BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

Present—Sir D. Scott, Bart.

There was no business before the Bench this morning.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

Present—Sir D. Scott, Bart.

John M'Hargo, an itinerant fife-player, was charged by a policeman with exercising his calling in East Street. Though not quite naked, he was very far from being clothed; and his appearance had much alarmed two ladies, of whom he solicited a remuneration for his performance.

Prisoner said he was not begging, but had come to get an engagement at the shows in the fair, for he had learned to play both fife and pandean pipes "by notes;" but being unsuccessful, he exercised his vocation in the streets.

Sir D. Scott having said that the prisoner must have some better clothes somewhere, he vociferated, "I declare to the Almighty I havn't.—Upon my word I have not."

Sir D. Scott—I saw you myself; and you must have been either mad or drunk.

Prisoner—Upon my soul, you are mistaken.

He was committed for 14 days to the House of Correction.

William Cardy was charged with begging, and committed for a fortnight. As he was leaving the court he became very violent, and said "he would see further about it, he'd be —— if he wouldn't;" upon which he was ordered back; and the dose was ordered to be repeated. Sir D. Scott intimated to him that if his behaviour was not good, he would commit him to the sessions, from whence he could be sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and three whippings.

William Sheppard was brought up, when chief officer Solomon deposed, that after clearing the Gardens last night, he went to a public house and cleared it; prisoner behaved very ill, and was taken into custody.

Prisoner said he was a bricklayer, and worked for Mr Nightingale. He never refused to go, and was not troublesome.

Solomon stated that when desired to move on, he ran round in a circle, and said he had gone on. In consequence of his conduct many other persons congregated, and could not be got away.

Remanded to find sureties for his good behaviour.

Mr George Parsons, of the York Hotel, applied for protection against Mr Colbron who, he said, seemed in such a state of excitement as to lead applicant to apprehend that some mischief might result. Mr Parsons handed to Sir David Scott a printed placard, signed H. S. Colbron, and said that he had that morning received by post the following letter:—

"Sir,—I shall expect a reply in the public prints to my letter of the 28th instant, otherwise a meeting must take place between you and me, as I would sooner die by your hand than live disgraced by your tongue.

"Yours,
"H. S. COLBRON.

"To Mr. Parsons, York Hotel."

Sir D. Scott.—It appears to me to be a challenge to fight a duel. [Sir D. Scott here read the letter.]

Mr Parsons said that Mr Colbron had met him in the street, and called him a liar, a scoundrel, and a villain. The circumstance had arisen out of some observations made by him (Mr Parsons) at a recent public meeting. He did not speak offensively of Mr Colbron, but was only comparing the merits of two candidates for a public situation. The assertion of which Mr Colbron complained was one relative to Gates' books, and he (Mr Parsons) could be borne out in his statement by eight or ten other persons, who were Directors and Guardians.

Sir D. Scott.—Mr Colbron has the reputation of being a respectable man. I think you are entitled to have him brought up. You don't want a warrant, I suppose. A summons can be issued for his attendance.

Mr Parsons—"Dying by your hand" is language which I don't understand, unless it means fighting a duel, a thing which I have not been accustomed to. The statement which I made was not against him personally, but only relative to the merits of the respective candidates for a public office. I really fear, from the state of excitement under which he appears to be labouring, that he will do me some injury.

A summons was then granted, and made returnable at four o'clock.

At that time the Magistrates' room was filled. Sir D. Scott took his seat on the Bench, and called for Mr. Colbron, who immediately appeared, and begged that the hearing of the case might be delayed till Mr Faithfull, whom he expected every moment, should be present.

Sir D. Scott—That does not appear to me to be necessary. Mr Parsons has stated that he has received a letter from you, which induces him to believe that a breach of the peace will be committed. I suppose you will admit writing the letter, and then there is an end of the case.

Mr Colbron—I should like to see the letter. [It was handed to him by Mr Parsons.] I deny most distinctly ever having seen this before. It is not my hand-writing. (General laughter.)

Mr Parsons—I am sorry I have given you this trouble. Had I known this before, I should not have done so.

[Mr Faithfull having entered the room, said that Mr Colbron had consulted him about the printed letter, in which he could see nothing in the shape of a challenge.]

Sir D. Scott—It appears that we have all been hoaxed. I must say it is a very good joke. (Laughter.)

Here the matter ended, and the parties left the room.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

Present—Sir D. Scott, Bart.

Four young men, vagrants, who gave their names John Brown, James Smith, John Davison, and John Stevens, were committed for a fortnight to the House of Correction.

Henry Head, charged with stealing flowers from the garden of Mrs Abbott, 2, Western Terrace, was fined 10s., 7s. for the damage done to the garden, and costs, 3s., amounting to 1l.—or one month's imprisonment in the house of correction.

The prisoner's mother offered to pay half the money down, and the other half in a fortnight, if her son could be discharged.

Sir D. Scott consented to suspend the judgment, and would discharge him on her paying 5s. down and 5s. a week till the whole was paid. He did not, however, like arrangements of this sort, as it was making the innocent suffer for the guilty.

— Gibbs was fined 5s. for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

— Rogers was charged by Superintendent Wise with disorderly conduct and being drunk on Saturday evening and Sunday morning.—Fined 5s., and costs, and ordered to find bail for his good behaviour.

Henry Mascall was charged with assaulting Louisa Wilkinson at the fair on Friday, and doing damage to her "boa" and gown. He was fined 20s., and costs, and bound over to keep the peace. Sir D. Scott said that but for the character of the complainant, the fine would have been much heavier.

William Willy was placed at the bar, when the Governor of the Workhouse made the following statement. He was told last evening that there was a great noise in the Infirmary, and on proceeding there, he found the prisoner intoxicated. When ordered away, he "showed fight," and was very abusive. He was not an inmate of the Workhouse, but his mother was head nurse of the Infirmary. He must have got over the walls, which he had frequently done before. He would have struck witness, had he not been prevented by others. Witness was obliged to get the gardener and two others to remove him.

Prisoner said he was a bricklayer's labourer, and expressed his sorrow for what had occurred.

He was fined 5s. for being drunk and costs, and bound over to be of good behaviour and keep the peace for twelve months.

Several vagrants were brought up, and committed for various terms to the House of Correction.

Elizabeth Russell was charged by Geo. Sergeant Kent with stealing a watch from his person at the Jolly Fisherman.

Prisoner denied the charge, and said she had been searched immediately after it was alleged that she had taken the watch by the landlady.

Remanded for further examination on Thursday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Present—Sir David Scott, Bart.

A man of gentlemanly appearance and address, who gave his name Thomas Jones, was placed at the bar.

It appeared from the statements of the police officers, that Mr. Tayler, of the Old Steine, had his pocket picked of a purse and a check for 118l. on the Union Bank, while visiting the Panorama in Leicester Square, London. He stopped payment of the check, which was offered on Monday at the Bank, and refused. The officers, when in search of the person who offered the check, ascertained that the prisoner had been seen in his company. He had taken a fly and driven to the Race Hill, where he looked out, and not seeing any one, said he had been disappointed, and ordered the flyman to drive back. He had with him a carpet bag and a cloak.

Prisoner said that the person who had offered the check was his servant.

Wise stated that when prisoner was pursued he ran away; and when taken into custody offered a man a sovereign to let him go.

Prisoner admitted that he had taken a fly; but denied that he offered a sovereign.

Wise said he understood that he had taken some money, among which was a sovereign, out of his pocket, and said, "You are a man of the world, and so am I; take this."

