

INDIA CORN.

It is with great pleasure that we at all times devote a portion of our paper in giving such information as is likely to prove in the least serviceable to those of our countrymen, who, by the failure of their potato crops, are too frequently reduced to the most lamentable condition.

We, therefore, in the hope of removing every possible prejudice that may arise amongst the working classes of our country, at present, destitute of grain, against that most wholesome and nourishing grain, called maize, or Indian corn, give the following observations from that good and great philosopher Franklin, whose whole life was devoted to promoting the happiness of mankind:—

It is remarked in North America, that the English farmers, when they first arrive in the soil and a climate proper for the husbandry they have been accustomed to, and particularly suitable for raising wheat, despise and neglect the culture of maize, for Indian corn; but observing the advantage it affords their neighbours, the older inhabitants, they, by degrees get more and more into the practice of raising it, and the face of the country shows from time to time that the culture of that grain goes on visibly augmenting.

The inducements are, the many different ways in which it may be prepared, so as to afford a wholesome and pleasing nourishment to men and animals. First, the family can begin to make use of it before the time of full harvest; for the tender green ears, stripped of their leaves, and roasted by a quick fire till the grain is brown, and then with a little salt or butter, are a delicacy. Second, when the grain is ripe and harder, the ears are boiled in water, and eaten with butter, or fried in oil, and agreeable food. The tender green grains dried, may be kept all the year, and mixed with green barleys, or kidney beans, and dried, make at any time a pleasing dish, being first soaked some hours in water, and then boiled. When the grain is ripe and hard, there are several ways of using it—one is to soak it all night in a leavie or lye, and then to put it in a large wooden mortar with a wooden pestle, and the skin of each grain is by that means skinned off, and the farinaceous part left whole, which, being boiled, is sold into a white milk, and eaten with milk, or with butter and sugar, is delicious. The dry grain is also sometimes ground loosely, so as to be broken into pieces of the size of rice, and being winnowed to separate the bran, it is then boiled and eaten with turkeys or other fowls, as rice; ground into a fine meal, it is used for boiling, a hearty pudding, or for being eaten with milk, or with butter and sugar;—this resembles what the Italians call polenta. They make of the same meal with water and salt, a hearty cake, which being struck against a stone, or other flat iron, is placed erect before the fire, and so baked, to which both are also agreeable. The meal, kneaded with the same meal, they also parch it in a tin, in a manner—an iron vessel is filled with sand, and set on the fire until the sand is very hot, two or three pounds of the grain are then thrown in, and mixed well with the sand by stirring. Each grain being, and thrown out a white substance of twice its bulk; the sand is separated by a wire sieve, and returned into the vessel, to be again heated, and repeat the operation with fresh grain. That which is parched is pounded to a powder in mortars;—this being sifted, will keep long for use. An Indian will travel far, and subsist long on a small bag of it, taking only six or eight ounces of it in the day, mixed with water. The flour of maize, mixed with that of wheat, makes excellent bread, sweeter and more agreeable than that of wheat alone. To feed horses, it is good to soak the grain twelve hours; they make it easier with their teeth, and it yields them more nourishment. The leaves, stripped of the stalks after the grain is ripe, are used as boudles when dry, are excellent forage for horses and cows. The stalks pressed like sugar cane, yield a sweet juice, which being fermented and distilled, yields an excellent spirit; both of which are very agreeable, and a pleasant syrup. In Mexico, fetid air, which is very thick, and multitudes of small animals, which are bred in the desert, and from time to time like asparagus, are served in deserts, and their sweet juice extracted in the mouth by chewing them. This meal melted in excellent food for young chickens, and the whole grain is grown to be used on one single ear of Indian corn, there have been found eleven hundred grains.

A short time since the House of Commons ordered a return to be made of persons nominated or appointed, and of their salaries and emoluments under the Act of Parliament for the increase of the revenue. We make the following abstract from the return:—

WHIG PATRONAGE.

Count's MARSHAL.—The amount paid to officers appointed to hold courts martial in 1834 was £1,372 2s. Travelling expenses the same £249 0s 6d.

