SPORTING CHRONICLE. Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Repository of Fashion, Wit, and Humour, and the interesting Incidents of Real Life.

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No. VIII.

"If there's a hole in a' your coats, D'en frem Land's End to John o' Groat's, I'd rede ye tent it; A Chief's amang you taking notes, And faith he'll prent it."

THE APOTHECARY.
"I do remember an Apothecary,
And hereabouts he dwells,"—SHARSPEARE,
"Salks are in all his Steps, Manna in his Eye,
In every Gesture, Colycinth and Rhubarb,"

In every Gesture, Colycinth and Rhubarb."

The character of the Apothecary is so legibly imprinted on his front, that all his efforts to conceal it are useless. There is a bustling importance about him which did not belong to the fraternty of former times. It is said, by a waggish writer, that the Apothecary of yore was a very humble being, and carried his drugs about him in an earthenware vessel; and, from u-pot hecarries, was derived the cognomien of the profession! The same wag informs us, that so late even as the beginning of the last century, those of the craft that were in want of simployment frequented "Button's" coffee-house, whither persons taken ill used to send for advice. On the arrival of a messenger, all these Sons of Galen's would rise in the greatest hurry, to inquire which of them was wanted, at the same time crying, Me d'ye call? and from this circumstance they were hence dubbed Medical Men!

This, however, our modern compounders of drugs would spurn, and would inform you that they received their appellation from Apothecarius, an ancient and somewhat mythological patron of the pestle and mortar. Could the old gentleman but look down upon his maccaroni descendants of this our day, charioteering and cabrioletting it about our streets and highways, he would marvel "pretty considerably," either at the gullbility of modern patients, or at the quick transition of drugs into a metallic currency; and would be puzzled to find that the Sons of Esculapius! The But, "The Apothecary!"—that is, he of the metropolis, the

But, "The Apothecary!"—that is, he of the metropolis, the city, or the market-town, and who very often concentrates in the same "proper person" Surgeon and Accoucheur—is possessed of more secrets than any other professional; and it is for this very reason this Son of Physic carries such a bustling imthis very reason this Son of Physic carries such a bustling importance about him. The old maid, the wife, and the widow, all repose with him their infirmities of body, and not unfrequently their aberrations of mind! The old maid has very special reasons for remaining so—the Apothecary is the repository of the secret; the wife flies to him for that legitimate relief which he alene can give, and is allowed familiarities which no other man but a husband can legitimately entertain; the widow has something to conceal from the eye of scandal—the Apothecary is her only resource—he is made acquainted with her secret: and Miss in her teens, and out of them, has, through the medium of Mamma, or some confiding friend, not unfrequently to consult him on the consequences of an indiscretion committed in an unreflecting moment! If you meet with him committed in an unreflecting moment! If you meet with him at a party, the first syllabub is banded to him; he receives from the fair hand of Miss, or the "Lady of the house," the first division of the trifle; and the breast or wing of the chicken, or pheasant, invertably finds its way to the Apothecary's plate! In the ball-room he is never refused, for the mother had rather sacrifice a hecatomb of red elbowed (aye, or even white ones) daughters than have the Apothecary offended. At the Concert, his judgment is consulted on Madam Caradori's last bravura, or Lindley's just, always also on the victorial is and caractely a or Lindley's just-played solo on the violoncello; and scarcely a new piece of music finds its way into Miss's portfolio without first having taken the opinion on its merits of the medical man first having taken the opinion on its merits of the medical man of the family; his approval stamps its value and adoption—his disapproval, its rejection and return to the Marchand des Musique! At Church, where he is seldom seen, should he happily saunter in, a score of pews are opened to him by the fair hands of their pious inmates; and when the service is over, his nod and his smile have to return the compliment of a multitude of recognitions. If, to pleasing manners (and it must be admitted that our modern man of drugs possesses eminently the "suavier in modo," and "fortiter in re"), be added a fine person, he tacks to his importance the conquest of many a fair debutante, the heart of many a widow, and the kindest favours of many a wife; and should any little misfortune betray the indulgances of the two former, he carries with him the antidote to the same! Consult him at home—besides his shelves well-stocked with Arabian spices, balmy myrrhs, and sweet-scented waters, with good store of rhubarb, balsam of captvè, manna, salts, and cream of tartar—it is ten to one but you are ushered into a conservatory, where, while you are making your case known, your ears are ravished by an erchestra of piping bullfinches and canaries,

are ravished by an orchestra of piping bullfinches and canaries, he, in the meantime, calculating how far your constitution may be acted upon for the aggrandizement of himself, without the forfeit of your good opinion. This he generally manages to effect; and after having drugged you to the utmost, brings you round to a state of convalescence that insures him your yote for round to a state of convalencement that insures him your vote for the next vacancy in the County Hospital, a knife and fork at your table, and the entré to your wife's bed-room! The Bar, the Pulpit, and the Senate, all give way—all are of lesser importance than the compounder of drugs—the scavenger of your constitution: the former may be entitled to your awe, your fear, your respect; but the latter, however unwilling you may be, is the posterage of your confidence. The Anotherway's apprentice even claims the pas of the Attorney's clerk, or any other tyro in his trade or profession; and even the errand-boy, in his capacity of carrying out gallypots and draughts, is on such excellen terms with himself (like the organ-blower) as to consider his services indispensable in his master's avocation, and a remove higher than any other lad in the parish or locality in which his master vends his bolusses. But there is the country or village Ollapod—he whom Shakspeare drew—he whose shelves present "a beggarly account of empty bottles"—a character we metropolitans seldom meet with; and, when we do, seldomer understand. His practice is among the rustics—the Darbys and Joans of the hundred or hamlet in which he resides, besides being eccasionally consulted by the young Squire, the Steward's son, or the amorous Curate. In a ramble through Dorsetshire, I happened to take up my abode for the night at an auberge in a smal village, not far from "Corfe Castle," whose host particularly, from his open and jovial countenance, attracted my attention. I had walked that day (Saturday) about thirty miles, and it being in the month of August, I felt very much fatigued, from the ex-cessive heat, besides having some strong symptoms on my lower extremitles (having walked a similar distance for five days previous), that informed me a sejourn for a day or two was neces-It was towards dusk in the evening when I took my seat the porch of "" mine host's" door, which was rendered particularly inviting by being enveloped by a luxuriant jasmine. tention of remaining under his roof for two or three days, or, at least, until my understandings assumed their wonted hardihood. "Mine host" was not displeased at this announcement, especially as I had taken care to let him have a glance at a piece or two of the metallic currency, portraitured by his Most Gracious Ma-jesty, George the Fourth.

next inquiry was, what company frequented his house, when I learnt, among others, including the Parson and Excise-man, was the "Village Pothecary," with the addenda of being "a very 'cute and cliver man." On being informed of this, I well-sanded parlour, where I found a rotund personage already seated, but I was soon satisfied this was not the Pothecary, but from the ink-bottle appended to his button-hole. I assured myself (as I afterwards found it to be) was the Exciseman. His Reverence came next, who immediately took the seat of honour, with a notification, after the usual compliments, that he understood I was "a stranger in those parts," and some other common place remarks—to me, at that time, very sminteresting, as my mind ran on the "Village Apothecary"—a character I had not hitherto met with in my progress through life, but still with a strong preconceived notion of the same. At last, he entered; and after a solemn, or rather a military kind of bow, he took his seat. Picture to yourself, reader, a thin, spare anatomie, covered with a garb that had seen some twenty summers; an old caue dangling in his hand, suspended from a greasy piece of leather; and his termination upwards covered by a black chip hat with a pretty considerable rent (no doubt made for ventillation! round its brim. The castor removed, he took his seat among his peers, assuring them, in somewhat of a slight I rish accent, that the atmosphere was considerably below Farenheet (!), and that Mercury, in conjunction with Venus, possessed a very powerful influence at that period, recommending, at the same time, abstemious living, and a little cooling medicine. The Parson needed assent, I signified my adhesion, and the Exciseman muttered something about "the shop!" General conversation was soon entered into: the crops, the Catholic Question, the Ministry, the Funds, especially "the reduced," all were canvassed, in the progress of which I found our village Galen, alwanted, in the progress of which I found our village Galen, although somewhat taciture, yet a shrewd man, and that he only wanted "drawing out," which was only to be effected by the juxta means of "putting something in;" and from the modest and interminable gil of ale which stood before him during a moiety of the evening, convinced me his exchequer was considerably below par, and that "his poverty, and not his will. without a replenish. Conceiving that the Parson and Excue-man, with the remaining company, would depart early, in con-sequence of the approaching Sabbath, and not willing to hurt-our medical friend's feelings before his peers, I intimated to him our medical friend's feelings before Liretized to rest. I was reconsented" to his vesper draught being of so small a calibre, and warded, reader, by a smile of acquiescence—such an one as thou wouldst give, were an old acquaintance, with bueyant feeling and sparkling eye, to inquire of thee (after having, in vain, in-quired of thyself, "Where shall I dine?"), "Will you dine and take a bottle with me?" Such a smile of acquiescence did I receive from the poor Apothecary on this occasion—it spoke volumes, and seemed to say, that a dinner had not passed "his rubicon" for eight and forty hours! The company having all departed, save our two selves, I ordered a foaming tankard, and with it (peculiar to those parts) a cold pork-pie. Having thus with it (peculiar to those parts) a cold pork-pie. Having thu broke the ice, I first intimated to him that my understandings which were extremely tender from my pedestrianism, would, during my stay in the village, be placed under his healing care, but that my principal object, for the intimation I had given him, was the enjoyment of his society. One compliment begot another, as one tankard followed another, till he became my "most obedient, grateful, and humble servant." I intimated to him that he must have seen a great deal of the world. This was the only thing wanting—the only touchstone requisite to draw from him his history, which he immediately commenced, the follow-

ing being a summary :His father was a Serjeant-not at law-but in the 45th, and his mother a follower of the camp; in other words, she was the mate of his worthy sire, the Serjeant—the washerwoman of the company, and the Möll Flaggon of the battle-field. He was generated in Ireland during the Rebellion: his sire fell, bravely Ireland during the Rebellion : his sire fell, bravely defending his post, and his mother perished at the burning the barracks at Castle Coote. Our hero narrowly escaped, being an infant, but was rescued by the Doctor of the Regiment who brought him up, and who declared, at the time of his rescu that as he manifested such a healthful appearance in his

own proper person, he should be brought up to a profession which boistered up the health of others!" In process of time, * This is a more modern denomination.

† Esculapius, the Father of Physicians.

SKETCHES of PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER. | he was initiated into all the mysteries of the pestle and mortarthe merits of salts, rhubarts, and magnesia—leaches and phis-botomy! The Doctor dying, he went out as Medical Professor to a whaler bound to the South Seas; but, on the homeward voyage, happening to administer a blister instead of a glister, was dismissed the service. Arrived in London, he got a situation was dismissed the service. Arrived in London, he got a situation in a Chemist's laboratory, upon the modest salary of fifteen shillings a week; but finding, after a few years' aervice in this occupation, that the nation wanted as much purging as the individuals, formed the patriotic resolution of joining a Political Club, who met at the "Paine's Head," in Leg of Beef-alley! They induced him to practice on his own account, and he became, as it were, a kind of Apothecary-General to his Majesty's diaaffected lisges. One night, however, on proceeding to the Club, the landlord informed him, with much gravity, that four of his brethren had been committed to Newgate for treasonable practices, "advising me," continued he, "as I valued liberty and life, to decamp frem London." Thus, having toiled at the laboratory, by day, for many years, and in the cause of liberty for as life, to decamp from London." Thus, having toiled at the laboratory, by day, for many years, and in the cause of liberty for as many more, I quitted the metropolis, since which I have wandered all through the Usited Kingdoms, giving the benefit of my poor abilities to my fellow-creatures for a few years at one place, and a few years at another, till chance orought me to this spot, and to cure the Squire's daughter, who had been pronounced cureless by the surrounding faculty. The Squire, in gratitude, let me live rent-free in a small house in the village, and gave me twenty pounds towards establishing me in my profession, with a promise of a small annuity: but, alack-a-day and gave me twenty pounds towards establishing me in my profession, with a promise of a small annuity; but, alack-a-day!
within one short month before the latter could be carried into
effect, he was taken off by a fit of apoplexy; and the daughter,
relapsing into her former deplorable state, departed this life one
week after him. Thus, the prospect of my latter days being
made easy and comfortable perished; for, although the beir lets
mc have my house rent-free, I am still dependent on my profession.
Such was the outline our village Galen gave me of his life,
and who, it appeared, was then, like many others of his poor
brethren, vegetating on the exercise of his skill on the country
hours and their cattle, with now and then a stray customer like boors and their cattle, with now and then a stray customer like myself! Thus, I conclude my sketch of the Town and Country Apothecary; and, although rather a long one, from the little history it contains, yet, I trust, not so diffuse as to injure the Portrait it is intended to convey.

W. P.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

From the following intelligence it would seem that the Russians pursue their career of victory without check, and after taking Adrianople, have advanced still further towards the complete conquest of Turkey in Europe :-

"ADRIANOPLE, AUG. 21.

"LETTER OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.—Yesterday morning our army took possession of this second city of the empire. The few Turkish troops that had been left to defend the city had already left it, and dispersed. Some Cossacks were sent in pursuit of them. The greatest tranquility prevailed at our entrance, which was favoured by the finest results. sait of them. The greatest tranquility prevaled at our entrance, which was favoured by the finest weather. Many of the inhabitants had come to meet us; and on our entering the city the whole population flocked together to see the troops. A division of Hulans formed the vanguard, a battalion of Chasseurs (Infantry) with two batteries followed, and then the whole army, with the Commander-in-Chief riding at their head. The band of each registers haved the Russian national human and as the of each regiment played the Russian national hymn, and as the General drew up at the old Seraglio to let the army defile before him, they greeted him with a loud hurrah. A general astonishment seized the Turks at the sight of our troops passing through them, with an order to them wholly unknown. We, too, were surprised in our turn, at seeing ourselves thus hemmed in in the them, with an order to them wholly unknown. We, too, were surprised in our turn, at seeing ourselves thus hemmed in in the streets by several thousand men is oriental costume. After the army had defiled, several battalions were drawn up in different markets and squares in the interior of the city, and the General took up his quarters in the old Seraglio. A deputation of the notables, headed by the chief Mollah, as also all the Consuls resting here, waited on him. The first prayed for his protection, thanked him in the name of their fellow-citizens for the judicial powers left them, and promised their fullest co-operation in maintaining the public tranquillity. We enjoyed the mest triendly reception, and found every where a greater progress in civilization than is usually expected among Turks. The old fanistical zeal is scarcely to be traced, and only the lowest class continues to despise the adherents of another creed."

ODESSA, AUG. 27.—General Paskewitsch, from whom we have news to the beginning of this month, is said to have advanced against Trebisond and Tocat, and to have invested the former place. Numerous ships laden with provisions and forage daily sail from this port to Varna, Bourgas, and Sizeboli. Some persons infer from that, even should peace be brought about, strong garrisons will be left in those places. Our squadrons in the Black Sea also receive considerable reinforcements; and if we may believe the reports in circulation, they will be distributed after the conclusion of peace in some Turkish ports, till the Porte shall have fulfilled the conditions of veace.

conclusion of peace in some Turkish ports, till the Porte shall have fulfilled the conditions of peace.

Frankiers of Servia, Aug. 30—Letters written from Sophia, by persons worthy of credit, inform us that the Russian army has left Adrianople; that one column has taken the road to Fery, near the Gulf of Ecos; but that the main body of the army marghes towards Constantinuous. It is emposed that the troops marches towards Constantinople. It is supposed that the troo sent on the road to Fery are destined to form a junction with the Russian squadron stationed off the Dardanelles. This m newwre greatly alarms the inhabitants of Sophia. It certain that the appearance of the Russian troops on the Archiveless greatly and accept the Archiveless greatly all and accept the Archiveless greatly and accept the Archiveless greatly all and accept the Archiveless greatly gr Archipelago greatly endangers the castles of the Dardanelles, and that a fermentation may mani-cest itself in the capital when the news of this two-fold threatening approach of the enemy should be known there. But if the people revolt, the life of the Sultan, on which the fate of the Empire depends, will undoubtedly be in the greatest danger. The rapidity of the operations of General Diebitsch evidently proves that he distrusts the good faith of the Turkish Government, and that he intends to compel it to make peace as soon as possible; for after all the attempts at negociation on the part of the Turks, and the fatigue which his army has under

gone, he must himself be desirous to give his troops some repose.

The Turks of Belgrade are discouraged since the last news received from the theatre of war; while, on the other hand the Greeks and the Servians can hardly concealtheir joy. A nerchant at Constantinople has just written to his factor her c keep till farther orders the goods which he had bespoke. s through the same channel that we learn that the Prussian General, Muffling, had prepared to quit the capital, after havog delivered a note to the Turkish Government sylen, the Ambassader of the Netherlands, is said to have

already left the capital.

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 2.—The following Imperial Manifesto has been published here:—

"The war which we are carrying on against the Ottoman Porte to rescue the repeatedly violated rights of our Empire, is by the blessing of the Almighty, everywhere crowned with the nost brilliant success; but, in consequence of the obstinacy with which the enemy rejects all the proposals for peace made with which the commencement of hostilities, and several times since we are not able to see when it will end. Considering it, there ore, to be absolutely necessary to make good the losses sustai by our army in the field, as well as the ordinary diminution in the other troops of the Empire,

"We hereby ordain—
"1. There shall be a levy of three recruits from every 500 ouls throughout the whole empire, with the exception of Georgia

To the Manifesto are appended the usual regulations for the manner in which the levy is to be effected. It is to be begun on the 13th Nov. this year, and must be wholly completed in two months. The Senate is to take measures that all recruits due from former levies shall be furnished. The recruits are not to e under eighteen, or above thirty-five years, and must not be nder two arsheens three werschoks in height. BERLIN, SEPT. 10 .- In addition to the account of the occupa

tion of Adrianople by the Russian army, which we received from Vienna, we have, through another channel, the following additional particulars relative to that important event:-A dispatch from General Count Diebitsch, dated Eski Serai, a

rious Russian troops into that city at nine in the morning the day before. The garrison of Adrianople, consisting of 10,000 regular troops, laid down their arms on the approach of the Russians, though all the way was open for its retreat, and left to th onquerors 54 cannon, 20 standards, five horse-tails, their camp nd their arms and ammunition; and the men obtained permis sion to go to their own homes, to employ themselves in agricul The numerous population of the city, Mahometans as as Christians, came with entire confidence to meet the Russian army.

Russian army.

PARIS, SEPT. 14.—Letters from Constantinople of the 20th add nothing to the news of the 17th. Tranquillity prevailed in

the city.

It is believed that General Diebitsch has already occupied the Dardanelles, and that he is endeavouring to make himsel master of all the points of communication by which the capital supplied with provisions.

Admiral Malcolm's squadron had quitted Ipsara, and was at

Jourla on the 25th. It was firmly believed that the negociations for peace will have

PARIS, SEPT. 15.-The German Journals say to-day that the Courier who took to the Emperor Nicholas the keys of Adria-cople, has stated that General Diebitsch was preparing to march o Constantinople; however, the Gazette states, with some appearence of probability, that he already occupies the Dards nelles. Several military men have thought the plan likely to be of seizing on Gallipoli and the Mouth of the Strait, before the attack of the Capital. Thus General Diebitsch would have the means of protecting the entrance of the Russian fleet, and preventing that of other nations, and particularly that of Admiral Malcolm's squadron, if he should manifest any mostile intention. In fine, sooner or later, the Russians would e able to take Constantinople, even if the revolution, the issue of which they appeared to await, should not be accomplished in the interval. We see that their projects are progressively put nto execution with a skill and foresight which is calculated

THE MORNING CHRONICLE says-" A private etter from Constantinople, which we have seen, and which is of the latest received date, repeats a state ment which has already appeared in our columnsnamely, that a direct application had been made to General DIEBITSCH by the Diplomatic residents at Constantinople, to suspend his advance upon that capital. The letter states, that the English and French Ambassador took a prominent part in this unusual proceeding, and that their example was followed by the other Envoys. We repeat this intelligence, because doubts have been thrown upon it; and further, because it comes from a person who must possess an unusual means of ascertaining the truth of the statement, and who can have no inducement to propagate a falsehood."



COURT MARTIAL UPON CAPT. DICKENSON.

" NUNQUAM DORMIO."

This trial has at length closed, after twenty days of anxious sitting by the Court, and its conclusion must be gratifying to every friend to the naval honour of Great Britain; for it ac every friend to the naval honour of Great Britain; for it acquits, with honour, a British officer of imputed misconduct while in front of the enemy. This gratification is not however unmixed with regret, that any Commander-in-Chief should have felt it to be his duty, after the lapse of twenty-two months, to bring forward allegations against an officer serving under him, which might have been inquired into at the time with a better chance of eliciting that full information which is essential to the ands of insting.

chance of eliciting that full information which is essential to the ends of justice.

It is in vain te deny, that although in point of form the Admiralty were the prosecutors, that Sir Edward Codrington was the originator of the charges, and the officer upon whose evidence and information the order for the Court Martial was issued. It is true that he has pleaded the application of Capt. Dickenson to wear the second Russian Order, as the circumstance which compelled him to expose what he calls the Captain's misconduct. Surely it would have been sufficient for Sir Edward to have notified (as he did) to the Admiralty, that this Order had reached Captain Dickenson by mistake, and ought to be returned, without reverting to gone-by transactions, and debe returned, without reverting to gone-by transactions, and de-liberately reviving a charge for an act which he had at the time of its committal forgiven in a spirit of kind and generous

As a matter of record, we announce the pith of the charges which led to this trial, and the judgment of the Court thereupon, subjoining a few observations such as we think the case calls for, now that the veil of delicacy is withdrawa by the termination of the Court Martial. The official extract from the judgment of the Court, is as

"The Court is of opinion that the charges have not been proved against the said Captain Richard Dickenson. That the charge stating that the 'account of the battle given in the Genoa's log-book' erroneously implies that the Genoa had three Ottoman ships of the line opposed to her on the starboard side, three sixty-gun frigates on her larboard side and a-head, and a double-banked frigate astern, is frivolous and groundless; that the return made

by Captain Dickenson, that Captain Bathurst was killed in action, knowing that he did not die until many hours after the battle was over, was made without the slightest appearance of any improper motive; that the charge stating that the Genoa continued firing after the battle was over, at the risk and to the probable injury of the Allied ships, until hailed from the Asia o cease firing, was vexatious; that the letter presented by Captain Dickenson to Sir E. Codrington, purporting to come from the crew of the Genoa, and desiring that Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington would appoint him in preference to any other officer to succeed Capt. Bathurst as Captain of the Genoa, appears to be a petition, which was presented without any improper motive being im-putable to Captain Dickenson, but in presenting which he was guilty of an impropriety, for which he has already received the reproof of his Commander-in-Chief; and the Court doth adjudge the said Captain Richard Dickenson to be Honourably Acquitted; and he is hereby

Honourably Acquitted accordingly. The proceedings being thus closed, the sword of Captali Dickenson was returned to him, free from imputation, in open Court, by the hand of the President, Sir Robert Stopford; and he was congratulated by his friends and companions in th battle which had led to this investigation, and the deck of the Victory was cleared, not for action, but for peace; and the crowd which thronged to the trial came ashore evidently rati-

fying, by their approbation, the verdict of the Court.
There are many circumstances connected with this trial which call for observation—the first is, why the Admiralty permitted Sir Edward Codrington to bring forward these charges at this distance of time, and with the knowledge which they had that they were not only unneticed in his Admiralty correspondence. but directly at variance with his public dispatches, declarator of the unqualified approbation of the Commander-in-Chief a the conduct of every officer and man in the fleet. It is a seriou matter to summon a Court-martial upon an officer, with the knowledge which the Admiralty must have had, that while the public pay the expences of the prosecution, the prisoner is left to pay his own, it not being, under any circumstances, the practice in the service to contribute one penny towards defraying that part of the expenditure. If, indeed, as in civil cases, the plaintiff could be visited with costs, there would be some grou two years after any occurrence to ransack the whole world, at his own expence, to collect witnesses for his vindication against a charge never made when the imputed misconduct must have been fresh in the memory of those present, & when the witnesses were at hand, and could be brought at a trifling expence to de-

This complaint involves the conduct of Sir Edward Codrington and the Admiralty. We must likewise complain of the Court Martial itself; and here we animadvert with great deference and respect, with the knowledge before us of the patience and impartiality which they evinced throughout these proceedand impartiality which they evinced throughout these proceed-ings. Why did they permit a trial of this kind to last for twenty days? Why have they allowed Sir Edward Codrington, da after day, to assail the evidence of men, though not of equal rank, yet of equal honour with himself? Why permit either Sir Edward or the Admiralty to cover the surface of the table of the Court with extraneous documents, which the Presiden always declared could not be entered upon their minutes of evi Capt. Dickenson's expences exceeded fifty pounds lay—was it nothing to have the business trailed along, so as to nvolve him in increased expence? The Court was itself too honourable and just to intend him this injury; but it was th

with the proceedings they were called upon to try.

What is the present position of the principal parties in this extraordinary trial? Sir Edward Codrington disclaims the extraordinary trial:

Charges as his, although the Admiralty say they have received them from no other quarter; nevertheless he bargains for his expences at the outset. The Admiralty receive theirs from the public, while Captain Dickenson, who has been honourably ac-uitted upon charges in part declared frivolous and vexatious— whose sword is returned to him unstained, has had, out of his own pocket, to pay upwards of 1,000%, to show that he ought not to have been tried, and that his conduct before the enemy was that of a British officer. Why, this sum taken out of a man's pocket in the shape of a fine, would, in the Court of King's Bench, be received as an atonement for a high misdemeanour; and yet here, in a Naval Court Martial, this is the penalty of honourable

We complain, first, of the injustice of trials upon long gone-by ransactions, which, if impeachable, ought to have been impeached at the time; secondly, we object, as a serious evil, to the exposure of a British officer to heavy expence upon a Court Martial, which ends, as this has done, in the henourable acquired tal of the prisoner, and the declaration that the main charges were frivolous and vexatious. There ought to be somebody to Codrington or the Admiralty—we should say the former. We say nothing of the wounded feelings of a brave man, whose sword is unbuckled from his side by the Provost Marshal, and who has had to stand in the presence of brother officers who wear heirs, while day after day he is called upon to repel degrading and unfounded accusations, before the sword which he has never tarnished is replaced. This is an indignity for which we have no measure to estimate its degree and poignancy. Every brave and honourable man can, however, feel it, with a bosom throbbing with indignant emotion. For men so placed, there ought to be some relief-some just requital.

