

# The Economist:

OR

THE POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FREE-TRADE JOURNAL.

"If we make ourselves too little for the sphere of our duty; if, on the contrary, we do not stretch and expand our minds to the compass of their object; be well assured that everything about us will dwindle by degrees, until at length our concerns are shrunk to the dimensions of our minds. It is not a predilection to mean, sordid, home bred cares that will avert the consequences of a false estimation of our interest, or prevent the shameful dilapidation into which a great empire must fall by mean reparation upon mighty ruins."—BURKE.

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## NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

The two Statistical Numbers already published are on sale with the paper, or separately.

In consequence of the great demand for the Preliminary Number, the original impression of upwards of Forty Thousand being exhausted, a reprint of Thirty Thousand Copies has been published, and may be had singly, or with the other numbers.

### THE CHINESE AND FRENCH TREATIES.

In consequence of our articles on various COMMERCIAL TREATIES having awakened much interest on this subject, and a strong desire having been manifested for full information respecting their contents, we have determined to furnish our readers with perfect copies of the whole of the existing COMMERCIAL TREATIES between this and every other country; and that this may not interfere with our other matter, we will give them in Supplements—of eight pages each (gratis)—once a month until the whole are completed; and all future COMMERCIAL TREATIES shall be given in like manner, so that the volume of the ECONOMIST shall contain a perfect copy of existing Treaties from time to time. We will so arrange this that the Supplementary Number with COMMERCIAL TREATIES and the Statistical Number shall follow each other at equal distances—the former at the beginning and the latter in the middle of each month, so that generally the one or the other will be received every alternate week. The first Supplementary Number was presented on the 21st Oct., containing our Treaties with Austria and Denmark, and the Chinese Tariff converted into English Monies and Measures; and the second was presented on the 18th ult., containing the official copy of the Chinese Treaty, and our Commercial Treaties with France.

### CONTENTS.

A Fixed Duty on Corn for Revenue	281	Greece	290
The Rotation of Distress	283	United States	290
Sugar Restriction and the Revenue	283	Free-Trade Movements:	
Treatment of the Poor at Birmingham	284	Great Meeting at Liverpool	290
Court and Aristocracy	284	Meetings in Wiltshire	291
Her Majesty's Tour through the Midland Counties	284	Important Meeting at Northampton	291
The Metropolis	285	Theatricals	292
The Provinces	285	Courts of Law	292
Scotland	285	Central Criminal Court	292
Ireland	285	Miscellaneous	293
Political	285	Accidents and Occurrences	293
The Overland Mail	286	Commerce and Commercial Markets	294
Miscellaneous of Trade	287	Prices Current	294
Agricultural Varieties	287	Corn Markets	294
Correspondence and Answers to Inquiries	288	London Averages	294
Postscript	288	Smithfield Market	294
Commercial Epitome	289	Borough Hop Market	294
Political Epitome	289	Coal Market	294
Foreign:		The Gazette	294
France	290	Marriages	295
Spain	290	Deaths	296
Portugal	290	Advertisements	296

"If a writer be conscious that to gain a reputation for his favourite doctrine he must combat with certain elements of opposition, in the taste, or the pride, or the indolence of those whom he is addressing, this will only serve to make him the more importunate. There is a difference between such truths as are merely of a speculative nature and such as are allied with practice and moral feeling. With the former all repetition may be often superfluous; with the latter it may just be by earnest repetition, that their influence comes to be thoroughly established over the mind of an inquirer."—CHALMERS.

### A FIXED DUTY ON CORN FOR REVENUE.

The corn-law question is not only now narrowed to one between a small fixed duty and no duty, but it is every day becoming further narrowed,—one reason after another in favour even of the former being given up, until now its chief advocates have only one plea left for it—that is, for the purposes of revenue. In this country, where the collection of our revenue is of so varied—so complex—so clumsy a nature, it is not difficult to confuse impositions, the real effect of which is protection to classes, with those for state purposes alone.

It is only a fortnight ago since we remarked, in an article on the Working of the American Tariff—"The Times says this tariff was a revenue question; and on the same grounds the Times is making a desperate preparation to work itself into a new reputation among the commercial classes in this country by the same argument—to support protection here on the same pretence;—it will fail." Accordingly, on Monday last, a long article

appears, in which an attack is made upon the supporters of a free trade in corn, and they are charged with endangering the public faith, placing the revenue in danger, and aiming a blow at the very root of all taxation. To the honour of our country, this is a subject on which we are more tenacious than perhaps any other; but free trade, properly understood, instead of endangering the revenue, is its greatest security. Free trade does not seek to interfere with any tax for revenue only;—free trade desires that taxes and duties should be imposed upon articles in such a way that the whole shall go into the Exchequer, and no part into the pockets of private individuals in the shape of protection—and thus, instead of being an enemy to the revenue, free trade is its most jealous friend. In the article alluded to the Times, either intentionally or with an ignorance of the subject which it is difficult to conceive, altogether misrepresents not only the motives, but also the principles of the free-trade party.

"But a fixed duty is a fixed injustice, say the Leaguers. Tax wheat 6s., 7s., 8s., or 10s. the quarter, and you take 6s., 7s., 8s., or 10s. from the poor man for the benefit of the aristocracy. And if you are honest in wishing to tax bread for purposes of revenue, why do you not tax it at the mill?"

"The answer to this last question is short and simple. We would not recommend the collection of a bread tax at the miller's, any more than we would that of a tea tax or a coffee tax at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, and for the same reason—because a duty paid at the Custom house is felt to be far less galling, irritating, and oppressive than the same duty paid at the retailer's. All taxation is both less resisted and more productive in proportion as it is indirect.

"But why tax the poor man's bread to enrich the aristocratic monopolist? This is cant; and we only hope that he who uttered it did not know that it was cant. A great question should be divested of all simulation. We tax the poor man's bread not to enrich the aristocratic monopolist—but we tax the poor man's bread for the same reason that we tax the rich man's bread—for the same reason that we tax the poor man's tea and the rich man's tea—the rich man's silks and the poor man's cotton wool—for the purposes of revenue.

"The debt of England has been one condition of her sovereignty—its payment must be so of her honesty. She is bound down by a load of debt, contracted to maintain the independence which she gave to others, and the empire which she gained herself.

"Let no man say that the majesty of the British empire and the honour of the British name are things of utter indifference even to the lowest and the poorest of the British people. Let no man put them in competition with the cheapness of a loaf of bread, or the profits of a manufactory.

"The question of taxation is one which virtually affects our national being. The argument of the League—extended to its utmost—cuts at the very root of all taxation. If bread is to be made cheap by being untaxed, why not tea? why not sugar? why not leather? why not every article of necessary consumption? And, indeed, already are the ominous murmurs of an anti-taxation party rumbling in the distance. Orators of the League, deceive not yourselves. We have a great debt, and that debt must be discharged by taxation."

Now we freely admit that it is not in any way at variance with the principles of free trade that the bread consumed by the whole community should be taxed for the support of the State, any more than it is that all wool, cotton, tea, coffee, or spirits, should be so taxed; but there are many reasons of a moral, political, and even fiscal nature, altogether independent of free-trade principles, which determine what articles are fit subjects for taxation, and what are not. We will consider first, admitting that corn is a fit subject for taxation, are the proposals of the advocates of a fixed duty consistent with the interests of the revenue and the consumer?—and next, whether there are any reasons which render corn an unfit article for revenue at all.

The advocates of a fixed duty for the purposes of revenue propose that it shall only attach to that portion of the corn consumed in this country which is imported from abroad, and which has never exceeded, in any year, more than from ten to fifteen per cent. of the whole consumption. Now, it must be obvious that a duty thus imposed on the portion of wheat imported from abroad would act exactly in the nature of a differential duty in favour of that which is grown at home. Sugar grown in our colonies is admitted at a duty of 24s. per cwt.; and that grown elsewhere is charged 63s., a difference of 39s. per cwt. Now, if both kinds of sugar were coming into use, and paying these respective duties, no man doubts that the West India planter would receive a net price in bond, higher by 39s. per cwt. (the difference of the duties), for his sugar than the grower of foreign sugar.

Coffee grown in our colonies is charged a duty of fourpence per lb., while that grown elsewhere is charged eightpence. Both kinds are taken into consumption in this country largely. No man doubts that the colonial grower receives a price for his coffee in bond as

much higher than the foreign grower as the difference of duty amounts to. If foreign coffee is worth 40s. in bond, having to pay a duty of 3d. per lb., then colonial coffee, of the same quality, will be worth 77s. 4d., having to pay a duty of only 4d. per lb.; both will come to the consumer at the same price—the colonial grower receiving the difference into his own pocket, while the consumer pays the same price for the high taxed as for the lower taxed article. This relative difference of price in bond would not be changed at all, though the duty on colonial coffee were altogether sacrificed, and that on foreign coffee were reduced to 4d. per lb.; the former would still command 77s. 4d. in bond, while the latter was 40s. As long as we continue to import and use that coffee which pays the higher rate of duty, so long will that which can be imported and used at a lower rate of duty command a price in bond as much higher than the foreign coffee, as the difference of the duty amounts to; and, thus, if all coffee paid 3d. per lb. duty (the highest rate), the revenue would be more than doubled, while the consumer would not pay *one penny* more. But if, on the other hand, the supply of colonial coffee were to be so great that it was more than we could consume, then not only would the import of foreign coffee entirely cease, but the price of colonial would fall to the same price in bond as that of foreign growth, because the surplus which this market could not consume would have to find a sale in the open markets of the continent in competition with foreign coffee. While we had thus a surplus, differential duties would be a dead letter, and coffee, colonial and foreign, would be equally 40s. per cwt. in bond; but, as soon as we have a deficiency of colonial, we cannot be supplied with any of foreign growth until the price of colonial coffee rises so much that the foreign coffee, with the additional duty added, will be equally cheap to the consumer; and during the whole process of this rise not one penny more goes into the revenue until the price reaches 77s. 4d., and even then, while the price of *all* coffee is raised *fourpence* per lb. to the consumer, the revenue has only the advantage of that additional duty on whatever may be used of foreign growth.

*These are undeniable truths, which are acknowledged by all merchants and statesmen.* The same principle prevails with foreign and home-grown wheat. If we grow more wheat than we consume, then no amount of duty could raise the price, which would in that case be regulated by the markets where the surplus was disposed of. But if we grow less wheat than we consume, the price would rise with a perfectly free trade above the level of other markets to that point which would pay the freight and other charges necessary to bring the quantity required; if, however, in addition to those necessary charges there were an import duty also to pay, such duty would act precisely as so much increased expense, and no supply would be obtained until the price here had risen equal to the whole expense of bringing wheat from other markets, *including the duty*. While, therefore, the revenue would derive duty only from the small quantity imported, the price of the whole quantity consumed, including all home-grown wheat, would be raised by the amount of the duty to the consumer.

Thus, suppose the price of wheat in this country to be 45s. per quarter, and the price in Dantzic 35s., and suppose the freight and charges to be 11s., at those relative prices no wheat would come to this market; but if there was a deficiency here, the price would rise say to 46s., and immediately, with a free trade, a supply would begin to come from whatever circle of places could send it, including all charges, at 46s. If enough did not come at that rate, the price would rise to 47s., the circle of supply would be enlarged, and as much would come as could be afforded at that price. If still not enough, the price would rise to 48s.; again the circle of supply would be extended, and an increased quantity would come exactly in proportion as the price rose, and the distance from which it could be brought extended. But, on the other hand, suppose, instead of a free trade, foreign wheat were subject to a duty of 5s. per quarter, and the same circumstances existed;—wheat here worth 45s. per quarter, in Dantzic 35s. per quarter, and the expenses 11s.; wheat rises to 46s.; no transaction can now take place, because not only must the charge of 11s. be paid, but also the duty of 5s.: no additional quantity coming, it rises to 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., and to 51s.; at this price the bare expense of freight, &c., and duty, are covered, and as much comes at 51s. as with a free trade, all other circumstances the same, would come at 46s.; if enough did not come at 51s. the price would rise to 52s., the circle of supply would be enlarged, and as much would come at this price as with a free trade would be supplied at 47s.; if the supply is still not enough, the price will rise to 53s., and again the circle of supply would be extended, and an increased quantity would come exactly in proportion as the price rose. But in the case of a free trade the quantity which would be commanded at 46s., 47s. and 48s., and so on, would exactly correspond with that which with a fixed duty of 5s. per quarter would come at 51s., 52s., 53s., and so on, for the simple reason that in both cases the net price obtained abroad by the producer or merchant (whose prices are regulated by the cost of production, and by the demand for other markets in other countries as well as this) would be the same under the two different circumstances at the two scales of prices quoted.

It is, therefore, sufficiently plain, that, in order to derive any supply of foreign wheat and pay a fixed duty, the price of all the wheat in the country must be raised as much above the rate at which that supply could be obtained under a free trade as the duty amounts to. And whatever the duty is, to that extent, while operative, would it act in the quality of protection;—and it was thus that Sir Robert Peel taunted Lord Palmerston with upholding *protection* while he professed only to seek revenue.

Now, suppose the consumption of the country to be 20,000,000 quarters, all of which was grown at home, and that the supply was sufficient for the whole consumption of the country at 45s. per quarter. If a deficient crop, or any other circumstance occurred, which reduced the home produce to 13,000,000 quarters, and a foreign supply of 2,000,000 quarters became needful, as was exactly the case in 1337 and 1338, it must be obvious that that quantity would be procured on the same terms, whether it were subject to a duty or not; the foreigner would not sell his wheat any cheaper because it had a duty to pay in England, and competition would prevent them obtaining any higher price, if it were free of duty; that which would alone regulate their sales would be the price they obtained, free of all costs. To whatever price, therefore, the deficiency of 2,000,000 quarters raised prices, in order to make up the supply with a free trade, that price would be raised just as much higher by any amount of duty chargeable upon its admission. And taking that duty at 5s. per quarter, a revenue of 500,000*l.* would be produced to the state;—while, however, an increased price of 5s. per quarter would be entailed on the consumer on the whole 20,000,000 quarters, being equal to an additional cost of 5,000,000*l.*, for the sake of raising a revenue of 500,000*l.*

But some strangely enough contend that the amount of the import duty would not enhance the price of the home-grown corn, but would go in reduction of the price received by the foreigner; that the consumer does not, therefore, pay the duty, but the producer; that to forego the duty would only be to put so much more into the pocket of the foreigner. Such men, however, altogether forget that the transactions of the foreigner are regulated, not by what we *chose* to pay him, or by what duties we chose to impose, but by the rate at which he can afford to sell his wheat, and the price he can command in other markets; and at that rate competition compels them to sell, whether we charge his wheat with a duty or not.

We are greatly surprised to find that one who usually entertains such very clear views of our political economy as Lord Monteaule does, should have fallen into this fallacy. In the debate on his motion in March last, he said—

“It had been said that a given amount of duty placed upon a commodity which was partly produced abroad and partly produced at home would have the effect of raising the whole price of the commodity in the amount of the duty which was imposed. A more singular mistake, a more totally incorrect application of a scientific principle it was scarcely possible for any one to encounter. Suppose, for instance, that the quantity of corn annually consumed in this country amounted to 12,000,000 qrs.; that of that 12,000,000 qrs. 2,000,000 were imported from abroad; that upon the 2,000,000 so imported a duty of 5s. per quarter was levied, the gross amount of revenue so levied would be 500,000*l.* But,” said the parties to whose views he was referring, “you must multiply the 5s. duty, not by the 2,000,000 of quarters, but by the 12,000,000 of quarters; and thus it will be seen that there is a duty imposed upon the corn of this country, not of 500,000*l.*, but of 3,000,000*l.* sterling.” It was utterly absurd to suppose that any such result could take place. The consumer could only pay this duty by an increase of price, and such increase of price could only be produced by a limitation of the supply. If the demand and supply remained unaltered the price would continue the same.”

Now, the mistake into which Lord Monteaule here falls is obvious. He overlooks the fact that, before the time arrived at which he supposes 2,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat to have been supplied, subject to a duty of 5s. per quarter, the very operation which we have described must have taken place; and the more important fact still, that the only reason why that supply of 2,000,000 quarters was not extended to 3 or 4,000,000 quarters, was the existence of the duty. In the quotation we have made he admits the whole principle while he denies the result: “*The consumer could only pay this duty by an increase of price, and such increase of price could only be produced by a limitation of supply.*” Here is the principle admitted. Will any man contend that the supply of an article is not limited by an import duty, as much as by an expensive freight, or a distant and dear land carriage. If Lord Monteaule’s conclusion is right, why not charge 10s., or 15s., or 20s. per quarter, instead of 5s.? The reply would doubtless be that such duties would be prohibitory. True, 20s. may be prohibitory; 15s. might admit a trifle; 10s. might allow more, say 1,000,000 quarters to come; while 5s. admits, according to Lord Monteaule’s case, 2,000,000 quarters; but go on; reduce the duty to 2s., the inducement to send, and the wider circle from which we could draw supplies, might increase the supply to 3,000,000 quarters, and the price of all wheat would be lowered. Take away the duty altogether, and it may be increased to 4,000,000 quarters, and the price of all wheat would be further lowered. It is quite clear that at the latter point alone the greatest quantity can come, and that at that point the price of all wheat would be lowest. It is by “*the limitation of supply alone that the whole principle operates.*”

But in the very next passage of his speech Lord Monteaule

furnishes us with the very happiest illustration of his fallacy and of our principles:—

"True freedom of trade was also perfectly consistent with any countervailing duty, which was laid on for the purpose of affording protection to any one class that was subject to burthens that did not belong to other classes of the community. The English maltster being subject to a heavy duty upon the article he manufactured, it was perfectly consistent with the principles of free trade that foreign malt should not be admitted, except upon the payment of a countervailing duty."

With this we perfectly agree; for if foreign malt were allowed to come in duty free, it would in the market command the same price as the home-made malt paying a tax: the revenue would lose so much, the consumer would not be to the same extent benefited, it might be, not at all; and the difference of the duty would only be so much more paid to the importer of malt than the net price received by the maker of malt here; it is, therefore, perfectly right that an import duty should be placed on foreign malt, to countervail an excise duty charged on home-made malt; thus adopting the real principle contended for by free traders, that the same article, wherever it is produced, should be chargeable with the same duty. But if an import duty be needful on foreign malt to countervail the excise duty, and thus to protect equally the interests of the consumer and the revenue, on the same reasoning precisely, if an import duty be charged on foreign wheat, should that be countervailed to the revenue and consumer by a similar rate of duty on home-grown wheat. The cases are similar; without the countervailing duty in both cases, the consumer and revenue would be sacrificed, in one case to the benefit of the importer, in the other to that of the home producer. For this reason alone, is an excise duty placed upon beet-root sugar made at home.

It is on this ground that Mr Cobden, in common with other free-trade advocates, argues, that if wheat is to be taxed at all, it should be at the mill; not as the *Times*, apparently ignorant of his meaning and of the whole argument, would appear to understand him, that there is any more charm in the collection of the duty on foreign wheat at the mill than at the Custom house; but because the collection of the duty at the mill, on all wheat ground into flour, would include home-grown as well as foreign wheat, and would thus yield a revenue of 5,000,000*l.* per annum in place of 500,000*l.*, if in case a 5*s.* duty was always operative, without any additional charge to the consumer. This proposition has little the appearance of endangering the revenue. By this plan, either this great additional revenue might be collected, or the same revenue of 500,000*l.* might be secured by a charge of only sixpence per quarter on all wheat in place of five shillings on foreign wheat only, and the remaining four shillings and sixpence would go in reduction of the price to the consumer.

But on purely revenue considerations there is another great objection to which a fixed duty, as commonly urged, is open; and indeed which is the same with all taxes derived from differential duties. It is, at all times, a mere accident of price whether they yield any revenue or none; although they may, notwithstanding, operate as a considerable tax on the consumer. The duty on foreign sugar is so high that it operates as a prohibition, being 39*s.* per cwt. above that of colonial. Still its operation has the effect of raising the price of the latter about 15*s.* per cwt. higher than the former in bond; and thus, while the consumer pays nearly 3,000,000*l.* annually more for the sugar he consumes than if we had a free trade, yet the revenue is not enriched one shilling. Then, again, with regard to a duty on the import of corn;—in an abundant season, or whenever the price was below the rate at which we could import, paying the duty, it would yield no revenue, and yet the price to the consumer might be 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, or 4*s.* higher than it would be with a free trade; but no importation could take place, and consequently no revenue ensue until it was 5*s.* higher, supposing that to be the rate of duty.