Visitors to Lunatics.—The salaries of the visitors to lunatics, (namely barristers, two physicians and their secretary,) amounted to £1,900, being £300 per annum for the barrister, £300 each for the physicians, and £300 for the secretary, with £300 more for printing and maintaining suitable offices, and for other purposes. These officers are allowed £1 per day during the time they are occupied with making visits, and 2s per mile for travelling expenses.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS.—The expenses of the Metropolitan Commissioners' office were £240, of which the clerk and treasurer received £270, assistant clerk, £100; and the balance of £280 is paid for the rent of the office.

Inspectors of FACTORIES.—Four inspectors of factories were appointed at a salary of £240 each.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.—Five Ecclesiastical Commissioners were appointed, whose salaries have not yet been fixed. Solicitors to be paid by bills of costs, a dot by salary.

COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.—Seven commissioners' clerks, with the following salaries, were appointed in October:—£150; £130; three at £10, and two at £80 each.

PROVINCIAL ARCHITECTS.—Four provincial architects were also appointed in October for the five counties of Armagh and Dublin and Fermanagh, and two persons were appointed as attendants in the departments, at the salaries of £39 and £27 7s.

BYRONS OWNERS' SALARY FUND.—Seventy four individuals have been appointed to the Byrons Owners' Relief Fund; one at £6 per week, five at £4 per week, and the remainder at £2 per week.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT BARRISTERS.—Forty Deputy Assistant Barristers have been appointed at £5 5s per day, with expenses as provided by the Act.

A very pretty dish of Whig patronage!

THE MENDICITY INSTITUTION—LORD SILEGO. The Managing Committee of the Mendicity Association return their sincerely grateful acknowledgments to the most noble the Marquis of Siligo, for the very liberal donation of £101 17s. 9d., contained in the following letter:—

16, Kildare-street, 21st June, 1834. The Marquis of Siligo has directed Mr. J. W. Browne to give to the Mendicity Association, with his lordship's best wishes for its prosperity, the sum remaining unpaid (after payment of the expenses incurred) of a bequest of £250 lately obtained by him from the jury of the city of Dublin, and the receipt whereof Mr. Browne communicated to him by letter.

In obedience to his lordship's directions, Mr. Browne has the gratification of herewith transmitting, for the benefit of the Institution, the sum of £101 17s. 9d., being the amount so remaining unpaid.

To the Managing Committee of the Association for the Suppression of Mendicity, Dublin.

GRAND CONSERVATI-DINNER IN GLASGOW.—The Tories of Glasgow and the West of Scotland celebrated "Conservative principles" by a splendid public dinner on Wednesday last. The Duke of Gordon presided on the occasion, supported by the Earls of Morton and Leven. The number of gentlemen who sat down to dinner amounted to 1,000.

"SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS."

THE LAST APPOINTMENTS.

The last papers have been added to the Grey government. The Post-office requires a man of business, and the Marquis of Conyngham, to make about a man of business would appear little short of a miracle, has been appointed, doubtless because the name is associated with so many reminiscences agreeable to the people of England. The Tories, however, say that the motive of this appointment is to gain three trailing votes in the House of Lords; if the fact be so, it shows how the public is sacrificed to the Peer. But what would three votes do for Lord Grey? and is it conceivable that, for such an object, the ministry which boasted the renunciation of the government patronage, can have committed a more important department to inefficiency? The motive of the appointment surpasses understanding, but it is intended to furnish matter for astonishment and amusement, it completely answered the purpose. Lord Grey seems resolved to exemplify the truth of Oenastior's saying, and to show with how little wisdom nations can be governed. So many Fribbles were never before seen in office.

All that is said for Mr. Byng, the new Lord of the Treasury, is, that he is the son of his father, the nephew of his uncle. These are excellent general qualifications, and surely as much ought to be said for the Marquis of Conyngham, who is the son of his father, and of his mother too. The Chronicle states—"Mr. Byng is a son of Sir John Byng, and a nephew of Sir George Byng—a name long identified with the principles of general reform."

The Chronicle should add, that this at such reformer opposes the ballot and the repeal of the Septennial Act, and that his name, so long identified with that reform called general reform, is to be found in every majority of the last three years, against political improvement and the redress of grievances.

