it was requisite for the Government to watch over our trade in the East. The Foreign Secretary had acceded to the first proposition; and he thought he was justified in saying that that part of the second proposition was acceded to. The result of the debate had been of practical advantage, and therefore he congratulated himself on having brought forward the motion. That good would result from the discussion on the present motion, he doubted not; but after what had passed, he should comply with what seemed to be the general wish, and withdraw his motion.—(Cheers.)—Motion withdrawn.

The remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a QUARTER to ONE O'CLOCK.

MORNING ADVERTISER.

Theatres.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

By Special Command of her MAJESTY, who has graciously signified her intention of honouring the Theatre with her presence.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. COOPER.
(Stage Manager.)

THIS EVENING (Thursday), April 21, will be performed THE SIEGE OF ROCHELLE.

In which Messrs. Seguin, Wilson, Ginbelei, H. Phillips, Miss Shirreff, and Miss Fanny Healy, will perform.

After which will be performed the Operatic Play of ROB ROY. Francis Osbaldiston, Mr. Templeton; Rob Roy, Mr. Cooper; Baillie Nicol Jarvie, Mr. W. Farren; and Diana Vernon, Miss Shirreff.

Tickets, Places, Private Boxes, and Stalls, to be had only of Mr. Cooper, No. 17, Keppel-street, Russell-square; and of Mr. Parsons, at the Box-office, from ten till four.

To-morrow, The Jewess, with the Last Act of Gustavus, and Chevy Chase.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

THIS EVENING (Thursday), April 21, will be performed DON JUAN OF AUSTRIA.

Charles V. King of Spain, Mr. Pritchard; Philip II., Mr. G. Bennett; Don Juan, Mr. Dale; Don Quexada, Mr. Tilbury; Donna Florinda de Sandoval, Miss Helen Faucit; Peblo, Miss Murray; and Dorothea, Mrs. Battersby.

After which QUASIMODO; or, The Gipsy Girl of Notre Dame. Quasimodo, Mr. H. Wallack; Claude Frolio, Mr. G. Bennett; Esmeralda, Miss Romer; and Gudule, Mrs. W. West.

To conclude with an entirely new Extravaganza, called ZAZEZIZOZU; or, Dominoes, Chess, and Cards.

Zazezizozu, Mr. Tilbury; Grosbec, Mr. Vale; Cododad, Mr. Thompson; Mironfleur, Mr. Bannister; Zizi, Miss Romer; Zozo, Miss Turpin; and Zuzu, Miss Murray.

To-morrow, Don Juan of Austria, with Zazezizozu, or Dominoes, Chess, and Cards, and the Bronze Horse.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

The Proprietor respectfully announces, that Second Price will be taken at this Theatre on its Opening.

The SEASON WILL COMMENCE on MONDAY, April 25, with THE RIVALS.

After which will be produced a new Grand Ballet of Action, To be entitled ZULEMA.

DRAMATIC COMPANY.—Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. Vining, Mr. Webster, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Strickland, Mr. J. Vining, Mr. Weekes, Mr. Haines, Mr. Stretton, Mr. Yarnold, Mr. Saville, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. Gallot, Mr. Selby, Mr. Gough, Mr. Hart, Mr. Worrell, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Smith, Mr. C. Russell. Miss Ellen Tree, Mrs. Glover, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Humby, Miss P. Horton, Mrs. W. Clifford, Miss Vincent, Miss Wrighten, Mrs. Garrick, Miss E. Phillips, Miss Gordon, Miss Barnett, Miss Gallott.

BALLET COMPANY.—M. Massot, M. Emile Petit, Gilbert, Venafra; Miles. Danse, Josephine Stephan, Virginie Stephan; Dorine Harvey; Mesdames Lane, Griffiths, Gibson, Naylor, Rose, C. Barnett, Bullen, Carson, Ward, Fenton, Worrell, Jeans, Chickini, D. Chickini, Marsano, Salvadori, French, C. Morgan, Reid, Hart, Gordon. Composer and Director of the Ballet, M. J. H. D'Egville. Stage Manager, Mr. S. T. Russell.

First Price:—Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. Second Price, (to commence at Nine o'clock) Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM AND ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

THIS EVENING (Thursday), April 21, will be performed LUCILLE, or, The Story of a Heart.

St. Cyr, Mr. Serle; Vernet, Mr. Williams; Andre Dubois, Mr. Hemming; Izak Schnyp, Mr. Oxberry; De Kain, Mr. Perkins; Lucille, Mrs. Keeley; and Julie, Miss P. Horton.

After which THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A-MISS.

General Stormwell, Mr. W. Bennett; Captain Daring, Mr. Hemming; and Emily, Mrs. Nisbett.

To which will be added A DAY WELL SPENT.

To conclude with GORDON, THE GIPSY.

Gordon, the Gipsy, Mr. M'Ian; Gavin Cameron, Mr. Perkins; Dunbar, Mr. Plumer; and Alice, Miss Shaw.

Boxes, 4s.; Second Price, 2s.—The Balcony, 4s.—Pit, 2s.; Second Price, 1s.—Gallery, 1s.; Second Price, 6d.

Mr. Andrews, of Bond-street, sole Agent for Private Boxes.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Mr. DAVIDGE.

UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESS.

THIS EVENING (Thursday), April 21, will be performed a new Nautical Drama, called THE OCEAN OF LIFE; or, "Every Inch a Sailor."

Principal Characters by Messrs. T. P. Cooke, W. Smith, Dillon, Maitland, Cullen, Goldsmith, Asbury, Miss Martin, Mrs. Lewis, and Miss Macarthy.

With the laughable Farce of THE BACKBITER.

Characters by Messrs. W. Smith, R. Honner, Young, Asbury, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. W. Daly, Miss Grant, and Miss Martin.

The Ocean of Life to be succeeded by (every Evening) MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.

Principal Characters by Messrs. T. P. Cooke, R. Honner, W. Smith, Cullen, C. H. Pitt, Goldsmith, Dillon, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Martin, and Miss Macarthy.

MR. LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.—OVERFLOWING HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.—CITY OF LONDON TAVERN.

Mr. LOVE'S next Performances will take place THIS present EVENING (Thursday), April 21, and on MONDAY next.

Mr. Love will appear in Three Pieces, will personate twenty-one different characters, and will introduce his extraordinary imitations and illusions in POLYPHONY, being a recent striking improvement in point of distance, power, number of voices, and variety of expression on the art erroneously denominated Ventriloquism, Gastriloquy, &c., on a principle never attained by any other artist.

, Between the Pieces Mr. Warne (Organist of the Temple), will perform appropriate music on the Æolophon, and the Pianoforte. A printed description of the former Instrument may be had (gratis) at the doors.

Begin at Eight.—Doors open at Half-past Seven.—Conclude before Eleven.—Admission, 2s.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION, ADELAIDE-STREET GALLERY.

The Council of this Institution, anticipating numerous Visitors at this season, have directed for EXHIBITION the most familiar yet brilliant Chemical and other Experiments, the Microscope very frequently repeated, Magnets, Cosmoramas, Steam-gun, Combustion of Steel, Rope-dancer, Chinese Juggler, Silk Looms, Printing Press, Minerals, Paintings, Tapestry, Sculpture, Models, Nautical, Mechanical, Architectural, &c., &c.