On Sir D. Scott saying that he must be remanded till next Monday to give time for the officers to make enquiries, the prisoner said it was a hard thing to be locked up so long for the actions of another person.

Sir D. Scott—Here is a robbery committed in London of a check for 118l.; you have been seen with the person who presented the check for payment; and you have stated that he is your servant, and when the porter goes after you, you run away, and afterwards offer him money. It is not usual in such cases to say to a porter, "You are a man of the world, and so am I," and then offer money. I am only giving time to the officers to trace the matter out.

Remanded till Monday.

One of the Magistrates usually attends every day (except Sunday) at the Town Hall, and the precise hour may be known by applying to a Superintendent of Police at the Town Hall.

DIRECTORS AND GUARDIANS' MEETING.

Thursday, May 28th, 1835. Mr. Holford in the Chair.

The list of articles required for weekly consumption having been read,

Mr. Watson enquired whether some of them were not included in the contract of Mr. Inman.

The Governor replied that they were, and that they had not been [illegible] The [illegible] great negligence on the part of [illegible] in compliance with a resolution [illegible] the Directors and Guardians, [illegible] on the subject. [illegible] stated that Mr. Inman was [illegible] contract, to deliver the articles [illegible] that his object in making the enquiry was, [illegible] might be informed, that it was his duty to deliver the articles without their being sent for.

The Assistant Overseer having applied for a check for £90,

Mr. Watson asked if he had entered into the necessary securities, as money was about to be put into his hands.

The Assistant Overseer replied that he had not, as he was not aware that fresh securities would be required. He would name the persons who were his sureties last year.

A Director and Guardian said he would be answerable for him for £100; and Mr. Hyam Lewis said he would join in the security.

The Clerk then stated that a letter had been received from Mrs. Willy.

Mrs. Willy's letter was read by the Clerk. It expressed regret at learning that she had not been re-appointed as nurse to the infirmary. She appealed to the feelings of the Directors and Guardians, as fathers of families, to consider that she was a mother, had been left a widow with four children, and that she had no home at which she could meet them. She stated that when she entered the employ of the Directors and Guardians, it was with the understanding that her children should be allowed to be with her, and that her salary was very low on that account. If re-appointed, she would be a close observer of their orders.

Mr. Blaber said he had attended the meeting yesterday, and believed it was the unanimous opinion that Mrs. Willy should be reinstated in her situation. He had made further enquiries into the circumstances, and felt it his duty to move that Mrs. Willy be re-appointed.

Mr. Hyam Lewis spoke highly of her character.

Mr. Watson thought there was a tacit acknowledgment that she should be allowed to have her children with her at the Infirmary. He was one who thought that they ought not to give too much money to their public officers; but at the same time he thought that Mrs. Willy's services were very inadequately remunerated, and that her small salary was a palliative of her misconduct. When he looked at the salaries paid to some of their officers, he was convinced that she had not been paid sufficiently. He hoped, too, that she would be allowed to have her children with her at proper times.

Mr. Dumbrell thought that she should be allowed to have her children with her, under proper restrictions.

Mr Blaber amended his motion to the effect, that she should be re-appointed at a salary of £25. [Her former salary was £16.]

Mr Collins thought it inconsistent that when she had been guilty of misconduct for which she had lost her situation, she should immediately afterwards be re-instated at an increased salary. If she were merely re-appointed, it would be giving her an opportunity of retrieving her character. An increase of salary would be an after consideration, but to augment her remuneration now would be an encouragement of her misconduct. He would move as an amendment that she should be re-appointed at her former salary.

Mr Ade supported the amendment. They would, by increasing her salary, be giving a premium for misconduct. When she should apply for an increase, he would support it.

Mr Parsons spoke to the same effect.

Mr Watson thought every one was worthy of his hire. There were palliations for her conduct, and the Directors and Guardians had thought the lowness of the salary the cause of her misconduct. He thought her in error, but it was an error of the heart. She was absent one hour during a whole 12 months. She had committed a fault which it was necessary to notice; they had done so; and now let them remove the cause of her misconduct. £16 was not a sufficient remuneration for her services.

Mr Haslett thought there would be an inconsistency in re-appointing her at an increased salary, when at the preceding meeting they had refused to appoint her for misconduct.

Mr Dumbrell, for the same reason, consistency, would support the original motion. He was satisfied that she was worth £50, and let them look to the other salaries. He would not encourage any thing like dereliction of duty, but he hoped that she would be allowed to have her children with her.

A Director and Guardian said that if there were any inconsistency, it was on the part of those who rejected Mrs Willy.

Mr Hyam Lewis said her former salary was very low when compared with other salaries. As a parent he should have acted in the same manner as she had done. He should support Mr Blaber's motion.

Mr F. Wright spoke in favor of Mr Blaber's motion.

Mr Paul Hewitt thought that, with this one exception, Mrs Willy had performed her duties satisfactorily; still he thought this an improper time to augment her salary. He suggested the propriety of Mr Blaber's withdrawing his motion, and if in the course of a month Mrs Willy's conduct was, as he had no doubt it would be, satisfactory, he would pledge himself to endeavour to get it increased. This he thought would be the most advantageous course for Mrs Willy's own interest.

Mr Blaber said his view of the case was that Mrs Willy had been appointed at a low salary on account of its being understood that she was to have her children with her. He should, however, with pleasure act on Mr Hewitt's suggestion, as he felt it to be extremely desirable that the Directors and Guardians should act together with more unanimity than had hitherto been the case. Mr Blaber then withdrew his motion, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr Dumbrell then moved that Mrs Willy's children should be permitted to visit her on obtaining an order from a Director and Guardian.

Mr Hewitt thought it would be best not to put such a resolution on their books: he would rather leave the matter to her discretion.

Mr Parsons said that as one of the daughters was of a tender age, he thought that when not in service she should be permitted to be with her mother. The elder daughter had met with a misfortune, in all probability from being without the protecting care of her mother. When the daughters were without a home they ought to be allowed to be with their mother.

After some more conversation on the same subject, Mr. Dumbrell withdrew his motion.

Mr Hewitt said he wished to make an observation relative to the claims of the Directors and Guardians on the Commissioners. Repeated applications, to which no answer had been returned, had been made to them for a settlement, and a resolution had been passed that the Directors and Guardians would discontinue scavenging the town; but this had not been adhered to. He thought it advisable therefore that they should give notice to the Commissioners that after the 25th June they would carry that resolution into effect. It would be to the interest of the town to do so, as the Commissioners could get the work done much cheaper than the Directors and Guardians. The Commissioners could get 12s. worth of work done for 12s., while the Directors and Guardians for the same sum could get work to the amount of only 3s. done. This was well known to many of the Directors and Guardians. Mr. Hewitt having made a motion to the effect stated above,

Mr Ade rose to second it. He thought it would not be acting wisely to increase their claims on the Commissioners, as it would be better to lose a little than all.

Mr Hyam Lewis was understood to doubt whether the Commissioners had not a claim on them for the use of the Town Hall. He hoped the resolution would not be entered into hastily, as it required some consideration. And besides, it was the same thing to the parishioners, since they must pay for the work one way or the other. While he thought the debt ought to be paid, he hoped the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr Parsons said the funds of the Commissioners were at a low ebb, as they had recently borrowed 4,000l. of their Treasurer; but a new book was just out, which would produce 15,000l., so that if inclination were not wanting on their part, the claim of the Directors and Guardians would soon be settled, as the new rate would give them the means of doing so. The observation that the Directors and Guardians could get only 3s. worth of work for 12s., was worthy some consideration, but he thought the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Commissioners on the subject of the claim, would be a preferable mode to acting in the manner suggested by Mr Hewitt.