Colonel Leith Hay, who enacted the part of bull upon the affair of Mr. Shell, has been rewarded with the clerkship of the Ordnance; and Col. Maberly has been planted in the Customs.

A SACRED PLEDGE.

Among the names in the minority who voted against the bill for admitting Dissenters in the Universities, on Friday night, will be found Sir George Murray, the representative for Perthshire. Sir George had a difficult part to play at his election. A number of the electors, though compelled by their landlords to support Sir George, were still unwilling to believe their known principles, and it became necessary for the right hon. baronet to afford them something like a justification in the liberality of his pledges and professions. Indeed the liberality of Sir George's principles, during the contest, excited general astonishment, and he acted the part of a liberal to admiration. Thus, for instance, we find in the *Caledonian Mercury* of the 1st of May, 1834, a report of a speech delivered by the right hon. baronet, which contains the following remarkable passage:—"He claimed, also that there should be no exclusion whatever from official situations on account of religious opinion. With reference to the question at present under discussion in parliament—the admission of Dissenters into the English Universities—he held that free admission ought to be given to all sects, as well as to the members of the established church."

This pledge was a voluntary one, and it was given two months ago. Sir George has no doubt received a new light at the Oxford installation, or the dinner of the Carlton Club; but we may still be permitted to admire the rapidity of the conversion.

[What a fine moralist the old Chronicle can be when it suits its purpose! How ethically it can mend its indignation against Tory duplicity; while its columns are stuffed with vindications of still more infamous Whig tergiversation! Undoubtedly Sir George Murray is guilty of very gross treachery; but what is his guilt when compared with that of Lord Althorp, the *magnus Apollo* of the Chronicle. Sir George has committed one great crime against morality—the noble lord has committed one hundred. Peradventure the multiplicity of his sinning has endeared him to the Chronicle, on the principle which makes Dr Johnson praise a "good hater."]

ADDRESSES TO THE KING.

At the Levee on Wednesday, Addresses were presented to the King, gratefully thanking his Majesty for his gracious declaration to maintain inviolate the established church of these realms in connection with the State, from the following places: By the Archbishop of Canterbury—from the nobility, gentry, assembled in Oxford, at the commemoration, with 2095 signatures. By Lord Rolle—from the members and friends of the church of England, resident in the city of Exeter and its vicinity, with 4000 signatures; from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the city of Exeter; and from the Magistrates, Clergy, and Gentlemen, and other inhabitants of the town and parish of Tiverton. By Lord Soutton—from the Minister, Elders, and inhabitants of the parish of Clat and the parish of Lencheil Costalis. By the Duke of Richmond—from the Clergy and other inhabitants of Frome Selwood and its vicinity, with 1100 signatures. By Earl Brownlow—from the Mayor and Corporation of Boston, and from the Clergy and Laity of Hornsea. By the Marquis of Hastings—from the inhabitants of Castle Donington. By the Earl of Beauchamp—from the inhabitants of the parish of Kempey, in the county of Worcester. By Lord Skelmersdale—from Preston in Lancashire with 1000 signatures. By Col. Wool—from the Gentlemen, Clergy, and other inhabitants of the county of Brecon. By Mr. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M. P.—from the Clergy, Gentlemen, and inhabitants of the town of Brecon. By the Marquis of Westminster—from the city of Chester. By Mr. Sheppard, M. P.—Mr. W. Miles, and Mr. J. A. Gordon, from Frome.

Several Addresses were also presented praying his Majesty, as Visitor of the several Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to extend to them his Royal protection, so as to preserve their statutes from violation, by the admission of Dissenters to those Academical bodies.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—At Ambleside, a seaport town near Galvis, Cesar embarked his cavalry when he passed over into England; and at his place King James II., on his departure from England, in the year 1688, landed.

HIS MAJESTY'S GRAND DINNER ON SATURDAY.

His Majesty gave a Grand Dinner on Saturday evening at the Palace of St. James's to the Corporation of the Trinity House, some of the principals of different departments of the Government, and of several Commercial Companies. The members of the Corporation consisted of:—The Marquis Camden (Master), Sir John Woolmore, Captain Pelly, Deputy Master; the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, Earl Grey, Viscount Melville, Admiral Lord de Saumarez, Captains Chapman, Charles Weller, Young, Rees, Weymouth, Welbank, Bradford, Timbrell, Brown, Stephenson, Nelson, Drew, Locke, Aston Chapman, and Hayman (Elder Brethren); Mr Herbert (Secretary), Mr Teesdale (Solicitor), Mr Benjamin Cotton (Collector of Duties in the port of London), J. Marsham, Sir William Bishard, Lord Farinborough, & Lord Romney.