Open from Ten till Six o'clock. Admission, 1s., or annual subscription, £1.

LONDON.

The Publication of this Paper commenced Yesterday Morning at a Quarter-past Eight o'Clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1836.

The House of Lords met last night, and several Bills were advanced a stage by their Lordships, but no business of any importance occurred.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. ORMSBY GORE moved that the Report of the London Grand Junction Railway Bill be received.

Lord G. SOMERSET moved as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted. The House divided, when the numbers were:—

For the original motion	106
For the amendment	43
Majority	— 63

The Report was consequently adopted.

Mr. P. STEWART then brought forward his motion for an address to his Majesty to send a diplomatic agent to Cracow, and to take such steps as might seem best adapted to extend the commercial interests of Great Britain with Turkey and the Euxine. The Honourable Gentleman entered into a circumstantial history of the treaty of Vienna, proving by the diplomatic notes of the assembled Plenipotentiaries, and the successive declarations of the Emperors ALEXANDER and NICHOLAS, that the nationality of Poland was guaranteed, and consequently that the subsequent violation of the treaty by Russia fully justified the revolt of the Poles, and also the conduct of Cracow, whose independence was guaranteed by the same treaty, in affording the exiled Poles a refuge. He then exhibited in the course of a very forcible speech, which he illustrated with details from official documents, the danger with which our trade with Turkey was threatened by Russian aggression, and proved satisfactorily the importance of that trade, in contradistinction to our commercial interests with Russia; and concluded by impressing upon Government the necessity of appointing resident Consuls in the various districts of Turkey through which our merchandize passed in transit to Persia.

Sir E. CODRINGTON seconded the motion, and urged the necessity for increasing our maritime force, in order to protect the British trade in the Mediterranean. He considered the trade with Turkey the most valuable branch of our European commerce.

Lord PALMERSTON assured the House that no difference of opinion existed in the Cabinet on the questions relating to Russia. They were desirous to maintain the peace so long as it could be maintained consistent with the honour of the country; and were deeply sensible of the importance of the matters to which the Hon. Member (Mr. F. STEWART) had referred. He also stated that a consular resident had been sent from this country to the State of Cracow.—He assured Hon. Members that England would never suffer any power, whether weak or strong, to commit any aggression on her interests with impunity. At the same time he should be sorry to see this country going to war without having received such provocation as would secure for her the sympathies of all Europe.

Lord MAHON defended the foreign policy of the Wellington Government in so far as Turkey was concerned.

Mr. WARBURTON deprecated the warlike tendency of the speech of Mr. STEWART, and contended that the evils complained of would be amply remedied by the extending of foreign commercial relations.

Mr. ROEBUCK contended that there had been no aggression on the part of Russia which would justify this country in going to war.

Sir R. PEEL said that the House could not interfere, except they felt that the Government had not done its duty; in that case there ought to be a direct and distinct address on the subject, the House being prepared to sustain the Government in its demands of redress or remedy, or to require the removal of Ministers if they failed to perform their duty.

Mr. C. FERGUSSON declared that his opinions respecting the base and flagitious partition and treatment of Poland remained unchanged; but that after the announcement that had been made as to the fact that an agent would proceed immediately to Cracow, he thought the motion ought not to be urged.

Mr. P. M. STEWART considered that good would result from the discussion, and consented to withdraw the motion.

The House then Adjourned.

The able and most excellent speech delivered last night in the House of Commons by Mr. PATRICK STEWART, upon his motion, "That an humble Address be presented to his MAJESTY, praying that he will be graciously pleased to order a Diplomatic Agent to be forthwith sent to the free and independent State of Cracow, and that his MAJESTY will also be graciously pleased to take such steps as to his MAJESTY may seem best adapted to protect and extend the commercial interests of Great Britain in Turkey and the Euxine," was characterized by so much pith and vigour—by so much knowledge and comprehension of the subject, internationally, commercially, and politically, that it would be a gross injustice to do more than merely refer to it. The arguments of the Hon. Member are not to be gainsaid by any sophistry or special pleading. They are facts in every sense of the word—facts which have a most important bearing upon the commercial interests of Great Britain, and we are ashamed to add, a most disgraceful and disadvantageous bearing upon British honour. The treaty of Vienna—its infraction by Russia—the atrocities committed by her upon Poland—the invasion of Cracow—the dismemberment of Turkey—the injuries done to British commerce—are matters of history, not of speculation or party exhibition. They cannot be erased from its page but by the assumption of an attitude on the part of Great Britain which the Government seems unwilling to attempt or to sustain. The reply of Lord PALMERSTON was any thing but satisfactory, except on one point. But as we intend to advert to the whole subject to-morrow, we shall not enter into it farther at present. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

The rejection of Mr. HARVEY's motion in regard to the Pension List, is in itself a strong proof of the necessity of the people keeping a watchful eye over the conduct of their representatives, and as a general election is probably at hand, we trust that those Members who violated the pledges with which, on the last occasion, they duped the electors of their suffrages on the hustings, will be brought to a strict account, when next they come before the constituencies whose sentiments they have so grossly and shamelessly betrayed. In order to form a just appreciation of the bearings of the question, it is necessary to keep in mind the terms of the motion, which were as follow:—"That a Select Committee be appointed "to revise each pension specified in a return ordered "to be printed on the 28th of June, 1835, with a "view to ascertain whether the continued payment "thereof is justified by the circumstances of the "original grant, or the condition of the parties now "receiving the same, and to report thereon to the "House."

Now, as this motion did not involve the abolition of any pension meritoriously bestowed, but merely an inquiry into the claims which the persons pensioned have upon the country, it could be resisted through no other motives than a consciousness that the characters of those feeding on the vitals of the state were such as would not bear scrutiny. It would, therefore, be more becoming in those who profess to expose the fraud and meanness of the motion itself, or who attempt to vindicate their own delinquencies by personal reflections on Mr. HARVEY, to seek some other apology for the fraud of plundering the public purse for the benefit of some of the most abandoned members of society, than to attempt a defence which serves not to palliate, but to aggravate the transgression. To talk of "a bargain with the Crown," is as ridiculous as it is fraudulent—it is like compounding a felony. It is, in plain language, saying to the public, "your "rulers have robbed you, by conferring the revenue "intended for the reward of merit on individuals "whose vices constitute their sole claim to patronage, "but having once submitted to the robbery, you can "never expect restitution." If submission to wrong be once admitted as equivalent to "a bargain," or if the acquiescence of Parliament once given be irrevocable, the most despotic and oppressive acts may be defended on the same plea, and all the reforms which have taken place may be considered as so many violations of contract. To argue in such mode in regard to the Pension List is scandalous. It is placing a certain House in the position of what, in the classical phraseology of certain gentry, is called "*a fence*," where an instalment is given on the produce of the vices of public delinquents—an establishment on the same principle as that of the notorious IKEY SOLOMON. We deeply regret that on this subject, as well as on corporal punishments in the army, the course pursued by those in whom the people were disposed to place their confidence, is not calculated to confirm the good understanding which has hitherto existed. It will require a firm adherence to popular principles in other measures to mitigate the force of public indignation against their conduct on these topics. However, into whatever hands the government may fall, it is in themselves the people must trust for the establishment of pure and popular institutions.

