

ceeds north from the Helder, thence west to Alkmaar Lake thence north by Alkmaar to a point within two miles of the coast, near Petten, and it continues to run nearly parallel to the coast from this point to the Helder, where it joins the sea, at the fine harbour of Nieuwediep, formed within the last thirty years. At the latter place there is a powerful steam-engine, for supplying the canal with water during the neap tides, and other purposes. The time spent in tracking vessels from the Helder to Amsterdam is 18 hours. The Helder Point is the only spot on the shores of Holland that has deep water; and it owes this advantage to the Island of Texel opposite, which by contracting the communication between the German Ocean and the Zuider-Zee to the breadth of a mile, produces a current which scours and deepens the channel. Immediately opposite the Helder there is 160 feet of water at the high tides, and at the shallowest parts of the bar to the westward there are 27 feet. In the same way, the artificial mound which runs into the lake or river Ye, opposite Amsterdam, by contracting the water way to about 1000 feet, keeps a depth of 40 feet in the port at high water, while above and below there is only 11 or 12.

The canal was begun in 1819, and finished in 1825. The cost was estimated at ten or twelve millions of florins, or about one million sterling. If we compute the magnitude of this canal by the cubic contents of its bed, it is the greatest we believe in the world—unless some of the Chinese canals be exceptions. The volume of water which it contains when filled, or the *prisma de remplissage*, is twice as great as that of the New-York canal, or the canal of Languedoc, and two & a half times as great as that of the Caledonian canal, if we include only their parts of the latter which have been cut with human labour. We have not heard what returns it yields; but we may safely assume that for some years it will not be a profitable concern. Even in Holland, where interest is low, it would require tolls to the amount of £50,000 per annum to cover interests and expenses. We find from the *Bulletin des Sciences*, that 1,982 ships entered the port of Amsterdam in 1827. Most of the small ones would probably take the old route by the Zuider-Zee, but supposing one thousand to have gone through the canal, it would be necessary that they should pay £50 each of toll for passing and returning, to make up the sum we have mentioned. With the heavy ships, however, the saving of lighterage would probably be a full compensation for this expenditure. To vessels leaving Amsterdam, which formerly was often detained in the Zuider-Zee by adverse winds for weeks, the canal must be extremely useful.

LONDON POLICE—MANSION HOUSE.

Singular Case.—Catherine Murphy, a young dark-eyed Irishwoman, charged Margaret Murphy, also an Irishwoman, but not of such prepossessing appearance, with having used her with great violence, and threatened to "stave in" her head with brick-bats. The complainant's husband had been the husband of the defendant, until it was found out that the marriage was not good in law. As the couple did not agree very well, Mr. Murphy was not sorry, to detect his mistake, and he took the advantage of it that might be expected:—He left her, having divided the children between them; told her that she had no claim upon him, that her babies were all bastards, and that she might look about for a new husband, as he would have a new wife. Notwithstanding that they had lived together for the term of nine years, and had several children, he put his promise to marry another effect. The new Mrs. Murphy, however, was a little more cunning than the old one, for when Mr. Murphy wanted her to go to Mass and be married by father Silveria, she swore that she should never fly from her until a Church of England Clergyman tied the knot. The affair was confirmed by the ceremony of each Church, and the newly married couple went home. They had not been long at home, when old Mrs. Murphy came to the door, & began to batter at it with a brickbat. The story had gone thus far, when Mr. Hobler interrupted it, by asking the complainant whether she did not think that she deserved rough treatment, for having taken away from a poor woman a man who was in the eyes of God her husband to all intents and purposes?

Young Mrs. Murphy declared that she knew nothing at all about her husband's first engagement, until she saw old Mrs. Murphy after her own wedding.

The Lord Mayor: "And I dare say if you had you would not have bawled yourself."—[A laugh.]

Young Mrs. Murphy: "Why, we must all take our chance, your worship knows. —If I happened to be first, I'd have been in old Mrs. Murphy's shoes, and, may be, she would be in mine. But your lordship, people should, in such an awful thing, finish the business properly. —I knew that the priests had no power in this country yet, and that, in a matter of a wedding, a bit of a *butyzen* of a curate was worth a thousand of 'em."—[Laughter.]