Mr Collins said the accounts were in a very unsatisfactory state; and if the Commissioners claimed a set-off, he should like to know what it was. He did not like raising money under the name of poor rates, and applying it to another purpose. He thought that no one could justly accuse the Directors and Guardians of adopting the resolution hastily.

Mr Hyam Lewis moved as an amendment, that a Committee of five Directors and Guardians, who were not Commissioners, should be appointed to confer with the Commissioners on the subject.

Mr Blaber seconded.

Mr Watson differed from those who thought it an indifferent matter, whether the money came out of their pockets in the shape of a Commissioners rate or a poor's rate. The latter was raised for a specific purpose, and ought not to be applied for other purposes.

Mr Hewitt said the paupers employed by the parish thought they were entitled to idle away their time. This was the cause of the difference in the value of work done for the parish, and the work done for the Commissioners. Though the Commissioners gave the Directors and Guardians 300l for scavenging the town, it should not be forgotten that it cost them 1000l. He held a statement in his hand of the returns from the clerk's office, from which it appeared that in two years, the parish had paid for digging flints upwards of 3 300l., which they had sold to the Commissioners for 330l. only. Now if the Commissioners had had the work to do, they would have got it done for 330l., or at least for 500l. The principle of applying the poor rates for other purposes than those for which they were intended, was extremely bad.

The amendment for appointing a Committee was then carried by seven against six; and the following persons chosen to form the Committee:—Messrs. F. Wright, Ade, Watson, Haslett, and Dumbrell.

Vote Manufacturing.—The *Cornwall Gazette* contains the following letter, which is both worth reading and preserving, as illustrative of the system of vote manufacturing:—"Sir,—I had the curiosity to attend the polling of voters at Tavistock on Monday last, on the occasion of the election for the Southern Division of Devon. Whilst there a person named Charles Buller, jun., polled in favour of Lord J. Russell; on inquiry, I found that this gentleman was the learned member for Liskeard, and conceiving that one who filled so important a situation was 'a man of large estate,' my curiosity was further excited. I examined the registry to ascertain of what the learned gentleman's qualification consisted, and found that he was possessed of a 'rent-charge of 42s. a-year, recently granted him out of an estate belonging to Sir William Molesworth, the member for East Cornwall.

"May 6, 1835. "Observator."

LITERATURE, &c.

Holman's Voyages and Travels. Vol. 3.

The present volume, which is the third of the consecutive series of the Author's Voyages and Travels round the World—contains the Cormoro Islands—Zanzibar—the Seychelles—Mauritius—Ceylon—Pondicherry—Madras—Bangalore—Masulipatam—Visagapatam, and Calcutta, and is equally entertaining with its predecessors. A very interesting account is given of the author's ascent to the summit of Adam's Peak, in the Island of Ceylon, from which we extract what follows:—

On arriving at the cone, the road was, in many places, nearly perpendicular, with a precipice on the right; but here we were aided by pieces of chain, which the devotees had, from time to time, attached to the rocks, to aid them in the most difficult parts of the ascent.

We reached the summit just before the sun began to break, and a splendid scene opened upon us. The insulated mountain rising up into a peaked cone of 7420 feet above the level of the sea, flanked on one side by lofty ranges, and on the other, by campagne country, stretching to the shore, that formed the margin of an immense expanse of ocean: I could not see this glorious sight with the visual orbs, but I turned towards it with indescribable enthusiasm; I stood upon the summit of the Peak, and *felt* all its beauties rushing into my very heart of hearts.

The summit of this cone of granite rock, is about sixty feet long and fifty broad, and is surrounded by a wall, with two openings, the one leading to Colombo, and the other to Kandy.

We took the dimensions of the celebrated Budha's foot-print, which was impressed upon the very summit of the Peak: It is covered with a mettle tray, or pan, of about one inch deep, in which the devout place their offerings, in money, flowers, &c. A priest constantly resides here, in a small house, very near to the extreme point, and he is always in readiness to perform any religious rites that may be required to aid the devotions of pious pilgrims; and as pilgrimage hither is esteemed to be a most efficacious penance, by all the Cingalese people, his duties are by no means nominal, nor are the offerings made upon the Peak, by any means inconsiderable. The rich natives of India frequently make very long and laborious journeys, to fulfil the exactions of their popular superstition, and even delicate females very frequently submit to endure the toils and dangers of the undertaking, for the sake of sharing the advantages supposed to be derived from the due accomplishment of their devout purpose.

Do our readers know the author's "Definition of a Rogue?"

A rogue elephant is either a large male who has been driven from the herd, after losing a contest for the mastery of the whole; or a female, wandering from it in quest of her calf. They generally hover round the villages for the sake of the provisions which they obtain from the gardens, and small tanks in their vicinity. They thus acquire an acquaintance with mankind, which only renders them more cunning and daring. They generally visit the villages at night, and infest the roads and paths, early in the morning, and in the evening. On meeting a native carrying paddy, bananas, or any article of food, they give chase until he drops it, when they are satisfied to stop and feast upon their booty, and so great is their sagacity that they constantly lie in wait for such chances, and growing daily bolder from increased success, they become a plague and a terror to the neighbourhood in which they prowl, especially to those who work late in the paddy-fields, to avoid the glowing heat of the day. A large rogue elephant kept his station near Nillavelly, during a period of thirteen years, and so dextrous and cunning had he become, that he effectually foiled all attempts that were made to accomplish his destruction.

The volume is embellished and illustrated by some good drawings.

Stanfield's Coast Scenery. Part I.

To write the name of this work is its best recommendation; for what praise can add to the attractiveness of Stanfield's pencil? We have no doubt that the publication will be highly popular. The idea is a good one; for the coasts, both of England and France, possess much beautiful scenery, to which none can do more justice than Stanfield. The subjects of the plates in the present number are St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall; St. Michael's Mount, Normandy; Falmouth; and Botallack Mine, Cornwall.

A Stipendiary Romish Priesthood.

This pamphlet, which is a review of "An Essay Religious and Political, as regards the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, by the Rev. D. O. Croly, parish priest of Ovens and Aglis," was originally published in the pages of that excellent and staunch champion of those "Protestants of Ireland," whose health was drank enthusiastically on Monday night by the Conservatives of Brighton,—the *Dublin University Magazine*. We subjoin an extract:—

Mr Inglis, a recent Whig tourist, thus writes,

"The influence of the Catholic clergy is seen," our author says, "on all occasions, except those in which the guardianship of money is concerned. Every one who knows any thing of magisterial business in Ireland, or who has had opportunities of attending assizes or sessions, well knows that this influence is frequently exerted, in co-operation with the peasantry, against the law; and in screening criminals from its operation. A hundred instances of this are on record. I know a case, in the county of Longford, of a man being put upon his trial for abduction, when the priest volunteered to give the man a character; and yet, the individual tried had been concerned in two other cases of abduction; and it came out, in a cross-examination, that these facts were perfectly well known to the volunteering priest."

This profligate disregard of the solemnity of an oath, on the part of the clergy of the church of Rome, Mr Inglis makes a ground for their payment by the state. He conceives that a stipend would attract into the ministry a better class of men, and that such conduct as that just described, must, consequently, be less frequent. He is mistaken. No individuals, superior in condition to those who, at present, find admission into Maynooth, would be attracted by any stipend which could be offered by the government, except, it may be, the children of small shopkeepers in country towns; and by these the body would not be improved; in our belief it would be worsened.