Thus, on a mere revenue consideration, a duty on foreign imported corn is open to the two most serious objections to which any tax can be exposed: first, in the language of Adam Smith, "That it ought to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury;" and, secondly, that every source of revenue ought to be as certain as possible, and not subject to the mere accident of price; that abundance with low price would yield no revenue, while scarcity with high price alone could be relied upon as productive.

But as to whether corn is a fit subject for taxation or not, we will consider in our next number.

#### SUGAR RESTRICTION AND THE REVENUE.

The effect of the monopoly price of sugar in limiting consumption is made apparent by the figures having reference to that important article of consumption which have appeared in our Statistical Supplements. The quantity of sugar upon which duty was paid in the first nine months of 1842, was 3,063,479 cwts., and of molasses, 432,562 cwts., which are equal to 162,211 cwts. of sugar. During the same period of 1843 the clearances have been, of sugar, 3,129,535 cwts., and of molasses, 302,162 cwts., equal to 113,311 cwts. of sugar, so that the consumption for three-fourths of 1842 was 3,225,690 cwts., and of 1843, 3,242,846, showing an increase in this year of 17,156 cwts. But there has been an increase in the number of persons to consume this

article of rather more than 400,000, and taking them into the account, the quantity used this year should have exceeded that of 1842 by 48,385 cwts., showing a virtual deficiency of consumption equal to 31,229 cwts., calculated upon the restricted consumption of 1842. Had the consumption been at the rate of only 28 lbs. per annum for each person, as it was in 1831, before the monopoly came into full activity, the quantity of sugar used in the nine months would have been 3,723,214 cwts., or 480,368 cwts. more than it has actually been. The duty upon this additional quantity would have amounted to 604,763*l.*, or at the rate of 806,350*l.* per annum; a very pretty addition to the receipts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and more than double the customs revenue received in the United Kingdom from all but forty-five articles of imported goods, as shown in the report of the Import Duties Committee of 1840.

#### THE ROTATION OF DISTRESS.

Two years ago the current phrase was, "Unfortunately there is distress in the manufacturing districts." This was the language of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham—the language, in fact, of all the members of the then newly-formed administration. It was also the language put into the Royal speeches at the close of the short session after the general election of 1841, and at the opening of the session of 1842. "Distress in the manufacturing districts!" Only in the manufacturing districts! Doubtless, there were shakings of the head, tremblings of the voice, pathetic lamentations, the "distress" was a very grievous matter, much to be lamented, a thing to be deplored, and many were the great and large compliments paid to the suffering operatives for their unparalleled patience under their great privations. Still the "distress" was only to be found "in the manufacturing districts."

We hear more about "distress" than ever; but comparatively little about "distress in the manufacturing districts." It seems to have shifted its ground. Like a flying hail-storm, it hurries from scene to scene, from town to country, from manufacturing to agricultural districts, from the provinces to the metropolis. The daily newspapers are crowded with horrible details of distress, which have comparatively little relation to Manchester or Lancashire. Tender-hearted and really humane Lord Ashley lectures the Dorset landlords and farmers about the shocking condition of the agricultural labourers of that county; the readers of newspapers (a class which includes almost all readers) are annoyed, distressed, pained, shocked, day by day, by revolting cases, in which individuals are represented as having been left to perish from cold, starvation, and disease; and all the metropolitan magistrates make daily speeches, intended to reach the affluent and humane through the medium of the police reports, calling loudly for donations to their "poor boxes," in order to enable them to afford relief to the numerous distressing cases which come before them.

How is this? Why is it that "distress" appears to have partially quitted the "manufacturing," in order to pour into the "agricultural districts?" Nay, how is it that London, huge, multifarious London, is now the metropolis of "distress," as well as of the country? The manufacturers of Nottingham and of Spitalfields are in great distress; and much of it still afflicts the manufacturing districts generally, in spite of the partial revival of trade. But the distress of which we hear so much is not principally or chiefly manufacturing; and yet so severe does it now press in rich, wealthy London, that, in addition to private individual efforts, a great exertion is now making to establish some great metropolitan asylum for the destitute, on some scale and plan which will be at once grand and permanent.

Reasons for all this are tolerably easy to find, and pretty satisfactory, too, if they are but candidly considered. Scarcely anything was heard about distress, either in the manufacturing districts or elsewhere, when harvests were abundant, work plentiful, bread cheap, wages high, and the workman could command a large supply, not only of necessities, but of luxuries. The manufacturing districts absorbed the "surplus population" of the agricultural; London shared in the prosperity of the provinces; if distress existed, it was only amongst the incorrigible, the idle, or those who, labouring under sickness, or the helplessness of infancy or old age, were thrown upon the workhouse. But pauperism was reduced; poor rates were light; workhouses were not over-crowded; out-door relief was little asked for; and magistrates at police offices did not send forth imploring prayers for donations to their poor-boxes. This state of things terminated with our abundant harvests, which stopped with 1836, or rather say 1837.

The first effect of a contraction of supply fell upon the manufacturing districts. The crowded masses of these districts clung together, in the hope of a revival. They wandered idle about the streets of the manufacturing districts until all hope fled. They obtained by pawning, selling, credit, charity, the food which they had hitherto bought with good wages. And they sat in their desolate homes until despair entered their doors, and they either lay down to starve, or mustered resolution enough to fly.

Then began mechanics and operatives to "tramp" the kingdom in search of work. Then workhouses became choke full, not merely with resident, but with "casual" poor. Then a

clamour arose for out-door relief, and the Poor-law Commissioners were compelled to rescind their regulations, and permit that out-door relief to thousands of able-bodied men. Then poor rates ran up very high, as people became less able to pay them. Then subscriptions were asked for, as they were harder to be afforded. At last, the decay of trade reached London; the provinces re-acted on the metropolis; and at that very moment, hundreds, if not thousands, of provincial workmen poured into the huge capital, in search of the employment which was becoming too scanty for its resident population.

Can we marvel, then, at that outcry about misery and destitution which now afflicts every humane heart that reads a newspaper? Those who "sow the wind," can expect nothing else than to "reap the whirlwind;" and even-handed justice reads to us its terrible lesson, "Be sure your sin will find you out." Oh! fools and blind! how long shall we niggle about subscriptions and alms, when all that a suffering nation requires, is *NOT CHARITY but JUSTICE!*

#### TREATMENT OF THE POOR AT BIRMINGHAM.

We cannot do more than allude to a case of extreme cruelty practised on four youths of the class called "traumps," who were received into the Birmingham Workhouse on the 26th of Sept. last. It appears that

"In the course of the night they tore their clothes to pieces, and for this offence were shut up, almost in a state of nudity, in a kind of black-hole, where they were detained for several days, without a fire to warm them or a bed to lie on."

The following description is given of this sickly hole:—

"It was a low-vaulted cell, below the level of the infirmary passage, about six feet by ten feet in size, and elevated from the ground about twelve or eighteen inches was a boarded platform, sloped from the open grating at the extreme end of the vault towards the door; this was explained to be the guard-bed provided for tramps. Near the door was a space of about two feet, which was left for the open tub spoken of by Harris; and the floor near this spot was saturated with water, and covered with filth. The effluvia was so overpowering that it was impossible to remain more than a minute within the precincts of this noisome den. This was, indeed, the veritable 'black-hole,' the dread of refractory paupers, and the terror of unfortunate tramps, whose evil stars might lead them to seek a night's shelter in this dismal place."

And can it be possible that any one having the slightest pretension to the feelings of common humanity, could immure his fellow-creatures in a dungeon like this, on account of their having destroyed the clothes they wore because they were covered with vermin! We envy not the man his feelings who could thus wantonly add to the misery of those whose sufferings he ought to have alleviated. The case has been taken up by the inhabitants of Birmingham, and we hope will not be allowed to drop till thoroughly investigated.

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle the latter end of next week, when Parliament will be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 19th instant, to a future day, then to meet for the despatch of business. We understand that there is no intention at present of calling the legislature together before the usual time of assembling.

#### HER MAJESTY'S TOUR THROUGH THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

CHATSORTH.—The loyalty of her Majesty's subjects in Derbyshire has ably seconded the exertions of the Duke of Devonshire, and certainly on no former occasion in the recollection of the present or past generation, has anything approached in grandeur the arrangements made by the head of the noble house of Cavendish for the reception and welcome of Queen Victoria and her Royal Consort. All that taste could accomplish has been done to make the Royal visit agreeable; all parties seem to have experienced unprecedented delight. Dinner was ordered for half-past seven o'clock, in the grand dining room, covers being laid for nearly fifty. Her Majesty was led into the dining room by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Bedford taking the arm of Prince Albert, and the other distinguished visitors followed in succession. Her Majesty took her seat on the right hand of the Duke of Devonshire, having on her right Viscount Melbourne, and being faced by the Duke of Wellington. Her Majesty rose from the table about half-past nine o'clock. Coffee and tea were then served. A magnificent ball, to which all the nobility and gentry of the district were invited, was given in the grand banqueting hall. Among the guests were Sir W. Boothy, various members of the Arkwright and Strutt families, and all the principal inhabitants of the county. Her Majesty retired to rest before one o'clock.

On Saturday her Majesty visited Haddon Hall, the property of the Duke of Rutland, and returned to the mansion in the afternoon. The dinner was ordered for half-past seven o'clock, covers being laid in the *salle à manger* for forty-eight. Her Majesty sat on the right of her noble host, and the other guests were arranged very similar to the day before.

On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the private chapel, and sat in his Grace's gallery pew, which is entered from the suite of state rooms. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Portman, the Earl of Jersey, and the Duke of Wellington, were also in the state pew with her Majesty. At two o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert partook of lunch, with a large circle of the assembled guests. The carriages were ordered to be in readiness at three o'clock, to convey her Majesty and suite to the *Jardins à potager*, at the entrance to which Mr Paxton resides in a very beautiful cottage. Her Majesty proceeded from the first greenhouse to a second one, containing a collection of New Holland plants and heaths of every possible variety. Passing from the cottage the Queen next proceeded to the greenhouse devoted to orchidaceous plants, in which a collection, eminently superior to any other in the world, is preserved. Her Majesty expressed her great admiration of the collection, and admired two plants

so much that the Duke immediately ordered bulbs should be forwarded to Windsor. In the last greenhouse visited by the Queen, there is a specimen of the *Amherstia nobilis*, the only one in Europe. It is valued, although not very large, at several thousand pounds. The flowers spring from the tips of the branches, are six feet in length, and of the most brilliant scarlet and yellow colour. On leaving the gardens the Royal party were loudly cheered, and the gallant Duke was repeatedly and loudly applauded as he rode slowly down the carriage road towards the mansion. His Grace repeatedly acknowledged the cheering. At a few minutes after nine on Monday, her Majesty was conducted to the entrance hall, and, taking a final leave of the guests there assembled, entered the Royal carriage. Her Majesty shook hands with Viscount Melbourne, Lord Morpeth, and several other noblemen, before taking her departure for Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland.

BELVOIR CASTLE.—All the preparations to receive her Majesty had been made previous to her arrival—the Royal *cortège* not arriving till after one o'clock. On the Royal pair reaching the grand entrance of the castle, the private band of his Grace, stationed in the guard room, played the national anthem. The keys of the castle were handed to the Queen by Mr Staunton upon entering the castle, her Majesty being graciously pleased to return them.

On Tuesday her Majesty, attended by the Queen Dowager and a brilliant suite, went to Croxton park, to enjoy the scene afforded by a fox-hunt. On arriving at Croxton park, the spot determined upon for the hounds to throw off, the Prince Consort alighted from the Duke's carriage and mounted his hunter. Mr G. E. Anson was in attendance on the Prince, himself wearing a scarlet coat and mounted on a splendid hunter. The Prince looked remarkably well, and even among the followers of the Duke of Rutland's hounds, acknowledged on all hands to be one of the first fields in the kingdom, his fine manly figure, as he rode along in the front rank, was the admiration of every beholder. He was dressed in a scarlet hunting coat, with white leather breeches, and top-boots, and looked from head to foot a sportsman. There was no scarcity of foxes. The hounds gave tongue almost instantly. It is a singular fact, that both the ecurries in attendance on his Royal Highness, Colonel Bouverie and Mr Anson, had falls during the run. They were remarkably well mounted, and among the most daring riders, but fortune frowned on their equestrian feats, and some good-humoured jokes on the subject were freely circulated in the field—some wag hinting the probability of a vacancy in the Prince's household. Many of the horses were soon dreadfully beat, and the hounds have not had a harder run this season. It being nearly four o'clock when the fox was run to ground, the field now dispersed, the Prince and the Duke's party retiring to Belvoir Castle. Her Majesty saw very little of the run, and returned to the castle with the Queen Dowager and the Duke of Rutland (who, although booted and spurred, did not mount) about half-past two o'clock. The Prince Consort did not return to the castle until nearly five o'clock. He retired immediately to her Majesty's apartments, and informed her of the excellent day's sport which he enjoyed. Dinner was ordered for eight o'clock, and at half-past seven o'clock the guests assembled in the Elizabethan drawing room. The Duke of Bedford sat on the right, and the Duke of Rutland on the left of the Queen. The Queen Dowager had Prince Albert on her right, and the Duke of Wellington on her left. At half-past nine o'clock, the healths of the Royal Family having been enthusiastically responded to, their Majesties rose from the table, and retired to the Elizabethan saloon, the band playing the Coburg march. They were joined by the Prince Consort and the gentlemen about twenty minutes after. Her Majesty and her most gracious Consort played cards together during the evening, several of the distinguished guests of the noble Duke watching with much interest. At eleven o'clock refreshments were handed round, and shortly after the Queen and the Queen Dowager retired.

On Wednesday her Majesty rose at an early hour, and partook of breakfast in her private apartments, with the Prince Consort. Her Majesty and the Prince walked on the terrace for some time, about half-past nine o'clock, and subsequently visited the mausoleum containing the remains of the late Duchess of Rutland, which is situated in the grounds near the castle. At ten o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Bedford, went out to shoot in the preserves near the castle. They had capital sport. The Royal visit to Belvoir has been fully equal, in point of interest, to her Majesty's sojourn at the seats of either the Duke of Devonshire or Sir Robert Peel. A grand banquet was given in the evening, to which was invited (in addition to the select circle at the castle) a number of the neighbouring gentry. The Queen and Prince retired at midnight.

On Thursday morning her Majesty rose at half-past six o'clock, and partook of breakfast with the Prince Consort in her private apartments, and took leave of the guests assembled at Belvoir Castle about half-past seven o'clock. The Queen and her Royal Consort descended from the Chinese apartments, attended by their suite and his Grace the Duke of Rutland, and, having taken a cordial leave of the Queen Dowager, shook hands heartily with the members of the noble Duke's family, who were assembled on the staircase. Her Majesty was then handed into the carriage by his Grace, and amid the cheers of the tenantry and yeomanry assembled, and peals of ordnance from the bastion, the *cortège* proceeded at a slow pace down the declivity on which the castle stands. His Grace the Duke of Rutland rode on one side of her Majesty's carriage, upon a handsome charger, and the Marquis of Granby (the duke's eldest son) occupied a similar position on the other side. The decoration adopted by the various villages along the route from Belvoir to Leicester renders it quite unnecessary to say more than that it consisted of a display of flags, and here and there the erection of a triumphal arch—all, indeed, though in some cases humbly carried out, tending to prove the affectionate and loyal esteem in which her Majesty is held by every class of her subjects. At Waltham (five miles from Belvoir) the noble Duke took a final leave of her Majesty, and returned to the castle, but his son, the Marquis of Granby, galloped on to Melton Mowbray. The Royal party reached Leicester at ten minutes to eleven, and started for Watford, which place was arrived at by half-past two. Her Majesty stepped out of the carriage at the Watford station, and retired for a few moments to the waiting room, while the Royal carriages were being detached from the trucks. On entering the carriage, her Majesty turned to Mr Glynn, and thanked him for the kind attention that had been shown by himself and co-directors to her conveyance. The Queen said—"I have had a very pleasant journey, and I feel that you have done everything possible to secure my comfort and convenience throughout." Her Majesty then entered the carriage, and drove off at a rapid pace towards Windsor, where the Royal party arrived at a quarter past five.

—The *Moniteur Parisien* states that Baron Lagrence, who goes to China as ambassador, takes with him several European animals, a great number of works of art, and a quantity of instruments of various kinds.

## THE METROPOLIS.

**THE METROPOLITAN SESSIONS.**—The falling off in the criminal business of the Westminster and Middlesex sessional courts has of late become the subject of general remark. On Monday last there was a large attendance of magistrates at the Sessions house, Clerkenwell green. The calendar contained only ten committals for felony. It will thus be seen that this court, which formerly disposed of a large amount of criminal business, and under its present chairman, Mr Sergeant Adams, with general satisfaction, is now become little more than nominal. This change is ascribed to a pique of the police magistrates. The existence of such a feeling, if indeed it is really entertained, would be of little consequence, if it did not affect the purse of the public, and that most seriously. The county has to uphold establishments at Westminster and in Middlesex for the administration of justice, which are rendered comparatively useless because (to say nothing of any other motive) the police magistrates imagine that the Central Criminal Court is a more competent tribunal. If this be so, and the criminal business of the county in consequence almost wholly transferred there, have not the rate-payers a right to inquire why are the sessional courts not either abolished altogether, or rendered more efficient?

**THE ASSISTANT DRAPERS.**—The drapers at the east are following the example of those at the west end of the metropolis, with regard to the earlier closing of their premises. At eight o'clock on Monday last all the principal shops in Whitechapel road, Whitechapel, and Aldgate, were entirely closed, an example which we hope to see followed throughout London. The public should aid the proprietors in carrying out an object so much to be commended, by making their purchases during the day.

## THE PROVINCES.

**THE MURDER AT KNOWSLEY.**—On Friday, the 1st inst., the prisoners previously examined on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of a gamekeeper at Knowsley were again brought up and fully committed for trial.—*Liverpool Albion.*

**AN EXPENSIVE PAUPER.**—John Harris, a pauper belonging to the parish of Whittle, died in Chelmsford union workhouse, on the 1st instant, in his 84th year. This man had been chargeable to the parish of Whittle from his birth, and it is presumed that his average weekly cost for the whole period of his life has not been less than 4s., amounting in the aggregate to 837l. 12s.—*Essex Herald.*

—It is stated that there is an early probability of a bishopric for the Channel Islands being created, and that Dr Jeune, the Dean of Jersey, formerly head master of King Edward's School, in this town, is most likely to succeed. The commissioners of ecclesiastical affairs, it is said, intend to allow 1,800l. a year for the bishop, out of the large funds daily falling into their treasury.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*

## SCOTLAND.

**THE DEANSHIP OF FACULTY.**—It is worth while to remark the extreme delicacy of Lord Jeffery's conduct, in comparison with that of the Tories, in making the present Lord Advocate Dean of Faculty. Not only did the Whig lawyer resign his deanship when appointed Lord Advocate—generously nominating also as successor a political opponent—but he had also previously made a marked sacrifice to honour and propriety on his being appointed Dean of Faculty. He then, as he tells us in the preface to his lately-published collection of contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, quitted permanently the position of editor to that work, productive as it must have been, from a nice feeling of the impropriety of directing a *Review* seconding a particular political party, while he stood at the head of a great association combining so many persons of different politics, and involving so many diverse interests.—*Scotsman.*

**THE FREE CHURCHES IN GLASGOW.**—All the new places of worship in connexion with the Free Church in this city are now so far advanced that no obstruction to their early completion can now be anticipated from the setting in of winter. They are all roofed in, and the interior arrangements are in various stages of progress.

**TRADE OF GLASGOW.**—In 1820 the revenue derived from imports at Glasgow was only 11,000l., while last year it amounted to no less than 504,000l. In the amount of its imports Glasgow is still inferior to Leith, the revenue of the latter for last year being 600,000l. Leith, however, is an old port, and its revenue has been nearly stationary for several years; while at Glasgow the amount of imports, as may be seen above, is increasing at a ratio which promises in a very few years to leave Leith immensely in the rear. The exports, too, from Glasgow are already much larger than from any other port in Scotland. The declared value of goods exported from Glasgow in the quarter ending 10th October last, was 563,690l.