SINGULAR RAPE.

At the Kerry Assizes, James Daly was indicted for forcibly violating the person of Mary Cronin, on the 4th of April last. He had been confined for twelve months, for an attempt upon Mary Cronin, an interesting woman, examined: I live in Boherbee, near Tralee; on Saturday I went for water to the river; it was after dinner-time, about five in the evening; on my return, the prisoner met me; he caught my hands together, put them behind my back, and threw me down; he said, "I'll se revenged of you for keeping me so long in gaol;" be revenged of you for keeping me so leng in gaol;" when he had me down, he effected his purpose; I cried out, but he put his hand on my mouth, and stopped me; when he was going away, he said, "Now you may go to the devil, you blackguard;" I got up with difficulty; I was very feeble and faint; when I got home, I sat down for a moment, and then called my mother, and told her what had happened; there were three other women present; I fainted, and was put to bed; my arms were bruised, and the side of my head was swollen; my cloak was soiled and dirty, and my gown was torn.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Connell: The well was nearer to

me than the river; I believe the prisoner had ground near the river; went for the river water, because it was better for washing than the well water; never said to any body I would have the prisoner in gaol again; did not fall on that day, or tell any body that I did; it was on a Saturday, about five o'clock; it was a market-day in Tralee; the place where he threw me down

No unpaid Letters taken in, except from known Correspondents.

It is Published every Saturday Afternoon, at Four o'Clock, at the Office, 169, Strand, by Mr. W. Clement.

was near a brewery; it was not far from the high road; I can't say whether any body could have seen us or not; I cried out loud snough to be heard, if any body was near.

Catherine Cronin: I am the mother of Mary Cronin; recollects the 4th of April last; sent her out to the river for water, for washing in the evening, about five o'clock; when she returned, I saw something was the matter with her; she did not bring more than a pint of water; she looked very weak; she told me the misfortune that happened; when I took her into a room and put her to bed, I examined her, and can say, upon my oath, that a-sme body must have done her harm; she told me it was the prisoner.

oath, that a me body must have done her harm; she told me it was the prisoner.

Two other women, who were in the house at the time, corroborated this witness.

For the defence, Hantel Brick was called: Recollects Saturday, the 4th of April last; was working in my garden; my garden is near the place where the prosecutrix said the prisoner met her; saw her go for water that day and return again; it was a peck or a tub she had on her head; as she was returning, on getting over a stone wall, I saw her fall, and the tub came down; I left my work; and hastened to her assistance, but she was up and walking again before I came to her, and then I went back to my work; this was about five o'clock; the prisoner was not there that day; upon my oath, there was not a man near her at the time; the prisoner could not have been there without my knowing it; knew the prisoner and Mary Gronin well before; the place was near the public road.

A labouring man, in the employment of the prisoner, swore that he was in the cempany of the prisoner from three o'clock on the day in question till balf-past six, in Tralee. Two other persons swore they saw him in Tralee about five o'clock.

The Chief Baren called back the woman, and examined her closely as to the fact of the violence having been committed; she positively awore it was committed.

The Chief Baren, in summing up, told the Jury that country

closely as to the fact of the violence having been committed: she positively aware it was committed.

The Chief Baron, in summing up, told the Jury that country people, in general, had a very inaccurate idea of time. If the prisoner were guilty of the charge, it was a crime of the most aggravated character: it was not a rape of love, or of passion—it was a rape of revenge. It was their duty to decide, from the evidence, whether the prisoner was guilty or not.

The Jury having been in deliberation for some time, the Foreman came out and asked the Judge, would the prisoner behanged if he were recommended to mercy?

Judge: Gentlemen, do your duty; I will do mine.

The Jury soon afterwards returned a verdict of Guilty, ac-The Jury soon afterwards returned a verdict of Guilty, accompanied with a recommendation of mercy. One of the Jury could not agree to the verdict, unless accompanied with a recommendation. The prisoner, it is supposed, will not be hanged.

The prosecutrix came on the table, and said she was willing to marry him, to save him from being hanged.

Prisoner: My Lord, I am ready to marry her.—The Judge, in

this case, would not listen to any compromise of the kind.

COURT OF REQUESTS, MANCHESTER.

HOW TO PUSH TRADE.

Robert Bell, the Proprietor of The Weekly Dispatch London Newspaper, was summened to this Court, by Mr. Bemjamin Wheeler, news-agent of St. Am's-square in this town, to recover the value of a quantity of Dispatches for which the defendant was alleged to be liable, under the following circumstances:

Mr. Wheeler stated, that some months ago, Rell called at his shop, in St. Ann's-square, and induced him to become agent for the sale of The Weekly Dispatch, of which paper the defendant stated himself to be the Proprietor. Bell was then what is technically termed "pushing the paper," in Manchester. The number, sold by the complainant of the Dispatches, prior to Bell's coming to Manchester, was 70, and Bell, by posting bills throughout the town, and active canvassing, taised his number to about 150. Having done this, Mr. Bell took his departure for Liverpool, and his (the complainant's) number retrograded to its original standard. On this reaching the ears of Bell, that person wrote to complainant from Liverpool, intimating that he (complainant) was more disposed to rell the Bell's Life in London than the Dispatch—and seemed to suppose that the complainant had been interested. plainant) was more disposed to tell the Hell's Life in London than the Dispatch—and seemed to suppose that the complainant had been instrumental in causing this falling off in his number in favour of Bell's Life. Complainant assured him to the contrary, and nothing more was said on either side, nor did Bell seem to wish that the complainant should discontinue his agency. But some few weeks subsequent to this, Mr. Bell had opened a shop in Market-street for the sale of newspapers generally, which he retailed (through the means of a nerson from London whom he retailed (through the means of a person from London, whom he placed in the shop) at prices less than the papers cost him; and his own paper, The Dispatch, he retailed at 7d., whereas the price marked upon the paper was \$\frac{1}{2}d. Complainant did not deny that Bell had a right sell his papers at what price he thought

deny that Bell had a right sell his papers at what price he thought proper, but as Bell had never discontinued complainant's agency, he thought Bell was liable to pay for these (his own papers) which he had prevented complainant from selling, by substituting some from his own shep in Manchester, at less prices.

A Mr. Lewis stated, that he appeared on behalf of Messrs. Bell and Harmer, joint Proprietors of The Weekly Dispatch.

Mr. Wheeler: I have not summoned Mr. Harmer.

Mr. Lewis: I claim the protection of the Court. This gentleman has stated that the shop in Market street belongs to Mr. Bell. I can assure the Court that the shop is mine, and Mr. Bell has no more to do with it than himself.

Mr. Wheeler: But I can prove that it is Mr. Bell's shop, and the manner in which he has acted is neither—

Chairman: We are not trying who this shop belongs to.

Mr. Wheeler stated that Mr. Bell was in town, why did he not appear himself?

Mr. Lewis said that Mr. B. had left Manchester several dayssince Mr. Lewis was entering into a statement and explanation to prove that he was the sole proprietor of the shop, when the Chair-nan dismissed the case, Mr. Wheeler having brought no wit-

the desired the debt.—Manchester Paper.

* "Bell's Life in London and Sporting Chronicle" arrives in

LOSS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL.

The non-arrival of the mail from Birmingham to Liverpool at the usual hour on Friday week gave rise to apprehensions for its safety from the floods, which, it was expected, would have been caused by the almost incessant heavy rain which fell during the preceding twenty-four hours. The fears thus awakened, inreasing with each successive hour of delay, had spread through out the town, and reached a pitch of intense anxiety among those whose expected friends were supposed likely to have been which leaves Birmingham some hours after the mail, arrived about noon, bringing the account of the melancholy disaster, of which the following particulars have been communicated to us: In the parish of Smallwood, about three miles on this side of Lawton-gate, in Caeshire, the road crosses a hollow by a small bridge, puller of the parish of Smallwood, and the masses a partow which passes a partow when the state of the state of the small bridge and roads a partow when the small bridge and roads a partow when the state of the small bridge and roads a partow when the small bridge and roads are small bridge. oridge, called Smallwood-bridge, under which passes a narrow out somewhat rapid stream. When the mail-coach arrived at but somewhat rapid stream. When the mail coathlis spot, it was found that the stream, swollen this spot, it was found that the stream, swollen by the falls, which were still falling heavily, had overflowed its banks and flooded the road, and the waters, continuing to rise very fast, washed away the bridge at the moment when the coach was crossing, which was thereby precipitated into the stream. The coachman (Ball) falling from his seat, after much difficulty, and having sustained very considerable injury from the kicks of the affrighted horses, succeeded in reaching the opposite bank. The guard (T. Moreton) was carried down by the impetuosity of the stream a considerable distance. At length he caught hold of tree, on which he hung for about an hour, when it having been discovered where he was, a rope was thrown to him, and he was rescued almost as much dead as alive. Of the horses, one was frowned, and two others were so much injured, as to render it improbable that they can ever be worked again. We now com to the tragical part of the event. There were but three passen gers, and these were inside, of whom one, a slight made active young man, forcing himself through the window of the coach was extricated from his perilous situation by the persons the accident had drawn to the spot : the other two, being too lusty to pass through the aperture by which the former attained safety, unfortunately perished ere the utmost afforts of the humane people of the vicinity for their relief could avail them. The body of one of them was found in the coach when the latter was had people of them was found in the coach when the latter was got out of the water, after having been emersed in it for seven or oht hours: but that of the other was not recovered till a con Their names, as entered in the way-bill sident of Liverpool. The coach, with all the mail-bags, parcels and luggage, remained under water, persons being station watch it until the subsiding of the waters admitted of its b recovered. This was effected in the course of Friday week. the forenoon, and the guard reached the Liverpool post-office with the letter-bag, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

THUNDER STORM. On Tuesday afternoon the neighbourheod of Lambeth was

thrown into the greatest alarm in consequence of being visited by a most tremendous thunder storm, which did considerable in-jury to the houses of several of the inhabitants, and also injured several persons. About five o'clock in the afternoon a clap of thunder shook the whole of the neighbourhood, and excited so much alarm that the inhabitants of Lambeth-terrace, of South street, North-atreet, and other streets adjacent, rushed from their houses under the impression that they would fall to ruins, in consequence of the severe shock that was felt, similar to that of an earthquake. The inmates of the house of Mr. Capper, of Lambeth-terrace, were exceedingly terrified by an explosion which caused the foundation and the whole of the premises to totter; and scarcely had the report taken place, when the roo of the house, with two stacks of chimneys, gave way, and fel with great force. The adjoining houses were also injured, and several persons, who were passing at the time, narrowly excaped injury from the parapet-stones, bricks, and tiles, which fell in all directions. The injury was caused by a thunderbolt having fallen on the roof of the house, and forcing its way through the fallen on the roof of the house, and forcing its way through the chimney. Mr. Capper's groom gives the following statement o the occurrence: —He was sitting in the kitchen with the house-maid and cook, when they heard the report of thunder, which shook the whole building; as they were preparing to quit their places, they were surprised and alarmed by a large ball of fire which came through the chimney, and rebounded all over the kitchen, and took its direction towards the door, when it disap The housemaid fainted, and they managed to carry he out of the kitchen, and make their ownescape.—The furniture in the upper part of the house was much injured. At about th same time a similar shock was felt at Mrs. Barlow's, next door but the injury was not so extensive as at Mr. Capper's. The but ler to Mrs. Barlow (William Price) was in one of the apartment when a thunder-bolt came through the chimney, and, striking hi legs, laid him senseless on the floor. Another house adjoining was also excessively shaken, and the parapet atones forced awa om the front. Various houses at the back of the above also fel

SHEEP STEALING .- At the Old Bailey, on Tuesday, Richard Dennington, William Nevett, and William Williams, were found guilty of stealing thirty sheep, the property of Mr. Thompson, which they took from the "Pens," Back-road, Islington, on AN APOLOGY FOR BOXING.

MR. EDITOR-The ffusions of humanity which have from

time to time effervesced in tirades against the practice of Boxing, have lately overflown with a vengeance. Two men are sentenced to the severest punishment of the law, short of death, for being seconds to another man who had the mischance to burst a bloodvessel, by his own exertions, in a boxing-match! This is done, it is said, to put down the brutal practice of boxing. If by the sacrifice of two men the brutal practice of quarrelling, fighting, and destroying could be extinguished, the good so produced would be an apology for the dreadfully severe sentence passed apon the poor men selected for an example. But no such absurd expectation is entertained: while human nature is constituted as it is, and ever has been, there will be fighting. The principle of contention cannot be eradicated from our nature, but it may be modified; and, to do this, is the triumph of civilization. Military discipline divests the conflicts of armed bodies of men of many of their horrors, and boxing divests their individual encounters of the ferocity and murderous terminations to which they naturally tend. Look at the effects of private brawls among people where boxing and the laws of the ring are not recognised : the knife supplies the place of the fist, and the enraged combatants cut and mangle each other until the life-blood of one or both is poured out in the fray. In a neighbouring country, one man who conceives himself aggrieved by another does not scruple to waylay him, and murder him with a bludgeon or a pitchfork, or to set fire to his cabin and burn him and his family in their sleep. In our own northern counties, where boxing is but imperfectly understood and the laws of the ring unknown, they fight " up and down;" that is, one gets the other down, the one who is upermost, throttles, kicks, or jumps on the one down till he has killed or disabled him. This too is pretty much the case in Ireland, and indeed all over the world, except in those parts of England where regular boxing is in use. Gouging, which consists in a man getting his thumb into the socket of his opponent's eye, and scooping it out, is another of the brutal modes of conflict used in some parts the United States, and of our own northern counties. I boldly contend, then, that boxing, so far from being a brutal practice, is the best corrective we know of, of the brutal practices which flow out of private quarrels among the commonalty. It is not in the nature of man, nor ought he, to sit

down tamely under injuries. To say that labouring men, like their betters, should always appeal to the laws when they quarrel, is rank hypocrisy, and an insult to common sense. They have neither time nor money to offer in sacrifices for the protection of our Courts of Law and Equity, such as it is; they must settle their quarrels amongst themselves as well as they can, and out of this necessity have sprung up Boxing and the Laws of the Ring! I wish all laws had an equal portion of humanity and good sense in them. The discipline of the Ring first regards the relative powers of the combatants. In stature, strength, activity, and age, there must be no great disparity. They are forblidden to use any other weapons than those which nature has given them; no unfair advantage is allowed. Nay, when a man strikes down his antagonist, his assault ceases; he does not follow up an advantage so decided, but leaves his fallen for to the care of his friends, to raise him and replace both combatants on equal terms for a fresh trial of prowess. This is being more than just; there is a generosity in this proceeding, of which I know of no parallel in the customs of any other country, ancient or modern. It inculcates a feeling of forbearance, of humanity, and of self-government, even while under the highest excitement to violence, which must elevate the character of all who share in it, and who regard it. But the interval allowed for raising a combatant from the earth and replacing him before his antagonist, is no more than sufficient for those purposes; it is not extended to a degree which would rest and renovate him, because that would enable the combatants to continue fighting for a long period and to nunish each other more severely. All way-layings, all attacks their betters, should always appeal to the laws when they quara degree which would rest and renovate him, because that would enable the combatants to continue fighting for a long period and to punish each other more severely. All way-layings, all attacks by surprise, all cutting and stabbing, knocking out of brains, scooping out of eyes, jumping on a fallen antagenist, or burning him in his sleep, all secret assaults and unmanly advantages whatever, are abhorrent to fair boxing. To talk, therefore, about the brutal practice of boxing, is to talk ignorantly and nonsensically. The discipline of the Ring restrains those practices; it divests combatants of their most savage means of vengeance, and saves many lives which would otherwise be sacrificed under the assaults of unbridled rage.

"But," say some of the grave authorities of the law, "I do not object to men fighting upon a sudden quarrel while their blood is up; it is the pirched battle and the fighting for money which I abominate." Dicta of this kind from persons high in effice, and duly seasoned with professions of humanity, float favourably on the ear, but they will not bear examination. First, as to the pitched battle, I contend that men ought not to be encouraged to fight while their blood is up; because when

be encouraged to fight while their blood is up; because when their blood is up their reason is down, and that state of irrita-tion mostly happens when they are in drink. Fighting in that state very frequently produces the rupture of a blood-vessel It is therefore the office of true humanity to dissuade men from fighting while their blood is up, and to persuade them to wait till the next day, or some after period when it has become cool. By deferring an intended combat until after the heat of passion has subsided, nineteen times in twenty it is got rid of altogether. I think another word need not be said to shew the egregious folly, as well as cruelty, of the pretended humanity which would encourage men to fight while their irritation is at the highest; and would intimidate a friend from dissuading them from fighting until after they had become cool, lest he should fall under the penalties of the law for seconding a fight between parties who are no longer influenced by pas There is another view of the subject, which, in a national point of view, deserves serious consideration. I cannot conceive any better preparation for making effective combatants in our Army and Navy than the national practice of boxing. It teaches a man to look his adversary in the face while fighting; e bear the threatening looks and fierce assaults of an antagonist to bear the threatening; to watch and parry his intended blow; to without flinching; to watch and parry his intended blow; to return it with quickness, and to follow it up with resolution and effect. It habituates him to sustain his courage under hodily suffering, and when the conflict has ceased, to treat his adversary with humanity. The feeling of superiority which the practice of boxing gives an Englishman over a foreigner in private quarrels is carried into the field of battle, for the boxer cannot think of turning his back on a fee whom he has always deemed his inferior in combat. To this feeling, and to the habit of fighting from boyhood, hand to hand and face to face, more than to superior bodily strength and courage, I think may reasonably be attributed the superiority of English soldiers at the charge, and of English sailors in the act of

boarding.

If I am right in believing, as I sincerely do, that boxing, and the laws of the ring, properly understood, are conducive to the ends of humanity, and also to the effectiveness of our soldiers and sailors, it is right that the practice and its re-gulations should be upheld. This is most effectually done by ccasional matches for prizes, because many persons are them interested in seeing that the regulations of the ring are pro-perly observed, and because, by the moderate encouragement of kilful pugllists the art of boxing is preserved from degenerating skillul puglists the art to boxing is preserved from degenerating into brutish belabouring. People are apt to suppose the bodily sufferings of these puglists to be much greater than they really are. They are led into this belief from the high-coloured descriptions of their combats which are wrought into the newspapers; but in fact, puglists seldom receive half such severity of punishment in their matches as labouring men frequently do in their casual rencontres; they defend themselves so well from severe blows, and their training prepares them so well for receiving as well as giving, that their bruises disappear in much less time than bruises received in common fights.

Frequently the successful pugilist quits the ring without receiving a scratch or discolouration of the skin. But this part of the subject may be fairly left to be settled by those who are most; interested in it, i. e. by the pugilists themselves; they are free agents and able-bodied men, and unless they prefer a drubbing for half an hour or an hour, for a recompence that enables them to live free from labour during a month or so, to working all the month through, they will not fight but work. The very tender-hearted, therefore, who cannot bear to hear of a bruiser being bruised, but hunt him like a wild beast, and punish him t to his death, in evidence of their consistency and humanity I suppose, would do well to display their tenderness in some other way, & to leave black eyes and bruised noses to the

care of their owners.

It is further objected that a bexing match draws together a vast number of thieves and blackguards. This is very true; and so does an execution, a Lord Mayor's show, a Court Day at St. James's, and every other interesting sight which is open

ft cannot be denied, however, that bexing matches being proscribed meetings, and unattended by any peace-officers, are particularly favourable to the congregation of thieves and other ruffians. This defect of police keeps many respectable persons from such meetings, who would otherwise gladly witness the exercises of the day. But lawless as these meetings are declared to be, and open as they are to the unrestrained operations of ruffians of every kind, it is remarkable that we seldom, if ever, hear of any riot taking place at them, or of any their being committed beyond picking pockets. It is also remarkable, that after hundreds of fighting men and their followers have travelled some scores of miles, and are assembled on the place of action, and the ring is formed, and their excitement is at the highest, they suffer themselves to be driven from the scene of their much-loved amusement like a flock of skeep, at the bidan obedience to persons in authority which might hardly be expected under the circumstances, but it is creditable to the parties yielding it. It seems to shew that the lessons of patience under suffering and commend of that the lessons of patience ding of some clerical or meddling Magistrate. under suffering, and command of temper and submission to authority, taught by the laws of the ring, extend beyond it, and influence the habits and manners of the people connected with it in their general demeanour. It proves also, that the cry raised against such meetings, as being breaches of the peace, is unfounded. It is evident, therefore, that boxing and the laws of the ring impose a most valuable restraint upon the ebullitions of rage and the thirst for revenge among the lower orders—teaching them to preserve their temper and self-possession under suf-fering, to scorn unfair advantages, to defend themselves with firmness, and to exercise the virtues of forbearance and humanity towards a fallen foe; and that they are also an excellent pre-parative for making good soldiers and sailors. It is further evi-dent that the anathemas and proscriptions which of late years have been levelled against the practice of buxing have tended to have been leveled against the platette in the same unjust and hypocritical means, if persevered in and unopposed, are

likely to cast it into disuse.—I am, Sir,
A MAGISTRATE FOR MIDDLESEX, &c.*

This is not an assumed title, but the signature of a bona fide and espectable Magistrate of the county in which we live.—Figurors.

HOUSE, Strand.—TO-MORROW. THE NOYADES. With Sold for a Sonv. And The Sprine Lock.—On Tuesday. The Sister of Charity With Sold for a Song. And Master's Rival.—On Wednesday, The Sprine Lock. With Sold for a Song. And other Entertainments.—On Thursday, The Noyaces. With Sold for a Song. And other Entertainments.—On Thursday, The Noyaces. With Sold for a Song. And (last time this seasen) Free and Easy.—On Friday, The Sister of Charity. With (last time this seasen) Gretna Grevn. And The Spring Lock.—On Saturday, Der Vampyr. With Sold for a Song. And other Entertainments.

URREY THEATRE.—91st, 92J, 93d, 94th, 95th, and 96th Nights of BLACK EYED SUSAN—In song. THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA-

will remain at this Theatre during the unprecedented attraction of that popular Nautical Drama,—TO. 40 RROW, Sept. 21, and during the wavek, will be presented, BI.ACK-EYED SUSAN (William, Mr. R. P. Cooke: Gnatbrain, Mr. Buckstone: Susan, Miss Sc. et). With a Nautical Drama, with new Music, Machinery, &c. eattled THE FLYING DUI CEMAN; or, the Phantom Shio (Vanderdecken, Captain of the Flying Dutchman, Mr. T. P. Cooke) And a Comic Pautomime, eatitled GOLDEN GIFTS: or, Harlequin Ploughboy.

THE LAST WEEK BURG ONLY LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

POYAL AMPHITHEATRE (ASTLEY'S). TO-MORROW. Monday, Sept. 21, for the BENEFIT of Mr. GO-MERSAL and Mr. LECLERYQ, when will be acted, selected Scenes from THE CATARACT and TIPPO SAIB. A Scene from THE WILD BOY OF BOBEMIA. The Wild B-y, Mr. Leclercq. Mr. Gomersal will appear for the first time on horseback in the Circle, and as Buonaparte, will de liver an Address to his Soldiers. A Russian Characteristic Divertissement, arranged by Mr. Leclercq. as first introduced at his Majesty's Grand Sail. Mr. Durow's Scenes in the Circle will consist of his modes of Riding, in a Series of Initations, and his Mythologic Scene of the Games of Cupid and Z-phyr. The Horse Reyes 1 & & & & After a variety of Entertainments, the whole to conclude with first time, a New Levendary Melo-trama, called IHE SKELETON CHIEF. In which Mr. Gomersal will play the principal parts.—To commence at Six o'clock precisely.—Places to be taken at the Box Office, from Eleven till F-are.

SADLER'S WELLS —The beautifully interesting Drama of Black Fyed Susan, as usual, drew together each Eve-ing during the past week, immense auditories—the Boxes were patr nijed by most of the "haut ton?" now in the metr-poils—the applau-elicited last night was (if possible) more enthusiastic than on any prev elicited lastnight was (if possible) more enthusiastic than on any previous occasion, and its announcement for repetition was accepted amids much cheering. The indicrous interlude of Two Wives creates much lengther and appeause. From the very excellent manner the Forty Thieves has been got up, and is enacted, it is likely to rank among the chief noveltes of the season.—TO-dORROW EVENING. Thesekay, Thursday, a d Saturday, BLACK EYED SUSAN; er, all in the Downs. End of which TWO WIVES. To conclude with the splendid Romance, called THE FORTY PHEFVES. Boxes, places, and Private Boxes may be obtained of Mr. Parker, at the Theatre, from Ten till Four; or of Mr. Sams, Royal Library, St. James's street. The fellowing novelties will be pr duced shortly:—The Blan of the Black Forest, Law and Llong, The Happiest Day of my Life, and a new Ballet called Little Red Bidling Road.

DINGER and BARREL ORGAN, adapted for a small Chirch. Chapel, Concert Reson, or Private Dwelling, in a hand some scalugany case, resuch pelished, and gilt pipes, stands near lifest high, and contains the following stops, viz.—stop diapason, specifications, principal, 12th. 15th, and ductions, with perial to take off the choras stops; with an abundant supply of wind from bellows which new the pedalin front and side. This mellow-toned Organ was made by the celebrated Green, and the music set by Fight and Robson. Also Barris Urvan, with five burrels, plays 30 psalm tunes, stands fleet high, with five stops; of sufficient power for a small Church or Chapel. Files 50t — Address, post paid, or apply to A.Z., 37, Northumber landstreet, attand, near Charing-cross.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY EVENING — Our market to-day has not experienced any material alteration. In consequence of the stoppage of a great many of the mills, it was expected that the demands for yarns would have been more brisk, but I cannot learn that these anticipations have been realized. In coarse cloths a little has been done, but at ruinously low prices. In fine goods there is next to nothing doing. There were several drapers in town towards nothing doing. There were several drapers in town towards the latter and of last week, but their purchases are very limited, being entirely confised to the filling up of their stock. They are not to be tempted with anything cheap; they won't look at bargains. They find goods reduced since their last visit, and they very justly expect further reductions. Their plan now is to come often to market, and buy only what they want at the time. Their autumn trade should be now at its best; but really the manufacturers begin to fear there will be no autumn trade at all. The greater part of the coarse spinners have turned out, in consequence of the masters offering to reduce their wages unless they discontinued their assistance to the turn-outs. The Authorities, thinking prevention better than cure, have had the Dragoons parading the streets, and as yet there has been no attempt to riot. There are crowds assembling around the factories where the "knobsticks" are employed, for the purpose of annoying them, almost every day; but no violence has been affered, except what I have before mentioned. As yet, all is quiet; but I fear this will not last long.

