

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.

A PERFECT COPY OF ALL EXISTING COMMERCIAL 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 will be presented on the 21st inst., and the Statistical Number will follow on that day fortnight. Some delay has occurred in commencing the Statistical Numbers in order to make the arrangements more perfect.

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"If a writer be conscious that to gain a reception 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.

FREE TRADE AND THE NATIONAL DEBT.

It is a happy symptom of the times, though one brought about by a period of the most intense suffering among the mercantile community, that men have become utterly indifferent to mere ordinary party distinctions and feelings. Men have ceased to look to political parties with any confidence, and are disposed more and more to understand and work out for themselves those principles which are best calculated to advance the commerce and industry of the country. Old names and distinctions have almost become a subject of derision; while Free Trade, in opposition to a system of restriction and protection, has become the subject of the deepest interest and excitement.

It therefore becomes an essential thing that the true meaning and effect of Free-Trade principles should be clearly understood, and freed from some of the most important errors and fallacies as to the results of its adoption. It is very rare that we find men opposed to Free Trade on principle, but many contend that there are reasons why those principles cannot be adopted in this country. We are accustomed to hear men exclaim, "Free Trade! yes, an excellent thing in theory; but,—THE DEBT!" Others cry out, "If we have Free Trade, how are we to raise the revenue?" And others, "How can industry exist without

protection, or how can we compete with foreigners while we have such taxes to pay?"

These remarks show clearly that men have an idea, and we are aware that some have even publicly contended, that the adoption of Free-Trade principles would reduce, if not entirely abolish, the income from the customs duties, and could, therefore, only be carried into execution co-existent with a system of direct taxation to the whole amount of the revenue required. This, however, is a strange misconception of the arguments on which Free-Trade doctrines have been supported; for Free Trade seeks only to abolish those duties which have the effect of raising the price of commodities to the benefit of individuals, and not to interfere with any duties which have only the effect of affording revenue to the State.

Free Trade seeks only to abolish the system by which, either from prohibition, or by the exaction of higher rates of duty, the supply of commodities is limited and the price maintained thereby higher than it would be if a free admission were permitted subject only to the same duty. It is true that import duties raise the price to the consumer in every instance, but when the duty is of a uniform rate, the whole additional price which is paid goes to make up the revenue, in which all consumers are supposed to have an interest. Whether this is—or is not—the wisest way of raising revenue, when considered not only in reference to the bare cost of its collection, but more especially in reference to the indirect effect it has on industry, is a question to the importance of which we are not insensible, but which has really no bearing whatever on our present consideration.

That for which Free Trade really and practically does contend is the privilege of "buying in the cheapest market!" This right may be frustrated and an artificial price maintained in two ways: either by a direct prohibition of the produce of the cheaper country, or by loading it with such higher rates of duty, which though cheaper before the duty is added, yet is thus rendered to the consumer dearer, and enables the producer of the favoured article, which is charged with the lower rate of duty, to obtain a price from the consumer, as high as that which the article paying the higher duty will command.

It must be plain, therefore, that the difference between the two duties, though paid by the consumer in the higher price, yet does not go to the revenue but to the favoured producer; and it often happens that the differential duty thus imposed is so high as to be in fact prohibitory, and to give a monopoly of the market to the favoured grower as completely as if all other produce were actually prohibited. Every article, therefore, on which different rates of duty are chargeable is subject to this serious objection. The higher rate of duty cannot properly be called a revenue duty, for it is a mere accident of price whether it gives any revenue or none—it is more properly termed a protective duty. If it gives any revenue, then produce on which the lower rate of duty is chargeable is raised to the consumer as much as the difference of the duty, and a tax equal to such difference is charged on the consumer without benefit to the Exchequer. But it may even be that the higher rate of duty yields no revenue, and still imposes a high tax on the country.

For example:—Sugar grown in our own colonies is subject to a duty of 24s. per cwt.; that grown in foreign countries is subject to a duty of 63s. per cwt.; foreign sugar can be bought in bond at 21s. per cwt., while that grown in our colonies sells for 41s. per cwt. Free Trade demands the privilege of buying the cheapest article, but is prevented by finding that that which can be bought for 21s. must pay a duty of 63s., making the cost, with the duty added, 84s.; while the dearer sugar, at 41s., being chargeable with a duty of 24s., will make the entire cost only 65s.; but if the same rate of duty were chargeable on each, the foreign sugar would cost only 45s. per cwt. The consumer thus pays 20s. per cwt. more than he otherwise would, not to the revenue, but to the grower of the favoured produce, who thus maintains as strict a monopoly of the market as if all other sugar were prohibited; unless, indeed, the price of sugar rises to 84s. per cwt. (the lowest rate at which foreign sugar could pay the higher duty), and then the consumer would be paying a tax equal to the whole difference between the two duties,—that is, between 24s. and 63s., or 39s. per cwt. on all the sugar used; not one shilling of which would go to the revenue, but all to the protected grower, and would, on our annual consumption, amount

X. By the adoption of Free Trade the article of Sugar alone would give to the Revenue more than what it now gives, at least £4,500,000—instead of reducing it. I wish beside a cheap supply of this necessary

to a sum of *eight millions sterling*. This sum is the lowest cost at which the public of Great Britain can extend the supply of sugar from the limited and insufficient growth of our own colonies to that of other countries.

The same objection prevails where an article grown at home, not subject to any duty, has a similar article of foreign growth brought into competition with it, chargeable with an import duty. As long as we import and consume the foreign article, with the duty added thereto, it is self evident that the price of that produced at home will be maintained as much higher as the amount of the duty, as it would otherwise be if the foreign article were imported without any duty, and that, therefore, the public would pay a tax to the revenue for what they imported, and an equal rate of tax on all the home growth to the producers, in the form of enhanced price; or an excise duty equal to the import duty might be imposed on the home growth, and a large revenue raised, without increasing the price to the consumer at all. Thus, if a duty of 8s. per quarter were placed on foreign wheat, as long as we continued to import any, so long the price of the whole wheat in the country must be kept that much higher than it would be if wheat were imported free, and while the revenue gained 8s. per quarter on one or two millions, the consumer would pay a similar tax on the whole home growth to the producer; or if the home-grown wheat were charged with an excise duty of 8s. per quarter, a revenue of seven to eight millions a year would be received, without adding further to the cost of wheat.

These are the evils which Free Trade seeks to correct; not to interfere with the revenue, but to take care that no tax shall be charged to the consumer but for revenue purposes. For example:—Free Trade does not object to the duty on tea, because all tea, of whatever growth, pays the same duty; therefore, all that the consumer pays goes direct to the public revenue, and no part of it to protect or favour individual interests. Again, Free Trade would not object to an import duty on any article brought from abroad, to countervail an excise duty charged on similar home produce. For example,—malt pays an excise duty to the state; it would be perfectly in keeping with the principles of Free Trade if foreign malt on importation were chargeable with an equal duty.

It must, we think, be very plain, therefore, that Free Trade, instead of hazarding the revenue, is seeking constantly to support it; and that the existence of the debt is the strongest ground for the adoption of Free Trade, by which we would avoid any other unnecessary increase of prices.

In support of this view, the evidence given before the Import Duties Committee by James Deacon Hume, after an experience of 38 years in a high situation in the Custom house, and 11 years as Secretary of the Board of Trade, is very conclusive. He says—in reference to protection thus given to particular interests—“WHILE IT OPERATES IN FAVOUR OF THE PARTY INTENDED TO BE PROTECTED, IT IS A TAX UPON THE COMMUNITY.”—“I CANNOT ANALYZE THE CHARGE WHICH I PAY IN ANY OTHER WAY, THAN THAT PART OF IT IS THE PRICE OF THE COMMODITY, AND PART IS A DUTY, THOUGH IT GOES OUT OF MY PRIVATE POCKET INTO ANOTHER PRIVATE POCKET, INSTEAD OF INTO THAT OF THE PUBLIC.”—“IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE VERY CIRCUMSTANCE OF OUR BEING SO HIGHLY TAXED FOR THE GOOD OF THE STATE, IS A REASON WHY WE SHOULD NOT BE TAXED BETWEEN OURSELVES.”—“I CONCEIVE THAT HAVING PAID THE PRIVATE TAXES, THEY ARE THE LESS ABLE TO PAY THE PUBLIC TAXES.”—“I MUST BEG TO SUBMIT, IN THE STRONGEST TERMS IN WHICH I CAN GIVE ANY OPINION, THAT THE GENERAL TAXATION OF THE COUNTRY IS NO GROUND WHATSOEVER FOR PROTECTION: ANY ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE ANY INTEREST FROM ANY PORTION OF THAT GENERAL TAXATION BY RAISING ARBITRARILY THE PRICE OF THE ARTICLE WHICH THEY MAKE, IS ONLY A VIOLENT MANNER OF SHIFTING THEIR SHARE OF THE BURDEN TO OTHERS' SHOULDERS.”—“I CONCEIVE THAT THE PROSPERITY OF THE REVENUE IS GREATLY IMPEDED BY THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.”—“I AM NOT AWARE OF ANY CASE IN WHICH THE REVENUE WOULD BE INJURED BY REMOVING THE PROTECTION.” These are the matured opinions of a man of unusual ability, aided by the most extensive observation and high official experience of nearly half a century: of a man who has been acknowledged as a great authority by every minister from Huskisson down to the present Premier.

By the equalization of all differential duties, which is strictly and practically the demand of Free Trade, we should not only lessen the cost of the article to the consumer, but we should at the same time add greatly to the revenue. Our reasoning may be rendered a little more distinct by furnishing the following illustration of what would be the effect of such a course; and in a way so simple that it cannot fail to be obvious to every one.

Our consumption of sugar last year was 3,876,465 cwts., at a cost of 65s. per cwt. (wholesale price); and consequently, at this rate, the country paid for sugar 12,598,511*l.* Now there is every reason to believe that, if sugar were cheaper, the same sum would still be expended upon it, and a correspondingly increased quantity consumed. In this opinion we are supported by the very extraordinary fact, that the annual consumption of sugar, which in 1811 averaged 23½ lbs. per head on the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland, was reduced in 1842, in consequence of the restriction of quantity, to the rate of 15½ lbs. per

head;—while the paupers in our workhouses are allowed at the rate of 22½ lbs., and the seamen in her Majesty's service 34 lbs. per head.

Well, then, assume that the duty upon foreign sugar were reduced to 24s., the same as we now pay on colonial sugar, the price of sugar would be lowered thereby to 45s. per cwt. instead of 65s.; then the sum of 12,598,511*l.*, which we last year expended in sugar, would command 5,599,338 cwts. in place of 3,876,465 cwts., being an additional consumption of 1,722,873 cwts. at precisely the same entire cost.

Now, at present all the revenue which is derived from sugar is from the duty of 24s. on that of colonial growth (the high differential duty excluding all other), and on the quantity consumed last year yielded the sum of 4,651,758*l.* By the proposed equalization of duties this sum would remain untouched, but an additional quantity (which at present gives no revenue at all) of 1,722,873 cwts. would, at the rate of 24s. per cwt., raise the revenue to 6,719,205*l.*

The result, therefore, would be, that for the same sum of money which the country expended last year on sugar, an additional quantity of 1,722,873 cwts. would be enjoyed by the community, which would only restore the average consumption of 23½ lbs. per head of 1811; an additional revenue of 2,067,447*l.* would be given to the State, and an increase of trade, amounting to nearly 4,000,000*l.* annually, would be experienced by the dealers, merchants, and carriers of sugar.

We trust, therefore, that we have not only shown that the national honour is not staked by the adoption of Free-Trade principles, but that every approach thereto only renders the obligations of the country more secure.