**SCOTCH THRIFT.**—A young lady, who is a zealous non-intrusionist, and an active canvasser for lawbees and bodies in support of the Free Presbyterian Church, called the other day upon a poor man in the Links of Kirkcaldy to solicit his mite; and, after in vain trying her ingenuity to find some means by which he might save a penny a week to be given for the sustentation of the minister, she asked, "Do you shave yourself?"—"No madam."—"How much does your shaving cost you?"—"Twopence a week."—"Could you not learn to shave yourself, and then save the twopence, which you might give to the sustentation fund?"—"Deed, I'm ower auld to learn, but I'll tell you what I'll do, if your minister will come and shave me, I'll give him the tippence."—*Scotch paper.*

—In the year 1842, more than two hundred persons in Glasgow were driven to crime by inability to find employment. The number of prisoners under seventeen years of age, received into the ten largest prisons during the year, was over 1,900; a very large number to be saved, as they might be at comparatively little expense, from the contagion of vicious society.

## IRELAND.

**STATE PROSECUTIONS.**—If the government should persevere, we shall certainly have a real "monster" trial. There are 91 distinct meetings set forth in the indictment and the bill of particulars, and the numbers attending those meetings are estimated at upwards of three millions. The Crown prosecutors have declared it was their determination to rely, in support of their case, upon every speech spoken—every resolution; and, in fact, upon every act done at those ninety-one multitudinous gatherings. The traversers must, of course, produce rebutting testimony as regards every one of the meetings. This course has been forced upon them by the Crown, and they have no alternative. The trial is fixed to commence on the 15th of January, but, as to the period of its termination, it would be absurd to speculate.

**DEATH OF THE REV. P. J. TYRRELL, ONE OF THE TRAVERSERS.**—The *Evening Post* contains the following:—"Whether or not the government may deem it prudent and expedient to persevere with the state prosecutions, there is one, at least, of the traversers who cannot be brought by the Attorney-General before an earthly tribunal. We deeply regret to announce that the Rev. Mr Tyrrell died yesterday evening. We have been favoured with a copy of the following note, from the medical attendant of the deceased clergyman, from which it appears that the worry and excitement of the prosecution had accelerated, if they did not produce, his death:—"Lusk, Dec. 5, 1843.—Sir,—With sincere regret and melancholy reflections, I have to acquaint you of the death of the Rev. Peter James Tyrrell, P.P. of Lusk, which deplorable event took place yesterday evening, at half-past five, from erysipelas, produced, in my opinion, by intense anxiety acting on a weak and debilitated constitution.—I am, my dear sir, your respectfully, ANDREW H. BUTLER, M.D. T. M. Ray, Esq., Corn Exchange, Burgh quay." Thus the Rev. Mr Tyrrell has fallen the first victim to the state prosecutions."

**DINNER TO MR O'BRIEN.**—The dinner given to Mr O'Brien at Limerick, on Monday last, was preceded by several of the Temperance Societies, parading through the city, with flags and banners flying. It was made a complete holiday by the people of Limerick. The dinner took place in the evening in the Northumberland rooms, which were fitted up in a style of the most tasteful elegance, and presented a truly splendid and brilliant appearance. The chair was taken by Mr O'Connell, who arrived in Limerick en route to Derrynane at five o'clock. The honourable gentleman was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs French, the Rev. Mr Doyle, his chaplain, Mr Daniel O'Connell, jun., and Mr E. O'Mahoney. He appeared in his usual rude health and vigour, and never did we observe him on any public occasion animated by more buoyant spirits than he seemed to possess and evinced in his communications with his friends on his arrival and during the evening. Mr Hodges, the government reporter, was in attendance, and took ample notes of the speeches. Upwards of 350 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and more than a hundred applications were made for tickets which could not be complied with. After dinner various speeches were made, all tending to the same end—the advancement of the repeal. Press of other matter forbids us to do more than to refer to the few concluding sentences which fell from Mr O'Connell, bearing, as they do, an importance not to be underrated:—"Ireland need have no fear, unless from crime and violence. With that sentiment on my lips—with that conviction on my judgment—with that anxiety in my heart—I call upon you all to abide the coming trials with patience and tranquillity. (Cheers.) It has been suggested to me, that if I consented to abandon the repeal, the prosecutions would be given up; or, even if convicted, the sentence would not be enforced—that offer was made to me. I said at once there shall be no compromise of the repeal. I would rot in a dungeon first. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) No, not while I have breath will I make a compromise. (Renewed applause.) While I live I shall continue to argue Ireland's right to a domestic parliament, and if I be incarcerated, my pen will enable me to teach my countrymen my sentiments. (Cheers.) I rejoice, then, my friends, that we have made this demonstration. Your monster meetings went on until, at the close of them all, they were interrupted by the government, and it was said that that which was peace before would, on the suppression of those meetings, be rebellion immediately. It was no such thing. Now we can contradict them. They interfered. There was peace still. (Cheers.) Peace still, is my command; and peace still, is my entreaty—peace still, and Ireland shall be free. (Loud cheering.)"—Several toasts were given, and the company did not separate till a late hour.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—There was a very crowded meeting of the Association on Monday. At one o'clock the chair was taken by Thomas Steele, Esq., who gave a solemn adjuration to continued peace in Ireland. The meeting was addressed by Mr John O'Connell, Mr P. Barrett, Dr Gray, and Mr O'Neill Daunt. Various sums of "Repeal Rent" were handed in, including the following sums from America:—16l. 5s. from Elizabeth town; 4l. from Paris, Kentucky; 10l. from Prince Edward's Island; and 100l. from Savannah. At the close of the proceedings at the Repeal Association the repeal rent for the week was announced to be 994l. 11s. 5d.

**FIRST MEETING OF THE LANDLORD AND TENANT COMMISSION.**—The first meeting of the commissioners appointed by the Crown to make inquiry respecting the laws and practices relating to the tenure of land in Ireland, has taken place at Dublin Castle. The Earl of Devon, chairman of the commission, has not yet arrived, but his lordship's private secretary, Mr Courtenay, was in attendance. The four other commissioners, Sir Robert Ferguson, M.P.; Mr G. A. Hamilton, M.P.; Mr Redington, M.P.; and Mr Wynne, were present. The business was merely routine. In consequence of the absence of Lord Devon, the commissioners adjourned. The Earl of Devon, chairman of the commission, has arrived. Captain Larcom, of the Ordnance survey, has been appointed secretary to the commission, having been recommended by Lord Devon. Captain Larcom was one of the gentlemen employed by government in compiling the last Irish census.

**IMPORTANT SEIZURE OF ARMS.**—The entire city of Dublin has been in a roar of laughter at the express of the *Times* about the "important seizure of arms" in this city. Tories and Orangemen laugh as heartily as Whigs and Repealers. The "twelve pikes" in the catalogue of arms seized in the barrel was an awful evidence of preparations for rebellion. Those formidable implements were common boarding pikes, and the twelve muskets, handcuffs, and all, were imported for arming a vessel about to proceed to the coast of Africa. The cream of the joke is, that the parties concerned in the importation are all Orange and Tory.

**NAVAL AND MILITARY ARMAMENTS.**—The *Penelope* steam frigate has arrived in Kingstown harbour, loaded almost to the water's edge with large gun boats. They are intended for the Upper Shannon and the large lakes formed by that river in its progress towards the lower branch. A considerable number of persons were collected on the banks of the canal yesterday morning, to witness their being towed to Portobella from the basin at Ringsend. They are immense boats, with great beam, capable of carrying two guns, and accommodating a large body of men. They are double banked, and each pulled by twelve rowers. As floating batteries they are most formidable.

**THE IRISH NAVAL SQUADRON.**—The destination of the *Fox* frigate, 42 guns, Captain Sir Henry M. Blackwood, *Comdant*, is definitively fixed for the Shannon, and this noble vessel is hourly expected in that river from the Downs. Sir Henry Blackwood will assume the command of the naval force on this station, as senior officer, and come to anchor at Tarbert. Captain Horatio T. Austin, C.B., R.N., will hand over the command of the naval force on the Lower Shannon, and the western coast, to Captain Sir Henry Blackwood, on his arrival. Commander Wolfe and Lieutenant Beechy have been appointed to her Majesty's *Tartarus*, lying in the river Shannon. The *Volcano* steamer, Commander C. J. Featherstone, arrived in Cork, from Kingstown, after having landed several pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ammunition, at that port. A naval hospital, with

twenty beds, is forthwith to be formed at Haulbowline Island, Cork, under the care of E. Hilditch, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.

**THE ARMY.**—The gun battery of the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Artillery in this garrison, is augmented to six pieces of ordnance, including a howitzer, beside gun mortars in the Castle and New Barracks. The 61st will give detachments from this garrison to Rathkeale and Killaloe, when barrack accommodation is reported fit. Thirty of the Royal Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Marris, Royal Engineers, have arrived in this garrison from Dublin, and occupy John's-square Barracks.

**COUNTY OF KILKENNY ELECTION.**—The election for this county took place on the 2nd inst., when P. S. Butler, Esq., was returned without opposition. The county Court house was crowded at one o'clock, when the High Sheriff opened the proceedings.

**ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.**—The corporation assembled for the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The Lord Mayor presided.—Alderman O'Connell rose and said he would propose to the council a gentleman whom he considered competent to fill the office of Lord Mayor. He did not wish at all that the question should be in the slightest degree a party one, or that its results should, by possibility, be called a party triumph. He put Mr O'Brien's claims to support from them upon the grounds—first, that he was a highly respectable citizen, whose nomination had already been sanctioned by the council; and next, he was one of the members of the common council, and as such entitled to be elected, as the two preceding Lord Mayors were aldermen. He concluded by moving that Mr Timothy O'Brien, town councillor, be elected Lord Mayor. (Hear.)—Mr McClelland seconded the motion.—Mr Timothy O'Brien was then declared by his lordship to be Lord Mayor elect for the city of Dublin. (Applause.) The council then proceeded with other business, including the granting of a pension to the daughter of the celebrated Dr Lucas, who had been member for the city of Dublin in the Irish Parliament.

**THE MURDEROUS OUTRAGE AT FINNOE.**—The *Nenagh Guardian* contains the following:—"Mrs Waller, who had been progressing to convalescence, is now in danger. The bereavement of her sister, and the shock consequent upon the decease of her companion for many years—the husband of her love and affection, and the father of her children, will, it is feared, be of fatal consequence. An inquest was held on Thursday on the remains of Mr Waller, and a verdict returned in accordance with the circumstances of this foul and dreadful murder.

**REDUCTION OF RENTS.**—The Marquis of Hertford, now on the continent, has given directions that there shall be a reduction of from twenty to thirty per cent. on the rents of his extensive estates in the counties of Antrim and Down, from the 1st of November, 1843. The provincial papers mention reductions of rent in various parts of the country, owing to the decreased value of agricultural produce.

## POLITICAL.

**THE BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL TREATIES.**—Both are lost; and both results furnish strong evidence of the soundness of Earl Spencer's opinion as to what "very little value should be placed upon reciprocity treaties." We should not be surprised if the aristocracy of the sugar hogshead may have given a helping hand to bring about this last failure in treaty-making. Seeing the clouds that gather so thick and fast in the agricultural horizon, threatening war and desertion from the ministerial ranks, and the strong current of popular opinion that has set in with resistless force against the corn laws, it is not improbable that the ministry may have made a move with the view of running for refuge to the cover of a fixed duty, and, to compensate themselves for the adverse effects of such a course amongst the farmers' friends, to have determined at the same time to give up the treaty with Brazil, in order to strengthen themselves with the West Indian interests, who are powerful in their ranks, and who have not hesitated to show their suspicion, and to tell their adherents that they have no faith in the maintenance of the present prohibitory duties against foreign sugars. The abandonment of the Brazil treaty will certainly be looked upon as a reprieve by the planters; and if the ministerial whippers-in can whisper softly before the division bell rings next session, that it was all their master's doing, it might make them amends, in some degree, for their diminution of strength amongst the country squires.—*Chronicle.*

**SIR ROBERT PEEL'S NON-DECISION ON THE CORN LAWS.**—The only intelligible net *residuum* of thirty years' statesmanship is the pledge to the principle of a sliding scale (with details indeterminate), qualified by a recognition of the general principle of free trade in the abstract. All the rest of the Premier's corn-law opinions are one enormous tangle of uncertainties and contradictions, enveloped in an infinite haze of mystification. The political and economical grounds of agricultural protection, the due extent of that protection, the effects of protection on agriculture and manufactures respectively,—on each of these points, and on every detail connected with them, the opinions of Sir Robert Peel, expressed in parliament and in public, and the arguments by which those opinions have from time to time been vindicated, show a mental looseness, vagueness, and self-contradictoriness, together with a dexterity in the sharpest practice of parliamentary logic, utterly disgraceful to the public opinion which tolerates him as its virtual representative.—*Westminster Review.*

**LANDLORDS AND THE INCOME TAX.**—Some doubts having arisen whether landlords were liable to pay the income tax on rents which they did not receive, an application was made to the Treasury by a gentleman whose tenant had been distrained on for the property tax, which ought to have been paid by a tenant who had absconded, and paid neither the rent nor the tax; the Treasury answered, under date Nov. 21:—"The circumstances of the landlord not having received his rent forms no ground for the remission of the duty; such rent having become a debt, which he may hereafter recover from the tenant, in which case, if the tax were given up, he would profit to the amount thereof, at the expense of the revenue. The assessment, besides being a personal charge on the occupier, on whom it was made, is also a charge upon the premises; and, therefore, the collector, on the refusal of the present tenant to pay the arrears, was bound to levy for the amount; otherwise he would have become responsible for the same to the Crown." All the tax boards will henceforth act on this instruction, and levy on the property, though the tenants pay no rent.

**CORN LAWS.**—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at Clapham, at the house of Mr John C. Gregory, Manor street, for the purpose of completing the formation of a branch association, to be called "The Clapham, Brixton, and Stockwell Anti-Corn-law Association." Luke Embleton, Esq., was called to the chair, and on a motion, duly proposed and seconded, was confirmed in the office of perpetual chairman of the association. Mr Lyon, the secretary to the Camberwell Anti-Corn-law Association, was present, and aided by his advice and experience in the formation of the new association.

**ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING IN YORKSHIRE.**—A West Riding Anti-Corn-law dinner will, we believe, be held at Wakefield, on or about the 17th of January, to which the noblemen and members of parliament of the Riding will be invited, together with many of the landed gentry, the principal representatives of the League, and other friends of free trade through the country. At this dinner there will be gentlemen from all the associations in the towns and villages of the Riding; and a report will be made of the success of the subscriptions in aid of the Great League Fund of 100,000*l.*—*Leeds Mercury.*

**ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE IN GLASGOW.**—The Glasgow meeting for furthering the objects of the National Anti-Corn-law League takes place in the Trades' hall, on Saturday the 9th instant.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

**INCOME-TAX APPEALS.**—The commissioners for hearing appeals in the city of London under the new income tax, have announced that they will commence on Monday next, the 11th instant, to hear the appeals of the inhabitants of the city of London.

—His Excellency Mr Henry Lytton Bulwer, the recently appointed Minister at the Court of Madrid, in the room of Sir Arthur Aston, left Mivart's hotel on Wednesday last for Spain, to assume his diplomatic functions.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Indian mail of the 1st of November has arrived. The intelligence which it brings is of considerable interest.

### INDIA.

The affairs of the Punjab continue to engross public attention. This heterogeneous kingdom, which was conquered by Runjeet Singh by means of the European officers whom he employed in his service, is now on the verge of dissolution. Four Kings have ruled it since 1839, and the age of the present sovereign is but seven years, and even his legitimacy is questioned, for he is publicly said not to be the son of Runjeet, which fact was pretended by Dhyani Singh, in order to conciliate the good will of the enthusiastic adherents of the "Old Lion of Lahore."

It is useless to attempt to describe the wretched state of Lahore. It resembles Rome, when, rich with the spoils of all the world and drunk with every sensual pleasure, it frequently became the prey of every unlicensed body of soldiers whose General had the command. The Akalees, a set of violent enthusiasts, who live by bullying all classes under pretence of superior sanctity, will also contribute to ensure the progress of the revolution. The soldiers are now demanding the most exorbitant pay, and they assume the right of dismissing their officers.

The best account obtained of the outbreak of the revolution is as follows:—Dhyani Singh, once the participator in the vicious propensities of Runjeet, and subsequently his prime minister and factotum, had two brothers, Ghooolab Singh and Soochet Singh. Dhyani had long plotted to escape from the thraldom of Shere Singh, who was in general regarded as an usurper of the throne. Ajeet Singh, the next relative to Runjeet, and who looked upon his own rights as incontestable, resolved to assassinate the king. He therefore put on a dress of chain armour, and, under pretence of presenting an English gun, approached Shere Singh, and, while offering the gun with the muzzle instead of the butt towards the unfortunate Rajah, fired off the piece, which was loaded with ball. Shere Singh fell, and some of his friends rushed forward to cut down the assassin, but he slew two of the leaders and wounded others, who fled. He then cut off Shere Singh's head, and had it carried to the place where the king's son, Pertaub Singh, was. Throwing the head on the ground, he exclaimed "That is your father's." The boy prince cried, "Oh! uncle, you will not murder me?" The assassin shouted, "Your father showed no mercy to my friend, to Chund Koor, the wife of Naa Nehal Singh;" and then slew the boy.

He then rode off to the city, and on the way met Dhyani Singh, the prime minister, to whom he answered to a question, "why he was in such haste?" by stating, "come with me, I have something to tell you." As they got into the city he made a sign to one of his followers, who shot the minister. After the death of the prime minister, his son, Heera Singh, procured the co-operation of General Ventura, and attacked the city and the citadel, of which they soon got possession, and Ajeet Singh was caught by a soldier as he sought to escape in a basket down the wall. The soldier slew him, and took his head to Heera Singh, who rewarded him with a lack of rupees.

The great point of interest was the decision of Lord Ellenborough relative to the proceedings to be adopted towards that country. In a political view the advantages of possessing the Punjab are incalculable; it is there where nature appears to have established the bulwarks of India against all invasions from the north and westward. It is fertile, it is healthful for Europeans, it is intersected with noble rivers, and a large portion of its inhabitants pant for the moment when the British troops will take the rule from out of the hands of their oppressors. The Mahomedans in Lahore are anxious that they should be governed by Europeans. It is through that country that all invasions are apprehended, and the instant that it is known to the disaffected amongst the inhabitants of India that England is mistress of the Punjab they will succumb.

In the meantime the Governor-General has ordered the collecting on the frontiers of the Lahore kingdom of an army of 36,000 men at different points, yet so as to be concentrated immediately in case an emergency should arise.

In Scinde tranquillity now prevails, but sickness has increased amongst the troops. Sukkur is particularly unhealthy, so that the Bengal soldiers have required the aid of medical men from Bombay. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrachee in the beginning of September, whither his lady and family had gone to join him. The 28th (her Majesty's) was also there in a very sickly state. The Bombay Government was sending troops to Scinde, in expectation of the Bengal armies being required in the north.

The news from Cabul is confused and contradictory. Dost Mahomed, it appears, finds it more difficult than ever to govern the unruly Afghans. His notorious son Akhbar has, it is said, expressed his dissatisfaction, as he says his father is "too fond of the English." There is a chance of a collision with the Sikhs, on account of the province of Peshawur, which the Afghans are desirous of governing once more. Candahar is represented as the scene of intrigues carried on by Persians. The conduct of the Schah of Persia is considered to be suspicious, and report spoke of the probability of some hostile movement on the part of the British Government, such as the re-occupation of Karrak.

The condition of the state of Gwalior demands some attention. Never having been permanently subjected to the British yoke, the wretched inhabitants of that fertile territory have been miserably from their being continually oppressed by their relentless rajahs. The present govern-

ment, which is based upon intrigues and treachery, is painfully apprehensive of its being speedily deprived of power by the intervention of the British troops. The army of exercise, ordered to assemble by Lord Ellenborough, is supposed by them to be designed against their rule.