There were also present:—The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank, Mr Dean (Chairman of the Commissioners of Customs), Sir Francis Doyle, Mr Plunket (of the Excise Department), the Right Hon. C. Peel (President of the Board of Trade), Lord Auckland (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir J. Brooke Pechell and Mr Labouchere (Lords of the Admiralty), the Hon. Captain Elliot and Mr Harrow (Secretaries to the Admiralty), Sir Thomas Hardy, Sir Byam Martin, the Lord Steward, and Lord Stewart of the Household, Lord James O'Brien (Lord in Waiting), Sir James Reynolds' Groom in Waiting, the Master of the Robes, the Master of the Household, and Colonel Bowater (Esquire in Waiting).

The Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, and the other noblemen and gentlemen who are Elder Brethren, appeared in the uniform of the Corporation, and also wore the ensigns of their respective Orders of Knighthood.

Dinner having been served, the King (who was habited in the Trinity uniform) passed from Queen Anne's Room to the Banqueting Room, presided by the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Corporation, and followed by the Duke of Wellington, Marquis Camden, Earl Bathurst, and the other guests. His Majesty sat at the cross table at the end of the room; the company were arranged at this table and at a long table in the middle of the room.

The hand of the Royal Household, who were stationed in an anti-room, played Golf save the King as the party passed to the Banqueting Room, and afterwards performed the overture to *Gustavus*, and several pieces from different operas.

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State Ball at St. James's Palace, on Friday evening, which was very numerously attended by the nobility and gentry. The suite of state rooms, which were opened on this occasion, and attended by the Queen, the Princess Victoria, and the Ladies Catherine and Jane Jenkinson, the Honourable Sir George Anson, and Sir John Conroy, entered the Palace by the Colour Court Yard.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her Serene Highness the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and attended by Lady Catherine Jenkinson, the Honourable Sir George Anson, and Sir John Conroy, entered the Palace by the Colour Court Yard.

Soon after ten o'clock their Majesties entered the room, and passed through the company to the elevated seats in Queen Anne's Room; the bands playing "God save the King." The ball then commenced with a new waltz, which was followed by a set of quadrilles and a gallopade. In the orchestra in Queen Anne's Room was Gillie's band of thirty performers. The quadrilles were the "Ladies of the Lake," "Les Espagnols," and "Les Capucines," which were, by special desire, repeated several times. Waltzes, quadrilles, and gallopades were danced in succession throughout the evening.

About one o'clock the company went to sup in the Banqueting Room, where there was a collection of the most elegant and select of the Royal table, including shields, salvers, vases, urns, ewers, tankards, and cups were displayed.

Dancing did not cease till long after daybreak. At the conclusion the band played "God save the King."

SOLEMPNITY AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

Their Majesties attended divine service on Sunday morning at the Chapel Royal, St. James. The church was read by the Rev. C. Wellesley, and the Rev. J. H. P. H. The musical service was by the Rev. C. Wellesley, and the Rev. J. H. P. H. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. The anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul," was sung by Messrs William Kynvert, Hornacastle, and Welsh. Sir G. Stuart presided at the organ.

About one o'clock the Majesties descended from the Royal Closet, passed up the chapel, and took their seats on the left side of the altar, preparatory to receiving the sacrament. On the altar was a valuable and antique service of communion plate, including a large circular plate, containing a fine basso relievo of *The Last Supper*. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lincoln, Bangor, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester, Rochester, and several Irish Bishops; and the Earls of Abingdon and Brownlow, remained to receive the sacrament.

The Bishop of London (Dean of the Chapel) administered the sacrament to the King and Queen, and also to the above Prelates and Noblemen.

Lord James O'Brien and Sir James Reynolds were the Lord and Groom in waiting to his Majesty.

