S. Bentley 28 Paternoster Row Publisher

The General Evening Post.

LONDON.

PRICE SEVEN-PENCE.] From SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1821. [NUMBER 14,439.

A New Edition, in small Octavo, 7s.
DON JUAN, CANTOS I. and II.
Printed for Thomas Davison, and sold by all Booksellers.

This Day was published, with a Portrait, 8vo. 8s. 6d.
THE LIFE of Sir THOMAS BERNARD, Bart.
By the Rev. JAMES BAKER, his Nephew and Executor.
Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street. [31

This Day was published,
THE POETICAL WORKS of the Reverend GEORGE CRABBE.
Consisting of I. Poems—II. The Borough—III. Tales—and IV. Tales of the Hall. 5 Vols. 8vo. £2. 18s. 6d.—5 Vols. royal 8vo. £1. 12s. 7 Vols. small 8vo. £2. 2s.
Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street. [35

This Day was published, with Plates, 8vo. 9s. 6d.
(A Third Edition.)
VOYAGE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP ALCESTE, along the Coast of Corea, to the Island of Lewchew; with an Account of her subsequent Shipwreck.
By JOHN M'LEOD, Surgeon of the Alceste.
Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street. [37

NORTH POLE.
In February will be published, in 4to, with Maps, Charts, Plates, &c.
A VOYAGE for the DISCOVERY of a NORTH WEST PASSAGE from the ATLANTIC to the PACIFIC, performed by his Majesty's Ships Hecla and Griper, under the Orders of
CAPTAIN PARRY,
In the Years of 1819 and 1820; containing a full Account of the interesting and important Geographical Discoveries, the Nautical and Astronomical Observations, and the Natural History of the Seas and Islands to the Westward of Baffin's Bay, more particularly of Melville's Island, in the Polar Sea, where the Ships were frozen up for nearly 11 Months.
By Authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street. [36

Price 3s. 6s. neatly half-bound, a New Edition, of
STORIES SELECTED FROM THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Conquest to the Revolution, for Children.
"I was led (says the Author in his Preface) to tell my little girl the following stories, which I found to amuse her in a very high degree, without having any of the disadvantages which result from relations merely fictitous. My principal object was not to instruct but to amuse, and I therefore did not attempt any thing like a course of history; but, as I have, in general, adhered to historical fact, and departed from it only (when history was doubtful or silent) in favour of some popular prejudices, whatever lasting impression may be made on the young mind will be, on the whole, consistent with truth, and conducive to its further and more substantial improvement. As these stories have appeared to answer my purpose in the individual case, I think it right to offer them to the Public, and shall be glad to hear that they are as successful in other families as they have been in my own."
Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street. [38

This day was published, in 12mo. price 2s. bound,
A CLUE for YOUNG LATINISTS, and NON-LATINISTS, to Trace the original Forms and Significations of Nouns and Verbs, from their Terminations, alphabetically arranged, with Explanatory References to the Grammar.
By JOHN CAREY, LL.D.
Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.
Of whom may be had, by the same Author,
Scanning Exercises for Young Prosodians, 4s. bound.
Latin Prosody made Easy, price 7s. 6d. bound.
Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana, price 1s. 6d. bound.
The Eton Latin Prosody, illustrated, 1s. 6d. bound.
Alphabetical Key to "Propria Quæ Maribus," 3s.
Skeleton of the Latin Accidence, 1s. [13

On the 1st of January was published; enlarged, and printed on a New and Improved plan, price 3s. 6d.
THE FIRST NUMBER of the NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, (NEW SERIES) containing Lectures on Poetry by Thomas Campbell, Esq.; and a Variety of other interesting Papers in Prose and Verse.
Published by Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street, London; and sold by all Booksellers and News Venders. [44

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1821.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1821.