As an instance of the deplorable state of the Spitalfields weavers it is not that formerly heat in con-

As an instance of the deployant and the of the Shahede wave-ers, it is said that one house alone, that formerly kept in con-tinual work above 500 bands, is now not employing half that number, and those not constantly. Some of the hands do not easy more than seven-pence a day. NGULAR ROBSERY.—At the Old Bailey, on Thursday, Robt.

Carter, use wife and son, took their trial for a sading 225l. from the bureau of a lady, named O'Keefe, who lodged and died in their house, in Drury-lane. The circumstances of the case, as they were detailed on the part of the prosecution, are as follow: Dr. Farre, of Carter-house-square, was the nephew and executor of a Mrs. O'K-efe, deceased, who had lodged in Carter's house. Mrs. O'K-efe died on the 8th of June last, possessed of Bunk Notes for 2251, which were locked in a writing-deak, with other money, and a bill, and the deak had been opened, and the notes extracted. In the deak was found a memorandum of the notes extracted In the desk was found a memorandum of the death of Mrs. O'Ke-fe, in the hand-writing of the younger prisoner. The deceased's name was written "O'Kelth," and as young Carter was in the habit of thus mispelling her name, th some of the notes had been pald into the Bank of England since the 8th of June, and were endorsed "Carter." On examination of the witnesses, however, it appeared that Mrs. Carter was the only guilty person, and a verdict was returned accordingly.—The father and son were acquitted without a stain upon their Character.

SALE OF PUBLIC HOUSES.—The following properties were

disposed of on Monday, at Garraway's Coffee-house:—The Leasthold Tavern and Public-house, The Dog, Holywell-arreet, Strand, beld under the respective parishes of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Luke's, Old-atreet, for twenty-seven years at a restal of S11 per annuan—knocked down at 725 guineas. The Leasthold Public-house, The Dike of Clarence, corner of Marshelmert and Louison street. Westminster, held for 23 Market-street and Johnson-street, Westminster, held for 23 Market-street and Johnson-street, Westminster, held for 23 sears, at a rental of 75t, per annum—sold for 900 guineas. The Leasehold Exmouth Arms Public house and Wine-vaults, Bemouth-street, Easton-square, with skittle grounds, three stall stable, and a private house, onposite, No. 29, held for twenty years, at 105t. a year—2 "00 gineas. The Leasehold Hat and Easthers for Public house, of Wine-vaults, the stable for the public house, and we would be the search of the stable for the search of the stable for the search of the stable for the search of the sea twenty years, at 1051. a year-2. "00 gainers. The Leasehold Hat and Feathers free Public house and Wine wants, the corner of Gravel-lane and Zoar-street, Southwark, with a small private house, let off at 101, per annum, the whole held for 21 years, at · 101 per annum, the whole held for 21 years, at

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At the Lancaster Assizes, an action was brought by a 10 mg woman, named Walker the daughter of a farmer, against a person of the name of Lyon, rate of hiteen shillings per week. He was fitty years of age, and was the son of a man of property, who placed him with Walker, if cossible, to break him of habits of intoxication, which he had imbited. During his residence which he had imbiled. During his residence at Walker's, he which he had imbiled. During his residence at Walker's, he wild his addresses to his daughter, and promised to marry her, Do the death of his father, however, he changed his mind, and married the house keeper of his deceased father. The case was any thing but aggravated in its circumstances, and a verdict was any thing but aggravated in its circumstances, and a verdict was obtained for the plaints —Damages, only One Farthing.

Suicibe —On Saturday week, an Inquest was held at the Prince of Wales, Brenton, on the body of Mrs. Susan Spilsbury, married the housekeepe

who drowned herself in a wa er-butt. The deceased was the widow of a cleck in the Bank of Eagland, and lived on a penion granted to her by the Directors on the death of her husband, which took place several years ago. It was stated by one of the witeesses that the deceased's mind had been sensibly affected ever since she lost a sum of money, in consequence of the bankrupicy of one of her relatives. It was further proved, that the deceased had attempted her life some time previously by The Jury returned a verdict of Insanity.

PARENTAL DEPRAVITY.—At the Old Bailey, on Tuesday

Bact, William Snow, a lad only 13 years old, was indicted for seeding on the 70 h of July, 6,000 needles, and other articles. of the value of 60 shillings, the property of his employers Messre, Rutheram and Grinsell, linen drapers, Shoredich; and Martha Soww, aged 44, the mother of the prisoner, was indicted for receiving the same, well knowing them to have been atolen. The property was identified as that of Messrs. Rotheram & Grinsell, by two of their shopmen; and a police officer proved that he found it at the lodgings of the female prisoner.—The Jury found them both Guilty, but recommended them to mercy,

in which they were joined by the prescutors.

GREAT ROBBERY. - An extensive robbery, was committed, on Toursday atternoon, at Doncaster, during the absence of the proprietors of the Betting Rooms at the races. They were entered, and the iron safe rifled of Bank Notes and Gold to the of Four Thousand Pounds. There can be no doubt that amount of Four Industrial rounds. In the London gangs of mail-the robbery was effected by one of the London gangs of mail-such or bank robbers, and that it has been planned for some time, as the safe was found locked on the return of the proprietors. Had the robbery occurred on Wednesday, there was, at least, 10,000L in the safe, many Gentlemen having deposited money after for safety. The loss falls entirely on the proprietors of there for safety. The loss falls entirely on the proprietors the Rooms, who have always conducted their establishment will such spirit and liberality, that the regret for their misfortune is general and deep. Bishop, who attends the races, is on the look

Reneral and weep. Disn't, who attends the races, is on the look-out, and we hope to be enabled to state in our next that some clew has been tound that my lead to the recovery of the property. About seven o'clock on Ta'esday evening the inmates of the Gorge and Dragon Public-Youse, Whitechapel-road, were dreadfuly alarmed by the sudden explosion of a branch-pipe, which supplies them with gas. The pavement before the house was blown up, and every thing in connection with the pipe was form as under. The whole place was in an instant enveloped in flames, but, from the intolerable effluvia of the gas, it was found dames, but, from the intolerable efficient at the gas, it was found impossible for some moments to adopt the requisite measures for extinguishing the fire. A number of engines were almost animediately on the spot, whose active exertions arrested the danger before any mit rial damage was sustained.

MELANCHOLY SCENE.—At the Old Balley, on Tuesday, a your named Thomas Hollingsworth, nineteen years of age, was a rosecured for robbing his father, who resides at 6, Bed-

ford-street, Bedford row. The prisoner assisted him in his warehouse, and on the 15th of June he absconded; soon after The prisoner assisted him in his wards a cheque for 341, five hearth rugs, and other property of great value, were missing. A pawnbroker produced several hearth-rugs which the prisoner had pledged. He was found

At the Old Bailey, on Wednesday, Mark Joel, a Jew, was found guilty of sixuling fourteen pieces of silk in the dwelling-house of John Bloom, in Spital square. The house had been broken open in the absence of the prosecutor, and silks, of the value of 3201, carried off. Part of the stolen silk he afterwards recognized in the shap-window of Mr. Poulson, in Regent-street, and it was blumately proved to have have said by the restricted, was ulumately proved to have been sold by the prisoner.

Me could not account for how it came into his possession.

We have accounts from St. Michael's to the 24th ulto. The Postoguese squadron, after the attack upon Terceira, had been dispersed; a part having arrived at St. Michael's with the Don John 74, the other part with two frigates (one dismasted), at I -yat; the soldners appear to have received a great fright. The officers declare it would take 10,000 men to capture so formida-

officers declare it would take 10,000 men to capture so formidable in island as Terceirs.

EFFECTS of SUDIEN FRIGHT.—In our last publication we had the painful take to report log the accident which happend to a child of Capt. Gualing's, R.N. who fell out of a coach at Oxford, had broke her arm. Captain G. who was sixting in the coach at the time, and had been seri usly afflicted with an ague, was secured of the disorder, which has never made its appearance alone.—Chellenkam Chromicle.

A young women, named the final Allen, twenty years of age,

was convicted at the Od Brey, on Monday, for robbing her mother, who say describe Elseware road. The mother said that the prisoner had been in the kabit of robbing her since she

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANSWERS.

A. R. T. is informed that the word "lunch" is derived from lunckeon, nunchesn-which is an abbreviation of noonshine, the meat being for we had the account of the fight between Cox and Weotton from our own regular Correspondent, who we consider incapable of misrepresen-

We consider Doncaster Stand and Course the finest in England. We consider Doncaster Stand and Course the Intest in Engana.

A, B, C, and D, playat Whist. Is A entitled to take new cards in the middle of a game without the consent of all parties?—*** Certainly not.

K bets B that twenty-three herses do not start for the St. Leger; provided twenty-four start, which wins (p. p.) =-**,** B.

If the bet of 5 to 3, that the Woodbridge in their two innings would

head the Eye in their first innings, was made with the understanding that it was no bet if the innings were not played out, the bet is off; but if it was positive on the result of the game, the Woodbridge having given n, we do not see how the decision we have given can be reversed. We have no data from whence we can correctly state the number o square miles, yards, &c. covered by the City of Bristol and Tewn of Bir ningham. Mr. Petre's The Colonel won the St. Leger in 1828.

A bets B that the new Colony, called Swan River, is not in either Eu-rope, Asia, Africa, or America. Which wins ?-** A wins.

A B makes a bet, p. p., before the entry is closed, that a horse which he

mentions wins the Doncaster Cup. Now the horse which he mentioned is not entered for the Cup. Boes the bet stand or not :—*** It stands. Is a person under the age of 21 subject to punishment for a breach of promise of marriage :—**** He is. Are the rules of the game of Skittles in print? -* * They are not with Did Brown and Sampson fight within seven months from the 14th Sep-

Did Brown and sampson ignt within seven months from the 14th september, 1829?—** They did not. They fought on the 5th of April, 1823. At Whist, after the cards are dealt, and the turn-up card turned, upon discovering that your adversaries have scored two honours in the last deal without having them, are you at liberty to take them from their score and add them to your own?—*** You may take them from their

score, but not add them to your own.

We are unable to answer what is the uniform of an officer reduced to the half-pay on geing to Court, but we should apprehend the same as on full pay, as we never heard of half-pay uniform being distinguished

on tall pay, as we never heard of half pay uniform being distinguished from full-pay, otherwise than their being the werse for service.

A bets B 500% on Zinganee against the Field, for the Doncaster Cup, without any allusion to play or pay, is not the wager of ?-*** It is. Old Hobler, of the Mansion House, we understand, is no relative to the blue-faced Satyr in the Menagerie, at Charing cress. The idea of that animal being his son is quite ridiculeus, though there may be some slight similarity of features.

We do not know whether the parsimenious emission of the turtle soup at the Old Enjaw diverse during the lates.

We do not know whether the parsimenious emission of the turtle soup at the Old Bailey dinners during the late Sessions is attributable to the Lord Mayer or the Sheriffs; but coming into office, and going out of office, are two very different things.

We agree in epinion with one of the "Home Circuit," that for a high legal officer to play at cards, and diddle the young Barristers, and to indulge in low ribaidry in their presence, is as helnous an offence as for a man to second his friend at a boxing match. We trust no existing ludge has been guilty of such conducted.

Judge has been guilty of such conduct.

We cannot say whether the present Lord Mayor was formerly an admirer of British boxing or not. We have heard that he was, but we suspect he has been visiting some of old Penzance Smith's tea parties, in company with that pink of politeness and oracle of Corporation law Francis Hobier, Esq., S.A. and A S S

Francis Hobler, Esq., S.A. and A.S.S.

We never heard that the amiable lady of a high Corporation Officer took lessons in the pugilistic art, but her poor little man says she handles her "mawleys" well.

Gentlemen who wish us to answer questions at a great sacrifice of time, which they may answer themselves by a little pains, do not shew much consideration, and such questions we shall never answer.

There is no rule compelling the aways of the late and the St. Legar to

There is no rule compelling the owner of the winner of the St. Leger to ell his herse for a certain su iff the norse for a certain sum. We have before stated that Holt gives lessons in sparring at his own

house; his convivial meeting on the Thursday evening we do not announce as usual, because it would be chargeable as an advertisement.

Neal fought fourteen prize battles, namely, Deaf Davis, Cribb, of Brighton; Peaseup Gardener, Birmingham Hall, David Hudson, Tom Gaynor, Baldwin and Jem Burn twice, Phil Sampson, Tom Cannon, Jack Nichols, Banfield, of Exeter, and Young Dutch Sam.

Spring is 34 years of age; his height is 5 feet 11 inches, and his fighting weight 13st, 21b.

weight 13st. 21b.

A B C and D play at Whist; previous to dealing the cards A bets B a sovereign that there will be five trumps in one hand; after the deal C has six trumps; B three ditto, and D has four trumps; which wins !*** A wins; he must have meant that there would be at least five trumps in one hand, and B that there would not be so many.

If a gentleman pay his addresses to a lady, and make presents to her

If a gentleman pay his addresses to a lady, and make presents to her of an elegant gold watch and seals, with other trinkets, is it fair play, in of an elegant gold watch and seals, with other trinkets, is it in play, in case of the lady jilting the gentleman, to return the trinkets, and not the gold watch and appendages?—** It is not fair play, or delicate to keep any portion of the love presents, but there is no law to compel the lady to return any part of the presents.

Is a widower with six children to be considered a married man or a

single one at a game of Cricket between married and single ?-*,* We should consider him in the light of a married man.

Nineteen horses started for the Great St. Leger, last year.

Nineteen herses started for the Great St. Leger, last year.

Bakers by law must weigh their bread to their customers, if demanded, and if the loaf is deficient they are liable to a penalty.

The outside drive round the Regent's Park is three miles.

At Chess A goes to castle his King, the square which the King moves over is commanded by B's Bishop—can A castle in such situation, the square over which A's King moves being in check :-*,* We think not At Vingt-un, on having a pair—say two aces—A draws on each—on At Vingt-un, on having a pair—say two aces—A draws on each—on the first ace a seven is turned up—the next card is an ace: the holder contends that he has a right to draw on this third ace also, although there

contends that he has a right to draw on this third acc also, although there is a seven intervening between the first pair and the third acc?—*** He most certainly can do no such thing.

A and C are partners at Whist against B and D—the former scere eight, and the latter nine. A and B each play a card—C then calls, but before his partner A (who had an honer) answers, D plays. In this case do the honor's tell without playing the hand?—*** Yes, most certainly. D had no right to play till it came to his turn, and though C might have called scener, he was perfectly correct in asking before he played. Callbacks.—A and B plays—A plays first a six—B plays a five, and makes eleven; A plays five, and makes six teen, and takes two holes; B plays a feur, and makes 21; and takes six heles; A plays six, makes 27; B plays a feur, and makes 21; Is B entitled to five holes?—***Certainly*

A is playing with Dummy against B and C; it is Dummy's turn to lead but A leads from his own hand; B seeing the mistake, says to his partner, "What suit will yeur have?" Before C (B's partner) answers, A leads off from Dummy, and contends that by so doing, he has prevented his adversaries from calling a suit. Is he right? or should he not wait, after B had declared a call, until a suit was called?—** He should certainly wait; laws are made to prevent error, and, as we have repeatedly stated, no person can take advantage of his own wrong.

A and B play against C and D at Whist; A plays the deuse of cinbs.

A and B play against C and D at Whist; A plays the deuse of clubs, C calls knave, but plays king, and wins the trick; C afterwards plays the ace, and C calls for the knave. Is C obliged to play the knave, no person having seen it, but it afterwards appearing C has the knave in his hand ling one card, and playing another; but if hi dversaries suffered the trick to pass, and allowed him to play again hey forfeited their claim to call the knave then; and not having been

exposed, they could not call it afterwards.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER CLUBS.—In answer to our Liverpool correspendent we have to state, that if two clubs agree to play a match they are bound in heneur not to introduce a man who does not belong t conents playing a man, whom they have hired for the purpose, then all ets go with the match, unless the parties making them deciare off before he contest commences

In playing at cricket the ball is struck so as easily to get three runs but on the striker running to the opposite wicket, the other player will not move. In the meantime the bail is thrown up, and the striker's wicket put down. Is the striker out, or what is to be done in the event with the state of the striker is not the striker in the striker is no taperson refusing to leave his wicket at a fair run?—*** There is no law to oblige the striker's partner to run; but he should not in our oplant. ion be allowed to play in any other match. The 26th lawrung thus which is put down is out." The players in this instance not having crossed, the striker is out. The striker having hit the ball hard enough for three runs, it appears strange to us that he did not return to his wicket, as there was plenty of time.

A and B are running, the ball is thrown to the wicket keeper, C, who

A and B are running, the ball is thrown to the wicket keeper, C, who strikes the wicket down before B is on his ground, with the back part of his hand, having the ball at the same time in the hand with which he not out," because the hand and not the ball struck iown the wicket?-** The law is, according to the Mary-la-bonne Club,
The striker is out, if in running the wicket be struck down by hand or
rm (with ball in hand) before his foot, hand, or bat, be grounded over

The Right Hon. Robert Peel, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, prides himself on his knowledge of the pagilistic art, having aken lessons repeatedly from Mr. Jackson, the Commander-in-Chief of

His Maiesty did send Jem Burn a sovereign while training to fight New Neal. What will the City Solon and his cad say to this, when they reflec on their denouncement of the "brutes," who look upon pugilism as na ionally characteristic. We don't wish these worthies any harm, but i they should be choked at their next germandizing match, we shall no ut on mourning. The result of the St. Leger race was known in London at nine o'cleck

he morning after.

Spring was never beaten by Neat.

vell's Life in London.

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Foreign Office are in active communication with the British Embassy at Constantinople, and the last dispatches reseived from Sir Robert Gordon, are of a very pacific tendency. It appears that Baron Mulling, the Russian Special Envoy to the Reis Effendi, who was commanded by his instructions to use his u most efforts to insure peace, has, on the part of his Russian Majesty, co-operated with the other European Powers who are mediating, to induce the Porte to fulfil the Treaty of Ackermann, and thus remove the primary cause of these unfortunate hostilities. From all quarters, indeed, we learn, that pacific overtures have been acceded to by the Reis Effendi, and that the only delay was in the arrival of the necessary instructions at the Russian head-quarters, to prevent further collision

We had, during the greater part of this contest, strong misgivings upon the capability of Turkey to oppose an effectual resistance to the more disciplined force of Russia, accustomed to camp service, and unrestrained by any apprehensions of em barrassment during their long march; but the moment the Balkan was passed, and that nothing except the plains of Adrianople remained for the conquering army to traverse, we gave up all hopes of preserving the integrity of the Turkish Empire in Europe, unless the Porte at length became a suitor for peace, aided by the great Powers of Europe, who have

evinced a warm anxiety to put a stop to this dreadful contest. There is every reason to believe, that before Plenipotentiarles can be definitively appointed, the Russian standard will float upon the towers of Constantinople. The Turkish army, as an effectually resisting bedy, is broken, and the population of the great towns are changed from fierce rancour into a pacific mood, by witnessing the havoc of military movements along the line march of the various tribes which were congregated in the Vizier's army. Upon what terms the boon of peace can be achieved, we have yet to learn; and glorious, indeed, will be the name of the Monarch, who shall use with moderation the power which the Emperor of Russia has acquired in the heart of the European territory of his enemy. Doubtless, Turkey will have to cede some of these provinces so long in dispute between her and Russia, as an indemnity for the expences of the latter in this contest; but we can hardly think Eogland will consent to her possession of any of the forts of the Dardanelles, to guarantee o Russia an outlet into the Mediterranean Sea. That privilege nay still be secured by the Turkish flag, without the ignomiious surrender of any of the maritime ports upon which it flies. England is at all events putting herself into a position upon he spot to mediate with efficacy. Sir Robert Gordon, our Amgress, Admiral Sir Pultenay Malcolm, with nine sail of the | PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY IN IRELAND. line. The forts at the Bosphorus would, in an hour after such an order was issued, be in the hands of a British fleet: but we can hardly anticipate that matters will come to such an extremity-we rather place confidence in the anticipations of the speedy return of peace.

We know that important dispatches have been lately sent, by fast couriers, to the British Admiral, by the way of Ancona, and that duplicates are on board bis Majesty's ship Melville, which

was to sail from Portsmouth on Friday.

We look forward, therefore, with deep interest to the next news from the seat of war, and the dispatches which must, we think, arrive from the European Ambassadors in the course of the ensuing week. Whether or not Turkey shall continue to maintain her sway in Europe, or be driven back upon hel Asiatic dominions, is, with us, a lesser question than the preservation of the general peace of the great Powers, with whom we are more nearly connected, which would, we fear, be compromised were not peace promptly restored in this Russian contest

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.



His Majesty has taken advantage of the intervals of fine wea ther during the past week, to visit Windsor Castle, and enjoys his usual drives through the park. We regret to say that a re-port relative to the partial blindness of the King, are but too his usual drives through the parts. We research as port relative to the partial blindness of the King, are but too true. His Majesty is afficted with a cataract. We have heard that no operation is to take place, as little (if any) benefit could be derived from it.

It is not generally known that the Princess Sophia has lost the sight of her left eye. The manner of its loss was very sudden ahe had retired to rest without experiencing any failure in her sight, but when she awoke in the moroing was almost in dark-ness. An oculist attended the Princess, and performed an oper-ation, which her Royal Highness here with great firmness; the sight of the right eye was restored by it, but that of the left did

DEATH OF THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, G.C.B .- An express DEATH OF THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, G.C.B.—An express was received on Tuesday, by Colonel Lindsay Stanhope, at the Stable-yard, St. James's, bringing the metancholy intelligence of the death of the Noble Eirl, which took place on the same merbing at half past five e'clock, at Brighton. The Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton was with the Colonel when the express arrived, and left immediately to acquaint his family of the circumstance. By the decease of the above much-respected Nobleman the command of the First Regiment of Life Guards, of which he was Colonel, becomes vacant. His Lordship was in the 87th year of his age, and Master of the Gold Stick.

It is rumoured in the Clubs that the Governorship of Wind-

It is runoured in the Clubs that the Governorship of Wind-sor, held by the late Lord Harrington, is to be given to the Duke of Camberland, together with the Colonel in chiefship of the 1st Regiment of Horse Guards. The latter, we should have thought, would have been given to the Marquis of Anglesses. Sir Robert Gardiner, who is now at Ems with Prince Leopold, as given an unqualified contradiction to the statement which has appeared of the Prince having discontinued a pension of 21th between the prince Chapter Chapter.

sion of 24t. bestewed by the late Princess Charlotte.

The Chancery suit in which Mr. Wellesley has cut such a figure is now likely to terminate. The daughter of that gentleman his deceased wife is to be under the care of the Duchess o Wellington, and his two sons under the care of Mr. Courtenay, once a Master in Chancery, and now Clerk to the House of Lords. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Wellesley have, it is said, adjusted their differences, and shaken hands.

Lord Cochrane, who is just returned from the Continent, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, on Saturday

week, accompanied by Lord Auckland.

Drory-lane Theatre will open on the 1st of October, with Hamlet, and other favourite pieces. Mr. Young is re-engaged, and Mr. Liston is also booked for a limited number of nights.

Mr. Charles Wright will commence his new office as box-keeper, and we have no doubt will be found as active and assiduous as his predecessor.

his predecessor. Nothing definite has yet been determined on with respect to Covent garden Theatre. The subscription proceeds but slowly With less than 6,0004, Mr. C. Kemble says he cannot venture At the Haymarket Theatre, the new Comedy, entitled " Pro

At the Haymarket Theatre, the new Comedy, entitled "Procrastination, or the late Mr. M—," has been deferred till tomorrow, and from the additional rehearsals, has increased in the good opinion of the performers. "William Thompson, or Which Is He?"produces, as on the first night, roars of laughter; and in "The Happiess Day of my Life," Webster has proved himself a most happy substitute for Liston.

The English Opera-house continues to play its novelties—Der Vampyr, The Recruit, and The Spring Lock—to crowded houses. The Adelphi Theatre will open on the 29th last. A meeting of the performers has been called for Tuesday next.

Kean, the tragedian, who is described by the Scotch papers as having been perfectly restored to health, is about to levy contributions among the Northern managers.

butions among the Northern managers.

Great preparations are making to celebrate the marriage of FENDINAND with all possible splendour. Agents have been some time in London precuring requisites for the spectacle; and a vessel, the Bramin, Captain Robinson, has been freighted to Bilboa, exclusively to take them over. Some fine horses, and a superh state harquicke are among the items. The orders were superb state barouche, are among the items. The orders, we

understand, are not yet completed.

DEVONPORT, SEPT. 15.—Venterday the Britannia, 120, Capt. George Burdett (1802), west our of harbour into the Sound, fully manned and ready for sea. Thousands of speciators lined the shores, and among the visitors on board were Admiral Earl Northest and family Lord Villeger and Ellist Canasa. Sie Northesk and family, Lords Valletort and Elliott, General Sir Willoughby Gordon, Mr. Bowes and family, and a number of ladies. The sight was imposing, the Britannia being nearly the largest ship in the Navy: her broadsides have a tremendous aspect.

NEW QUESTION OF DIVORCE.-A young painter fell in love voung lady belonging to a distinguished family when the ceremony was celebrated, had been pregnant nearly nine months. After the wedding, the husband was not slow it discovering that he had been deceived, and the wife wa rought to bed about eight days after the nuptial benediction The painter was violently angry; the lady began by denying ber guilt, which at length she avowed, and informed him who was her seducer. The ausband, making her sign the acknow edgment of her conduct, applied to the Courts for a separation rom bed and board, on the ground of a serious lojury. This candalous suit will bring a new question of right under lega iscussion, that of knowing if such facts as will be proved constituted the serious injury which the law means as the ground of separation.—Paris Paper.

The Colosseum in the Regent's Park becomes every day more spular; and as the plans approach completion, the satisfaction f the visitor is now decided.

The two New Views at the Diorama in the Regent's Park

continue to exeite unqualified admiration, and are seen every day by crowds of respectable persons.

