

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

The accounts that have been received from Paris since Saturday have not thrown much additional light upon the cause of the depression of the French Funds. It is said that the affair at Rochelle was of a much more serious character than was at first imagined. Reports were in circulation relative to the seizure of arms in Paris. It is certain, that the depression was not occasioned by any unfavourable news relative to Russia and Turkey, for the late accounts from Constantinople, of the 25th of February, represent that Lord Strangford had had an interview, and that affairs were in such a train as to promise a speedy and favourable termination to the negotiations.—Courier.

Letters were this morning received, dated Constantinople, 25th Feb. The head of Ali Pacha was exhibited on the gate of the Seraglio on the 24th, and would continue to be so for three days. The French Ambassador, who was to have an interview with the Turkish Authorities on the 18th February, declared the honour until a final answer had been given to the late propositions of Lord Strangford and the Austrian Intermuncio.—The former had an audience on the 16th, when Despatches received by an extra courier, in 12 days from St. Petersburg, were laid before the Divan. Two Greek vessels, from Odessa, with grain, had been detained; they had attempted to pass under the Neapolitan flag, but were detected.—CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.—The Greeks are now firing, on account of the birth of a boy, of whom one of the Sultans was delivered this morning.

The Paris Papers of Thursday have arrived since our last. They do not contain a single paragraph worth extracting. On the preceding day, in the Chamber of Deputies, the discussions on the Budget were resumed. General Gerard, the recently-elected Deputy for Paris, made a violent and inflammatory speech upon what he considered as the cause, or rather causes, of the disaffection which prevails among the Non-commissioned Officers of the French Army. The right side denounced this harangue as "a prosecution to revolt."

In the course of it, he eulogised "the immortal Captain whose name will go down to posterity with those of Alexander and Cesar." This allusion to Bonaparte excited a conflicting storm of applause and murmuring. "Pardon, Gentlemen," continued the General, "I thought a word that brave old French squire might find an echo in this Chamber, which so many of its members once decorated."—General Fay—"Patience, the time will come again." From the right—"No, never."

The following particulars respecting the death of Ali Pacha, and the operations of the Greeks, are described by us from a most respectable source. Ali Pacha came by his late in this way. In consequence of repeated offers made to him by Chourschid Pacha, of the Sultan's pardon on condition of his surrender, Ali was at length induced to negotiate. The result of the negotiation was, that an instrument was drawn up and signed by himself, and all the seven Pashas opposed to him, by which he engaged to surrender himself, his fortress, and treasures, on the condition of his receiving the Sultan's pardon. During the interval, while measures were understood to be in progress for obtaining the promised pardon, both parties remained inactive. At length the arrival of his pardon was announced to Ali; but he received notice at the same time, that it was necessary for him to give up his fortress, &c. before the pardon could be delivered to him. Ali saw now that he was lost, but he had already gone too far to allow of his receding. Arrangements were made for giving up the fortress; when possession had been taken, one of the Pashas, with other officers, went to read to Ali the supposed pardon. Having entered his chambers, they found him surrounded by a few faithful followers, and they announced to him that the Firman of the Sultan contained his death warrant, and recommended to him, as his fate was inevitable, to make no resistance. All on this drew his pistol, and declaring that he would not allow himself to be taken alive, fired and wounded the Pacha. A bloody scuffle now ensued between Ali's followers and the Turks, in which Ali received a wound in his breast and fell. His followers, who amounted in number to about 150, were at length overpowered, and most of them shared his fate. His treasure was secured in the place where he himself had deposited it, to await the pleasure of the Sultan respecting it.—The news of this event had scarcely been made known, when most of the Turkish troops dispersed, and proceeded immediately to their homes.

We regret to state that intelligence has been received from Madaira, of an unpleasant character. When the accounts came away (Feb. 12), the soldiers, in a tumultuous manner, had taken military possession of the Island, and the guns of the fort were pointed at the town. The cause, we learn, originated in the writings of one of the Priests, who had, in several recent publications, severely censured the conduct of the military during the late revolution in Portugal.

Last Saturday's Gazette announces that the Right Hon. John Fane, commonly called Lord Bingham; the Right Hon. Augustus John Foster, and the Right Hon. Frederick James Lamb, had been sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and that the Earl of Huntingdon had been appointed to be Governor of Dominica, and the Hon. John Wadsworth to be Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich.

Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, it is asserted, had the honour of dining with the King, when his Majesty was in town on Thursday last. A Ministerial Paper says, "We are positively assured that all matters have been amicably arranged between a High Personage and his confidential Agent. He is not only likely to be fully restored to favour, but speedily to be invested with all the promised honours."

There is a rumour that the Duke of Edinburgh is smitten with the charms of the Lady Elizabeth Conyngham.

