

Davison, whom she had disappointed by not having kept her engagement in going to tea. This was a good excuse for going to Ayton. She had been invited by some friends to the York Assizes. The Spring Assizes at York were pleasant. He understood that there were festivities on those occasions, of which persons partook who did not work as hard as "you and I." May time, too, was approaching. That was the happy month which time, that brought all things about, was to bring. That was the month which the poet celebrated as the month of marriage: "Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom Shoots, less and less, the live carnation round. Her lips blush deeper sweets — The shining moisture swells into her eye. — her wishing bosom heaves With palpitations wild; kind tumults seize Her veins, and all her yielding soul is love." [Repeated bursts of laughter.]

"Whenever you marry again gentlemen May is the proper time." She intimates to her accepted lover that she was to be gay next week at York, where she was to attend concerts, and other amusements, suited to her prospects, and she directs him to take the intended house only for six years. This was extremely prudent and proper, for the house might not be large enough in the course of six years. She approved of his advice to communicate her intention to Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, because they were good religious, and very friendly to her and her family. She next corresponded respecting her residence after her return from York till the merry month of May, and in one of her letters she wrote, "I am very much watched here." She felt inconvenience in writing her letters and getting them into the Post Office. It had been all probably kind attention only, but she thought, as ladies in such circumstances were apt to think, that all eyes were upon her. (A laugh.) In this correspondence it appeared evident that she was to change her situation, that she knew the plaintiff's attachment, and approved of it, and that her wedding day was put off till May, for that was the time to bring all things about. But upon consulting Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, a change of mind took place, and she wrote a cold and doubtful letter. He asked an explanation. She answered with the same coldness and reserve. This was no doubt the advice of respectable persons. He did not blame Mr. and Mrs. Dodds. Every one had his own views of happiness.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—A very kind advice, it was to prevent them from doing a very foolish thing.

Mr. Scarlett.—Another letter was written, intimating that the house would not be required, and this letter was subscribed "your obedient servant, Rachel Wilson." (The former subscriptions had been "yours, sincerely, &c.") The jury would see from these circumstances the ground of complaint. She was most competent to judge for herself. There was a great deal of good feeling and good sense in the letters which he had referred to. If, then, the contract was such as she had thought proper to make, and then to break, ought not some compensation to be made to the plaintiff?—There were many reasons which might induce a man to look to marriage for happiness.—Looking up to a matrimonial situation was surely a meritorious thing to any man. For the last 15 years the plaintiff had been intimate with the defendant, and he was now thrown back on all the miseries of solitude. He was deprived of the prospect which her promise had encouraged him to look to, and he lost a companion to support his old age.

He would prove the promise from the letters of which he had read extracts.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—And the breach, too, I suppose? His Lordship then held a short conversation with Mr. Scarlett, we suppose in recommending an arrangement of a cause which his Lordship evidently thought was ill fitted for a court of justice. The attempt, however, appeared in the first instance to fail.

Mr. George Dodds looked at a volume of letters put into his hands, and said he believed they were Miss Wilson's handwriting. I think I have not seen any of Mr. Davison's letters to the defendant. I do know from Miss Wilson that she received some. I think she did not show me any. At my age I cannot remember things as I ought, I think I did not hear any of them read. I don't know from Miss Wilson that she intended to marry. She did not mention her intention of changing her situation—in respect to the house taken at Ayton. That was the only change of situation she communicated to me. I swear it. She did

not communicate any other change of situation to Mrs. Dodds in my hearing.

An arrangement was again attempted.

Mr. Searlett.—Gentleman of the jury, I accede to a proposition from my Lord to take a verdict for a very small sum, and proceed no further in this cause. I beg to say that I did not mean to cast any reflection on the lady. Persons have a right to judge what is most suitable for themselves at every period of life; and though solemn promises are not to be broken with impunity, yet, considering the ages of the parties, and their situation in life, I could not expect such damages from you as if they were younger, and there were more love and sentiment in their attachment.

Mr. Raine.—I am very glad, gentlemen, that this cause is put an end to.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Twenty pounds is under all circumstances, the sum which I have thought the plaintiff entitled to.

The Foreman.—That is as much as we should be disposed to give.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—I am happy that we have the same understanding on the subject.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £20.

The Court was extremely crowded, especially with ladies, and we never saw more merriment excited by the afflictions of disappointed love.