The United States frigate *Brandywine* was at Bombay, waiting for the arrival of the American Ambassador to China.

The army of exercise on the Jumna has had the generals and the staff appointed, and was expected to come into operation before the close of this year.

Lord Ellenborough continued at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, but it was expected that he would proceed to the north-western provinces. It appears that the Sikhs have placed guards at the different fords, to prevent news of what is going on at Lahore from reaching the English. It is evidently a politic act on the part of Lord Ellenborough not to move from Calcutta until all his measures are matured, for his journey will excite greater alarm and disturbances at Gwalior, and perhaps even in the Punjab.

The Madras newspapers state the death of Sir John Norton on board ship, while going to Singapore for the benefit of his health.

The treasure taken at Hyderabad had been brought to Bombay; it amounts to about 700,000*l.*, including the value of the jewels.

One of the Ameer family, a young and ignorant man, had been brought by a steamer to Bombay, and sent to join the others at Sapore, near Poona.

#### CHINA.

The news from China is to the 28th of August. The state business, with the exception of the coasting trade, does not appear satisfactory at Hong-Kong, so that many of the merchants declined going there. Sickness existed there to a considerable extent. Opium was not to be protected by the British, and yet the smuggling continued to prosper. The Bogue forts were rebuilt in nearly the same state as before. The Chinese Government had claimed 4,000,000 dollars from the Hong merchants as a contribution on account of the Canton ransom. The Emperor had issued several proclamations exhibiting a wish to protect "the foreign barbarians," and to punish those officers who had maltreated the sailors that were shipwrecked in the *Nerubudda* and *Anne* in the beginning of 1842. Messrs Morrison and Johnston, and Major W. Currie, have been appointed members of the council of the colony, with the title of "Honourable."

### MISCELLANIES OF TRADE.

**PROSPECTS OF TRADE.**—The circular of Messrs Ferguson and Taylor, of Manchester, for this month, states that the abundance of money still appears to encourage speculation in the raw staple of our manufactures; and although the probability of a general "turn-out" was known at Liverpool at the beginning of last week, above thirty thousand bags had already changed hands at the full rates. These high prices of cotton are considered by the manufacturers to militate against any concession to the workmen in wages; but so long as money is cheap, and the belief in the falling off in the yield of the American crop continue, combined with confidence in an extended demand for the staple by the increased production of manufactures—so long, they suppose, the capitalist, by speculation, will rule the prices of the article in question. Prospects, both in the home market and in our foreign trade, being encouraging, they have full expectation that an active demand will set in with the new year, and, as stocks of all kinds of goods are positively bare, that present prices, at least, will be firmly maintained.

**STATE OF THE LACE AND HOSIERY TRADES.**—The cotton hosiery trade is in much the same state, as respects demand, it has been in for some time past. The wrought cotton hose trade may be said (considering the time of the year) to be in a tolerable state, with great hopes for the spring. The drawer branch continues in the improved state to which it gradually advanced during the summer months. The cotton cut-up hose trade, in all its numerous departments, and numerous they are, is still very brisk, and neither hands nor frames are to be obtained. The cotton glove branch is also in a very tolerable state, most of the hands being employed. The silk hosiery trade, in all its branches, is by no means generally improved; most of them are rapidly on the decline. The Spitalfields weavers having learnt that the ministers have promised an inquiry into the state of the framework-knitters, are besieging the Board of Trade that they may be included in the inquiry. This trade fever is increased by a proposition that is said to have been made by Mr MacGregor, the managing secretary of the Board of Trade, which is to lower the duty on silk ribbons and hosiery from thirty to ten per cent.; and then to grant the workmen an indemnity, by a weekly allowance of money from the consolidated fund. However preposterous this may appear, the weavers are all in a flame about losing their trade, and being made national paupers. We have seen a printed handbill, published in Spitalfields, upon these subjects.

**STATE OF TRADE—LIVERPOOL.**—We have had another quiet week, and nothing has occurred to give animation to business; but from the satisfactory nature of the commercial intelligence from India and China, together with the increased confidence which has latterly been manifested in the American States, there is good reason for believing that commerce is at last emerging from that long-continued depression which has been felt so severely in this neighbourhood. We can, however, expect no great improvement before Christmas; but present appearances give promise of a better business for the new year; and it is believed that an additional impulse will be given by the removal or amendment of many of those objectionable duties which are now considered to operate against the manufacturing industry of the people. There has been no speculative excitement in cotton, but a steady business has been carried on, supported by a profitable trade in Manchester. Money is still obtainable at low rates of interest, and large amounts continue occasionally to be invested in shares at improving prices;—the share market being in a state of unusual activity.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

**STATE OF TRADE.**—The prospect of a speedy termination of the turn-out of power-loom weavers at Ashton and Stalybridge has tended to check the advance in the prices in printing cloth; and the manufacturers were generally willing sellers at rates which were declined on Friday and Saturday last. Generally speaking, however, prices might be considered steady, with a moderate demand, and, for the season, unusually light stocks of most descriptions of goods. The yarn market was also steady, with a fair demand for numbers and qualities suitable for India, and for the home trade; but, owing to the season, very little demand from any other quarter.

**STATE OF TRADE—MANCHESTER.**—The prospect of a speedy termination of the turn-out of power-loom weavers at Ashton and Stalybridge has tended to check the advance in the prices of printing cloth; and the manufacturers yesterday were generally willing sellers at rates which were declined on Friday and Saturday last. Generally speaking, however,

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**ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 4.**—There has been a very indifferent market to-day; fewer goods have been sold than on the previous Monday. Every one seems to agree that wages should have been advanced three months ago, instead of at the close of the year, when the drapers have laid in their winter stocks. Little has been done in the wool market, as the manufacturers feel no desire to accumulate large stocks of goods at a time when the price of wool and wages are on the advance.—*Manchester Guardian.*

**ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—MEETING OF COLLIERIES.**—On Monday, an open-air meeting of the colliers of this district was held at Bardsley, which was addressed by three strangers, delegates from some other part of the country. The object of the meeting was said to be to advise those colliers who had not entered the union immediately to become members, in order that they might obtain an advance of wages. The speakers dwelt on the advantages which would follow, should the whole of the men in the Ashton-under-Lyne district become unanimous and act together. The meeting consisted of from 300 to 400 workmen, many of the pits being stopped the whole of the day.

**THE TURN-OUT.**—The majority of the weavers in this town and neighbourhood are still walking about the streets. The course taken by the Ashton masters has also been adopted by those at Stalybridge; the hands in the employ of Messrs William Bayley and Brothers not having gone in to work on Thursday, the weavers of Messrs Cheetham, Lees, Harrison, Benson, and Leech, were turned out on finishing their week's work. Some of the mills accordingly stopped on Thursday evening, and the others on Friday. It was generally expected that Messrs Bayley's hands would have gone to work on Monday morning; and the mill was accordingly opened, when, we believe, part of the workpeople returned to their employment. Scarcely a single meeting has been held by the turn-outs at Stalybridge, and all seems as quiet as if there was nothing whatever going on.

**COLLIERS' WAGES.**—Notices have been served on several coal masters in Wigan and the neighbourhood, by their respective workmen, demanding an increase in their wages; in some instances 50 and others 70 per cent. over the present rates.

### AGRICULTURAL VARIETIES.

**LORD ASHLEY AND THE DORCHESTER PEASANTRY.**—At a meeting of the Sturminster Agricultural Society, Lord Ashley made the following remarks:—"At this moment," said Lord Ashley, "the county of Dorset is in every man's mouth, and every newspaper, in town and country, so teems with statements of the condition of the peasantry of this county, that we are on the eve of becoming a by-word for the whole kingdom. Charges have been brought against us, which, if true, it is our bounden duty to endeavour to remedy. These charges have been made on no anonymous authority, but by a government officer, and by a landed proprietor of the county. The language of Mr Austin and Mr Sheridan must not be forgotten; but I will say, that if the tenth part only of the charges made can be substantiated, the sense of shame, and the principles of justice and humanity which we ought to possess, should influence us to check the growing evil. . . . Now, gentlemen, are we prepared to refute these statements or not? Is the rate of wages afforded to the labourer a fair remuneration for his labour, and in fair proportion to the profits of the soil? The cottages of the peasantry of this county have been described as inconveniently small, filthy, and ill-drained, and calculated to increase immorality and disease. Is this assertion correct? If so, let us admit of no delay in effecting their alteration, and not allow these hot-beds of immorality and disease to exist any longer. Education is now occupying much of public attention, and I am thankful that it is so; but nothing can more effectually retard the efforts making to educate the poor than such a degraded state of their habitations."

**THE AFRICAN GUANO ISLANDS.**—If it is true, as some persons state, that between forty and fifty vessels have gone out to bring guano from the rocky islands on the West Coast of Africa, there will be no want of that article next year, even if the West India planters, who have begun to use it freely for their sugar canes (and that with great success), should require a larger supply than they have yet had. Immense beds of it are known to exist on these islands.—*Liverpool Times.*

**THE NEW MANURES.**—The high system of farming now adopted and recommended by intelligent men is not only beneficial to those who practice it, but, with our rapidly increasing population, is advisable in a public point of view; but it ought to be borne in mind, in urging the system upon inexperienced farmers, that some discretion is necessary in its application. Besides the produce of the farm yard, the manures in most general use are guano, the deposits of sea birds; nitrate of potash, or rough saltpetre; nitrate of soda, or South American petre; and refuse petre, or the residue left from the process of salt petre refining. All these possess highly fertilizing properties when judiciously applied to meagre, arid soils, and tend to destroy those insects which attack the roots of plants; but if thrown upon land that does not require them, or used with too lavish a hand, they are likely to do harm instead of good. If two cwts. be applied where one is sufficient, the crop, instead of being improved, will be materially injured both in quantity and quality. As instances of this error have been known, it is right that this caution should be made public.

—A French writer on agriculture strongly recommends the use of the roller in wheat fields after sowing.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The first meeting for the winter season was held on Tuesday sc'nnight, R. W. Barchard, Esq. in the chair. The rarities of the exhibition were chiefly fruit, amongst the most prominent specimens of which were several fine grown pines from the gardens of the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber park, and Mr Wilmott, of Isleworth. Some of the fruit from the latter exceeded 7 lbs. in weight. There were also some fine specimens of grapes from Mr Crawshaw, of Colney Hatch, and other exhibitors, and several varieties of apples and pears from the gardens of the society.

—The steamer, *Hindustan*, on her last trip from Suez to Calcutta, performed the distance in the unprecedented short time of twenty-three days and sixteen hours. The *Hindustan* arrived at Madras 13th October, and at Calcutta, 16th October, and delivered that portion of the mails which she had taken at Suez for those places. The letters via Marsailles, and forwarded via Bombay, arrived at Madras on the 19th ult., six days after the delivery of those by the *Hindustan*; and the letters for Calcutta via Bombay, had not arrived by the 21st October.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

- J. D. Sunderland.—The work entitled "Tariff of the Rates of Duties levied at the Ore Sound," &c., &c., we think was never printed in this country; the translation by Mr J. MacGregor, lying before us, was printed at Copenhagen and we are not aware that it can be had in this country. Any information it contains is much at J. D.'s service. No change has taken place since.
- J. L. Preston.—There is no means of estimating, with any accuracy worth using, the amount of copper, silver, and gold circulation. The notes of the Bank of England and private banks published periodically is the only part of the circulation of which any estimate can be formed.
- B. T. O.—The excepted articles in the treaty with Portugal are ivory, Brazil wood, urzila, diamonds, gold dust, soap, playing-cards, gunpowder, and tobacco.
- Mercator.—We cannot find that any such order in council as is referred to in the accompanying circular has been issued. Nothing is known of it at the Board of Trade. We will make further inquiry.
- J. H. Dublin.—Communication received and shall be used soon.
- H., Egham.—We will endeavour to attend to this subject in our next Number.
- W. R. J., near Rochdale.—There is a misapprehension on the subject of the treaties. We will explain it fully next week. Our former article is quite right.
- F. P. P., Wilts.—The information will be furnished in the next Number.

Errata.—In page 280 of the last Statistical Number, for the words "To 5th September, 1842," at the heads of the eight columns, read "From 5th of September to 10th October, 1842."

## POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, December 9, 1843.

The Paris journals of Thursday are almost exclusively occupied with the events of Spain, on which, however, they throw no light. The *Journal des Debats* doubts the truth of the charges made against Olozaga, regrets his fall, and gives, as its opinion, that moderate *Progresistas*, like him, formed the party best fitted to pacify Spain and govern wisely. Nevertheless, it strongly condemns the step of dissolving the Cortes. It is not proved, however, that Senor Olozaga, though he armed himself with the power, had determined to use it, except for the purposes of intimidation. Be this as it may, it was Senor Isturitz, the guest of the Tuileries, and the friend of Louis Philippe, who first preached in Madrid the necessity of dissolution.

The great council of Lucerne have decided, by a majority of six, that the Jesuits shall henceforth take no part in the management of the seminaries of education in that town.

The *Zurich Gazette* says that the great council of that canton has resolved upon joining in the conference which is to take place relative to the convents of Argovia; but have instructed their deputies not to agree to any measure which may have the effect of creating a separation or a civil war.

Accounts from Madrid have been received up to the 1st inst. Many conflicting rumours of the scene at the palace, in which the young Queen signed the decree dissolving the Cortes. Senor Olozaga denies, in the most solemn manner, having made use of violence or compulsion. Which is to be credited? Narvaez and the self-constituted Camarilla are capable of anything; and their evident exertions to stifle Olozaga's voice, and prevent him from speaking, whilst he is anxious for open explanation, tells greatly in his favour, and against their veracity. Still it would be too audacious to bring forward the young Queen—too difficult to induce the child to testify a complete falsehood. There must have been some grounds, some semblance of compulsion, perhaps not more than was usually practised on the royal child, wayward at times, her ears poisoned, and her young intellect distracted, by a succession of whispering intriguers. The Moderados, and their agent, the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, must have taken advantage of some circumstance of this kind, and swelled it into a crime and a tale to ruin Olozaga, and keep the Queen exclusively in Moderado hands.

It appears that Olozaga, in demanding of the Queen the decree of dissolution, did so not of any sudden thought, hidden purpose, or exclusive responsibility, as the French account would lead to suppose, but acted in concert with his Liberal colleagues, who now claim their share of the responsibility. The *Progresistas* had a solemn meeting, and, to the number of seventy-six, approved of Olozaga's conduct, and determined to stand by him. It is probable that Olozaga will triumph over his enemies, so lately his friends, in the Cortes. And from the *plaudits* which hailed him from the galleries, it would seem as if popularity would still attend Olozaga in his struggle with the Moderados.

Madrid letters represent the latter as determined on forming a ministry, of which Mon was to have the Finance department. But to exist they must dissolve the Cortes. It is, however, very different to dissolve the Cortes with Olozaga and Domenech wielding ministerial influence in the elections, and to dissolve them with Narvaez in possession of dictatorial and ministerial power.

The press of Madrid, with the sole exception of the *Heraldo*, was unanimous in defending M. Olozaga.

The festival of the Queen's majority passed off quietly.

Intelligence from Ireland, up to the 7th, brings scarcely any news of importance. The landlord and tenant commission continue their sittings. Mr Serjeant Howley was examined at great length before the commissioners. The exact nature of his evidence has not transpired; but it is reported that it was not calculated to throw any new light upon the complicated question in course of inquiry. Captain Larcom, it is believed,

will not accept the secretaryship, finding the discharge of so onerous an office incompatible with his other duties. Mr Courtenay, we believe, is acting as secretary *pro tempore*.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—It will be a subject of extreme gratification, not only to the friends of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, but to the public generally, to know that, notwithstanding the many reports which have reached England of the deaths of those gallant officers, very sufficient grounds exist for believing that no execution of an Englishman has taken place in Bokhara, and that the presumption is strong in favour of the opinion that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly (more particularly the former) are yet alive.

POSTAGE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Belgian government and the Prussian government at Cologne are acting in concert to obtain for the British General Post office the establishment of a regular communication between England, Belgium, Prussia, and the German states on the Rhine, by means of daily packets from Dover to Ostend, which should convey the mails, passengers, and merchandise. The Belgian government offers on its part an annual contribution of 3,000*l.* sterling, in order to facilitate the arrangement between the post offices.

THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE CLUB DINNER.—On Friday evening the annual festival of the Smithfield Cattle Club took place in the large hall of the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen street. Between 200 and 300 gentlemen sat down to dinner, the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, President of the Club, being in the chair. The noble Chairman proposed "Success to the Smithfield Club," in doing which he took a review of the present state of the society, and what it was when he first became connected with it. The vast benefits which had resulted, not only to agriculture, but to the country generally, from the establishment of such an institution must be admitted on all hands; and he congratulated its members and the public on its increasing popularity and prosperity. (Cheers.) After expressing regret that the society were about to lose the services of their honorary secretary, Mr H. Gibbs, through ill health, the noble lord concluded by repeating the toast, which was heartily responded to. The Duke of Richmond, and several noblemen and gentlemen, honoured the club with their presence.

THE CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW.—This great national exhibition—the greatest of its kind in the world—was opened to the public at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and was attended by a much larger number of visitors than has been known to have attended upon any former occasion.

"WILL BUY NOTHING OF US."—What is the use, say the protectionists, of talking about free trade with England, when she will buy nothing of us? It has been stated, and we believe correctly, that, excluding tobacco from the account, the average of duties levied upon our products imported into Great Britain, is only 11 per cent. At any rate, during the year ending 30th September, 1842, we sent to England and her dependencies, domestic exports to the value of 48,583,541 dollars; which is 4,197,086 dollars more than we exported to all other countries. We also exported to England and her dependencies, of foreign articles, 3,723,109 dollars in value, making a total of 52,306,650 dollars, while our imports were only 38,613,043; showing an excess of exports to Great Britain and her dependencies, above the imports from the same, of 13,693,607 dollars in one year. Think of this, ye that say England will buy nothing of us.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—On the return of M. Mallet, the distinguished French engineer, to Paris, he obtained an audience with the King of the French, and entered into a full explanation of the principle and working of the atmospheric system on the Kingstown and Dalkey line. The King being thoroughly convinced by this representation, sent next day for the commissioner of public works, and intimated that his opinion was so decidedly in favour of the atmospheric system, and its vast advantages in regard to economy, safety, and rapidity of communication, that it was his desire that system should be at once established on the projected line from Paris to Meux, which will be from twenty-five to thirty miles in extent. His majesty further stated, that his anxiety on the subject was so great, that he would purchase the ground on the line for as many miles as the company might deem advisable, and make a free grant of it to them. Thus the successful enterprise of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company is reflecting honour upon our country.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser*.

—The first of the Yorkshire Anti-Corn-law meetings took place at Huddersfield on Thursday. The subscription at the meeting amounted to the large sum of 1,322*l.*; and it is worthy of notice that most of the donors doubled their last year's subscriptions.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1843.

COTTON.—The week's import is 17,703. The stock previously was 653,794. The sales this week are 24,710, of which 5,000 are on speculation, leaving a stock of cotton now in the port of 641,787, which is 201,128 bales more than at the same time last year. The stock of American is 445,394, being 198,505 bales more than at this period last year. The apparent weekly consumption up to to-day is 25,236 against 21,915 to same time last year. We have had a steady demand during the whole of the past week, and though the trade have not taken nearly their average supply, and the operations of speculators have been on a limited scale, prices have undergone no alteration, and the market closes very firmly, with a better inquiry to-day than on any day during the week. Taken on speculation during the week, 4,800 American, and 200 Surats.

Taken for Consumption from 1st Jan. to 8th Dec.		Whole Import from 1st Jan. to 8th Dec.		Computed Stock. 1st Dec.	
1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843
1,073,860 bls.	1,236,480 bls.	1,166,852	1,513,258	440,659	641,787

The declaration of Earl Spencer in favour of a total repeal of the corn laws is, to a certain degree, important, inasmuch as it adds the weight of another honest man, respected nobleman, large landowner, and practical agriculturist, to the fact, that the free admission of foreign grain will largely benefit the people of this country, without in the slightest injuring the farmer, or the agricultural interest. But Earl Spencer was always more or less of a free trader; and ranks with Lords Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Ducie, and other members of the Upper House, who have so frequently and so ably pleaded the cause of free trade.





