



LONDON.

STOCKS THIS DAY.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes items like 3 per Cent. Red. 8 1/2, 5 per Cent. Cons. 8 1/4, etc.

We have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday.

The following are extracts: PARIS, Oct. 23.—Letters from Vienna state that the Emperor Alexander will return to his dominions sooner than was expected.

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A letter from Bayonne, of Oct. 17, in the Quotidienne, says:—As to the appearance of Merino, it is not generally believed; it is asserted he has been dead several months.

Several Journals have mentioned a seizure of pointed blades by the principal Custom-house officers of Sicily, at the instant when it was attempted to introduce the prohibited weapons into France.

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GREECE AND TURKEY.

Under the date of Constantinople, September 12, the Journal des Debats of Wednesday gives the following Note, presented on the 27th of August to the Sublime Porte by Lord Stratford, the British Ambassador.

The Ambassador has the honour to call the attention of the Sublime Porte to an object which is of the highest importance to the interests of the British merchants.

On different occasions the undersigned has already addressed to the His Excellency, representations on the subject of the debts which English subjects have to recover from the property of Greeks who fled at the commencement of the rebellion.

The Department of the D-ferdarlar, to which this affair was referred, has constantly replied that the question could only be decided according to the Mussulman laws, and that those laws, always wise and just, did not permit the Sublime Porte to dispose of the property of its Greek subjects, unless the proprietors were present, or duly represented by their attorneys.

It is, however, matter of public notoriety that most of the Greeks in question have only been induced to expatriate themselves by fear and alarm which the public effusion had generally diffused on the first moments of the revolt, when the distinction between the innocent and the guilty was not well established, and when all Greeks, without exception, appeared criminal in the eyes of an exasperated people.

It is also notorious that these Greeks, whose only crime is timidity (and whom the Ambassador does not confound with the traitors, who have fled to avoid a well-merited punishment), have for the most part taken refuge in foreign countries, that they anxiously long for the moment when they may return to their homes, and that nothing but fear and uncertainty as to the reception they might experience, still induces them to remain under the dominion of another Power.

To dissipate these apprehensions—to recall to their native land these unfortunate victims of a very natural alarm—in fine, to enable British subjects to recover what is due to them by personally suing their debtors before the competent tribunals, requires only a word from the Sublime Porte. Let, then, that word be spoken!

The unfortunate men whom the force of circumstances have alone driven to a temporary removal from their country, will then return. The Government will resume its rights over a considerable part of its own subjects, and those of the King of Great Britain will not have to experience the fatal effects which the prolonged absence of their debtors must produce on their interests.

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This desirable result can only be accomplished by the meeting of the Legislative Body and the sincere co-operation of your Majesty with the views of the Legislature.

The Cortes, Sir, deplore with your Majesty the ravages occasioned by the civil war raging in several provinces. They would be glad not to be forced to appeal to fire and sword to put an end to this evil; they would be glad to extirpate even the germ which produces such bitter and destructive fruits. Nevertheless, they cannot refuse to pay to the Country the tribute to which she has a right in her affliction; and, assured of the lively enthusiasm with which the patriotism of Spaniards will meet their present wants, they will vote an augmentation of that brave and patriotic body the permanent army, the permanent and better organization of an active militia, and the means necessary for carrying on all enterprises which have for their object the consolidation of the liberty, the glory, the tranquillity, and happiness of the Nation.

With such resources, the Cortes are persuaded that your Majesty's Government may be able to place Spain in the political map of Europe and of the world. The Cortes will lend their aid wherever their interference and assistance shall be called for, guided always by the desire of preserving the national honour, of making the Spanish name respected by all the Powers of Europe, and of extending out all relations with those Powers, with whom it may be proper so to do; and especially with those who enjoy free institutions, or whose interests are the same as ours.

The Cortes will never lose sight of the fate and condition of the heroic Spanish army, so rich both in civil and military virtues; they will seek for means of recompensing its constant merits and unceasing services to the cause of liberty—services no less valuable than those which it has already rendered to the cause of national independence—They will continue to discuss what measures may be suitable to the enlightened character of the age, to the progress of the art of war, to the system of our new political laws, and will endeavour to re-organize the observance of strict military discipline with the respect due to the dignity of an armed citizen.