The Dean of Hereford officiated as Clerk of the Closet in waiting. The Rev. Dr. Blyden, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, was also in attendance.—*Adm.*

MR. SHILL.—We are happy to hear that this distinguished and learned gentleman has interested himself in behalf of the Spitalfields Catholic free schools, by consenting to preside at the anniversary dinner in aid of its funds, at the Leaden Hall Tavern, on Wednesday next, where, we trust, he will be supported by all who feel desirous of assisting the cause of benevolence, and the more particularly, when it has for its head, so worthy and patriotic an advocate.—*True Sun of Monday*

Captain Beck, commanding the Arctic expedition, writes from the East end of the Great Slave Lake, that during the summer he had reached to about 109 miles from Bathurst's Inlet. His letter is dated 7th December, 1833.

Under the Ville administration, observing M. Ferrand, enter the Chamber of Peers supported by two footmen, Talleyrand said to his neighbour, "Look at Ferrand, he is a type of the government, he fancies he is walking while he is carried."

METACOS.—The called Poles have wrought wonders among the fashionables. These fine hearty young fellows, with their mustachos curling round their lips, have so alarmed the bucks, that they have hurried with their soft chins to the barber's and instead of getting the soft cut off, have returned with horns under their noses, much like those of a tumble-bug. We pity the poor girls of these days. Their hearts will be taken by fright if not by a softer passion.—*New York Journal of Commerce*

AN ODD DISCOVERY.—The private chit-chat of the higher circles, for some days past, has been the late discovery of an elderly gentleman, now a pensioner on the foundation of the Charter House, being the illegitimate son of a Royal Duke, many years since deceased.—*Age*

FASHIONABLE SWINDLERS.—There are at this moment more than three hundred men, who drive through this metropolis in handsome cabriolets and see horses, who are known swindlers.—*Fraser's Magazine*

DON CARLOS.

Upon the party being conveyed to the commodious apartments provided for them, Don Carlos expressed that the guard might be dismissed after thanking them for their attention. The Prince declined the usual honour of having sentinels posted at the door of his residence. Such were the grateful feelings of the royal party to Captain Fanshawe, and the officers and crew of the Donagel, that Don Carlos wished to distribute £200 amongst the crew, and present each officer with a gratuity, which he was prevented from doing only by an assurance that such presents were contrary to Admiralty orders. It appears that so closely were the royal party pursued by General Rodil, that one day the Princesses and the children were compelled to walk several miles for personal security, and that without any subsistence whatever. Don Carlos did not appear to possess any money when he embarked in the Donagel, but he received ample supplies as soon as he arrived in this country.

The family of Don Carlos consists of the Queen (so called), her sister (the Princess de Beira), and three sons, the eldest about 16 years of age. The Bishop of Leon and the domestic Chaplain are the only ecclesiastical persons in the suite. Don Carlos is beloved, we are assured, by every person around him. During his sojourn here (at King's lodgings in High-street), he has been visited by every official person in the Navy and Garrison, who tendered their respectful courteous sympathy to the Prince and his family. We understand that his present intention is to take up his residence in the neighbourhood of London, there to wait for opening events to return to his own country, of which he entertains the most sanguine expectations.

The Spanish Ambassador, Count Miraflores, who arrived here on Saturday night last, was followed on Sunday morning by Mr. Under Secretary Barkhouse, from the Foreign Office, who went on board the Donagel, and had an interview of upwards of an hour with Don Carlos. The purpose of this interview is of course not known, but his Royal Highness subsequently said he had had splendid offers made to him, but that he had declined none of his rights, nor had he compromised those of his children, nor would he, and that he had accepted nothing. Mr. Barkhouse returned to town the same evening, and the Ambassador, who was not admitted to an interview with the Prince, on the following morning. The Ambassador was saluted with 13 guns both on entering and leaving the garrison.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF LIEUTENANT PARRY, OF THE LIFE GUARDS.