## The Economist.

DECEMBER 9, 1843.

### COMMERCIAL.

During the last week we have received the Overland Mail from India. In China the arrangements for the extension of our trade are not yet completed, but there is every appearance of perfect good faith on the part of the Chinese authorities; indeed, they appear to have become as much impressed with the advantages of cultivating an intercourse with "strangers from distant countries," as they were before averse to it. So sudden a change, not only in the policy, but apparently in the spirit and feelings of a people, or rather of a government, we never remember. From restriction of nearly an absolute kind, they have gone at one stride to a system of greater freedom and liberality in their trading fiscal laws, than almost any other country can boast. It will be of great interest to watch the result. In the state of actual trade there is little to notice.

In Calcutta business had been interrupted, and nearly at a stand, for fourteen days before the departure of the mail, in consequence of the Doorgah Poojah holidays. Money was abundant, and the price of produce continuing higher than the relative rates in Europe prevented its investment. Sugar, however, was a little lower; 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Silk was a little dearer. In indigo none of the new crop, though part had arrived, had been offered for sale; the quality is said to be of superior description, owing to the fine season. The estimates of the crop have increased from 140,000 maunds to 160,000 maunds. Of last year's crop the whole quantity exported was 90,575 Fy. maunds. The sugar crops are said to have suffered great devastation from an extraordinary flight of locusts. *Opium for the China market was in great demand, and an increase of price had taken place, and a further rise expected.* In British manufactured goods of all kinds a large business, at rather better prices, had set in after the holidays. Cotton piece goods, twist, and woollen goods, were in good demand. The markets in the east promise a great and increasing trade. Altogether the mercantile accounts are cheerful and encouraging.

We, yesterday, received a West India mail by the steamer, bringing letters and papers from Jamaica down to the 8th November. The accounts from Jamaica are most interesting, as they show a determination to proceed with those great agricultural and local improvements by which their productive process will be much economized, and the evil arising from a scarcity of labour removed. Under the advice of the Governor, Lord Elgin, who is himself a good Scotch agriculturist, the plough is already very generally introduced in place of the hand hoe, and very successfully. The application of guano, and other fertilizers is becoming general with good effect. Steamboats to facilitate communication round the coast are already established, and will be increased; and a railway for internal communication is projected, and likely to be carried into effect. These are the means most certain to secure a return of prosperity; to make the best use of means already within their reach, to prepare for a great reduction of the sugar duties, which must very soon take place; but which, we believe, will benefit rather than injure the colonial planter.

In the home trade there is little to remark: trade throughout the country and in London is dull, as it usually is at this season. In the cotton districts a little activity has taken place, and an increase of price obtained in consequence of the turn-out at Ashton. In the cloth districts trade is not quite so good, but for the season of the year complaints are few.

The negotiation for a new treaty with Brazil is for the present broken off. We cannot but marvel at the culpable apathy—the somewhat selfish and indolent negligence, with which the commercial public have carried themselves in this most important question. It is three months since we devoted an article to point out the need for instant and active interference with the Government, to prevent that which is likely too certainly to occur. If ever there was a strong case made out, it was in that article; but notwithstanding the hazard in which one of the largest markets we have is, of being sacrificed to monopoly, not one meeting is held, not one demonstration or remonstrance on the subject is made. When it is too late, there will be abundance of complaining.

### POLITICAL.

The Queen and Prince Albert have returned from their trip to the midland counties. We are almost afraid to advert to this "feature" of the week. We are as "loyal" as any lip and tongue "loyalist" of the hour, and perhaps would go a great deal farther in the defence of our institutions, and in providing for the safety, the honour, and the true dignity of our native land. But we are intolerant of all the *fiddle-fuddle* and *fal-de-ral* of these things, in presence of matters infinitely more important, as the welfare, the prosperity, the happiness of millions of our fellow-countrymen. The whole proceedings remind us of the nursery rhyme—

"Boys and girls come out to play,  
The moon doth shine as bright as day!"

At Chatsworth, Prince Albert planted an oak sapling by the side of something which the Queen had planted when she was a girl—a pretty bit of an incident. Then we have "keys" of castles delivered up to the Queen, which she is "graciously" pleased to return, with the endless bowings, scrapings, addresses, &c. &c. &c., that accompany all these kind of things, not to mention dinners, flags, arches, and cheering. The Royal pair passed through Nottingham and Leicester, but, of course, saw something very different from "the present state of the lace and hosiery trades." Far, indeed, would we be from grudging a joyous holiday; but Royal progresses might be rendered of practical value, by less of mere empty ceremonial, and more quiet and leisure being afforded to view the *real* "condition of England."

From an article in the *Times* of Thursday, we learn that a great effort is now making to establish some institution for the relief of the destitute and the houseless poor, which shall be based on a large and permanent foundation. At the same time, we do not know how to interpret the cautions with which the *Times* interlard its article. It says—

"The poor belong to the country at large, and whatever may have been the accidents of their birth or education, they are, whether Roman Catholics in St Giles's, English Churchmen or Dissenters in Spitalfields, or Scotch Presbyterians scattered over London, whether denizens or aliens, whether Jews—no, not Jews, we exclude Jews from the number of those to whom relief is to be distributed, for, to their credit be it spoken, the rich Jews never suffer their own poor to sink into abject poverty—but whatever may be the circumstances distinguishing one poor man from another, it is in the fact of his being in need, and in that fact by itself, without more, that his claim on the bounty of the public consists.

"Liable as we all are in this country of free opinions to run into parties, we must bear in mind that relief for the poor is no party question. A starving Churchman will not renounce his Christianity or his baptism merely because the meal which saves himself and his family from the torture of wasting hunger was bought by money contributed by a Jew or a Quaker; nor will a shivering Presbyterian or Independent lapse into Erastianism or Episcopacy simply owing to the order for the blankets under which he sleeps having been signed by the clergyman of his parish."

What does all this mean? Is the project a Tractarian or Puseyite scheme? Are its promoters anxious to erect a monastic institution? And is it intended to give to charity that atrabilious, exclusive, monopolising, and offensive direction, that it shall practically say to poverty—"You must either worship Puseyism or—starve!"

A very important free-trade meeting was held at Liverpool on Wednesday. The *Liverpool Mercury* says:—

"Never did we behold such a sight, or such a spirited supplying of the 'sinews of war,' as we had the happiness of witnessing at our Amphitheatre on Wednesday last. A spacious building, crowded by all ranks, from members of parliament and merchant princes to humble fustian-clad mechanics, all roused to a lively appreciation of the merits of the greatest question of the day, and all eager to do something to aid the grand effort to liberate industry from its trammels, to feed the hungry, and to clothe the naked, presented a scene worthy of the era in which we live;—an era of growing intelligence and of the growing resolution to be free. Yes, Liverpool—Tory-ridden, monopoly-ridden, clique-ridden, job-ridden, priest-ridden Liverpool, has at length spoken out with unprecedented determination. The words and deeds we have this day recorded, will ring throughout the length and breadth of the land. Our readers will feast on the glorious proceedings, and we trust every one of them, who has not yet performed his part in those deeds, will hasten to join in so enthusiastic a demonstration, by substantial proofs of devotion to the cause. The feeling at the meeting—a noon-day meeting too, when so many obstacles interfere with public assemblies of four hours' duration—was truly extraordinary. Mr Cobden and Mr Bright stated, in private, on the following morning, that they had never met with such general, generous, outbursting enthusiasm; so animated; so prompt: gentlemen on the platform, ladies in the boxes, tradesmen in the pit, workmen in the gallery, throwing forward their cards, their bank notes, their silver, their pence, and striving, rich and poor, each to be foremost in setting an example, and exciting imitation. Certainly there was a deep, warm, heartfelt, all-pervading, gushing spirit of self-sacrifice in behalf of a great principle, which would have humanized a monopolist, had anything so unnatural been present to see its influence, for to see it was to feel it. It was a great moral lesson. The speeches and the list of subscriptions will do great service. They ought to be extensively circulated. Friend should send to friend papers containing them across and around the country for perusal. They will scatter seeds of zeal which will produce fruits of freedom. We have elsewhere noticed the general movement in the great struggle throughout the kingdom, and must conclude these brief remarks by urging all men and all women, all trades and all societies, to send in their contributions forthwith, and to adopt the suggestion given in the advertisement, to pay the amounts to the treasurer, Mr James Mulleux, to Mr John Taylor Crook, or at the office of the Anti-Monopoly Association, No. 7 Water street, where printed receipts will be given. If any stimulus to the good work be requisite, let the condition of the hard-working classes of England be looked at, and let the speeches of Wednesday be read with the attention which they cannot fail to command. As we asked, after the great exemplar meeting at Manchester, so we now ask in reference to our own local gathering, in the words of the great Chatham, when a popular movement was shaking the creatures of power in his days, 'What shall resist this spirit?' and we address the question to Sir Robert Peel himself. Already the Liverpool contribution to the League Fund exceeds the sum of four thousand four hundred pounds."

At this meeting Mr Cobden touched—but only touched—on the important question of a fixed duty, which is agitating all circles. So completely is the sliding scale given up, that nobody even dreams of defending it; and accordingly the question has arisen, of who would pay a fixed duty—the foreigner or the home

consumer? We have disposed of this fallacy in another portion of the present number of the *Economist*. The idea of a fixed duty will speedily follow that of the sliding scale; and then, with a confidence and a certainty as far exceeding O'Connell's as the repeal of the corn laws exceeds in importance the repeal of the union, we may exclaim, "Hurrah for the repeal!"

One of the individuals included in the pending state prosecutions in Ireland—the Rev. P. J. Tyrrell, parish priest of Lusk—is dead, and his death is attributed to illness brought on by excitement and anxiety. If the trials do come on, they are likely to be most laborious and voluminous.

A great meeting was held, and dinner given, at Limerick, in honour of the accession of Mr Smith O'Brien to the cause of the repeal of the union. It was honoured (at least the dinner was) by the presence of a Government reporter, who, says the report, "took ample notes of the speeches." On this occasion Mr O'Connell uttered the following declaration, which we quote from the *Times*, along with the remarks of that paper upon it:—

"Mr O'Connell is reported to have delivered these words:—'It has been suggested to me that if I consented to abandon the repeal the prosecutions should be given up, or even if I were convicted the sentence should not be enforced. *That offer was made to me.*' (!!) 'I said at once there shall be no compromise of the repeal. I would rot in a dungeon first.' If this be so the dishonour does not rest upon O'Connell. But Sir R. Peel may be asked, if this statement be really true, would not you, Sir R. Peel, envy O'Connell when rotting in a dungeon? What, now, at the eleventh hour, give the systematic disturber of the public peace such a triumph over law, authority, public opinion, and public justice? But it cannot be true. The very maids of honour would revolt against the act. A negotiation of that magnitude must have been a Cabinet proceeding, and the Duke of Wellington is still a member of that Cabinet. After all, the late Lord Eldon was a shrewd practitioner, and his lordship, at eighty-two, was reported to have said, 'If I were to begin life again, I'll be d—d if I would not start as an agitator.' Wasn't he right, my lords and gentlemen of the Cabinet? We may now begin to think ourselves of making friends with O'Connell, who spoke the above words at Mr Smith O'Brien's dinner."

On the same morning (Friday) on which these observations appeared in the *Times*, the *Morning Herald*, which is now expressly understood to be a Government organ, was authorized to contradict Mr O'Connell's statement, which, it said, was destitute of truth.

## FOREIGN.

### FRANCE.

"The increased audacity of the French Legitimists in London has," says a Paris letter, "determined the government to prosecute in every practicable form the parties participating in the recognition of the Duke de Bordeaux as King of France, for to that extent it will be proved they have gone in London. For the Duke de Bordeaux it is impossible not to feel respect; but I confess that the men by whom he is surrounded, and those by whom in the columns of the Paris press he is defended and supported, are the last in the world entitled to British sympathy. The venom displayed towards England by the most rancorous of the Republican journals of France has been transcended in the papers of the Legitimist party."

The affairs of Spain give great uneasiness to the French government. M. Bresson, the new ambassador, who had got as far as Bayonne on his way to Madrid, has received orders not to proceed until more is known as to the turn affairs are likely to take. A telegraphic order was sent to him on Monday to that effect.

The events in Madrid are the great topic discussed in the French papers. The fall of Olozaga has so completely upset the French policy in Spain, and that at the very moment when its triumph was considered certain, that it is no wonder that the government papers regard it sulkily. The *Journal des Debats*, which till now has been quiet on the subject, doubts the truth of the charge brought against Olozaga of having forced the Queen to sign the decree; but admits that his conduct would deserve the utmost contempt, if it should turn out to be founded on fact.

The *Constitutionnel* attributes the crisis to Olozaga's want of decision, and his endeavours to truckle to all parties.

### SPAIN.

Madrid letters, which are of the evening of the 28th ult. bring long explanations of the conduct of Olozaga. And explanation it certainly needs; he is no longer first minister in Spain. That personage seems in the first instance actuated by pique against his predecessors of the Lopez cabinet. This pique was shown in the preference of Pidal to Lopez for the post of President of the Chamber—a preference which so disgusted General Serrano, the friend of Lopez, that he forthwith resigned, and announced that General Narvaez persisted, at the same time, in no longer holding office under Senor Olozaga.

"The decree, dismissing Senor Olozaga, was published on the 29th. He has laid a complaint against the *Heraldo* before the tribunal for having said he was guilty of high treason. All the Ministers had resigned, except Serrano and Frias, who, with the presidents and vice-presidents of congress, were entrusted with the reconstruction of the cabinet. They met at the Palace on the 30th, on which day Madrid was tranquil."

The following account of the extraordinary conduct of Olozaga, is given by a well-informed correspondent:—It appears that on the 28th M. Olozaga went, at an appointed hour in the evening, to the palace, and having appointed a secret audience of her Majesty, after having closed the door and bolted it, he proposed to the Queen to sign the decree dissolving the Cortes. The Queen objected, and wished to retire. M. Olozaga stopped the passage of her Majesty, and drew the bolts of the second door to prevent her Majesty from retiring; and the Queen having sat down at a table, M. Olozaga, in a voice partly familiar, partly serious, said, "*Vamos firma vuestra Majesta.*" The Queen signed, and said nothing as to what happened; but on the following day, when rising, the Marchioness of Santa Cruz having asked what had passed at the interview with M. Olo-

zaga, she told her the above facts, and asked what she ought to do. The Marchioness recommended to her to consult General Narvaez, which she did, when the general came to the palace to demand the pass-word. The Queen told him what had happened, and Narvaez immediately determined to call M. Pidal, General Serrano, M. Frias, M. Mazaredo, the military governor and political chief of Madrid, M. Gonzales Bravo, and M. Alcon and Quinta, the vice-presidents of the congress. The result was the decree dismissing Olozaga, which appeared in the *Gazette*.

It has been stated by the French papers that M. Olozaga proposed the dissolution of the Cortes to the Queen, after consulting with his colleagues. This we are assured is not the fact. He never consulted his colleagues, and the measure is his own alone. This fact is considered as adding much to the responsibility which M. Olozaga has taken upon himself, and to have been a great aggravation of his conduct.

It is said that Olozaga went the length of laying hands on the Queen to force her to sign the decree, but this is denied by Olozaga.

Thus Senor Olozaga, in whom the King of the French most trusted, has for ever annihilated himself as a politician. He may be said to disappear from the political scene. General Serrano, too, after quarrelling with Lopez, has quarrelled with Narvaez, and finding that he could do no good, but entail merely enmity on a new cabinet, has also withdrawn.

Madrid is in a state of the greatest excitement and anxiety.

### PORTUGAL.

The cabinet of Lisbon seems almost as much divided as that of Spain; and its want of unity has been, no doubt, the chief cause in the way of the Duke of Palmella's concluding his negotiations here with success, or even carrying them on with fairness.

### GREECE.

The King of Greece opened the National Assembly on the 20th ult. A part of the speech runs thus:—"From the very foundation of the monarchy, several liberal institutions were established, with the view of preparing for the introduction of the definitive constitution. Free municipal laws, provincial councils, and trial by jury, were the precursors of representative government in Greece. Our task now is to place the crowning stone on this edifice by the introduction and establishment of a constitution. With the support of the Almighty, let us now unite our efforts for the establishment of a fundamental law suitable to the real wants and circumstances of the state, and adapted to advance and secure the true interest of all."

### UNITED STATES.

The *Montezuma* left New York on the 20th, at four, p.m., and arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday last, she has therefore been only sixteen days on the voyage from port to port.

We give the following extracts from a letter received:—"Another movement has taken place in the Oregon question. The committee appointed at a public meeting in Philadelphia, has published an address to American citizens residing in Oregon, recommending that Congress should pass laws taking Oregon into possession, make military roads, &c. In one passage it says:—'We want no treaty—we might as well make a treaty with Great Britain about Philadelphia.' . . . 'Let 30,000 Americans, each with a stout heart, and a staunch rifle in his hand, emigrate to Oregon, and we shall have no war.' The document will be read with deep interest in England. Remember, there are now seventeen English forts, stations, or villages, in the Oregon territory, and quite a large settlement at the mouth of the Columbia. Every day develops more and more the danger of this question, which ought to be settled without further delay. I have no hesitation in asserting that, in the treaty of Washington, it might have been settled with greater facilities to both nations than now. What a shocking blunder—the omission! The popular feeling in this country is adverse to allowing England a single foot of ground in the Oregon territory, either north or south of the Columbia."

COPENHAGEN, November 24.—Mr MacGregor, British Consul at Elsinore, has been appointed by his government to the post of Consul-General in China, and, as we are informed, will go in a few weeks to London, to proceed to Canton. His knowledge of business and his talents have gained him general esteem. He was engaged in 1841 in the conclusion of the convention between Denmark and England relative to the Sound duties, and in drawing up the present tariff of those duties; he also attended the conferences for regulating the tolls on the Elbe, which were held first at Dresden, and afterwards at London.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.—By an arrival from Hayti, of the 14th ult., we find that the French government has consented to delay the prosecution of its claims, under the treaty of 1838, until the establishment of a definitive government in that country.

—A St Petersburg letter of the 22nd ultimo, says—"M. Kalergi, brother of the famous Kalergi, who played so great a part in the late scenes in Greece, has just received an order from the Emperor Nicholas to leave Russia in twenty-four hours, although he has been for a great many years a resident in the empire."

## FREE-TRADE MOVEMENTS.

### GREAT FREE-TRADE MEETING AT LIVERPOOL. UPWARDS OF £4,000 RAISED IN AID OF THE GREAT LEAGUE FUND.

A public meeting of the members and friends of the Liverpool Anti-Monopoly Association was held in the Royal Amphitheatre, on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Anti-Corn-law League, consisting of Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and John Bright, Esq., M.P., and with the further object of raising subscriptions in aid of the Great League Fund.

The chair was taken shortly after twelve o'clock by Thomas Thornely, Esq., M.P., president of the association, who explained to the meeting the object for which they had met:

"That object was no less than to ask for their contributions, and the contributions of the people of Liverpool at large, in aid of the funds of the Anti-Corn-law League,—a body established to procure the repeal of the corn laws, but not less to procure the repeal of the monopoly in sugar and every other article, and to bring about the happy consummation of charging revenue duties for revenue purposes alone. (Great cheering.) When that was accomplished, they need not ask any favours from foreign countries,—they need not seek for reciprocity treaties, for other nations would be too happy to follow their example."

The Chairman, in conclusion, introduced to the meeting R. Cobden, Esq. M. P.; he said—

"It had been his honour to address many large assemblies, but he thought this [was the first occasion on which he had the pleasure of

meeting so large an assembly as that in the ordinary hours of business, and it did augur great interest in their minds on the question they were met to discuss, that they should have been induced, in such great numbers, to leave their business, and come there to meet them on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) Now, in his opinion, they were there attending to their daily business; they were there on a counting-house and fireside business; the repeal of the corn laws, and the abolition of all monopolies, was a home question, and one which affected every man in his business and in his bosom; and he must confess that he was most astonished that it should be necessary for them to meet together in public assemblies to avow their opinions on this question, for it ought to be sufficiently understood and sufficiently felt in every part of the world, and there ought not to be two opinions in the minds of the bulk of the people of this country upon the subject. (Applause.) And he must say that there was no part of the kingdom where the question of free trade ought to be so well appreciated as the town of Liverpool."