Being well convinced that the pure and prompt administration of justice is the greatest blessing which social man can enjoy, the Cortes will without delay discuss the plan of a code of criminal process, in order that it may immediately be put in execution conjointly with the penal code already published, and for the purpose of banishing from our tribunals all vicious and dilatory forms, and substituting others in their place which shall be clear, short, and uniform.

While they dedicate their attention to these objects, the Cortes will be at the same time ready to employ themselves with whatever important and urgent measures your Majesty shall think proper to submit to their decision.

However painful, however difficult their duties, the Cortes are sensible of the obligations by which they are bound; they are honoured in fulfilling them; and, fortified by the union of all the friends of liberty, they flatter themselves soon to bring their labours to a happy termination. They rely on the active co-operation of your Majesty; for it is only thus that the factions can be annihilated—that the malevolent will be compelled to renounce their projects for the destruction of liberty (amidst the ruins of which your throne would be buried)—and that we shall at last have the prospect of future tranquillity and happiness for your Majesty and the Country.

The President of the War Committee said in one of the last Sittings: "The Spaniards shall have the most liberal military regulations which are known, and only in Europe, but even in the United States of America."

St. Juan Plan de Pinar, October 15.—The Army of the East has been completely beaten and routed. So great is their terror, that they have abandoned the fort of Irali. The Commandant and the Junta arrived here on the 13th. Had not the Constitutionalists stopped at Ochoaguaya, they would have entered the fort without firing a shot. But next day Colonel Arredondo killed 200 fugitives, and with them entered Irali. The Constitutionalists were dismayed by a trick, and were ignorant of the disorder into which the enemy had been thrown. The magazines of the Army of the Faith have been carried off.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived.—No Mail due.

The Globe of Saturday published the following observations on an article which will be found in our columns:—"The Paris Papers contain a curious Note, said to have been presented by Lord Stratford to the Sublime Porte in the end of August last.—It is a document so very extraordinary, we are inclined to question its authenticity; but, recollecting the language of the late Mirquis of Losvovskiy in the House of Commons, respecting the Turks and Greeks, we fear it would be idle to indulge any doubts on the subject. In this Note his Lordship demands the real of the 'expatriated Greeks,' in order that they may be prosecuted by their British creditors before the competent tribunals." For the sums which they may owe. His Lordship also brands with the name of traitors, who have taken flight to escape well deserved punishment; those Greeks whom the destruction of their property, their churches, their wives, and families, drove to take

part with their heroic countrymen in fighting the battles of Independence and Religion. The dignity of the diplomatic character does not derive much support from this extraordinary Note—neither does it correspond with the idea we entertain of his Lordship's character. We thought he had too much feeling to visit harshly the unfortunate Greeks, who have not been able, in the distracted state of their country, to satisfy the demands of their clamorous creditors; and we did not expect from his acknowledged good sense, a measure of severity that must prove ill and abortive. The Ottoman Porte may 'call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?' His Lordship could not expect that the Greeks, who have fled for debt will obey an invitation to return home to be thrown into gaol? To be sure, there is 'a story of a rabbit-catcher, who maintained that there was no cruelty in sewing up the chops of his ferrets, because they liked it.' It is a consolation for Christians to know, (says the Dublin Evening Post,) that the Turks are totally expelled from the Peloponnese. All the glorious intelligence which we lately laid before the Public is confirmed. Corinth has fallen. The Turkish Fleet has been driven into Napoli di Romania, which, as our Readers know, forms one of the inlets of the Euxine. In an action at this place, the Barbarians have lost six ships, and the heroic squadrons of the Greeks are assembling with a view to their total destruction.

On the Persian Frontier, the Turks have been again beaten at Erzerum, while the Wechabites at Agbarhor, with two cars loaded with fuel, violence and rapidity of the current, carrying down a vast quantity of stones and gravel, hurried the horses down the stream, and in endeavouring to rescue them from this perilous situation, the men were dashed down by the impetuosity of the flood, and unfortunately perished! Their bodies were found at a distance of about half a mile from the scene of this disaster, and were considerably mangled. The horses, having been outwaded in the struggle, escaped drowning. The names of the sufferers are John Foley and John Edwards. They had been but recently married.—Herald.