A petition to the House of Lords, praying that their Lordships will be pleased to pass the Irish Corporation Bill *as sent up to them by the House of Commons*, has been resolved upon by the Corporation of Hull, and forwarded for presentation to Lord MELBOURNE, an example which we hope will be speedily followed by every town and county of Great Britain. The petition is as follows:—

"Sheweth,—That your petitioners, as the head of a reformed corporation, beg to approach your Honourable House with sentiments of exultation and gratitude for the great measure of Municipal Reform, which has already been vouchsafed to England and Scotland, and feeling deeply sensible of the important and beneficial effects which that reform is daily diffusing throughout the country, your petitioners would respectfully urge upon the serious consideration of your Lordships, the Bill now pending in your Honourable House, for the amendment of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

"That your petitioners are of opinion that Ireland has long, very long, been oppressed and misgoverned; oppressed, as being placed without the pale of English rights and privileges, and misgoverned by the application of coercive instead of conciliatory measures. That as subjects of the same King, sharing the same burdens, under the same constitution; as brethren in arms, defending one common empire, and winning together unfading laurels before the common enemy, the people of Ireland are entitled, on the unchangeable principles of justice, to participate with Englishmen in the same blessings; and that a real and lasting bond of union between the sister Isles can only be cemented by an identity of interests founded on equality of rights and privileges.

"Would your Lordships put down that system of agitation which distracts Ireland, and restore tranquillity to that unhappy country? Then grant her full, complete, ungrudging justice, and leave not a resting place on which agitation can take its stand; deny her justice, and you estrange her from England, which ought to cherish and protect her; you give her separate and adverse interests, and goad her to acts of tumult and rebellion.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Lordships will be graciously pleased, in the exercise of those high and responsible functions with which your Honourable House is invested, for the general good, to support and promote the paternal and patriotic designs of our gracious Sovereign, and the liberal and enlightened policy of his Majesty's Government, by passing the said Bill, unimpaired in its principles and salutary provisions, thereby gladdening the hearts and commanding the confidence and affections of a long-injured though generous and noble-minded people."

We have received papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 11th Feb., but they are destitute of intelligence.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, APRIL 19.

Our politicians and monied speculators continue to be much occupied with the late explanations of Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords, on the attitude contemplated by England with regard to Spain. In spite of the difficulty of reconciling with Lord Melbourne's declarations those of Mendizabal, who has protested in the Chamber of Procuradores, though with less emphasis than at first, against all idea of foreign intervention, the general opinion here is, that England will do something more than co-operate towards the defence of the liberal cause in the four insurgent provinces. This question is believed to have been submitted to the French Cabinet, which is said to have held several very long deliberations on the measures to be taken in common by England and France, to liberate the Peninsula from the scourge of civil war. In the capital at least, the report is received with general incredulity, and in fact the active co-operation of England, the march of a portion of Cordova's troops, and above all, the certainty of the payment of the half-yearly dividend on the Spanish Active Debt, all militate against the supposition that the Queen Regent can really take the step attributed to her by the English Tory journals.

The frontier papers, with the exception of the *Phare of Bayonne*, have not yet spoken of the taking of Lequeytro. According to the Carlist bulletins the garrison lost 700 men taken prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon. All the garrison troops and National Guards at Seria, who made the slightest resistance to Cabrera's band, consisting of 4,500 infantry, and 300 cavalry, were butchered without pity. Don Carlos is said to have re-established the Inquisition at Oñate; it is added that he is on the point of proceeding to Tolosa.

The following are extracts from the *Phare de Bayonne*, of the 16th inst.:—"On the 14th, the insurgents of Irun set the bells ringing to celebrate the capture of Lequeitro. It was taken by four Carlist battalions and a few pieces of artillery. The garrison consisted of 700 or 800 men, who are prisoners of war. The Carlists found in the place 18 pieces of cannon, and 80 to 100 quintals of powder. If the garrison had held out an hour and a half longer, it would have been succoured by a battalion coming to them in two steamers.

The discussion of the articles of the Customs Bill commenced yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies. Most of the amendments proposed by the Committee were set aside, and the Chamber adopted the majority of the Government articles, which gave a legislative sanction to the last custom-house ordonnances issued by the late Minister of Commerce, M. Duchatel. To-day the question of the tariff upon iron will be discussed. On this question there is but little difference between the Government Bill and the plan of the Committee, the former proposing to lower the duty to 22 francs for every 100 kilogrammes (200 pounds weight), and the latter to 23 francs 63 centimes. Both duties are in fact tantamount to an absolute prohibition. During the earlier part of yesterday's sitting the Minister of the Interior presented a Bill for a grant of 2,705,000 francs for the construction of a new Chamber of Peers, and to pay off some arrears due for the materials of the temporary building originally constructed for the trial of the state prisoners implicated in the so called April conspiracy. The presentation of this Bill had long been anticipated as a matter of course. In discussing the Ministerial responsibility Bill, the Peers yesterday deliberated on a question of some importance, viz., whether the subordinate agents of Government, when charged with violations of the law, are to be tried by the ordinary tribunals or subjected to the jurisdiction of the Council of State. M. Thiers spoke in favour of the latter jurisdiction. He, indeed, seems rather desirous that the subaltern satellites of Government shall be free from responsibility of every kind.

Cours Authentique.—PARIS, APRIL 19.—Five per Cents., 107f. 90c. 85c.—Four per Cents., 100f. 70c.—Three per Cents. 81f. 90c. 85c.—Emprunt National, 107f. 75c.—Actions de la Banque de France, 2230f.—Obl. de la Ville de Paris, Four per Cents., 1227f. 50c. 1230f. 1228f. 75c. 2230f.—Rente de Naples, 101f. 80c. 70c. 75c. 80c. 85c.—Rente de l'Etat Romain, Five per Cents., 104⅛⅛.—Espagne, Dette Active, Five per Cents.. 46 45⅛⅛⅛ 46 46⅛ 46⅛ 46 46⅛⅛.—Dette Differe, 23 23¼.—Dette Passive, 14⅛⅛.—Emprunt Belge, Five per Cents., 103.—Portuguese Five per Cents., 84½.—Portuguese Three per Cents., 54⅛⅛.—Dutch Two and Half per Cents., 57f. 50c.—Exchanges on London, one month, money, 25f. 45c.—three months, money, 25f. 30c.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Accounts have been received from Jamaica to-day, brought by his Majesty's brig Plover, to the 13th of March. They state that his Excellency the Governor had further prorogued the Colonial Assembly, from the 8th ultimo to the 12th of April. It was not expected that the Assembly would then meet unless instructions were received out as to the course the Marquis of Sligo should pursue in consequence of the differences which have broken out between his Excellency and the House of Assembly.