[This Gazette notifies the issuing of a new Commission for the Board of Control, in which Mr. C. Bathurst is substituted for Mr. Canning; his Majesty's approval of Mr. W. Slythe as Sardinian Vice Consul at Malta; and his Majesty's approval of the 45th Regiment of Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Fuentes d'Honor," and the Rifle Brigade the words "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Honor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," and "Toulouse." It further announces, that the Court were to go into mourning yesterday (Sunday) for the late Duke Augustus of Brunswick; the first change to be on the 28th instant, the next on the 1st of February, and the Court to go out of mourning on the 4th of February. It also contains loyal and dutiful Addresses from the Provost, &c. of Trinity College (Dublin); from Armagh, Meath, Passage (Cork), Shoreditch, Society of Druids at Nottingham; Bridgnorth; Penzance; Egham, Staines, and Chertsey; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Parish of Holy Trinity, at Coventry; Huddersfield; Begbrooke and its vicinity, in Oxfordshire; St. Columb Major, in Cornwall; Ardleigh, in Essex; Market Rasin; Dudley; Kirkby Flestham, in Yorkshire; Maidstone, Peebles, Haddington, Sion College, Gloucester, Berwick, Fife, Banff, and Guernsey.]

PROMOTION.

GARRISONS.—Capt. H. Simpson, of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Town Major of Portsmouth, vice Ashhurst, deceased.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

John, Crispin, and Francis Butler, Dunnington, Yorkshire, butter and bacon-factors, and furriers.

BANKRUPTS to surrender at GUILDHALL.

William Malcolm, Great St. Helen's, merchant, Jan. 16, 20, Feb. 24, at 11. Attorney, Mr. Bowman, Broad-street-buildings.

Thomas Ryder and James Naysmyth, Fenchurch-street, and Old Gravel-lane, merchants and sugar-refiners, Jan. 16, 27, [illegible]

BANKRUPTS to surrender in the COUNTRY.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS to be made at GUILDHALL.

Feb. 3. W. Coles, Mincing-lane, merchant, at 12. Feb. 10. A. Kruss, Union-court, Broad-street, merchant, at 12. Feb. 3. E. Langley and W. Belch, High-street, Southwark, engravers, at 11. Feb. 3. J. C. Hyde, Union-place, New-road, apothecary, at 10. Feb. 6. J. Zimmer, Welbeck-street, merchant, at 11. Feb. 3. J. Henderson and A. Neilson, Mitre-court, Milk-street, merchants, at 12. Feb. 6. J. Masters, Dartford, grocer, at 1. Feb. 17. E. W. Elam, March, Isle of Ely, grocer, at 10.

DIVIDENDS to be made in the COUNTRY.

Feb. 8. H. and G. Lang, and W. Lang, Accrington, calico-printers, at 12, at the Bull, Blackburn. Feb. 8. H. Baron, Over Darwen, calico-printer, at 12, at the Bull, Blackburn. Feb. 8. J. Lund and J. Walsh, Blackburn, cotton-manufacturers, at 12, at the Bull, Blackburn. Feb. 14. R. Kilvert, Bath, linen-draper, at 1, at the White Lion, Broad-street, Bristol. Feb. 15. W. Wornell, Downton, linen-draper, at 1, at the White Lion, Broad-street, Bristol. Jan. 26. R. Bibby, Liverpool, merchant, at 1, at the George, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES—FEBRUARY 3.

J. Sarson, Kingsland, stage-coach-proprietor. H. Barthond, jun. late of Castle-court, Strand, auctioneer. J. Wright, late of Tichborne-street, haberdasher. A. Brander, Budge-row, upholsterer. W. Pierce, High Holborn, wax-merchant. T. Marsden, Pimlico, horse-dealer. R. Emson, late of Bishop's Stortford, but since of Lexden, brewer. T. Butt, Southampton, shoe-maker. C. Hepburn, Commercial-road, surgeon. J. Thompson, Liverpool, factor.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Harrison and Robinson, Howden, Yorkshire, attornies. Thomas and Hardiman, New Sarum, cabinet-makers. Sweatman and Robbins, Cheapside, lace-merchants. Piggott and Mottram, Lamb's Conduit-street, silk-mercers. Baker and Alexander, Huddersfield, porter-merchants. Turk and Taylor, Newgate-market, salesmen. Kempson and Parker, Limehouse, merchants. Sproston and Bostock, Gresley Green, Derby, earthenware-manufacturers. Dyson and Johnson, Sheffield, watch-makers. Atherton and Mackrell, Merton Mills, Surrey, mealmen. Pilley and Birley, Doncaster, spirit-merchants.—Swainson and Co. Walton en le Dale, calico-printers, (as far as relates to J. Stephenson, deceased). Marks and Allen, Rochford, wine-merchants. Drury and Co. Bankside, brewers, (so far as respects R. Thompson). Antt and Heald, Sheffield, auctioneers. E. and J. Munday, Leadenhall-market, salesmen. Heap and Co. carriers by water to and from Liverpool, &c. Applegath and Smith, James-street, Covent-garden, stationers. Massett and Holloway, Queen-street, Cheapside, grocers.—Falker and Brooker, Brighton, looking-glass-manufacturers. C. and M. Pimley, Birmingham, refiners.