Mr. Hobler: "It is a lamentable thing that such iniquitous distinctions are kept up; many a poor honest mother has been made miserable for life by this absurd and dangerous prejudice. Why should not a Roman Catholic perform the marriage ceremony between people of his own flock?"

The Lord Mayor admitted that the distinction was a cruel one.

An Irish gentleman who knew the parties said, that such distinction formed a very galling part of the persecution code, but the Catholics regarded it with patience, in consideration of the present state of their hopes.

Old Mrs. Murphy: "Ah, then your honour, it's I that's abused by him. The minute he learned that he could throw me off, he did; but I despise him. All that I want is to see my child that's at home with him."

Young Mrs. Murphy: "O, yes! then you'd better go home and make Mr. Barnacles his tea. He's that'll comfort you, my jewel. So you have him, the devil a pin you'd care about your emancipation." The Lord Mayor ascertained that as young Mrs. Murphy supplied the place of old Mrs. Murphy so Mr. Barnacles took that which Mr. Murphy had abandoned.

LITERARY.

On the Designs of Russia. By Lieut Colonel De Lacy Evans, 8 vo. pp. 251. London, 1828. J. Murray.

Of this comprehensive political and military view of Russia, of its past progress, of its present position, and of its (probable) ulterior ascendancy and ambitious objects, we do not consider it incumbent upon us to treat at large. Such a work must be read and well weighed by all who are concerned in national affairs; and the dabbler in a literary reviewer cannot be supposed likely to enlighten them much, or greatly to inform the general public. Colonel Evans seems to be deeply impressed with the opinion that the growing power of the Russian empire threatens not only the balance and independence of Europe, but especially, the welfare of Britain, and the safety of her Indian possessions. Whether his apprehensions are just or exaggerated, it is not for us to determine; but we can truly say, that the data on which he reasons are at once curious and important, and that his intelligence is drawn from all points and quarters which bear upon the question, and the various topics, discussed in all enlarged and statesman-like manner.

Colonel Evans asserts, that the Grecian revolt was prepared from within the Russian frontier; that the augmentation of her armies must be in contemplation of other events than victories over the Turks; that the consequences of these certain victories must lead to European wars, when the conquered territories came to be distributed; that Russia, once established on the Hellespont, will threaten India, British maritime ascendancy, and even British connexion with Ireland; that France will be reduced in comparison with Russia to an inferior, or third-rate power; that Austria and Sweden will be paralysed, while Prussia and Holland are secured by family alliances; a Russo-Germanic confederation formed, and America courted; and, in fine, that within some fifteen years hence, Russia will be paramount. As Buonaparte was some fifteen years ago. Upon these arguments it appears to us, that while there can be no doubt of the rapidly increasing strength of Russia, there are securities against any undue use of her vast force, such as the wild aim at universal empire could inspire. The author, indeed, himself suggests, at the present moment, a close union between England and France, as sufficient to recall the Emperor Nicholas from the prosecution of the Turkish war with any idea of aggrandisement; and should the Russian eagle even wave over the minarets of Constantinople, and all the country submit, unless a wise and moderate system were immediately adopted, in union with the common interests of nations, surely a timely sense of common danger would combine the three mighty powers of Austria, France, and England, against the aggressor; and who can doubt the result? But this is presuming (of which there is no proof) that Russia entertains such boundless prospects of extended rule and domination: hitherto she has gone hand in hand with other kingdoms, and we believe there is jealousy enough alive everywhere to lead to precautions and resistance whenever any disposition is evinced to overstep the right line of general policy. Besides, we are among those who entertain no very appalling dread of universal empire. The history of the world shews us that the attempt has invariably brought ruin on the attempters; and the very lesson of Buonaparte himself, to whose efforts those anticipated by the author on the part of Russia are compared, is surely too recent and too terrible to encourage any similar mad scheme of ambition. And again we would suggest as a consolatory reflection against these predicated evils, that we are unacquainted with any period at which it could be shewn that long continued possession of power was realised according to the project of the planners. Calculations of years to come have been invariably overthrown by strange and unforeseen contingencies. Let any man fancy that he had slept for only the last half century, and waked at the distance of every ten years—in the years 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820—we think it would put him out of conceit for prophesying what should happen and be the actual state of things in 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880, should the comet, happily spare the earth so long! Still, however, we ought not to neglect the warning voice of judgement and penetration; and the work before us is eminently one entitled to the closest attention of political men. We shall, therefore, copy a few paragraphs to illustrate it, from the many that are most worthy of being well considered. On the subject of military colonisation in Russia (respecting which it will be remembered, Dr. Lyall first sounded the alarm) Colonel Evans observes:—