WHO ARE BENEFITED BY MONOPOLY?

At the present moment, when the public mind is directed so much to the evils and injuries arising from restriction of trade, it is an important matter that we should consider to what extent the community, or any part of it, receives any countervailing benefit.

The two most striking objects of protective care are sugar and corn. Connected with which, independent of the producers, we have shipowners, merchants, brokers, factors, millers, bakers, grocers, and others, all of whom are often named as if they had a direct interest in the maintenance of the restriction established by law; and many have shown great disinclination to adopt the principles of Free Trade, only from the supposed injury they would produce to those classes. We, therefore, propose to institute a short inquiry as to “Who are benefited by monopoly?”

First, take the article of sugar: the first person with whom the consumer comes in contact is the grocer. As long as every man can become a grocer who has the means and inclination, so long competition must prevent the profits of that trade being any larger than other trades; if he sells his sugar at high prices, it is only because he has to pay high prices: this is the same with the wholesale grocer; it is the same with the import merchant; the broker receives no higher commission on sugar because the producer has a monopoly of the market; the shipowner finds that competition reduces his freight to the lowest rate, without any reference to the price charged to the consumer. In short, all these parties are injured directly by the restriction instead of being benefited by having a small and limited trade to contend for instead of a large one. Every shipowner knows the effect of a failing crop on the rate of freights. The same number of ships require employment. There is less demand for them, and the higher the price of sugar brought about by diminished quantity, the better bargain will the producer be able to drive with the shipowner to carry it home. Restriction has the effect of making every year a *short crop* compared with what a free and open trade would produce; an increase of quantity could only increase the demand for ships and the rate of freight, the business and commissions of merchants and brokers, the trade and profits of the wholesale and retail dealers. But from the merchant we go back to the planter, and if restriction could produce benefit anywhere, it should be found here. The monopoly of the British market enables the planter in our colonies to command a price at least double that which the planter in other countries can obtain. But it would appear that even the planters have no benefit from monopoly. It would appear from their own account that the trade, instead of being a profitable one, is the contrary; that the high price is more than cancelled by the extravagant rents or purchase-money of poor and exhausted soils; by an undue competition among themselves for an insufficient quantity of labour; and that the price, however high, is really a losing one. So that while the whole community is seriously injured by the restricted quantity and high price of sugar, no one acknowledges a benefit from it; and the only practical effect of the monopoly is to compel the growth of sugar on poor exhausted soils, under many disadvantages, instead of availing ourselves of better soils and circumstances, by which a cheaper and more plentiful supply might be secured; and only because the former are British colonies, while the latter are foreign countries.

Then with respect to corn:—There is no pretence to say that the baker, the miller, the corn-merchant, nor even the farmer, is in any way benefited by restriction; they are all open trades,

exposed to the same competition as other trades, and cannot by any principle command higher rates of profit. The baker sells dear bread, but he buys dear flour; the miller sells dear flour, but he buys dear wheat; the farmer sells dear wheat, but he grows it upon high-rented land. Among the bakers and millers there is equally a competition to buy flour and wheat, as there is to sell bread and flour; among the farmers there is equally a competition to get the land and dispose of its produce; and the public are quite secure among all this competition against any undue profits. It could only be beneficial to the farmers, were there more land and less competition; to the miller, were there more wheat to grind and flour to sell; to the baker, were flour cheaper and the consumption of bread greater. These parties are all interested in a free trade instead of restriction; but coming to the land itself, there competition ceases.—the quantity is fixed, and the higher the price of the produce, the higher the income of the owner. It is precisely the same as if half a century ago a law had been passed to declare that the number of bakers and millers then existing should not be increased. The effect of such a law would have been, that as the population increased, and with it the demand for flour and bread—the *good-will* of the bakers' and millers' shop would sell for more and more: a competition to purchase them would cause so high a price to be paid, that the owner from time to time would only be fairly paid for his capital. It is precisely so with land; the quantity is fixed; with an increased demand for its products, the rent rises; and as the rent rises the purchase-money, or *good will* of the estate, rises too. The capitalist, therefore, who invests money in land pays a price corresponding to the increased rent, and thus the only person to whom the slightest advantage can be traced, is the original owner of the land, who passed the law to exempt his property from competition; and it could easily be shown, that even he has lost more indirectly than he has gained, by the injuries that he has thus inflicted on the country.

OUR CONTINENTAL TRADE IN FOREIGN PRODUCE.

In our commercial article of last week we alluded to the fact that, while the home trade in the manufacturing districts showed increasing symptoms of improvement, *while a continuance for upwards of a year of moderate prices of the first necessities of life had led to an active demand for the produce of the loom, and, as a consequence, to the increase of wages, and to an increased consumption of all that constitutes the home trade; an unusual dullness was still experienced in our export trade of foreign and colonial produce to the continent of Europe.* And on investigating the subject further, we find that these complaints are not without substantial reasons. We find that, compared even with last year, the reduction of our trade to the Continent is very considerable in many of the most important articles of which it consists. The custom-house accounts for the whole kingdom exhibit the following comparison between the trade of 1842 and that of 1843, for the six months ending the 5th of July.

	Exported January 5th to July 5th, in 1842.	in 1843.
Cochineal - - -	3,168 cwts.	2,016 cwts.
Indigo - - -	16,388 "	14,110 "
Lac Dye - - -	1,451 "	1,274 "
Cotton Wool - -	254,071 "	163,887 "
Foreign Sheep's Wool -	2,203,870 lbs.	1,732,117 lbs.
Tobacco - - -	6,252,667 "	4,524,233 "

Sugar is an exception, the quantity in 1842 being 139,123 cwts., and this year 223,572 cwts.

We will not pretend to give a conclusive reason for this reduction of our trade, but we will briefly allude to two causes which no doubt have had a very considerable influence.

The first is, that during the last year the price of provisions, throughout Germany particularly, have been unusually high; and the same influence on trade which we always experience in this country in dear years, has been during the last year felt by the manufacturers there. The extreme drought of the summer and autumn of 1842, it appears, proved very prejudicial to the rye and potatoe crops, which constitute so important a part of the food of the people, and the prices in consequence rose to an unusual rate. Indeed, in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia the scarcity of food has been so great during the present year, that previous to the harvest the government was obliged to open the public stores provided for the supply of the army, and distribute food in the several towns. The depression of trade is attributed chiefly to the scarcity of provisions, and the principle so long denied in this country has now become universally acknowledged, that a rise in the price of food destroys trade and reduces wages.

The other and more important, because more permanent, cause, of the diminishing trade in foreign produce with the Continent, arises from the increasing direct communication which they have with the producing countries, to the encouragement of which our whole commercial policy for the last twenty-five years has materially tended. By the exclusion of the natural and most profitable products of the labour and capital of the Continent from this country, we have forced them into pursuits similar to our own, first for the purpose of supplying themselves

and afterwards in finding in neutral markets customers for their surplus manufactures.

There is not now an open market in which we do not meet with the hosiery, the hardware, and the silks of Germany, with the broad-cloths of Verviers, and the cutlery of Liege, successfully competing with English manufactures. This foreign trade has raised up not only a strong desire, but the means of importing direct, in exchange for their manufactures, much of that produce which they were in the habit of receiving through the agency of this country. And thus a competition in manufactures, which, at first sight, might appear calculated only to injure the manufacturers of this country, has indirectly a serious effect on the merchants trading between this country and the continent.

We have been partly led to the consideration of this subject by a question which has for some time been under the consideration of the Belgian government, which however foolish and absurd in itself, is a strong evidence of the efforts they are making to secure a direct export and import trade with the transatlantic countries. In order to encourage the export of their manufactures, they propose to establish a differential rate of duty in favour of all produce imported direct from the producing countries, against such as may be imported from England, or otherwise, indirectly; in the hope that this encouragement, given to a direct import trade, may operate as a stimulus to the export of their manufactures.

Now, though it is sufficiently plain that however much cotton the Belgians may buy in America, or coffee in the Brazils, they will not induce the dealers of those countries to buy one yard of their cotton goods at a higher price than they can obtain the same for from Manchester or Switzerland; and that the increased price which this differential duty on their raw material must establish, will be more likely to have the tendency of destroying their export trade by enhancing the cost of their goods; still the attempt must tend to show us how much the whole mercantile community of this country is exposed to injury by the adoption of and perseverance in those principles of restriction which lead to such unnatural and ruinous diversions of capital and labour among our continental neighbours, and convert them from good customers to powerful rivals: and, let the merchants in London feel well assured, that if the manufacturers in Yorkshire or Lancashire suffer injury in their foreign markets by such competition, that injury will also, in many ways, not perhaps visible at first sight, tend to curtail and destroy their trade also.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Queen held a Privy Council at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Wharnclyffe, Lord President; the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Paymaster of the Forces; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; the Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. At the Council a proclamation was ordered to be issued respecting the disturbances in Wales. Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued, from the 19th October until November. Mr C. Greville was the clerk of the Council in waiting. The Duke of Wellington arrived from Walmer Castle to attend the Council; the Lord Chancellor arrived at the Castle from his residence, Turville park; Sir James Graham, Lord Wharnclyffe, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer travelled from town by the Great Western Railway, by the train leaving the metropolis at two o'clock. The Earl Delawarr arrived at the Castle from town to attend the Council. After the Council, the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Earl Delawarr and Mr C. Greville, left the Castle, and proceeded immediately to the Slough station, and left for town by a special train.

Tuesday forenoon, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, visited Kew, for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Botanic Garden, the Old Palace, &c., and paying a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, who have, since the departure of the King of Hanover for his own dominions, been residing at his Majesty's residence on Kew green. The gardens are now open freely to all comers daily, except Sunday, and although that fact has not been before publicly known, upwards of 20,000 persons have visited them within the last twelve months.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL.—The Grand Duke Michel (Paulowitsch) of Russia arrived at Blackwall on Sunday morning, and was met on his landing by the Russian Minister, Baron Brunow. Our government sent one of the Admiralty messengers to Woolwich on Friday, to order the authorities there to despatch her Majesty's steamer *Lightning* to Rotterdam, to convey his Imperial Highness to this country; but it appears that arrangements had been previously made for the Grand Duke to come by the *Ocean* steamer, which circumstance our government was unaware of. Captain Meynell, R. N., M. P., one of the grooms in waiting to her Majesty, has been selected by the Queen for the honour of attending on the Grand Duke during his Imperial Highness's sojourn in this country. The day after his arrival he set out industriously to "sight-seeing," visiting the various public and private notabilities of the metropolis. He is on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert at Windsor. It was at the express wish of the Queen that the Duke of Wellington, Earl Delawarr, and Sir Robert Peel, should be at Windsor Castle during the visit of his Imperial Highness.

EARL GREY.—Very favourable accounts have been received of the health of the above venerable and distinguished nobleman, who has rallied, and is now able to take carriage airings on his domain, at Howick. Sir Stephen Hammick, his lordship's medical attendant, has returned to town in consequence of his convalescence. The inquiries after his lordship's health in Berkeley square have been very numerous.