FIVE PER CENTS.

An account of the total Amount of Five per Cents converted into Four per Cents, under the act of the present Session of Parliament; also an account of the total Amount of the Four per Cent Stock, created by converting Five per Cents into Four per Cents, under the Act of the present Session.

Table with columns for Bank of England, 25th March, 1822, and various financial figures.

Subject to the above observations, the account stands as follows:—

Table with columns for Amount of Capital of Navy Five per Cent, and various financial figures.

TULINDA, APRIL 8.

Table with columns for Bank Stock and various financial figures.

CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—There is a change in the direction at the Bank during the present month, and it is confidently anticipated there will also be a change of measures, and that the interest will be reduced from Five to Four per Cent.—We understand the elections will be closely connected with this important subject; but, for the present, we forbear further comment.

The statement in some of the Morning Papers relative to Lord Strangford's interview with the Reis Effendi, is wholly incorrect. It is not true that his Lordship's representations were received with coldness, or that the hopes of an amicable adjustment have become fainter. On the contrary, we understand, that his Lordship, whose conduct, during the whole negotiation, cannot be too highly praised, has succeeded in removing many of the principal difficulties, and that there are now confident hopes of a speedy and favourable issue to the negotiation.

Through the United States, accounts from St. Domingo to the 24th of February have been received. Their contents are important. It is said that the President Boyer had succeeded in extending his Government throughout the whole of the Island, without bloodshed. The total force under his command is stated to amount to 20,000 men. All the principal forts were garrisoned by black troops, and from the energy displayed in the civil and military administration of the Government, it was fully expected that no attempts would be made by the inhabitants of the Spanish part of the island, to oppose his authority. All the blacks had been emancipated.—Some jealousies continued to exist between the coloured people and blacks, and a portion of the latter it had been deemed expedient should be disarmed.

factories, cotton goods, and bullion, to the amount of £200,000, as a security for Java, but really for China. It is to be hoped that such changes will be effected in this Session of Parliament as will prevent the continued exclusion of British merchants from this lucrative branch of trade, in which the East India Company, although possessing the monopoly, do not themselves employ.

FATAL DUEL.

We have extracted the following particulars of the lamentable occurrence, which has deprived society of an amiable and honourable man, from the various Scotch Papers which have reached us this morning:—

(From the Edinburgh Advertiser of Friday.) We are deeply concerned to state, that a meeting took place on Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, at Auchtertool, in Fife, between Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. of Auchinleck, attended by the Hon. John Douglas, brother to the Marquis of Queensberry, and James Stuart, Esq. younger, of Dunearn, attended by the Earl of Rosslyn. The parties, shod by signal, when Sir Alexander was mortally wounded in the right shoulder, the ball shattering the collar bone; but on the most minute examination its course could not be discovered. Sir Alexander was carried to Balmuto House, the seat of the Hon. Lord Balmuto, at no great distance from which the duel took place where he died on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

We have heard a more minute account of the unfortunate affair, which states that the parties were bound over to keep the peace by the Sheriff of Edinburgh, on Monday night; in consequence of which both parties set off for Fife early on Tuesday morning, had met on the ground at ten o'clock, attended by their respective seconds and by two surgeons. The distance at which they stood was twelve paces, and on the word being given by the Earl of Rosslyn, both parties fired; Sir Alexander received Mr. Stuart's ball in the breast, and immediately fell. It is said that Sir Alexander did not intend to fire, but, from the impulse given to his arm by the wound he received, his pistol went off, and the ball struck the ground as he fell. Mr. Stuart immediately left the field, and Sir Alexander was carried to Balmuto House. The melancholy intelligence was communicated to Lady Boswell in Edinburgh, who went off to Fife the same evening. The distress of her Ladyship and family may be easily conceived.

The ball which the wound was inflicted, entered the right shoulder, broke the clavicle of it, and injured the spine. Every medical assistance was immediately rendered by Doctor Wood and Mr. Liston, and afterwards by Doctor Thomson, the circumstances which led to the fatal meeting are differently detailed, but agree in most essential points. It appears, that one of the partners, who had conducted the newspaper published in Glasgow, called The Sentinel, having been imprisoned for debt, not connected with that paper, on being liberated, it is said, immediately went and got possession of various private papers, belonging to the copartnership, and delivered them to Mr. Stuart, or his agent, under circumstances which were followed by a preconcerted scheme of the Sheriff of the county of Edinburgh. One of the partners appeared to be in the hand-writing of Sir Alexander, who was on his return from attending the funeral of his brother in London, when he received a communication from the Earl of Rosslyn, on the part of Mr. Stuart. The meeting was accordingly arranged, and the parties met at Auchtertool, near the spot at which the duel took place: Sir Alexander, as already stated, did not fire till struck by Mr. Stuart's ball, when he fired in a different direction and immediately fell.