It is stated that a number of the children of the negroes had died from starvation, no provision being made for them under the Act unless they were apprenticed for a term of years to their masters. It is asserted, that owing to the efforts of the Missionaries, the mothers had resolved not to apprentice their children, and that out of 40,000 in Jamaica only about half a dozen children were apprenticed. Similar occurrences had taken place in Tobago. It is stated that Government must at last provide for their children in some way, unless apprenticing them were rendered compulsory.

The subject of emigration to the colony continued to excite great attention. A gentleman of fortune, and large property in the Colonies, was about to proceed to Ireland, for the purpose of selecting emigrants to cultivate his own plantations, and he has undertaken to provide settlers for other persons of respectability in the colony, who might wish to obtain the assistance of emigrants.

The manufacture of sugar was proceeding with activity in the colony. Complaints were made that the produce is short, the canes being thin and poor; this was attributed to the neglect of the canes when young by the apprentices, the weather having been generally favourable. Latterly, however, the negroes had worked with more alacrity, but it is contended that the forty hours and a half per week, which the apprentices are compelled to give to their masters, are wholly insufficient to cultivate an estate properly.

The accounts from Barbadoes, Dominica, St. Vincent's, and Grenada, are in general satisfactory.

We have not heard of any accounts from Mexico by the Plover. The dates from St. Thomas's are to the 21st of March.

The Dutch mail arrived this afternoon, bringing letters from the Hague to the 18th instant. The Prince of Orange was to set out in three weeks on a visit to England. The object in view in proceeding to this country, was to place his two sons either in Oxford or Cambridge College. At Amsterdam the public securities were improving, the Three per Cents. being quoted as high as 102, and the 2½ per Cents. at 57¼.

The private trade sales of Indigo, which commenced yesterday, have proceeded to-day with considerable activity, the finer qualities at prices from 6s. to 9s. per lb., and the middling and inferior samples from 9d. to 1s. per lb. higher than at the previous sales. Very few of the export orders will be completed, the advance in prices having precluded purchases for shipment, the limits from abroad being too low. The purchases for home consumption are numerous.

The Stock Market closed rather more firmly this afternoon at 91⅞ for Consols for Account, and at 91⅛ for money. The pressure for capital has been somewhat relieved. Exchequer Bills closed at 21s. and India Bonds at 5s. to 6s. premium.

The news from Spain to-day of a slight success having been obtained by the Carlists, depressed Spanish Bonds from 48⅞ to 47¾ ⅛, at which they closed. Portuguese Stock dropped in the afternoon from 84⅛ to 84⅞; but the Three per Cents. remain steady at 54⅛. Dutch Stock is rather higher this afternoon—the 2½ per Cents. leaving off at 56⅛. Colombian Bonds are steady at 33, and Peruvian at 23¼.

In the Railway Shares business has been rather inactive today. The Dublin and Kilkenny shares have been sold at 2 premium. the Edinburgh and Dunbar at ½ pm., and the Great North of England at 2½ pm. The Brighton (Stevenson's) are firm at 1½, and Cundy's line at 1⅛ pm.

Closing Prices.—Bank Stock, 211; Reduced Annuities, 90⅞; Consols, 91⅛; 3¼ per Cent. Reduced, 98⅞; Ditto New, 100⅞; India Stock, 257¼; Ditto Bonds, 5s. premium; Exchequer Bills, 21s. premium; Consols for Account, 91⅞.

Foreign.—Belgian, 103⅛; Brazilian, 85⅛; Colombian, 33; Danish, 76; Peruvian, 23⅛; Portuguese, New, 84⅛; ditto Three per Cent., 54⅛; Spanish, 47¼; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 56⅛.

Shares.—Altona and Lubeck Railway, 1⅛; Birmingham and Derby Railway, 16; Ditto and Gloucester, 13⅛; Dublin and Kilkenny, 4⅛; Great Northern, 2⅛; Great Western, 38; Hull and Selby, 10; Leeds and Manchester, 29; Brighton (Stevenson's), 20⅛; Ditto (Rennie's), 3⅛; Ditto (Cundy's), 3⅛; Greenwich, 28⅛; North Midland, 15⅛; York and North Midland, 6.

SERIOUS STEAM-PACKET ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a serious accident occurred off St. Katharine's Docks, by a large steamer, which was towing a vessel down the river, running foul of the Sarah and Ann, a small bark (belonging to Messrs. Coombe and Delafield, the extensive porter brewers), containing malt, on her passage from Yarmouth. It appears that, had it not have been for the dexterous management of the crew, she must have been instantly sunk, and her crew and cargo lost. Part of her sides were drove in, and much damage sustained. The Captain of Messrs. Coombe's vessel did everything in his power to avoid the steamer, but it was impossible from the rate she was proceeding.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., was unanimously appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Fort St. George Establishment.

The demand for the tickets to the dinner of the Westminster Conservatives next week is so slack that it has been found necessary, in order to secure any thing like a decent attendance, to give numbers of them away. This system cannot continue long; it will not pay.

Mr. Longfield, the Member for Cork county, who displaced Mr. Feargus O'Connor on petition, is, it seems, "left in the lurch" by his Tory and Orange supporters, who, after guaranteeing to bear him harmless, now refuse to pay his Solicitor's expenses. He threatens to resign his seat unless they meet the demand made upon him.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

His Majesty held a Levee yesterday at St. James's.

In the Entrée Circle, the Baron de Nolcken, officer in the Guards of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, was presented to the King by Count Bjornstjerna, the Swedish Minister.

At the Entrée Levee Lord Elphinstone was presented, on his appointment as Governor of Madras, by Sir John Hobhouse.

Mr. Bligh, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm, was presented on his appointment, by Viscount Palmerston.

The Levee was attended by Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, Prince Edward of Carolath, the Russian and French Ambassadors, the Neapolitan, Prussian, Swedish, Wurtemberg, Hanoverian, Danish, Portuguese, Grecian, Bavarian, Brazilian, Netherlands, and Saxon Ministers; Noory Effendi, Ottomon Minister; and Mr. Salamé, his Majesty's Oriental Interpreter; the Austrian and United States Charges d'Affaires; Mr. Wallez, Belgian Charge d'Affaires; Mr. Philip Friell, A.D.C., and the Moolvee Mahommed Ismael Khan, Ambassador from the King of Oude; Count Seckendorff, Secretary to the Prussian Legation; Mr. Lichtenberg, Privy Councillor of the Hanoverian Legation; Count de Grammont, Secretary to the French Embassy; Count de Plessen, Secretary to the Danish Legation; M. Vogorides, Interpreter to the Turkish Legation; Baron Lebzeltern, Attaché to the Austrian Embassy; the Archbishop of York, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Chamberlain, the Groom of the Stole, the Master of the Horse, Lord Hill, Gold Stick in Waiting; the Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Master of the King's Buck Hounds, Sir John Nicholl, Judge of the Admiralty; the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Paymaster of the Forces, the Judge Advocate-General, the Treasurer of the Household, the Clerk Marshal, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Equerry to the King; the Attorney-General, the Master of the Ceremonies, Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg, Clerk of the Closet; Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., Keeper of the Records of the Treasury of his Majesty's Exchequer; Hon. Captain Poulett, R.N., Naval Aide de Camp to the King; Earl of Aboyn, Lord Saltoun, Lord Downes, Colonels Sir John Harvey, Sir Robert H. Dick, Sir Adolphus Dalrymple, and Elphinston, Aide de Camp to the King; Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, Silver Stick in Waiting, Major Hyde, Assistant Master and Marshal of the Ceremonies; Master Graves, Page of Honour; Lieutenant-Colonel Fowle, Groom of the Privy Chambers, &c.