The Earl of Leicester, who is passing the autumn with his youthful countess at Holkham, will come of age on the 25th December, when the event will be celebrated by great rejoicings on the noble earl's estates in Norfolk, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—At the Privy Council held on Monday at Windsor Castle, it was ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the present Parliament, which stands prorogued until Thursday, the 19th instant, be further prorogued until Tuesday, the 14th day of November next.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—This theatre opened for the season on Saturday evening last. The performances were such as to develop its resources as an opera house. They consisted of Balfe's first and most popular opera, the *Siege of Rochelle*, and of the new ballet, the *Peri*, the last fashionable production of this class at the Grand Opera of Paris. In opera and ballet Mr Bunn has endeavoured to provide the strongest possible companies. He seems actually to have engrossed all the musical actors and actresses of the metropolis; he has committed the musical direction to M. Benedict; his orchestra is excellent, and his chorus numerous and apparently efficient. The *Peri* is, we are convinced, by far the most brilliant and beautiful ballet that has ever been seen in an English theatre. It is only about two months ago that it was produced for the first time at the Grand Opera of Paris; so that Mr Bunn has shown no small activity in bringing it out so splendidly here. It is called, in its French title, a "*ballet fantastique*," and with reason, for its subject is wild and fantastic in the extreme—all the better for an entertainment in which there is little place for the realities of this world. Carlotta Grisi is here (as she was in Paris) the *Peri*, that elegant creation of oriental fancy—a being to whom there is nothing quite similar in the legends of the west; but her nature is familiar to the readers of Thomas Moore—that is to say, to everybody. Carlotta Grisi is already known at the Italian Opera house; but this, her first appearance on the English boards, threw the audience absolutely into transports of delight. Their enthusiasm was exhibited at the falling of the curtain by acclamations and waving of hats, which lasted for several minutes. And it was well bestowed; for certainly a more delightful vision than this enchanting *Peri* never appeared upon the stage. The most exquisite grace and lightness, and the most brilliant execution as a dancer, were combined with a dramatic truth and force of expression which rendered the use of language quite superfluous. Donizetti's pretty opera, *L'Elisir d'Amore*, was played on Wednesday night. In whatever manner performed, and at whatever theatre, it is always more or less a favourite—perhaps the most favourite opera after *La Sonnambula*. The cast was—*Adina*, Miss Romer; *Nemorino*, Harrison; *Belcore*, Horncastle; and *Dulcamara*, Giubilei. Harrison does himself some credit as *Nemorino*. The music being of a quiet character, he can execute it without straining the more doubtful parts of his voice. He has the good sense to perceive this, and therefore sings pleasingly. *Adina* is played with vivacity by Miss Romer, though the part is rather beyond her natural compass. Giubilei sings "*Dulcamara*" like a man who knows what he is about, and has just humour enough to draw an occasional smile, without giving any great breadth to the mountebank. The opera altogether was performed up to the mark of a very tolerable mediocrity, so as to delight nobody, and offend few.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—This theatre opened on Monday night for the season. It was very well filled, both as to numbers and conduct, for although the prices have been lowered to all parts of the house, we have seldom seen a better behaved audience. The curtain rose at seven, and Mr H. Wallack, the lessee, came forth, and spoke an address for the occasion. It was brief, and full of pleasant points, cleverly put, so that it could not fail to please, especially as it was very well delivered. It was announced as the authorship of Mr G. A. A'Beckett, and was just what it ought to have been. It alluded to the boldness of the enterprise, to the cold water that had been thrown upon it, to the overflows that were hoped for, and to the reduction of prices, which, among other things, it was hoped would produce them. It also stated the resolution of the management to encourage native talent in every department, and to promote success by the production of novelties. The address was followed by a new play, known to be the production of Mr Borcicault, the very clever author of *London Assurance*, a comedy which had so extraordinary a run when Madame Vestris was at the head of Covent Garden. A new one-act farce (we believe by Mr Rodwell) followed, which met with very merited success. It is called *My Wife's Out*; and Keeley, Mrs Keeley, Miss Jane Mordaunt, and Wigan had parts in it, and acted those parts, as far as they went, to perfection. The performance of Keeley and Mrs Keeley was attended with loud laughter from all parts of the house, and the little piece is sure to have a considerable run.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This house also opened on Monday night for the season. During the recess it has been cleaned, the ornaments refurbished, and so it looked altogether as well as the Adelphi ever can look. A great fault at this house is the space of time allowed to elapse, not only between the pieces, but between the acts. This should be amended. The house was respectably filled, but by no means crowded.

The same evening witnessed the opening of the OLYMPIC for the season, under the direction of Mr Wild. During the recess the whole of the interior has been renovated, and boxes, pit, and gallery are now exceedingly clean and commodious.

THE METROPOLIS.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE SHERIFFS AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—Saturday being the morrow of the Feast of St Michael the Archangel, the Lord Mayor, the new Sheriffs, Mr Alderman Musgrove, and F. G. Moon, Esq., accompanied by Alderman Gibbs, Johnson, and W. Hunter, J. Pilcher, Esq., one of the late Sheriffs, the Recorder, and other civic authorities, and the livery of the Clothworkers and Stationers' Companies, proceeded from the Guildhall to Westminster Hall for the purpose of being presented to the Court of Exchequer, to receive the approbation of her Majesty on their election, through the medium of the Curator Baron, B. Banks, Esq. There was of course the usual procession and orations, and in the evening the Sheriffs gave the customary inauguration dinner. The only noticeable thing at the dinner was a pleasant joke on Sir Peter Laurie by the Rev. Dr Croly, who also took advantage of the circumstance of one of the Sheriffs, Mr Moon, being the well-known artistic publisher, to make a glowing speech on the influence of the fine arts. We cannot find room for the speech, but we must give the joke. Sir Peter Laurie proposed the health of the Sheriffs' chaplains, accompanying it by declaring that they all hoped for "benefit of clergy." To this said Dr Croly—

"Sir Peter Laurie has alluded to benefit of clergy. I shall exhibit my gratitude to him by hoping that the worthy knight may never require the plea; but in case it should fail him, I promise that the Sheriffs' chaplains will feel bound to see the last ceremonial of the law administered with all the consideration due to merit in misfortune. (Great laughter.)"

THE GOLD COINAGE.—On Wednesday Mr Henry Sewell, of the Household of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, read on the Royal Exchange her Majesty's proclamation relative to the gold coin of the realm deficient in weight.—Mr Sewell also read the proclamation offering the reward of 500*l.* to any person or persons who shall discover, apprehend, and bring to justice, any person concerned in the riotous and wicked proceedings in the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen, and the reward of 50*l.* &c. &c.

ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF ST STEPHEN, WALBROOK.—IMPORTANT VESTRY MEETING OF THE PARISHIONERS.—Yesterday, at one o'clock, a meeting of the parishioners of St Stephen's, Walbrook (adjourned from Thursday, the 28th ult.), was held in the vestry room attached to the church, for the ostensible purpose of receiving from Mr Alderman Gibbs an account of certain moneys received in his official capacity. The Rev. Dr Croly, rector of the parish, took the chair, and the minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, a long discussion ensued as to the propriety of excluding strangers, but it was eventually determined that they might remain, on condition that they took no part in the proceedings. Alderman Gibbs refused, by a letter to the vestry clerk, to acknowledge the validity of the proceedings; and after some business, and the appointment of a committee to obtain a statement of the parish accounts from the alderman, the meeting was adjourned till Thursday next.

THE PROVINCES.

A NUNNERY AT SUNDERLAND.—The whole of the arrangements are now completed by the Rev. P. Kearney for commencing this establishment. The situation of the premises is highly eligible, being immediately behind the Catholic chapel, with a large garden in front of the house, enclosed with a high wall. It is expected that the establishment of the Sisters of Charity in Sunderland will lead to the early establishment of one or more nunneries in the town of Newcastle.—*Tyne Mercury*.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM BAZAAR.—This bazaar, instituted in aid of the funds of "the Manchester Athenæum for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge," commenced in the large room of the Town hall on Monday last. We may here briefly notice, that the Manchester Athenæum originated in a public meeting held in October, 1835; and it was at first held in the Royal Institution, its first annual meeting taking place there in January, 1837. On the 28th October, 1839, the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the institution, the elegant building, erected from a design by Mr C. Barry, was opened with a dessert, followed on succeeding evenings by concerts and a ball. In 1836, the Athenæum had an average number of 1,150 members, and a gross income (including 1,100*l.* from life members) of 3,055*l.*, which amount its expenditure exceeded by 62*l.* The number of volumes then in the library was 2,594. In the present year its members (decreased to 408 in 1842) average 1,030, its receipts up to 30th September, 1,730*l.*, so that the receipts of the entire year will probably reach, if not exceed, 2,000*l.*, while the gross expenditure is limited to 1,800*l.*, leaving a surplus of probably 200*l.* The number of volumes in the library was 5,183 in 1842. This bazaar, which was instituted to enable the members to get rid of the heavy debt on the institution, has enjoyed from the first the most distinguished and liberal patronage and support. It has continued during the week, and has been well attended, but the results we shall not be able to give till next week.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.—A private of the Scots Greys underwent the terrible and disgraceful punishment of being flogged at the barrack's riding school, Ipswich, a few days since. It appears the offence of the unfortunate man, who is an Irishman of the name of Dogherty, was threatening to shoot his corporal; this being the second time of his uttering the threat. The fortitude with which he received his dreadful punishment was astonishing—having received 140 lashes without a groan or a cry of agony escaping his lips. He was afterwards conveyed to the hospital, where he is in a fair way of speedily recovering.

The *Temperance Recorder* for this month contains an "Essay on the Town of Ipswich," from which it appears that no less than 50,000*l.* a-year are spent there in beer, porter, wine, and spirits.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last a seaman, named John Mersey, fell from the main royal yard of the ship *Abbotsford* into the river. Singular, but shocking to relate, it was found that he had struck against something in his fall which had cut off his leg clean at the knee. His head was also slightly injured. He expired immediately.—*Liverpool Albion*.

BIRMINGHAM.—A public meeting of the friends of the Free Church of Scotland was held in the Town hall, last night, for the purpose of hearing from a deputation appointed to visit Birmingham and other towns in England, a statement of the circumstances which led to the recent disruption in the Scottish Church, and the secession and amalgamation as an independent church of 500 of her ministers. James James, Esq., the mayor, presided; and the hall was crowded in every part by a respectable audience, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings, and warmly applauded the several speakers who addressed the meeting.

CORN AND CURRENCY.—"BRUMMAGE PAPER."—A meeting was held at the Public-office, Birmingham, on Thursday, when a deputation was appointed to wait upon T. Attwood, Esq., with a requisition signed by upwards of 16,000 persons, inviting that gentleman again to come forward in public life. The next day the deputation waited on Mr Attwood, and the requisition having been presented by Mr H. Smith, Mr Attwood, in reply to it, said—"It was never my intention to interfere again in any public movement of the people. For many years I have anxiously watched the slow but certain progress of the national ruin. A great change now comes over the prospects of our country. I now think that the time has come in which I should be criminal if I did not co-operate with you in making one other effort to relieve the distress of the people and to rescue the nation from the fearful anarchy which threatens it. The late great changes in the corn and provision laws, by removing in a great degree the buttresses which propped the powerful landed interest, have given a prodigious accession of strength to the public cause. Those changes are now forcing the owners of land into a community of suffering and feeling with the owners of labour. * * * Holding these opinions, and having your confidence to assure me, I do not hesitate to say that I will immediately consult the able and estimable friends upon whose assistance I must rely, and by whose counsel I must mainly be guided; and with their concurrence I will very shortly submit for your approbation the best plan which my humble reason can devise, for restoring safety, prosperity, harmony, and contentment to all classes of the people.—*Birmingham paper*."