The hon. gentleman then spoke of the importance of carrying free-trade principles—whether by Tory, Whig, or Radical, it mattered not; they supported no government for the sake of that government, but only as far as they were disposed to carry out the question the League were now agitating. In referring to a fixed duty, he said:—

"One of the latest and most amusing absurdities ever coined in the brain of sophist or statesman was this:—That if we were to put a fixed duty on corn the foreigner would pay the duty. (Hear, hear.) Now, it would really be something altogether inconsistent with the right moral government of this world's affairs,—that is, if it were possible, it would be morally unjust for one nation to pass a law to levy a tax upon another nation which had no voice in the enacting of that law; and he should be unwilling to believe that the scheme of this world's moral law would permit such an injustice; but there was no danger. They were told that if they put a duty upon corn the foreigner would pay it; well, would he pay for the carriage as well as the duty? (Hear.) He might as well pay the one as the other. (Great applause.) He did not like long arguments in political economy; such objections were best answered in brief. If any one told them that the foreigner would pay the tax, ask him to go to a corn broker in Mark Lane, or in their own market, and inquire the price of a thousand quarters of Dantzic wheat. Well, he went to the broker and asked 'What is the price of a thousand quarters of Dantzic wheat?' The answer would be '45s. per quarter.' 'Will you be good enough to send a thousand quarters to my warehouse, and make out the invoice.' The broker makes out the invoice for a thousand quarters, at 64s. per quarter. The purchaser looks it over, and then exclaims, 'You told me the price was 45s. per quarter, and here you have made out the invoice at 64s.' 'O, yes,—but there's 19s. of duty to be added.' 'Duty!' exclaims the purchaser, 'why, Lord Montague told us that the foreigner paid the duty!' (Great laughter and cheering.) Now, what would be the answer of the broker? Why, he would laugh in the face of the unhappy man who put such an absurd question, and he would advise them to laugh in the face of any man,—it was the most befitting argument, to laugh in the face of any man who repeated such an absurdity. (Cheers.)"

Mr Cobden here treated upon the late unsuccessful negotiations which had been carried on with Portugal and the Brazils, showing the procrastination that had been used, and all to no purpose, because the government were making the worst possible terms for the people of England, and the best possible terms they could for the West Indian monopolists. The hon. gentleman then briefly stated the objects of the League:—

"What they had in view was this:—In every borough they would canvass the electors before Mr Villiers brought forward his motion, in order to obtain, if possible, in every case a majority of the electors to memorialize their members to vote for that motion. (Hear, hear, hear.) Having learned their strength in the boroughs, it was the intention of Mr Bright and himself, or other members of the council, to go down,—putting themselves into the hands of no clique or party, asking the electors to meet them on neutral grounds; having explained their views, they would then leave a committee to watch the registration, and to take the borough out of the hands of any faction that had previously managed it. (Cheers.) They would then prepare themselves for an election. Elections hitherto had been very little more than a contest of purses; those who raised most money had the greatest number of votes; and there was no chance for free trade, or any honest party, until they could meet on the electoral field of contest on fair terms. (Hear, hear.) Now the first business of the League would be to put an end to that system of bribery and corruption. (Cheers.) The existing law was sufficient to put down bribery and corruption, and why was it not applied? Now, he promised them that, at the next election, 10,000*l.* should be forthcoming, if the cost were necessary, to put down the system of bribery and corruption in Liverpool. (Loud cheers.) These were the plans, these were the purposes for which they were now raising their hundred thousand pounds. They wished to inform, to arrange, and organize the electoral body,—to take the registration of the country into the hands of members of the League scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land; they would have their friends organized in every part of the country to look after the registration. (Cheers.) These were the plans of the League."

He concluded as follows:—

"If Liverpool were true to itself and to the principles they advocated, then Liverpool would speak by that voice which was most fully appreciated by their opponents—the inhabitants of Liverpool would show their enthusiasm in the way most fully understood by their opponents—that is, they would show their zeal through their breeches pockets. (Great cheering.) If it should be said of Liverpool—'Liverpool gave 2,200*l.* last year, and Liverpool has subscribed 8,000*l.* this year,' why here was a great change in Liverpool, a great revolution in Liverpool, and men in power would say—'These men would not have given their money if they were not in earnest; we must prepare to do something; this is becoming serious; we must put an end to this immediately, or there is no knowing where it will go.' (Loud cheers.) Everybody knew that he (Mr Cobden) was a very bad beggar, but his friend John Bright would almost extract the teeth from their heads without their knowing it. (Laughter.) He would only offer one more remark; they should not let their subscriptions stop with large sums. (Hear.) People might give 300*l.*, 200*l.*, or 100*l.*, and the three-deckers were most acceptable—(laughter)—but they wanted numbers in order to show that they had the mind as well as the money on their side. (Cheers.) Every subscriber to the League Fund of 1*l.* and upwards—guineas were more genteel—would have a copy of the *League* sent to them for twelve months, and he might tell them that that paper, as a free-trade paper, had the very first talent in the metropolis exerted upon it. And now, leaving them in the hands of his friend, John Bright, he thanked them for the kindness and patience with which they had heard him. (Loud and continued cheering.)"

Mr Heyworth said:—

"He had been accused of acting from selfish principles (no, no; and cheers), but he contended that self-love, rightly understood, and under proper control, was a principle which tended to promote the public good. (Hear, hear.) The chairman had alluded to a conversation at his breakfast table, that morning. It was simply this. He addressed his family, and said they were going to have a very great meeting that day, and it would be expected that he should come forward with some money to assist in agitating for the repeal of the corn laws. He explained the nature and effect of the corn laws, and the benefits to be expected from free trade to the country generally, and himself in particular, and he then asked, 'Shall I give 100*l.*, 200*l.* or 300*l.* to promote this great cause by which all will benefit, both rich and poor, not only in England, but in every other country in the world?' (Hear, hear, hear.) The immediate reply from one and all was, 'Let the sum be 300*l.*' (Enthusiastic cheering.) His principal object in mentioning the sum was, that the meeting might be excited, if they thought his reasoning good, to come forward and give each according to his means in support of this great and good cause. (Renewed cheering.)"

Mr Heyworth concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That we heartily concur in the plan proposed by the Anti-Corn-law League, now explained by its distinguished representative, R. Cobden, Esq., for the agitation of its great object, the total and immediate repeal of the corn and provision laws, as the first step towards the annihilation of all other commercial monopolies; and we pledge ourselves to do every thing in our power fully and effectually to carry that plan into speedy operation."

The Chairman said the meeting were greatly indebted to Mr Heyworth for his noble contribution. (Great cheering.)

W. Rathbone, Esq., had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which said that they wholly approved of the proceedings of the League, and which went still further, declaring that they were determined to support the League heartily and honestly in the great cause which they had undertaken. (Cheers.)

J. Bright, Esq., M.P., next addressed the meeting in his usual style of eloquence, after which the Chairman said they would remain together a few minutes longer, to receive subscriptions. (Cheers.) That very influential newspaper, the *Times*, lately declared the League to be a "great fact." (Cheers and laughter.) Now, in that building, in a single hour, upwards of 4,000*l.* had been contributed for the total repeal of the corn laws, and he would tell the *Times* newspaper that that was another great fact. (Much laughter and cheering.)

The meeting separated a few minutes before four o'clock.

**ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETINGS IN WILTSHIRE.**—The League, following up the staggering blow which it dealt to the monopolists at the recent election for Salisbury, has determined on diffusing free-trade principles throughout all parts of the county of Wilts, and, accordingly, despatched lecturers into that "stronghold" of the common enemy. Mr Sidney Smith has already opened the campaign, commencing at Chippenham, where he delivered an address to an overflowing auditory in the assembly room of the Lion, developing an acquaintance with the whole political circumstances of the borough, and exposing thoroughly the disgraceful intimidation, exclusive dealing, and tyranny practised at the late election for Salisbury by the upholders of the corn laws, and of the whole system of monopoly. Thence, the learned gentleman proceeded to Wootton Bassett, where, in the Independent Chapel, he addressed a large public meeting, making many converts to free trade. He proceeded thence to Cricklade, where a public meeting was held in the Independent Chapel, and the chairman (Dr Wells), after declaring himself rejoiced at the progress of the League, and that all the property he had was in land, expressed his belief that the corn laws were pernicious to all classes, and his determination never to give his vote to any of the present members, if a free trader were to take the field. Mr Sidney Smith followed, and from statistical documents showed that Wilts had eighteen members of parliament to look after its 240,000 inhabitants, while Manchester, with 60,000 more people, had only two. Mr Smith proceeded thence to Malmesbury, and thence to Calne, at each of which he delivered an address to an overcrowded meeting. He showed, in all those places, that the corn laws were productive of nothing but ruin to the farmer and farm-labourer, and pledged himself to return to each to assist in the formation of a Free-Trade Registration Society. He was in all places well received, proving the growing popularity of the free-trade cause, which the next general election will doubtless greatly contribute in establishing.

#### IMPORTANT MEETING AT NORTHAMPTON.

We should be wanting in the cause we advocate were we to omit alluding to the sentiments given utterance to at a dinner which took place at Northampton, last week, on the occasion of the re-election of E. H. Barwell, Esq., to the office of mayor for that borough. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P., supported by the Earl Spencer, Lord Lilford, Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P., the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, W. B. Higgins, Esq. (of Turvey Abbey), E. Bouverie, Esq., besides a number of other influential persons from the surrounding neighbourhood. The object of the meeting was to pay a compliment to the worthy mayor, who had been re-elected, and who deservedly stands high in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. After several toasts had been given and responded to in connexion with the local affairs of the town, the health of the members of the borough was proposed by Mr Barwell; in acknowledging which Mr V. Smith took a retrospect of the last session of parliament, proving that, from beginning to end, there was nothing but blunders innumerable committed on the part of Sir R. Peel and his government. The hon. gentleman went on to say:—

"In the next session he did hope that the leaders of the party to which he belonged would shake off the ordinary attribute of an opposition, of proposing nothing, and opposing everything, and would come forward, and, boldly stating their plans, point to them as their principles, in contrast to the no-principles of the government. (Great cheering.)"

Raikes Currie, Esq., the other member for the borough, next spoke. After alluding to various topics of a general nature, he said:—

"He would now refer to a wider subject, the prospects of the country

generally—and especially to that subject which was nearest and dearest to his heart—he meant the repeal of the corn laws. (Great cheering.) They were not perhaps aware of the progress which sound opinions had made since they last met there, until they were startled by the glorious victory which had been achieved in the City of London. They could not exaggerate the meaning of that triumph, because it was a triumph gained in the stronghold of monopoly. It was gained against all the most powerful and united interests—the West India interest—the Canada interest—the great protected shipping interest—all knotted and banded together to oppose them. Then their opponents had an admirable candidate. The first commercial name in Europe was represented by a gentleman who had no personal enemies, who advocated no extreme opinions, and whose mercantile position secured a very large support from men whose professed principles should have bound them to the Liberal party. But in spite of these things did the great body of the middle classes return, with a triumphant majority, the free-trade candidate. And it was gained by no corrupt influence, but by men who were appealed to by their reason, and were influenced accordingly. . . . The return to Parliament of his excellent friend, Mr Warburton, the best informed, most laborious, and persevering of public servants, illustrated the triumph of free trade at Kendal. Salisbury was not yet snatched out of the fire; but the wonder was that in a cathedral town, squire ridden to the last degree, they had done so much. From all this they might conclude that this question was making great and rapid progress."

The Chairman, in a few brief remarks, proposed the health of Earl Spencer. The *Northampton Mercury* says, "It is impossible to describe the effect of this toast upon the meeting. Over and over again, after such bursts of cheering as we never before witnessed, did the entire company rise and renew their enthusiastic greeting. For full twenty minutes his lordship was upon his legs before quiet was sufficiently restored to enable him to commence his address." At length,

Earl Spencer said:—

"Gentlemen, the manner in which you have received the toast proposed by my right honourable friend deserves, as it receives from me, the warmest thanks. The gratification which such a reception must always afford is greatly increased, because I feel that you receive me on this occasion as an old, and, I hope, a faithful servant. (Renewed and enthusiastic cheering.) For many years—nearly thirty years—you had at your entire command the best abilities I had to bring to your service. During that time I hope and trust I did my utmost to serve you, and now, retired as I am from political, although not from public, life, it is certainly most gratifying to me to find my old constituents receive me in the manner you have done."

The noble Earl expressed the gratification he experienced in attending to the affairs of the locality in which he resided, and of the country at large. He then eulogized the conduct of the gentleman they had met to do honour to, observing:—

"Mr Barwell has achieved a great triumph—the greatest triumph of the kind that it was possible for man to achieve—the triumph of honourable conduct and public and private principle over malevolence and obloquy. (Great cheering.) It is gratifying to us all—I confess it is gratifying to me—to know that the gentleman who has achieved this triumph belongs to the same party to which you and I belong. I will say, too, that such a triumph as this no one of our opponents ever gained. I will go further, and say that such a triumph no one of our opponents ever can gain. (Tremendous cheering.) And why do I say so? Because I have such a reliance on the honour and integrity of the party with which I have acted—such a confidence and such an estimation of the principles which keep the friends of liberty together—that whatever may be their political hostility to an opponent, the Liberal party will never try to run down a man's private character—(bursts of applause)—because he may differ from them in political principles. (Renewed applause.)"

His lordship was doubtful as to whether he should touch upon political matters on the present occasion, admitting, at the same time, the propriety of the two members having done so: "but with me," continued the noble earl, "not now being in political life, the case is different." It was not likely that the feelings which had actuated his lordship through life could be entirely subdued; we therefore find the noble lord, shortly after, emphatically stating, in no ambiguous terms, but with that clearness, that honesty of purpose for which he was always remarkable:—

"I am anxious not to be misunderstood on this point. I am a landed proprietor and an occupier of land; and I have no other means of subsistence. If I were to say that I desired a repeal of the corn laws, believing at the same time that it would destroy the landed interest, you might say that I was a very honest man, but you would certainly not say I was a wise one. But I believe no such thing. I quite agree with what Mr Currie has said. I believe that this is a question of the most essential importance to the welfare of the empire at large. But I do not believe that the repeal of the corn laws would tend materially to lower the price of corn. I believe it would raise wages and increase the employment of the people. Thus, although it would not lower the price of corn, it would bring increased means of buying it. I believe, too, that it would be followed by a great increase in the price of corn on the continent, and the effect of this would be that our manufacturers would be enabled better to compete with the manufacturers of the continent. With respect to the objection that foreigners will not take our manufactures in exchange; as Mr Currie has said, if we have their corn they must be paid for it, and if they are to be paid for it, I know of only one way of paying them directly or indirectly, and that is by the industry of the people. I set little value on reciprocity treaties. If we take from the foreigner corn, we must pay for it with our manufactures, if not directly, indirectly,—and the effect of such a trade must be to raise the continental price of corn to our level, not to reduce ours to theirs. (Great cheering.)"

The noble earl concluded by saying that they would well understand why he, declaring himself an advocate for a total repeal of the corn laws, was anxious not to be misunderstood. He should be sorry, indeed, if such a change should involve the ruin of those with whom he was now associated (the agriculturists), but he had no such belief. He believed, on the contrary, that it would be for their benefit as well as for the benefit of the country at large.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The Right Hon. Chairman, accompanied by Earl Spencer, Lord Lilford, Mr Currie, Mr Higgins, Mr Bouverie, &c., now quitted the room, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers. The chair was afterwards taken by Alderman Sharp, and the festivities of the evening were prolonged for some time afterwards.

## THEATRICALS.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**—A very interesting drama, in two acts, from the pen of Mr George Soane, has been produced at this theatre. It is entitled *Flower of Lucerne*, and, though simple in its construction, affords scope for the display of some most admirable acting on the part of Madame Eugenie Prosper and Mr Morris Barnett, and which drew down the greatest applause from a delighted audience. The piece contains some pretty music, and an incidental ballet (in which a *pas de deux* by Mr Gilbert and Miss Ballin was effectively introduced) contributed greatly to the success of the piece, which we doubt not will have a good run.

*Borrowing a Husband* is the title of a new farce in which Mr and Mrs Keeley have been delighting the frequenters of this house during the week. It is smartly written, and, though somewhat broadly humorous, the inimitable acting of this clever couple as *Gilbert Buchthorn* and *Pamela*, prevented the most fastidious from finding fault, and ensured its complete success. The house has been exceedingly well attended.

—On the 8th of January next Mr Kean will commence an engagement at Drury Lane Theatre, to last for thirty nights, for which he will receive 1,500*l.*, being at the rate of 50*l.* per night.

**LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.**—On Monday evening, Mr Carpenter, assisted by Mr Jones, &c., added another to his varied entertainments at the Western Literary Institution, Leicester square, by an "Illustrated Discourse on Hebrew Poetry and Melody," and the favourable judgment pronounced upon it by a large and highly respectable audience was fully warranted by its intrinsic merits and its interesting character. Of Hebrew poetry the public generally know but little. The fragments of it which are preserved in the sacred writings are presented to persons generally through the imperfect medium of a translation, which, however excellent it may be, necessarily fails to convey an adequate idea of the peculiarities and beauties of the original compositions. These, however, were brought out in a very clear and masterly way by Mr Carpenter; and that without any parade of learning, or any of the dryness of criticism. Indeed, one of the great beauties of the discourse consisted in its popular style. It was brought down to the level of the most unlearned, and the graces of eloquence and of poetry pervaded every part of it. The several specimens of Hebrew songs, hymns, odes, &c., all selected from the sacred writings, were read with proper emphasis, and sometimes elicited enthusiastic applause.

## COURTS OF LAW.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

**THE 'SATIRIST'—THE QUEEN v. GREGORY.**—On Saturday *Barnard Gregory* surrendered to receive judgment on the libels upon his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Mr Vallance, to which he pleaded guilty some sessions back.—Mr Justice Coltman, turning to the defendant, who stood on the step of the witness box, said, *Barnard Gregory*—Defendant (interrupting him): My lord, before your lordship pronounces judgment upon me, I have to beg your lordships to allow me to make a few observations.—Mr Justice Coltman: We cannot hear you now.—Defendant: My lord, I was advised by my counsel to plead guilty.—Lord Denman: You really cannot now be heard.—Mr Justice Coltman then proceeded to pass sentence. He said: The first offence to which you have pleaded guilty is a libel on the Duke of Brunswick, committed, apparently, for the purpose of ministering to that morbid taste for scandal in the public to which your paper appears to owe much of its circulation, and in order to obtain a still wider currency by such means for the paper from which you derive your living. But there appears to have been a further motive on your part in publishing this libel, and your allusion, joocular though it appeared to be, to the valuable ring worn by the duke, would seem to point to a still further object. The sentence of the court upon you for this your offence is, that you be imprisoned in her Majesty's gaol of Newgate for four calendar months. With regard to the other charge, to which you also pleaded guilty, the libel on Mr Vallance, the sentence of the court is, that you be further imprisoned in the gaol of Newgate for the space of eight calendar months, to commence after the expiration of the former sentence.—Defendant: My lord, I filed these affidavits by advice of counsel, and I pleaded guilty under peculiar circumstances.—Lord Denman: We cannot allow you to go into anything connected with the matter now.—Defendant: But, my lord—Lord Denman: Let the prisoner be taken into custody and removed.—His lordship's order was instantly complied with.

**THE LATE FATAL DUEL.**—At ten o'clock on Saturday last the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Coltman entered the court, Lord Denman being accompanied by, and conversing with, the celebrated French advocate, M. Berryer. As soon as their lordships were seated, the Attorney-General rose and addressed the bench in a very low tone of voice. He was understood to say that he, with his learned friend, Mr Waddington, had been led to expect that Alexander Thompson Munro, against whom a true bill had been returned by the grand jury at a former session of this court, for the wilful murder of David Lynar Fawcett, would surrender and be prepared to take his trial on that charge to-day. At a late hour last night, however, he had received a note from the legal adviser of Mr Munro, which informed him that Mr Munro could not surrender or appear to take his trial, he having been attacked with illness, and being then suffering from typhus fever.