Tuesday afternoon, about one o'clock, Lieutenant Parry, of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, upon coming off the King's Guards, made a wager of 100 guineas with a brother officer that he would swim with his clothes on across the Serpentine River in Hyde Park and back again. Lieutenant Parry, accompanied by several friends, proceeded to the river to carry his intention into execution. A number of military gentlemen lined the banks, and Lieutenant Parry dashed into the water. Upon reaching the centre of the river, he was observed to turn round, as though he had found himself incompetent to the task, and wished to return; he swam a few yards further, when the unfortunate gentleman disappeared. An alarm was instantly given, and the boats belonging to the House Guards were almost instantly on the spot, and in about four minutes from the time he sank, the body was gone out and taken to the receiving-house, but life was totally extinct. Four medical gentlemen were in attendance, and although the usual remedies were ably and promptly applied, every endeavour to restore animation was in vain. The deceased was about 24 years of age, a very fine young man, and highly respected by all the officers of the Guards.

INDIAN FAILURES.

The following is an estimate of the aggregate debts of the Indian insolvent firms, beginning with the year 1830, and extending to the house of Mercer and Co., which failed in 1827, its outstanding obligations being reported at half a million:—

1830—Jan. Palmer and Co. reported... £5,000,000
1832—Dec. Alexander and Co. admitted... 3,400,000
1833—Jan. Mackintosh and Co. do... 2,700,000
May. Colvin and Co. do... 1,120,000
Nov. Ferguson and Co. do... 8,562,000
1834—Jan. Grant and Co. do... 1,250,000

At Calcutta... £17,172,000

1833—April. Shotton and Co. do... 207,000

May. Richards and Co. do... 950,000
Aug. Parle and Co. do... 1,040,000

Grand Total £19,373,000

His Majesty's cutter *Lapwing*, Lieutenant J. G. Raymond, R.N., Commander, captured, on the 16th instant, after an active chase in a strong breeze off the Lincolnshire coast, the fine fast-sailing French smuggling lugger *Fox*, of Dunkirk, Joseph Louis Lembrouck, master, from Flushing, with a cargo of 6,000 lbs. of foreign tobacco, and a crew of seven men—three English and four French. Until her present trip the *Fox* has been very successful in running cargoes of contraband goods, for which she was very well adapted from her build and admirable sailing qualities, and had not the *Lapwing* been a fast cutter she would have escaped.

BUTCHERY EXTRAORDINARY.—PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—A few days since, Mr. H. Hone, of Stoke Orchard, employed a butcher in that neighbourhood to kill a fine young bull, and as the animal was very violent, the man of steel deemed it more prudent to put him to death with powder and ball, than to risk the "lug of war" in an encounter with the hatchet. A country lad in Mr. Hone's service was accordingly ordered to drive the bull into the narrow passage, partially boarded up at one end, so as to allow the butcher to take aim without personal danger to himself. The gun was forthwith loaded, and the lad, pursuant to orders, stood close behind the bull, with his arms extended, so as to prevent the animal's retreat.—The butcher fired, and shot the bull dead; but had the aim proved otherwise than true, or had he missed the animal, he must have killed or dreadfully wounded his thoughtless assistant, who, becoming conscious of the danger to which he had been exposed, as soon as it was over exclaimed, "I say, Master Butcher, if the hadn't killed the bull, there must be 'shorn' I." "By Gosh!" replied the butcher, shocked at the escape he had had of shedding human blood, "and so I must—I never thought of that!"—*Chichester Journal*

The widow of Bloomfield, the poet, died at the Bedford Asylum last week, where she had been confined since October last.

KEAN'S EFFECTS.

Saturday, a considerable interest was excited at Rothsay by the sale of the effects of the late celebrated tragedian Kean, at his residence in the neighbourhood of that town. The most valuable articles had been previously removed to London, and those sold differed in nothing from the usual furnishings of such a mansion, and, considering the sums which its owner had been accustomed to receive and expend, were of a more ordinary kind than might naturally have been expected. The competition, however, was brisk, and, generally speaking, the articles brought good prices. The house, although called a cottage, is not built in that style, but is a neat two storied mansion, creditable to the taste of its late proprietor. Of the surrounding grounds a great deal has been said, and not without justice; but it is obvious that but a small portion of Mr. Kean's dog's had been carried into effect. The following lines, in Mr. Kean's handwriting, were found among his papers. They are understood to be his own composition, and are not without merit:—

"Thou tyrant death! that doth abuse that power
Which gave the child to mourn a mother's death!
In taking all I loved, why not take me
To high my last with her who gave me breath!"