The exterior of Wellesley-house, lately called Apsley-house, is now finished, with its three fronts of Portland stone, and its splendid Corinthian decorations. To give uniformity, false windows have been introduced at the south-western angle, but the illusion is made perfect by the use of plate glass. In the interior the attentions of the sup-rior artists now employed are directed to the principal apartment, which is ninety feet long thirty-five: this will be the ball-room. Sculptors, gilders, dernamental painters, have commenced their operations by thirty-five : This apartment will contain during the day invisible mirrors and at night they will fill up the space which is occupied by windows. The other principal rooms will be a suite of e drawing-rooms, with numerous boundoirs, and an extensive corridor. The only room remaining of the old house is the banquetting-ball, which was built by the DUKE for his Water-loo dinners. The calculation is that the whole will be finished about the close of the winter, and that his Grace will give his first entertainment therein on St. George's Day.

The pediment of the principal portice in the King's new Palace in St. Lames' Park has been sentented with a representa-

lace, in St. James's Park, has been sculptured with a representa-tion of the Triumph of Britannia, in high relief. Above the windows of the first story, behind the portico, is an illustration of the Progress of Navigation. The garden front of the Palace has been embelished on either side of the central projection with subjects executed in bas-relief; that on the eastern side the Expulsion of the Danes from England-the other, Alfred giving Laws to the Britons.

SWINDLER -An individual, representing himself as Sie H. Fremantle, has committed extensive frauds upon different bankers on the Continent, by means of forged letters of credit, urporting to come from a respectable London house. This windler has an agent here who regularly forwards through the

Swinder has a zeen here who regularly to wards through the last scene of his speculation was Lille, where he succeeded in defrauding several bankers.

On Monday night last, the dwelling-house of Mr. William Brand, a jeweller, of Dartford, Kent, was broken into and robbed of a considerable quantity of property, of which the following formed a part of what the thieves succeeded in carrying ear-rings, 5 pair of speciacles, 4 silver music-boxes. The amount of property carried away is estimated at between 2001. and 300 On Thursday night the Oxonian London coach, on its wanto this town, was overturned at Camphill. The coachman wa the only person materially injured, and he unfortunately had one of his legs fractured. The accident was occasioned by a cart left in the road, with which, owing to the darkness of the night, the coach came in violent contact.—Birming ham Gazette. Assaurt.—At Mariborough-street, on Wednesday, a respect-able-looking man named Maclaren, was charged with two sepa-rate assaults on a Welch servant girl in the house of Mrs. Mi-part, in South Molton-street, where he lodged, with intent to produce her person. For the first he was fined 51., and for the se-

cond held to bail to appear at the Sessions.

The Bank of Ireland has given orders to their Branches in the country, not to issue letters of credit at sight on Dublin, as here-ofore; such letters of credit are now made payable at ten days after date. In consequence of which, the facility afforded to the country merchants remitting payment of their bills due in Dub-Assault.-At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Thomas

Hewett, an itinerant vender of pamphilets, was found guilty of an assault upon Mrs. Coleman, at Turnham Green, into whose remises he had obtruded himself, and whose dog he had wan nly killed with a pitchfork. He was sentenced to six months mprisenment. Hostilities seem to have broken out on the American frontiers

with the native Indians, in consequence of a supposed trespass upon the hunting grounds of the latter, as the head waters of the Chariton. Eleven Indians and three whites were killed, and al the county was up in arms.
EXECUTION.—Richard Radnor, condemned at the late Mon

mouth Assizes for a rape, explated his offence on Thursday week on the drop over the front of the County Gaol. The un-happy man conducted himself, after his condemnation, like a True penitent, and acknowledged the justness of his sentence.

At the Mansion-House, on Wednesday, the driver of Jones's Paddington Omnibus, was fined 5s. and costs, for driving furiusly through Coleman-street on Sunday during Divine Service which the voice of the clergyman was drowned in the noise, We have received Halifax papers to the 22d ult. The wea ther in North America forms a great contrast with what we have experienced in Europa—the drought and heat had been so exces-sive, that the woods had taken fire in several districts, and ex-

nsive damage had been done to the settlers. Considerable interest has been excited in the French theatri cal circles by a decision of the Tribunal du Commerce, compe ng one of their principal actors to undertake a part assigned t m by the manager of the theatre, or to pay a considerable pe palty in case of his noncompliance.

At Bow street, on Thursday, a man named Charles Stares, of respectable appearance, was fully committed for trial on two separate charges of obtaining money on checks drawn on conpassader at Constantinople, will have as an ally at the new Con- try banks, where he had no assets.

We are constantly tormented by communications purporting to suggest various remedies for the prompt amelioration of the state of Ireland. Quacks of all kinds are naturally eager to furnish nostrums, in the expectation of alleviating a deplorable condition of society which has been produced by the misgovernment of centuries. But of all the experiments for improvement which has ever yet come from the crazy pate of a projector, that which has just issued from "The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland," signed by Lords Ennishillen and Aldborough, is the most astonishing. It is a manifesto, in the form of resolutions and of course, for that is the burden of all such songs, begging for money. It begins by resolving "that a fund shall be raised by subscription, for the purchase of uncultivated lands, on which to locate a certain number of families of helpless and indigent Protestants; this, the Committee are of opinion, will increase the moral and physical resources of Ireland, diminish pauperism, the moral and physical resources of Ireland, diminish pauperism, prevent the introduction of poor laws, put an end to emigration, and give the Orange institution a preponderating influence in every county in Ireland." This plan is, forsooth, grounded upon a colonization experiment in Holland. We really wish the promoters of it (we mean in Ireland) were in New Holland. Here is a country torn for years with intestine convulcions, which have been the bane of civil society, more particularly this Orange faction; & yet men are found, Peers & Commoners, who come over once a-vear to the Imperial Parliament, to legislate for us [God help us!], who want to quarter the very beggars of that faction help us!], who want to quarter the very beggars of that faction upon the public for support, as a means of regenerating Ireland, and diffusing blessings among her wretched population; and this colonization of factious pauperism, is, we are told, prevent the introduction of a wholesome system of poor laws. Aye, there's the ruh—any good system of poor laws in Ireland, would mulct the pocket of these Orange Landlords, and compel them to feed that pertion of the Popish poor, who till their lands, and help to pay their rents. Let the Duke of Wellington's Government despise these crazy auxiliaries in the march of Irish improvement, and come forward with wholesome measures for the support and employment of the labouring poor, and then some advances will be made in the progress of the good work; its march we know must be slow and gradual, and no work; its march we know must be slow and gradual, and not aided by the compendious flippancy of these club resolutions, which only shew what heads some of these titled people have, who are deputed from the sister kingdom to aid us, in the construction and promulgation of good laws for our common banafit. benefit.

BANK OF ENGLAND. On Thursday last there was a very numerous Meeting of Bank Proprietors, which was occupied solely by the usual efforts on the part of a small portion of the Proprietors to obtain more information on the acunal state of affairs of the Bank, and the usual resistance of the Directors to the disclosures sought. It was remarked, however, that on the whole, the Directors had not so decidedly the support of the Court of Proptietors as on many former occasions, and it is inferred, consequently, that a feeling is gaining ground against them, at least on the single point of publicity. Their persisting in the refusal to state the amount of their deposits as private bankers, or at least to include them in their statement of the amount of their notes in circulation, is held to be particularly trjudicious. The opinion of most men who have considered the subject is, that those deposits cannot be taken otherwise than as a part of the general circulation, because the supersisting contents the subject is a supersisting the salled one to cause they represent a currency which may all be called out to-morrow independently of the will of the Directors, nor have the Proprietors been favoured with any thing like an argument from the Court to show the unsoundness of this opinion. The discussions at the Bank Meeting were confined to the same individuals as formerly, and were, in fact, for the most part, a repetition of arguments which have been used before; but the sense of the Meeting has undergone so material z change in favour of publicity, that the motion for adjournment, when put from the chair, in order to avoid entertaining Mr. Young's Resolution, was nearly Some of the Proprietors were of opinion that the majority

FIRE IN HOLBORN. Between the hours of two and three o'clock on Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Hanson, the silver amith, No. 75, High Holborn, mext door to Mr. Hopkinson's large coach-manufactory, which, in a little time, communicated to the house, No. 74, occupied by Mr. Ray, the tinman, and from thence to Mrs. Drew's, the poulterer. All of these houses were built of wood, and being on fire at the same time, the conflagration was awfully grand. It was with the utmost difficulty that the inmates of these different houses were enabled to escape in their night-clothes. The Assurance-office engines were promptly on the spot, but the supply of water was, for some time, were seasily and no effort of the firemen could for some time, very scanty, and no effort of the firemen could preserve these houses and their valuable stock and furniture from complete destruction. The fire communicated to the upper part of the Red Lion public-house, at the corner of Red Lion-street, kept by Mr. Preece, and consumed the two upper floors. The rear of Mr. Hopkinson's house received considerable design. able damage. We are glad to state that no one received any able damage. We are glad to state that no one received any personal injury upon this accasion. The fire was got under by half-past five o'clock.—In the evening Mr. Hanson underwent an examination at Hatton Garden Offics, upon a suspicion of having wilfully occasioned the fire, grounded upon the factof his refusing to open the shop door till the arrival of the firemen and engines. On investigation there did not appear to be any ground for this imputation, and Mr. H. was discharged. He was

was, in fact, against the adjournment.

THE HEAD OF THE BELOVED .- It appears, from the following paragraph, dated Madrid, Sept. 8, that the Beloved Ferdinand has had a narrow escape. Really, the shins and head of such men as Ferdinand and Miguel are not made of "penetrable stuff".— "A report was spread, yesterday, that the King was severely wounded by an accident to his carriage. It was, however, only partly true. The King and the lofant being on the way from St. Ildefonso to the Escurial, the fore-wheels of the carriage came off, and it fell forward. The shock caused his strike his head against the window, which was broken. His Majesty was wounded in the forehead, and lost a good deal of blood, but notwithstanding continued his journey to the Escurial, where he was received with testimonics of the lively interest every body took in the danger which he had run. His Majesty's health has not been affected: he continues his usual occupations. Already the Carlo-Apostolics triumphed

according to them, the King would not recover, and his mar-

riage became impossible."

SELECT VESTRYMEN POISONED -O2 Friday, the 11th inst. the Select Vestry of Poltington Lower end, near Bury, dined together at an inn in the former town. Among good things, was a plumb-pudding, of which most ea ily. Soon after dinner, one of the party, named Booth, bleacher, was seized with sickness, and quitted the room; veral others were also taken ill, and to these were added the landlady, several of the servants, and other individuals who partook of the pudding. At last Mr. Booth died, and on opening his body, there was no doubt that he had died from the effects of arsenic. The remains of the pudding, and the water in which it had been boiled, were then analysed, and found to have contained arsenic. A Coroner's Jury has been summone on the body of Mr. Booth, but as yet no clue has been discovere to the mode in which the arsenic became mixed with the pud ding. Many of the party are still dangerously ill. The inquest

has been adjourned to Friday next.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS.—These Sessions terminated on Fri day, when sentence of death was passed on the following prisoners:—Richard Gifford, James Suffolk, and Thomas Maynard, for forgery; Charles Wilson, William Spong, Henry King, Thomas Walker, and Elizabeth Swiney, for steali goods in a dwelling-house above the value of 5l.; Robert Cross
John Wilson, John Roach, and Joseph Nathan, for house-break ing; William Callaghan. James Charles, and John Hill, for horse-stealing; Timothy Driscoll and Michael Duff, for highway robbery; Thomas Edwards and Henry Duffy, for cattle-stealing; John Boyce, for a robbery in a house of ill-fame; Robert Dennington, William Williams, and William Newitt, for sheep-stealing. The Sessions adjourned to the 29th of October.

We learn by letters from Lisbon, dated Sept. 6, that the new of the defeat of the Miguelites at Terceira had be there, and caused intense pleasure among all the Constitutions nhabitants, who did not hesitate to express their opinions open y, and to congratulate each other in the streets without from England was received at the same time. It did not exci good of the Constitutional cause. The Royal Volunteers o Braga had risen against the Governor of the Province of Minho Don Alvaro da Costa, and the cavalry of Oporto had been or

dered to his assistance.

Some indication having been given at Coventry, of an intention on the part of the master ribben-weavers, to reduce thei prices below their late reduction of 15 per cent., a meeting o the journeymen took place on Tuesday, at which it was dete mined to go round to the different masters, and call upon them to sign a list of fixed prices, as they then were. A large body was assembled for this purpose, and marched from house to house, where they were generally successful. They then went to Mr. Woodcock's, about a mile and a half out of the city, who being from home, they broke his windows, and destroyed his garden. In the end they succeeded in their object without fur

No symptoms of an extraordinary desire to get into Parlia ment have yet manifested themselves among the Roman Cathelics in Ireland. Lord Stopford, one of the present Members for the county of Wexford, in which there is a strong Catholic in terest, having announced his intention to retire after the present Session, three new Candidates, viz., Mr. Ram, Mr. Arthur Chi-chester, and Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, have declared themselves candidates in the event of a general election. These gentlemen are all Protestants. Sir Thomas Esmonde, who is the head of the leading Catholic family in that county, has declined standing and there is no idea of any other member of the Catholic body

BBERY AT MANCHESTER .- Three men, named Lancashire, Eastwood, and Roden, have been examined at Manchester, suspicion of having robbed the Waggon and Harses publihouse, on Friday week. They were apprehended at Liverpool on suspicion, and thirty-one sovereigns were found on Lance shire, for the possession of which he accounted in different ways.

All three were in the house on the night of the robbery. Roden
is stated to have been an itinerent contributor of Manchester news to the London Papers. There is no decided proof agains the men, beyond their having been in the house the night o

the robbery.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—It has been discovered within short time, that Mr. W. R. Gardner, map and chart seller and engraver, who carried on business in Harpur-street, Red Lion equare, has absconded, it is supposed, for America, after having committed forgeries, and raised money to the amount of eigh or ten thousand pounds. He manufactured bills, and contrived to induce a young gentleman named Joslen, who hoarded and lodged in his house, to discount no less than 4,000%, worth of them. He was equally successful with other parties. His fight ook place so far back as July last.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE STANDARD .- At th late London Sessions a bill was presented, and returned by the Grand Jury a true one, charging the proprietors of Th. Standard with having inserted an article containing a false and seandalous libel upon the Duke of Wellington. The public are not likely to be speedily acquainted with the precise nature be alleged libel, as the Clerk of the Arraigns for the city, wi shom the indictment is ledged, acting upon the advice Recorder, declines showing it to any besides the parties in terested, and even then only upon the production of an affidavit Forgery.—A young man, named William Lindsey, lately acquitted at the Old Bailey of a burglary and robbiry, was, or Friday, charged at the Mansian House with uttering a forger

cheque, for 952, to Messrs. Masterman's, purporting to be the cheque of Mr. Yung, of the Horse Bazaar. He had formerly lived, as gro m, with Mr. Young. He said a gentleman had given him a shilling to get the cheque changed. He was re-EAST INDIA MONOPOLY .- The citizens of Limerick are shortl

to meet for the purpose of co-operating with the great commer clal towns in England and Scotland, in preventing a renewal e Charter which secures the monopoly of the East India Com Pany.
The Bank of England has advanced one million to the City POET'S CORNER.



THE LORD MAYOR AND HIS CAD, OR THE FANCY FLOORED. A MANSION HOUSE MORCEAU.

The mighty Mayor of London Town, sworn foe to all depravity, Was stationed on the justice seat with most becoming gravity, When thus a wight accosted him with supplicating phiz-'Sir, this here man has prigg'd my dog, & swears as how it's his." Hem," cried his Lordship, looking wise, & looking very large, "Now, fellow, what have you to say to this atrocious charge?".
"Say!" quoth the worthy, "why, Isay the dog I means to claim, And I can prove that he is mine, for Tippeo is his name." "Now," cried the other, "please your Lordship, let that be the tests
And if Jack Scroggins a'nt his name, I wish I may be blest!
As to the rightful ownership, it won't be in dispute
If you will sing out Tippoo or Jack Scroggins to the brute."

Here, Tippoo, Tippoo, come to me," exclaim'd the mighty Mayor, ut all unheeded was the voice proceeding from the Chair; And scarcely did Jack Scroggins' name the trusty canine greet, Than, quick as thought, the animal had couch'd at Hobler's feet. "Aye," said his Lordship, "plain enough—the case is clear as daye.

A Tipstoff straight to Giltspur-street this Tippes shall convey—
His back will be the better for some half-a-dozen floggings,
And never let him venture more to meddle with Jack Scroggins. "Talking of Jack, I'm very glad, in these degenerate times, Three poglistic knaves will shortly suffer for their crimes— 'Tis fit that Justice o'er their heads should stretch an iron rod— I'm glad to say two will be lagg'd, and one be sent to quod. "Such sad demoralizing sports-I heartily despise 'em-A set of brutes are fighting men, and all who patronize em:
Pickpeckets, thelevs, and bullies, still attend upon their way—
You will not see a viler set—not e'en on Lord Mayer's Day."

"They're nearly floor'd," the cad exclaim'd, "as I can plainly see, And judgment, in this wicked land, must supersede the Fancy. On Sabbeth days no coach now dares thro'London streets to scamper And on the Ring 1 hope, my Lord, you'll help to put a damper "Tis certainly a shameful thing with fists to settle strife-Abroad they wind up their disputes with dagger and with knife;
But here the vicious system must be done away, at length,
By which a little science may discomfit brutal strength.

At Epsom, Acton, Doncaster, or any other Races, Thieves, blacklegs, bullies, gamblers, never dare to show their faces. No jockeying, nor gulling flats—my Lord, there's no such thing, Such characters and practices are only in the Ring! Enlighten'd Mayor ! sagacious cad! the glory of the Land! In the great object of reform still labour hand in hand— Long on your virtuous efforts may deserv'd success await-Lash well the sins of little folks-deal gently with the great. So may you live in triumph to behold the happy day,

When manly British spirit shall decline, and die away. May all rebellious Pugliists soon bow to your authority, And may your praise be handed down to our posteriority.

FANCY MELODIES-No 8.

TOM SPRING'S FAREWELL TO IRELAND. Aug-"The' the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see."
Though the last glimpse of Erin with serrow I see, Yet Dublia shall always be precious to me, And though to my " Castle" again I repair, I shall think of the whiskey I tippled when there. Though again in my parlour I pass round the jcke, Encircled by friends, and envelop'd in smoke, Yet nothing on earth shall my memory rob Of Simon, Tom Reynelds, and Whiteheaded Bob. Adieu, worthy friends, may your spirits be light-Your potacoes be mealy—your whiskey be bright—Days of darkness, I trust, will to you be unknown, And your Winter dissolve into Spring like my own.

No 9.
PADDY FLYNN'S PARTING REQUEST.

AIR-"The Legacy."
When they have stow'd us aboard the hulks, O! bear this wipe to my Judy dear, Tell her no wonder her boy's in the sulks, For the sentence upon him is most severe. Bid her salt tears to cease from flowing, For though his fortune has proved unkind, And though to Botany Bay he is going, Much greater delinquents remain behind. Hint to the worthy Big Wigs, my jewel, As justice they deal with equal scales, When a Duke thinks proper to fight a duel, To give him a voyage to New South Wales. With assertion grave they often treat us,
That their only wish is to save men's lives,
But a hair-trigger pistol will give a quietus

In mighty less time than a bunch of fives. When you next stroll into the City Give Paddy's respects to the wealthy Mayor, With many thanks for his kindness and pity— Frank Hobler and he are a notable pair. The gold which his iron mine preduces, Hath nately butter'd his Lordship's b But when he begins to reform abuses, His schemes proceed from a mine of lead.

THE LATE J. C. CURWEN, M.P. FOR CUMBERLAND .- This distinguished champion of the agricultural interest was sadly addicted to the sex. Many were the little Christians (his former pame) and little Curwens about Workington Hail, whom the world knew by other names. About fifteen years ago, Mr. Cur-wen, who was almost a dictator in the little town of Workington, where he kept the only chandler's shop in the place, and paid his abourers their wages in goods (very much to their dissatisfacwhich went greatly against the grain. They demurred: wened a public Meeting, and addressed them from the chair. His arguments were evidently not sufficient to conquer the re-ougnance of the town's folk. At last he got warm and eloquent, What (said he) will you not listen to me, your best friend; I who made you what you are; I who am the father of you all!"
The orator was cut short by a voice from the end of the room, 'Noa, noa, Maister, doan't thee zay that; thee may be feyther o a good many o' us, but, odds boddikina! thee be's not feyher to us all.'

Some respectable Coffee-house-keepers have proposed to the Covent-garden Company to subscribe the sum of 2,000l. for which they would expect to receive box-tickets to the amount 14,0001. (thus making the price of each ticket 3s. 6d.), engaging o dispose of them to respectable persons only, and to send only limited number nightly during the season. As the tickets nightly would not exceed sixty, most of which would probably be disposed of to persons who would not otherwise go to the Theatre, the money thus raised would be for the greater part lear gain; but it is to be feared that the mode of raising it might bring the Theatre into some discredit, notwithstands the respectability of the promoters of the scheme. We regard that the subscription should go on so slowly as to render such a Proposal necessary.

A Modest and Pious Request -All travellers through

Wales know that Bala abounds mere in Methodists than any other part of the Pricipality. A most regular attendant upon the Conventicle, by art a skinner, lately committed frauds, of forged bills, to the amount of nearly 15,000% as well as other espitate flight. This took place accordingly, and, while on board the Britannia, at Liverpool, awaiting that favourable wind which was to waft him for ever from his native country, he addressed a letter to one Enoch, a distinguished member of the 'connections," requesting the prayers of his people for his safe and expeditious voyage to America. IRISH COURTS.—Mr. O'Connell, at a public dinner in Cork,

thus describes some Irish judicial proceedings:—"At the pre-sent Assizes, during the trial of a man for felony, the Judge on the Beach was asleep; let any man petition on the subject, and I will prove it. I am a freeman, and should not like to violate the law: but on this very trial an attorney was examining three witnesses at the same time, one of the Jury was reading, and hree of them cheapening plums with a fruit girl."
RIVAL BLACKING VENDERS.—Mr. Henry Hunt, and his son

Thomas are at variance, in consequence of the latter having set p for himself as a blacking-maker, and having attempted to deprive his father of his regular customers by a spurious article, naving a label nearly a fac simile of that used by Mr. Hunt, sen. An application has been made by the father to Bow-street no legal proof was adduced which could authorize the inter-ference of the Magistrates.

Mr. Wombwell's collection of wild animals arrived on the

evening of Friday week at Chelmsford, from Harlow Bush Fair, by way of Fyfield, where the bridge over the river Roden has ng been in a very dangerous state. The carriage with the elephant, estimated to weigh together seven tons, had scarcely got the fore wheels on this side, when the bridge sunk, and it re-quired the greatest exertions of eight of Mr. Wombwell's best norses to prevent the caravan from being precipitated into the river. The bridge became impassable for the other caravans,

which were obliged to take a different road.

The large sum paid by Covent-garden Theatre to the parish of St. Paul, in the shape of poor-rates, arises from a portion of the vast space which the building now occupies having, during the existence of the old theatre, included a number of tenements, and the poor-rates assessed upon these tenements having been transferred to the theatre. transferred to the theatre.

Breeches made according to the Scriptures.—A shop card put forth by a "tailor and breeches-maker," at the West end of the town, gi 'es a drawing of Adam and Eve, seated (as

this metto underneath the picture—"III. chapter of Genesis and 7th verse;" which in the celebrated so-called Breecher Bible of Barker, 1595, is translated " And they sewed fig-leaves together, and made themselves breeches." The exaction of a fee, by the porter in waiting, to permit persons to make their exit, in the evening, frem a particular gate connected with the enclosed portion of St. James's Park, is a

we opine) on the bank of the canal in the Regent's Park, with

gross imposition, and, we are persuaded, perfectly unknown to the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, under whose department the regulation of these matters falls. When the Duke of Wellington (steamer) came into the bay of Aberdeen, last week (Monday night), a wassenger, on landing, was asked—" When did you leave London?"—" Yesterday morning? was the reply. The Duke made the passage in 45 hours, the quickest ever known, having left Union Stairs, Wapping, on Sunday morning at two o'clock, and arrived in Aberdeen Bay

on Monday evening, at eleven.

A fellow named George Winter, who has undergone several examinations on charges of obtaining planofortes, carpets, and other articles from officernt tracesnen under ralse pretences,

which were sent to his house in Stamferd-street, Blackfriars, was, on Monday, committed to the House of Correction for the county of Surrey for three months.

It is thought remarkable that although Mr. Henry Hase, late chief cashier at the Bank of England, has been dead more than six m onths, and a successor appeinted, the Bank-notes are still made payable to him. The cause is, we understand, that an un-

usually large stock of notes was printed and on hand previous to his decease, and that it is intended all these shall be issued before a new name is introduced. There is a supply still in the Bank, it is said, for six months' further consumption. of London, towards completing the approaches to London bridge at four per cent.



FIGHTS TO COME. Oct. 6.—Cousens and Sweeney, 25l. a-side. Nov. 24.—Debell and Brown, 200l. a-side. DEC. 1 -Ned Neal and Young Dutch Sam, 2201. to 2001. a-side

THE LORD MAYOR, HIS MAJESTY, and the PRIZE RING.

The following report of a proceeding at the Mausion House, on Saturday week, deserves to be recorded as a happy specimen of the fine moral feeling and dignified language of Bill Thompson, the iron-master, now Chief Magistrate of London, and his worthy Prime Minister, Frank Hobler, of "queer egle" celebrity. We give the report verbaim as it appeared in the daily Papers:

"Manston House:—On Saturday, a young man, named Anderson, was charged by a baker with having stolen his dog."

The defendant said that the dog was his own, and its name "The defendant said that the dog was his own, and its name

was 'Tippoo.'
"The baker denied this, and said the dog's name was 'Jack "His Lordship called out, 'Tippoo, Tippoo,' but the dog

Come here, Jack Scroggins,' said Mr. Hobler, and the dog was at his feet in a moment, amidst the laughter of the crowd.

"The Lord Mayor said there was no doubt that the dog was
Jack Scroggins," and the name reminded him of the very just sentence of transportation for life just passed upon two brutes, in the human form, for manslaughter. He trusted, that though

the brutal love for prize fights was countenanced and sanctioned

by brutes of high rank, the determination of the Judges of the land to suppress it would be attended with success.

"Mr. Hobler said, that the sentence passed upon the fellows alluded to, had thrown a complete damper upon the spirits of the gentlemen of the Fancy. He thought, that if transportation were extended to all the blackguard backers of the thieves who filled the prize-ring, society would be greatly benefitted by the permanent departure of bullies & gamblers, and rascals of the basest hind.—' Jack Scroggins' and his master went home together."