"The foreign policy of a state whose grandeur is founded upon conquest, must characteristically be that of conquest. It is of course in furtherance of this policy that the great and novel plan of military colonization has been devised. Eventually this, it appears, is to place at the disposal of government three millions of males, trained from the earliest age to military exercises, and to be held constantly in readiness to reinforce the embodied army. Whether this number is to be the maximum, will of course depend upon circumstances. The settlements granted to the Roman legions were chiefly for defence, and for services performed. These appear to concern the future more than the past; & are obviously calculated rather to assail than protect. The consequence, if not the intention, is plainly the foundation of an immense military caste, whose confirmed habits and separate interests must no less dispose and qualify them to rivet the chains of their own countrymen, than to impose an equally galling bondage on every surrounding people. What political institution, democratic or otherwise, can be so inimical to the safety of other states, as the unceasing preparation of such permanent and overwhelming means of aggression?"

Again, "in addition to the enormous and unprecedented military establishment of Russia, an ukase has been just promulgated for the conscription of a reinforcement of one hundred thousand men. Are these prodigious preparations necessary to crush the crazy, feeble, & worn-out strength of the Seraglio?—Clearly not. There is but one interpretation of them. They are meant to overawe the West,—to prevent interruption in the progress and hostility as the sequel of this operation. Nothing is more evidently possible than that the autocratic government may, for the present, deem it most politic to restrain itself to gaining, as a primary step, the line of the Danube. Thus might the public mind in other countries be more gradually reconciled to the eventual result. From the fortress of the Danube, as a secure basis, or even from the left bank, they might go on, after due collecting of means, and when occasion serves—to the goal of the enterprise: occupying about as many days in doing so as would convey the intelligence to Paris or London. The fatuity of the Turk will never leave the Czar without a most sufficient reason for exhibiting to all the courts in ostensible amity with him, that the honour and interests of his throne and people imperatively demanded of him the advance of the troops, and the sacrifice of his much-loved peace. It seems a great deal more likely, however, that he will now proceed at once to the condign castigation of his misguided opponent. Still, the slower method would be the more prudent—all the contributive means and combinations, military and diplomatic, could thus be better matured."

As it is inconsistent with the plan of the *Literary Gazette* to go far into details with any work of this class, however able, we shall now consign Colonel Evans's reflection on foreign affairs and relations to the multitude of readers whom they must deeply interest; but before we conclude, that a good deal of reliance is placed upon our presumed, or at least confidently proclaimed, financial embarrassments. It is very evident that constant incitements to this calculation have been afforded. No sooner are the receipts of any class in this country (especially if an affluent one) likely to suffer the slightest diminution, than straight every engine of influence is brought into play, and an anticipatory cry raised that is heard in all directions. In no nation in the world where truth and general principles are in any degree understood, is this species of manoeuvre so unbecomingly exhibited. An approaching general ruin and bankruptcy are on these occasions invariably announced, and unscrupulously insisted on, both at home and abroad: in order to obtain a more ready compliance with some special exemption or legislative enactment favourable to the party alleging itself aggrieved; and thus the moderating impartiality and controlling discretion of the government is but too often subdued to the purposes of the complainants. The reality of the poor man's distress is all this time overlooked, or made use of to point some collateral argument as matter for some vague harangue: or perhaps is didated on with typical magnanimity, as a salutary check to population. It were uncandid to assert, that these representations are, in all cases, fallacious: but certainly it is not the distresses of the most distressed which are most loudly trumpeted. But what gives currency to these ominous prophecies of the national insolvency is, that there are those who occasionally indulge in the same strain who are evidently above all suspicion of an unworthy estimate. Thus it is: that but a few evenings back, a noble lord, of unimpeachable character for integrity, has not hesitated, at this great crisis, to declare, in his place in parliament, that he knows not how the government can go on, even under ordinary circumstances so utterly impoverished as the national resources, and necessitous the Exchequer; and this goes forth on the authority of a distinguished member of the Finance Committee, and provoked, too, by the general opinion that some considerable item of expenditures amounting to about a fractional part of the personal recompense just conferred by the Russian sovereign on General Paskowitz, for concluding a third or fourth rate description of war. Such avowals, from persons of any eminence of station, are now peculiarly ill-timed and indiscreet. Besides, the statement is in itself utterly unfounded. But what are the consequences of those unblushing assertions continued to be made in the very teeth of facts? A foreign government, whose sinister projects may have hitherto been checked, perhaps solely by a sense of the extent of our resources, now argues thus:—England may or may not be in financial difficulties; but certain it is, that the clamour which it would appear will be raised on the least prospect of an extended expenditure or mooring of warlike preparation, must effectually shackle, if not totally debar the ministry from interfering with our proceedings;—and though they were even sure of a majority in parliament, the greater part of every cabinet will be reluctant to hazard their places in order to guard against a contingent danger which may not, at all events, develop itself for some years. Well—the crisis approaches; we will suppose that these inferences are correct, and that the British ministry adopts some half measure—intimidated or overborne in their judgment by the prejudice which they are well aware will be otherwise excited against them. The proper opportunity for action is lost,—the secretly hostile government gains some great and formidable vantage ground; at length all the world sees that we have nothing left for it, but on the one hand, to submit ignominiously, and on less destructively; or, on the other, of combat. The latter, it need not be feared, will be the choice. But then we enter the lists with every possible disadvantage; under, perhaps, the inevitable necessity of spending some ten or twenty fold what, in the first instance, might have sufficed; and with an inverse chance of success. And this it is that will be dignified with the appellation of 'economy'—a due regard to the commercial welfare—the financial interests of the country, &c. &c. &c.—while, perhaps, it were much more justly and accurately described as a compendious method of hazarding the fortunes, impairing the power, and squandering eventually the wealth and property of the nation."