One bliss is left above thy proud control;
While Heaven desires me thus to linger here,
To indulge the filial duties of my soul,
And daily o'er my parent drop a tear!"

—*Glasgow Courier*.

ADMIRAL NAPOLEON.

This gallant officer, after having swept Don Miguel's fleet from the coast, and taken half the supports on the Portuguese coast, having nothing to do on his own element, has turned general, and has been fighting the land forces of the fallen usurper with as much bravery and success as his sailors. The town of Oporto, far in the interior, surrendered to him the other day. It is something uncommon in modern warfare, for the same officer to fight both by sea and land, though in the days of Blake, Albemarle, and Prince Rupert, it was the usual custom. Napoleon, indeed, had some such applications offered even in our own times, and it was a Russian Admiral, with an unpronounceable name, who allowed Bonaparte to escape across the Boreas, on his retreat from Russia.

EXTRAORDINARY TRANCE.—The wife of Thomas Benson, livery lace-maker, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, being suddenly taken ill on Thursday morning last, to all appearances expired, and when every symptom of life had fled the body was duly laid out. The husband, hoping for a little consolation in his distress from some money which he had reassured to believe he had secreted from him in his lifetime, began to search for it, and in the course of the evening found upwards of £70, principally in silver, in a rusty tin box deposited in an old bird-cage in the cellar. On the following night between nine and ten o'clock, whilst the undertaker was in the house receiving instructions for the funeral, to the astonishment and terror of the whole family, Mrs. Benson came down stairs, having been in a trance nearly thirty hours. Her situation was so terribly shocked that but faint hopes are entertained of her recovery.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—When the Kent Indian was on fire in the bay of Biscay, the second in command, the present Lieutenant Colonel MacGregor, when all hope of success had expired, wrote a letter describing their situation which he enclosed in a bottle and committed to the deep.—Soon after his providential escape and return to England, he was appointed to the command of the 93d Highlanders, then stationed at Barbadoes, in which place he proceeded immediately; before his arrival, or soon after it, the identical bottle before mentioned was picked up by one of the men of the 93d on the coast of the island, and its contents brought to the very officer who had written them.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS.—Some time has elapsed since we stated that the *Snake* sloop of war had captured a slaver off Cape Frio, carrying 400 slaves. This vessel being Portuguese was subsequently sent to Sierra Leone, where, after having lost sixty of the wretched prisoners by disease, she has been liberated, and the captors condemned in heavy cuffs. In justice to the navy, (the honor of this country, and to the cause of humanity,) we cannot but exclaim at this. It is high time that British officers should be protected from the execution of their duty, and that our government should make it a condition of alliance with Portugal that a stop be instantly put to that nation in the hideous and barbarian slave trade.—There are at this moment in England six slaves, or private vessels, captured by commanders Blackley and Trotter, who incur some risk of being confined in heavy cuffs for obeying the spirit of their instructions. If these instructions be ill-contrived, they should be amended; if they are clear, government should support their officers in carrying them into execution.—*Hampshire Telegraph*

SINGULAR FACT.—About three years since a young man, the son of Mr. Richardson, of Doverly-road, had given to him a very small land tortoise, which had been brought to this country in one of the trading vessels from Portugal; it appeared to be in a very luxuriant state, and the greater part of its time away in a room under the shop counter. About twelve months ago, for the purpose of trying to revive it, the animal was taken to a small drain at Stepney, and put into the water. To the vexation of its owner, it immediately sank or dived to the bottom, and every effort to recover it, by means of a rake used as a drag, was of no avail, and it was deemed to be lost irretrievably. On Sunday last, however, as its quondam master was walking out, curiously or some other feeling indeed him to visit the spot, and while looking on the water, to his astonishment, up came the tortoise nearly at the very place where it had sunk a year before! The creature was secured without difficulty, and taken home.—*Hull Packet*

At the Petit Sessions of Rochester, last week, Oliver Armstrong, Esq., a Magistrate of that county was fined £2 for an assault committed by him on a man named James Malraugh.

CURIOUS LAW.—A law has just been passed in Besse Cassel—(hear it shade of Mamma!)—providing if penal to put a nightingale to death.

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