Can any thing be more inconsistent with the character and humanity of a City Magistrate than the charitable exultation in which the Lord Mayor indulges, on this occasion, at the transportation for life of two of his fellow-creatures, for having acted as tation for the of two of his remov-creatures, for naving acted as seconds to a third, who, having quartelled with his antagonist, went out, in a fair and manly way, to decide his difference in the good old English style of bexing? Transported for life from friends, hame, and kindred! What a delightful sound! and then—"His Lordship (God, save the mark!) trusted, that then—" His Lordship (God, save the mark!) trusted, that though the bruta love of prize fights was sanctioned by brutes of high rank, the determination of the Judges of the land to suppress it would be attended with success!" How flattering this must be to our Gracious King, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Marquess of Heriford, the Marquess of Worcester, Barl Fife, and hundreds of other "brutes of high rank," as the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor most condescendingly terms them, who are known to be the patrons and admirers of the P.R.; and how anxious will they not be to confer upon this hard-mouthed hardware-man some signal mark of their favour for his gentlemanly allusions. And then comes his amiable Prime Minister, the second dog in the pack, as Tommy Roundhead would say—Old Hobler: listen how as Tommy Roundhead would say—Old Hobler: listen how he "mouths", it:—" If transportation were extended to all the blackguard backers of the thieves who filled the Prize Ring, society would be greatly benefited by the permanent departure of bullies and gamblers, and rascals of the basest kind!" How sublime—how sweetly must this sound In the cars of the multitudes of the most distinguished men in the country, who, from policy, as well as from an inmate love of the thing, have crowded to witness a contest for superiority between two hardy Englishmen, whose example of maily courage and fair play they were naturally anxious should be followed by every man in the country; and who hoped, by such public exhibitions, to do away with the really brutal and treacherous practices in existence among the barbarians of Lancasbire, and only existing where the Rules of the Prize Ring have not been practically inculcated. the Rules of the Prize Ring have not been practically inculcated.
Well might Jack Screggins (not the dog, but the decayed pugilist), on reading the report, and comparing the sendments of the worshipful Mayor and his Man Friday, exclaim-

"So sure a pair was never seen. Se justly form'd to meet by nature !" They are fit to hunt together, and if they were confined by the same chain, we should heartily wish that they might never be separated till the honourable, manly, and fair principles, introduced into this country by the Patrons of the Prize Ring are superseded by the knife of the Portuguese, the treacherous kick of the Lancashire man, or the gouging ingenuity of the half-savage of Kenzucky, when, we think, we should find them among the foremost in the encouragement of a system which they new blindly and foolishly condemn, but which has done more to civilize our humbler classes, in cases of personal quarrel, than

civilize our humbler classes, in cases of personal quarrel, than all the partite twaddle and canting humbug ever uttered from the Bench or the Pulpit.

It cannot be too often repeated, that the fight, for being con-cerned as seconds in which Flynn & Driscoll have been sentenced to be transported for life, was not a prize-fight—it did not take place in a prize-ring, nor was there a farthing raised by way of battle-money. It was purely "a fight for love," and the only ground of aggravation was the circumstance of all the men be-ing known in the P.R., but never known to have acted inconsist-

ently with the rules of fair play and integrity. Whether the santence will be carried into effect to its full extent must be left to the consideration of Him, who, fortunately, knowshow to temper justice with mercy, and who will not suffer men to be crushed for mere prejudice. We trust that the Fancy, who sympathise in the fate of these unhappy men, will not fall to put their 'mites' together, and, if possible, alleviate the miseries of their situation

Davis has a wife and two infant children in the most wretched throat in a paroxism of despair from the misery arising from her son's imprisonment. And Paddy Flynn has a wife and infant child, and is on the eve of becoming the father of a second child

BROWN AND DOBELL. BROWN AND DOBELL.

In pursuance of appointment, Dobell attended at the Castle Tavern, Holborn, on Tuesday evening, to ascertain whether Spring, on the part of Brown, would agree to make the match between Brown and him, to come off above forty, and within sixty, miles of London, as proposed by Dobell at the meeting during Spring's absence in Dublin. Spring now refused to make any alteration in the distance originally proposed (that is to say, within one hundred, and above forty, miles from London), and claimed the forfeit of the 5l. down. This led to a warm discussion upon technical points, as to Sarpa's right to the forfeit claimed the forfeit of the 5l. down. This led to a warm discus-sion upon technical points, as to Spring's right to the forfeit, and as to the strict meaning of the original articles; but at length, to save further altercation, Spring, on the part of Brown, waved his claim to the formir, and the following articles were drawn up, signed, sealed, and delivered:—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO THIS 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1829. AT THE CASTLE TAVERN, HOLBORN, BETWEEN I. DOBBLL AND T. EROWN.

The said Isaac Dubell agrees to fight the said Thomas Brown The said Isaac Dubell agrees to fight the said Thomas Brown a fair stand-up fight, in a four-and-twenty foot roped-ring, half-minute time, above forty and within one hundred miles of London, for 2001. a-side, on the 24th Nov. In pursuance of this agreement, 201, a-side are now deposited, to be handed over to Mr. Thomas Belcher, or in the event of Mr. Erleher declining, to Mr. Thomas Cribb. A second deposit of 201. a-side to be made on Tuesday the 22d inst., at the Black Bull St. Johnstreet, Smithfield. A third deposit of 201. a-side on Wednesday the 30th Sept., at Tom Cribb's, the Union Arms, Panton-street, Haymarket. A fourth deposit of 201. a-side on Wednesday the the 30th Sept., at Tom Cribb's, the Union Arms, Panton-street, Haymarket. A fourth deposit of 20L a-side on Wednesday the 7th Oct., at the Hols-in-the-Wall, Gate-atreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields. A fifth deposit of 20L a-side on Tuesday the 13th Oct., at the Castle Tavern, Holborn. A sixth deposit of 20L a-side on Tuesday the 20th Oct., at the Crown, in Silver street, Golden-square: A seventh deposit of 20L a-side on Tuesday the 27th Oct., at Mr. Hancock's, Brook-street, Golden-square. An eighth deposit of 20L a-side at Tom Shelton's, tae Ship, in Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday the 3d Nov. The ninth deposit of 20L a-side on Tuesday the 3d Nov. The ninth deposit of 20L a-side on Tuesday the 10th Nov., at the Castle Tavern, Helborn. And the tenth and last deposit of 20L a-side at the Black Bull, St. John-street, on Tuesday the 17th Nov. The said deposits to be made between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in deposits to be made between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the evening, or the money down to be forfeited by the party ab-sent. The place of fighting to be decided by toss at the last deposit. Two umpires and a referee to be chosen on the ground; the decision of the latter, in the event of dispute, to be conclusive, and the stakes to be given up accordingly. In case of Magisterial interference, another place to be named by the referee, or atakeholder, if he can be present. The men to be in the ring between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, or the party absent to forfeit. The place of fighting to be named by the party winning he toss on the following day after the last deposit. Should any money be given for the privilege of the fight being taken to a particular district, the same to be equally divided between the ISAAC DOBELL Combatants. .
Witness, S.S. Thomas Winter for THOS. BROWN.

NED NEAL AND YOUNG DUTCH SAM. The second deposit for this match was made good on Friday night at Tom Cribb's, Union Arms, Panton-street, and the third is appointed to be posted at the Castle Tavern, Holborn,

COUSENS AND T. SWEENEY.

The third deposit for this match was made with all due ceremony at the Hole-in-the-Wall, Chancery-lane, on Tuesday exening last. The fourth will be made on Tuesday next, at the Bull-in-the-Pound, Broadwall, Blackfriars.

JEM WARD .- We noticed in The Leicester Herald of Wednesday a very sensible letter, disapproving of our inserting Jem Ward's letter to Simon Byrne in our Journal: our maxim is " and in alteram partem;" and if Ward's friends think they have a chance of relieving him from the stigma which attaches to his character, we think it but fair to give him the opportunity. The mystery connected with the Leicestershire hoar is yet unex-plained; and we do not forget the old adage, "give him but rope enough, and he'll hang himself.

Steel, the Whitehaven Chicken, will be on the ground where Cousens and Sweeny fight, and will be ready to fight for a purse any nine-atone man. It will be his first appearance in the P.R. He is to be met with at the Hole-in-the-Wall, Chancery lane.

He is to be met with at the Hole-in-the-Wall, Chancery lane.
Thomas M'Ever wishes for another match with Owen Swift
for 5l. a-side, to come off within a month.

Josh Hudson, though rather out of the Fancy of late, is still
alive to the interests of the ring, and is surrounded by trumps
of the right sort in his old quarters.

Tom Carrer, of Wolverbampton, wishes for a shy with the
boasting boatman, of the same town, for 25l. a-side, to come off
in three months, within ten miles of Wolverbampton; or for
five pounds he will accommodate the boatman where he likes.

Gavoor's Free and Easy, which opened for the Season last Gaynor's Free and Easy, which opened for the Season last Monday, was numerously and respectably attended. The chauning was of the first order.

ARCHERY AT THE IMPERIAL SPA .- A general Meeting of the Arcoery Society, has been held, when Lady Burdett, the Hon. Mr. Frankland, and Mrs. Nicholas, kindly accepted the office of Patronesses; Sir F. Burdett was elected President; Lieut-General Melyneux, Vice-President; Captain Frankland, R.N., Honorary Secretary; and Mr. Marsuall, M.C., Treasurer. The graund selected by the Society, which is situated on the left of the Pump Room, at the Juneau Society, is admirable admirable deviated for the Pump Room, at the Imperial Spa, is admirably adapted for the purpose: and we rejoice to observe that so elegant and healthful a recreation has been introduced among the Cheltenham amusements, under such distinguished and respectable pa-gronage.—Cheltenham Chronicle.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON. TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

SIR—As a constant, though humble reader of your Paper, I beg to make a few remarks as to the verdict of the Recorder on a principal and the two seconds engaged in an unfortunate fight, whereby one man lost his life. In my opinion, you could not possibly have put a fairer question, than "what would have been the sentence on his Grace the Duke of Wellington and his seconds, had he shot the Earl of Winchilsea?" My answer is, tonds, had be such that it is a series on these three men-engaged in seeing an insulted man (in their opinion) honourably righted. You know, Mr. Editor, how we men in humble life are laughed at and ridiculed, if we chance to imitate those who are entitled by birth or profession to the name of Gentlemen. If, then, we are not to decide our quarrels in what may be called a then, we are not to decide our quarrels in what may be called a gentlemanly way, what fairer way can we decide them, than by a fair stand-up mill, provided in weight, &c. we are nearly on an equality? We must not be told that, because we are not by birth or profession gentlemen, we are to put up quietly, or rather cowardily, with every insult; nor can we henourably apply to the law—it would be thought just as cowardly in our sphere of life, as it would have been in the case of Wellington and Winchilsea in theirs. Again, if men agree to fight, surely it is batter they do so with seconds, than privately; for when and Winchisea in theirs. Again, it men agree to fight, surely it is better they do so with seconds, than privately; for when inflamed with passion, and no one to witness foul play, nine times out of ten their rencontres might end fatally. I am no friend to prize-fighting; yet, every one must acknowledge, that since boxing has been brought to the perfection it now is, there do not half those serious accidents occur from fighting that there used formerly; and I believe great good is selden as do not half those serious accidents occur from fighting that there used formerly; and I believe great good is seldom acquired, without some little evil attending it. Forty years ago, in the North of England, there was accarce a parish where you did not see one or two persons crippled er defaced by unfair fighting. Now there is nothing of the sort; and, I should say, where one death arises from the manly style of fighting taught by scientific boxers, a dozen formerly occurred from kicking, biting, gouging, &c. A friend of mine some twenty years ago, in Lancashire, met a young man, a neighbour of his, who had been fighting with his cousia in the morning; he accosted him with, "Well, Tom, which of you got the best?" "I know not, Master, much o' the best ither way, onnly I've fottled him." "Fottled him! what mean ye by that, Tom?"—"Whey I gotten his thumb in my pocket," was the answer of this cannibal. I am glad to say, Mr Editor, such things are new seldom or never heard of even Mr. Editor, such things are now seldom or never heard of even in Lancashire, and I am confident the improvement in a great measure has arisen from prize fighting. Although, Mr. Editor, me can't, from birth or profession, subscribe ourselves gentle-men, I hope we shall always show sufficient gentlemanly (or if you like it better, manly feeling) not to put up with an insult,

Home in Kendal, Westmorland, Sept. 13.

P.S. I hope, if this sentence can, consistently with the dignity of the law, be revoked for something more mild, it will be done, or woe unto the next gentleman that shoots a gentleman.

TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON. TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

SIR—When a gentleman enters a horse for a race, and subsequently finds it out of condition, he is justified in withdrawing from the contest; but when the horse entered is in good condition, and a favourite, I consider his master a blackleg who would, under such circumstances, forfeit—for the motive must be to rob those who have backed his horse. And Ward must be a fool to those who have backed his horse. And Ward must be a fool to bring for ward one of the most knavish tricks of the Turf as a justification of his own roquery; but it is well known to the Sporting World, that he never was in better condutton than the day he was to fight me at Leicester; it is also well known he agreed to sell the fight, and the scoundrels who bought him, on finding they could not get sufficient money in the Court, told him, on the morning of the intended battle, to go and win, if he could, but his coward heart flinched from the contest. For this, and his former robbing with Abbot, he was justly dismissed the Ring, and all puglists belonging to it forbid to make a match or even spar with him. Ward knows this as well as I do, for, if he thought it would come to a match, you would find him muteas a mackarel, as I am confident he would sooner run 50 miles than fight me an hour, except he expected to be paid for losing. As to my being afraid to make the match, the best auswer I can give is—my conduct in going down to Leicester to fight him, when he, like a cur, ran away, and being now open, as the Champion of England, to fight Peter Crawley (the man who best pion of England, to fight Peter Crawley (the man who beat Ward in a few minutes), or to fight any other man in the world, and my money is always ready at Tom Spring's; I shall only add the first time I meet Master Ward I will give him ten good rea-Yours, &c., SIMON BYRNE. Dablin, Sept. 16, 1829.

TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

Siz.—Three weeks have now claused since I wrote to Yorkshire Robinson, informing him that I would go to Edinburgh, and make a match with him, for 50t, a-side, and that I would likewise fight in that neighbourhood, providing the Edinburgh people would raise a purse. I likewise wrote him (by a gentleman, who came here, last week, to make the match, as he said, for Mr. Robinson, but who would not put down a single shilling when he saw that my money was ready), that, to accommodate when he saw that my money was ready), that, to accommodate him, I would fight him on the let of December, betwirt Edin-burgh and this town; but, to all my communications, Mr. Ro-binson has remained silent, which I can attribute to nothing else than that he is afraid to come to the scratch. I will thank him to inform me, through the medium of your Paper, whether he intends to make the match with me; if not, I will consider him, as I have done hitherto, a complete cur. Yours, &c., Glasgow, Sept. 16, 1829. SCOTCH ROBERTSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

SIR—Seeing a Challenge in your Paper of last Sanday from Ned Crafer to Dadley Downs, knowing, at the same time, that Dudley is in Dublin, I wish to inform Ned that I am ready to fight him on the same terms (251. a side), and will meet him at the George, East Harding-street, Fetter-lane, on Tuesday night next between the hours of eight and always I to make a denosit next, between the hours of eight and eleven, to make a denosit.
Yours, &c., CHARLEY JONES. Yours, &c.,

TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

SIR—In answer to the challenge of James Crawley, the waterman, I beg leave to inform him that it never was my intention to enter the P.R., as a pugilist, but, as it appears I have given him so much offence, I am willing to fight him—guineas to pounds, from one to twenty-five, once within two months. My money will be ready to morrow, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the evening, at the Bull, Little Chapel-atrest, Westminster.

GEORGE TANKEY, the Hosier-lane Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN L NOON. SIR-As one of the late melaucholy accidents in the use of cuns has come under my own observation, I beg leave, through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal, to recommend of all sportsmen J. Smith's Improved Patent Safety Guard. Having had it attached to my gun, I find it the best and surest preservation; and I feel confident, that where ever it is in use, such fatal consequences as those we have read of could not occur. By giving publicity to this, you will much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

H. W. BERWICK. oblige,

September 12, 1829, Newcastle-upon Tyne.

* See Advertisement.

AQUATIC REGISTER.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

maria friest, dipolet in	MOBNING.	EVENING.
Sunday (this day)	21 min. past 7	
Monday	25 min. past 8	. 58 min. past 8
Tuesday		. 2 min. past 10
Wednesday	33 min. past 10	. 3 min. past 11
Thursday	32 min. past 11	. 59 min. past 11
Friday	- min. past	
Saturday	46 min. past 12	. 9 min. past 1
What of her Care?	The state of the s	Part of Part of Sale
PUTNEY AND	ROEHAMPTON I	LEGATTA.

The annual contest between six pair of sculls, for a Purse of Sovereigns given by the Nobility and Gentry of Putney and Roehampton, took place on Wednesday. The following were the

W. Robinson ... Red R. Cobb ... White H. Green ... Pink
The match, which was decided in three heats, was contested s follows :- The whole six pair started for the first heat, and the four last rowed for the second heat. For the last, or grand heat, the first two men of the first and second heats rowed; and, after a very good struggle for the lead, J. Green was declared the winner; A. Simpson was second.

ROWING MATCH FOR A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS.

and back to Vauxhall-bridge. Second and third heats the same MATCH FOR 201. A. SIDE. -On Thursday afternoon, a match ook place from Westminster to Putney for 201.a-side, between Mr. Morris, an amateur, who took with him Parish, of Strandane, and a gentleman of the name of Mr. Winkfield, who was accompanied by Noulton, of Lambeth. At half-past four the start took place, when Mr. Wickfield and Noulton gallantly took the lead and maintained it throughout. It was an excellent match, the losing boat being several times within a few strokes of the quarter of their opponents; but the match was finally won by some distance. There was but a slight sprinkle of amateurs present. The Fanny Club gentlemen proceeded up the river shortly after the commencement of the match.

CHALLENGE.—We are authorised to state that if Mr. V. Green, the state that if Mr. V. Green, the state that the state that if Mr. V. Green, the state that the state that if Mr. V. Green, the state that the state that if Mr. V. Green, the state that if Mr. V.

of Lambeth, has any desire to row Mr. I. Hunt, of Vauxball, the friends of the latter will be at Mr. Chandler's, the Ship, Millbank-row, on Wednesday evening next, where they will be ready to make a match for from 51 to 201., the terms of which to The capacious barge which lately belonged to the Drapers'

company has been most splendidly fitted up, and re-embellished y Messrs. Rawlinson and Lyon, Stangate, for the Company of hipwrights and Vinters. A number of persons have lately inpected it, and expressed their unqualified approbation of its

CANINE FANCY.-A match has been made at Brighton between wo crack dogs for 10t. a side, to come off on Thursday next. The one is "Spring," of Brighton,

and the ether syellow-pied dog.

The coach dog which was matched some time back by Josh Hudson against the Ware dog for a dozen of wine, but which was lost the day before fighting, has been found, and can be again matched against the Ware dog 15t. to 10t. Josh is ready to pay the dozen of wine lost by forfeiture in the last match, whenever called on.

Roach's Pit, West-street, West Smithfield, will be all the go on Tuesday, when Riley and Spot will contend for 10 sovs. at 11bs. each. The Aberdeen dog can be accommodated with a at the above Pit; should this not suit, the same dog is open to fight, at 44bs., against any dog in England, for five or ten sovereigns. On Tuesday last, at the above Pit, Captain defeated Trusty in forty-seven minutes; a severe and well contested battle. Trusty stands high in the Fancy, although de-

A novel wager at athletics took place on Thursday evening, on Waterloo-bridge, a celebrated swell oyster-feeder in the Strand, having been backed to wheel a literary publican in Holywell street, weighing 22 stone, in a barrow, over the bridge, for a wager of five sovereigns, in five minutes. On coming to the scratch, the oysterman objected to wheeling more than the publican, who was obliged to strip to his drawers in the middle of a shower of rain—the darkness fortunately shrouding his beauties. The crab-merchant performed his task in three minutes and a half, amidst the loud cheers of the multitude, nent of the sheenies, male and female, who rushed forth to admire his colossal points, which were well soaked. The wager was spent in beef-steaks and oyster-sauce, with lots of heavy wet and rum punch. The backer of time, a dealer in "fat'uns," in Drury-lane, was so shocked at his loss that he could not attend the supper. PORTRAIT OF ROWTON,



This sketch has been taken expressly for Bell's LIFE IN LONDON AND SPORTING CHRONICLE, with the permission of the Hon. E. Petre, by Mr. Herring, the celebrated Animal Painter, who has handed down accurate Portraits of the St. Leger Winners for the last sixteen years.

PEDIGREE AND PERFORMANCES OF ROWTON. PEDIGREE. - Rowton was got by Oiseau out of Katharina, late Perspective, bred by Lord Lowther in 1817, by Woful, her dam Landscape by Rubens, out of Iris, Rainbow's dam, by Brush-Herod-Doctor's Sister by Golfinder. Oiseau (bred by the late Mr. Garforth in 1809), got by Camillus out of a Ruler mare (b red in 1797 by Sir H. Williamson), her dam Treecreeper by Woodpecker-Trentham-Cu-

negeonde. The Oiseaux have but lately come into fashion, and are improving every year. PERFORMANCES. - Rowton has only run as a two year old. At York August Meeting, last year, he beat Tamboff, Felt, the Georgiana colt, and several others of inferior grade. At Doncaster, same year, he was beat by Cant, in the Champagne Stakes (ran third), and by Lady Sarah, in the 20 guinea stakes. And on the 15th of this month he won the Great St. Leger, at Doncaster, as will be seen below.

THE TURF.

DONCASTER MEETING.

By way of prelude to this far-famed Meeting, a match was run on Saturday between Mr. Rebinson's b. f. by Sir Oliver, out of Racket, and Mr. Ridsdale's ch. f. Susanna, by Figaro, 200 sovs., T.Y. C., 3st. 2lb. each, which was won easy by the former. During the whole of Sunday evening, a tremendous fall of rain threw a damp over the spirits of the splendid them who had exampled the site. did throng who had assembled to witness the sport, and on Monday morning the list of Fashionables was by no means so numerous as we have witnessed upon former occasions, nor were the equipages anything like so dashing as heretofore. The only carriage-and six was that of the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam, who was attended by two of his stewards on horseback, and eight outriders. The following is an accurate account of the sport on each day during the week, up to our Paper going to press:—

MONDAY, The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sovs. each, and 20 added by the Corps-

ration; two years, 5st. 10lb.; three years, 5st.; four years, 9st.; five years, 9st. 6lb.; six years and aged, 9st. 10lb.; one mile and a half.

Mr. Ridsdale's ch. c. Tyke, by Tramp, 3 years (Templeman) . . 1 Lord Chesterfield's b. c. Zinganee, 4 years 2
Lord Cleveland's b. c. Tamboff, 3 years 3
Lord Sligo's b. c. by Cannon Ball, 3 years 4
Two paid. So little were Tyke and the other two, who were opposed

to Zingasee, thought of, that to have talked of the possibility of their beating Zingasee would have appeared a species of insanity—however-tempted by the odds, some of the Yorkshire people (who have all along disputed the claim of the Newmarket Pet to the high character accorded him) had the temerity (as it was considered) to bet a little on their own country nags, and accordingly the 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 of the South-country gentlemen were jaken to some amount. At starting, the odds were 5 to 2 on Zinganee. and 5 to 1 against Tyke. When the horses came to the post, it struck us that Zinganee was a shade too fat, nor was his gallopping ex-actly in the same form as we saw at Ascot-indeed, they now say that Chiffney declined riding him, from a conviction that he was not exactly up to the mark. Tamboff made first play at a middling pace, Lord Slige's being second to him, Tyke well laid in, and the crack last, on the look out. They remained in this position till near the rails, when an improved pace brought about a change in the places. Zingasee now began to show imself-he first went by Lord Sligo's horse, which had just fallen behind Tyke; he then got to evens with Tyke, and when at the distance, Tam-boff cried peccavi, and joined Lord Sligo's in the rear. Zinganee and Tyke ran a very severe race home, the Yerkshire horse winning by about half a head. Some are of opinion that Arnull "waited" too long-we do net think so.

The Four YEAR OLD FRODUCE STAKES of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; colts St. 7lb., fillies Sst. 4lb.; four miles; seven subscribers.

Lord Fitzwilliam's b. f. Ballad Singer (T. Lye) 1

Mr. Gascoigne's c. by Blacklock, out of Louisa 2

Mr. Houldsweth's c. Terror (allowed 3lb.) 3

Betting-6 to 4 on Ballad Singer, who won easily.

HIS MAJESTY'S PLATS of 100 guineas; four miles.
Lord Scarborough's Cambridge walked over.

TUESDAY. The assemblage on the Race Course this day was splendid beyond de scription. The Grand Stand, and all the other Stands. were crowded to an overflow, and the display of equipages was most brilliant. The Dake of Wellington, the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, and all the rank and fashion of the country were present.

THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

THE JOKEYS for this important Stakes having weighed (nineteen in number), assembled in the weighing-house, and received the usual instructions as to saddling, parading from the Grand Stand, starting, &c.; after which, Lord Wharneliffe explained to them the necessity of going off the first time, referring them to the St. Leger of 1828, as a proof of what might be done by attending to the regulations. It is right to add, that these directions were obeyed to the letter, and that a better start could not have been desired. Having saddled, the horses were cantered up the Course, and then paraded in line before the Grand Stand—a ceremony trivial in itself, but of considerable interest to the spectators—in fact, it created quite a sensation, particularly in the Grand Stand, where the most intense anxiety was munifested. nest intense anxiety was manifested. Precisely at twenty minutes

mest intense anxiety was manifested. Precisely at twenty minutes before three e'clock they were all at the Post, and immediately after, the race came off as follows:—

THE GRHAT ST. LEGER STAKES

Of 25 soys. each, for three year olds; colts Stat. 6ib., fillies Sst. 3ib.; St.
Leger Course; Ninety-Seven Subscribers.