If any thing were wanted to elench this judicious and irresistible exposition, a conclusive instance in point, which led to the fall of Poland, is added; but it needs no corroboration, for every observant mind in

Britain must feel its force and lament its truth.

TURKEY.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
Our dates from Odessa are to the 14th September; from Choumla to the 27th; from Varna to the 18th; Vienna to the 26th, and Constantinople to the 12th. The arrival of the Emperor seems to have imparted a fresh impulse to the besieging army at Varna, for their efforts are not only unceasing, but decidedly successful, as will appear by the subjoined accounts. The Russians maintained their position before Choumla, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining forage. The Courier, after mentioning that the operations before Choumla linger, adds, that "No further attacks have been made upon the Turks."

Operations before Varna, Sept. 17th.—After we had on the 13th inst. driven the Turks at the point of the bayonet, and with a loss of 500 killed, from the points occupied by them without the fortress, the counter-scarp, situated in front of the northern bastion, nearest the sea, was blown into the air at sunrise, on the 14th, and their fire effectually silenced by ours. This counter-scarp was thrown by the effects of a mine into the fosse which became in consequence so completely filled, that we were able to take possession of the entrance to the breach in the bastion which had materially suffered from our fire.

The siege having proceeded thus far, and the corps of Adjutant General Golowin having occupied the road to Burgas, his Majesty deemed it necessary to summon the garrison to surrender, seeing there was no hope of their receiving reinforcements, or of their longer maintaining themselves in their position. A flag of truce was accordingly sent into the fortress. The first replies led to a hope that the enemy would avoid a further effusion of blood, by consenting to a capitulation, and a temporary suspension of hostilities was the consequence. But as Admiral Greig was convinced, after a conference held on the quarter deck of the Empress Mother, with the commandant of Varna [the Captain Pacha] that the enemy was only desirous of gaining time by evasive answers, the negotiations were broken off, and on the 15th the cannonade of the fortress was recommenced.

At the present moment the cannonade still continues uninterrupted, and our works are pushed forward with great activity. The *batterie de siege* is planted on one side in the position occupied by Adjutant Gen. Golowin, and on the other upon the right flank of our works. The southern part of the city, which had hitherto remained almost uninjured, is now the object of an uninterrupted fire.

Operations before Choumla, Sept. 13.—Our troops maintain themselves in the positions which they have taken up before Choumla, notwithstanding the difficulties they have had to encounter in collecting forage. Since the last attack on our redoubts the Turks have not ventured out of their trenches. Though they keep up a daily fire upon us, we have neither killed nor wounded.