No—while the army, the bar, and the medical professions are open to our Roman Catholic gentry, they will not make their children priests. They were hitherto kept in the unity of the church of Rome, much more by external compression, than by internal cohesion. The pressure has now been removed, but the political fever that was excited by it has not yet subsided; and, if we only had a firm government, by whose wisdom and vigour things might be brought into a natural state, all the best of the Roman Catholics would soon come over to the church of England.

Practical Treatise on Brewing. By William Chadwick, butler to Wm. Blake, Esq.

A very important domestic subject, and one that will be especially interesting to our agricultural friends, at a moment when the repeal of the Malt Tax is a matter of so much discussion and so anxious hope. "The object of the present work," says the author, "is to supply some sound practical directions for assisting private families in brewing their own beer. The Author has himself found the want of such directions, more especially as to the use of the Thermometer and Saccharometer; two instruments which he considers absolutely necessary to ensure precision in the results. By a proper application of those instruments, and a judicious choice of malt and hops, he is satisfied a considerable saving may be effected; and his own experience justifies him in stating, that by the method he recommends, the same quantity of ale, of a superior flavour, and more generally esteemed, may be produced from six bushels of malt, than by the usual plan of proceeding can be obtained from eight bushels."

Rhymes for my Children.—By a Mother.

The Parent's Cabinet.

Two useful little books for children.

The Exchequer Tally.

This is a very curious fac simile of the Old Exchequer Tally, dedicated by permission to Sir R. Peel, and published by an old townsman, Mr. Folker, now resident in London. We will not more minutely describe either the engraving, or the letter-press explanation by which it is accompanied, lest we should diminish the interest that will, we hope, prompt our readers to procure the original itself. It is, however, well worthy of remark, as mentioned by the writer, that from the first introduction of these Tallies, the burning of which caused the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, to the year when they ceased to exist,—a period of more than seven hundred years,—the forgery of a Tally was never committed.

REGISTRATION.

[From the *Standard*.]

The alarm of the Whig journals is evidently very great, at the declared intention of the Conservatives to register their votes in July next. "The Tories," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "are endeavouring practically to repeal the Reform Bill." A tolerably candid confession this, that the real intent of the framers of the Reform Bill was, not that the country should be fairly represented, but that the Tories should be *unrepresented!* If this is not done, nothing is done. If the Tories cannot be kept from registering their votes, of what use, say the "Liberals," is the Reform Bill?

This is tolerably cool, all things considered. Good right, indeed, have these people to be furious at the idea of the Conservatives registering their votes, considering what *they* have done on their part! No one has yet proposed on the part of the Tories, any thing more than those of them who possess legal qualifications, should take care that their names appear on the register. But the framers of the Reform Bill have not been content with this. We will repeat one trifling fact, which appeared in our columns a day or two since, as an illustration of this.

In the register of the parish of Baswich, Staffordshire, there appear the following entries:—

Anson, Sambrooke.	Iver, Bucks.	Rent charge of 40s. per annum on freehold land.	In Baswich, belonging to the Earl of Lichfield, in the occupation of Geo. Tavenor.
Anson, Fred. Clerk.	Sudbury.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Anson, Sir Geo.	London.	Ditto.	Ditto.

This is one tolerably fair specimen. But there is yet a better, and one which lies close at hand.

In the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, there are at present only 14 voters registered for the county of Middlesex. And among these we find the following constituency, *a clear half* of the constituency of the parish:—

1. Russell, Francis, Marquis of Tavistock.
2. Russell, Lord John.
3. Russell, Lord William.
4. Russell, Lord Charles James Fox.
5. Russell, Lord Edward.
6. Russell, Lord George William.
7. Russell, Lord Wriothesly.

with the qualification affixed to each of a rent-charge of forty shillings a year on a freehold house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Such is the Whig way of working out the Reform Bill. No one, be he Whig or Tory, will doubt for a moment that all these are *manufactured* votes. No one will imagine that Sir George Anson had a freehold rent charge of 40s. on a farm in Baswich given him for any other purpose but that of *making a vote!* The seven Russells similarly quartered upon the houses in Great Russell-street, have no more to do with that property in truth and reality, as to any ownership therein, than they have with the tolls of Covent Garden Market. Yet seven voters, or a clear half of the whole registered for one entire parish, are thus vamped up. And these are the people who set up a hue and cry at the idea of the Conservatives registering their real *bona fide* property, and exclaim, "the Tories are endeavouring practically to repeal the Reform Bill!"

One thing, it is clear, ought to be repealed, and that is, the facilities of creating these fagot votes. We believe that the Conservatives can beat the Destructives on any fair and equal terms. But if these tricks are to be played, we must remember that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander;" and that every Conservative proprietor has just as much right to create votes for all his sons, brothers, and cousins, as can exist in the case of the Duke of Bedford, or his ingenious son, the author of *Don Carlos* and the *Reform Bill.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRIGHTON GAZETTE AND LEWES OBSERVER.

Sir,—Allow me, again, to trespass upon the patience of your agricultural readers, and to remind them of the necessity of a continual appeal to the Legislator for redress of those evils, which so long have pressed heavily upon them. The fallacious idea that rent and tithes are the sole cause of our difficulty, is pretty generally scouted, and the truth is understood. These charges must be regulated as the land can afford to pay them. There is another expense, the maintenance of its population, to which incumbrance the land must necessarily be subjected.

The condition, therefore, of the labouring classes (by far the most numerous body) is of paramount importance.

Labour in agriculture has of late become very unprofitable; the consequence is want of employment in that department, the attributable cause of which is the expensive habits of the people, and the want of skill on the part of the cultivator to meet the increased demands of this expensive country. The taxation under which this country labours, very much augments the evil complained of here. The labourer pays his due share of the expense, and thus a rise in his wages becomes necessary, whilst the consumer also is burdened by a heavy imposition of taxes, and in consequence is unable to pay the increased demand for his provisions. Struggling with these difficulties, the farmer is not remunerated for his expense in raising the produce. The capitalist withdraws his money from the land, and the labourer is left unemployed.

A tax upon labour is as absurd as it is destructive, as Adam Smith observes in his Wealth of Nations. This system prevents employment, and consequently destroys the source of national wealth. Corruption will inevitably be the consequence of want of employment, and as less necessaries will thus be produced, profligacy and vice will be accompanied by famine and destruction.

The tax which I consider most injurious to agriculture is the malt tax, not only because the labouring man by that onerous tax has been deprived of his natural beverage and his great support against the heat and toils of the day,—but also because the loss of it *at his own fire side* has driven him to the confines of discontent, and has induced him to follow the stream of dissipation,—to drink away at the beer shop the fruits of his hard earnings, to the neglect of his family, and reducing them as well as himself to abject misery.

Sincerely do I hope that the Government will adopt some measure of relief to the agriculturist, ere the disease, under which they are suffering, assumes a character, to assuage which no skill will be sufficient. I will not occupy more space in your paper, as I have before exposed the system of the malt tax.

I must here observe that the object of the motion moved by the Marquis of Chandos last night, in the House of Commons, will fall very short of the relief which the farmer stands in need of. Thanking you for great indulgences, upon many occasions,

I remain, Sir, yours, obliged,

May 25, 1835. EAST SUSSEX FARMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRIGHTON GAZETTE AND LEWES OBSERVER.

Mr Editor,—In forwarding the enclosed, I feel assured that you will favor me and others, at whose instigation I trespass on your columns, by inserting the letter. It refers wholly to county business, and I therefore claim a space for the discussion of so important a subject in your journal.