Hon. E. Petre's ch. c. Rowton, by Oiseau-Katherina . . . 1

Marq. of Cleveland's b. c. Voltaire, by Blacklock—Phantom . . 2

Lord Langfard's b. c. Sir Hercelles by Whelsenband

Lord Longford's bl. c. Sir Hercules, by Whalebone ...
Marq. of Worcester's b. c. Felt, by Langar ...
Mr. Ridsdale's b.f. Clotilde, by Tramp, out of Neva ...
Mr. Forth's b. c. Frederick, by Little John ...
Mr. Forth's gr. c. The Exquisite, by Whalebone ... Lord Gresvenor's b. c. Parnassus, by Master Henry Lord Cleveland's b. c. Stotferth, by Octavian. . . . Lord Kelburne's c. by Smolensko, out of Georgiana . Sir E. Dodsworth's b. c. Young Patrick, by Sir Patrick Sir B. Dodsworth's D. C. Toung Tautes, by the Rhodacantha.

Mr. Riddell's ch. c. Lawn Sleeves, by Dr. Syntax . . .

Lord Fitzwilliam's b. f. Sister to Mulatto Mr. Athorne's b. c. Wandering Rey, by Oiseau Mr. Earnshaw's br. f. Elastic, by Waverley The Judge placed but three,

In the course of the morning the edds changed repeatedly; Forth backed his herse freely. Of course this led others to do the same, and the censequence was, that, before starting, he was second favourite—Rowton, in the mean time, having taken precedence of Voltaire, leaving off first favourite. The fellowing were the closing prices—

7 to 2 agst Rowton (taken)
4 to 1 — Frederick
9 to 2 — Voltaire (taken)
7 to 1 — Clettlide
10 to 1 — Sir Hercules
14 to 1 — The Exquisite

THE RACE. THE RACE.

Without anything like a false start, they went off nearly together, Parlassus having a decided advantage as to starting, without improving it,
or he immediately fell back into the crowd; for the first fifty yards, the jockeys had enough to do to pick their ground, whick settled, the order of running was thus—Frederick in front, Rowten close at his heels, Stot-forth next, Sir Hercales and Clottide immediately astern, well up, and the others in a body behind, with the exception of Voltaire, who was the aindermost herse. They went in this manner as far as the Gravel-road continuing as stated, till they were at the Red House, where the inferior horses invariably begin to drap of; accordingly, we found, that between this point and the rails, the following were beat of:—The Exquisite, Parnassus, Lord Kelburne's, Lady Sarah, Wandering Boy, Don Jose, Sister to Mulatto, and Elastic. At the Red House, Sir Hercules headed Stotforth and Clotilde, and was directly after followed by Felt, Voltaire all this time keeping in the back ground. As they approached the rails, he began to creep up (Frederick here being beat off), but it was not till they had passed the distance-post, that Chifney made his push for the race. He then went by Clotilde, Felt, and Sir Hercules, in succession, and at the Grand Stand was now ith Mourta. winners) for next year's race. The value of the stakes is two thousand four hundred and twenty-five peands. We should mention that Lord Cleveland declared to win with Stofferth if possible.

The running of the two horses proves what the party have asserted, viz. that Frederick is a stone better than The Exquisite; if, therefore, Mr. Theobald did give three thousand goineas for the latter (and which we very much doubt), we can only say Forth has get well out of him.

The winner was rode by W. Scott: Veltaire, by Chiffney; Sir Hercules, by Conolly: Felt, by Robinson: Clotilde, by Templeman; Frederick, by Forth; Don Jose, by J. Jacksen; Ststforth, by J. Day: Young Patrick, by Nicholson: Lord Kelburne's, by Boyce: Duke of Leed's, by Nelson: Sister to Mulatto, by Lye; Lady Sarah, by H. Edwards; Wandering Boy, by Jaques; The Exquisite, by F. Buckle; Bolivar, by Garbutt; Elastic, by Dodgson; Lawn Sleeves, by Johnson; and Parnassus, by Dockserv.

THE SETTLING.

The settling took place the morning after, at the Betting Rooms, which were crammed almost to suffocation; and although the liberal proprietors of this splendid establishment had made the most extensive arrangements, there was barely room for the subscribers, whose numbers cannot have been far short of a thousand. At first, money came in slowly, but towards the middle of the day the exchange became brisker, and heavy came as a medity changed nockets. The great winners are Mr. Petre. but towards the middle of the day the exchange became brisker, and heavy sums speedily changed pockets. The great winners are Mr. Petre, Mr. Gully, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ridsdale, Mr. Crockford, the Scotts, and two or three others. The losings are divided pretty equally. Forth and his party are hit very hard, and must return a very considerable portion of their Dethy winnings. Lord Clevaland's party had backed Voltaire largely at good odds, and are supposed to have got most of it off by laying the odds when the horses got up. Taking the settling altogether, it is much lighter than for some years past, and, as a natural consequence, will go off mere quietly. At this early period, it is impossible to speak with any certainty as to defaulters; in fact, we have heard of oxly three or four of an inferior grade, whose absence will scarcely be felt. At the close of the meeting, we shall be better enabled to speak on the subject, as it is net yet known how the London books are effected.

The RENEWED DONCASTER STAKES of 10 sovs. each,

The RENEWED DONCASTER STAKES of 10 sovs. each, and 20 adues of the Corporation; three years, 6st. 10lb.; four years, 8st. 5ib.; five yrs. 8st. 9lb.; six years and aged, 9st.; two miles; fifteen subs. Lord Fitzwilliam; b. h. Medoro, 5 years (Eye) 0 1
Lord Scarborough's b. c. Cistercian, 3 years 0 dr. This was a dead heat between the above two. The following also ran, but were not placed:—Hon. E. Petre's b. f. Delphine, 4 years; Duke of Leeds's gr. h. Moonshine, 5 years; and Mr. Watts's b. c. Coulon, 4 years. Even on Medora. Cistercian made play, followed by Delphine to the distance, where Medoro ran by the latter, and challenged Cistercian between these two a tremendous run home ended in a dead head. The Stakes were divided between their proprietors, and Medoro cantered over.

The Conforation Stakes of 50 sovs.; three years, 6st.7lb.; four yrs. 7st.9lb.; five years, 8st. 9lb.; six years and aged, 8st. 10lb.; mares allowed 3lb.; heats, two miles.

Mr. Haworth's b. f. Brenda, 4 years (Nicholson) ... 3 1 1

Duke of Leeds's ch. f. Jenny Mills, 4 years ... 1 2 2

Lord Scarborough's ch. f. Melrose, 3 years ... 2 2 dr

Mr. Steele's b. c. Wellington, 3 years ... 4 dis

This day, at Doncaster, like the same day in the Newmarket Meetings, This day, at Doncaster, like the same day in the Newmarket Meetings, is a kind of banyan day—bad horses, little company, and less sport. It is saying something for this Meeting that there were five races in the list to-day, that the horses were not the worst in the world, and that the company was quite as numerous and fashionable as we have generally seen the day after the St. Leger. The Settling is the cause of the sport on the Wednessay being so unimportant. His Grace the Duke of Weilington came to the Grand Stand in one of the Earl of Chesterfield's equipages, accompanied by the Noble Earl, Lord Southampton, and Col-Peel. His Grace's reception was enthusiastic. Most of the Nobility who attended before were also present this day. The weather has been remarkably fine since Menday night, and appears likely to continue so. remarkably fine since Menday night, and appears likely to continue so. The following are particulars of the sport:—

The FOAL STAKES of 10% sovs. each, h. ft., for three year olds; colts Sst. 7 lb., and fillies St. 4 lb.; mile and a haf; six subs.

Value of the Stakes 2007., exclusive of the winner's stake.

The CLEVELAND STAKES of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and only 5 ff declared, &c., with 20 sovs. added by the Corporation; the owner of the second horse to save his stake; 5t. Leger Course; thirteen subscribers (of when eight declared forreit by the time prescribed).

Lerd Cleveland's br. c. Tamboff, 3 years, 6st. 12lb. (lad) 1

Lerd Cleveland's br. b. Mulatto, 6 years, 5st. 5lb. 2

Mr. Petre's b. c. Netherby, 3 years, 6st. 9lb. 3

Won very clevery by a length.

The DONCASTER RAGING CLUB STARES of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; 2 miles.
Mr. Houldsworth's ch. c. Vanish, 4 years, 8.t. 5lb. (Robinson) 1
Mr. Newell's b. f. Rosalla, 4 years, 8.t. 5lb. 2
Two paid. 7 to 2 on Vanish, who led throughout, and won easy.

THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

The GASCOYNE STAKES of 100 sovs. each, 30 ft.; three years old colts, 8st. 6ib.; fillies, 8st. 3ib.; St. Leger course; ten subs.

Lord Clereland's Veitaire (rode by J. Day) ... walked ever.

Two Years Old Stakes, of 20 sevs. each; celts, 8st. 5ib.; and fillies, 8st. 2ib; T. Y. C.; thirty-four subs.

Duke of Leeds's ch, f. Lady Mewbray, by Blacklock 1

Mr. F. Richardson's b. c. St. Nicholas 2

The following also started by ware not pleaded by the Judge.

Templeman.

THE GOLD CUP,

Value 150 Gs.; three years, 7st.; four years, 8st. 3lb.; five years, 8st. 10lb.; six years and aged, 9st. About two miles and five furlongs. The

winner of the St. Leger to carry 3lb. extra.

Lord Cleveland's br. c. Voltaire, by Blacklock, 3 years

Major Yarburgh's b. h. Laurel, by Blacklock, 5 years

oney was staked on it last night and this morning as was betted on the money was staked on it last night and this moraling as we exceed on its last night and state and getting before the mare. At the close the odds settled thus:—getting before the mare. At the close the odds settled thus:—2 to 1 against Laurel—5 to 2 against Voltaire—3 to 1 against Fleur de Lis—and 5 to 1 against Granby. Granby took the lead at a good pace, fellowed, at the distance of about three lengths, by Laurel; Voltaire lying ed, at the distance of about three lengths, by Laurel; Voltaire lying third, Medoro fourth, Fleur de Lis fifth, and Cistercian last. So they went to the Red House, when they get mere tegether, Granby heiding the lead till near the rails, whea he was obliged to give up; Laurel then took up the running, followed by Voltaire, Medore and Fleur de Lis close at the heels of the latter, and nearly abreast. At the Distance, the last-named pair made an attempt to get up, the only result being that the mare beat Medoro, without getting up to the others. At the Grand Stand, the struggle betwen Laurel and Voltaire was highly lateresting, Voltaire leading J ust at this point. He kept his advantage; and although Laurel struggled manfully. he was beat rather cleavely resting. Voltaire leading just at this point. He kept his advantage; and although Laurel struggled manfully, he was beat rather cleverly by half a length. The event of this race proves Rowton to be one of the best St. Leger horses that ever appeared; it also proves Voltaire to be an extraordinary good horse; but it does not prove that Voltaire could beat Rowton, as the Voltaire party coastrue the running. To settle the point, would it not be as well to match the horses? The winner was rode by Lye (who wins 500l. by the race); Edwards rodeFleur-de-Lis (who was brought to the post in beautiful condition); Medoro (4th), by J. Day; Granby by Scott; and Cistercian by J. Gilbert. The Cup weighs 200

ounces; is an antique tazza, with bold swake-handles, after a model of one in the possession of Lord Wilton. Lord Gleveland is reported to win a large sum on the race. THREE YEAR OLD STAKES of 200 Sovs each, h ft; colts, 8st 6lb; and filies, 8st 3lb; St. Leger Course; fourteen subscribe Lord Kelburne'- c. by Smolensko, out of Georgiana . . . Mr. Houldsworth's ch. f. Fortitude

Won very easy.

The Borough Members' Plants of 60 sovs., for all ages; heats, twice round and a distance.

Mr. Giffard't br., h. The Weaver, 5 years, 9st. (Lear) 1 1
Sir W. Wynn's k. m. Effie, 5 years, 9st. 2 4
Sir T. Stanley's br. f., by Tramp, 4 years, 7st. 11lb. 3 2
Mr. Wadlow's b. f. Niagara. 4 years, 7st. 11lb. 4 3

Won easy.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

THURSDAY.

The Severn Stakes of \$0 sovs. were won by Major Gore's Tib beating two others.

The Sweepstakes of 10 s.0vs. were won by Lord Grosvenor's Pelien beating Mr. Cores's Dandina.

The County Members' Plate was wen by Mr. Giffard's "The Weaver" beating two others.

ISLE OF THANET RACES. THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

The MARGATE PLATE of 50 ROVS.

Mr. Kettle's ch. v. Hawk's Eye. 5 years, 5st. 5lb.

Mr. Robarts's b. f. Tancredi, 3 years, 6st. 4lb.

Mr. wrown's b. h. Job. 5 years, 9st. 3lb.

Mr. Coleman's b. f. Runter, 3 years, 6st. 4lb.

Mr. Maddonald's b. f. Nightshade, 3 years, 6st. 4lb.

Mr. Back's b. m. Lady Jane, aged, 6st. 11lb.

WEYMOUTH RACES. WEYMOUTH RACES.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Finch's ch. g. Moses

Mr. Radciffe's br. h. Browslock

The Gordon Plate of 50 sevs.

Mr. House's ch. g. Madeap

Mr. Legg's ch. g. Madeap

Mr. Duglas Stury's Arinete

Mr. Duglas Stury's Arinete

Mr. The Madeap

Mr. Fryer's br. K. Topgalant

Mr. Thomas's ch. m. Josephine

The Mayea's Plate of 50 sovs.

THURSDAY.

The Ladinor Stakes were won by Mr. W. Windham's b. h. Sentiment, eating two others.
The Tradesman's Plate was won by Mr. Radeliffs's b. k. Lawrence, beating two others.

The Free Handicap was won by Mr. Finche's Fadladean, beating two others.

BASINGSTOKE RACES.

The Hackwood Stakes were won by Mr. Pearce's ch. g. Gullford, beaf-

The Handicap Stakes were won by the ch. f. Benefit, beating 5 others.

RACES TO COME Oswestry
Southampton
Carlisle
Beccles
Leominster
Heaton Park Oct.

Gloucester Races are put off until next month, in consequence of the fleoded state of the course. Tewkesbury Races are also postponed for the present, on the same account. There will be some excellent pony races at Babbington Wode, Staffordshire, on the 28th and 29th inst., to which every higher mettled tit in the neighbourhood will be welcome. Other russic sports will keep alive Old English merriment.

On Monday, there could not have been less than 1,000 low gamblers on the Race Ground, their depredations being carried on so openly, and with such an apparent intention of resisting any interruption, that for some time the police were completely at bay; they repeatedly declared that if any attempt completely at bay; they repeatedly declared that if any attempt was made to stop them, "there should be no Leyr un for;" and assembled in a body of near 300 before the Mussion House, where they reiterated their intention to sat the Mayor at defiance, in the most insulting terms. In the course of the afternoon, the constables made endeavours to capture some of them, which rendered matters so serious, that strong measures became indispensable. Lord Wilton, one of the Stewards, consulted with the Mayor on the propriety of reading the Riot Act, and calling out the military. This being done, the disturbance was in some degree abated. On Tuesday the rioters again assembled in great force, and several desperate contests took place between them and the police, in which many were wounded on

tween them and the p-lice, in which many were wounded on both sides; one of the gamblers so hadly, that it is reported he died of the injuries he received. Many were taken away covered with blood—indeed, at one time, it was greatly feared that the dragoons would be compelled to charge them; forunately, however, the constables succeeded in taking the ringleaders into custody without military aid. Lord Wilton, who was extremely custody without military and. Lord without, who was extremely active in directing & assisting the police, was at one time surrounded by the miscreant, who endeavoured to unhorse him, & there is little doubt that had they effected this, the reaux would have been fatal; by great personal exertion, and with prompt aid given by Lord Worcester and Colonel Peel, the Noble Lord escaped the imminent danger in which he was placed. The keeper of the jail (which they swore they would pull down) was knocked down, and handled very roughly, but exertions of the police, the rioters were dispersed before the St. Leger was run for, and two or three waggon loads of them sent to prison.

CRICKETING.

On Thursday week, a match was played on Mitcham Green, between the Club of that place and Eleven Gentlemen of Hampstead, and it terminated as follows: - Mitcham, 1 trianings, 126; 2d do., 191; total, 317.—Hampstead first innings, 149; 24 do., 206; total, 355; the Gentlemen winning by 38 runs.

On Friday we k a match was played on Kennington Common, between the Kennington Albien Junior and Eleven picked out under the age of sixteen, of Chelsen. The fellowing is a statement of the game:—Kennington 1st innings, 96; 2d do., 112; total, 208.—Chelsen 1st innings, 62; 2d do., 132; total, 194; Kennington winning by 14 runs.

The Mile-end Union Club commenced their match with the Woodford Ceicheters on Tunday last, on Woodford Well. Woodford Cricketers on Tuesday last, on Woodford Wells-green, and their batting proved of little or no avail against the howling of such men as Low and Howe, on the part of Woodford.

At the close of Tuesday's play, the score ran thus; -Woodford lst innings, 80; 21 do. 104; Mile-end 1st innings, 13; 24 do. 12, with nine wickets to go down.

A Match was played at Chorley-wood Common on Monday, between 12 of the Chorley-wood and 12 of the Watford Clubs, which was decided as follows:—Watford, 1st innings, 63; second, 49—total, 112. Chorley-wood, 1st innings, 67; second, 47—total, 114. Chorley-wood winning, with four wickets to go down.

The match between Freemantle, of Easton, and Evans, of

The match between Freemantle, of Easton, and Evans, of Andover, was decided a few days since, at the latter place, in favour of Freemantle, by five runs.

A match was played on Thursday, at Wimbledon, between eleven of that place and eleven of Morten, which was decided in favour of Wimbledon. Morten, in the two inings, having got but 53 runs, and Wimbledon 63.

The Return Match between the Wellington Club, and Eleven of the Hope Club, came off on Tuesday last, a follows:—Calessa Wellington Club, first innings, 63; second ditto, 28—total, 161. Hope Club, first innings, 32; second ditto, 28—total, 161. Hope Club, first innings, 32; second ditto, 28—total, 161. For Cricheler's Register see the ment Page 1

[For Cricketers' Register see the next Page.]

SHOOTING MATCH FOR A SILVER CUP. The adrafrers of Pigeon Shooting may anticipate a grand treat, on Tuesday next, it being the day appointed for the match to take place between the members of the Lord Nelson Club, Kent-road, for a bandsome Silver Cup, presented to them by Mr. Watkins, the liberal heat of the Lord Nelson.

GAME OF Fives - Mr. Englishman and Mr. Irishman, whose GAME OF FIVES — Mr. Englishman and Mr. Irishman, whose challenge appeared in our paper of Sunday week, will play Mr. Connaught and Mr. Welchman (for any sum they wish, not less than 30t.) in three Courts, namely, Swansea, Abergavenny, and Monmouth; or if this will not suit Mr. Connaught and Coathey will play them in any one or three Courts in England. Strangers to all parties, if this will suit Mr. Connaught and Coalet them announce it in our paper of Sunday next, and appoint any day in the following week, and any place half way between Abergavenny and Swansea, they shall be met, and the peny posted.

posted.
In reply to the Englishman and Irishman of Abergavenny, who, in our Paper of Sanday week, challenged any two men in England to play a rub of fives, with hands, in their own court, for any sum between 101, and 501, two young men of New ort, in the same county, will accept their challenge for 20%, if they will consent to play a rub in the court in Newport as well as in Abergavenny, and the side that makes most balls in the two courts, both rubs being added, shall be declared the winner. Or the Newport you be will glav the Abergavenny men, for 201 a side, in
either of the Courts in Briscol. Or, again, if the Abergavenny
players will be agreeable to come to New-ort court, the Newyouths will play them a rub or two, for 201, and give them five
balls in each game—twenty-one to be game. The match, if accepted, to be played within a month. cepted, to be played within a month.

CRIBBAGE — Duckey Fowler will play any man in England twenty-one games 1001 to 901, and will attend anywhere that may be appointed, and stake the whole or any part of the stuff. The anglers at Putney bridge have been more numerous than usual this season—although the sport has not been first rate. On Sunday last an old quidnunc, who may be often seen watching his float from morning till night, with the patience of a lamp-post, caught, in two twines, a barbel weighing four pounds and a gold fish. The latter was most probably washed from the pound of some gentleman by the floodia

CRICKETERS' REGISTER. CRICKET MATCHES TO COME. SEPT. 22.—The Hackney Albion against the Chelsea Wellington, in the London Fields, Hackney, for 100 sovereigns. SEPT. 23.—The Melton against the Oakham, at Oakham (re-

SHEEWSPURY HACES.

SEPT. 23 -El-ven Butchers of London (and within ten miles) against Eleven Licensed Victuallers, at the Wellington Ground, Chelsea.

SEPT. 24.—The Mile End Union Club against Woodford, at

Rounding's Ground, Woodford Wells.

SEPT 24.—Eleven Gentlemen of the Canonbury Club against Eleven of Kingston and Ditton, at Stoyell's, Ditton Com-

SEPT, 25.—Hinckley against Barwell, for 11 sovereigns a-side.

NOTTINGHAM AGAINST SHEFFIELD. The return match, which will doubtless close the Nottingham Cricketters' Register for this season, commenced on the Forest Ground, Nottingham, for fifty pounds a side, on Monday last, according to agreement, and with every appearance of favourable weather. The Sheffielders won the toss for choice of inable weather. The Sheffielders won the toss for choice of in-nings, and have good cause to repent the step they took by putting Nottingham at the wickets. Monday was a delightful day for play, and hundreds flocked to the forest during the morning, till their numbers swelled to upwards of 7,000. The stumps were drawn at half-past five, when the total obtained was 149, and only half the wickets down. Bets were now offered of five to one on Nottingham, but few takers answered the call. On Tuesday the weather had completely changed, and the ground was wet and slippery; so much so, that the players fell in all di-rections, and their stumps with them in succession, as only eight was wet and slippery; so much so, that the players fell in all directions, and their stumps with them in succession, as only eight notches were added by the last five wickets, making a total for the Nottingham of 157. The Sheffielders, after a short interval, took their bats, and the game was renewed; but they "walked in and walked out" as grave as mutes at a funeral, and no less than five of them from filton's balls. The total number scored for their-first innings amounted to 39! It would be illiberal, however, to criticise too severely, as the ground was in bad state for both pareies. The Nottingham again went in on Tuesday afternoon, but the same reasons neverted them from scoring afternoon, but the same reasons prevented them from scoring more than a third of their former number. The first wicket went down without a notch, and when half of them were prostrate, only 25 were added. This gave the Sheffielders new life and vigour, and a hope still remained that the game would yet take a turn in their favour, though the bowling of Barker and Hilton was acknowledged to be of the first order. On Wednesday, the rain fell in terroric and the resident to the same would yet the same was acknowledged to be of the first order. On Wednesday, the rain fell in terroric and the same same would yet the same with the same was acknowledged to be of the first order. Hilton was acknowledged to be of the first order. On Wednesday the rain fell in torrents, and the play did not commence till half-past three o'clock, and then under every disadvantage. Jarvis and Kettleband did their parts admirably, making the score 51 before they separated. The other four wickets only raised five amongst them, making 56 for the second innings, and leaving Sheffield 175 to rub off in their second attempt—a fearful number, and by no means a probable one to accomplish. The Sheffielders, not fancying the state of the ground, and thinking it likely that the weather would clear, up the ensuing thinking it likely that the weather would clear up the ensuing day, refused to put their men in, as it was then five o'clock; but, after a long parley, this was over-saled by the umpires, and C. Deatman and Smith went to the wickers, but after three overs without a notch, the stumps were drawn. Thursday was no day for play, as the ground was little better than a sheet of water. from the excessive rain which fell during the night; consequently, the wickets were not pitched. On Friday, however, the weather was more favourable, and after draining the ground as much as possible, the stumps were once more pitched, and an excellent day's play ensued on the part of Sheffield, who added 97 to their former funlags, though labouring under the disadvantages described. When the wickets were drawn, the Nottingham Club had defeated their opponents by a majority of 21 in one innings, and a grand total of 77. Marsden has been extended to the control of the co tremely unfortunate; for, besides a woeful falling-off in his notches, he received a tremendous blow over the eye in stopping one of Barker's balls on Monday, which affected his sight considerably. The Sheffielders, in short, have been unlucky throughout, both at home and here, in giving Nottingham the only fine days in both matches for their first innings, when they had a charge of reversions. had a chance of reversing it. It is allowed, in consequence, that the weather has assisted materially in their defeat. This is the fourth match Nottingham has won this season—two with Leicester, and the same number with Sheffield. The umpires, in this instance, were W. Taylor, Esq., and W. Charlton, Esq., whose decisions gave general satisfaction. Statement of the game :-

NOTTINGHAM. 1st inn.

Heath, stimped by J. Dearman. 2

Vincent, bowled by Rawlins. 42

Jarvis, caught by Marsden. 50

Clarke, bowled by Rawlins. 10

Mewitt, stamped by J. Dearman. 12

Rayter, caught by Marsden. 12 caught by Webster....
caught by Smith....
bewled by Hall....
leg before wicket...
bowled by Rawlins... bowled by Marsden. bowled by Hall..... Rawlins, bowled by Hilton.
Smith, bowled by Hilton.
Smith, bowled by Hilton.
Smith, bowled by Barker.
C. Dearman, bowled by Bilton.
Marsden, bowled by Hilton.
All, howled by Hilton.
All, howled by Hilton.
Caylor, caught by Heath.
Vebster, rancout.
Dearman, caught by Dennis.
Vison, not out. bowled by Barker...
hit wicket.....
caught by Hewitt...
bowled by Barker... stumped by Deanis...
caught by Heath....
bowled by Barker...
bewled by Barker...
stumped by Dennis... At the termination of the game, Sheffield challenged their op-

ponents for a similar sum, and to commence playing immediately, which was not accepted in consequence of the near approach of Doncaster Races.

YARMOUTH AGAINST NORWICH.
This match was played at Norwich, on the 10th and 11th inst., and terminated in favour of Norwich, as follows:— YARMOUTH.

rt. 24 .. caught by Burt..... 3 bowled by Colman... bowled by Colman... caught by Colman... Turner, stumped by Spratt.

Dye, caught by Squire
Bell, bowled by Burt.

Kemp, bowled by Burt.

Aldred, notout.

Wide Balls and Byes.

Total... NORWICH. run out... bowled by Bacon.... notout..... bowled by Leathes...

Norwich winning with six wickets to go down.

