## FRIDAY'S POST CONCLUDED.

Dispatches were received yesterday from General Fraser at Alexandria; from Sir Hugh Dalrymple, at Malta; from General Fox, at Gibraltar; and from Sir Arthur Paget, at Constantinople. We do not understand that they bring any news of great importance. The English, on the 29th of June, the date of the dispatches, still remained in possession of Alexandria.

It is stated, that in an attempt made by the Turks to regain the possession of the island of Tenedos, they were repulsed with immense slaughter.

Lord Collingwood is stated to have proceeded with a squadron to the Dardanelles; but the immediate object of his expedition is not mentioned.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer, dated Messina, June 22.—Two days after my last in May, I was obliged to make a most precipitate retreat from Reggio, the French having entered the town before I got well clear of it; the poor Neapolitans having received from them a most confounded drubbing. I certainly expected this, but doubted my invasion it possible for the French to obtain such decisive victories so extremely close. The battle took place between the little town of Milia and Monteleone on the 29th of May, and for some hours it was very doubtful; but the French having gained a route sent a body of troops to attack the rear, by this circumvent, and from the superiority of the Neapolitan Cavalry, the French were obliged to run for it. We have very honorably, particularly for the gallant Prince of Hesse Philipstal, whose bravery is described to have been astonishing on this unfortunate day. The French General Regnier commanded in person, but has little to boast of by his victory, his loss was superior, and by their own accounts they had 600 killed, and Gen. Abbery was amongst the number.

The Neapolitans had 800 killed, and as many taken prisoners, with eight light guns. Regnier retreated that very before Reggio, but finding the Calabrians alarmed by a small body of Neapolitans, and seeing our transports in motion, with our reserve, thought it prudent to retreat to his former position.

We have just heard of the safe arrival of the reinforcement for Alexandria. The troops there are in good health, and we are supposed we are happy to find that nearly the whole of Lieutenant Colonel Macleod's division are living, and well treated by the Turks. Some few British soldiers who had straggled have been sold for slaves, and little hopes remain of their recovery.

Sir Sidney Smith attended a Council, yesterday, at Mr. Pocock's office, in Downing-street. The gallant Knight, according to report, is appointed to a command of great importance.

The Last Letters from Trinidad, received by the packet on Monday, are dated 18th June, and announce that the affairs of that settlement were then in a very alarming situation, produced by a difference of opinion in respect to the propriety of administering the laws. The Governor, it seems, had issued a Proclamation, by which the Government of the Island was to be regulated by the same code of laws which governed the other West India Colonies; but this was violently opposed by the Spanish settlers. The British Attorney-General there, insisting, that the Alcalde (the Spanish Judge) had no jurisdiction out of the town of Port Spain; a contrary doctrine was maintained by the Alcalde. Each party had its adherents, and the Island is reported to be in a state of alarming confusion.

A considerable alarm was excited in town, on Tuesday morning, by a report that Chatham Yard was entirely consumed, last night, by a fire, the supposed work of some incendiaries. The public offices were filled with anxious inquirers, and various accounts were circulated. We can state, however, upon authority, that they were all greatly exaggerated. The fire broke out in hemp stores, about nine o'clock, but by the activity of the people of the yard, the inhabitants, and military, was entirely extinguished at eleven. The mischief done was not considerable, and was confined to some hemp. No ships had to apprehend to induce a suspicion that the fire was occasioned wilfully.

On the 1st of August the Rochfort squadron put to sea, but were soon forced to take shelter under the batteries of the Isle D'Aix, by Sir R. Strachan.

The whale fishing, both at Greenland and Davis's Straits, was never known to be so successful. Most of the English and Scots ships have come home fully laden.

It is reported that a change in the Ministry is likely to take place, by the resignation of the Duke of Portland in favour of the Earl of Chatham.

On Saturday, the 8th inst. was shown, at the house of Mr. Stanley, in Ashton-under-Lyne, by Mr. William Williamson, of Woodhouses, near that place, a gooseberry, of the name of Crown Bob, of the astonishing weight of 24dwts. 19grs. and measuring five inches within 8ths round, and 1½ long.