A Solicitor.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Some thirty years since the Lent Assizes were held in the Town-hall of East Grinstead, and from accident and want of accommodation they were removed to Horsham, and for nearly the same cause were taken to the county town, Lewes, which, from its local situation and great conveniences, is, without doubt, best calculated both for facility of business and general benefit. The measures which were taken by you to effect this valued and important change, have been acknowledged for their justice, and have been looked upon as an earnest of the uprightness which characterizes the general high principled motives of the Magistracy of Sussex, who, upon every public question, have thrown aside every feeling of party or selfish motives for general benefit. Nor do I believe that upon the subject which I have taken the liberty to address you, that of directing your attention to the motives which influence your brother Magistrate, Captain Pechell, who has lately busily engaged himself in attempting to remove the Lent Assizes to Brighton, that you will, from private feeling to that gentleman, forego the general principles which have secured to you the estimation of the inhabitants of the county of Sussex.

It appears, Captain Pechell has become a Member of Parliament for the town of Brighton, and since has been anxious to show himself to the townsmen as a warm friend to their local interest, which I suppose he believes, and perhaps is justified in believing, will be the safeguard to his future political success. It cannot be my object at this present time to question whether his political conduct in the House of Commons has been such as to make him an universal favorite with the townspeople of that watering-place, or whether he believes it to be such as to place his seat in imminent danger, if he cannot cover the wound by a local application. All this I leave for others to solve; but it is right that I should question the public grounds which are employed by the honorable gentleman to persuade the Magistrates of Sussex to be favorable to the removal of the assizes. I have perused Captain Pechell's speech, made at the Magistrates' county meeting; and, forsooth, I might read again without finding the slightest particle of public principle breathing in any one sentence,—*the object is to secure the pecuniary considerations of an assize to Brighton, the place represented by Captain Pechell!!!*

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Can I believe you will ever lend yourselves to such an object? Can any person, can even Captain Pechell, believe that you will listen for a moment to an object, which is to compromise the judgment, the character of the Magistracy of Sussex? Little, indeed, can the honorable M.P. know of the Magistracy, if he supposes his private influence is such as to induce them to commit injustice to the county of Sussex, merely to gratify a brother Magistrate, that that gentleman may appear well among the electors of Brighton. I feel satisfied, if ever the question is put before you by the Captain, that it will be received and dealt with in such a manner as will leave no doubt in the honorable gentleman's mind that it is public principle, of the highest character, which alone influences your discharge of public duties.

What are the claims which Brighton has to the Lewes Lent Assizes?—It is a large town which has grown into importance as being a fashionable resort—its character and importance depend not on its trade or commerce, but on the amusements and recreations afforded to its visitors. It has built for itself a large building called a Town Hall, which is partly unoccupied; it has created a class of busy politicians, who are daily guilty of wishy-washy long speeches, much to the annoyance of the visitors and inhabitants of the better classes of society; these wishy-washy speaking gentry, after having incurred a large town debt in building this very large useless building, are now desirous to appropriate it to some purpose, and therefore very reasonably ask it to be employed for an assize. The truth of this may be collected from what was said at the vestry meeting held on Friday last. Mr T. Attree said it would be advantageous to the town to have the assizes there. Mr F. Cooper seconded this motion. Mr Slight said it was certain that a new county gaol must be erected ere long, and it was not improbable that it would be resolved to erect that gaol at Brighton, but certainly not unless the assizes were previously held here. The Lewes gaol has recently been greatly increased, so that there is no necessity for building a new gaol. Mr Wright said that 1000l. would be sufficient to adapt the Town Hall, with moveable seats, to courts of assize. Mr Lovejoy said he did not wish more refuse in the town, and therefore objected to having the assizes in it; he was satisfied that nine out of ten of the inhabitants would object to it. Mr H. Faithfull said the legal men did not want the assizes at Brighton. The other speakers all spoke as to the pecuniary advantages the town would receive; and this was the spirit of the meeting.

Thus no public grounds were offered, the local situation was not broached, nor one word offered to show that Brighton was better adapted for the purposes of a solemn assize,—no, the pecuniary benefit was all that could be urged. Is it then to be supposed that upon grounds such as these, the public business is to be taken from place to place, merely to benefit a few hotel keepers? and *this* is the *cause* taken up by Captain Pechell. For the facility of assize business, quietude and regularity is of first-rate importance. Will this be gained at Brighton? Would not the courts be crowded to suffocation by idlers; would not the novelty induce thousands to witness? I have seen a Brighton mob at an election, and I feel satisfied that the judges might well recollect a Bristol mob; I do seriously believe that assize business could not be so well conducted at Brighton as at Lewes, and when the comparative expences to the county are considered, there is no just claim that can be offered for the removal.

At Lewes there is every accommodation—the gaol, the County Hall, every thing adapted to the purpose, the judges' splendid apartments at the Friars—the bar are accommodated with every convenience, their officers, the solicitors,—and in fact, in the town of Lewes there is no complaint whatever of the want of convenience or accommodation. Its local situation is in the centre of the county, and the expences are reasonable and economical.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—After well weighing the different circumstances offered, and knowing the opinions of the Lord Lieutenant and the Duke of Richmond to be adverse to an alteration, can it be believed that you will not at the next county meeting express your decided hostility to the attempt which Captain Pechell has promised to make?

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I remain your obedient servant,

June 2, 1835. A SOLICITOR.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

We perceive by the following article, which is extracted from the *Athenæum*, that Mr John Vallance's proposed plan of travelling in a vacuum produced by exhaustion of air, is about to be revived:—

"We have lately had an opportunity of examining a large working model of a somewhat novel system of inland transit, which is about to be brought before the public. The body of the railway is a hollow cylinder with ledges on the outside, under the horizontal diameter, to serve as rails, upon which the carriages travel, bestriding the upper semi-circumference of the cylinder; on the inside there is a raised ledge at the lower end of the vertical diameter, and upon this two wheels are placed, connected longitudinally by a divided perch or duplex branch, and held upright by a vertical arm affixed at its lower end to the perch, and passing out through a continued longitudinal slit, or thorough groove, in the upper surface of the cylinder. The upper end of this arm enters the floor of a car on the outside, and is the means of connecting the internal apparatus with that on the outside, and thus of communicating the impulse obtained within to carriages without. The impulse is obtained upon a piston or shield, which is held up by the vehicle within the cylinder, and which is allowed to travel freely through it, by the action of air-pumps worked by fixed steam-engines, of sufficient power, at stations along the line of road. The longitudinal slit or chase, through which the vertical arm passes, is covered, and the cylinder made air-tight by a wadded strap or cord, which is laid over it in a trough, and being lifted by a wheel placed in the body of the external car, over which it is passed.

"It is impossible to convey a competent idea of the system, by a verbal description only; but it is believed by the projectors to be a safe, certain, and highly economical application of power, to effect transit of carriages; and it has been, we are informed, examined and approved of by many of our most eminent men of science, among whom we may mention Dr. Lardner and Mr Faraday, as well as by many other persons who are skilled in practical mechanics. We shall not ourselves presume to offer an opinion on the merits of the system, but we certainly think it well worthy examination, by those who are skilful and interested in such subjects."

INCIDENT AT BRUGES.

[From Mr. Wordsworth's new volume.]

In Bruges town is many a street
Whence busy life hath fled;
Where, without hurry, noiseless feet
The grass-grown pavement tread.
There heard we, halting in the shade
Flung from a convent-tower,
A harp that tuneful prelude made
To a voice of thrilling power.

The measure, simple truth to tell,
Was fit for some gay throng;
Though from the same grim turret fell
The shadow and the song.
When silent were both voice and chords,
The strain seemed doubly dear,
Yet sad as sweet, for English words
Had fallen upon the ear.