Viscount Palmerston introduced Sir Frederick Lamb and Mr. Bligh (Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm) to audiences of the King.

His Majesty gave audience to Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Minto, Lord Glenelg, Lord Hill, Sir Hussey Vivian, Earl of Albemarle, Mr. Spring Rice, and Colonel Bowater, Field Officer in Waiting.

Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, the Judge Advocate General, had an audience to submit to the King the proceedings of some Courts-martial.

Lord Templemore and Lieut. Colonel Taylor were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Duchess of Gloucester gave a grand dinner last evening to the King and Queen at Gloucester House. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, attended by Lady Flora Hastings, Baroness Lehzen, and Sir John Conroy, were present to meet their Majesties.

Before the Levee Mr. Hodgson had the honour of being admitted to his Majesty for the purpose of showing the two first parts of the works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, with which his Majesty was graciously pleased to express the highest approbation.

Afterwards Mr. Hodgson had the honour of submitting them to her Majesty, who was also graciously pleased to express her unqualified approval.

The Duke of Cumberland, the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia visited their Majesties yesterday.

The Landgravine of Hesse Homberg honoured the Duke of Devonshire with her company at dinner on Tuesday.

Prince Jamb-od-Deen of Mysore, accompanied by Captain Grindlay, and the Moolvee Mohammed Ismael Khan, Ambassador from the King of Oude, were present at the ball at Goldsmiths' Hall yesterday evening.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday morning at the Foreign Office.

PERFORMANCES OF SACRED MUSIC.

Another of the series of grand performances of sacred music, or rather musical festivals, took place, to the rapturous delight of a literally overwhelming audience, last evening, at Exeter Hall. In the midst of so much that, in its respective departments, was at once identical in all the requisites of execution to produce combined effect, it would be ungracious to select the least favoured parts (because perhaps the least stirring) for critical comment. Mrs. Bishop, Miss Rainsforth, and Miss Masson, in the arduous air, "From Mighty Kings," were enthusiastically, long, and deservedly applauded. Handel's "Let the bright Seraphim," was sung by Madame Caradori Allen, and accompanied on the trumpet by the inimitable Harper: with the exception of its being slightly marred in its intonation by being led off by the band in too *jig-like* a style, but which was somewhat amended in the repetition *d' al segno*, it was most felicitously given by both performers. One of the novelties of the miscellaneous part was a beautiful composition (called a psalm) by Sphor, for two choirs, with an organ accompaniment. This, for the chasteness with which it was executed, was well worth a place among the performances of the first part. The "Glory to God," of Beethoven, from the Oratorio of Judah, which concluded the first part, was a splendid orchestral and choral effort, and prepared the enraptured hearer for the astounding effects which were subsequently produced in the various parts of that stupendously sublime oratorio of Handel's (co-immortal with the "Messiah") "Israel in Egypt." It is impossible to do justice at sufficient length in recording all that deserved and obtained praise in its execution from the first chorus to the last. "He gave the word," and the well-known double chorus "He gave them hailstones for rain," burst upon the ear as good omen of what might be expected in the descriptive subjects which were to follow: the latter (which was encored) became more than electrical in its effects so soon as the few simple chords of the opening were passed over, which, because of the simplicity of the manner in which they are introduced, are therefore seemingly difficult to be executed with sufficient precision; if the beginning, however, were at all lacking, it was compensated for by the fire and flood of rolling harmony that burst forth descriptive of the subsequent passages—"fire mingled with the hail ran along upon the ground." It is to be doubted whether this effort, as well as that exerted in the last sequence of choruses, "The Lord shall reign"—"The horse and his rider," &c.—in which Madame Caradori Allen gave the solo passages with intense force—could be surpassed. Of the intermediate choruses the same may be justly pronounced. Throughout it was description almost identified with reality. In the speaking parts of these sublime choruses there was something superhuman, and in others a perfect sea of sound, swelling into overwhelming bursts that could not fail to thrill every soul susceptible of musical impression. Abounding as this oratorio does with choruses of the most magnificent kind, it was peculiarly adapted for drawing forth those combined instrumental and choral effects, which it is evidently more in the province of such a body of performers to produce, than the execution and accompaniments of single voice parts. In an orchestra chiefly amateur the number of *ripieno* parts necessarily remains great in solo passages; and in so vast an area as that even of Exeter Hall, the contrast of fullness, especially if the singer accompanied be weak in voice, solo performances become very ineffective; and this leads us to remark that it is injudicious in a miscellaneous selection of music to allow two or three airs, besides a recitative or two, to follow in succession, as was the case in the performance alluded to. Nor can we remain altogether satisfied as to their good policy in the adoption of the title of these "Musical Festivals of Sacred Music," unless Exeter-hall and its precincts would otherwise chance to undergo desecration, or sustain pollution, excluding, as such title does, so many delightful compositions from the works of Handel, especially as from "Alexander's Feast," "Acis and Galatea," &c. These Oratorios, in fact, might and should properly be included, but still without admitting frivolous songs, or Italian bravuras. Excepting this exclusion (the result, we fear, of fastidious prejudice, in some quarter,) there is little to mend in the management of the present series of musical festivals. Through this prejudice, perhaps, it is that we have to endure the questionable taste of Lindley's superfluous cadenzas by way of addition to Sapio's chaste execution of the air, "O Liberty," because, forsooth, he has no opportunity, in the way of an innocent and harmless concerto, in which to afford the audience the pleasure of hearing and witnessing his volatile and truly admirable flights of execution. From the same cause, probably, an organ, equal in itself to an orchestra, and in the introduction of which the Managers have evinced sound judgment, is not rendered available for an organ concerto, which, between the parts, at any grand Musical Festival, might surely be deemed a fitting occasion, without deteriorating much from the sanctity of any edifice. Though, by the way, how much soever we might like to hear an organ concerto so performed, we should like the performer of it to be invisible, unless he bore in mind what the organists at the last performance certainly put themselves to no slight trouble to overlook, namely, that the keys of an organ are neither to be worked like a pump, nor is the action of the player supposed to be exactly similar to that of a sawyer over a sawpit.

We might hint to the talented conductor, Sir George Smart, to discountenance those little matters, as assuredly he must have laboured hard and vigilantly to correct the slightest discrepance to the ear, aided by his Chorus-master, to have brought a body of performers so apparently unwieldy under such excellent discipline. But in going that far, we also have to run a tilt against, not Sir George himself, but his *baton*. Sir George must know that little things should, as mammas say of little boys, be seen and not heard. We were positively annoyed with its taps throughout the performance. Whether it is that from the leader of the band being placed in so low and obscure a position, and Sir George in so prominent a one, we notice every grotesque motion and noisy rap the more readily, we cannot decide; nothing, however, besides, we assure him, can detract from the efficient and able conductor of a performance which he may very justly be proud of conducting, after having drilled it almost to perfection. The performances of to-morrow evening being the "Messiah," an equal treat may be anticipated.