A thunder-storm took place on Friday morning over the city of Norwich and its neighbourhood, accompanied by one of the heaviest falls of rain that has ever been remembered by the inhabitants. It commenced between one and two o'clock, and the darkness, occasioned by torrents of rain that descended from the clouds, rendered the incessant flashes of lightning truly terrific. After two hours continuance, the storm subsided; but at six o'clock it began again, and lasted with nearly equal violence till eight. The lightning, which was uncommonly vivid and frequent, was too distant from the city to endanger its buildings, although some of the clapsof thunder were awfully loud, but the rain fell so rapidly, as to deluge many parts of the city; said in St. Stephen's, in particular, considerable damage has been sustained in consequence of the water flowing into the cellars.

Thursday evening, about ten o'clock, a wagoner was picked up by one of the Bath coachmen, lying drunk on the road between Newbury and Hungerford; and it is supposed, from the various marks on his body, that the wheels of four post-chaises, or coaches, had passed over him while lying in that condition. He was taken to Speenhamland, where he now lies in a precarious state.

On Friday, the sum of £500, in bank notes, was stolen from a box belonging to an hostler in Hounslow, the amount of his savings in thirty years, which he had lately sold out of the stocks, and being silly enough to talk about it, the circumstance of his being in possession of the money was pretty generally known. On the discovery of the robbery, information was sent to the Public Office, Bow-street, and Adkins and Pearks were dispatched in pursuit of the robber, and to endeavour to recover the property. The officers upon their arrival at Hounslow searched every person belonging to the inn where the ostler resides, and the house also, without being able to trace the property, or to discover the robber. The officers determined to try a scheme, and pretended to leave the town, but returned to the inn in two hours, and then proceeded to search again, when they found the bank notes placed in the box belonging to the ostler, from whence they were stolen, but the robber remains undiscovered.

We learn that 500 fine fellows, from the Warwickshire Militia, have volunteered for the line.

*William Begbie*—No event has occurred in Edinburgh, for the last 50 years, which more deeply interested at the time its inhabitants, than the murder and robbery of the unfortunate Begbie, in November last. The prompt and dreadful dexterity with which this act was perpetrated, the almost immediate discovery of the dead body, and the escape of the murderer, through a street crowded with people, before it was dark, form altogether a combination of circumstances unprecedented. Nine months have elapsed since the crime was committed; after the strictest search, no clue has been found that could lead to detection, and the transaction, however deep in its impression at first, was hastening into oblivion. On Saturday se'ennight, a journeyman mason, in company with two others, in passing through the grounds at Belle Vue, found at the side of a hedge a parcel, containing a quantity of Bank Notes, which, on examination, proved to be those of which Begbie was robbed. The persons who found the Notes carried them to the Sheriff's Office, where an investigation is going on. They appear to be large Notes only, but from the damage many of them have sustained by the long exposure, the exact sum is not yet ascertained; it is supposed to be above 2000l. The sum of which Begbie was robbed was 2709l. in sol. 10l. and 5l. Notes; 240 guinea Notes, and 440 pound Notes; the small Notes, it is said, were not in the parcel.

By the death of the late Cardinal York, his Majesty is relieved from an annuity of £24,000, which he so benevolently allotted that last representative of the unfortunate House of Stuart, when he was despoiled of most of his property by the French, at the time they made a *fraternizing* visit to the Papal Capital. The Cardinal paid great attention to two of our Princes when they visited Rome; and when one gave a grand fête, lent him all his magnificent plate for the occasion.

A Curious Anecdote is now circulating at Paris. It is said, that when in June, 1806, Cardinal York was very ill, and reported out of hope of recovery, Bonaparte's uncle Cardinal Fesch, called on him, and exhorted him to transfer his *right* to the Throne of Great Britain on Napoleon the First, who would provide for all his friends and relatives, with the exception of the *recreant* writer, Count S——, whose *fanaticism* could never be forgiven. Cardinal York consented, and the will was made and signed by the Cardinals Pamphili, Consalvi, and Fesh, as witnesses. When this decendant of the House of Stuart lately died, the will was look for in vain; but another was found, dated June 4, 1807, in which all the *right* to the Throne of Great Britain was transferred on his Sardinian Majesty, who probably will decline the legacy. When this change was made known, Napoleon became furious, and even forbid the masses prepared for the repose of the soul of Cardinal York. This anecdote displays both the active intrigues of the French Government, and the dangerous ambition of its Chief.