Dr Kemp, Professor of Chemistry at the Queen's College, Birmingham, delivered his introductory lecture to the students, at the theatre of the Institution, on Tuesday. It was a very masterly effort, and showed the learned lecturer's intimate acquaintance with his subject. The laboratory arrangements in connexion with the college have been most efficiently completed under, we believe, the immediate superintendence of Dr Kemp; and it may be fairly expected that the lectures from the chemical chair of the Queen's College, Birmingham, will be second to none delivered in any similar institution in the United Kingdom.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Last Sunday, Oct. 2, the Rev. R. Waldo Sibthorp received the Holy Communion at the parish church at St Helen's, near this town. We presume this is a virtual return to the bosom of the Anglican church.—*Evening paper.*

SOUTHAMPTON, OCT. 1.—The Oriental Company's steam packet, the *Great Liverpool*, Capt. McCleod, master, left the river with the Indian mails and above sixty passengers for India, also a small cargo of Manchester goods.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The splendid packet-ship *Ashburton*, Captain Huttleston, arrived here from New York, this morning. She is one of the finest packet-ships employed in the New York and Liverpool trade. She brings no later dates than the steamer *Britannia*.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday at the Corn Exchange. Daniel O'Connell, jun., Esq., was called to the chair. Mr O'Connell, who arrived this morning from Kilkullen, where he passed last night, entered the room at half-past one o'clock, and was received with loud applause. A letter from the Hon. Martin Ffrench, son of Lord Ffrench, was read, stating that the inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Ahascragh, who were summarily convicted and punished for an alleged participation in the late unfortunate disturbance, arising from the taking down of a triumphal arch, erected on the 22nd of last July at Ahascragh, in honour of the illustrious Liberator, have, in the most exemplary and public manner, expressed the deepest feelings of sorrow at having, however innocently, suffered themselves to be mixed up with any transaction which should cause them to incur the displeasure of their august leader, and of the Loyal National Repeal Association. In consequence of this testified repentance, Mr O'Connell moved that Ahascragh be restored to the map of Ireland, which was seconded, and carried unanimously. The association adjourned till the next day. The repeal rent was 814.7s. There were two Government reporters at the meeting of the Repeal Association this day. This was the first time since the dissolution of the Catholic Association that Government reporters attended in the Corn Exchange.—The adjourned meeting was accordingly held on Tuesday, at the Corn Exchange. At two o'clock Mr O'Connell entered the room, and was warmly applauded. On the motion of the honourable and learned gentleman, William M. Guinness, Esq., was called to the chair. The Government reporters were again in attendance. After proceedings of the usual character, the association was adjourned till Monday.

REPEAL MEETING AT MULLAGHMAST.—Another of Mr O'Connell's "monster" assemblages took place on Sunday last, at the Rath of Mullaghmast, in the county of Kildare. The matter had been much spoken of beforehand, and consequently a vast concourse of people were assembled. With the associations connected in the Irish mind with the locality of Mullaghmast—the alleged massacre of four hundred of the principal persons of the district in the early period of English rule, the public must be by this time familiar, as the subject has recently given rise to much controversy. The place was avowedly selected for this meeting on account of these popular recollections, which are so calculated to excite the national passions. Every available appliance was used to give unusual effect to the demonstration, and to make it what the leaders designated it, "The Leinster declaration for Repeal," in allusion to "the declaration," headed, in former years, by the Duke of Leinster against repeal. Mullaghmast is situated in a very central position, distant about thirty-seven English miles from Dublin. It is within a mile of the town of Timoline, and in its neighbourhood are also the towns of Naas, Kilkullen, Athy, Ballitore, Kildare, Monasteraven, Carlow, and Maryborough. It is also contiguous to the counties of Carlow, Wicklow, Dublin, Queen's County, and King's County. From the favourable nature of the situation a large assemblage was counted on, the more particularly from the proved zeal of the "Kildare boys" at that troublous period known among them in this country as "the time of the hurry." In Dublin the meeting created great interest. Post horses to go to the scene of action were not procurable for some days previous. Vehicles of every kind were put into requisition, and so early as five o'clock in the morning they were on the road. Mr O'Connell, accompanied by Mr John O'Connell, M. P., Mr D. O'Connell, jun., Mr Steele, and Mr Barrett, left town yesterday for Kilkullen, from which he started at twelve o'clock, in a procession, consisting of bands, banners, horsemen, footmen, and carriages, gigs, jaunting cars, &c. The proceedings of the meeting were of the usual character—a warm and enthusiastic speech from Mr O'Connell, resolutions passed, &c. It was, however, marked by a curious scene. "The national cap" was presented to Mr O'Connell, with an address from the committee of management. The material of the cap is green velvet, turned up with light blue, and it was richly ornamented with gold lace. The form, as described in the address, is that of the old Milesian crown, to which is added a wreath of shamrocks on a white band. When the cap was placed on Mr O'Connell's head, the plaudits of the people rent the air. The address was signed, among others, by Mr Hogan, the sculptor. Mr O'Connell said he accepted with pride and pleasure the national cap as well as the address which they did him the honour to present to him. He perceived the head of the list of those signed to the address the name of the first sculptor of the day, Mr Hogan, the fame of whose genius was spread wherever art was known. The cap he would preserve through life in recollection of its having been presented to him at the Rath of Mullaghmast, and when he died it should be buried with him in his grave. (Cheers.) At the conclusion of the proceedings, the meeting separated in an orderly manner. The meeting of the day was followed by a banquet in the evening.

ANTI-REPEAL DECLARATION.—The *Belfast Chronicle* contains the following:—"The signatures are pouring into this declaration from every part of Ireland. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland Castle, the lord lieutenant of the county of Clare, has addressed a strong letter to the Marquis of Downshire on the subject.

FIRST REPEAL ARBITRATION COURT.—The first of those very novel and extraordinary courts was held on Friday, September the 29th, in the Repeal Reading room, Blackrock, five miles from Dublin. The following arbitrators, appointed by the Repeal Association, were in attendance:—Dr Gray (chairman), John O'Connell, Esq., M. P.; Major Nicholson, James Nugent, John Rafferty, Esq.; and Matthew Moriarty, barrister-at-law. Immediately after the arbitrators entered the court, it became

densely thronged, and the liveliest interest appeared to be taken by the spectators in the entire proceeding. Not the slightest interruption took place throughout the day, and the litigants seemed satisfied with the proceedings of the self-constituted judges, whose "cheap law" is certainly a new feature in the repeal agitation.

RENTS IN IRELAND.—A letter from the county of Meath, written by a gentleman well acquainted with the county, states that "the landlords are pressing more than usually, and the rents in this county are paid better than I have known for some years. The corn is rapidly disappearing, owing to the pressure for rents. I have seen statements about the non-payment of rents in other counties, but such certainly is not the case here."

PROTESTANT UNION.—An address, signed by 2,000 Protestants of the county of Monaghan, was presented in the course of last week to the Earl of Roden, to which his lordship returned an encouraging reply.

IRISH LANDLORDS.—SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The speech of Sir Robert Peel, at Lichfield, is producing a ferment amongst the Irish landlords.

SCOTLAND.

NON-INTRUSION RIOTS.

The riotous proceedings recorded in our last number have been followed up. The *Ross-shire Advertiser* says—It is with no small mortification and pain we have to record a recital of additional disturbances in the eastern part of this county. We hoped that the disgraceful proceedings at Rosskeen would have operated as a terror instead of becoming an encouragement to further outrage. The Rev. Mr Mackenzie having been inducted by the Presbytery at Dingwall, proceeded to preach at Logie on Sunday last; but found a vast collection of people congregated at the church in the utmost state of excitement. The entrance was barricaded, and a mob hovered round it, resolved to prevent any person whatever from going into the church. Lady Ross, Balmagown, drove up to the church, and was assailed; a woman actually struck at her ladyship with a stick, and she received a blow on the arm. Lady Ross then withdrew, amidst a shower of stones and abuse. Shortly after this Mr Ross, of Cromarty, accompanied by his son, Mr George Ross, arrived at the church. Access was denied them, and the most scandalous and impious language uttered. The church bell was tolling, and the noise and clamour of the crowd were at that pitch as to threaten the most awful consequences. Mr Ross retired to Tain for Mr Sheriff Cameron, who accompanied him to Logie. The Rev. Mr Mackenzie had by this time gone away; but, as there was still a large crowd at the church, the sheriff used the utmost exertion to restore quiet. We understand that some of the people said, if a site were given to them for a church, they would desist from further annoyance. The crowd shortly afterwards dispersed, without further violence.

At Rosskeen, on Sunday, a mob collected, in the expectation that the Rev. Mr Mackenzie was to preach, and, of course, prepared to obstruct his entrance. Having been made acquainted with the actual state of matters, Mr Mackenzie did not appear; and, having collected, the mob could not but perpetrate some mischief. The preacher of the parish church, Donald Fraser, having been recognized, was immediately assailed, and the mob would have torn him to pieces, had it not been for the interposition of Lieutenant Macleod, who, having been on that part of the grounds near the church, checked the rabble that pursued Mr Fraser, and in a manner rescued him from their violence.

On Tuesday morning four officers arrived at Invergordon from Tain, with warrants for apprehending two individuals connected with the riots. On this being known, the bell was sent through the town, and an immense crowd immediately collected, who rescued the prisoners and ordered the officers to go home, under the penalty of being stoned to death. The men took the hint, and their prisoners are still at large. During all Tuesday crowds surrounded the church of Rosskeen, the people ignorantly expecting that the Presbytery would appear that day, to go through again with the settlement of Mr Mackenzie. We have heard of no further disturbances in this quarter.

Information having reached the public authorities that there would be disturbances at the settlements at Kiltarn on Wednesday, and Resolis on Thursday, the Lord-Lieutenant and the Sheriff resolved on taking steps to repress them.

On Wednesday the Lord-Lieutenant, accompanied by the Sheriff and a numerous body of magistrates, and, much to their honour it should be mentioned, several of the seceding clergy, among whom was Mr Campbell, the late minister of the parish, repaired to Kiltarn; and we are glad to say that there was no interruption to the business, and that the Rev. Mr Mann was quietly inducted.

ROSS-SHIRE.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—At the Sheriff's Criminal Court, *Catherine Campbell, or Beaton*, wife of George Beaton, sawyer in Dingwall, charged (1st), with having on the 24th of May, 1836, stolen one pound sterling in her own house, Dingwall, from Donald Matheson, tenant in Inverchonan of Strathconan, in the parish of Urray; and (2nd), with having also stolen, on the 14th day of July last, at New Kelson, in the parish of Lochcarron, from widow Murchison, or Macleaman, the sum of 1*l.* in shillings, and a 1*l.* note, pleaded "Not guilty." The evidence showed that the prisoner, or "panel," had imposed on certain simpletons, by pretending to work charms in order to cure diseases, and avert injuries, and for this purpose had induced them to deposit money in certain ways, which she, of course, "abstracted."—The jury found the panel *Guilty* of both charges, and the Sheriff then sentenced the panel to three months' imprisonment; and, in doing so, dwelt with much strength on the extraordinary circumstance that, in a country such as this, where information was so general among all classes, and where the people were alike remarkable for their sagacity and intelligence, a superstition so absurd as that of witchcraft or divination—a belief in the powers of which led to the present prosecution—should still linger; and trusted that the example made by the conviction of the prisoner would have the salutary effect of lessening in future a belief which is alike disgraceful to the country and the age.

FORT WILLIAM.—The extensive repairs contemplated by the Government on the Great Caledonian Canal are now about to commence. A vessel arrived here last Friday freighted with iron rails, and other implements necessary for the operations, from Liverpool, and many more are engaged for the same purpose, so that this will infuse animation into this quarter of the country for some time. A number of persons who are to have charge in the respective departments have also arrived. A vast number of workmen will be required for the undertaking, which is to cost 136,000*l.* For a considerable time past 300 workmen have been employed in repairing the breach made in the canal, about four miles from this end; these men are engaged generally at 10*s.* per week. Some Irishmen lately visited this quarter with the view, it is supposed, of ascertaining the probable time when the work was to begin, and no doubt is entertained but that an extensive emigration will be made here from the sister island.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

EXTENSIVE FAILURE IN GLASGOW.—An extensive failure in the wholesale grocery trade took place here this week. The debts, which, we un-

derstand, are between 60,000/ and 80,000/, are principally due to parties in town. One firm, it is said, suffers to the extent of 10,000/, another to 6,000/, and various others to 2,000/ and 1,000/. Up to the time of the failure, the credit of the firm, which was considered wealthy, was never doubted. Losses in the Irish trade are said to have caused the bankruptcy. We have not heard the amount of the assets, but we believe them to be considerable.—*Glasgow Citizen*.