We have not heard that it is settled who is to succeed the late Mr. Trower, as one of the Masters in Chancery; but it is very generally understood that Mr. Senior is to have the appointment.

The President of the United States has appointed Andrew Stevenson, Esq., Minister to Great Britain; John H. Eaton, Esq., Minister to Spain, and Arthur Middleton, jun. Esq., Secretary of Legation to Spain.

Government has judiciously resolved not to carry forward any of the measures suggested in the Report of the Commissioners on Irish Poor. They will thus have time maturely to weigh and consider the subject; and to adopt such plans as may be practicable and useful, and to reject the others.

The presence of the Duke of Orleans at Brussels (says the *German Courier*) has revived the report of a projected marriage between him and the Princess Januaria.

DUBLIN ELECTION PETITION.

The Committee met at eleven o'clock yesterday, when the vote of Thos. Whilan, under descussion on the preceding day, was confirmed, no sufficient grounds of change of residence being proved.

Thos. Wright, No. 88, Thomas-street, was objected to by Mr. Hutton, on the some ground as the former.

Vote struck off.

John Frederick Sharman was objected to by Mr. Hutton on the part of the sitting member, for having voted as a freeman of the City of Dublin, at the late election, contrary to the statute, which requires all freemen to reside within seven miles of the City.

Mr. Wrangham admitted the objection, and this objection placed Mr. O'Connell in a majority of one.

Mr. Wrangham objected to the vote of James Ward, of Cork-street, for arrears of Wide-street tax.

Struck off by consent.

James O'Dowd, No. 67, Harcourt-street, was next objected to by Mr. Wrangham, for Wide-street arrears.

Vote struck off.

James Frederick Pemberton was objected to by Mr. Joy as a non-resident freeman.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, when

"The Committee decided that no sufficient proof had been advanced to show that the voter did not reside within the statuable distance."

The Rev. John Judkin Butler was objected to by Counsel for the sitting members, he having voted at the election as a freeman of the City of Dublin.

The Chairman finally read a resolution to the effect that the Committee were of opinion that sufficient evidence has not been shown that the voter had ceased to reside in Dublin.

Edward Bull, Baggot-street Market, was objected to by Mr. Hutton, on the part of the sitting member.

The Chairman finally announced that sufficient proof of non-residence was not shown to strike off the voter. Vote allowed.

After another vote was put up, it was announced that the Speaker was at prayers.

Adjourned at four o'clock, till eleven this morning.

ST. JOHN'S BRITISH HOSPITAL.

The anniversary dinner of the above excellent Institution took place yesterday at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street; The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P., took the Chair.

After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the Secretary proceeded to read the report, from which it appeared that the Institution admitted patients of every country and creed, without letters of recommendation, which was a means of readily relieving acute diseases, which by delay would have become difficult of cure. It also appeared that patients recommended by Governors were visited at their own houses; and that to those whose circumstances required it the Institution not only supplied every requisite of the healing art, but also proper food, adapted to their respective diseases; thus combining, in some degree, the advantages of an hospital with the comfort of the patient remaining with his own family. It also appeared that in many cases of sickness and utter destitution, when the parties would not be admissible as in-door patients to hospitals, this institution afforded immediate and effectual relief.

In the course of the evening several donations were announced, among others ten guineas from the Lord Mayor, and ten guineas from Mr. Sheriff Salomons.

The LORD MAYOR retired at an early hour in consequence of previous engagements, and Mr. KNILL took the chair.

The healths of the Officers of the Institution were then drunk, and they respectively returned thanks, and the conviviality of the evening was kept up until a late hour.

ELOPEMENT.

On Friday last a young lady, aged 17, named Chinery, who will in a few years become possessed of very considerable property, eloped from her friends at Bury St. Edmund's, in company with a person named Taneure, by whom, as it now appears, she had been most infamously deceived. Taneure, who is somewhat of an Adonis in appearance, was shopman to Mr. Sawden, a linendraper in the Old Kent-road, and has friends at Bury St. Edmund's, where he became acquainted with Miss Chinery, and for three years past an amatory correspondence has been carried on between them by letter, unknown to the young lady's friends. Taneure had in the meantime been paying his addresses to another, a very respectable young woman from the county of Sussex, to whom he was married last January, and he afterwards lived apparently on good terms with his wife, with whom he obtained some little property. On Wednesday last, however, he disappeared from his home, and upon inquiry at his employer's, it was found that he had gone out in the morning, and was to have returned in the evening. It has been ascertained that instead of doing so, he hired a horse and chaise, and drove to the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, where he was joined on the following day by Miss Chinery, who believed her lover to be a single man. It was ascertained that the fugitives met about three miles from Bury, and started in a chaise towards London; and Mr. Carey, Superintendent of Police in that part of Suffolk, came up by the mail in search of them. He applied to a friend, Mr. Brindley, an Inspector in the Metropolitan Police, who assisted him in his search, and they discovered the residence of Mrs. Taneure, upon whom the intelligence of her husband's treachery and infidelity had a very distressing effect. Taneure himself was met with on Tuesday, and being threatened with detention until he disclosed the residence of the young lady whom he had so infamously seduced from her home, he accompanied the Superintendent to a lodging in which he had placed her, in the neighbourhood of the Kent-road. Miss Chinery, who immediately recognised the Superintendent of Police, seemed agitated at the prospect of separation from her lover, who renewed his protestations of ever-enduring affection. She was startled, however, when mention was made of a deserted wife—and still more so, when Taneure had the heartlessness to assert, in the presence of the police, that when she eloped with him she knew him to be a married man. She indignantly denied it—and this proof of baseness seemed at once to reconcile her to return home. Mr. Carey took her to the Catherine Wheel Inn, Bishopsgate-street, where she slept that night; and yesterday morning she was taken back to her friends in Suffolk.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW, UNDERSHAFT.—A strong contest is going on in this parish for the vacant situation of organist. There were originally a number of candidates in the field, but they all retired except three, Mr. Smith, who has officiated for several months, Mr. J. Wallis, organist to one of the churches in Lambeth, and a youth born blind, Master Bobbitt. Yesterday they had a trial of skill in the church in presence of the congregation. There are two distinct parties evidently in the parish, and perhaps the merits of the performers may not have their due weight. Mr. Wallis evinced decidedly the most sterling claims to be ranked as a musician, and he had, as we were told, to deal with an organ to which he was a stranger, and which is different in some particulars from the general construction. Mr. Smith had many friends, who were full of his praise. The youth, Master Bobbitt, showed no ordinary abilities for his years; but unfortunately from his want of sight, there appeared many who considered him incompetent to undertake the situation. The day of election is fixed for the 9th of May. There was considerable discontent expressed by the friends of Mr. Wallis, because the authorities had refused to allow him the opportunity of presiding at the organ one Sabbath during the service, which they said is the usual custom in cases where candidates offered themselves as organists to congregations. The canvass commenced immediately that the competition was over.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SELF-DESTRUCTION.—Yesterday morning, soon after seven o'clock, as the servant of Robert Seymour, Esq., was proceeding into the garden at her master's residence, situated at No. 16, Barnsbury-place, Barnsbury-park, Liverpool-road, Islington, she discovered him stretched along the path a lifeless corpse with his gun lying by his side. The manner in which the fatal deed was done must have been by placing the butt of the gun upon the ground, and the barrel below his left breast, pressing the trigger with his foot. A Coroner's Inquest will be held this evening at the King's Head, Liverpool-road, Islington.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT, MANCHESTER.—UPSETTING OF A WHOLE TRAIN OF CARRIAGES, WITH PASSENGERS.—On Sunday, as a train of carriages, the first class train, was approaching Manchester from Liverpool, at a quick speed, supposed at the rate of 30 miles an hour, when on the high embankment between Winton and Chat-moss, an axis of the first carriage suddenly snapped asunder. From the great speed the carriages were moving at, and the collision produced by the breaking of the axis, the consequence was that the engine carriage, as well as all the other carriages, with the exception of two, were capsized, and thrown down the embankment, which is about 20 feet high. It is very fortunate that no one was severely injured, except one lady, who was much lacerated. The alarm was beyond description; the passengers were necessarily turned topsy-turvy, and thrown one upon another, and without the least chance for some time of any being extricated from the vehicles. Numbers were slightly cut and otherwise injured, in attempting prematurely to get out. There were about 120 passengers.