It was a breezy hour of eve,
And pinnacle and spire
Quivered and seemed almost to heave,
Clothed with innocuous fire;
But where we stood, the setting sun
Showed little of his state,
And if the glory reached the nun,
'Twas through an iron grate.

Not always is the heart unwise,
Nor pity idly born,
If even a passing stranger sighs
For them who do not mourn.
Sad is thy doom, self-solaced dove,
Captive, whoe'er thou be!
Oh! what is beauty, what is love,
And opening life to thee!

Such feeling pressed upon my soul,
A feeling sanctified
By one soft trickling tear that stole
From the maiden at my side:
Less tribute could she pay than this,
Borne gaily o'er the sea,
Fresh from the beauty and the bliss
Of English liberty!

BUDGET.

When Sir Robert, then Mr Peel, was waiting at Calais for the arrival of Mr O'Connell, with whom he had an affair of honor, the latter, it is said, exhibited no great haste to join him, but spent some days in London, where he vapoured so openly about his intended duel, that it became the duty of the late Sir Richard Birnie to take notice of it, and he was accordingly apprehended, and consequently bound over to keep the peace. Instead, therefore, of crossing St. George's Channel to court a hostile meeting, he peaceably crossed the Irish Channel to keep the peace in Ireland, where he has certainly done his best to break it ever since. In Dublin it was generally reported and believed that his apprehension had been wished for, if not planned, by himself, and everybody knows that such a circumstance is considered a flagrant crime in the eyes of the fire eating Irish gentry. A short time afterwards Mr O'Connell was arguing a case before Lord Norbury, who, disliking the demagogue, generally shut his eyes and leaned back in his chair whenever he was speaking. On the present occasion he appeared so soundly asleep, that Mr O'Connell stopped in the midst of his oration, and said in a stentorian voice—"My Lord, my Lord, I am afraid you do not apprehend my argument?" Open went Lord Norbury's eyes; up went his rubicund face—"Nobody so easily apprehended as Mr O'Connell—when he wishes to be," exclaimed his Lordship, with one of those puffs with which he always accompanied any effort of his wit. The whole Court felt the application.

A modern writer has happily observed, that the severest disappointments are made out of our sweetest hopes, as the most excellent vinegar is made from damaged wine.

A correspondent asserts that the *true* reason why London pickpockets are said to make the best shepherds in New South Wales, is that they have been such adepts at *fleecing* in the mother country.

A Mr Walker announces a mezzotint from a large historical picture of his Majesty giving his assent to the Reform Bill. The painting, says the erudite artist, was commenced during the time "*le Roi le veut*" was pronounced.

When the Baron de Tott was Ambassador from France to Constantinople, many years ago, the Grand Signor said to his Vizier, Hussein, speaking of the Baron, "When Tott came into the world he fell upon his feet, and directly began to run; whereas you fell upon your breech, and there you have remained."

An officer of the 15th Bengal Native Infantry tells the following strange story:—"One of our officers, when the game was up, plunged into the deep Berah river. When in the stream he found himself clasped by a sepoy. Both reached the opposite bank in safety. S—— declared he never knew how to swim, and began to tender his thanks to his late '*compagnon de voyage*' for rescuing him from a watery grave; the latter, however, interrupted him in his address by pouring forth his gratitude to the Captain Sahib for saving him from being drowned, as he, the sepoy, had never swam a stroke in his life; so it remained a *questio vexata*, which of them was the preserver."

MISCELLANEA.

HOME.

As a proof of the utter freedom from party bias which characterises the Government Board of Education in Ireland, we can state that O'Connell's bust is placed in the school connected with this body at Youghal, and that the Popish New Testament is constantly used there.

The *Standard* recommends the Conservatives of Dublin to put the legality of the late procession to the test, by immediately indicting all the leading parties engaged in it—the Lord Lieutenant not excepted.

The economy of agitation was beautifully illustrated last week by the vote of a sum exceeding 1,200l under the head of fees paid on the appointing and re-appointing the judges who changed their several courts last year.

The foundation of the stone pillar to be erected at Truro in honour of Richard Lander, the African traveller, is to be laid on the 16th of next month, on a spot of ground given for the purpose by Sir Charles Lemon.

Five men were smothered by incautiously entering a lime-kiln near Lisburne last week.

Grisi presented the Chorus at the King's Theatre with twenty pounds, as an acknowledgment of her satisfaction with their performance on the night of her benefit.

The result of the enquiry into the loss of the Hound and Swallow revenue cruisers is, that Lieutenant Helby, who commanded the former, is ordered to be reprimanded, and Lieutenant Crispen has been dismissed the service.

An attempt has been made to *revivify* the Birmingham Political Union. A meeting of the council was held on Wednesday se'nnight for this object, but after a good deal of speechifying, in which the unpleasant fact was reluctantly disclosed, that at the death of the Political Union, the Society was "over head and ears in debt," it was considered unwise to revive it.

The City Reform Club held a public meeting on Thursday, at the George Inn, Aldermanbury, for the purpose of forwarding and securing the registration of voters. Several resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed for the purposes mentioned in the resolutions. At no time did the number present exceed 100.

By the death of the Earl of Devon, the Clerkship of Parliament, held heretofore by Mr. W. Courtenay (who succeeds to the Earldom), becomes vacant.

We regret to hear that Mr. Sadler is in a very precarious state of health.

A distinguished native of India, Prince Jameh-ooddeen, has arrived in London from Bengal. He is one of the sons of Tippoo Sultaun, who were given as hostages to Lord Cornwallis, in 1792.

The Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 1st Royal Dragoons has become vacant by the death of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Somerset.

A new Catholic Church has been erected at Stoneyhurst, capable, it is said, of accommodating *two thousand* persons.

Among the applicants for admission to the Cork House of industry, last week, was the sister of James Barry, the celebrated but unfortunate historical painter.

The Earl of Gosford will, it is said, be sent to Canada as Chief Commissioner, instead of Lord Amherst.

FOREIGN.

The plague is still raging with unexampled fury in Egypt. Some towns and villages on the banks of the Nile have been almost wholly depopulated.

The Emperor of Russia has protested against the new system of government introduced into Servia, and his protest is supported by the Emperor of Austria.

A Saxon engineer has just discovered in the Isle of Negropont a very rich mine of excellent coal, a discovery which is of great importance at a moment when it is in contemplation to establish steam communication throughout the Levant.

On the 20th ult., about 10 o'clock in the morning, a storm fell at Crenay, in the Upper Marne, with such violence that in less than an hour all the hopes of the season were entirely destroyed. The earth was completely swept away by the torrents formed by the rain, and at 12 o'clock the following day the ground was still covered several inches deep with hailstones.

On the 1st of May, the fete of St. Louis, an inhabitant of Nantes placed in his windows five flags, forming a most ingenious allegory. On the first was read the year 1831; and the vivid tricolor was most apparent. On the second, 1832; but the colours were less evident. On the third, 1833; and the colours were fainter still. On the fourth, 1834; and the colours were scarcely perceptible. And on the 5th, 1835; when the colours were almost obliterated.

The Carlist general Moreno is stated to have crossed the Ebro to open a communication with Merino in Old Castile.

The Earl of Devon died, in Paris, a few days ago.

It is announced by a Paris paper that a treaty of marriage has been concluded between the Princess Clementina, the third daughter of the Citizen King, and the Prince of Syracuse.

Mrs. Long Wellesley has commenced an action, at Brussels, against her alleged husband for adultery.

It is reported that Cawnpore and Muttra are no longer to be continued as stations for his Majesty's troops in India.