The Extraordinary Match between Capt. Barclay and the celebrated Wood, of Lancashire, which has long agitated the sporting circles, was finally settled at Brighton during the late Races, which, from its extraordinary nature, caused betting to an immense amount. The parties are to undergo the prodigious fatigue of going on foot for four and twenty successive hours! an exertion hitherto unknown in the annals of pedestrian feats; and it is supposed, that at the rate of five miles and a half an hour, they must complete the distance of 180 miles in that time! It takes place at Newmarket on the 12th October next, for 500 guineas a side; and although Wood gives Captain B. twenty miles, he is still the favourite, from his astonishing speed, having lately gone, with apparent ease, forty miles in four hours and fifty-seven minutes.

Two men, weighing at least twenty stones each, inhabitants of Hamersmith, the one, Mr. Cloud, a stage coach master, the other, Mr. Lingard, a publican Turnham Green, started this morning, at six o'clock, from Turnham Green, for Bath, for a wager of one hundred guineas. Each has his choice of any mode of travelling he pleases, whether on horseback or in a carriage, and with any number of horses, or sort of carriage he likes, and he who reaches Bath first, is to win the wager.

On Saturday last, a young man of the name of Spence, was shot dead, at Hutton-Bushel, near Scarborough, by his companion, who was instructing him in the use of arms.

A Person has just published a Tract, intituled —"*The choice of a wife*, with the Management of *other live stock!*"

The project of establishing a new dock yard and depôt for the Royal Navy on the banks of the Thames, which has long been in contemplation, is now about to be realized. Government, it is said, are at present negociating with Mr. Wadman, for the purchase of his estate at Northfleet, as that spot is found to afford the most favourable facilities for the excavation of docks, and the most commanding grounds for erecting batteries for their protection; while the depth of water in the River at that place, will prevent the inconveniences that are experienced on account of the want of it at Woolwich and Deptford.

*Suicide.*—A poor woman of Lynn, 65 years old, lately hung herself to the garret door of her house. —On the examination before the Coroner, it transpired that she had committed the act through despondency, and being obliged to leave the house in which she had resided from her infancy, it having been lately purchased of her; but her attachment to it was so great, that she could not resign it.—Verdict, *Lunacy*.

An apparent cripple, in a sailor's garb, who lately craved charity about the neighbourhood of Blackfriars, seeing a press-gang approach, a few days since, with intention to overhaul him, threw down his crutches, and ran off, exclaiming,—"They may have my *land timbers* and be d—d, but I'll make sail, and find my *sea legs*.

On opening the will, a few days ago, of a gentleman who had expended a handsome fortune, amongst other articles it contained the following:—"If I had died possessed of a *Thousand Pounds*, I would have left it to my *dear* friend Mr. Timothy Taylor; but as I have *not sixpence*, he must *accept the Will* for the *Deed*.

The English in Russia will now, it is said, be subject to the following hardships: If they do not choose to become altogether Russian subjects, they must become foreign guests, in which capacity they are liable to a heavy tax on capital; they are amenable to the town laws; they must contribute their quota of their expenses and burdens of the town in which they reside; they must dispose of particular articles of commerce to particular guilds; and they must, if required, submit their commercial concerns to the inspection of the Magistrates. If they wish to quit the country they must pay a tax of ten per cent. on computed capital, instead of three years due; and in addition to this, by an old law of the country, which had become obsolete, but which is again to be enforced, the town magistracy has the power of levying a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of capital supposed to be taken out of the country, without any reference to that brought in, which tax must be paid before they can be discharged from their burghership. In case of death, ten per cent. is deducted from the property bequeathed to any relation or friend resident in other countries, and various other vexatious taxes on wills, and on the property of persons dying intestates are imposed. Whilst the treaty of commerce was in force, the British factory at St. Petersburgh had the privilege of paying all duties on export, and imports in Russian coin: they are by the Ukase obliged to pay in rix dollars of Holland, amounting to a difference of from 10 to 15 per cent. to their disadvantage.

The Earl of Stanhope has nearly completed a three-masted boat, 40 feet in length, being an improvement on shipping which is to be tried on a small scale, by which, we understand, 40 men will be able to work a 90 gun ship of war, exclusive of the men employed at the guns. The experiment will be tried in Kensington Gardens some day next week.