The fatal issue of this truly melancholy rencontre has caused a great sensation and an universal feeling of regret. The high esteem in which Sir Alexander was held, and so universally beloved, that the public has taken a deep interest in his fate, and his opinion is deeply and strongly expressed on the melancholy occasion.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(From the Edinburgh Star of Friday.) An atrocious account having appeared of the manner in which Mr. Stuart got possession of some papers, proving that Sir Alexander Boswell was the author of the numerous attacks in the Glasgow Sentinel against Mr. Stuart, we are desirous to state, that Mr. Stuart some time ago raised an action of damages against Messrs. Bosworth and Alexander, the proprietors of the Sentinel. On one of the last days of the Session, a gentleman from Hamilton (the county agent of Mr. Bosworth) came to Mr. Stuart, and stated, that Mr. Bosworth was extremely desirous of having the action settled, and asked Mr. Stuart if he was inclined to do so. Mr. Stuart answered, that what would depend on the communications made to him. The gentleman said, that Mr. Bosworth was in jail in Glasgow, for a debt, which he (the agent) was going to discharge, and that Mr. Bosworth would produce all the papers in his possession. Mr. Stuart did not agree to any settlement of the action, but having been so extremely anxious to discover the authors of the attacks upon him, he went to Glasgow; and Mr. Bosworth, after being liberated from prison, brought a number of papers, and put them into the hands of this Edinburgh agent, who was then at an hotel along with Mr. Stuart. A young man

the gentleman and Mr. Stuart, to their utter astonishment, found, in the hand-writing of Sir Alexander Boswell (who had never been suspected), the papers which led to the fatal rencontre. Mr. Stuart neither paid, nor agreed to pay, any part of the debt for which Mr. Bosworth was imprisoned; he neither paid, nor agreed to pay Bosworth, any money; and he never was in the office of the Sentinel, from which he understood the papers were brought.

We understand that Mr. Stuart has given notice that he is ready to appear to stand his trial.

THE LATE DUEL IN SCOTLAND.

We insert the following extract from The Glasgow Courier of Saturday, respecting the late duel in Scotland—written in evident ignorance of the statement from the authority in The Star of Friday, and in The Scotsman of the subsequent day, which we inserted yesterday—that it may not seem to us we have any wish to suppress any thing in the shape of accusation or imputation which may be thrown out by the Tory party. It is only necessary to remind our readers of that part of the statement alluded to in which it is distinctly affirmed, "Mr. Stuart neither paid nor agreed to pay any part of the debt for which Mr. Bosworth was imprisoned; he neither paid nor agreed to pay Mr. Bosworth any money; and he never was in the office of The Sentinel, from which he understood the papers were brought." How far Mr. Stuart might have paid money with a view to obtain information of this nature, is a question which we are not called on to moot.

We have heard that Mr. Douglas, Sir Alexander's second, having surrendered, has been admitted to bail.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The Funds have fallen a half per cent, this morning. Various absurd rumours were in circulation of actual hostilities having taken place between the Russian troops and a Turkish garrison. It was also asserted that there was a great fall in the French Funds, in which, probably, there is. The following are some additional extracts from the Paris Papers.

PARIS, APRIL 1.—Letters received in Paris from Constantinople, dated the end of February, announce that on the 25th of the same month the Porte held its grand Council, at which were present the Commandants of the Janissaries, and the Chiefs of the Corporation of the Muezzins. On the following day, some rumours were spread, which were only suppressed by the presence and order of the Government. It is affirmed, that after the suppression of these commotions, the Reis Effendi directed the Ambassadors of the Allied Courts a Note, which is not so satisfactory as had been hoped, and which does not justify all the hopes which had been excited by preceding communications.

The Journal of the Department des Cher contains the following article:—"We have received a letter from Chateaubriand, which states that on the arrival of General Blandin at that town, on the 17th of March, nearly the whole population went out to meet him, and afterwards surrounded his residence. The gentlemen, and troops of the line were called out to disperse this assembly; but the crowd returned; the court and soldiers, exclaiming, 'It is for us!' Long live the Emperor of Liberty!' The crowd forced its way into the window, and rushed in. Vice-Roy, which was instantly extinguished in half an hour."

On Saturday last, thirty-four of the youths who were arrested in the Jardin des Plantes, on the 26th ult., were liberated. The young men who had been in prison passed through Thionville, he had with him an iron which, it was estimated, contained one hundred thousand francs. Persons who, a few days previously, were in prison, here all at once became observed to possess sufficient to supply their wants. The individual who was arrested at St. Calais, on the 26th ult., at that time, at one moment, thought that this rebel was a captive.