LORD NELSON CLUB AGAINST WESTERHAM. A very numerous and respectable assemblage of amateurs and admirers of cricket congregated, on Tuesday last, in the Lord Nelson Cricket Ground, Kent-road, to witness the match between Seven Gentlemen of the Westerham Club, with Four County-men given, and Eleven Gentlemen of the Lord Nelson Club. The early part of the day was fine—but the entire day proving propitious for such an occasion has been of so rare occurrence throughout the summer that it cannot with any degree. proving propitious for such an occasion has been of so rare occurrence throughout the summer, that it cannot with any degree of confidence be anticipated at this advanced period of the season, and the host of the Lord Nelson, to prevent, as far as lay in his power, any of the company being exposed to the weather, erected on the ground a very spacious booth, under which was laid out in abundance the good things of this life. The accommodation afforded by Mr. Watkins was duly appreciated as well by the players as the spectators, for the afternoon turned out extremely unfavourable, and about four o'clock a heavy storm came ou, which passed over is a north-easterly direction. actremely unfavourable, and about four o'clock a heavy storm came on, which passed over in a north-easterly direction, accompanied by several loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. At ten o'clock, the wickets were pitched, and the umpires having been appointed, and the score entrusted to the able hands of Mr. Fleming, the Gentlemen of the Nelson commenced the game by going in first. The ground was in bad condition, owing to the wetness of the weather; but not with standing there was much excellent play on both sides. An innings of each Club eccupied the entire day. The following is a statement of the game:

LORD NELSON CLUB. WESTERHAM CLUB.

ment of the game:

LORD NELSON CLUB.

Mr. Benneatt, c. by Palin. 2
Mr. Fuller, b. by ditto. 7
Mr. Hampton, b. by Lambert. 1
Mr. Weells, c. by Turney. 56
Mr. Potter, st. by Palin. 40
Mr. Wallace, b. by ditto. 1
Mr. Jose, b. by ditto. 1
Mr. Jambert, c. by Watkins. Mr. Lambert, c. by Watkins. Mr. Harton, b by Wells. Mr. Alessenger, leg bef. wicket. 0
Mr. Watkins, run eut 0
Mr. Watkins, run eut 123

Total. 123

WESTERHAM CLUB.

Total... 123 To the very superior play of Messrs. Potter and Wells may be attributed the cause of the Nelson Club leaving the ground by an great a majority. It was proposed to play the return match at Westerham, on Tuesday next; but it being ascertained, that on that day Mr. Watkins gives a handsome Silver Cup to be shot for, on his grounds, by the Members of the Club, Thursday following was decided on. In the evening, the Chair was taken by Mr. Davis, of Westerham, and the utmost conviviality and good humour prevalled throughout.

LOAD OF HAY AGAINST MASONS' ARMS CLUB. On Monday, a match was played on the Paddington Ground, between Eleven Gentlemen of the Masons' Arms Club and Ele-ven of the Load of Hay Club, which terminated as follows:—

LOAD OF HAY CLUB. 1st Chesey, bowled by Kidd...... Edinborough, run out bowled by Argent..... bowled by Argent..... stumped by Chapple. Bainboreurn, run out.

Daniels, bowled by Klidd.

Oiver, stumped by Chapple.

Sowfield, stumped by Chapple.

Bowfield, stumped by Chapple.

Luff, bowled by Argent.

Haynes, bowled by Argent.

Bulleter, sen. bowled by Argent.

Billeter, sen. bowled by Klidd.

Dowled by Argent.

Billeter, jun run out.

Oust, not out.

Wide Balls and Byes.

Total.

Total. MASONS' ARMS CLUB. 1st inn.

Rees, not out
Chapple, bowlead by Edinborough.
S. Chapple, thoused by Edinborough.
Argent, caught by Bowfield.
Kidd, bowled by Peterson.
Hankinson, caught by Baniels
Blakle, bowled by Peterson.
Hewitt, bowled by Peterson.
Pudiford, bowled by Daniels.
Munton, bowled by Daniels.
Munton, bowled by Daniels.
Munton, bowled by Daniels.

Total..... -97
The Masons' Arms Club winning, in one innings, by 29 runs.
Mr. J. Dark, of Lord's Ground, stood umpire for the winners.

The two matches between Portsmouth and Horndean have heen decided in favour of the former. The first, on the 24th of August, at Portsmouth, scored thus:—Portsmouth, first innings, 111; second ditto, 119; total, 230. Horndean, first innings, 77; second ditto, 54; total, 131. The second, on the 8th of September, at Horndean Down—Portsmouth, first linings, 37; second ditto, 67; total, 104. Horndean, first innings, 43; second ditto, 51; total, 94.

cond dirto, 51; total, 94. A march was played at Nortingham on Tuesday week between the Albion and Thespian Clubs, which was won by the Thes-

plans, with four wickets to go down.

A match at single wicket took place at Rochdale on Thursday
the 10th inst. for a rump and dozen, between five of the Corinthian Club against five of the Old Rochdale Cricket Club, which terminated in favour of the Corinthian Club, winning in one innings, to the no little surprise of the spectators, who were both numerous and respectable. After the match the parties re-tired to the Albion Hotel to partake of an excellent supper, and as usual on such occasions, conviviality and good humour pre-vailed until a late hour.

MANSION-HOUSE .- SPLENDID PREPARATIONS FOR A WED-MANSION-HOUSE.—SPEEDID PREFARATIONS FOR A WEB-DING.—A jeweller, named HILL, who resides in Petticoat-lane, was summoned before the Lord Mayor, by an old lady named Sarah Flint, for having sold her a copper finger ring and a pair of copper ear-rings with drops, for gold.

The old lady, who appeared to be on the more venerable side

of seventy, and had a gay white saith bonnet over her silver hairs, and a pair of kid gloves half-way up her poor-puckered arms, stated that she had employed the jeweller to make her a gold ring with a diamend in the middle of it, and a pair of gold ear-rings, with beautiful diamends to them. In a couple of days the jeweller brought them home, and they looked quite days the jeweller orought them nome, and they looked dutter charming. In a few days, however, she found, upon looking at the ring, that it had lost all its beauty, and that the diamond looked like a dead haddock's eye [laughter]. She rubbed it and rubbed it, but it was all "her eye and Betty Martin;" it grew more and more muddy, and the gold began to get green, so she more and more muddy, and the gold began to get green, so she took it to a pawnbroker, and asked what he would lend upon it?—"Lord!" said the pawnbroker, "why there's more copper in a fardin."—"Oh, dear!" said she, "and what will you lend on these here ear-rings?"—"God bless your heart!" answered the pawnbroker, "why the whole on em a'nt worth sixpence;" and so he wouldn't lend nothing by no means. Under these circumstances Mrs. Flint appealed to the Lord Mayor.

His Lordship looked at the bargain, and asked the old lady how much she gave for the lot?

his Lordship looked at the origan, and asked the old lad now much she gave for the lot? Mrs. Flint: "The moment he brought them home to meand oh! my Lord, you can't think how beautiful they shined—
I handed him a golden sovereign" [laughter].
The LORD MAYOR: What! for dismonds and all?

Mrs. Fliat: I'm sure they're not diamonds; they're not worth the toss up of a mag" [laughter].

The LORD MAYOR: There seems to be a great deal of workmanship about them, whatever may be the value of the metal and the stenes.

Mrs. Fliat: I han't nothing to do with that, my Lord. This

here jeweller engaged to make them gold, and he has given me copper. I must have my money back. The Jeweller said that the stones, which were not half so hard

as Mrs. Flint's heart, cost more than the money he had received for the lot. He denied that the ring was copper, although he admitted that it was not the best gold [laughter]. It was what was called forty shilling gold; & he had had two hard days' work at the setting, &c. He asked whether any woman in her senses could have expected such articles as the old woman wanted for twenty shillings.

wenty shillings
Mrs. Flint seemed not at all to relish the frightful accusation of age, and said that the jeweller was an old something else, besides an old fool [laughter]. The LORD MAXOR asked Mrs. Flint, who he found was un-

The LORD MAYOR asked Mrs. Flint, who he found was unmarried, whether she had not some idea of changing her condition?—She smiled, and played with a piece of paper before her. At length she said that the ring was for another person.

Mr. Core (the Marshal): "But the ear-rings are for herself, my Lord, for her ears have been newly bored [loud laughter, in which Mrs. Flint, joined]."

The LORD MAYOR: "I'd be glad to serve you, Mrs. Flint, I assure you, especially as you are about to begin life; but I don't think you have been wronged. The workmanship of these articles really appears to be worth nearly all the money you have given, and the best thing you can do is to rub them every day.

given, and the best thing you can do is to rub them every day
with a piece of flannel and whiting [laughter]."

Mrs. Flint (rubbing the ring with her flannel petticoat): "I'm
blessed if I think it'll ever look a bit better [loud laughter]."

LAMBETH-STREET .- CURIOUS COURTSHIP .- On Monday, a young female, in a great bustle, entered this office, fol-lowed by a grinning youth, and with wonderful volubility stated lowed by a grinning youth, and with wonderful volubility stated that about three weeks ago she met the young man promiscuously, who insisted upon seeing her home, and promised to meet her on a future evening. She consented, and the result of this meeting was a proposal of marriage. With prudent forecast she requested him to enter into an explanation of his means, which she found little enough, but thought that love migh supply the deficiency. She agreed therefore to marry him, and he gave her thirty skillings, which she employed in the purchase of sundry requisites for the bridal day. Out of her own pocket she paid for chairs and other articles of household furniture; and the wedding was finally fixed to take place on Saturday. On the night previous, she asked him what further preparations he had made, when to her great surprise she found that he had no more made, when to her great surprise she found that he had no more money, and expected she would provide any deficiency. Conmoney, and expected she would provide any dentiency. Convinced that his object was only to obtain a home, and not a wife, she broke off the match. She was partly determined to do so from having met a young man a day or two previous with whom she thought she would be more comfortable. The young man now stepped forward, and said that he was Thomas Brown, a journeyman glazier, and that it was true that he offered to marry Miss Mary Ann Reeves, the complainant; but he had declined in consequence of making a mul apropos discovery. On the Friday he had bought the ring, and a shoulder of mutton for the wedding dinner, with which he proceeded to the lodg-On the Friday he had bought the ring, and a shoulder of mutton for the wedding dinner, with which he proceeded to the lodgings of his intended, when, to his great surprise, upon gaining admission, he "cotch'd" her in bed with another man. "So," said he, with a knowing grin, "I thought it time to cut my stick."—The Magistrate asked the complainant if the latter part of the story was true, which she with some hesitation admitted; but said that she was seduced by the gentleman, who had promised to marry her. All she wanted was the articles of furniture, which she purchased with her own money.—The young man said that they were his property, and, the Magistrate declining to interfere, the damsel left the office much dissatisfied.

MARLBOROUGH STREET .- SARAH LEGHORN, an elderly

female, having the appearance of extreme ill health, was charged with having obtained the sum of 93t. 17s. from the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, under fraudulent pretences.

It appeared that the prisoner had carried on an extensive scheme of fraud for many years with impunity, as it was stated that she chiefly resided in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, from September, 1814, up to the present time, and until 1825 she received a regular parochical allowance as three shillings and received a regular parochial allowance of three shillings and six sence a week, when she was taken into the workhouse, and entered on the books as "dropsical and infirm." The increased expence which thus devolved on the parish was estimated at eleven shillings a week. It was, however, observed that the principal and the control of the principal and the principal a length exciting suspicion, she was followed on Thursday to at length exciting suspicion, she was followed on Thursday to Mount-street workhouse by one of the beadles, who saw her receive twelve shillings from the Board, as one month's pay, and she then returned to the Borough. On the following morning she was conveyed to St. George's in a coach, and it was then discovered that she had been in the receipt of a weekly stipend of three shillings a week from that parish since 1811, as her maiden settlement, though it appeared that she had had two husbands. It was also ascertained, that from 1816 to 1825 she received regular relief from St. Clement Danes and St. James's, Westminster, and she was thus in the receipt of shout fifty nounds ner ster; and she was thus in the receipt of about fifty pounds per annum from the united parishes. The charge upon which she was prosecuted was, for having defrauded St. George's, Hanoversquare, of three shillings a week during the last twelve years which amounted to 93l. 17s. 6d.

Robbers Defeated.—Improper Conduct of a Constable.

—A complaint was made at Bow-street, on Wednesday, against a constable of St. Mary-le-Strand, named Hull, under these circumstances:—About half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday night a well-dressed man was observed, in company with three or four disreputable females, near the end of Fountain-court, in the Strand; and when desired by the watchman to go on, he commenced a volley of abuse, and finally caused the watchman to be conveyed to the watchman for account of the watchman to be conveyed to the watchman for accounting him. menced a volley of abuse, and finally caused the watchman to be conveyed to the watch-house, for assaulting him. When the parties arrived at the watch-house, the stranger declined preferring the charge against the watchman, and Hull, who was the constable in attendance, permitted him to depart without entering his address, and without any recognizance for his appearance in the morning. Three watchmen were thus detained above an hour from their duty, and in the interim a daring attempt was made to break into the house of Mr. Stammers, the silversmith, in the Strand, situate on the spot from which the watchman had been removed on this fivedous business. The thieves were disin the Strand, situate on the spot from which the watchman had been removed on this frivolous business. The thieves were disturbed by a large dog which was kept in Mr. Stammers's premises.—Hull said the gentleman appeared respectable, and promised to attend.—The Magistrate reproved Hull for his conduct, and gave directions to Ellis, an officer, to endeavour to find the man. Ellis said he was convinced that the man who was taken to the watch-house was in collusion with the burglars, and that the plan he adopted to get the watchman off the heat was the trick reperally played when any great hurglary was beat was the trick generally played when any great burglary was

Suspicious Circumstance,-At Marlborough-street, on Suspections Circumstance.—At Marlborough-street, on Monday, three well-dressed young men, named Davis, Carper, and Kedie, and Sarah Danberry, a young woman of equally smart appearance, were charged under the following circumstances:—About half-past three o'clock on Monday morning the three male prisoners were seen by a watchman to approach the house of Mr. Godbold, 5, B comsbury-square. One of them jumped ever the railings into the area, and in a few minutes after the female prisoner, who is in Mr. Godbold's service, opened the door and admitted the other two men. The watchman then knocked at the door of the house and insisted on exman then knocked at the door of the house and insisted on examining the premises, and in an out-building, in the yard, he found the three men huddled together. The only person in the house besides was an old housekeeper, and she deniedall know-ledge of the men. Sarah said she got up early to do some work, and while standing at the door the prisoner passed, and as she knew them she invited them in. One of the young men said he jumped down the area for his hat, which a person passing had knocked of.—Mr. Roe detained them until their friends, who are respectable tradesmen, applied on their behalf: they were

Theatrical Roggery.—At Bow-street, on Thursday, Mr. Thompson, the actor, and author of a piece recently produced at the Haymarket Theatre, called Nothing Superfluous, applied for instruction how to act under the following circumstances:—It appeared that Mr. T. wrote two pieces, called The Dumb Savoyard, and Jack Robinson, which he handed over to Mr. Barrymore, of Diury-lane, whose interest bethought better than his own, to get acted. The former was brought out at Drury-lane, and Mr. Barrymore received 54l. for it, and the latter was played at the Surrey, and Mr. Barrymore received 50l., not one farthing of which money did he pay to Mr. Thompson. Mr. Barrymore acknowledged the debt, but said he had not yet received the money, thereby adding falsehood to perfidy. Sir Richard said, Mr. Thempson must proceed by civil action—an alternative which Mc. T. considered hopeless.

A Wer Diving.—On Tuesday, a very sanctified-looking personage, named Thomas Morris Ellis, of Rupert-street, Haymarket, was brought before Mr. Gregorle, amongst the disorderlies from St. Margaret's watch-house, charged by Nicholson, one of the beadles of the Parish, with being drunk and disorderly THEATRICAL ROGUERY .- At Bow-street, on Thursday, Mr.

derlies from St. Margaret's watch-house, charged by Nicholson, one of the beadles of the Parish, with being drunk and disorderly in the streets on Sunday morning, and creating a mob.—Thomas Morris Ellis is an itinerant Preacher of the Gospel to the unconverted inhabitants of Tothill street, Duck-lane, the Almonry, and various other parts of Westminster, and on Sunday morning last he was holding forth in the Broadway, in his usual manner, on the sinfulnes of this wicked world, and comforting his flocke by eternal damnation if they did not follow his pious example. He had, however, found it necessary frequently to refresh "the inward man," and had taken such potent draughts of geneva at different gin shops between the intervals of his preaching, that the spirit at last overcame him.—Fined 5s. for being drunk.

METROPOLITAN POLICE,—Circular letters have been issued,

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Circular letters have been issued, requiring the attendance of the men who have been engaged for the New Police, at Old Palace Yard, Westminster, at an early hour on the morning of the 21st instant, when it is the intention of the Commissioners, we understand, to allot them to their different districts; and from which time, until the 29th, when the erstem will commence, they will undergo a certain training, to prepare them for their duty

orepare them for their duty

An arrangement has been made, with the concurrence of the
managers; for the future police of the Theatre under the new
system. We understand that ladies of a certain description, who system. We inderstand that ladies of a certain description, who use improper language or otherwise annoy the audience, will be handed out and denied future admission, and that the old brothel-keepers, who, at one of the Theatres at least last year, were allowed to infeat the lobbies, will not be allowed, under any preterce, to enter the Theatres. Four policemen will be stationed nightly at each Theatre. They will carry a printed list of instructions, among which are the following—that they shall render every assistance to persons requiring their ald in the preservation of order, and refuse fees or presents of every description.

FOLICE INTELLIGENCE. CUSTOM-HOUSE FORGERY:

At the Old Bailey, on Wednesday, Richard Huband Jones

Thomas Maynard, and Joseph William West were indicted for forging and attering, as true, a counterfeit warrant or order for the payment of the sum of 1,973L, with intent to defraud his Majesty.—Jones was a clerk in the Custom House, and was acuainted with all the forms of business in that establishment Maynard and West were proved to be his companions. It apseared that the forged order in question was for the sum of 1,973L, purporting to come from the Comptroller of Fowey, in Cornwall, and was dated the 13th of April, 1829. On the 18th of that month, it was produced at the office of the Receiver-General, with the receipt annexed in due form. The party presenting it put his name upon it, "Maynard." It is customary, when any of these orders are presented, for the clerk to ask from what banker they are brought, it being considered that the names then attached are the agents to the country bankers. In this in-stance, the person wrote "Thomas Maynard," for S. Smith and stance, the person wrote "Thomas Maynard," for S. Smith and Co., with the address; an order or check was consequently made out on the Bank of England for the payment of the amount of 1,973l. This order was carried immediately to the Bank by two persons, who asked for the 1,970l. in notes, and 5l. in gold. An order was then given, as is the custem, by one of the tellers to the cashiers, for the payment to be made as asked for, and the party received two of 500l. each, nine of 100l., a 50l., and four 5l. notes, and three sovereigns. In about a quarter of an hour after the money had been paid in this manner. a person an hour after the money had been paid in this manner, a person went to the Bank, and presented some of the notes for gold, which he got. The numbers of the notes had, of course, been taken by the clerk in the Bank, and after a reference it was therefore known that these notes, for which gold had been demanded, had been shortly before issued. In the course of the manded, had been shortly before issued. In the course of the same day the forgery was discovered by one of the clerks at the Custom House, who, on examining it, began to entertain some suspicions, and, therefore, shewed it to another clerk, and they went to examine a book, called the "Green Book," in the Comptroller's Office, and in which it is usual to make an entry before the warrant is issued; but, upon a minute examination, it was found that no entry had been made of such warrant, and thus the forgery was discovered. There was one most remarkable fact, which proved that the party concerned in the forgery was well acquainted with what passed in the establishment: there were two clerks in the Secretary's Office, who put their signatures to these warrants as a proof that they had been exwas well acquainted with what passed in the establishment: there were two clerks in the Secretary's Office, who put their signatures to these warrants as a proof that they had been examined. These gentlemen were named Charles Williams, who stand of the northern ports, and S. B. Harrison, who signed for the western perts. Now, it so happened, that about the 7th of April, Mr. Harrison was taken ill, and Mr. Williams signed to him all warrants which were drawn up subsequent to that time. In consequence of this discovery of the forgery, notice was sent to the Bank to stop the notes which had been given in exchange for the warrant in question. It was perfectly evident, either that the party writing this warrant must have been well acquainted with the forms of the office, or that he must have had some one in his councils who was. It was a remarkable fact, that this warrant and receipt were, in every respect, conformable with the usual form; and it, of course, followed that the party knew of the indisposition and absence of Mr. Harrison, and that Mr. Williams acted for him. West and Maynard had both been schoolmasters, and lodged together; Jones was a clerk in the Custom Heuse; and it so happened that he had been in the Secretary's, as well as the Comptroller's Office. He had lodged with West, and about the period of the forgery he was drinking in a public-house with both the other prisoners. On the 6th of May, a 5t. note was discovered, one of those which had been given in exchange for the warrant. This was the first seat of the money which was found, and after great difficulty bad been given in exchange for the warrant. This was the first part of the money which was found, and, after great difficulty, was traced to a woman named Jennings, who lived with Maynard. Inquiry, of course, was instantly made, but all traces were lost, and nothing more was heard notil the 27th of August. Jones had been in the greatest distress during the latter part of 1828, having a salary of but ninety pounds per an-num, and continued in this state up to April in the present year, when he suddenly appeared to be possessed of a considerable sum of money. This was about the time that the money was re-ceived at the Bank. He opened an account at Messrs. Masterceived at the Bank. He opened an account at Messrs. Mistermans and Co., paying in 750l. in gold, and purchased different articles to the amount of about 100l., for which he paid ready money. It was soon after discovered that he had gone into the shop of Mr. Hamlet, the jeweller, in Prince's-street, having on mustachios and a tuft of hair on the chin, where he purchased some jewellery to the amount of six or eight pounds, and in payment tendered a 100l. note. Not having the change in the house, the young man serving in the shop sent the note to Wrights', the bankers, in Covent-garden, and during the absence of the man, the conduct of Jones was such as to excite strong suspicion. He, however, went away, saying he would call again. The shopman of Mr. Ham et eventually sent the note to the Bank. Some of the notes had been changed in Paris; these were traced to West; the 5l. note alluded to was traced to Maynard; and there were witnesses to prove, that prior to the forgery, they were all in the greatest distress, and that subsequently they were possessed of large sums.—Witnesses were trended to prove the facts, and a man, named Edward then called to prove the facts, and a man, named Edward Bushell, swore to the receipt to the forged instrument being West's, and that acress to he Maynard's.—The prisoners all de-nied their guilt, and three witnesses were called who said they would not believe Bushell on his oath .- The case having summed up, Jones and Maynard were found Guilty, and West was acquitted.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF STAMPS .- At the Old Bailey, on EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF STAMPS.—At the Old Bailey, on Monday, William James, aged 31, was indicted for feloniously receiving a quantity of stamps, of the value of 1,468L 17s., the property of his Majesty. The facts of the case have recently been before the public. Two parcels of stamps were packed up at the Stamp Office, and delivered at the Saracen's Head, in Snow-hill, to be forwarded to the distributor at Bath. One parcel arrived safe, but the other was stolen before it reached its destination. The syldence against the prisoner consisted of the destination. The evidence against the prisoner consisted of the testimony of a young uran, named Balch, who stated that he was the son to a turnkey at Gitspur-street Compter. On the 4th of August, he met him near Gray's Inn Gardens, when the prisoner

ner showed him three 30t, stamps, and three or four others; he believed some at 10t, and some at 10s, which he took from his hat, and offered to him for sale. Balch said he did not want them himself, but he thought he could find a person who would buy them. The prisoner told him that if he came to him in the morning they might still be forthceming; and added, that there were 1,000%, or 2,000%, worth, which would be sold for 300%. In the meantime, Balch heard of the robbery of the parcel, and gave information at the Stamp Office of the interview he had had with the prisoner. He was then instructed again to see the priwith the prisoner. He was then instructed again to see the prisoner, but was unable to obtain any of the stamps, the prisoner only giving him a list of the stamps he had for sale, and which consisted of the same stamps that were in the parcel when it was stolen. At the conclusion of Balch's testimony, as there was no evidence to support his statement, the Jury said, that although they had no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, they could not agree, as ten of them were not satisfied with the unsupported statement of Balch. A verdict of Not Guilty was then pronounced.

Despreade Support as At the Old Bailer Sessions on Mon-

Desperate Burglar.—At the Old Bailey Sessions, on Monday last, Josiah Nathan, alias Latham, alias Jones, was indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of Wm. Newton, on the 22d of April last, and stealing therein a pair of bracelets, a pair of ear-rings, and various articles, value twenty pounds. a pair of ear-rings, and various articles, value twenty pounds.—
Mr. Newton, the prosecutor, resides in Philpot-lane, Commercial-road, Limehouse. On the morning of the 22d of April, about two o'clock, his house was broken into, by robbers taking a punnel out of the back door with a brace and centre-bit. On the premises, the following morning, were found a small crowbar, a hat and cap, and a stick. The dog which watched the premises was found dreadfully beaten, and he died at six o'clock the same morning; a man, named King, alias Brown, was afterwards convicted at Croydon of being concerned in this robbery, and was executed for the crime. The prisoner was apprehended on the 16th of May, and was examined many times before the Magistrates. In consequence of some information, the lodgings of the prisoner's wife were searched, and in her bed-room were found a pair of bracelet snaps, and on the following day a pair of ear-rings were found. These were part of the property stolen from his house on the night of the robbery, and were identified by the prosecutor's daughter,—The prisoner has been transported, and since his return to this country has been concerned in no not less than one hundred robberies. The culprit cerned in no not less than one hundred robberies. The culprit King, who was for some time a companion of the prisoner's, con-fessed, shouly before he suffered the penalty of the law, that he

and the prisoner had committed not less than forty burglaries, besides other robberies.