Aggregate Maritime Average Prices of Corn, from the Returns received in the week ending the 6th of January.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54 0	34 2	25 1	18 11	33 7	37 0

LONDON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. M'Cloud, who had previously received the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, had the honour of being recently knighted by his Majesty at Brighton.

At the late visit of the King to Windsor-castle, Mr. Nash, the architect, received his Majesty's commands to prepare a suite of rooms for his reception when at Windsor.

His Majesty has graciously given 1000*l.* as a donation towards the erection of the new church now building at Harwich.

The following letter, with its inclosure, was received at Lloyd's on Saturday:—

"Admiralty Office, Jan. 13, 1821.

"SIR—I am commanded by my Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, an extract of a letter which I have received from Admiral Sir G. Campbell, reporting the return of his Majesty's sloop Hind, from her cruise to the westward, for the relief of the homeward bound trade.—I am, &c. (Signed) "J. W. CROKER."

"To J. Bennett, jun. Lloyd's."

(EXTRACT.)

"Queen Charlotte, Portsmouth Harbour, Jan. 11, 1821.

"The Hind is returned to Spithead, having proceeded to the relief of the trade; but the vessels she fell in with having experienced but very little easterly wind, and the wind being then at S. W. Sir C. Burrard returned to his station.

(Signed) "G. CAMPBELL, Admiral."

"J. W. Croker, Esq."

The notice in the *Gazette* of Saturday last, from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, for the Court to go into mourning for his late Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, avoids to notice that that illustrious individual was the brother of her Majesty the Queen.

A letter from Brighton, dated Jan. 12, says—"Two balls were given at the Pavilion, on Tuesday and last night, to the upper servants, the pages, their wives, &c.; and shortly his Majesty has promised to give a ball to his tradesmen, at the Castle Tavern and York Hotel. The Castle Tavern adjoins the grounds of the Pavilion, and on that account, at the expiration of its lease, will be pulled down, and a Chapel Royal erected on its scite. Some alterations are also in contemplation on the Steine: it is to be enclosed with iron rails; and a carriage road from the Marine-parade to Castle-square is projected; but the fishermen are to enjoy their ancient custom in drying their nets on the Steine."

The following paragraph is extracted from a Sunday Paper:—"It is with pain and regret we allude to a report which is current in the highest circles: two persons of exalted rank, who have been married but a few years, and whose union was supposed to arise from long personal attachment, are, it is said, likely to make their appearance in the Consistorial Court, in an Action for Divorce. The female is, we understand, the applicant. The circumstances, it has been said, will astonish the whole world, and create no small portion of regret among the private friends of the parties, who stand very high in public estimation."

On Saturday the dispatches for Bengal, by the ship General Kyd, Cap. Nairne, were closed at the East India-house, and delivered to the Purser.

Mr. Blanchard did not perform his character of the *Governor*, in *The Slave*, on Saturday evening, at Covent Garden Theatre, on account of the death of his eldest son, a promising young artist.

The Address to the King, voted last week at a Common Hall, by the Corporation of Portsmouth, having been forwarded to Lord Erskine, for his presentation of it to his Majesty, has produced the following observations from his Lordship, in a letter to the Corporation:—"There is no part of my long life which I look back upon with so much pride and satisfaction as that which connected, and ever must connect, me with the borough of Portsmouth; when, for so many years, under the auspices of the friends of public freedom, I had the honour and happiness of supporting, in their names, in Parliament, the Constitution and Laws of England, and the general interests of the country, against a system of government which, in my opinion, has been the source of all the evils under which we at present suffer. It delights me, therefore, to see the Corporation supporting its dignity and independence by the same principles which had so long distinguished it. I beg that you will express my most grateful acknowledgments to the Members of the Corporation for the trust which they have reposed in me, by desiring me to present their Address to the King. I have many obligations to his Majesty, and I cannot better return them than by forwarding to the Throne the sentiments and wishes contained in it, which I believe to be in unison with the general wishes of the People."