#### NEW-YORK, OCT. 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fast-sailing ship Hercules, Captain Cobb, arrived last evening from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 16th ult. The most interesting intelligence to this country, relates to the expected damage to the harvest in England and on the Continent, and the prospect of the opening of the British ports to the importation of bread stuffs, which will have a favourable effect upon our trade. The owners of the Hercules received their advices from the ship early yesterday morning, when they immediately despatched expresses in every direction, and a considerable quantity of the flour in this market was bought up during the day.

The London Traveller of the evening of the 14th September states, that the uncertainty of the harvest weather, and the consequent probability that the money in the market would be employed in corn speculations, have had the effect to depress the funds, which were still declining. On that day they were quoted 75½.

Extract of a letter dated Sept. 16.

Referring to what we have already written to you by this conveyance, we have now to state that at our Corn Market today, the prices again advanced considerably; English wheat 12s. a 13s.; Irish wheat, 11s. a 12s.; Canada in bond, are now held at 10s. and Foreign at 7s. a 7s. 9d. per 70 lbs.; fresh American flour sold at 35s. in bond, and is now held at 36s. a 38s.; Canada in bond held at 38s. a 40s. and sour flour free has been sold at 42s. per barrel. The buyers from the distant parts of the country all acknowledge that the injury done to such part of the crops as remain in the fields is irremediable; the grain being sprouted very much, and becoming of little or no value. In this immediate neighbourhood it has become very bad within the last few days, and if the weather continued damp and warm much longer, it will be worth nothing.

P.S.—Letters from London this morning advise a further advance on wheat of 6s. per quarter.

#### LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The late heavy rains have been more severely felt on the Continent than in England. All the country on the banks of the Rhine has become a scene of inundation and distress. As the harvest is still standing, it is feared that the injury done will even exceed that in 1817.

Captain Cobb has favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with papers to the date of his sailing. The accounts relative to the affairs with Turkey are yet contradictory. The last advices state that the Russian Ambassador had finally left Constantinople, and had arrived at Odessa, whilst other accounts, through other sources, assert that he still remained in Constantinople Bay, and that hopes were yet entertained that war would not ensue. It appears by the extract we have given, that England is negotiating on the Continent, and endeavouring

to prevent the extension of the power of Russia.

A letter from Paris, dated Sept. 8, states, that the Turkish fleet, after having re-entered Chio, and received on board the troops which had arrived from Asia, set sail for Samos. Having disembarked on this Island, the Turks fell upon the Greeks, but they were repulsed, and obliged to regain the port. At the same time the Greek fleet, to the number of 100 sail, attacked the Turkish ships. The Greeks directed their principal efforts towards the centre of the enemy's fleet, succeeded in throwing fire balls into it, and blew up eight of the Turkish ships. The Ottoman fleet then sailed off. The Greeks took four ships, sunk several, and pursued the remainder. It is probable that the wreck of this fleet will fall into the hands of the Greeks. It was composed of four ships of the line, nine frigates, five or six corvettes, and 30 or 40 transports. It is said that Cara Ali, the Admiral, has been made prisoner. The battle, of which the above is an account, took place on the 24th of July, in the view of Samos.

By the latest accounts from Constantinople, dated Aug. 10. it is stated that the Ottoman troops have succeeded in driving the Insurgents from the Morea and Livadia, and restoring tranquillity in most of the districts of those provinces.

At Smyrna, tranquillity is said to be restored.

The intelligence received from Constantinople is of a rather more warlike complexion than the previous advices. The ultimatum of the Emperor Alexander would not be acceded to by the Porte. This ultimatum we gave, in substance, a week or two since; but, if the following enumeration of its demands be correct, they differ in some slight degree from what has already appeared. It is now said the Emperor of Russia exacts—

- 1st. The evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia, in favour of Russia.
- 2nd. Amnesty of the Greeks.
- 3rd. Free navigation of the Dardanelles, full and complete.
- 4thly. Full and complete indemnification to the Greeks for the loss of property already destroyed, and security against further destruction.
- 5thly. Complete repair of the Greek Churches, and re-establishment of the Greek religion. And,
- 6thly. A public and open apology to Baron Strogonoff, for the continued insults which the Porte offered him.

A period of eight days only was allowed to answer this demand from the Court at St. Petersburg. The Divan, it is said, has been in close consultation upon the subject for several days, and the European Ambassadors were invited to attend some of their deliberations. Lord Strangford in particular, possesses great influence. Doubtless, any course which the Ottoman government may pursue, must be mainly directed by the knowledge it may possess of the feelings and dispositions towards it of the other European Cabinets, and of none more than that of Great-Britain.