By an account of the sums of money issued to the Army Agents, by way of compensation for their trouble in the affairs of the regiments of which they have the management, and for any other public expense, from December 25, 1805, to December 24, 1806, it appeared that the total was £80,037 10s. 1½d. and of this Messrs. Greenwood and Cox received £45,475 11s. 2d.

A letter from Canton states, that a Portuguese Missionary had lately been put to death at Pekin by the populace, under a suspicion of having betrayed the secrets of some of the principal manufactories, to which he had gained access under the pretence of disseminating his religious doctrines.

It is reported that Mr. Jackson had orders not to protract the Negotiation with the Prince Regent of Denmark beyond the 15th instant. Should his proposal not be acceded to by that time, it was understood that the force in the Baltic, as soon as official advice was received of its rejection, would commence operations against Copenhagen.

A debate which took place some years ago in the Irish House of Commons, while that *blundering* assembly was allowed to retain its existence, the Finance Minister said, that in support of the war, every man should give his *last* guinea to save the *remainder*. Mr. Vandeleur said, the tax on leather would be severely felt by the *bare-footed* peasantry of Ireland; to which Sir Boyle Roach shrewdly added, that it might easily be remedied, by making the *under-leathers* of *wood*.

Mr. Fox's grave in Westminster Abby is simply distinguished by the initial letters of his name, cut upon the stone. Nothing has yet been proposed respecting a monument of any kind.

It is reported that Lord Collingwood has received orders to look after the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, as Admiral Gambier has gone to protect that of Denmark.

The Sixty-fourth Yearly Conference of the Society of Methodists began at Liverpool on the 27th ult. and closed on Tuesday last. It appears from the returns, that an increase of 8492 members had been made to the society within these kingdoms in the course of the last year. Thirty new preachers have been admitted on trial. Upwards of fifty new chapels are appointed to be built; the funds of the society are very flourishing.

In July 1805, two toads were shut up in a small empty box, and the box deposited about twel feet below the surface of the earth, where it was closely covered up; in July 1806, the toads were taken up, examined, and exhibited all appearance of good health; they were then returned to their subterraneous abode, indeed in the box as before. In July 1807, they were again taken up, and examined, and looked as healthy and well as they did when first enclosed in their dark dwelling, having lived two years apparently without either food or air. Kirkhamgate, near Wakefield, is the place where these animals are deposited.

*A method to prevent Hares and Rabbits from barking young plantations*—Hares, rabbits, and rats, have a natural antipathy to tar; but tar, tho' fluid, contracts, when exposed to the sun and air for a time, a great dryness, and a very binding quality; and if applied to trees in a natural state, will occasion them to be bark-bound. To remove this difficulty, tar is of so strong a flavour, that a small quantity mixed with other things, in their nature open and loose, will give the whole mixture such a degree of its own taste and smell, as will prevent hares, &c. touching what it is applied to. Take any quantity of tar, and six or seven times as much grease, stirring and mixing them well together. With this composition brush the stems of young trees, as high as hares, &c. can reach; and it will prevent their being barked.

About five miles distant from Bombay, in the East Indies, is a small island, which contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. At the foot of a hill, near the landing place, you see the figure of an elephant, of a natural size, cut coarsely in stone. An easy slope then leads you to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of of the solid rock. It is an oblong, eighty feet long, and forty broad. The roof, which is ten feet high, is cut flat, and supported by regular rows of pillars, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic statues, which were mutilated by the Portuguese when this island was in their possession. It now belongs to the English, and is called Elephantz.

The ingenious Chinese propagate fruit-trees by stripping a ring of bark, about an inch in width from a bearing branch, surrounding the place with a ball of fat earth or loam, bound fast to the branch with a piece of matting; over which they suspend a pot, or bottle, with water, having a small hole in the bottom, just sufficient to let the water drop, and keep the earth constantly moist. The branch throws new roots into the earth, just above the place where the ring of bark was stripped off. The operation is performed in the spring, and the branch is sawn off and put into ground at the fall of the leaf. The following year it bears fruit.