FORGERY.—At the Old Bailey, on Monday, John Potter, aged 53, was indicted for forging and uttering an acceptance to a bill of exchange for 60t. The prisoner had bought goods of the prosecutor, Mr. Nell, a varnish and colour manufacturer at Battle-bridges to the apparatus of 26th 16th forms which the arms will. bridge, to the amount or 261. 163, for which he gave a bill o exchange to that amount. When the bill became due, the priexchange to that amount. When the bill became due, the prisoner not having sufficient money to take it up, gave the prosecutor another bill for 60%, purporting to have been accepted by a Mr. Burton, of Cowley, near Uxbridge, and requested the prosecutor would give him the balance, after deducting the 26%. Its prosecutor, however, made inquiries, and then found that Mr. Burton's name had been forged, and that he was not in a condition to henour the bill for 60%. The prisoner's defence was, that he had been duped by a person named Askew, who gave him the bill. His statement was corroborated by one witness, and about a dozen other persons gave him a good characters.

gave him the bill. His statement was corroborated by one witness, and about a dozen other persons gave him a good character.—The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Robbery of THE Lady by the Life Guardsman, took his trial at the Old Bailey, for stealing the watch of a respectable young weman, named Matilda Parlett, whom he casually met, and took to the house of Mr. Blake, a publican, where they had some beefstakes, ale, and gin and water. The prosecutrix said, that she felt her watch shortly before the departure of the prisoner, who suddenly quitted the house, and that she then missed it. The watch had not since been recovered. In cross-examination, she admitted that the prisoner had kissed her, but it was not one continued kiss while they were together. The prisoner received an excellent character from his Officers, and was acquitted.

one continued kiss while they were together. The prisoner received an excellent character from his Officers, and was acquitted. The prosecutrix applied for her expences, and, at the recommendation of the Jury, they were allowed.

Sutcide.—In the City, on Tuesday, some excitement was produced in the money-market by intelligence from Norwich, that one of the principal bankers in that city had committed suicide; but the firm stands so high in point of credit, that as soon as the name became known, it was concluded that the case must have arisen from other circumstances than those connected with pectualizing embarrassments. The immediate cause of the melancholy event seems to have been a bad debt, insignificant in itself as compared with the resources of the house, but which the gentleman in question could not avoid ascribing to his own want of caution: and it preyed upon his mind, consequently, with so much force, that it led to the catastrophe above described. His friends had observed the effect that was taking place upon him; but as some time had elapsed, they were in hopes that nothing was to be feared for his reason. He had enjoyed the diversion of shooting the day before, and appeared to be in good spirits; but on Monday afternson, about two o'clock, he retired into his garden, and blew out his brains with a pistol. Previously to becoming a partner in the banking-house he had been in the coming a partner in the banking-house he had been in the Church, but was possessed of independent property beyond wha

Church, but was possessed of independent property beyond what was acquired in the business, and is believed to have died very rich. The name of the gentleman is Ives, of the firm of Thompson, Barclay, and Co.

An IRISH FROLIC.—An unfortunate affray has taken place in the neighbourhood of Glanworth, county Cork. On Sunday last many thousand of the country people assembled at the funeral of Denis Daly, who was executed on the previous day at the County Gaol, for the abduction of Anne Gallagher; and his relatives having determined, through a spirit of revenge, to deposit the corpuse at the door of the prosecutrix, it was opposed by that active and intelligent Magistrate, Major-General Barry, who had received information of the intention, and who had some of the tive and intelligent Magistrate, Major-General Barry, who had received infermation of the intention, and who had some of the Police with him, and remonstrated with the people. This had no effect on them, for they immediately struck the General, and violently attacked the Police with stones. The Riot Act was obliged to be read, and the lives of the Police being endangered, by orders of the Magistrates they fired, when, as we are informed, one man named Noonan was killed, and some wounded—a horse was killed. The Police was necessitated to retire, and a reinforcement of the military was called out from Fermoy, to preserve peace, and prevent further outrage.

The neighbourhood of Cheltenham has been lately visited by a gang of horse stealers, who have been too successful in their depredations.

THE BUSINESS of this DEPARTMENT will DUSINESS OF THIS DEFARTIMENT WILL
be transferred to the NEW POST OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S-LHrd, on Wednesday, the 23d of September.
hours for the receipt of Letters and Newspapers, and for the disof the Mails, will be the same as at present.
addition to the ordinary receiving houses, Branch Offices will, on
day, be OPENED at CHARING-CROSS, VERE-STREET, OXford, and in LOMBARD-STREET, for the receipt of Inland, Foreign,
hip Letters, and where notice will be given of the arrival of Foreign
&cc.

.c. ordinary receiving houses will be closed at the same hour as a the Letter Carriers will continue to collect Letters, rigging thei

Newspapers, to be forwarded by the post of the same night, must be to the Branch Offices before Five P. M. onsequence of the removal of the Twopenny Post to St. Martin's nd, a new Receiving House for Twopenny Post Letters will be

ened in Commin.
When the new arrangements are completed, the Postmaster-General
pes that the delivery of Letters by the General Post Letter Carriers
by be finished, in all Parts of the Metropolis, by Eleven o'clock, Mon-Ey command of his Majesty's Postmaster-General,
F. FREELING, Secretary.

THE ENGLISH RACE-HORSE.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the CARE,
HORSE. By R. DARVELL, V.S., 7th Hussars. 1 vol, 8vo., with il
lustrative plates, 21s. pefore was such a book written in any language, so replet with those minute but indispensable particulars of practice, without a thorough skill in which no groem or trainer can be complete in his business, and by a writer who has personally performed his part throughout the whole of the practice: this is the true book of reference for every stud and training groom, and every jockey,"—Lawrence on the Horse, p. 297. orse, p. 297. See also 'Sporting Magazine,' and 'British Farmers' (Quarterly) magazine:
James Ridgway, Piccadilly, London; and may be obtained, by order,
of every Bookseller in the country.

PAT was a DARLING BOY," composed by J. BLEWITT, price 1s. 6d.—This favourite Comic Ballad, white was sung every night at the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, with the most ethusiastic applause, and always encored, is published by Clementi, Colard, and Collard, 26, Cheapside.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, & SPORTS MEN.-Patronised by Captain ROSS.—T. SMITH, Gun-maker, No. 15, Great Fortland-street, Cavendish-square (late Barrel-maker to Mr. J. MANTON), begs leave most respectfully to inform them, that in consequence of the numerous accidents that frequently occur in the use of Guns, has induced him to submit to their notice his IMPROVED PATENT SAFETY-GUARD, which he trusts on inspection will be found the best ever brought into use; it bolts the back of the triggers, and renders the Gun completely safe; may be carried in cover at full cock, and go through hedges with safety, as no accident can occur; or it may be re-loaded at full cock, without the least danger. It is constructed on a yery simple plan, so that the sportsman cannot make any mistake, it being self-acting, bells itself.—T. S. can attach it to any Gun, for 25s.; he makes no extra charge for his new Guns with the above improvement. His price for best Double Guns is 30 Guineas, made on the most improved principles. The Improvement may be seen at his Manufactory, as above.—N.B. Flint Guns altered to Percussion, to any principle. Barrels set and bored for Shooting, Patent Breeched, &c.

TO SPORTSMEN. -- JOYCE'S ANTI-COR-ROSIVE PERCUSSION POWDER.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Sporting World at large, are informed that this much improved composition, warranted in every respect, may be had as usual of all respectable gunmakers in the United Kingdom; also of the Inventor and Manufacturers, Frederick and Edward Joyce, practical chemists, il, Old Composition-Steets, Soho, without whose signature and address the article is negenitine. Caps and patches, 14s. per 1000; balls and grain as above. F. and E. Joyce's new and improved chemically prepared gun wadding by the use of which the barrel is kept perfectly clean, and the deposition of lead which always takes place is removed as suickly as formed. Price

DATENT EXPANDING SPORTING CART RIDGE, warranted never to Ball; no Wire used.—Spertsmen are invited to make a trial of the NEW CARTRIDGE, which is peculiarly adapted to sporting purposes. To be had wholesale at the Manufactory Fort Lodge, Grange-road, Bermondsey, London; and retail at the principal Gunsmins and Dealers, in Town and Country.—N.B. A liberal allowance to dealers. wance to dealers.

Sale of two most valuable, full-sized Billiard Tables, &c., by order of the Proprietor.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, in One Lot, by Mr. MOR. RIS, on Monday, September 28, at Six in the Evening (subject to such conditions as will then be produced), on the Premises, the Billiars Rooms, late in the occupation of Mr. George Hall, deceased, situated near the Thatched House Tavern, Market-street, Manchester,

TWO most excellent full-sized BILLIARD TA BLES, in the best possible condition: one 12 feet 7 inches by 6 feet 5 inches; with the valle Fixtures, Fittings-up, Gas Fipes, Furniture, &c. To any one-deus of commencing such an establishment, this is a most favourable ortunity. The Rooms are well known and established, in the centre town, and the Tables greatly approved of.

The property may be viewed by applying at the Rooms, any day prior is easie; and further particulars may be had on application to the tieneer.

TO COACH, WAGGON, and VAN PROPRIE

are paying high prices for inferior Hats, may purchase the mos superb HAT that can be manufactured of the finest Beaver, for twenty five shillings, defying all competition in price, beauty, and durability light or stout, and of every shape. The Superfine Beaver Hat at twenty one shillings, is beautiful, and in quality fit for Gentlemen's wear-GALON and CO., Patentees, 393, Strand, opposite Cecil-street.

AN extensive POULTRY, FRUIT, and CON-A PEXTENSIVE FUGUALTAY, FRUIT, and COINA PECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT, together with an excellent FIS H TRADE detached.—To be DISPOSED OF by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the above old-established and lucrative CONCERN, situate it the Principal Street of the largest Market-tewn in Staffordshire, having been carried on by the present Proprietor (who is now declining business) for upwards of 30 years. It will be found well worthy the attention of any person wishing to embark in an extensive and valuable ready money trade.—For farther particulars, and to treat for the same apply (if by letter, post paid), to Mr. B. Creckett, Lichfield-street Wolverhampton.

IGHT BEAVER HATS, PERRING'S PATENT, Black, Drak, and Brown, at 21s. to 26s.—These Hats were
invented in 1827; by weight 5½ ex.; since which period copyists by hundreds have sprung up in the trade, professing the greatest absurdities
by effering hats as light in weight as their own empty craniums. The
advantages of Perring's Hats, weighing 5½ oz., are continued preservation of shape, short naps, and good colour; in variety of shape they are
suited to the mould of every phis, and calculated to improve the cast of
features. Carriage, Opera, Travelling, Naval and Military Hats and
Caps, at economical prices. Prime Livery Hats 16s' Wholesaie, Retail,
and for Exportation.—Establishments: 85, Strand, corner of Ceclistreet; 124, Edgware-road; and at Hammersmith.

BOOTS and SHOES RENDERED WATER PROOF.—LAKE'S DAMP RESISTER, or Waterproof Fluid. for Boots, Shoes, Harness, Leather Fiping, Chaise Aprons, Carriage Heads, and all kinds of Leather requiring to be nourished and kept Waterproof. Price 1s. 6d. the bottle.—This Composition is of inestimable value in rendering Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all other Leather Articles, entirely Waterproof: they will wear much lenger—will not become hard and crack, and any composition used for shining or japanning leather may be put upon it without affecting its virtues.—Prepared and sold by W. Lake, printer, Uxbridge; and in London, by Gifford, Strand; Barclay and Sons, Fleet Market; Johnson, Cornlil; Halse and Son, Jewin-street; Thorp and Burch, Jawy-street, Aldgate; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard. Butler and Co., Cheapside, and Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Stationers, Chemists, &c. in the United Kingdom.

CARPETS.—DRAPERS' HALL, 273, Holborn. The largest and best ASSORTMENT of CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, &c. in London, on better terms than any House in the Trade. The extensive Stock of E. Twell and Co. having been purchased at a great sacrifice, will be sold at very reduced prices. Proprietors of Hetels and Public Establishments will find this Depot worth their notice. Country orders punctually attended to.—S. HILL and Co. 2'S, High Helborn, epposite Red Lien-street.

OFFEE ROASTED EVERY DAY.-Fine Strong Dutch, of superforquality, at 18. 6d, per lb.
Fine Jamaica. 18. 4d.
Good Plantation 18. 2d.
Finest Berbice, Imported 25. 0d.
Three Pounds sent to any part of London, and orders from the country, with cash, immediately attended to.—Direct, W. Pope, 36, London Wall, London.

Let those now shave who never shaved before, And those who always shaved, now shave the more. NEW INVENTION!!!

OLDEN'S EUKEIROGENEION, for facilitating THE following GENUINE ARTICLES are in-

THE following GENUINE ARTICLES are indispensable for personal comfort and attraction:—
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, FOR THE COMPLEXION,
An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacions in rendering the skin delightfully cool and refreshing, thoroughly exterminating eruptions, tan, pisables, freekles, redness, and all cutaneous imperfections, producing a delicate white skin, and juvenile bleom to the complexion; preserving it from the heat of summer, affords soothing relief in cases of sun-burns, stings of insects. or any inflammations. It immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin, diffusing a pleasing coolness truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief the Ladies nursing their offspring; warranted perfectly innoxious, for the most delicate Lady or Infant.

TO GENTLEMEN after SHAVING and travelling in the Sun and Dust, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the skin smooth and pleasant.—Frice 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, Duty included.

ROWLAND'S CODONTO

A pure odoriferous Pearly Powder, for the Teeth and Gums. 2s. 9d. per Box. Sold wholesale, retail, and for expertation, bythe sole Proprietors, A. Rowland's ODONTO

A pure odoriferous Pearly Powder, for the Teeth and Gums. 2s. 9d. per Box. Sold wholesale, retail, and for expertation, bythe sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, 26, Hatton-garden; and by most Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

TO PREVENT IMPOSITION,

ROWLAND and SON respectfully solicit Ladies

TO PREVENT IMPOSITION,

A ROWLAND and SON respectfully solicit Ladies each Genuine Bettle is enclosed with a Pamphlet in a Wrapper, and signed on the label in Red,

"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN,"
and countersigned, "ALEX. ROWLAND."

And the lowest price is 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle. All other prices, or without the wrapper, are counterfeits.
Also, ROWLAND'S KALTDOR has, by authority of the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps, the Name and Asdress of the Proprietors engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on the cork of each genuine bottle,

"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN,"
All others are counterfeits.

A valuable supply of the genuine is just received by most respectable perfumers and medicine venders in town and untry.

ENMOLLIENT VEGETABLE SOAP:—In this

E MOLLIENT VEGETABLE SOAP.—In this MOLLIENT VEGETABLE SOAP,—In this Sonp is introduced Vegetable Oils and Herbs of the most approved emollient qualities, as likewise extracts from Flowers of the purest fragrance. The skin, by its constant application, will become perceptibly soft and clear, and the unpleasant sensation derived from sudden changes of climate and seasons, as well as the harshness which it generally acquires from sea-bathing, will speedily be removed; besides the above advantages, its peculiarly agreeable application has obtained it the favour of the Nobility and Gentry, whose unequivocal appreval embeldens the Proprietors to engage for its permanent reception at every Lady's toilette, if once used. Made and sold at is, a square, by Rigge, Brockbank, and Rigge, 35, New Bond-street.

OUBEBS, with SARSAPARILLA, &c.—The most safe, certain, and speedy remedy ever discovered for the cure of Gohorrhoca, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Whites, Pains of the Loins, Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Gravel and other diseases of the Urinary Passages, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. It contains all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, combined with the Salt of Sarsaparilla, and other choice ingredients, which makes it invaluable for the removal of secondary symptoms, pains of the bones, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the fluids. In cases of debility, a perseverance in its use has been found to give strength and increase of health to the whole system. The most delicate female may take it with next account. from an impure state of the fluids. In cases of debility, a perseverance in its use has been found to give strength and increase of health to the whole system. The most delicate female may take it with perfect safety, —Prepared only by J. W. Stirling, chemist, 56, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of the world (upon enclosing the amount), in bottles, 4s.6d., 10s. and 20s. CAUTION: As there is a spurious Imitation, be sure "J. W. Stirling" is written on the stamp. Agents, Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 226, Strand; Barclay, Fleet-market; and Johnston, Cornhill.

LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. SEPT. 11.-T.S. CROW, late of Clerkenwell, dairyman.
SEPT. 14.-J. SHARPE, Duke-street, St. James's, commission-agent.
SEPT. 15.-G. HICKOX, Worthing, Sussex, grocer. BANKRUPTS.

EANKRUPTS.
E. WOODWARD, Chelmnsford, linen-draper.
M. MORGAN, Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire, linen-draper.
J. LEIGH, late of Crescent-place, New Bridge-street, dealer. W. W. and J. M. DUNN, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, brokers: W. JAMES, knightsbridge, victualler.
W. JAMES, late of Westbury, Wittshire, clethier.
W. SHELMERDINE, senior, Manchester, and Little Houghton, paper-

. CLEGG, Liverpool, veterinary-surgeon. J. C. STRETCH, Worcester, auctioneer. W. HENSHALL, Kinderten, Cheshire, carrier.

LONDON GAZETTE OF FRIDAY.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED. NICHOLAS BROWN and ALGERNON WALLINGTON, of the Castle and Falcon Inn, Aldersgate-street, from August 19, to September 22e THOMAS DAVID TILLY, Shoreditch, from Sept. 22, to Oct. 6. BANKRUPTS

J. G. CHALK, Barking, Essex, butcher and smack-owner. G. BRYSON, Lad-lane, auctioneer. T. BALLARD, Dockhead, cheesemonger. C. OLIVER, Tottenham-court-road, boot and shoe manufacturer. J. HORTON, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, innkeeper. P. WORSLEY, Heaton-Norris, Lancashire, timber-merchant. W.H. DORE, Bath, brush-manufacturer. E. SCAMMELL, Warminster, Wilts, dealer in china and earthenware.

New South Wales.—Sydney Papers to the 3d of May were received on Thursday at the North and South American Coffee-house. Captain Sturt's expedition had just returned, after having made a few discoveries, which do not promise to be greatly useful to science or to the interests of the Colony. It appears, from a report published after his return in the Sydney Captale, he wides of the Control of th It appears, from a report published after his return in the Sydney Gazette, by order of the Governer, that subsequent to
the 4th of March the expedition had been employed in
tracing the river Castlereagh, which was found to join the river
discovered on the 2d of February, about one hundred miles
to the northward of Mount Harris, and in ascertaining the nature of the country in that quarter. The immediate objects for
which the expedition was employed were accomplished, by
ascertaining the termination of the rivers Macquartie and Castlereagh, and the nature of the surrounding country. A river of reagh, and the nature of the surrounding country. A river of some magnitude was also discovered; it may become important to the colony if its course be more fully determined. Upon the whole, the country explored affords no prospect of advantageous extension of the colony in that direction. But it is considered satisfactory that its character has been ascertained, a question which had till then excited great interest in New South Wales having thereby here set at the Top Russian discovery him. having thereby been set at rest. Two Russian discovery ships, the Krotkey and the Helena, were at Sydney. Their commanders appear to have met with a hospitable reception on the

manders appear to have met with a hospitable reception on the part of the Governor. They were to proceed on their voyage in a few days. Wheat is now only Ss. a bushel at Sydney, and other provisions in proportion. Hay is 201 per ton.

CHANCERY REFORMS.—On Friday and Saturday week, the Solicitor-General, Sir E. B. Sugden, visited that mansion of misery, the Fleet Prison, and called before him the various persons who are immured within its cells for contempt of the Court of Chancery. The feeling among those miserable beings, that so influential a personage as the Solicitor-General should visit them, and inquire, from their own lips, into their several cases, was one of hope and of joy, to which many of them had been long unaccustomed. Every Chancery prisoner in the place was summoned, save one, and received from the Solicitor-General, some of them advice, others advice and pecuniary assistance, and others were promised that they should be liberated during the ensuing Term. Among those who presented themselves, there were some who must have made a deep impression on the feelings of Sir Edward. Two miserable beings, one of whom is wholly, and the other partially insane, and who are on the feelings of Sir Edward. Two miserable beings, one of whom is wholly, and the other partially insane, and who are severally nicknamed in the prison "the Lord Chancellor" and "the Vice-Chancellor," were both questioned by the Solicitor-General. The "Lord Chanceller," whose name is Robert Arthur, when asked why he was imprisoned, replied with the vacant stare of insanity and starvation—folding his arms like a stage hero—"Here? why they put me here to take care of me; I must not go out, my masters want me." What the half-witted and three-parts-starved "Vice-Chancellor," whose name is Scaffe, replied, we know not.

witted and three-parts-starved "Vice-Chancellor," whose name is Scaffe, replied, we know not.

An loquest was held on Saturday week, on the bodies of the two persons who were passengers in the Birmingham and Liverpool mail at the time of the late accident. Mr. Newman, one of the gentlemen who were drowned, was a linen-draper at Walsall, and on his way to Manchester-market. Who the young man a who escaped through the coach-window is not known; but to his exertions the coachman is mainly indebted for the saving of his life, for he was alinking in the stream, when the young man, who his life, for he was sinking in the stream, when he young man, who had got upon one of the wheels, pulled him back by the capea, and to him the passengers in the London mail, from Liverpool, are indebted for their lives, for, had he not walked along the road, atopped the mail, and informed the driver of the bridge being carried away, that coach would, in all probability, have followed the other into the watery abyss. The coach is broken to pieces

MARKETS.

We are moderately supplied with most articles of Grain this week, and fine old Wheat may be quoted full is, per quarter dearer, although the new Wheats now here, from their general bad condition, are particularly dull in sale, and may be bought on lower terms. Barley, Means, and Peas, are all rather advancing in value; and good Oats obtain better prices. In other articles no material variation. Return Price of Grain on board Ship as under :-

Malt Fine Ditto BEANS. 40 to 44 34 to 36 Barley 28 to 32 Fine Ditto 34 to 36 RYE. Rye 30 to 34 PEAS.

Hog Ditto . . . , 35 te 38

Maple Ditte . . . 38 to 40

White Ditto . . . 36 to 34

BRAN, per qr. . . 10 to 11

Bollers Ditto . . . 36 to 49

POLLARD, fine, qr. . 16 to 22

PLOUR. Town made, per sack, 60s to 65s; Seconds, 55s to 60s—Mse er and Suffolk, on Soard ship, 50s to 60s—Ostrolk & St-ckton, 45s to 48s

PRICE OF BREAD.

The highest price of Bread in the Metropolis is 10½d. for the 4lb, leaf there are others who sell from a halfpenny to three halfpence lower. GUILDFORD, SEPT. 12.

We had a good supply of Wheat to day, but the trade altogether was very heavy, and sales could not be effected even on our superfine runs, except at a reduction of from 16s. to 16s. per load. The middling and cearser descriptions also were full 10s. per load lower. A considerable clearance, however, was eventually effected on these terms.

Barley . So to 428 Peas . So to 408 Bread, per gallon, 19d to 21d.

DEVIZES, SEPT. 17.

Wheat and Beans at per sack. Barley and Oats per quarter. Wheat . 23s 0d to 41s 5d Barley . 34s 6d to 41s 0d Beans . 24s d to 27s 0d Oats . 19s 6d to 30s 0d UXBRIDGE—(Gorn-Inspector's Return)—SEPT. 17.

Old Wheat, 212 0s to 219 10s—New Ditto, 213 0s to 221 10s Barley, per qr. 33s 0d to 38s 0d Beans . 38s 6d to 4s 0d Oats . 23s 0d to 38s 0d Peas . 38s 6d to 4s 0d Oats . 23s 0d to 38s 0d Peas . 38s 6d to 4s 0d Oats . 23s 0d to 38s 0d Peas . 38s 6d to 4s 0d Oats . 23s 0d to 4s 0d Beans . 38s 6d to 4s 0d Oats . 38s 0d to 4s 0d Beans . 38s 6d to 4s 0d Oats . 23s 0d to 4s 0d Peas . 42s 0d to 44s 0d Oats . 23s 0d to 4s 0d Peas . 42s 0d to 44s 0d Oats . 38s 0d to 6s 0d Peas . 42s 0d to 44s 0d Oats . 38s 0d to 4s 0d Peas . 42s 0d to 44s 0d Oats . 38s 0d to 4s 0d Peas . 38s 0d to 4s 3d Mutton . 38 2d to 4s 0d Peas . 38 6d to 4s 3d Mutton . 38 2d to 4s 0d Peas . 38 4d to 4s 3d Mutton . 38s 2d to 4s 0d Peas . 38 4d to 4s 3d Mutton . 38s 2d to 4s 0d Peas . 38 4d to 4s 3d Mutton . 38s 3d 3d Sa 3

PRICE OF POTATOES, SEPT. 18. New Potatoes (Ware), 2/ 10s to 3/ 3s per ton

PRICE OF SEEDS, SEPT. 14.

We have had a short supply of Mustard this week, and the prices are rather better.—Red Clover maintains its price.—With other sorts there is little or no variation.

Rape Oil, brown, 44t 6s; refined, 47t 0s
Linseed Oil, 22t 10s to 0t 0s

Linseed Oil Cake at the Mill, per Thousand, 10t 10s
Rape Cake, per ton, 5t 10s to 0t 0s

PRICE OF RAW FAT, PRE STONE (Sib).
Price by Tailow (as stated by the Tailow Melters), 2s. 3%d. PRICE OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. PER CWT.
TownTallow, 42s 0d to -s 0d-Yellow Russia, 40s 0d-White, 41s 0d-Soap Ditto, 33s 0d to -s 0d-Melting Stuff, 32s 0d-Ditto Beugh, 20s 0d-Yellow Soap, 74s-Mottled, 30s-Curd, 34s-Graves, 16s-Good Dregs, 5s

SHEEP Skins.

Weol, -d -d-Lambs, 12d to 18d-Weish, -d-Shearlings, 3d to 12d RAW HIDES.

Best Helfers and Steers, per stone, 3s 4d to 3s 8d—Middlings, 2s 8d to 30 d-Ordinary, 2s 0d to 2s 4d—Market Calf (each), 6s

Butts, 50 to 56lb each, 19d to 22 44—Market Cair (each), 58

Butts, 50 to 56lb each, 19d to 29½d per lb—Ditte, 50 to 56lb, 21d to 23½d
Dressing Hides, 14d to 17d—Ditto, ditto, best, 19d to 21d—Crop Hides
for Cutes, 55 to 46lb, 14½d to 15d—Ditto, 45 to 56lb, 16d to 19d—De, 19d
to 20½d—Cair Skins, 36 to 46lb, 18d to 24d per dozen—Ditto, 50 to 76lb, 23d
to 29u—Ditto, 70 to 58lb, 20d to 22d—Smail Scals, Greenland, 19½d to 20½d
Large Ditte, 14d to 17d—Tanned Horse Hides; 17d to 21d per lb—Spanish
litto, 24d to 39d

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS. MON. TUES. WED. THURS. PRI.

10234% 34 10234% 34 10234% 10234% 221 ½ 63 2 62 5 8 62 68 70 69 7 8 66 6 9 68 70 69 7 8 66 6 9 68 70 68 70 69 7 8 66 6 9 68 70