FLOATING MANSE.—It will be seen, from the following extract of a letter to a friend in Edinburgh, that Mr Swanson, the Free minister of the Small Isles, has got possession of his floating manse, and is in active locomotion:—"Off Eigg, Sept. 11, 1843: You will see that I am writing from my floating manse, in which I find myself very comfortable. My cabin is above twelve feet by six, in length and breadth, and nearly six feet high. It contains four beds, and is well lighted. We have not yet tested the vessel's powers in a storm; but we shall, no doubt, have an opportunity ere long of doing so."—*Aberdeen Herald*.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM STIRLING CASTLE.—**DEATH OF A SOLDIER.**—Between Wednesday evening and Thursday morning one of the soldiers of the 68th, named Edward Clare, attempted to escape from the Castle by leaping over the wall at that most precipitous part of the rock, nearly 100 feet in perpendicular height, named the "Lady's Look-out." This rash act is supposed to have been committed while in a state of intoxication. In the morning, on some of the men looking over the parapet, his lifeless body, shockingly mutilated, was discovered lying on the ground near the walk.—*Stirling Journal*.

THE ROSS-SHIRE RIOTS.—The riots have assumed such a serious aspect, that we understand 200 troops have been ordered to Ross-shire, and are at present on their march thither.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

WALES.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday last contains a proclamation, agreed to at a Privy Council held at Windsor on Monday, enjoining on the authorities the utmost vigilance in the repression of the disturbances in Wales; and offering rewards for the discovery and conviction of offenders, namely, five hundred pounds for the conviction of those concerned as principals in the more serious crimes of incendiarism and murder, and fifty pounds for participators in the general disturbances.

FOREIGN.

UNITED STATES.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Britannia*, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, from Boston and Halifax, from which ports she sailed on the 16th and 18th ult. respectively. She brought a heavy mail and a considerable number of passengers. The New York dates are to the 15th ult., and extend over the space from the 2nd inclusive. The principal points of interest relate to the progress of the state elections, and their probable effect on the coming Presidential contest. The candidates for the Presidency are understood to be, on the Whig interest, Mr Henry Clay, of Kentucky; and on the side of the Democrats, Mr John C. Calhoun and Mr Martin Van Buren. The elections, so far, were in favour of the Whig party, but to so trifling an extent, that the election would have to be decided by the House of Representatives, unless the Calhoun and Van Buren parties were to form a coalition, or one of them give their interest to the Whig candidate. The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from New York, on September 15, says:—"Business has greatly improved. Every class of mercantile men is actively engaged. The city is crowded with strangers from the interior. Much of the present trade is for cash, as money is abundant and interest low. Notwithstanding foreign fabrics are daily arriving in considerable quantities, and more expected, the importers, generally, are doing a fair business. Goods meet a ready sale and prompt payment. The trade in domestic fabrics is also very brisk. The manufacturers find full employment, and are probably making more money than at any former period. The increased demand for hands caused a combination among them to raise their wages. For a short time the employers refused to comply with their wishes, but ultimately consented to allow the wages demanded. Public opinion was with the journeymen, as goods were selling rapidly."

CANADA.

From Canada we learn that the Colonial Government has caused to be entered in the Court of Queen's Bench a *nolle prosequi* in the indictments for the crime of high treason against L. J. Papineau, T. S. Brown, and Dr O'Callaghan, on which true bills had been returned by the grand jury of Montreal. Alexander Buchanan, Esq., Q. C., who acted in this matter for her Majesty's Attorney-General, mentioned that he acted upon the instructions from the Government.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The intelligence from Texas is to the 22nd August. The papers confirm the account of the disposition felt by both Mexico and Texas to enter into peaceful negotiations. It is stated that Santa Anna, in a verbal communication with the British Minister, expressed his willingness to suspend hostilities on the part of Mexico, if General Houston stayed his operations on the part of Texas. He is further represented to have said, that he would receive propositions for a permanent peace, but would not entertain any proposition having for its object the separation of the department of Texas from Mexico. It was further officially communicated from Captain Elliot, that General Adrian Wall had been authorised by the Mexican Government to arrange with the Commissioners appointed by Texas the terms of an armistice already agreed upon, and that hostilities would immediately cease on the part of Mexico. Commissioners were to meet at Loredo last month. On a satisfactory adjustment of the points to be discussed, other Commissioners were to be appointed to settle all existing difficulties; under the neutral and friendly mediation of Great Britain, France, and the United States. The news from Mexico is to the 23rd August. The most important item is the new Tariff, issued by the President, on the 14th of that month. By this the importation into the Republic of numerous articles, as saddles, harnesses, &c., hats, furniture, pianofortes, toys, and playthings of all kinds, articles manufactured of iron, steel, tin, zinc, &c.—in fact, almost all kinds of hardware and jewellery—is prohibited under pain of forfeiture. The prohibition is to take effect in four months from the promulgation of the decree in the capital, as to all cargoes which may arrive at any port on the Gulf of Mexico, and in six months for those which may enter ports in the Pacific. All articles of merchandise in the Republic, "which ought never to have been introduced," were to be exported within six months, or they will be liable to seizure. Custom-house officers allowing the prohibited articles to enter are to be dismissed.

SYRIA.

The French government are to obtain satisfaction for the insult offered to their Consul's flag at Jerusalem. The Pacha of Jerusalem has been

dismissed. His successor is to make a solemn visit of excuse to the French Consul. The French flag will be solemnly hoisted at *Beirut*, the residence of the general government of the province, and saluted with twenty-one cannon-shot. All the leaders of the *enquete* will receive exemplary chastisement.

The insolence of the more bigoted portion of the Mussulman population towards the Christians has increased under the present Turkish administration, and we should be glad to see it vigorously repressed, as it might without inconvenience, were Christian powers but to act in concert on this one point, at least, in Constantinople. The great difficulty of reparation for the insult to the French flag in Jerusalem—a difficulty arising from the bigot passions of the population—has been got over by making the act of this reparation take place at *Beirut*.

HERAT.

Private correspondence from Erivan announces the important fact of the death of the King of Herat, Kamram Schah, whose throne has been usurped by his Vizier, Tar Mahomed Khan, who has expelled the sons of the late King. The usurper has been acknowledged as King of Herat by the Schah of Persia, to whom he sent his submission.

THE ITALIAN PAPAL STATES.—Accounts differ respecting these states. The *Morning Chronicle* affirms that private letters from Bologna and from Rome itself agree in announcing that the troubles in the states of the Church are far from an end. The conspiracy, in the first instance extended, was discovered without being crushed; and so many respectable citizens were compromised that the number who fled have become, after the fashion of Italy 500 years ago, real *sbanditi*. Failing at Bologna, they made attempts at Ravenna, at Imola, at Ancona, and, though defeated by the Roman police, they are still able to keep the mountains, infest the roads, and defy the troops of his Holiness to capture or suppress them. But the *Scenaphore de Marseilles* of the 28th ult. states, on the authority of a traveller just arrived from Italy, and who had passed through Bologna, Imola, Forlì, Ravenna, Lugo, and Ferrara, that the Italian insurrection was completely at an end. "The whole movement," says the informant of that journal, "consisted of an insignificant attempt of a few restless individuals and well-known smugglers. If the Cardinal-Legate Spinola adopted in the beginning some severe measures, it was because he was himself ignorant of the extent of the revolt." Later accounts confirm this.

OPENING OF THE BELGIAN AND RHEINISH RAILWAY.—The Belgian and Rhinish Railway will certainly be opened on the 14th of October next. It seems that the *fêtes* which will take place on this occasion in the three rivers—the Schelde, the Meuse, and the Rhine—will be extremely magnificent. The cities of Antwerp, Liege, and Cologne, have formed committees and joined with several societies. These committees have decided that on the 13th of October Antwerp shall be the first to celebrate this event, which will have such an important effect on the commerce of Belgium. A splendid banquet is to be given to the Minister of Public Works, to which the most eminent merchants of Belgium and the Rhinish provinces will be invited.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states, from Smyrna, that the inhabitants of the island of Casso, near Candia, were, at the date of the latest account, in open revolt. The chief of the sanitary establishment of the island and the surgeon had made their escape to Rhodes, to avoid the fury of the populace. Disturbances had also broken out at Katymno.

The *Herold* of Madrid of the 21st says—"Yesterday a woman died at St André at the age of 33, after having given birth to five boys, who all died shortly afterwards."

According to a letter of the 25th, from Darmstadt, a telegraphic despatch was received at Warsaw on the 20th, announcing that on that day the consort of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia had given birth to a prince.

A Frankfort journal says that the statement of the King of Bavaria having officially announced the pregnancy of the Queen of Greece was a hoax.

Letters from Athens of the 19th ult., quoted by *La Presse*, state, that the revolutionary movement was developing itself with perfect order and regularity. The Royal decree excluding foreigners from public offices had given universal satisfaction.

The *Commerce* publishes a letter from Lucca of the 24th ult., confirmatory of the dispersion of the Bolognese insurgents. A number of individuals compromised in the movement who had sought refuge in Tuscany had arrived at Lucca to embark for France.

The Vienna journals of the 24th ult. state that on the preceding day a fatal accident occurred on the railroad from Vienna to Glacknet. Shortly after a train started from Vienna it was met between Mendling and Hatzenendorf by the train coming from Baden, which was advancing on the same line of road, although there is a double line of rails on the road. The violence with which the two trains struck each other was so great, that one of the engineers was killed, and the other dangerously wounded. The locomotives were seriously injured, but the passengers escaped with some bruises.

COLONIES AND EMIGRATION.

DREADFUL FIRE AT JAMAICA.

FOUR HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED, WITH IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

FALMOUTH, OCT. 5.—The West India steam ship *Tay*, Capt. Hayden, arrived here to-night, from Vera Cruz, Sept. 1st; Havana, 9th; Nassau, 11th; Bermuda, 20th, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to Aug. 28th. She had on freight 300,000 dollars.

A most awful fire took place at Kingston, Jamaica, on Aug. 26, which is the only news by this arrival, except that the ravages by yellow fever continued at Bermuda, and Sir H. C. Chamberlain had fallen a victim. The fire commenced on Saturday, the 26th inst., at about a quarter of an hour after noon. It proceeded from the east end of the city, from the premises known as James's Foundry. But little danger was felt at first, few persons apprehending that the fire would have extended to any great distance. The sea breeze, which until this period had been moderate, now began to blow with an increased violence, which threatened to place the upper part of the city in the utmost danger. The flames spread, in spite of all which could be done to stop them, in a north-westerly direction. A party of artillery, under the command of Major Rowland, had been from the earliest period engaged in rendering assistance, by blowing up buildings which appeared likely, while standing, to communicate the flames; but it was found that the slight and open nature of the houses rendered gunpowder inefficient for the purpose, and it was therefore considered advisable, about eight o'clock p.m., at which time the flames were burning as fiercely as ever, to bring out a twelve-pound howitzer, in order the more effectually to bring down the buildings immediately in advance of the fire. By these means, and by the aid of a large body of troops and seamen, the fire was eventually put down at about four o'clock in the

morning of Sunday. It is very difficult, if not impossible at present, to form anything like a correct estimate of the loss occasioned by this awful calamity; we believe, however, we do not exaggerate when we express our belief that it cannot be under half a million of money. Many poor persons who lived in the neighbourhood of the fire, alarmed lest their dwellings should become enveloped in the general conflagration, and anxious to save what little property they could from destruction, were to be seen throwing their moveables from their windows and doors into the street, only to become the prey of a horde of thieves, who were busied in plundering everything they could seize.