DARING ROBBERY.—(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)—About twelve o'clock on Monday night last the house of Mr. J. Walls, situate at Walthamstow, Essex, was entered by thieves, who carried off property consisting of plate, table-linen, &c., to the amount of 100*l.* The thieves were disturbed, and an alarm having been given, one of the party was taken on the lawn in front of the house, after some resistance, by the gardener. A pair of white gloves, similar to what is worn by the new police, was left on the lawn, and some housebreaking implements in the kitchen. Two of the thieves were taken about two hours after the robbery by the horse-patrol, with the whole of the property in their possession. One of them formerly lived as groom with Mr. Walls: the party came from London, as a chaise-cart was seen in the neighbourhood in the course of the night, and a similar vehicle was observed to go at a rapid pace towards London on Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, with three persons in it. A reward will be offered for the apprehension of the other parties implicated.

John Beal, Esq., of Heavitree, is appointed Superintendent of Factories. This gentleman has been selected by Government for this important situation, from a series of long services, marked with distinguished approbation, in a civil capacity in the navy.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

Arrivals.—The Duke of Portland, Duke of Rutland, Duke of Grafton, Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Earl and Countess Wilton, Earl Jersey, Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Manners, Lord G. Manners, Lord Berners, Lord Godolphin, Lord Villiers, Lord Sidney Osborne, Lord John Fitzroy, Lord C. Fitzroy, Sir Charles Watson, Sir J. Shelley, Sir Sandford and Lady Graham, Sir Mark and Lady Wood, Sir C. Coote, Sir David Baud; Hon. General and Mrs. Grosvenor, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, Hon. Captain and Lady Byng, Hon. A. Villiers, Hon. T. Wortley, Hon. Bulkeley Craven; Messrs. C. Wilson, Etwall, M.P., G. Walker, Thornhill, Hawker, Irby, Clive, C. Greville, Thornhill, jun., Portman, Delme, Radcliffe, Worrall, Gully, M.P., Towneley, M.P., Stonehewer, Newton, Batson, Waddington, Fitzroy, Neville, Crommelin, Sloane Stanley, M. Campbell, Sowerby, Ricardo, Gardnor, Payne, Fairlie, E. Peel, and a host of others whose names we could not ascertain.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes was in all its features one of the most important events that has been run at Newmarket for the last twenty years. The betting was amazing heavy, the race almost unequalled in severity, and the company assembled to witness it equal to any that has ever been seen here on any similar occasion. To try the nerves of the speculators, and among those who had to obey that troublesome thing, "a call of the house," two or three false starts took place; they then got off well together, Elis leading at a rattling pace, followed closely by the Lamplighter colt and brother to Nell Gwyne, the others running in good places to the end of the T. Y. C., where they shut up; the Lamplighter colt maintained his position to the bushes, when he also cried "peccavi," leaving the race to the two favourites. Brother to Nell Gwynne now began to draw upon Elis, and at the bottom was head to head with him, Elis at this time, to all appearance, the best of the race—the struggle up the rise to the chain was one of the finest ever seen, and finished so near a thing, that neither of the jockies knew which had won, it was given to Lord Jersey by a neck—the Lamplighter coming in about three lengths behind Elis. The other three were beaten a long way, having pulled up on finding their chances out. The pace was very fast throughout. In the last race Zingaro fell lame, and was beaten four lengths.

BETTING IN THE EVENING.

PORTLAND HANDICAP, P. P. (To-morrow.)—5 to 2 agst Tiber (taken)—5 to 2 agst Hornsea—4 to 1 agst Birdlime—7 to 1 agst Revenge—8 to 1 agst Sheet Anchor—10 to 1 agst Pelops.

DERBY.—2 to 1 agst brother to Nell Gwynne (take 5 to 2)—6 to 1 agst Ebberston (take 7 to 1)—20 to 1 agst Taishteer (take 25 to 1)—25 to 1 agst Slane.

OAKS.—10 to 1 agst Destiny (taken). Offers to take 12 to 1 about Marmalade.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs. old. D.M. (Ten subscribers.)

Mr. Sowerby's St. Luke (Wheatley)	1
Lord Chesterfield's c. by Velocipede, out of Dahlia	2

The following also started but were not placed:—Mr. Greville's Cicero, Mr. Forth's brother to St. Nicholas, Lord Lichfield's Arbaces, Sir M. Wood's f. by Bustard, out of Clare; Mr. Houldsworth's f. by Emilius, out of Flush; Col. Peel's the Professor, and Mr. Wilson's f. by Emilius or Comus, out of Silverstail.

Betting—7 to 2 on Arbaces—7 to 2 on Lord Chesterfield's c. by Velocipede (taken)—4 to 1 on St. Luke—4 to 1 on the Professor—and 5 to 1 on Mr. Houldsworth's f. by Emilius. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., 500 in addition to the winner. Last three miles of B.C. Eleven Subscribers.

Mr. Cookes's Sheet Anchor (Robinson)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Hornsea	2
Mr. Mostyn's Birdlime	3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Etwall's Revenge, Mr. Sowerby's Rioter, Lord Warwick's Pelops, and Mr. S. Stanley's Tiber.

Betting—7 to 2 on Hornsea—4 to 1 on Birdlime—7 to 1 on Sheet Anchor (taken)—8 to 1 on Revenge—10 to 1 on Pelops—and 5 to 4 agst Tiber (taken.) Won by two lengths.