The Aid sloop of war, Capt. W. H. Smyth, is arrived at Deptford from the Mediterranean, having completed a very extensive survey of the Adriatic, the Ionian Islands, the North Coast of Africa, and other places in that sea. Of such importance did the Austrian Government consider a knowledge of the shores of the Adriatic, that application was made to this country for several of their Officers to be employed under Capt. Smyth's directions, which was complied with, and they returned to Vienna with the result of their labours. Capt. Smyth, during the time he was employed in surveying the Northern Coast of Africa, had many interviews with his Highness the Bey of Tripoli. At one of those audiences Mameluke Reis, the Bey of Fezzan, was present, and stated, that on his return from an engagement he had, to the southward of Mourzouk, he fell in with a ruined City, heaped with the remains of large edifices, and filled with such a number of statues, as to have all the appearance of an inhabited place. The curiosity of Capt. Smyth induced him to prevail on the Bey to allow of his visiting the spot, which his Highness obligingly permitted, and directed a party of Janissaries to accompany him. In February 1817, Capt. Smyth accordingly took his departure from Tripoli, and in three days reached Benioleed, where he learnt, that at Ghirza he would find plenty of figures of men, women, and children, intermixed with camels, tigers, horses, dogs, &c. &c. all in stone, to which they had been changed by Divine Providence as a punishment for their sins. In a few days Capt. Smyth and his party arrived at Zemzem, after having passed a dreary and mountainous country; but instead of finding the wonders that had been stated, and which were fully thought to exist, nothing but a few ill-constructed houses on the break of a rocky hill could be discovered, and at a small distance a number of tombs, constructed in bad taste, with ill-proportioned columns and clumsy capitals, the frieze and entablatures of which were loaded with absurd representations of warriors, husbandmen, camels, &c., forming the very worst attempt at sculpture. The chagrin of a scientific mind at such a disappointment may be easily conceived, and Capt. Smyth hastened his return to Tripoli. During his journey he learnt from Mameluke Reis the first certain information of the death of Mr. F. Horneman, a Gentleman employed by the African Association for prosecuting discoveries in the interior of that country, and of whom they had received no account for upwards of 17 years. At another audience Capt. Smyth had with the Bey, his Highness gave him permission to examine the ruins at ancient Leptis, where he succeeded in removing and sending to the British Museum many valuable fragments of antiquity, some fine porphyritic columns, many of large dimensions, and beautiful marble parts of friezes, and fragments of statues. In consequence of a long conference which Capt. Smyth had with the Bey on the practicability of proceeding into the interior of Africa from Tripoli, the expedition under the late Mr. Ritchie, in which he was accompanied by Capt. Lyon, disguised as true Mussulmen was undertaken, which, like all the rest that have been attempted, did not reach its destination, through the illness and privations invariably attendant on such enterprizes, but which served to add to the geographical knowledge of that quarter of the world. Capt. Smyth speaks in the highest terms of the affability of the Bey of Tripoli, and the attention he received from his Highness, whom he was permitted to visit at all hours. He converses fluently in the Italian language, and understands English, but seldom converses in it. His Court is represented as far more orderly than those of any of the other Barbary Powers.

Little, if any, of the late severe frost was experienced in Devonshire, where the weather has been uncommonly warm for the season; and, round Sidmouth, the roses and pinks are at this time in bud.

A circumstance which had nearly proved fatal, occurred at the new chapel, in Carr's-lane, Birmingham, a few evenings since. The Rev. Mr. James, and a congregation of upwards of 2,000 persons, were plunged in total darkness—the connecting pipe of the gas works being cut off, it is supposed, by some malicious persons. The screams of females and children, and the stench of the gas, threatened suffocation and destruction, and the anxiety and alarm to get out of the chapel were extreme. Many persons suffered, but none very seriously. It is much to be desired, that the perpetrators may be discovered and punished.

A letter from Leith, of the 8th inst. says—"The brig Olive Branch, of Dundee, Barclay, Master, from Riga, with flax-seed, was driven on shore in the severe storm of Friday night, on the rocks of Warmiston, Fifeshire. Four men were drowned. The Master, Mate, a passenger and a sailor, were found on board, almost dead with fatigue and cold; but, from the care that is taking of them, it is hoped they will recover. Part of the cargo will be saved, though damaged. Great praise is due to the farmers near, for their active attention to the people, and in saving from the wreck. A brig of 100 tons, laden with grain and butter, from Ireland to Liverpool, was driven in the late S.W. gales to the Butt of the Lewis; she arrived on the 23d ult. in the Sound of Scalpay, with loss of every stitch of her sails. During the same gales, a small sloop belonging to Lochalsh, from Ireland, left that place in the evening, and about noon next day found herself at the point of Ardnamurchan. She ran this without hoisting a single sail, it blowing so strong that she could carry none."