Survey Constantinople from the balcony of the "Seraskier's tower." Paris from the highest point of Père-la-chaise, or stand on Waterloo bridge some fine morning, with Wordsworth's sonnet in the brain, and a little enthusiasm in the heart, and dull indeed must be the mind that could not be impressed with a sense of grandeur, if not of sublimity. "Towers, palaces, and temples" stand out in bold and striking relief; the sensation inspired by the aggregate is not disturbed by detail; the vision of beauty or of power is not broken in upon by incongruity, squalor, wretchedness, or vice; and one departs from the scene with the idea that a great city is a great thing, exhibiting man in his most pleasant and agreeable light, that of a creature of wonderful variety and resource, and capable of achieving anything, were he but to attempt it.

Some feeling akin to this is excited in a contemplative mind, when, in the quietude of the study, a survey is taken of the great subject of colonization. Looking at England, with its numerous population at home and its vast possessions abroad—rejoicing in the prospect that the English language, filled as it is with the resounding thoughts of some of the noblest intellects, is wafting round the globe, and becoming the speech of dwellers on every soil and in every clime—cheered by the conviction that English science, art, and civilization, are at the call of capital, and wait but on command to make "the desert blossom as the rose"—and looking to higher than material interests, the diffusion of those truths which concern the ultimate destiny of the race—the thinker is apt to magnify colonization, as being almost the one thing needful at the present hour. To a benevolent mind, the aggregate results of successful colonization have a charm which may well excite such a feeling. The mother country relieved—the colony prosperous—the pauper at home converted into a productive consumer abroad—English institutions transplanted—the church spire towering where but the other day nothing might be seen but the bounding kangaroo or the solitary savage—and all the hardier and more robust English virtues and habits, drooping and deteriorating amid the crowd and bustle of our own country, but shooting up into health and vigour in the free air of a colony.

An inspection of details too frequently mars the harmony and satisfaction of these contemplations. Here, a "bubble" company, seducing the poor emigrant, stripping him of his little capital, and leaving him naked, bare, and deserted, either in the home seaport or the colony. There, "land sharks" waiting to prey on him who has escaped the perils of the ocean, and has arrived, as he fancies, in Paradise. Land unsurveyed—houses unbuild—the new town, whose name rung so prettily on the ear, yet in embryo—goods strewn on the beach—no habitation but a comfortless hut, or a miserable tent—the rain descending, and the wind blowing—colonists dissatisfied, grumbling, and quarrelling—and the whole settlement like a city of the plague, where every man is too much immersed in his own misery to think of bestowing a thought on alleviating the calamities of his neighbours. Add to all this, the loud clamours of emigrants who have entirely mistaken their own capabilities and characters. Men who can only handle the pen standing helplessly idle, because blacksmiths, carpenters, and labourers, are in more request than clerks; dress-makers less available than dairy-maids; and, above all, that most troublesome and most worthless class of emigrants, the lazy, would-be gentleman, who, too idle to earn his bread at home, goes abroad in the expectation of comfortably living by doing nothing. These are some of the disagreeable accompaniments, which frequently make the subject of colonization and emigration as unpleasant to deal with as it is to step out of some spacious thoroughfare, in order to ramble along the filthy purlieus of a large town.

JAMAICA.—The crop of 1843, it is said, will not bear any comparison with that of the former year, and it is expected will be about 2,000 hogs-heads less. The reasons for this deficiency appear to be two-fold—First, the weather has not been, generally speaking, by any means as favourable as could have been desired; and secondly, the canes have not yielded to the extent that was expected. It is a remarkable fact that this has been the case in many, if not most of the West India islands. The canes have looked well, and to all appearance a large crop was likely to be reaped. When, however, they came to be cut and ground, it was found that there was a most extensive falling-off.

Cotton has recently been cultivated with success and to some extent in Jamaica.—*Berlice Royal Gazette, August 8th.*

TRINIDAD.—The returns of produce shipped from this island show a yearly increase of sugar since the year 1830. In 1830, the quantity shipped from 1st of January to 31st of May was 8,291 hogs-heads, 436 tierces, and 1,724 barrels. In 1843, the quantity was—12,649 hogs-heads, 769 tierces, and 2,547 barrels, with a due proportion of molasses. There had not been a similar increase in cocoa and coffee.

CUBA.—We learn that a line of telegraphs is about to be established from one end of Cuba to the other. It is stated that intelligence will be conveyed from one extremity of the island to the other in about eight minutes. Cuba, if we remember aright, is about eleven degrees in length, and the value of transmitting intelligence that distance in so short a time can be easily imagined. It is very evident the Cubans are on the *qui vive*, as though they expected some important occurrences at no distant period.—*Jamaica Morning Journal, July 15.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—We learn that the *Albatross* vessel of war, which arrived here on Friday last, reports the landing of several cargoes of slaves on the coast of Cuba, previous to her leaving that part of the coast, but that her orders were such as to preclude her taking any decided step as to securing any of them.—*Jamaica Journal.*

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Portuguese schooner of 44 tons, the *Esperanza*, has been condemned by the Mixed Commission Court, and broken up for sale, agreeably to our treaty with Portugal. Her instructions contain a tale of horror, requiring no varnishing to render it a romance. She was commissioned for the coast of Africa, for the Mozambique, and with a crew of ten men, and provisions for fifteen days, (!) was to take in 220 slaves, or if small bales, so the slaves are termed, 250; and easily packed in a space of (what? gracious God!) the hold of a vessel of 44 tons, with a height of 32 inches—ay inches! between the slave; or under, and upper deck. Manacles and chains were on board to the number of 900 for another cargo; and with provisions for fifteen days was this frightful freight—this cargo of human misery—to cross the wide Atlantic, to traverse, at a bird's flight, nearly 4,000 miles. Suppose calms, or adverse winds, or storms occurred—suppose the voyage was delayed for

twenty days, to no port dare the slave-ship run; from no vessel dare she seek for assistance; 250 human beings, without water or food, crammed into a space not high enough to sleep when lying down in one position for twenty days and nights, in a hold fetid with their own filth, without ventilation, with a putrid and foul atmosphere, on a deck 23 inches from the ceiling. Can any fiction, any romance, portray what might have been the bitter agony, the tortures of these Africans? A slave can be purchased for 10 bars of baft, or 10 pieces of blue cloth, say 20s., and will fetch at Brazils 480 dollars, or often 120l. The immense profit renders the slave traders regardless of human life; one slave in every ten, if brought to Cuba or Brazil, yields an ample return; and, anxious as our cruisers are to check this wretched traffic, the western coast of Africa is too vast and extensive for the fleet employed to watch it.

THE OVERLAND INDIAN MAIL.

LOSS OF THE "MEMNON."—The cause of the non-arrival of the Overland Mail of last month is at last known. It will be recollected that the *Memnon* left Bombay on the 20th July; that is, ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The *Memnon* was a new ship, which had recently been sent out from England, having been built expressly for the service of the Overland Mail. She was much larger and more powerful than any of the other steamers upon the station; and so great was the confidence of her commander in her powers, that he determined to steer direct from Bombay to Aden, instead of taking the longer route generally adopted during the prevalence of the monsoon. The experiment was thought a dangerous one, and it was the opinion of many naval men that it must fail, as it had done in a previous instance; but the result has shown that the confidence of the captain was not misplaced, as she completed the voyage to Aden within ten days. No sooner, however, had she completed this great feat, than she was fated to meet with a misfortune little looked for. On the evening of the 1st of August, when off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa, and not far from Aden, she struck upon a reef of rocks, and in a very short time became a total wreck. The crew and passengers, with five cases of treasure, which were on board, and which happened to be on the deck at the time of the accident, fortunately were saved; but the mails, cargo, and passengers' baggage were entirely lost, having gone down with the wreck. The loss of the mails upon this occasion is the more to be deplored, as, owing to their late arrival at Bombay on the previous month, there had been an accumulation of mails from Madras and Ceylon. The number of persons on board, including crew and passengers, was about 170. It appears that the *Memnon* has gone to pieces.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—We are enabled to communicate the gratifying intelligence that there were only seven, instead of one hundred and seventy passengers, who endured the personal sufferings and loss of property consequent on the wreck of the ill-fated steamer. Five of these were enabled to reach Aden in safety; the remaining two, a lady and gentleman, are at present with the crew, encamped at a village called Uloolah, about twenty miles from the scene of the wreck. On their march to Uloolah their sufferings must have been great, as the heat of the sun was so intolerable as to affect one of the crew with brain fever, and who, melancholy to relate, in a fit of delirium, dashed out his brains against a rock. A steam boat had been dispatched from Aden to fetch the above unfortunate individuals from Uloolah, who will be brought to England in a few days by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessel the *Oriental*. The names of the passengers or crew will be transmitted in the next advices which arrive at the East India House.

DEATH OF GEORGE WILLIAM WOOD, ESQ., M.P.

It is with feelings of deep regret, heightened by the suddenness of the event, that we have to record the death of Mr George William Wood, M.P. His decease, which was quite unexpected, and almost instantaneous, took place on Tuesday last in the rooms of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was a vice-president.

Mr Wood, we believe, since the close of the parliamentary session, had been on a visit to his constituents at Kendal. He came from the neighbourhood of Lancaster on Monday, and proceeded to the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, George street, which society opened its session that evening. He entered the upper room, where the members usually take coffee together before commencing the business of the meeting, about twenty minutes before seven o'clock, and except that some of the members thought him looking pale, to all appearance in his usual state of health. There were about thirty of the members assembled at the time. Several remarks were made, both by himself and the gentlemen near him, as to the ordnance survey, in the course of which Mr Wood said that he had been stopping over sands, or at the sands, beyond Lancaster, where he found them about completing the survey of that neighbourhood; and he added that he had come thence that day. After Mr Wood had made this observation he was silent for about half a minute, and then Mr Clare, who sat at his left side, was startled by hearing him breathe stertorously, and also by feeling him tremble. Mr Clare immediately rose, and said aloud, that Mr Wood appeared to be very ill. Dr Clay, who was at another table on the other side the room, on reaching Mr Wood, felt his pulse, and directed some one to remove his neckcloth. This was done, and the windows were opened to admit air; but on Dr Clay feeling the wrist, he found that there was no pulse. There were two other medical men in the room, Dr Marshall and Dr Jarrold; the former requested Dr Clay to open the temporal artery at once, in preference to bleeding in the arm, and Dr Clay instantly made an incision in the left temporal artery; but no blood followed the lancet. Dr Clay next tore up the coat-sleeve, to open a vein in the arm; but it was found, that as there was not the slightest pulsation, this would be unavailing; Mr Wood must have expired almost instantaneously. Mr Wood had been long a member of the society in whose rooms he breathed his last. He was elected an ordinary member on the 24th April, 1807; he was placed on the council on the 27th April, 1810; and was elected a vice-president on the 26th April, 1822. By Mr Wood's death, the representation of the borough of Kendal becomes vacant; and the Speaker, on the fact being certified by two members of parliament, and announced by him in the *Gazette*, will have to issue the writ for a new election.