The following curious phenomenon was observed by several persons on Wednesday last, in the neighbourhood of Forncett, Norfolk:—about two o'clock in the afternoon, a body of vapour, of extraordinary magnitude, apparently arose out of the earth, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. It resembled the smoke of a fire, and had an igneous appearance. It continued ascending for the space of three minutes, all the time attended with the noise, and with a considerable degree of agitation, till it mixed with the clouds above it, which then appeared, for a short time, to partake of the same motion. The air was the whole time extremely oppressive.

The mealy insect, which about 20 years ago was imported from America, has spread itself almost through this Island, and threatens destruction to our apple-trees. It may be checked, if not eradicated, by washing off the white down, clearing off the red stain beneath it, and anointing the places infected, with train oil and and Scotch snuff.

An old lady residing at Little Newcastle, in the neighbourhood of Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, of the age of 92, who had lost all her teeth several years ago, has, to the astonishment of her friends, cut five new teeth within the last twelve-month, and enjoys herself no small satisfaction at being able once more to "bite a crust."

As a person was digging lately near Yaxley, in Suffolk, he struck his spade against an urn, which was broken to pieces, and found, upon examination, to have contained bones and a supposed glass ball, the latter 1 inch 2-8 diameter, and weighing 955 drs. 8 dwts. troy. Its specific gravity, 2658.—Kerwan's specific gravity, of rock crystal. The finders have hopes that this relict of antiquity will prove to be a diamond of inestimable value, and we are sorry to disappoint their expectations by the following explanation besides the proof above:—It is well known that such balls of chrystal were worn by the Romans, &c. as amulets or charms, and they are handed down to us by the appellation of Chrystalla Sacrata. They were used also for the pretended purposes of incantation, and have been used in latter times under that idea. They have employed the pens of the learned, who gave us the form of invocation made use of to cause the appearance of the spirit in them, which the inchanter meant to raise.

Some persons who were last week engaged in digging on Deeping Common, near Stamford, discovered a perfect human skeleton, about 16 inches below the surface, and near it an earthen pot, containing 782 Roman coins, of which the greater part is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Smith, of Deeping St. James. All the coins, we understand, are farthings; a few are the coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius, and consequently are more than 1700 years old; but the irregularity of the coins towards the *exergue* makes it difficult by the legend to determine.—Around the head (the impress) of one of the smallest, supposed to be Augustus's, is the following:

IMP C VICTORINUS P AUG.

In all, the impression of the head is astonishingly clear and correct. The matrix in which it was stamped may, without carrying veneration of antiquity to lengths that obstruct fair determination, be pronounced equal to the most finished and beautiful of the present age.

The following singular circumstance occurred on Thursday, at Wapping:—A sailor, in the Company's service, on his return from Bengal about two years ago, received his wages, and went on a pedestrian cruize for the evening. The next morning he missed two notes of £5 each, but not knowing where he had cast anchor, he put up with the loss and went again to India. On his return, he sent all his clothes to a woman in Old Gravel-lane, to be washed, who, on examining them, discovered the two notes between the pocket of a jacket and the lining. She waited on her employer with the intelligence, and he generously divided with her the unexpected treasure.

*Longevity.*—There are now living at Chumleigh, a small town in the north of Devon, three women, whose united ages form a total of 277 years. Two of them bear the same name, but are not related to each other; the elder (Mary Collins), who completed her 95d year last December, succeeded her husband many years ago in the capacity of Sexton of the parish, and, until within these few months, she diligently performed the duties of that office. None was more methodical or expeditious in the digging of a grave; and at this time she regularly tolls the bell, and, during Divine Service, perambulates the church, to keep idle boys under proper discipline.

*Suicide.*—Early on Saturday morning a party returning from Vauxhall, observed a man genteely dressed standing outside the ballustrades of Westminster Bridge, apparently in a desponding state. One of the company having laid hold of his coat, he instantly leaped off, and in the struggle left the skirt of his coat behind. Several boats put off from the stairs to his assistance, but the body could not be found, and it was supposed the tide had carried it under the barges.

*Confession of Murder.*—On Tuesday John Leach, was removed from Maidstone Gaol, and committed to the Castle of Norwich for trial; charged, on his own confession, with having injured, and afterwards murdered, Eliz. Vaughan, at Gower, near Lynn, in October, 1804. No circumstances to corroborate his confession, have, however, yet appeared.