The Pheasant, Capt. Kelly, lately captured on the coast of Africa a small Portuguese schooner (11 tons), called the Novo Felicidade, with 71 slaves on board, 34 of whom were women, crowded into a space eight feet four inches long, four feet eight inches broad, and two feet seven inches high! They were all shackled together with irons, and when released could hardly stand on their legs from cramp and starvation!

At the Buckinghamshire Sessions, holden at Aylesbury, on Thursday, C. King, a confidential servant, employed to manage a farm, situate at Twyford, in that county, was indicted for embezzling divers sums of money received by him at various times for corn, cattle, and other things intrusted to his care, the property of his master, the Rev. Dr. Tatham, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford University. The indictment, which contained 15 counts, charged the prisoner with embezzlements and frauds to a very considerable amount, and he pleaded guilty to the whole of the indictment. The Noble Chairman (the Marquis of Buckingham), after animadverting in pointed terms on the enormity of the offence, which, in order to guard masters from breaches of trust by servants, is made felony by a late Act of Parliament, sentenced the prisoner to be transported for a term of 14 years.

At the last Quarter Sessions for the County of Oxford, the following prisoners were tried and convicted: T. Edgington, of stealing a ladder at Alvercott, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for one month; W. Coleman, for stealing coals at Westcott Barton, to be imprisoned in like manner for six weeks; W. Lipscomb, for leaving his family chargeable to Cuddesdon, was adjudged a rogue and vagabond, and ordered to be imprisoned for one month; J. Lardner, for an assault on E. French, a Special Constable at Chippingnorton, to be imprisoned three months; T. Allen, for an assault on J. Gibson, at Deddington, to be imprisoned six weeks; and T. Grantham, T. Biencowe, and W. Harris, for being found, in the night time, in a wood of the Marquis of Buckingham's, at Finmere, in that county, armed with bludgeons, for the destruction of game, to be imprisoned for one month, and kept to hard labour.

At these Sessions, the Grand Jury, in returning their Bills, gave in one against those men who were indicted for assaulting some Members of the University, on the evening that the Queen's friends insisted on an illumination, with a note on the back of it, stating that none of the witnesses could be found, though they were all in court. On enquiry this was found to be the case, and the Jury consequently returned to examine them.—Whilst they were absent the persons accused all pleaded guilty, and Mr Roberson, the Solicitor was making intercession with the Court, for a slight punishment, as they expressed contrition for what they had done, when the Grand Jury came into the Court with the words—*Not a true Bill*, against those very persons who had all pleaded Guilty!

The French Papers announce the discovery of a new species of nautical and commercial telegraph, which is about to be established by a company of merchants at their own expence. The new telegraph can be used with equal facility by night as by day; it is less expensive than the old system; can communicate to a greater distance; and will not be impeded in its operations, except by fogs and vapours of extraordinary density.

A letter, dated Corfu, November 29, says, "The trial of Count Giovanni Martinnigo, and of the other persons arrested at Zante a few months ago, on suspicion of having addressed to the Court of Russia complaints of grievances caused by the mal-administration of the Ionian Islands, has commenced, and is pursuing with activity. Sir Thomas Maitland, his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands, presides on this occasion.