Navarino, Sept. 10.—The Turks and Egyptians evacuate the fort of Navarino. The Egyptians are embarking to return to Alexandria. The camp which was near Modon is also embarking. Ibrahim Pacha will not embark till the second Egyptian expedition sails; meantime he will occupy Modon and Coron. These two places will be delivered up to the French after his departure. Gen. Moison, wishing to occupy Ceron immediately, had invested the place. Ibrahim gave notice to the Admirals that if a single musket shot were fired, and if the troops made the smallest movement, all the conventions should be broken, and that he would not be forced from the Morea while he was alive. The admirals immediately sent a request to the British to cause the French troops to retire, and they have returned to Calamata. English, French, Russian, and Greek vessels have entered the bay of Calamata to land the Ambassadors of the three powers, and the President of Greece.

P. S. The Ambassadors have landed at the head quarters of General Maison. There has been a conference between them, the Admirals, and Count Capo d'Istria. The Egyptians are embarking amidst the thunder of the cannon of the fleet, which salute the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers, and through the smoke we see the Greek colours hoisted in the room of the red flag of the Egyptians.

According to the intelligence brought by a French brig from the Morea, the second Egyptian convoy from Alexandria was off the Coast. Ibrahim was to embark with the second convoy. The convention for the evacuation of the Morea has given great displeasure to the Porte. The Viceroy of Egypt excused himself by saying that he had been compelled to sign the convention by the threat of Admiral Codrington to blockade all the Egyptian ports, and bombard Alexandria.

ENGLAND.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
The London packet ship Leeds, Capt. Sprague, arrived last evening from London and Portsmouth, having sailed from the latter port on the 9th ultimo. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 8th inclusive.

It will be seen by the extracts given below from the Courier and the Sun, that the reported blockade of the Dardanelles, by the Russians, is true; and there are some indications that this measure may possibly interrupt the good understanding between Great Britain and Russia.

Sir E. Codrington arrived on the 7th in the Warspite, 74 guns, from Malta, which he left on the 11th ult. The combined fleets were in Navarino, waiting the arrival of Captain Campbell, in the Blonde, frigate, with the Egyptian transports, for the conveyance of the second division of Ibrahim's army.

BLOCKADE OF THE DARDANELLES.

Foreign Office, London, Oct. 1.
"H. M. Government have received information that it is the intention of H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, to establish the blockade of the preventions or articles contra-band of war, from entering the straits."

The London Courier in publishing the above, remarks, "We have not consented to the blockade. No formal notification has yet been made to us. His Majesty's intention has merely been notified, and that notice we conveyed to Lloyd's. Lord Aberdeen declared in his speech, on the 16th of July, that it was 'impossible for the two neutrals to co-operate with the belligerent under the Treaty until the Emperor waived his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean. His Imperial Majesty voluntarily gave his assurance, that he would waive his right as a belligerent—and we co-operated with him. But if his Imperial Majesty resume his belligerent rights, it may be inferred that he will lose our co-operation in the Mediterranean.'"

The same paper of Oct. 7th, says,—"It having been asserted that the Dardanelles were actually blockaded before any communication was made to our Government, we have to reply, that according to the last accounts the blockade had not taken place, and may not take place for some time."

"Whatever may have been the proceedings of Russia, our Government, we repeat, will know how to afford the most effectual protection to British commerce and the nation character."

From the London Sun, of October 8.
We have reason to understand, although the Earl of Aberdeen notified to Lloyd's the intention of Russia to blockade the Dardanelles, that our Government do not intend to recognise that blockade, as being attempted not only in direct violation of the premises made by Russia, but contrary to the spirit of the treaty of London, as well as subversive of our commercial interests.

With this view, a remonstrance of the most decided character has been forwarded to the Emperor Nicholas, couched in terms which will admit of no equivocation. The answer must be entirely satisfactory, or the reverse; there can be no medium; the alternative is peace or war. The Russians have stolen a march upon our Government by taking advantage of their proximity to the Dardanelles, and ordering their fleet to blockade it; but they will find that they have overreached themselves in this particular, if they adopt any measures which may bring them into collision with Sir Pulteney Malcolm's fleet. We understand that upon the receipt of the Emperor's intention to blockade the Dardanelles, our Government lost not a moment in apprising Admiral Malcolm of the altered circumstances of the case, and directing him how to act. But to render their instructions still more effective, they determined upon reinforcing his fleet without delay and such is the urgency in fitting out the men-of-war, that every ship has orders to sail as soon as ready, without waiting for others. In addition to the ships already under orders, we have reason to suspect that two more line-of-battle ships are secretly preparing for sea. Their destination is unknown, but it may be guessed at. Despatch—is the word.