Mr Wood was the son of a dissenting minister, and a native of Leeds, and it is supposed that he was in his 66th year. He has been in the commission of the peace of the county of Lancaster for several years, having qualified in May, 1835. We understand that on the close of the session he complained of having been very hard worked, and feeling considerably exhausted; and we believe that he took a journey with Mrs Wood into Westmoreland, with a view to the renovation of his health.

An inquest was held on the body; and as the medical authorities concurred in opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy, probably caused by the lesion of an extensive blood vessel on the brain, or at least from an affection of the heart, a verdict was returned—"That the deceased had died of apoplexy."

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

Being a strong advocate for Free Trade, and holding it for certain that any legislative protection is injurious to the party protected, almost, if not quite as much as to the public in general, I have been often struck with the readiness with which persons arguing in favour of these principles have acquiesced in the opinion, that inconvenience would arise to certain parties from the putting an end to their monopoly. And this feeling has been strongly excited by a passage in the article on "Free Trade and Retaliation," which appeared in the last *Edinburgh Review*. In that article I read "that no change can be made in commercial legislation without immediate injury to individuals;"—again, "mischievous as the corn laws have been, even to those who expected to profit by enacting them, it is not probable that they could be repealed without exposing some persons to immediate loss;"—again, "although those who enjoy such * * * protection, seldom profit by it, * * * yet they almost necessarily lose by being deprived of it."

I believe those opinions to be mistaken and mischievous, and especially mischievous with reference to the corn laws, as the persons who have that protection are peculiarly sensitive as to present loss or injury, and comparatively indifferent about future and distant inconveniences. But whether working mischief or not, if false, these opinions ought to be contradicted.

Now, is it not an admitted truth, that competition is the great stimulus to all improvement? that rivalry calls forth exertion? that man is naturally indolent and fond of ease? and that unless urged by some fear of loss or desire of gain, he will sink into sloth and inactivity? And will the reviewer say that the indolent monopolist, who without exertion can command his own price in the market, is a loser,—if, by the admission of a rival, he is compelled to rouse his energies and exert his faculties? Is he a less happy, a less intelligent, or in any way an inferior man? I believe quite the reverse. And is he less wealthy? for I admit this is the point to which the reviewer looks.

To answer this question let us look to facts.

The sugar grown in our colonies has the monopoly of our market—a growing market. Does his wealth increase? do we not hear daily complaints of his increasing distress and his entire ruin? But would not the opening of the market, and the depriving him of his monopoly increase his difficulties, and deprive him of the little sale for his goods which he may now have? Might it not also, on the other hand, stimulate his exertions? Are his present arrangements for the cultivation of his canes, his machinery for fabricating the sugar, the best and most economical? I have heard far otherwise. In the growing of the crop; in the fabricating the sugar; in the transporting it to England; in the sale of it here; might not a division of labour be useful in this as in every other commodity? or is it quite indispensable in this, unlike every other article, that the proprietor of the soil on which the raw material grows, should himself be the cultivator of the field, manufacturer of the manufactured article, importer of it, merchant to sell it,—all in one? And, at all events, it is hardly possible, if reliance can be placed on the account of their condition given by the colonists, that any legislative change can make them worse.

Again, on the other hand, when monopoly has been destroyed, have the protected parties suffered? Up to the year 1821 the silk manufacturers had a close monopoly; in that year the monopoly was destroyed, and a high protection substituted. Great was the outcry of the persons concerned in the trade; but in the event, were they injured? On the contrary, did not the silk trade increase and flourish in a degree in which it had never done before? And if it has been depressed since, it has never been depressed in the way it was before;—and may not that depression be owing to the high protection it now receives?

Was the wool grower injured when his monopoly was abolished?

And with respect to the agriculturists (landowners, farmers, and agricultural labourers) said to be protected by the corn laws, which are the "better men" in intelligence, in activity, and in opulence,—they who are thus protected, or the manufacturer and the operative at Manchester, or Leeds, or Sheffield, who have no protection?

I could ask further, what are the evils which, not our reviewer, but the most zealous advocate of the corn laws, anticipates as the consequence of their repeal? Is it the ruin of the farmer? Is it the deterioration of agriculture, and the falling off of rents? A slight examination of the evidence taken by the different Parliamentary Committees on Agricultural Distress, will show that there is no evil which the greatest alarmist has predicated as likely to ensue from the total repeal of the corn laws, to which competent witnesses have not testified as existing under them. I have lately had an opportunity of referring to the minutes of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1821, and I herewith send you a few short extracts from the evidence of the six first witnesses examined before that Committee. Perhaps I may hereafter be able to send you some further extracts on this subject. In the meantime make what use of them you think they deserve, and, with reference to them, I will merely ask, if such a state of things can exist under the corn laws, what are the greater evils which their repeal is supposed likely to occasion? And if no greater, then is it fair to suggest that a change in the legislation on this subject is likely to be productive of "immediate loss?"

I am, yours, &c. SENEX.

1821.—Mr W. C. Harvey, a farmer and miller, of Aldburgh, in Norfolk, being asked, "Do you believe that, in the present year, with the prices they (the farmers) have had, and the present prices, any of them have been able to pay their rent out of the produce of the farm?" He says, "A very few: there have been chance instances, particularly in the west of England, where their produce has been so very abundant; with us they lose more than the rent on an average."

Q. "The rent this year is not out of the produce, but from the capital?"—A. "Certainly; that is the case generally with us."

2nd Witness—Wm. Hanning, Esq., of Ilminster, being asked—"Are you of opinion that the farmers in general, in your knowledge, have incurred a great loss of capital?"—A. "I have no question of it."

3rd Witness—John Ellman Esq., says—"I am persuaded that many farmers on the estates I am concerned for have not paid a halfpenny rent out of their produce the last year; and I am confident that, without paying rent, they are worse men than they were twelve months ago last Michaelmas."

Q. "From your knowledge of the County of Sussex do you believe that to be pretty generally the case?"—A. "I believe it to be pretty generally upon the smaller farms off the Downs. I do not say it is exactly so upon the Downs, where they are not at so great an expense in the cultivation of lands, and keep more stock; but speaking of all the arable lands, I believe it is the case in the county of Sussex."

4th Witness—John Christian Curwen, Esq.—"I consider the low price of corn to have compelled the farmers in general to alter their mode of cultivation. I have observed in all the farms, as far as my own knowledge extends throughout the county of Cumberland, a deterioration of the cultivation." And he says that he has been obliged himself to give up in a great measure growing green crops, and to substitute fallow.

5th Witness—Mr Lake, of Bapchild, near Sittingbourne, who describes himself as having been engaged in husbandry all his life, and as having a general acquaintance with the county of Kent, being asked—"Whether the agriculture of that county now is in a declining or flourishing state?" answered, "Declining, beyond anything I collect."

Q. "Are you yourself a considerable occupier of land?"—A. "Yes."

Q. "With reference to the two last years, have your engagements been productive of gain, or have you suffered loss?"—A. "Loss; most unquestionably."

6th Witness—Mr Samuel Cupper—Q. "Was the actual value of your capital at the time of quitting the farm (1820) less or greater than in 1813?"—A. "Less, considerably."

H. E., Liverpool.—We have taken steps to procure from Sweden the information required; and, as far as it relates to the imports, exports, and prices here, we shall be able to furnish them in our next number. The suggestion contained in H. E.'s subsequent note had already been in our view, as soon as a little leisure will allow us to indulge in retrospect. It is a most striking illustration.

J. A., Glasgow.—The imports of rum were in

1841	-	-	-	4,063,546	gallons
1842	-	-	-	4,635,605	"

And the quantities entered for home consumption were in

1841	-	-	-	2,278,081	gallons
1842	-	-	-	2,097,866	"

S. J. Stockton.—The entire export of coals, from January 5th to August 5th, was in

1842	-	-	494,701L.	1843	-	-	394,240L.
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Showing a reduction in the present year of about 20 per cent.

J. A. N., South Shields.—We trust the announcement at the beginning of the paper will show how ready we are to adopt any suggestion of public utility; and we are glad that our correspondent and others have called our attention to this subject.—The letter of the Free Trader came to hand in the hurry of going to press, and was quite overlooked until our attention has been to-day again called to it. We regret the omission, but it shall have a reply in our next.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, October 7, 1843.

The newspapers of this morning are comparatively barren of any matter of interest, with the exception of the brief and abrupt intelligence from Spain.

The *Cologne Gazette* says, from Berlin:—"The Customs Congress has just decided the question of the import duty on raw English iron. From January 1st it is to pay 15 Saxon groschen (about 1f. 87c.) the quintal. This determination was adopted unanimously. The Prussian Plenipotentiary has protested against the proceeding, seeing in this new duty an attack on commercial liberty. The trade has felt the effects of this new measure. It is not yet known whether the Congress will order other import duties. The manufacturers in all the Prussian provinces, as well as in the other states composing the Zollverein, would like to see their industry protected at the expense of the consumers."

A letter from Berlin, September 28, in the *Universal Gazette of Germany*, says—"The most singular reports are in circulation here relative to an attempt on the life of the Emperor Nicholas, which was said to have taken place at Posen. It appears, however, that the whole matter is confined to a shot fired at a carriage containing several aides-de-camp of the Emperor. No person was wounded. Grains of powder and some balls are said to have been found. The news of this matter has come to us from Warsaw, and not directly from Posen."

Madrid letters of the 28th represent the struggle of parties as going fiercely forward, and as much secretly as openly. There has been a series of mutinies. The most serious was that at Badajoz, where the regiment of Bourbon was won over to pronounce. They have since, it seems, pronounced at Truxillo, and the greatest consternation, with marching of troops, prevails in the province.

At Segovia Espartero was proclaimed in the barrack; but the attempt was put down, and a sergeant shot. Similar circumstances took place at Vittoria. A pronouncement was expected in the camp near Gibraltar, but General Montes arrived in time to supersede Lorenzo.

The *Journal des Débats* sums up the Catalanian news: it admits that the insurgents of Barcelona are 6,000 in number, whilst 4,000 under Ametler, in possession of Girona, defy the troops of the government.

The impossibility of any government resisting such determined and continued efforts at producing disaffection, has induced the ministers to come forward and offer terms of accommodation to the Infante Don Francisco de Paula. They have affected, for it is probably but a trick to gain time and momentary quiet, to negotiate for the marriage of the Queen with the Infante's son, to which they say they have no objection.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—Last evening, after the transaction of some commercial business, a meeting of the friends of Mr Pattison was held at Charlotte's Hotel, Poultry. The room was filled by highly influential persons of the various wards of the city, and the meeting was attended by Mr Pattison, Mr Meyer Rothschild, Mr Carr, &c. &c. Mr Travers took the chair, and was assisted by Mr G. Wanser, the secretary. Mr Pattison briefly explained his views to the meeting, referring to his past recorded votes in favour of Mr Villiers's motions for the repeal of the corn laws, and declaring his adherence to liberal opinions, on all the great political questions of the day. Another meeting was announced for Tuesday next.

MEETING IN SUPPORT OF MR BARING.—Yesterday, at one o'clock, a meeting of the electors of the city of London was held, to hear the first public declaration of the opinions of Mr Baring. The meeting took place in the great room of the London Tavern, which was crowded with a highly respectable audience.—Mr Russell Ellice, having been called to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting.—Mr Thomas Baring then presented himself, and in a long and able speech, briefly stated his opinions on political and commercial questions. He was not one of those who believed that our commercial laws, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, were not to conform themselves to the growing wants of society; but if he were no finality man, neither was he an annual change man. The very worst policy that could be adopted, was that of a constant change in ourselves, unsettling men's minds, baffling all prudent calculations and legitimate enterprise, and involving commerce in continual stagnation. He also advocates reciprocity in our commercial negotiations; is opposed to a fixed duty; and looking to the effect which was always produced by a change in the corn laws, more especially to the effect that would be produced by a change sweeping away all protection: looking to the distrust it would create throughout the land; looking to the struggle which would be made to promote it; he must say that he was not prepared to support any motion for withdrawing all protection from our agriculture. (Loud cheers.) With respect to the comparative merits of a sliding scale and a fixed duty, the former as well as the latter was a duty for the purpose of protection, and not for the purpose of revenue. At this meeting a resolution was carried pledging those present to support Mr Baring.