The German and Dutch papers assert that Nassau and Frankfort have joined the German Confederacy.

A gentleman and a lady who were divorced on the 20th of February, 1835, again became man and wife on the 23d of February, 1835. This fact is a beautiful commentary on the American law matrimonial.—*American Paper.*

The Hair.—At the toilet, no greater anxiety is more generally felt than the consideration of perfecting that beautiful ornament, the hair;—the delightful and fascinating charms of a Fine Head of Hair being the most admirable decoration of either sex. The features of an individual may be irregular and ill-proportioned, or the eyes inexpressive, but with the possession of this essential attribute, no countenance can look absolutely plain. It is only that like many things the most estimated, the Hair (from a variety of causes) is often the first symptoms of declining health; when such is the case, the sufferer naturally looks round for some tried invention to arrest the progress of Decay. Of all specifics yet invented for *preserving and decorating the Hair*, long-tried public approbation has for many years awarded the palm to Rowland's *celebrated* Macassar Oil. The singular virtues of this successful invention in *stopping* and *preventing* all weakness and decay of the Hair is too well known and appreciated by an intelligent public to need much comment; while its regular application subdues all relaxing tendencies, and promotes a quick and vigourous growth of *beautiful curly hair*, which continues to the latest period of human life. The proprietors feel proud satisfaction in acknowledging the High Testimonials they are continually receiving from all parts of the globe of the wonderful efficacy of their Oil. *If* any thing more is required as an indubitable proof of its celebrity, it is the fact, that "no specific in the world has so many spurious and deleterious imitations," which a set of unprincipled venders foist on the unwary, who are deceived by the cheat.

Love, Literature, and Fashion.—The *New Monthly* has lately given some very delightful papers under the head of "Love in the Library,"—but for those who desire to contemplate Love in the Drawing-Room, we commend them to the "Court Journal," not that its pages are by any means confined to *les Affaires du Cœur*, for its pretensions are equally to be acknowledged in Literature and Fashion.—Politics it eschews.—In all desirable points, this Journal seems lately to have imbibed new spirit, whether we regard the piquancy of its accounts of Match-Making, the celerity with which it dissects a new work, and gives specimens of its best passages, almost before it gets bound up at the Libraries—or the minuteness and accuracy with which it describes the last Parisian Fashions long before the account has been conveyed by Estafette to the London *modistes*. Who is at the bottom of all this? is constantly asked—but without any satisfactory answer. We suspect there is a power behind the Throne, (of the editor) greater than the Throne itself—but let us be content to receive the benefit of the occult influence without prying too deeply into *Court Secrets*.

The last number of the *New Monthly Magazine*, it will be recollected, gave the continuation of Theodore Hook's most diverting story of "Gilbert Gurney," in which the performances of Daly, the "tricksy spirit," are told with such exquisite humour, that we long to see their further development in the June number, which, in addition to this attraction, announces among its leading contents, a Sketch by the Author of "Paul Pry," entitled "Sir Matthew Meddle; another by Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esq.; a Poem by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and another by the celebrated Mrs. Mardyn; The Red Man, a true narrative; and also a paper, which cannot fail to excite the greatest interest, entitled "The Trade of the Country."

The United Service Journal.—This is confessedly one of the ablest and most attractive Periodicals of which the British Press can boast; presenting a wide field of entertainment to the general as well as the professional reader. The suggestions for the benefit of the two services are numerous, and distinguished by the vigour of sense, acute and practical observation, an ardent love of discipline, tempered by a high sense of justice, honour, humanity, and tender regard for the welfare and personal comfort of our soldiers and seamen. In the Number for June we are promised a most important Paper on the Mortality of British Officers in all Parts of the World;—a Narrative of the Occupation of Madrid;—on the Registry and Regulation of Merchant Seamen; Remarks on the British System of Equitation; by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor;—"Mr Scarlet Coat;"—Equipment of the Cavalry Soldier;—and other Papers of considerable interest.

LONDON MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, June 1.—The quantity of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas for this day's market from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, was very limited, but the fresh arrivals of Oats were good, having had in from Ireland and Scotland, since Friday, several vessels with this article, in addition to some quantity remaining over from the supplies up for that day's market of foreign grain, &c. The imports during the past week amount to 3,800 qrs Oats, 390 qrs Peas, 5,934 qrs Linseed, and 166 brls Flour. The exports consist of 12 qrs Barley, 284 qrs Oats, 58 qrs Peas, 310 cwt and 340 brls Flour. The finest description of Wheat met a free sale, and there was an improved demand for all qualities, and 1s. per qr above the currency of last Monday was obtained generally; in some instances for really select and choice white the advance was 2s. per qr. Flour met a moderate sale at last week's rates. No alteration took place in the value of any description of Barley, the demand was principally confined to grinding samples. Beans was full as dear, and in fair request. Hog peas continuing to be very scarce were 1s. per qr dearer and white Peas were held on rather higher terms, and few at market. There was only a moderate business transacted in Oats this morning, and the sales effected were on scarcely so good terms as those obtained last Monday, and principally confined to the consumers; the town dealers holding off purchasing in the anticipation of buying somewhat cheaper before the present supply can be disposed of, whilst the factors generally give away with great reluctance, particularly for heavy fresh corn. Nothing passing in Linseed or Rape seed to alter the value of either article.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, per Imp. Qr

Wheat, Essex, Kent, & Suffolk ... red	34—44	White	40—50		
—— Norfolk and Lincoln ... do.	36—42	Ditto	42—45		
—— Northumb. and Scotch ... white	38—42	Fine	43—45		
—— Irish red old ...	Red new..	32—38	White	36—40	
Rye, Old ...	32—34	New ...	31—32	Brank	30—34
Barley Grinding ...	25—28	Distilling	28—30	Malting	31—34
Malt, Brown ...	48—54	Pale ...	51—60	Ware	63—64
Beans, Ticks ...	36—38	Harrow ..	40—42	Pigeon	42—48
Peas, Grey ...	34—38	Maple ...	39—41	White	37—40
Oats, Lincoln & Yorks ...		Feed ...	23—28	Poland	25—27
—— Scotch ...		Angus ...	25—27	Potato	27—29
—— Irish ...		White ..	21—25	Black	23—24

Per Sack.	s. s.	Per Sack.	s. s.
Town-made FLOUR ...	55—58	Norfolk and Stockton ...	47—48
Essex and Kent ...	50—52	Irish ...	49—50

FOREIGN.

			Free.	In Bond
Wheat, Dantzic, Konigsberg, &c. ...			48 a 52	32 a 34
—— Marks, Mecklenburg and Anhalt ...			38 a 42	24 a 26
—— Danish, Holstein, and Friesland ...			34 a 36	22 a 24
—— Russian, Hard ...	38 a 41	Soft	38 a 44	27 a 30
—— Spanish, ditto ...	38 a 42	Ditto	38 a 54	28 a 32
—— Italian, Red ...	38 a 42	White	50 a 54	28 a 34
Rye, Baltic, Dried ...	29 a 32	Undried	30 a 32	22 a 23
Barley Grinding ...	26 a 28	Malting	31 a 33	18 a 21
Beans, Ticks ...	36 a 38	Small	38 a 42	24 a 28
Peas, White ...	35 a 38	Maple	38 a 40	22 a 25
Oats, Dutch Brew and Thick ...			24 a 28	17 a 19
—— Russian, feed ...			23 a 24	14 a 16
—— Danish, Mecklenb., & Friesland, feed ...			22 a 24	13 a 16
Flour, American ... per barrel ...			— a —	18 a 22

PRICE OF SEEDS, &c.—June 1.