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL
The Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen arrived at Grillon's Hotel shortly after two o'clock yesterday, and had an interview with the Queen of Portugal, for the purpose of welcoming her arrival in the capital. The Ministers, who came in their Stage carriages, were dressed in military uniform, and decorated with their several orders. Messages of congratulation were also sent from his Majesty at the Royal Cottage at Windsor, and several of the Nobility have, during the day, left their cards at the Hotel. Although many individuals have congregated in Albemarle-street, in expectation of seeing the interesting stranger, the crowd at present, is far from being numerous.

All the Portuguese Nobility, Gentry, Military Officers, and Merchants, residing in London, presented the following Address to her Majesty:—

have the honour, this day, of fulfilling the most sacred and most pleasing of duties. A number of faithful subjects of your Majesty present themselves to-day, at your Majesty's feet, and hope that you will deign to accept, in conjunction with the declaration of our homage and respect, the expression of delight which we feel at the arrival of this happy day, when we have the felicity of being in the presence of our beloved and revered Sovereign. It is unnecessary, Madam, to use superfluous words to express our sentiments of attachment and loyalty to your sacred person; our presence in this country, and in this place, fully proves the sincerity of our attachment. Your Majesty is now surrounded by persons who have voluntarily risked their all, and sacrificed every thing to maintain their honour and keep sacred the oaths which they have sworn to your Majesty and to your august Father, the magnanimous and generous Legislator of Portugal. But we this day regain the best part of what we have lost. Here we still have a country, the true centre of which is the diadem which encircles the august brow of your Majesty, by the grace of God, and by virtue of legitimate right, and of which no human power can ever deprive you. May your Majesty deign to accept the homage of our vows, which are in accordance with those of all Portuguese who have been driven from their homes by tyranny and a Government founded upon usurpation; and which are also in accordance with the sentiments, equally fervid, though from necessity silent, of many other faithful subjects of your Majesty, which terror and chains compel them to bury in the bottom of their hearts."

To which her Majesty was pleased graciously to make the following answer:—

"Faithful Portuguese—I am grateful for the sacrifices you have made for my sake. Believe me, I shall never forget the martyrs of legitimacy."

The deputation consisted of 150 persons. The address was read by the Marquis Palmolia.

The Chevalier Barbosa acted as Master of the Ceremonies.

The Portuguese Consul, M. Sampayo, was not present on this occasion.

The Sun of the 8th says, "We understand that the Marquis Barbaena, under whose care the young Queen of Portugal remains, has absolutely refused to allow the young Queen to go to Vienna, contrary to the recommendation given to him by our Government. He says he thinks, the Queen is safer in this country than at Vienna."

The London Courier of the 8th says, "Joseph Hunton, the Quaker, was taken out of the American packet ship Leeds, wind-bound at Portsmouth, by a Bow street officer, on a charge of forgery, on the house of Sir Wm. Curtiss & Co." Capt. Sprague wrote from Portsmouth to London on the 7th, that he came on board the Leeds at London, by the name of Wilkinson, and stated that he was a merchant in Ironmonger-lane; his family resident about four miles from London. Capt. S. adds,—"I understand that his real name is Joseph Hunton, and he is now lodged in gaol. They proceed for London to-night. It is fortunate for the ends of justice that the vessel was detained by contrary winds." [The editor of the Sun says Hunton was a partner in a house of business in Ironmonger-lane, independent of the shop he occupied to Bishops-gate street as a linen-draper.]

American Stocks, Oct. 4. Three per Cent., 76; Louisiana Bonds, 97 1-2.

The culture of Corn in England.—The editor of the Standard says:—

"Mr. Cobbett, along with a description of his Indian corn, has sent us an ear of it, which, so far as we can judge, is fully ripened, and is certainly very beautiful; and a loaf of bread, of which India corn meal forms, he says, a considerable part. The loaf we have touched, tasted, and handled, and it certainly is very sweet & nice. The summer has been so very unfavourable that we think Mr. Cobbett is justified in anticipating the introduction of Indian corn as a permanent crop, since it has prospered so well under such untoward circumstances."