Constantinople, July 25.—The Turkish fleet has arrived at Samos; they found the towns and villages deserted, the inhabitants supposed to have fled to the mountains.

#### LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"You are no doubt aware that the object of Lord Wellington's visit to Paris, was for the express purpose of urging the French Government to join us in a league offensive and defensive, for promptly opposing the projects of Alexander. You are aware of his having had conferences with most of the Foreign Ministers at Paris: his interviews with the King are said to have been of the most interesting description. My informant asserts, that we have offered to restore the old limits of France to the Rhine, Savoy, the Isle of France, and one or two of the West India Colonies, on condition that an army should be put in motion towards Austria, while our naval and military forces should co-operate in the Baltic and Mediterranean. Louis is said to have entered into the project, and referred Lord Wellington to the Minister of War. The latter was equally well disposed; but he proved, by official documents and private information, that there would be no possibility of forming an army to act with effect in such a scheme, while, if put together as by Napoleon, the present dynasty must be sacrificed

as a matter of course. The Duke's conference with Pozzi di Borgo had for its object a remonstrance against any addition of territory, or indeed a declaration of war on the part of Russia: with a threat, that if Alexander's views were followed up, a general war in Europe must be the consequence. Having failed in our efforts here, it is supposed we shall look to Spain and those other means of creating a party in our favour to which we have often resorted on former occasions. With respect to the actual state of things between Russia and the Porte, no one here believes peace can be preserved, or that the Autocrat will forego the golden opportunity. Nothing can be more popular than the projected war amongst all classes in Russia; and the best informed persons here say, that Alexander is urged on every side to commence hostilities. Nothing, therefore, but unconditional submission on the side of the Turks will lead to a pacification. In this latter case, will the Cabinets of London and Paris acquiesce in the new arrangements?

PARIS, SEPT. 10.

Letters from Vienna state, that the answer of the Porte to the Russian ultimatum, is couched in very energetic terms.

A part of the vessels belonging to the Royal squadron from Dublin, arrived at Plymouth on the 12th. The arrival of other ships with the King, was momentarily expected.

The Duke of Wellington had arrived in England from Paris. It is stated that while there he was challenged by young Ney, son of the Marshal, and that the Duke was obliged to take considerable pains to avoid being insulted by him.

Our last advices left the remains of the Queen at Stade, on their way to Brunswick. The papers now received contain an interesting account of the progress, and arrival at Brunswick, and of the interment. Great attention was paid to the funeral procession. As the Queen died abroad, the ceremony of the Brunswicks was merely to deposit the body in the vault. As the corpse passed along the aisle into the place of sepulchre, a hundred young ladies of the first families in Brunswick, dressed in white, stood on each side, and scattered flowers before it. The family vault which is very large, was illuminated with wax lights. It contained fifty-seven coffins of different branches of that ancient family. An application was again made at Brunswick, by the Executors, to have the piece of plate which had been taken off at Colchester, replaced, but with no better success than before. We shall give details hereafter.

The King left Dublin, on his return, on the 3d of September. It was thought, since his Majesty had tarried so long in Ireland, that he would not return through Wales, as he had contemplated. It was not expected that he would stop longer than five or six days in London, previously to his departure for Hanover, and as the papers still say, for Vienna. The attention shewn to the King while in Ireland, had in no way been diminished by his stay; nor was the apparent attachment of the people to him, and their anxiety to see him, in the least degree abated. His departure was marked by as much splendour and show as his arrival in that country. The Marquis of Londonderry, (late Lord Castlereagh,) started for London before his Majesty.

His Majesty's ship Andromache had arrived at Portsmouth, from South America. Lady Cochrane arrived in the Andromache, as did the Lady of the Ex-Viceroy of Peru, with her three daughters and two sons, with the suites: they left Lima on the 7th of April. Lord Cochrane was at Callao, with about 6 or 7000 troops. The Royalists at Lima amounted to between 8 and 10,000 troops. The Ex-Viceroy did not come home with his wife. The accounts which had been received of the fall of Lima, of course are incorrect.

The Coroner's Inquest appear not to have concluded their proceedings in relation to the death of Honey, (killed during the mob on the day of the Queen's funeral.) Earl Bathurst had replied, in terms equally laconic and severe, to the famous letter of Mr. Sheriff Wainman, complaining of the conduct of the Life Guards, on the day of the funeral of Honey and Francis. The Earl seems to have turned the tables upon the Sheriff.

The Court of Brussels had gone into mourning for the Queen.