The following is an extract of a Letter, dated Naples, December 21:—"Any one who was previously ignorant of the real character and genius of the Neapolitan nation, will recognise with difficulty the traces of that political revolution which has reformed the Government. It would appear as though she had boasted for ages of a Constitutional Liberty, of which no one had dared to dispute her peaceful possession. Where are those turbulent associations which excited popular agitations, and opposed alarming obstacles (to quote our calumniators) to the administration of justice? Where are those overbearing and ambitious men, who sacrificed the stability of the laws and of public order to their own misguided views? Every one is at his post. The confidence placed by the Citizens in the august National Representation, renders them as desirous as they are secure of those judicious measures and reformations called for by the wants of the nation and the spirit of the age. The modifications they have already executed have removed the distrust of the most incredulous. No one now will entertain any fear of the fatal influence of democracy, or the return of the iron dominion of an aristocracy. The Spanish Constitution, although not prepared for the people of Naples, is admirably adapted to their feelings and habits. The new Ministry, composed, for the greater part, of men of tried probity, leave no fears that they are even capable of conspiring against our liberties. We now discover in liberty our ancient and rightful inheritance, and in retrieving that we have also acquired public spirit and national energy. The threats of malevolent men, and of foreign aggressors, are beginning to give place to a sense of justice that cannot fail to preside over the politics of all the Cabinets of Europe. A Monarch who has been a witness of the loyalty and the generosity, and I may say the sublimity, of our sentiments in the cause of our country, is gone to be our interpreter. A perfect calm reigns in this city: not the dull calm which is produced by slavery, but the proud tranquillity of a free people, whose exertions release them from all fears for the future."

The Editor of *The British Monitor* says—"On the authority of the Continental Journals, I stated in last week's Paper, and I believe all the other London Papers did the same, 'that the British and French Ambassadors at Naples had presented a Note jointly with those of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to the King of Naples, to induce him to repair to Laybach.'—It is now with much satisfaction that I have to state, on the most unquestionable authority, *that the Ambassadors of England and France did not present any such Note as mentioned in the foreign Journals.* And I have further authority to state, that the Courts of London and Paris have not, nor will, interfere, direct or indirect, in the negociations now carried on at Troppau, or at Laybach. I hope that every publicity will be given to this statement, especially as it is stated in a Note presented by the Austrian Minister at Hamburgh, to the Senate of that city, 'that the Monarchs assembled at Troppau expect the assent of the Courts of London and Paris, to their proceedings—which assent I have very good authority to state *will never be given!*'"

DESPERATE POACHERS.—On Wednesday night last a severe conflict took place between a gang of five poachers and the keepers of Windsor Great Park. The Keepers were apprized of the presence of the poachers by repeated reports of guns discharged in the several plantations at the pheasants on the trees, as early as 11 o'clock; but it was not till 12 o'clock that the action commenced, when the poachers had taken a position on a bridge, four abreast, with presented arms, threatening to fire if the Keepers advanced a step further. The Keepers answered, We have arms, and are determined to take you, advancing at the same time. The poachers immediately fired, a close action then commenced with the butt-ends of their pieces, which terminated in the surrender of three of the poachers, who are lodged in Windsor Gaol; their names are M. Killick, T. Neighbour, and J. Chase. They are dreadfully beaten and bruised. The four Keepers and three of their men received many severe blows; one of them, Page, lies ill of three wounds in his head, as not to be able to attend publicly to give evidence. His deposition has been privately taken. Upon examining the spot where the contest took place, four guns were found; one of them broken in three pieces, two of them loaded with powder and small shot, and one that appeared to have been not long discharged. Nine pheasants were found in a sack.

HOUSELESS POOR.—At a Meeting of the General Committee, on Friday, an advertisement explanatory of the intention to establish permanent receptacles for the Houseless Poor was produced by the Secretary, and agreed to. We have no doubt that the further appeal to the generosity of the benevolent, which this decision has rendered necessary, will be promptly and liberally answered. The Lord-Mayor, who presided, assured the Committee they might rely upon his utmost assistance at all times in furtherance of the very laudable objects of the association. His Lordship, at the commencement of his mayoralty, informed the Committee that the use of rooms at the Mansion-house, or any other accommodation in his power, should be continued to be afforded. The charity was certainly under great obligation to the late Lord-Mayor, and the kindness of the present Chief Magistrate, will leave the Committee nothing to regret. It is one of the most pleasing features of this institution, that individuals, differing widely in political as well as religious opinions, are labouring in perfect harmony to promote the general object in view. Both asylums continue to be filled with inmates every night. Some of the Theatres have again offered benefits in aid of the fund, and collections for the same purpose, will be made on Sunday next at several Churches.

GALLANTRY.—Josh. Hudson was a few days since passing through Ratcliff-highway, when a great overgrown Coal-heaver turned a pregnant woman off the pavement into the road. The feelings of Josh. were rather touched at this unmanly behaviour, when he remonstrated with *Coaly* on his bad behaviour to a female; but the only return he got was a cut across his shoulders with a large cart-whip for his interference. This was too much; and Josh. without further ceremony, gave *Coaly* such a *wisty-castor*, upon his *nob*, that he went down like a shot, and it was a minute or two before he recovered, to "talk the matter over with his brethren of the sack!"