CONCLUSION OF THE GRAND PIGEON MATCH FOR A SILVER VASE.

The beautiful match for the splendid vase, given by Mr. Vere (the gentleman who so handsomely bestowed the silver cup at Chalk Farm, and the goblet at the Red-house), was again shot and determined at the Red-house Inclosure. We detailed in our paper of Friday the particulars of the first day's shooting for this valuable prize, combining as it did the names of the whole of the crack men of the day, and to the unthinking few who imagine this sport child's play, we beg to remind them that, of the 33 good shots who contended only four, exclusive of the two great men Bloodsworth and Groom, succeeded in killing ten of their birds.

The match was at 25 yards distance from the traps, five traps, 12 birds each. Mr. George Taylor, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Swayne, and Mr. Harlock, were the four gentlemen who tied, Mr. Groom having lost his chance, although one ahead in the seventh round. Mr. Taylor was taken for choice against the field from his known prowess at the five-trap system. Mr. Swayne was next, and betting was 4 to 1 against either of the other two.

The ground was well attended, and the odds were two to one on the gun. Mr. Taylor killed nine, Mr. Bromley killed nine, Mr. Swayne killed six, and Mr. Harlock killed five. The ties were then shot off, and Mr. Taylor killed nine, Mr. Bromley not marking half his birds. Mr. Taylor certainly had very easy birds, but his shooting was beautiful.

Mr. Bloodsworth won both the cup and the vase given by the same gentleman.

RATES FOR THE COMMERCIAL-ROAD, EAST.

Last evening a numerous and respectable meeting of the persons occupying houses along the line of the Commercial-road, East, took place at the Star and Garter Tavern, in Harbour-square, Stepney, for the purpose, as the placards calling it stated, of "considering a Bill at present before Parliament, for giving the trustees of the Commercial-road the extraordinary power of levying a rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound on all the inhabitants along this line of road, or within one hundred feet thereof, as well as other obnoxious clauses, and protecting their interests generally, in these reforming times."

JOHN BROMLEY, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair.

After an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Baddeley, Birt, W. Thwaites, &c., bore part, the meeting passed strong resolutions of dissent, and agreed to draw up a petition from the inhabitants to the House of Commons, praying that the Legislature would repeal many of the clauses in the present Bill, and also to watch over the progress of the new Bill lately brought into the House.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—Samuel Ward, the drover of the badge No. 78 C, attended before Mr. Alderman Brown, to answer a complaint made at the instance of W. E. Le Blanc, Esq., of New Bridge-street, for cruelly ill-treating a cow on the 15th instant.

Mr. Alderman Brown adjudged him to pay a fine of 40s., or be imprisoned 14 days.

The drover, who said he could not pay forty pence, was committed to gaol.

BOW-STREET.—Mr. J. Morgan, of the Cambrian, Castle-street, Leicester-square, was summoned yesterday, by Ford, the informer, on account of serving two females, alleged by him to be immoral characters. Mr. Morgan was defended by Mr. D. Wire, on the ground of the obvious difficulty of deciding from appearance, while no indelicacy was exhibited by the females, whether they were of the description alleged by the informer. On this ground the Magistrates very properly decided in favour of Mr. Morgan, against the informers.

LAMBETH-STREET.—EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT AND ROBBERY.—Yesterday, Thomas Gower, a young man who has for upwards of two years conducted the town business of the late Dr. Lamert, in Church-street, Spitalfields, was brought before Mr. Combes, and two county Magistrates, for final examination, on a charge of embezzling various sums of money, which had been paid to him on his master's account; and also carrying away a great variety of property, formerly belonging to his employer, but now the goods of Mrs. Lamert, who has administered to her late husband's effects.

A solicitor, whose name did not transpire, attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Humphries appeared on behalf of the prisoner. Several witnesses were called, whose testimony went to establish four or five different cases of the prisoner receiving various sums of money, from 6*l.* downwards, for which he had made no return in the books of his employer.

Mr. Humphries cross-examined Mrs. Lamert and her son at considerable length, with a view of showing that some specific agreement might have existed between the late Dr. Lamert and the prisoner, and that the sums charged as being embezzled might not have been paid by the latter on account of the former, without his making any entry of it.

Mr. Lamert, jun., admitted that on taking possession of the books and papers at the warehouse in Church-street, after the death of his father, he had destroyed some letters addressed to the prisoner, by his father and mother, along with a quantity of old letters, papers, &c. He accounted for doing so by saying that some of the letters addressed to his father on professional business were of an obscene character; and as there was to be a sale on the premises in a day or two afterwards, he did not wish to have them exposed to the public gaze. He could not, however, give any satisfactory account for having destroyed the letters addressed by his father and mother to the prisoner, nor could he swear that they did not contain some matters of account.

Mr. Combes observed that, on the fast examination, the prisoner in the absence of legal assistance, placed his defence on a very different footing. In the first place, he cross-examined Mrs. Lamert, with a view of shewing that he was authorised to pay his salary out of the sums of money he received on his master's account, but this she positively denied. He next asked several questions relative to some proceedings which had recently been adopted by the Bankruptcy Court, in reference to some property that had been put out of the way at the time of Dr. Lamert's bankruptcy, touching which he (the prisoner) had been called on to give evidence, and attributed the charge and proceedings against him to the fact of his having given such evidence, and in order to keep him out of the way from giving more information on the subject.

Mr. Humphries remarked that, though this defence might have been injudicious, and such as he would not recommend, still it might not be the less true.

The prisoner was then committed to take his trial upon four different charges of embezzlement, and also for feloniously having in his possession a quantity of drugs, bottles, and various other property belonging to his late employers.

Our morning contemporary, the *Chronicle*, in alluding to a passage in Lord Melbourne's speech on Monday night, in which his Lordship spoke of the Tory destructive scheme of policy "as emanating from a younger leader than either the Duke of Wellington or Sir Robert Peel," and from "another school of politicians" than theirs, has rather misdirected publicattention. Our contemporary infers that the younger leader is Lord Lyndhurst, but we are of opinion that the Noble Viscount alluded to Lord Stanley, who seems to unite both the characters of belonging to a different school from that of the Duke of Wellington, and being a younger leader than Sir Robert Peel, far better than Lord Lyndhurst.—*Evening paper.*

MURDER.—In December last a boy named Kettle, belonging to the brig Sandwich, which arrived last week in the river, was brutally murdered by Manuel Antonio, a man of colour, the cook of the ship, at Zanzebar, on the Coast of Africa. It appears that the parties, with some others of the crew, went ashore in the jolly boat, and some words passed between the boy and Antonio, a tall athletic fellow, who knocked the other down and otherwise ill-used him, leaving him senseless on the ground. The boy, on recovering, ran away towards the shore for the purpose of regaining the ship, but was pursued by Antonio, who again beat him, threw him down, and when he was down, knelt upon his breast, and treated him in the most cruel manner, from the effects of which the lad died in half an hour afterwards. Antonio was secured, the testimony of those who saw the cruelty exercised towards the boy was taken by the British Consul at a neighbouring settlement, and the culprit is now on his way home, in another vessel, in irons, to take his trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court

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