WILG SONG.

There's some one that they're Wilg, And some say that they're Wilg, And some say they're not Wilg, man; But no thing I'm sure, A pawk' Whig they're, As the Wilg that's not a Wilg's man; Chorus. And they crack and we talk, And they crack and we crack, And we talk and they crack awa, man! For conscience, the auld Wilg's Were steeled and bound Wilg, And god their oppressors a claw, man; But now Whig's after, (Their call on the pillow, man!) Ken naught about conscience aw, man! And they crack, and we talk, &c. The Hell took the lawyer, And left the poor lawyer, He was a man to be proud, man; One straight was his neck, man; But a Whig Niglet Clerk, man; Can any thing, any way, there, man! And they crack, and we talk, &c. They're naught but Freedom, But when we're in Freedom, We're bet, or we're not, and they're Wilg, man; Tak him naught rampant, And mark him King's Agent, And he'll be how his will be, man! And they crack, and we talk, &c.

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preted, as to lead to any other conclusion than this. Their affected reiteration for the Charter is a cloak used for the same purpose as Parliamentary Reform is employed in this country, that of substituting the existing order of things. Every day they grow less equivocal, and one advantage, at least, may be expected to result from their openness, that those who do not wish the success of their projects, by knowing their nature, may be enabled to frustrate them.

The foreign news in these papers is of little interest. The pacific termination of the negotiations between Russia and Turkey was confidently believed at Vienna on the 19th ult. Indeed, there can be little doubt now upon the subject. The following prices of the French Funds on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, prove that the alleged fall on the first of the above days, was a mere stock-jobbing manoeuvre.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4. Advisers, we understand, were received this morning from Constantinople to the 25th March, 1822. They state that on the 25th ult. a great council was held at Constantinople, at which the Note submitted by the Ambassadors was taken into consideration. After the Council broke up, a Note was transmitted to the Ambassadors, which was not so favourable to peace as had been expected. At the same time, it would not be right to consider it a decisive of the question of peace or war.

There had been a riot between two regiments of Janissaries at Constantinople, in which 10 or 12 were killed. The Paris Papers of Monday last have arrived. Private accounts from Paris state, that the French Funds experienced a further decline on Monday, and the prices are thus quoted. FRIDAY, APRIL 4.—Five per Cent. Cons. Gov. Janissary, Mar. 22—87 1/2, 70—75; 80—85; 88—92, 95—85; 90—92, 90—85; Bank Stock, 1507—1500. We understand that at the close of the market on Monday the Funds had recovered themselves, and led at 88 1/2.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5. A Huldin at the Bank. THE QUARTER'S REVENUE. The Quarter's Revenue is generally made up on the 5th of April; but the 5th falling upon Good Friday, the Quarter was made up last night—and we are happy to say, that there is an increase of upwards of four hundred thousand pounds upon a comparison with the corresponding Quarter of last Year.

The contents of the French Papers received this morning, as might be expected, are of a most warlike character; and it can be no longer doubted, we apprehend, that the pacific hopes which were so strongly entertained a week ago are now, if not at an end, at least considerably diminished.—The cause of this sudden change in the temper of the Turkish Government has not transpired; and, in the absence of positive facts, conjecture, as usual, is very active. Some say, that the Divan have been all along cajoling the European Ministers at Constantinople, in order to gain time; others, that the fate of Ali Pacha has inspired this policy; while a third class of reasoners maintain, that the dread of provoking the Janissaries has induced the Sultan to abandon his pacific policy. It may be, that all these various notions are among the ingredients of that revolution which appears to have been decisively taken at last; but, on the other hand, it is just as likely that mere barbarian caprice is the solitary cause. The political consequences to which a war will lead, we shall not even glance at, till the fact that war will ensue is more certain.—Courier.

We have received Frankfurt Papers to the 25th ult. They contain nothing, except a new version of Ali Pacha's death, which represents this event to have been accomplished by an act of great perfidy on the part of Chourschid Pacha. He only fell into a snare, however, which he had himself laid for thousands during his sanguinary career.—He was 84 years old. A London Paper has the following paragraph:—"It is said, that Mr. Ellis goes as Secretary to the Governor-General!" This is incorrect. Mr. J. Backhouse, our worthy townsman, who has for several years filled the situation of Private Secretary to Mr. Manning, is appointed to that important office. We know not an individual better qualified for it than Mr. Backhouse; his industry, activity, and general talents, have recommended him to the confidence and esteem of our distinguished representative; and his gentlemanly deportment has secured the respect of all who have had business to transact with him.—Liverpool Courier. The Spanish Papers present a lamentable picture of the effects of a wild and aimless revolution, and other blessings of modern liberty.