IMPROVEMENTS AT CHATSWORTH.—The Duke of Devonshire has not kept up *Old English Hospitality*, at his princely chateau, this season, in consequence of the vast alterations now going on therein. In fact, the whole house is coming down, except the state apartments. The whole of the exterior architecture is undergoing renovation, with all its colossal pediments of stone. The house is to be built upon an enlarged scale. A Museum, excelling in beauty of structure, any edifice of modern date, will be erected, to contain the rarest works of ancient and modern times. All the inestimable statues, vases, busts, which his Grace collected on his travels, and are now scattered through different mansions, are to be placed therein. All the invaluable pictures the Duke bought in Paris and Italy, will grace the walls. In addition to the vast assemblage, we may enumerate the rare specimens of that branch of the Fine Arts, preserved by the first Countess of Shrewsbury. A magnificent entrance hall is in contemplation. New lodges of stone; and all the out-offices are to be rebuilt. The staircase is to excel any thing yet seen, except the celebrated one at Chesterfield House. The Duke of Devonshire is now at Hardwicke with a party *en famille*. His Grace's time is principally occupied in superintending the improvements at Chatsworth, it being distant only 16 miles from his present abode. An estimate has lately been made of his Grace's movable property, namely, furniture, books, plate, pictures, jewels, and statuary. The estimated value is *Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds!* Hardwicke is a very fine mansion of stone. It was built by the first Countess of Shrewsbury, some 300 years ago. It was celebrated as the residence of Mary Queen of Scots for 16 years.

POLICE CHANGES.—A considerable alteration is about to be made in some of the Police Establishments in the metropolis. The Office in Shadwell, we understand, is to be abolished, there being very little business transacted there. In several Sessions there was only one commitment to Newgate from that Office.—This has arisen from the exertions of the Thames Police establishment, whose Office is but a short distance from the Shadwell Office. The business of that district will be wholly transferred to the Thames Police. Instead of the Shadwell Office, a Police Office is to be established for the accommodation of the northern and north-west extremities of the metropolis, as well as to relieve the immense business, parochial, &c. that is transacted at Marlborough-street. The new Office will, it is said, be on the north side of Mary-la-Bonne. Its district will include Paddington, the population of which has considerably increased of late years, particularly since the completion of the Grand Junction Canal. The population of the Edgeware-road, the New-road, Bayswater, &c. has lately very much increased. It will also be much nearer for the parochial and legal business of Hampstead, Kentish Town, Camden Town, &c. &c.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—*The Tyne Mercury* says—Early on Tuesday morning some men belonging to Sheriff Hill colliery were waiting the arrival of the gin horse to go down into the pit. Owing to the clearing of the boiler, the regular engine rope was not in a workable state at the moment, but about 20 fathoms of it, with the chain, were hanging into the shaft. One of the men, J. Wilson, having in the dark gone incautiously too near the edge, fell in. Repeated cries from within the shaft at last roused the attention of the other men, who, on repairing to the spot with a light, were told by him that he had fallen into the pit, and was then hanging by the rope. As soon as the alarm would allow them to take measures for his preservation, they proceeded to adjust the gin rope, a work that occupied not less than 15 minutes, from their having to discharge it from one pulley and place it upon another. After fixing on a corf, one of them wished to descend in it to his assistance, but this Wilson forbade them to do.—The corf was now let down gently till it came under his feet: he then freed himself from the engine rope, and being seated in the corf, was drawn slowly to bank, in a state of indescribable trepidation. He was, however, able, with the assistance of another man, to walk upwards of a mile to his own house, which, on entering, he threw himself on his knees, and poured out his fervent thanks to God for his deliverance. No sooner was this done, than, overpowered by the dreadful conflict of his feelings, he fainted. Some time elapsed before he recovered tolerable composure; and even still when the subject is recurred to, his agitation is extreme. The only injury he has sustained is a severe burn of the left hand from the friction of the rope, slight pain on his left shoulder, and a certain degree of mental discomposure."

ACCIDENT.—The Wexford coach was lately overturned on its way to Dublin. The coachman met an awful and instant death; and three of the passengers had a narrow escape from sharing the same fate, being considerably injured.

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