Late East India accounts had reached London. Under the head of Boorhanpore it is stated that "in the village of Rakkum, near Boorhanpore, such an immense concourse of people, consisting of pedlars, Dadoo-Punthees, Sunyases, and others had assembled, that the number of persons was supposed to be at least one hundred and fifty thousand. At the time the crowd was the thickest, suddenly a most pestilential and deadly wind began to blow, and the people, abandoning their property, fled they knew not whither.—Great numbers perished on the spot. The news-writer says, that the whole of the merchandise collected there was taken to the wind. It was wonderful, he adds, what could have become of so vast a multitude in so short a time. The virulence of the poisonous blast, however, at length abated, and the Dadoo-Punthees, and Sunyases, and others that remained, fell into desperate strife, in which many were killed and wounded. The loss of property was beyond calculation."

LONDON, Oct. 8.

City, 12 o'clock.—In the absence of transactions of any importance scarcely a variation in the price of Consols has hitherto taken place, but as the great leader of the money market has at length arrived from his continental tour, a greater degree of activity in the English Funds may shortly be expected. Consols opened at 87 1-8 1-4 for money and at present may be quoted at their first price; the Commissioners gave 87 1-8.

Three per Cent. Consols, 87 1-8 1-4; ditto, for Account, 87 1-8 1-4.

Two o'clock.—In consequence of some heavy sales, and a Stock Exchange report that Government has issued circulars to the half-pay officers of the navy to keep themselves in readiness for service, Consols have dropped to 86 7-8 87 for account, and 87 1-8 for November.

Three o'clock.—Consols for Account, 86 3-4 7-8 and 86 7-8 7 for Nov.

Four o'clock.—Closing prices—Consols 86 3-4 Do. for Act. 86 3-4 7-8.

Letters from Madrid, of the 27th ult. say it is reported that the expedition from Cadiz to the Philippine Island, consisting of the St. Anne, belonging to the Company, and the Relampago, vessel of war, as totally lost, with all their crews.

College.—The rival of the London University, is not yet determined upon; but the question is now reduced as regards two places—namely, about five acres of ground in the upper circle of the Regent's-park and near five acres at Brompton, belonging to Lord Listowell, situated between Knights-bridge and Brompton. The Committee of Management are pleased with it, on account of its contiguity to the Parks; but the forwardness of the negotiations for the first named ground is mentioned as presenting some difficulties as regard the selection of any other spot.

The whole of the late King's library, which is valued at £10,000 is now placed upon the shelves appropriated to its reception in the new room at the British Museum.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

EXETER, Monday Evening, Sept. 29.

This has been an interesting and busy day with the young Queen of Portugal; she had to receive the homage of the unfortunate—of brave men who have abandoned their country to prove their fidelity to oaths, which have been so flagrantly violated.

The young Queen was less fatigued by her journey from Cornwall than might have been expected. She rose early this morning and gratified the public who thronged the area in front of her hotel, with her frequent appearance at the different windows from which she frequently bow to the people. She was much amused with the bustle of the loading and setting off of the mail and stage coaches, and the parting cheers of their passengers. She was attired in a light blue silk dress, fastened in front with large bows of the same coloured riband. She wore a white lace cap, bound by blue also. Her appearance bore some resemblance to that of the late lamented Princess Charlotte when of the same age. She has not the slightest tinge of a tropical complexion, and has the clearness of hue and cheerfulness of manner which characterize English children of her years. Her hair is beautifully fair; her face pale, eyes light blue and very sparkling. She is not tall for her age, but is straight and well formed, and apparently of an active and lively disposition; of very kind temper, her attendants say; and is, on the whole, in air and manner what would be expected from a healthy and well-reared English child of the same years. She is quite familiar with the children of her suite, and has already acquired the affection of his Majesty's attendants, who were assigned from the King's Household to assist in the cavalcade to London.

The Sun of the 8th says, "We understand that the Marquis Barbaena, under whose care the young Queen of Portugal remains, has absolutely refused to allow the young Queen to go to Vienna, contrary to the recommendation given to him by our Government. He says he thinks, the Queen is safer in this country than at Vienna."