An inquest was held in the town of Drogheda, on Thursday last, the 21st inst, by Warden Phillips, Esq. Coroner of this County, before a most respectable jury, to ascertain how Thos. Reade, then lying dead before them, came by his death, when he appeared in evidence that on Sunday night, the 13th inst., a number of persons were assembled in the house of Thomas Moran, publican; that a person of the name of Delany was collecting money for a soldier; and that, on presenting the plate to Reade, the deceased, he gave it a kick and broke it in Delany's hand; that Reade being asked by Jerry Delany why he did so, and receiving "a short answer," Jerry struck the deceased with the broken piece of the plate in his hand, and cut him in the forehead; that Reade then took up a tumbler and struck Delany in the face, when two of the persons present threw themselves upon Reade, and beat and kicked him until deceased died.—I am killed by William Moran, John Moran, and Jerry Delany, who hit me by both ears whilst they beat me in the face." Reade languished for a few days, and died on the 23rd instant. The Jury found that Reade came by his death in an affray in the house of Thomas Moran, from personal abuse received from William and John Moran, brogue-makers, and from Jerry Delany, brewer, aided by Thomas Moran, publican, John Fitzpatrick, and Martin Dwyer, and Elizabeth, wife of William Moran, all of whom have fled. Reade was the Police Constable whose name timely late we noticed in our last number.—Lancaster Journal.

It is known to our readers that every species of the Swallow tribe is migratory, and that they all leave this country early in October, except the Swift (Hirundo apus), which departs towards the end of August. Accordingly, not one of any of the species, not even of the hirundo rustica, which hovers longer in our northern climate than any others of the swallow tribe, had been seen here for many weeks; but on Friday last, immense multitudes swarmed over this city and neighbourhood, to the astonishment of every observer. We presume they had been met in their progress to the southward by the late dreadful hurricanes which have covered a large portion of the coast of England and of the shores of Portugal with wrecks, and been driven back to their summer haunts. Naturalists may probably be able to assign other reasons for this phenomenon, and our rustic prophets will doubtless consider this return of the swallow as the signal of the approach of some wonderful occurrence. The fact is unquestionably very remarkable; and if the swallow, as some assert, when left in northern climates, passes the winter in a state of torpidity, masses my have congregated in our antique ruins, for the atmosphere was deprived of their usual prey before the visitation of the myriads that passed over Kilkenny on Friday last. We hope some of our correspondents, who are versed in Natural Philosophy, will turn their attention to this phenomenon.—Ibid.

Peccell of the Rock, a new novel now in the press, by the inimitable author of these tales and stories, was offered to the trade by the publishers, at one of their periodical sales in London during the last week, but not with the usual success. Whether may be the cause, there was infinitely less ardour among the booksellers than formerly. Of the Fortunes of Nigel, more than seven thousand copies were taken off in the first instance, whilst of Peccell of the Rock, little more than a few copies were bespoken.

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It is known to our readers that every species of the Swallow tribe is migratory, and that they all leave this country early in October, except the Swift (Hirundo apus), which departs towards the end of August. Accordingly, not one of any of the species, not even of the hirundo rustica, which hovers longer in our northern climate than any others of the swallow tribe, had been seen here for many weeks; but on Friday last, immense multitudes swarmed over this city and neighbourhood, to the astonishment of every observer. We presume they had been met in their progress to the southward by the late dreadful hurricanes which have covered a large portion of the coast of England and of the shores of Portugal with wrecks, and been driven back to their summer haunts. Naturalists may probably be able to assign other reasons for this phenomenon, and our rustic prophets will doubtless consider this return of the swallow as the signal of the approach of some wonderful occurrence. The fact is unquestionably very remarkable; and if the swallow, as some assert, when left in northern climates, passes the winter in a state of torpidity, masses my have congregated in our antique ruins, for the atmosphere was deprived of their usual prey before the visitation of the myriads that passed over Kilkenny on Friday last. We hope some of our correspondents, who are versed in Natural Philosophy, will turn their attention to this phenomenon.—Ibid.

Peccell of the Rock, a new novel now in the press, by the inimitable author of these tales and stories, was offered to the trade by the publishers, at one of their periodical sales in London during the last week, but not with the usual success. Whether may be the cause, there was infinitely less ardour among the booksellers than formerly. Of the Fortunes of Nigel, more than seven thousand copies were taken off in the first instance, whilst of Peccell of the Rock, little more than a few copies were bespoken.

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