	s. s.		s. s.
Turnip, White per bus. ..	16 a 20	Clover, Rd. Old, per cwt	35 a 40
Red and Green, ditto ..	18 a 20	—— White ditto ...	50 a 70
Mustard, Brown, ditto ..	8 a 11	—— Forn. Red, do ...	46 a 52
—— White, ditto ...	7 a 9	—— White, ditto ...	52 a 70
Canary ... per qr ...	44 a 48	—— New Red ...	42 a 54
Cinque Foin ... ditto..	34 a 35	Trefoil ... ditto ...	18 a 22
Rye Grass ... ditto..	24 a 40	Carraway ... ditto ...	56 a 62
Tares, New ... ditto..	38 a 44	Coriander ... ditto ...	12 a 14
—— Old ... ditto..	39 a 40	Hempseed, per qr. ...	44 a 48
Rape Cakes, English per ton ...	105 a 110	Linseed .. per qr. ...	56 a 58
—— For. ditto	105 a 110	—— Sowing ...	60 a 64
Rapeseed ... p. last	27l. a 30l.	Lins. Cakes { Eng. 1000 9l 10s a 10l 0s; For. p. ton 7l 0s a 8l 0s	

Quantities and average prices of British Corn and Grain, per Imperial Quarter, sold in the London Market during the week ending May 26:—Wheat, 6,164 qrs., 42s. 0d.; Barley, 855 qrs., 28s. 7d.; Beans, 953 qrs., 39s. 11d.; Oats, 35,129 qrs., 23s. 10d.; Peas, 85 qrs., 34s. 6d.; Rye, 10 qrs. 30s. 0d.

IMPORTS OF THE LAST WEEK.—Quarters.

	Wheat	Barley	Malt.	Oats.	Rye	Beans.	Peas.	Linsd.
English ..	7994	224	7230	2014	—	471	46	15
Scotch ...	—	15	59	6172	—	120	—	—
Irish ...	—	—	—	22048	—	—	—	419
Foreign ..	—	—	—	3810	—	—	390	5054
Total ...	7994	239	7294	14244	—	591	436	5488

FLOUR.

Albro' 130—Clay 172—Colchester 602—Harwich 116—Maldon 652—Exeter 20—Hull 106—Ipswich 432—Kent 761—Lowestoft 175—Lynn 650—Poole 30—Southampton 64—Spalding 263—Stockton 250—Whitby 68—Wisbeach 60—Woodbridge 175—Yarmouth 1557. Total, English 6351. Berwick 10. Total, Scotch, 10. El inour 10—Jersey 156 brls. Total, Foreign, 166 brls.——Total, 6,361 sacks and 166 brls.

PRICE OF HOPS, June 1.—per cwt.

	E. Kent s. s.	Mid. do. s. s.	Sussex s. s.	Essex s. s.	Farnham s. s.
BAGS:—					
1834 ...	90 a 120	90 a 112	——	——	——
1833 ...	60 a 80	60 a 80	——	——	——
1832 ...	40 a 65	40 a 65	——	——	——
1831 ...	35 a 56	35 a 56	——	——	——
1830 ...	— a —	— a —	——	——	——
POCKETS:—					
1834 ...	100 a 127	95 a 130	81 a 105	90 a 130	150 a 170
1833 ...	65 a 90	60 a 84	60 a 85	——	——
1832 ...	45 a 70	45 a 70	40 a 65	——	——
1831 ...	35 a 60	35 a 65	35 a 60	——	——
1830 ...	— a —	— a —	— a —	——	——

The accounts received this morning state, that there has been an increase of fly, but little injury is done to the plants. The Hop market is active for plants.

PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.

Smithfield Market, June 1.—This day's supply of Beasts was rather limited, of Sheep and Lambs a greater supply; of Calves and Porkers moderately good. Beef sold somewhat *freely* at an advance of fully 2d. per stone; but with Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Pork, trade was rather dull, at no quotable variation from Friday's prices. About 1,300 of the Beasts (two third of which were Scots, the remainder in equal numbers of short-horns, Devons, homebreds, and Welsh runts) were chiefly (say about 1,100 of them) from Norfolk; the remainder from Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire. About 200 from Scotland by steamers, chiefly polled and Fifeshire Scots. From our different northern districts we had 80 Devons, short-horns, and runts. From our western and midland districts about 130, chiefly Runts, Devons, and Herefords, with a very few Irish Beasts. From Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, about 60, most of which were Runts and Devons, with a few Sussex Beasts. The remainder were principally from London, including 40 town's-end Cows. Two-thirds of the Sheep were new Leicesters, of the South-down and white-faced crosses, in the proportion of two of the former to three of the latter; a sixth Southdowns; and the remainder in equal numbers of horned and polled Norfolks, old Leicesters, Kents, and Kentish half-breds, with a few pens of old Lincolns, horned Dorsets and Somersets, horned and polled Scotch and Welch Sheep, &c. The Lambs, in number 6,000, consisted of equal numbers of Southdowns, new Leicesters, and Dorsets; with a few pens of casual breeds.

By the stone of 8lb. sinking the offal.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Beast, coarse, inferior	2 2 a 2 4	Lambs ...	5 0 a 6 0
—— second quality	2 10 a 3 2	Calves, large coarse..	3 4 a 4 2
Oxen, prime large ...	4 0 a 4 2	—— prime small ...	4 6 a 4 8
—— prime Scots, &c.	4 6 a 4 8	—— suckling, each	7 0 a 25 0
Sheep, coarse, inferior	2 4 a 2 6	Hogs, large ...	3 0 a 3 6
—— second quality	2 8 a 3 0	Porkers, neat small..	3 6 a 4 0
—— prime coarse woolled	3 6 a 3 10	Pigs, quarter-old store, each ...	8 0 a 12 0
—— prime Southdown	4 2 a 4 4		

LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET, June 1.

Beasts, 2,207 | Sheep, 20,550 | Calves, 285 | Pigs, 440

LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET ON FRIDAY LAST.

Beasts, 521 | Sheep & Lambs, 8,960 | Calves, 280 | Pigs, 300

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, June 1.

By the carcase, per stone of 8lbs.

NEWGATE.	s. d. s. d.	LEADENHALL.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior Beef ...	2 0 a 2 2	Prime Mutton ...	3 4 a 3 8
Middling ditto ...	2 4 a 2 6	Middling ditto ...	2 6 a 3 0
Prime large ditto ..	3 0 a 3 4	Inferior ditto ...	2 2 a 2 4
Ditto small ditto ..	3 6 a 3 10	Veal ...	3 0 a 4 4
Large Pork ...	2 2 a 2 8	Small Pork ...	3 0 a 4 0

Lamb... 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

In these markets, both of which were rather scantily supplied, trade was, owing possibly, to the weather being unfavourable to the meat's appearance, throughout, rather dull, with beef at a depression of 2d. per stone; with Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Pork, at Friday's quotations.

HAY AND STRAW, at per load of 36 trusses.

Smithfield.	£ s. £ s.	Whitechapel.	£ s. £ s.
Hay ...	4 15 a 5 0	Hay ...	4 15 a 5 5
Clover ...	5 10 a 5 15	Clover ...	5 0 a 5 15
Straw ...	1 18 a 2 2	Straw ...	1 18 a 2 2
Cumberland.		Portman, Edgeware-road.	
Hay ...	4 0 a 5 6	Clover ...	4 0 a 5 10
Clover ...	5 5 a 5 10	Hay ...	4 0 a 5 0
Straw ...	1 19 a 2 4	Straw ...	1 19 a 4 4

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