**UNLAWFULLY ADMINISTERING DRUGS.**—On Monday, *William Haynes*, aged twenty-five, oilman, was indicted for feloniously administering the sulphate of potass to Mary Haynes, his wife, with the intent to procure abortion. Mr Pendergast conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr Wilkins. The evidence adduced for the prosecution was precisely the same as that given on the trial of the prisoner for the wilful murder of the deceased woman.—Mr Wilkins addressed the jury for the defence, and urged the difference of opinion amongst medical men upon the qualities and properties of the drug. He said that in early life he himself had been in the medical profession, and had attended the lectures of the celebrated Abernethy, who often said that, whenever he saw a member of his profession enter the witness box, he trembled for the honour of the faculty. The learned counsel then proceeded to the consideration of the medical testimony given in this case, and having commented upon it, urged that the prisoner could have had no such felonious intention as that ascribed to him in the indictment. He observed upon the well-known fact that physicians sometimes direct the avoidance of pregnancy, and urged that, as a precaution, the drug might have been lawfully given to the deceased, that if supposing the fact of administering were proved against the prisoner.—Mr Justice Coltman summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty, adding that from the supposed ignorance of the prisoner as to the nature of the medicine they recommended him to the mercy of the court.—Judgment deferred.

## ACCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

**ACCIDENTAL POISONING BY THREE NURSES IN LAMBETH WORKHOUSE.**—On Wednesday an inquiry, adjourned from Thursday last, was resumed before Mr Carter, the coroner for Surrey, in the board room of Lambeth Workhouse, as to the death of Thomas Samuel Ford, aged twelve months, who was poisoned by three nurses in the house, of the names of Gates, Thomas, and Athens, under very extraordinary circumstances.—The inquest had been adjourned in consequence of the discovery of a bottle of opium, and a strong suspicion that the child had been poisoned, and the contents of the stomach were directed to be analyzed by Professor Taylor, of Guy's Hospital.—Mr Alfred Swayne Taylor, of Cambridge place, Regent's Park, lecturer on medical jurisprudence and chemistry at Guy's Hospital, stated that he had analyzed the contents of the stomach and intestines of the deceased child, but discovered no trace of poison. The stomach contained a spoonful of white liquid resembling milk; some of the same liquid was in the intestines. He had also examined the contents of a bottle handed to him by Mr Duke, the parish surgeon, and found it was an infusion of opium and water. It contained about six spoonfuls, and there was about a grain of opium to each spoonful. Nearly the whole of the soluble poison had been extracted by the water, as very little was found in the drugs. A quarter of a grain of opium would be sufficient to destroy the life of a child of the deceased's age. A grain would kill a child five years old.—Jane Russel, a pauper in the house, stated that on Saturday week she was in the infirmary there, as was the deceased child, under the care of nurse Gates. It was very restless and cross that night, but otherwise appeared in perfect health. On Sunday night, about seven o'clock, the night nurse (Thomas) said, alluding to the child, "I wish I had got something to sleep him, he was so cross last night." Gates observed, "I have got something, shall I go and get it now?" She then left the ward, and returned with a white paper powder, which Athens put into a bottle, and some warm water was poured over it. Mrs Athens had the child in her lap, and Gates was beside her. Thomas took the bottle, and, after shaking it, gave the deceased a teaspoonful. Gates told her to give him another, which she did, then a third and a half spoonful. Gates took the bottle away with her. At one in the morning the child awoke and had some milk, but it never stirred afterwards, till Mr Duke saw it at nine, when it was insensible, and it died at two. It had no breakfast whatever. [The nurse stated, in order to account for its illness, that it had eaten a hearty breakfast.] She believed they had no intention to kill the child, and that the mixture was given "to sleep it."—Mary Standing, another pauper, gave nearly the same evidence.—Mr Duke stated that, from the testimony given, he was of opinion that the child had had opium administered, which had caused its death; in which view Mr Taylor entirely concurred.—The room was cleared, and after a long deliberation the jury returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased died from a dose of opium administered to him by Elizabeth Gates, Mary Thomas, and Ann Athens, but we are of opinion it was given unadvisedly, and without any intention of causing death."—The three nurses were called in and severely reprimanded by the coroner for their conduct, who told them that they had to thank a very merciful jury that they were not sent to gaol on a charge that might affect their lives.—The chairman of the board of guardians said that the three nurses, who were paid by the board of guardians, would be instantly discharged.

**FURIOUS DRIVING.—FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT WHILE RACING.**—Mr Higgs held an inquest on Wednesday afternoon, at St George's Hospital, Hyde-park corner, on the body of William Knott, aged 35, late a drayman in the service of Messrs Goding and Co., brewers—Henry Oak, of Kensington, stated that between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the 9th of November last, he was standing at his shop door, and saw the horses of a dray that was coming along suddenly take fright. Deceased was riding at the time on the fore part of the dray. He was thrown off, and the near side wheel went over him. He was immediately picked up and sent to the hospital in one of witness's carts. At the time the dray horses took fright an omnibus dashed past the dray at a furious rate towards London. The dray horses took fright in consequence.—Mr George Pollock, house surgeon, stated that deceased died in St George's Hospital, on the 30th of November last, in consequence of a fracture of the left arm, and of several ribs, and bruises all over his body, caused by the wheel of a dray having passed over him. The evidence was of such a contradictory nature that the jury, after nearly an hour's deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that deceased's death was caused by the dray horses taking fright from the furious driving of the two omnibuses. Dead and on each omnibus, 30l."

**ALARMING FIRE IN ISLINGTON.**—On Tuesday evening, just after nine o'clock, as a lad in the employ of Mr Wilson, oilman, &c., 1 Union place, Lower road, Islington, was engaged in drawing a quantity of turpentine from a vat, a portion of the liquid fell upon a lighted candle which he held in his hand, and instantly the shop was in a blaze, the flames having communicated to the surrounding articles stowed in the shop. Fortunately instant assistance was at hand, and the powerful engines of the brigade from Watling street and Farringdon street being shortly in attendance, the fire was confined to the lower part of the premises. About one hundred pounds' worth of property was destroyed, and that amount is covered by insurance.

**EXTENSIVE FIRE IN HIGH STREET, BOROUGH.**—Just after one o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Messames Chevaliere, bonnet-makers and dealers in straw-plait, 189 High street, Borough. Flames were seen by police constable Maedonald through the fan-light over the shop door. He instantly alarmed the inmates, and three females, with nothing on but their night clothes, made their appearance at the windows of the first floor. By dint of considerable exertion he succeeded in reaching them, and they were taken out of the window without injury. It is not known whether the property is insured, or how the fire originated.

## INCENDIARY FIRES.

**SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE AT FARNBOROUGH, KENT.**—Late on Monday evening information was received at the Watling-street, Southwark-bridge-road, and other stations of the fire brigade, that a most destructive fire had broken out upon a farm in the occupation of Mr Thomas Stow, immediately opposite the George inn, Farnborough, Kent, upwards of fifteen miles from town. The flames were not checked before midnight. The whole of the premises, and the contents of the barn and outbuildings, are entirely destroyed. The occupier is uninsured. The fire is said to have originated in the act of an incendiary.

**FRITCHLEY.**—On Sunday morning last, between four and five o'clock, the stack-yard of Mr Joseph Fritchley, of Fritchley, near Crich, was discovered to be on fire. Fortunately there was a good supply of water, and the fire was got under, but not before the wheat and straw stacks were entirely consumed.—*Derby Reporter.*

**BILLINGHAY.**—On Sunday afternoon last, during divine service, a fire, evidently the work of an incendiary, broke out in the stack-yard of Mr B. Holland, farmer, of Billingham. There being a good supply of water at hand, the fire was soon extinguished,—not more than five pounds worth of damage being done.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

**BARNSELY.**—On Monday night last, a hay stack, containing twenty-five tons, the property of Messrs Oxley and Kershaw, butchers, was set fire to in a field near to the barracks. Only a part of the stack was injured.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

**THORNE.**—On Tuesday evening last, about seven o'clock, a stubble stack, in the Blue Boar yard, at Thorne, and belonging to Mr J. Holroyd, was maliciously set fire to, and totally consumed.—*Ibid.*

—A fire broke out, on Monday evening last, about half-past seven o'clock, on the premises of Mr French, of Whitfield, near Brackley, which consumed a bean rick, a hovel containing two dung carts, &c., and next caught a large hay rick containing about twenty tons, a good part of which was spoiled. There is little doubt of its being the act of an incendiary.—*Northampton Mercury.*

**BIDDENHAM.**—On Tuesday afternoon, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the farm-yard of Mr W. Golding, of Biddenham, and would doubtless have destroyed the whole of the property had it not been detected early. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Herts Reformer.*

**NORWICH.**—On Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, the inhabitants of Harleston were alarmed by the dreadful cry of fire. The victim singled out for diabolical revenge, by a wicked incendiary, is Mr John Aldous, of the Ant-hill farm, in the above parish. A barley stack, the produce of thirteen acres, and a pea stack of five acres, were entirely consumed. Mr Aldous is fortunately insured.—*Norwich Mercury.*

—On Friday se'nnight, a barley stack, the property of Mr Stephen Gooch, of Honingham, was discovered to be on fire. The engines were soon on the spot, and they, with the assistance of the inhabitants, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done.—*Ibid.*

**BEDFORDSHIRE.**—During the past week Bedfordshire has been visited with several incendiary fires, some of which have been of a most alarming character. Immediately after the destruction of a large farm, Lumstead, at Colmworth, fires were blazing at Maulden, Felmersham, and Biddenham, then at Aspley, and almost at the same hour, on the same evening, this awful work of destruction was going on at Ridgmont and Tebworth. Scarcely breathing time was allowed before another fire broke out in the neighbourhood of Maulden, and on Saturday night no less than three very extensive fires were raging at the same time. An alarm was given in Bedford about ten o'clock that a large fire had broken out; but it could not at first be ascertained at what place. The authorities, however, sent their engines in the direction of the light, and they were met by an express, who directed them to the farm of Alexander Sharman, Esq., at Clapham, occupied by Mr Crisp. On proceeding to the spot, our correspondent found that the fire had broken out at the stack-yard, and in a short space of time four ricks of wheat, beans, barley, and trefoil, were consumed.

**EDUCATION AND CRIME.**—The calendar for the present Salford sessions contains the names of 56 prisoners charged with felony, of whom 23 can neither read nor write, 26 can read, or read and write imperfectly, five can read and write well, and the degree of instruction of the remaining two is not stated. There are also six prisoners for trial on charges of misdemeanour, three of whom can neither read nor write; and the other three can only read, or read and write imperfectly.—*Manchester Guardian.*

## COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.

**INDIGO.**—We receive by the last mail from India the confirmation of the former reports of a large crop of indigo everywhere on the continent of India, even in the Madras districts. No additional effect, however, has been caused by this news on the market, which has for several weeks past been in a state of great inactivity, and is likely to continue so until the January sale brings new life in the trade of this article. That quarterly sale has been fixed for the 16th of January, and it is reported that about 10,000 chests of indigo will be put up. The almost nominal value of the article is about 6d. per lb. less than the average value of the actual purchases made in the last October sale.

**COCHINEAL.**—Several small sales were held in the course of the week, and a larger one this day. The latter consisted of 194 serons, mostly good and middling silver Honduras, and throughout the week the article has maintained its value firmly. To-day's prices ranged from 4s. to 4s. 4d. per lb. for the sorts just named; a few lots inferior at 3s. 11d. There appears to be a greater consumption of the article in Europe, and recently more demand for the East Indies and China.

**SPELTER.**—Stock in the bonded warehouses in London about 5,400 tons. There has been less doing in this article this week, and 22l. per ton must now be named as the nominal price.

**SUGAR.**—In the refined market there continues to be a good demand for export goods, which are fully maintained, but home-consumption sorts have again been sold rather lower, which, however, has led to more business, and prices are stiffer at the close. In the British plantation market more business has been done this week, the sales being 2,300 casks: for browns a shade lower prices were, in some instances, accepted in the early part, but good qualities, which are very scarce, have been paid rather dearer, and to-day the market closes with more firmness generally. Foreign: The market, though without animation, continues tolerably steady, and rather an extensive business has been done, chiefly for refiners here, viz.—about 4,000 boxes yellow Havannahs at 18s. 6d. to 21s., and 300 chests Brazils, principally Bahias, at 21s.; also a floating cargo of 700 boxes yellow Havannahs, for a near port, at 18s. 6d.

**COFFEE.**—The market continues quiet, both for home consumption and export descriptions. Of British West India no public sale has been brought forward, and very little is doing privately. Mocha is without inquiry; 100 bales and 8 cases, in public sale to-day, were chiefly good long-berried, which sold at 75s. to 77s.—a few common green at 63s. to 64s. Ceylons: Since the arrival of the overland mail good ordinary sorts are firmer, and some parcels have been sold at 60s. to 62s., being more than could have been obtained last week; there is, however, very little animation.

**COCOA.**—124 bags Para, in public sale, were bought in at 29s., being rather above the offers. A cargo of Guayaquil is landing, but the importers are looking for high prices.

**RICE.**—Bengal is not much inquired for, and nothing has been offered

in public sale this week. 3,401 bags Madras have been brought forward, but there were few buyers at previous prices, and nearly the whole was bought in at 8s. 6d.; and part has since been sold at 8s. 3d.

**PIMENTO.**—There has been rather an increased demand for this article.

**PEPPER** is steady, but the transactions this week are unimportant. **CINNAMON** remains firm.

**CASSIA LIGNEA.**—187 boxes in public sale, sold at about previous rates. Middling and good middling 60s. to 63s. 6d.—ordinary middling 56s. 6d.

**CLOVES.**—202 bags and barrels Bourbon were bought in at 11½d. to 12d. **MACE.**—18 chests in public sale chiefly sold at 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.

**NUTMEGS.**—35 chests were mostly bought in at 3s. to 4s. 6d. **SALTPETRE** continues dull.

The **COTTON** market is dull.

**FOREIGN.**

From the continent of Europe the advices received in the beginning of the week report even a greater degree of dullness and inactivity than those which had previously reached us; but markets are not worse than usual at this season. By the West India mail received this morning the accounts respecting the crops of coffee and sugar continue favourable; both are stated to be early and good. Up to the 8th of November, 1843, there had been exported from Havana and Matuzos 676,000 boxes of sugar, and about 170,000 cwt. of coffee, against 667,000 boxes of sugar and about 240,000 cwt. of sugar in 1842. The stock of sugar which was over, remaining from the last crop at the two ports, was estimated from 65,000 to 74,000 boxes, and it was expected that the greater part of them would remain on hand until next year. Prices were unsettled and little business doing, the planters being disinclined to submit to a reduction in price sufficient to meet the offers of the few remaining purchasers. The quality of the sugar that remained on hand was indifferent; they are quoted, white, 20s. 7d. to 26s. 6d.; yellow, 17s. to 20s. 7d.; brown, 14s. 7d. to 16s. 5d. per cwt., free on board. The supply of new coffee comes in freely, and a fair quality can be had at 3s. 3d. per cwt., free on board. The letters from Laguayra of the 5th of November, and 13th of November from St Thomas, confirm the accounts of abundant crops on the Spanish Main as well as in the island of Porto Rico.

**COAL MARKET.**

Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.—Buddle's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Taylor's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Chester Main, 15s. 9d.—Davison's West Hartley, 16s.—Holywell Main, 17s.—New Tanfield, 14s.—Oakwellgate Main, 13s. 3d.—Pontop Windsor, 14s.—Townley, 14s. 6d.—Tanfield Moor, 17s.—Wylam, 15s. 6d.—West Wylam, 15s. 9d. Wall's end—Bewicke and Co., 18s.—Bell and Brown, 18s. 3d.—Clemell, 16s.—Delaval, 14s.—Gosforth, 18s.—Heaton, 17s. 9d.—Hilda, 17s.—Killingworth, 17s.—Newmarsh, 16s.—Northumberland, 16d. 6d.—Riddell's, 17s. 6d.—Swinburne, 14s. 6d.—Urpeth, 16s. 6d.—Braddyll's Hetton, 20s.—Castle Eden, 19s.—Hasswell, 20s.—Hetton, 20s.—Lambton, 20s.—Russell's Hetton, 19. 0d.—Stewart's, 20s. 6d.—Sunderland, 17s. 6d.—Caradoc, 20s.—Kelloe, 19s. 9d.—Adelaide, 19s. 3d.—Barrington Tees, 16s.—Brown's Deanery, 18s.—Seymour Tees, 18s.—Tees Hetton, 15s. 6d.—West Hetton, 16s.—Brancepeth-park Coke, 23s.—Howard's West Hartley Netherton, 16s.—Powell's Duffryn Steam, 19s. 6d.—Sidney's Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Hasting's Nuts, 10s.—High Thornley Nuts, 10s. 6d. Ships arrived, 9.

**BOROUGH HOP MARKET.**

The market continues very barely supplied with the best classes of Hops, for which as also for every other description, both in new and olds, there is a good demand, at the following quotations:—New Sussex, 5l. 16s., 6l. 6s., to 7l.; New Kent, 5l., 6l. 12s. to 7l. 12s.; East and Mid Kents, Goldings and Farnhams, 8l. 8s., 10l. to 11l. 11s.

**PRICES CURRENT, DEC. 8, 1843.**

ENGLISH FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.	FOREIGN FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.
India Stock	—	Belgian Bonds	104
3 per Cent. Red.	95½	Brazilian Bonds	712
5 per Cent. Consols Money	95½	Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	101
2½ per Cent. Annuity, 1818	—	Columbian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—
2½ per Cent. Red.	102½	1824	111
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity	103½	Dutch, 5 per Cent.	99½
Long Annuities	12½	Ditto, 2½ per Cent. Exchange 12	—
Annuities, terminable July, 1859	—	Gulf.	54½
India Bonds 3 per Cent.	75 pm	Mexican Bonds, 1837, 5 per Cent.	—
Exchange Bills 1½	55 pm	Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. Consols for Account	96½	Portuguese 5 per Cent. Converted	—
Bank Stock for Account	182	Ditto 3 per Cent. Ditto	—
		Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per Cent.	—
		Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent.	—
		Ditto, 3 per Cent.	39½
		Ditto, Deferred	—
		Ditto, Passive	—

**CORN MARKETS.**

(From Messrs Gillies and Horne's Circular.)

**CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 4.**—On Saturday we had a fine bright day, but yesterday and to-day the weather has been gloomy. The arrivals of English Wheat and Flour since harvest have been very large, and we have a further large supply this morning, a great part of which had been kept back by contrary winds. The supply of Barley is large for the first time since harvest; the supply of Malt, however, which has hitherto been great, is this week not so. The supply of Scotch Oats is rather large, Irish small. Wheat sells at last week's prices. In consequence of the last two weeks supply coming up together, Barley is 1s. cheaper where sales are pressed to clear vessels. Irish Oats are firm, and Scotch sell pretty well at last week's rates. No alteration in Beans. Peas are firm. Flour as last week.

ISI.	PER QR.	FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.	PER QR.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white	54s to 60s	Wheat, White Spanish, Tuscan	60s
Lothian; Fife, Angus, do.	50s to 56s	High mixed Danzig	61s to 61s
Inverness, Murray, &c.	50s to 56s	Mixed do.	58s to 61s
Essex, Kent, Suffolk, red	50s to 56s	Rostock, new	58s to 64s
Cambridge, Lincoln, red	50s to 56s	Red Hamburg	58s to 60s
Barley, English Malting, and Chevalier	34s to 36s	Polish Odessa	50s to 54s
Distiller's, English & Scotch	30s to 33s	Hard	50s
Coarse, for grinding, &c.	29s to 29s	Egyptian	35s to 37s
Oats, Northumberland & Berwick	20s to 23s	Barley, Malting, &c.	—
Lothian, Fife, Angus	20s to 23s	Distiller's, &c.	—
Murray, Ross	20s to 23s	Grinding, &c.	—
Aberdeen and Banff	19s to 23s	Oats, Brew, &c.	—
Caithness	19s to 23s	Polands, &c.	—
Cambridge, Lincoln, &c.	19s to 23s	Feed, &c.	19s to 21s
Irish	17s to 19s	Do. dried, Riga, &c.	—
English, black	18s to 21s	Rye, Dried	—
Irish	17s to 21s	Undried	—
Potato, Scotch	22s to 26s	Beans, Horse	34s to 38s
Irish	19s to 22s	Mediterranean	26s to 29s
Poland, Lincoln, &c.	21s to 24s	Peas, White	36s to 40s
Beans, Ticks	30s to 32s	Yellow	36s to 40s
Harrow	32s to 37s	Flour, French, per 280 lbs. nett	—
Small	33s to 38s	weight	—
Peas, White	32s to 36s	American, per Bar. 190 lbs.	—
Boilers	37s to 40s	nett weight	32s to 35s
Flour, Town-made Households	50s to 53s	Danzig, &c., do. do.	—
Norfolk and Suffolk	40s to 42s	Canada, do. do.	30s to 32s
		Sour, do. do.	—

**CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, DEC. 8.**—We have fine clear weather to-day with westerly wind, very mild. The arrivals are short, except of Barley, of which there is this week a full supply.—A good many fresh ships are, we hear, in the river. Wheat maintains Monday's prices. Most of this week's arrival having been sold previously

by sample, there is not much Barley offering, and Monday's prices are maintained. The great dealers are holding back for larger supplies, so that the sales are only in retail, but Monday's prices are readily obtained where there is no necessity to hurry the sales to clear the vessels. Old Beans are 6d. to 1s. cheaper. Peas are dull sale. Flour the same as Monday.