On Wednesday morning George Finch, William Tomlinson, and William Pearce, were executed in front of Newgate: the two former were convicted of returning from transportation before the expiration of their time, the latter was found guilty of horse stealing. Finch and Tomlinson were strongly suspected of being guilty of cutting and maiming several persons in Holborn, some time ago, while attempting to rob a carrier's wagon. About half-past eight o'clock the unhappy sufferers appeared on the scaffold, and all seemed resigned to their fate. Finch and Tomlinson took leave of each other, and held by each others hands until they were launched into eternity. Peace appeared very weak, and fainted away long before the platform had dropt.

## BANKRUPTS.

William Absolem, of Leicester-street, Leicester-square, Middlesex, straw hat manufacturer, Aug. 22, 29, Sept. 29, at Guildhall. Att. Wild, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.—Jos. Jackson, of Newington Causeway, St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, brush maker, Aug. 25, 27, Sept. 29, at Guildhall. Atts. Alcock and Corner, York-street, Southwark.—Wm. Lambert Cassell, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, carpenter and builder, August 25, 29, Sept. 29, at Guildhall. Atts. Carter, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey; or Simpson and Hastie, King's Bench Walks, Temple.—William Parkes, of Derby, coal merchant, Aug. 28, Sept. 4, 29, at the King's Arms Tavern, Derby. Atts. Baxter and Martin, Cornival's Inn, London; or Harrison and Radford, Derby.

## LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

Friday, August 21, 1807.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALLUM, p. ton | £ | s. | d. |
| English, small | 22 | 0 | 23 0 |
| Roach, per cwt. | 1 | 18 | to1 19 |
| ALMONDS, per c. | | | |
| Barbary Bitter | 3 | 10 | 3 15 |
| —— Sweet | 4 | 10 | 4 15 |
| Jordan | 12 | 0 | — — |
| Valentia | 6 | 6 | 8 15 |
| ASHES, per c. | | | |
| Americ. Pearl | 3 | 8 | 3 10 |
| —— Pot | 5 | 5 | 3 6 |
| Russia Pearl | 2 | 18 | — — |
| COCOA, ½pcrc. | | | |
| Grenada | 4 | 6 | 4 15 |
| Trinidad | 5 | 15 | 6 6 |
| COFFEE, ½p.c. | | | |
| Ordinary | 5 | 10 | 5 15 |
| Middling | 5 | 18 | 6 9 |
| Fine | 6 | 12 | 7 10 |
| Mocha | 7 | 2 | 7 5 |
| COPPER, p. c. | | | |
| Unmanufact. | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Japan | 8 | 8 | 0 0 |
| Manufact. p.lb. | 1. | 6d. | 1. 7d. |
| Greenboard | s. | d. | s. d. |
| per cwt. | 12 | 6 | — — |
| COTTON WOOL, per lb. | | | |
| | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Martinique | 1 | 5 | 1 8 |
| Jamaica | 1 | 5 | 1 7 |
| E. India Surat | 1 | 2 | 1 6 |
| Trinidad | 1 | 5 | 1 7 |
| DYERS' WOOD, per ton. | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. |
| Brazil | 80 | 0 | 90 0 |
| Fustick Cuba | 14 | 10 | 14 15 |
| —— Jamaica | 11 | 11 | 0 0 |
| Logw. Camp. | 18 | 0 | 18 10 |
| —— Honduras | 15 | 0 | 15 15 |
| Jamaica chipt | 12 | 12 | 13 0 |
| FLAX, per ton. | £ | s. | d. |
| Riga | 50 | 0 | 80 0 |
| Narva 12 hhd. | 63 | 0 | 60 0 |
| 9 hhd. | 50 | 0 | — — |
| Petersb. 12hhd. | 66 | 0 | — — |
| 9hhd. | 50 | 0 | — — |
| Dutch | 70 | 0 | 80 0 |
| GROCERIES, per c. | | | |
| Currants, best | 4 | 8 | — — |
| —— inferior | 4 | 0 | 4 6 |
| Prunes, new | 2 | 4 | 2 10 |
| Raisins, Muscs. | 5 | 0 | 7 7 |
| —— Jar | 4 | 5 | 5 5 |
| HEMP, per ton. | | | |
| Riga Rhine | 65 | 0 | — — |
| —— outshot | 63 | 0 | — — |
| Petersb. clean | 65 | 0 | — — |
| —— outshot | 62 | 0 | — — |
| —— h.clean | 59 | 0 | — — |
| —— Codille | none. | | |
| HIDES, p. lb. | s. | d. | s. d. |
| West India | 0 | 6½ | 0 6½ |
| Buenos Ayres | 0 | 6½ | 0 7½ |
| IRON, p. ton | £ | s. | £ s. |
| British, Pars | 16 | 0 | 17 0 |
| —— Pigs | 7 | 0 | 9 0 |
| Old Sable | 20 | 0 | 24 0 |
| New Sable | 20 | 0 | 22 0 |
| Swedish | 22 | 0 | 25 0 |
| LEAD. | | | |
| Pigs, per fod. | 33 | 0 | — — |
| Bars, per ton | 34 | 0 | — — |
| Milling-Sheet | 36 | 0 | — — |
| Shot, No. 1 to 5 | 36 | 0 | — — |
| —— B. B. 6 to 12 | 36 | 0 | — — |
| Red | 32 | 0 | — — |
| White | 30 | 0 | — — |
| Red | 34 | 0 | — — |
| LEATHER, per lb. | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Butts, 50 to 56 | 1 | 10 | 1 11 |
| —— 60 to 66 | 2 | 1 | 2 2 |
| Backs | 1 | 8 | 1 10 |
| Hides | 1 | 9 | 1 10½ |
| Crop | 1 | 5 | 1 8 |
| Calf Skins | 2 | 6 | 3 6 |
| Seals, small | 3 | 6 | 4 0 |
| OIL, per jar. | £ | s. | £ s. |
| Lucca | 16 | 0 | 16 10 |
| —— ½ chest | 2 | 14 | 2 15 |
| OliveBarb. p.to. | 70 | 0 | 72 0 |
| Rape, English | 38 | 0 | — — |
| —— Refined | 38 | 0 | — — |
| Linseed, Eng. | 46 | 0 | — — |
| Cod Newf. | 28 | 0 | — — |
| Sperm. Brown | 73 | 0 | — — |
| —— White | 76 | 0 | — — |
| WhaleGreen. | 28 | 0 | in doc. |
| Linseed Cakes | 13 | 12 | p. ton |
| PITCH, p. c. | s. | d. | s. d. |
| American | 13 | 0 | — — |
| Archangel | 14 | 0 | — — |
| Sweden | 16 | 0 | — — |
| Barbados | 14 | 0 | — — |
| RICE, p. c. | | | |
| Carolina | 26 | 0 | 28 0 |
| East India | 26 | 0 | 30 0 |
| ROSIN, p. c. | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Eng. black | 12 | 6 | 14 0 |
| —— yellow | 13 | 0 | — — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. d. |