**LONDON AVERAGES.**

For the week ending December 8.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
4,480 qrs.	5,853 qrs.	26,075 qrs.	4 qrs.	860 qrs.	1318 qrs.
53s. 11d.	33s. 4d.	19s. 6d.	32s. 0d.	31s. 1d.	35s. 2d.

**IMPERIAL AVERAGES.**

Weeks ending	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Nov. 2nd	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. 9th	59 5	30 9	17 8	30 3	31 1	32 10
Nov. 16th	51 8	31 7	18 7	29 0	31 5	33 10
Nov. 23rd	52 1	32 5	18 9	29 3	32 6	34 0
Nov. 30th	51 7	32 4	18 11	30 5	32 4	34 0
Dec. 7th	51 0	32 1	19 0	30 8	32 4	33 7
Dec. 14th	51 1	31 8	19 0	30 7	31 10	33 6
Aggregate of the six weeks	51 4	31 10	18 8	30 0	31 10	33 7
Duties till Dec. 13th inclu.	19 0	7 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6
On Grain from B. Possession out of Europe	5 0	0 6	2 0	3 0	2 0	1 0

Flour—Foreign, 12s. 0d. per 190 lbs.—British Possession, 3s. 0d. ditto.

**SMITHFIELD MARKET.**

**MONDAY.**—The general state of trade to-day was again very dull, and the market presented the same features as for the last four or five weeks. The supply of bullocks and sheep was much larger than for some time, whilst by far the greater portion of both comprised those of inferior and second-rate quality. Prime cattle being scarce caused a rather brisk sale for what few head of really choice small Scots there were in the market, but it was otherwise as regards sheep. Of prime old downs the number offering was small, and did not command more than ordinary attention. As the supplies have now for some weeks comprised the middling and inferior kinds, the attention of the butchers is attracted with more than ordinary interest to the "great day," which is this day week. It appears to be the general opinion that the best stock has been withheld for that day, and a larger supply than ordinarily is the case on similar occasions may be expected, whilst report states that the show will likewise in quality surpass any former occasion; although such statements are usual at this period of the year, however little warranted by fact, it may in this case be received with confidence. That the number will be on a larger scale there is no reason to doubt. The show of cattle last year was far superior to any for many preceding years, particularly observable as regards bullocks; and if there be any further improvement acknowledged this year, it may safely be inferred that the continental graziers have no chance for very many years with the English, and there is a decided determination upon the part of the latter to make this as striking as possible, and hence the desire to bring the fact to view as clearly as possible by keeping back their fat stock for the great day. Report likewise states that the show at the prize club surpases, if possible, that of last year.

**FRIDAY.**—She supply of all kinds of cattle this morning was plentiful, whilst, unless for very superior meat, there was a very dull demand. The best quality of beef and mutton sold readily at 4s. per stone for the former, and 4s. 4d. for the latter, but all inferior kinds could be bought at any price. The same remarks will apply to veal and pork.

	Prices per Stone.		At Market.	
	Monday.	Friday.	Monday.	Friday.
Beef	2s 10d to 4s 0d	2s 10d to 4s 0d	Beasts	3 1/2 to 5 1/2
Mutton	3s 0d to 4s 2d	3s 2d to 4s 4d	Calves	10l to 21s
Veal	3s 8d to 4s 3d	3s 4d to 4s 6d	Sheep	31,610 to 3,880
Pork	3s 6d to 4s 6d	3s 2d to 4s 4d	Pigs	396 to 410

Prices of Hay and Straw, per load of 36 trusses.  
Hay, 2l. 15s. 0d. to 3l. 10s. 0d. | Clover, 3l. 15s. 0d. to 4l. 10s. 0d. | Straw, 1l. 5s. 0d. to 1l. 8s. 0d.

**THE GAZETTE.**

Tuesday, December 5.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

W. Leaf, J. Coles, jun., W. Smith, M. Brankston, B. Richardson, and R. Hunt (as regards B. Richardson).—J. Nelson, G. Nelson, and J. Nelson, jun., Leeds, ironmongers (as regards J. Nelson).—E. Vallance, W. Catt, sen., and W. Catt, jun., Brighton, Sussex, brewers (as regards W. Catt, jun.).—F. Row, M.D., and R. J. Laity, Devonport, surgeons.—J. Brown and J. Fean, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, coal merchants.—H. and C. Pollett and J. Smart, Furnival's inn, Holborn.—J. and R. Shackleton and W. Hurlley, Wortley, Yorkshire, corn millers.—T. Hall and F. Carey, Great Coxwell, Berkshire, corn dealers.—E. Jones and R. Cox, Marlborough road, sewer builders.—R. Parry and O. Jones, Ambley, Anglesey, paint merchants.—C. Webb and T. Godfrey, Oxford, surgeons.—E. Dale and W. Thomsett, Holborn hill, City, surgeons.—W. Swift and G. Scissons, Sheffield, tailors.—S. Beddoe and G. Banaster, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, drapers.—J. and J. Wainwright, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinners.—J. Greenhalgh and J. W. Walker, Bury, Lancashire, schoolmasters.—E. Ensor and J. S. Hooke, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, woolstaplers.—J. Nelson and J. Hardwick, Leeds, woollen drapers.—Remington and Co., Bombay, merchants (as regards M. T. D. De Vitre and T. W. Henderson).

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**

RABY, E., Wolverhampton, spectacle maker.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**

WOOD, J., Coleman street, and Farrington street, City, tobacconist.

**BANKRUPTS.**

ALLEN, M., Henrietta street, Covent Garden, dealer in patent wood carving, and now of Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, apothecary. [Bischoff & Coxe, Coleman street. GORE, E. T., Church end, Berkshire, cattle dealer. [Johnson and Co., Temple. HEATHORN, J. L., Abchurch lane, City, ship owner. [Pering and Co., Laurence Pountney lane. PUSEY, R., late of Drayton, but now of Abingdon, Berkshire, baker. [Ford, Bloomsbury square. TREGENT, H., Basinghall street, City, merchant. [Crowder and Maynard, Coleman street. GIBSON, J., Kirton, Lincolnshire, grocer. [Payne and Co., Leeds. SUFFIELD, S. W., Birmingham, druggist. [A. and T. S. Ryland, Birmingham. SHAW, W., Stafford, saddler. [A. and T. S. Ryland, Birmingham. BAILEY, E. B., Peudleton, Lancashire, stuff and mousseline de laine printer. [Gregory and Co., Bedford row. SHORT, CHARLOTTE ELEANORA, now or late of Woodend, Cheshire, calico printer. [Makinson and Sanders, Elm court, Middle Temple.

**DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.**

J. Saunders, Manchester, painter.—J. Couch, St Erith Praise, Cornwall, saddler.—J. Brown, Huddersfield, wheelwright.—J. Iredale, Huddersfield, shopkeeper.—J. Roberts, Liversidge, Yorkshire, shoemaker.—H. Ambler, Keighley, Yorkshire, shoemaker.—W. Teale, Yeaden-moor-end, Yorkshire, cloth maker.—J. Marshall, Stannington, Yorkshire, publican.—T. Whittingham, Manchester, job and waste dealer.—W. W. May, Brook street, New road, beer shopkeeper.—J. Taylor, Liverpool, eating housekeeper.—S. S. Noble, Little Moorfields, packing-case maker.—Jane Slinger, Salford, Lancashire.—J. Tench, Stafford, attorney at law.—J. R. C. Coleman, Hetherst, Norfolk, surgeon.—J. Duck, Queen street, Oxford street, coach painter.—J. Sharp, jun., Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, newspaper editor.—J. Turner, Arnwell street, Clerkenwell, lodging housekeeper.—W. Swain, Preston, Hertfordshire, farmer.—Mary Gill, Hotton hills, near Loughborough, Leicestershire, farmer.—E. Ridge, Exeter, tailor.—J. D. Oland, Bristol, tobacconist.—J. Topham, Bristol, linen draper's assistant.—H. Marks, King's Lynn, Norfolk, jeweller.—J. Hill, Norwich, journeyman grocer.—J. Sly, Norwich, baker.—D. Jones, Kendal, Westmoreland, licensed minister.—T. Wardle, Birkenhead, Cheshire, attorney at law.—H. O. Stutely, Cambridge terrace, Regent's park, solicitor.—J. Mullins, Baldwin street, City

road, commission town traveller.—R. Pitcher, sen., Paris street, Stangate, collector of tolls.—K. Bennett, Christleton, Cheshire.—C. Gill, Manchester, tea bread maker.—M. Russell, Iddlesleigh Parsonage house, Iddlesleigh, Devonshire.—M. Brookes, Liverpool, manager of a victualler's business.—Harriett Brookes, Liverpool, manager of a victualler's business.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED.

December 28, G. Salters, Davies street, Middlesex, builder.—December 22, F. Carey, Nottingham, hatter.—January 9, S. Middleham, Clifton, Yorkshire, wine and spirit merchant.—January 23, S. Kirk, late of Kimberworth, Yorkshire, but now of Sheffield, iron founder.—January 9, W. Borton, Kirbymisperton, Yorkshire, banker.—January 9, W. T. H. Phelps, late of Newport, Monmouthshire, but now residing in foreign parts.—January 3, W. Jones, Park, Cardiff and Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, ship builder.—December 29, J. Bonny, Liverpool, tailor.—January 12, J. Massey, Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, worsted spinner.—December 29, T. Brooke, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—January 2, R. Ferris and J. H. and J. Butler, Liverpool, merchants.—January 16, D. Matthews, Pendleton, Lancashire, victualler.—January 16, J. Thompson, Blackburn, Lancashire, power-loom cloth manufacturer.—January 12, R. Heathcote, Manchester, victualler.—January 4, W. Walker, Borton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, mercer.—January 4, J. W. Cullis, Clun, Shropshire, chemist.

CERTIFICATES.

December 27, J. Ryan, late of Stockport, Cheshire, and now of Strand, London, newspaper proprietor.—January 6, J. Etock, Leeds, linendraper.—January 9, J. Newsome, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES, DECEMBER 26.

R. Almond, Orrell, Lancashire, coal dealer.—R. Hughes, Wrexham, Denbighshire, tailor.—J. R. Munden, Barwick, near Yeovil, Somersetshire, flax spinner.—J. Goddard, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, banker.—E. Thorneycroft, jun., and G. Thorneycroft, jun., Wolverhampton, iron manufacturers.

Friday, December 8.

BANKRUPTS.

CONGREVE, H., Batten's terrace, Peckham, dealer in patent medicines. [Wells, Skinner street, Snow hill.]  
COX, W., Daventry, Northamptonshire, money scrivener. [Hall and Mourilyan, Gray's inn.]  
BAUGH, T., Anchor street, Bethnal green, silk manufacturer. [Hudson, Bucklersbury.]  
RAWLINGS, T., Cheltenham, auctioneer. [Badham and Houghton, Gray's inn.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA. M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS. (POSITIVELY THE TWO LAST WEEKS.)

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that the success of the English Quadrille, and indeed of all the Novelties performed during the present season, has been so unprecedented, that he will continue the present series of Concerts until Christmas.

The several new engagements entered into render the assemblage of talent at these Concerts quite without parallel, and the Programme being changed every evening, are so arranged as to afford an opportunity to visitors of at all times hearing a celebrated performer.

Principal solo performers—Bassoon, M. Baumann; Clarinet, Mr Lazarus; Oboe, Mr Barrett; Harp, Mr F. Chatterton; Flute, Mr Richardson; Violin, M. Remy; Concertina, Mr Cass; Violoncello, Mr Hancock; Cornet a Piston, M. Laurent; Cornet a Piston, Herr König, &c. &c.

Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight o'clock. Promenade and Upper Boxes, 1s. Dress Circle, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes, 12s.

Tickets to be obtained of Mr Reilly, Box-office of the Theatre; of Mr Mitchell, Old Bond street; Mr Andrews, New Bond street; Mr Sams, St. James's street; and Messrs. Jullien's office, 3, Mark Lane.

To-morrow, Monday, Solo, Cornet a Piston, Herr König; Solo, Clarinet, Mr Lazarus; Solo, Harp, Mr F. Chatterton; with the English and Scotch Quadrilles.

On Tuesday next, Dec. 12th, the Concert will be for the benefit of M. Baumann; for particulars see Advertisements.

SURGEONS, in England, Ireland, and Scotland,

land, continue to recommend BAILEY'S ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, and ANKLE SOCKS; they are light, cool, and warranted to wash. Since the reduction of the postage, afflicted persons in the country can have any advantage by post, for a few pence, in forwarding their measure. The peculiar property of the stocking is to give constant support in varicose veins, weak, swollen, or dropsical affections of the legs, or in any case requiring equable pressure—the knee-cap will be of great service where the knee joint requires support, from accident to the pain of the knee, after inflammation, rheumatic or gouty affections, or in any case where, from weakness of the part, support may be required—Laced Stockings, 1s. 6d.; Elastic Knee-caps, 1s. 6d.; Patent Trusses, properly adjusted, 21s.; Hunting Belts, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each. Ladies' Belts of every kind.—Address, 418 Oxford street, London.

Instructions for Measuring forwarded to all parts of the World.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. WESTERN LITERARY INSTITUTION, LEICESTER SQUARE.

(Entrance to the Theatre from Princes street.) Mr WILLIAM CARPENTER, author of various works on Biblical Criticism and Interpretation, and Mr JOHN JONES, the celebrated and admired Vocalist from the Park Theatre, New York.—On Monday evening next, December 11th, will be given an Illustrated Discourse on "Hebrew Poetry and Melody," interspersed with appropriate Lyric Compositions, adapted to old Hebrew Melodies, composed by Charles Solomon, arranged expressly for this Entertainment by Charles and Edward Solomon.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The lecturer takes an enlarged view of his subject and exhibits much knowledge and taste. Mr Jones is a tenor of considerable compass, and good quality, and he manages it with skill and discretion."—Examiner.

"Mr Carpenter's discourse was replete with sound and strong reasoning, and abounded with pleasing anecdotes, well told; and it was moreover eloquent in language, manly in sentiment, apt in illustration, and was delivered in a most masterly style, which, more than once, drew tears from the audience. Mr Jones possesses a highly cultivated tenor voice, and executed the various melodies in a masterly way."—Maidstone Gazette.

"The lecturer pleasingly condenses into an hour the matter of a volume; there is much to please the ear, much to inform the head. Mr Jones's vocal illustrations were excellent. He is a fine singer."—Argus.

"Mr Carpenter is not a lecture on Music only; but something much better. He discourses of nature's voice, breathing her sweetest tones. Mr Jones sings with great taste and sweetness."—Sunday Times.

"Mr Carpenter as a lecturer, and Mr Jones as a singer, possess and exhibit qualities which few, if any, of their contemporaries are possessed of. They must become very popular."—Era.

"A more delightful entertainment it would be difficult to conceive."—Morning Advertiser.

"We recommend all who love poetry, music, eloquence, or song, to attend some of these delightful entertainments."—Shipping Gazette.

"We cordially recommend these entertainments to all lovers of the sister arts—poetry and music."—Sun.

"There are many evenings' good entertainment within the power of the lecturer and illustrator."—Spectator.

Admission, One Shilling.—Entrance to the Theatre in Princes street.

Doors open at half-past Seven.—Lecture to begin at half-past eight precisely.

BOHN, J., King William street, Strand; bookseller. [Offley, Henrietta street, Covent garden.]  
REYNOLDS, Baron, Phipps bridge, Mitcham, silk printer. [Young and Son, Mark lane.]  
WALES, Ann, Spring street, Shadwell, wood splitter. [Masterman, Hind court, Fleet street.]  
HAGUE, D., Horsforth, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer. [Sudlow, Sons and Torr, Chancery lane.]  
BENTLEY, T., Rawton, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. [Blackburn, Leeds.]  
HAYES, J., Taunton, Somersetshire, innkeeper. [Galsworthy and Nichols, Cook's court.]  
DYSON, J., Sheffield, scythe manufacturer. [Haywood and Bramley, Sheffield.]

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

T. Wardle, Birkenhead, Cheshire, attorney.—H. Octavius Stutely, Cambridge terrace, Regent's park, solicitor.—J. Mullins, Baldwin street, city road, town traveller.—Mary Brookes, Liverpool, victualler.—R. Pitcher, sen., Paris street, Lambeth, collector of tolls.—Kitty Bennet, Christleton, Cheshire, out of business.—C. Gill, Manchester, baker.—M. Russell, Iddlesleigh, Devonshire.—Harriet Brookes, Liverpool, victualler.—A. Butcher, Dartford, butcher.—Mary Dean, Manchester, monthly nurse.—H. Marshall, Darke, Bristol, Hatter.—J. Bratt, Birmingham, brassfounder.—J. Poynter, Little Ormond yard, coachmaker.—J. Redfern, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, file manufacturer.—R. T. Bowtell, commercial road, Lambeth, out of business.—H. Hedges, Bridge street, Southwark, saddler.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 8th instant, the wife of John Walter, jun., Esq., of Bearwood, of a daughter.  
On the 6th instant, at Lewisham, Mrs W. M. Hollis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th of October last, by the Rev. J. Allen, at St George's church, Kaiona Gutzert, the Rev. George Luscombe Allen, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Thomas Parkinson, Esq. of Brook street, and Kensing, Kent.  
On the 5th instant, at St George's, Hanover square, Macdonald Bouchier, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N., eldest son of Captain Bouchier, R.N., to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Hancock, C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, at Cheltenham, Elizabeth, wife of William Merry, Esq., in the 79th year of her age.

SEQUEL TO DON JUAN.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d. elegantly bound,

A SEQUEL TO DON JUAN, with Portraits of Lady Adeline Amundeville, Aurora Raby, Rose Delacour, and Henrietta; engraved after the style of 'Fanny's Byron's Beauties,' by J. W. Cook.

This work takes up the thread of the narrative so abruptly broken off in the original of the noble author, and concludes the Adventure of Don Juan and the Duchess of Fitz Fulke. It then pursues the career of the hero in his amours with Lady Adeline Amundeville, Rose Delacour, and Henrietta. It follows him into the midst of the Reign of Terror in France, and records the adventure of a certain beautiful Lady with Fouquier Tiviville, the Public Accuser. The satirical portions of this Poem contain references to Earl Fitzhardinge (Colonel Berkeley) and Miss Foote (now Countess of Harrington), Sir Robert Peel, Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Duke of Wellington, Sir James Graham, Lord Stanley, Mr Goulburn, and other eminent Statesmen, Ladies Canterbury and Blessington, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and Lords Frankfort, Huntington, Edward Thynne, Edward Paget, &c. Notice is also taken of certain individuals well known in the gambling world; and, in the notes, revelations are made which will throw an EXTRAORDINARY LIGHT upon the successful career of Baron Rosenberg in that sphere during his sojourn in England. Altogether, this Poem, for which the Publishers have given an enormous price, and which every gentleman of a gentleman of high literary reputation, is calculated to produce an excitement of an almost unprecedented nature, not only in the fashionable world, but also in the very palace itself.

\* Early orders should be given to prevent disappointment. \*  
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