| American blk. | — | — | — — |
| —— yell. | — | — | — — |
| S. PETRS. p. c. | 2 | 6 | 2 8 |
| E. India rough | 2 | 14 | — — |
| British refined | 3 | 4 | — — |
| SILK, *Raw*, p.lb. | | | |
| | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Bengal | 0 | 13 | — — |
| China 6 mos | 30 | 0 | 38 0 |
| Milan | 27 | 0 | 29 0 |
| *Thrown.* | | | |
| Milan | 28 | 0 | 44 0 |
| Venetian | 28 | 0 | 34 0 |
| SOAP, per cwt. | | | |
| *Makers prices.* | £ | s. | £ s. |
| London Yellow | 8 | 12 | — — |
| —— Mottled | 4 | 4 | — — |
| —— Curd | 4 | 8 | — — |
| SPICES, p.lb. | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Cinnamon | 8 | 6 | 9 0 |
| —— bonded | 6 | 10 | 7 6 |
| Cloves | 6 | 9 | 7 6 |
| —— bonded | 3 | 9 | 4 0 |
| | £ | s. | £ s. |
| Mace | 3 | 10 | 4 0 |
| Mace, bonded | 3 | 18 | 0 0 |
| Nutmegs | 1 | 7 | 1 9 |
| —— bonded | 1 | 2 | 1 3 |
| | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Pepper, black* | 0 | 7 | 0 7½ |
| —— Jamaica | 0 | 12½ | 0 13 |
| SPIRITS, p. gal. | | | |
| Brandy, best | 20 | 6 | 20 9 |
| —— inf. | 18 | 6 | 18 9 |
| Geneva Holl. | 20 | 6 | 21 0 |
| Rum, Jamaica* | 3 | 4 | 3 6 |
| —— Leew. Isl.* | 2 | 8 | 3 0 |
| MaltSpirits Br. | 12 | 0 | — — |
| Rec. Sp. Wine | 19 | 0 | — — |
| BACON, p. c. | £ | s. | £ s. |
| English | 4 | 18 | — — |
| Foreign | none | | |
| SUGAR, p. c. | s. | d. | s. d. |
| *Waterside prices.* | | | |
| Antigua | 55 | 0 | 73 0 |
| —— Muscovado | 55 | 0 | 72 0 |
| Jamaica brown | 55 | 0 | 59 0 |
| —— middling | 60 | 0 | 63 0 |
| —— fine | 68 | 0 | 73 0 |
| *Sugar Bakers' prices.* | | | |
| Grounds, strips | 0 | 54 | 0 — |
| —— middling | 56 | 0 | 60 0 |
| Lps. verybr. | 92 | 0 | 94 0 |
| —— middling | 98 | 0 | 100 0 |
| —— best | 105 | 0 | 110 0 |
| Sing. Loa. hr. | 96 | 0 | 100 0 |
| —— middling | 0 | 100 | 0 — |
| —— best | 106 | 0 | 114 0 |
| Powder Loa. | 105 | 0 | 115 0 |
| Molasses, p.c. | 23 | 40 | — — |
| TALLOW, perc. | | | |
| | £ | s. | £ s. |
| Russia Soap | 2 | 15 | — — |
| Candle, white | 2 | 15 | — — |
| —— yellow | 2 | 18 | — — |
| Town, melted | 3 | 0 | — — |
| TEA, p. lb. | | | |
| America | 1 | 6 | 1 9 |
| Archangel | 1 | 7 | — — |
| Stockholm | 1 | 10 | — — |
| TEA, * p. lb. | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Bohea, com. | 1 | 7 | 2 0 |
| —— best | 3 | 11 | 4 0 |
| Congo, com. | 3 | 2 | 3 8 |
| —— best | 3 | 9 | 3 10 |
| Hyson skin | 3 | 7 | 4 0 |
| —— best | 4 | 15 | 5 0 |
| Hyson, com. | 4 | 10 | 5 0 |
| —— best | 6 | 0 | 6 4 |
| Gunpowder | 10 | 0 | 11 0 |
| TIMBER. | £ | s. | £ s. |
| Petersb. Deals | 24 | 0 | pr. 100 |
| Fir, Riga, p. len. | 7 | 10 | 0 0 |
| —— Dantzic | 7 | 10 | — — |
| —— Memel | 6 | 10 | 7 0 |
| TIN, p. c. | | | |
| In bars | 6 | 8 | — — |
| TOBACCO, ½p.c. | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Maryland, fine | 0 | 11 | — — |
| Brown ordinary | 0 | 12 | 0 0 |
| Virginia, fine | 0 | 6 | 0 8 |
| —— Ordinary | 0 | 4 | 0 6 |
| WAX, p. c. | £ | s. | £ s. |
| English | 14 | 0 | 15 0 |
| American | 13 | 10 | 14 0 |
| African | 9 | 15 | 10 0 |
| Dant. & Hamb. | 14 | 10 | 15 10 |
| WINE. | | | |
| Lisbon, pipe | 84 | 0 | 87 0 |
| Calcavellos, do. | 90 | 0 | 92 0 |
| Port, | pipe 84 | 0 | 94 10 |
| Madeira, do. | 90 | 0 | 95 0 |
| Bristol | 84 | 0 | 105 0 |
| Mountain, do. | 76 | 0 | 88 0 |
| Claret, hamp. | 84 | 0 | 94 10 |
| WOOD, p.fd. | s. | d. | s. d. |
| Mahog. Jam. | — | — | — — |
| —— Tortola | 5 | 0 | 7 6 |
| —— Hispan. | 1 | 7 | 2 0 |

* The Duties are not included.


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