Mr Challis was yesterday elected Alderman for the ward of Cripplegate, vacant by the death of Sir M. Wood, Bart.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1843.

COTTON.—Since the arrival of the Boston steamer on Saturday, the operations have been very extensive, both by the trade and speculators, and prices of American and common Surat have advanced fully 1d. per lb., whilst Brazil and Egyptian are 1d., and Sea Island, which have been in much request, are 1d. per lb. higher. Speculators have taken 25,000 American, 300 Egyptian, 100 Pernambuco, and 5,000 Surat, and exporters 1,300 American, and 200 Surat.

Taken for Consumption from 1st Jan. to 6th Oct.		Whole Import from 1st Jan. to 6th Oct.		Computed Stock. 6th Oct.	
1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843
850,330 bbs.	1,040,630 bbs.	1,045,496 bbs.	1,431,890 bbs.	521,920 bbs.	776,080 bbs.

SUGAR.—There continues a good demand for all grocery descriptions, and the sales of B. P. are 400 hhds., at steady prices. Fine Bengal are scarce and rather dearer, but lower qualities are much neglected; 2,000 bags have changed hands at easier rates.—*Foreign.*—The sales consist of 120 cases, and 1,200 bags and bbls. Brazil, to the refiners, and about 100 boxes brown and yellow Havana, for export, at former prices.—**COFFEE.** The sales of plantation have been unimportant, consisting only of 30 casks of Jamaica, at full rates. Of Foreign, 450 bags Costa Rica were sold at the quotations, 90 bags Java at 42s., 50 bags La Guayra at 30s. to 35s. for ordinary to good ordinary, and 500 bags ordinary Maracaibo at 28s. to 29s. 6d. per cwt.—**RICE.** 2,400 bags sold at 7s. 9d. for cargo, and 11s. per cwt. for good white.—**RUM.** The business is limited to 50 puns. Demerara, at 2s. 9d. per gallon for 37 per cent. O. P.

TEA.—During the past week the market has been quiet, and little or no business done.

GRAIN.—The market has been heavy, and WHEAT is 4d. per 70 lbs. lower. OATS 1d. per 45 lbs. lower. AMERICAN FLOUR is held at 34s. per barrel, but the sales at this rate are very limited.

The Economist.

OCTOBER 7, 1843.

This week has commenced with something like active operations on the part of the Government. A Privy Council was held at Windsor on Monday, at which sundry important matters were agreed to, one being a renewal of the proclamation respecting the light gold coinage, and the other a proclamation calling on the official authorities of South Wales to aid in putting down the disturbances there; and offering rewards of the respective amounts of 500*l.* and 50*l.* for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

The chief domestic event connected with Royalty and the aristocracy, this week, has been the arrival of the brother of the Emperor of Russia on a visit to this country and her Majesty. His Imperial Highness has been spending his time between Windsor and the metropolis, seeing as much as possible of our institutions, public buildings, and so forth; and it has been stated that he intends to prolong his visit for several weeks, and to make a tour into the north. What a pity that his visit should be so transitory! Were he to stay amongst us for six months, he might learn a lesson worth carrying away with him. He might ascertain the great fact, that this country has flourished, not *because* of monopoly, but *in spite* of it; he might witness the extraordinary struggle going on, amidst a commercial community, labouring to throw off a system which hangs about the neck of their prosperity like a mill-stone; and he might go back to Russia with an enlightened conviction, that the system of fostering manufactures, and protecting industry, however delusively attractive it may look in the infancy of a growing state, is ultimately the most pernicious that can possibly be contrived. But these men have no opportunity for accurate and calm observation. Wherever they go they are surrounded by attentive satellites, and smothered by compliments; and whatever they see is seen through spectacles other than their own. A country so extensive as Russia, abounding in so many varied products, both of food and of raw materials; with a great population, who might become extensive consumers of our manufactures, to the mutual advantage of both empires; and which, by free, reciprocal intercourse might advance so rapidly in civilization, would, in all probability, derive immense advantage from the visit of an imperial personage, imbued with any portion of the genius of Peter the Great. But the Grand Duke will probably depart as he came; like other great folks on their travels, he will probably have had a pleasant trip, and seen a great many things; and—*voilà tout!*

There have been no free-trade meetings this week, of any note, except the great meeting at Liverpool on Wednesday night. This, however, was a very remarkable demonstration. Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons were present, and some stirring speeches delivered. So far as Liverpool is concerned, the progress of free-trade principles there is quite satisfactory. This will be tested whenever a new election arrives. Men of moderate views are now rapidly coming round to a conviction of the necessity for active exertion; there is less fear and hesitation about being committed to what some dread as *extreme* opinions; and what is still more satisfactory, there is every day a growing feeling of impatience, which will manifest itself in the rejection of all mere *neutralism*, that tame and quiescent spirit, which would suffer even national ruin before it could be sufficiently roused to a sense of the danger.

The same thing is manifested in the city of London. The contest for the representation is distinctly on the question of free trade. There would be no toleration of a mere political party contest; no endurance of a mere struggle between opposing political factions. Mr Pattison is the favourite with a large body of the electors, not because he is a Tory, or a Whig, or a Radical, but simply because he is a free trader; and Mr Baring is opposed, not because there is any particular objection to him individually, but because he has refused to pledge himself on the subject of commercial reform, which is equivalent to a determination to maintain as much of the existing system as may be made possible to be borne. The two candidates met their friends and

supporters yesterday; and each made a declaration of their respective sentiments. The speech of Mr Baring was long and able, but as unsatisfactory as can well be imagined. He does not altogether approve of protection, yet he will not do without it; he stands by the sliding scale, because he is reluctant to disturb it; he disapproves of a fixed duty; and of course will have nothing to do with total repeal. Mr Pattison, on the contrary, is clear, decided, and unequivocal.

There is a very general confidence as to the chances of success which await Mr Pattison; and having had some opportunity of testing the fact, we can bear our testimony to the truthfulness of the following representation:—"The canvass in behalf of Mr Pattison, as the representative of free-trade principles, has been pre-eminently successful, and reveals, in a very signal and remarkable manner, the existence of a spirit within the City for which we must say we were hardly prepared. There is no mere enthusiasm, no temporary excitability, no mere impulsive feeling, living and dying within the hour. But there is something far more valuable; there is a very wide-spread, settled, determined conviction that our present commercial policy is most ruinous, and that it must be immediately changed. There is not a man that dare whisper so much as the name of the sliding scale. It would expose him to derision and laughter at every corner of the street; in every counting house it is repudiated, in every shop scorned, and on 'Change scouted. But more than this has been elicited by the favourable canvass on behalf of Mr Pattison. It is ascertained that Conservatives, Whigs, and Radicals are alike smarting under the existing corn law; that they are impatient of its endurance; and that they are resolutely bent on its repeal. In plain words, it is ascertained, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that free-trade principles, not in theory merely, but in practice, have taken possession of the commercial mind of London; and that, without the slightest reference to party politics, men of all shades of political opinion are prepared and resolved to record their votes in favour of the man who is ready to sweep away the rubbish of our protective system, and to place the trade and commerce of such a country as this on a sound and rational basis."

The sudden and startling death of Mr George William Wood, the late member for Kendal, is recorded in another part of our paper. Mr Wood was a very intelligent and affable gentleman; liberal in his politics, though not what is called a party man; and sound in his economical views. His moderation, though it occasionally caused him to be distrusted by the more ardent of his own party, rendered him valuable in the House of Commons; he was not a speaker, being deficient in force, but when he did address the house, which was somewhat rarely, he was listened to with respect. As a committee-man, he was industrious, methodical, and business-like, and was exceedingly useful in that capacity. It will be recollected, that some statements made by Mr Wood, in seconding the address from the Throne, some years ago, when the Whigs were in office, were taken up by Sir Robert Peel, and turned with some effect against the young agitation then shooting up into vigour, for the repeal of the corn laws, and the remodelling of our commercial policy generally.

Kendal will of course return a free trader in the room of Mr Wood. The constituency of that ancient manufacturing town are too staunch and intelligent to suppose otherwise. We hope, however, that they will be united on the subject; and that the man of their choice will be satisfactory to themselves locally, and contribute, by his return, to swell the growing triumphs of free trade.

Mr O'Connell has taken another step in the repeal agitation; we allude to the "arbitration course." He has himself accepted the office of arbitrator for the City of Dublin; says he will devote one day each week to its duties; and expresses his sincere hope that they will, ere long, "leave the Hall of the Four Courts very empty."

Certainly, the settlement of differences by arbitration instead of by a suit or an action, is a very constitutional and legal thing. The law not only recognizes but encourages it; it constitutes a portion of the profession; and not a few barristers, in lack of briefs, are very glad to get appointed to arbitrations. But we are not lawyers enough to say whether or not it is constitutional and legal for any set of men to set up as professional arbitrators, not in *aid* of the courts, but in *opposition* to them; not under their direction and control, but in defiance of them, and with a view to the supplanting of the regular tribunals of the country. Mr O'Connell is an acute and able lawyer, and pledges his reputation that the *institution* of the arbitration courts is perfectly legal. The question is a curious one, and will doubtless receive the deliberate attention of the authorities.

The presence of government reporters at the meetings of the Repeal Association in the Corn Exchange, and at other repeal meetings, is doubtless an indication of a determination to watch repeal proceedings more closely, and to take steps, if necessary. Ireland is filled with troops; and the government could, if it chose to take that course, deal with the agitators in a resolute way, without incurring any material risk. But in proportion as the government becomes vigilant, Mr O'Connell will become more wary; and however difficult it may be for him to keep up the enthusiasm of the people, and yet retain it within due bounds, his tact and influence will be directed to the maintenance of peace and order, so essential to the preservation of his own power.

One thing, of course, is very clear, that though the present repeal agitation is of Mr O'Connell's raising, the feeling of nationality involved in repeal existed before he was born. An Irishman, especially an Irish Catholic, is far more intensely national than either the Scotch or the Welsh—intense even as is their nationalism. It is deeply, therefore, to be regretted, that this spirit of nationality, in which the Irish are steeped to the very lips, and which might be made use of for so many noble and beneficial purposes, should be wasted on the question of repeal. We hope to have an early opportunity of proving that the repeal of the Union, viewed simply on *economic* grounds, would be the most disastrous event to Ireland, to commerce, to the empire, nay, to civilization, which it is possible to imagine.

Meantime, Mr O'Connell carries on the agitation with systematic and untiring regularity and perseverance. There is to be another of

the "monster" meetings to-morrow (Sunday) at Clontarf, a few miles from Dublin. The name of the place reminds one of the skill with which sites are chosen associated with old historical events, calculated to stir the enthusiastic national blood of the Irish people, and to set them dreaming about the times of old.

There are symptoms of returning tranquillity to Wales. The proclamation will have some effect; additional magistrates have been appointed; bad characters have been apprehended through the vigilance of the body of London police, now in the district; and there was an important meeting on Tuesday last. It was held on the mountain Ben Crugybalag, and was one that cannot but be regarded with interest by all persons anxious to see peace restored to the disturbed districts of Wales. The meeting comprised persons of all classes—the landed gentry, the farmers, clergymen of different persuasions, shopkeepers, and labourers. It had assembled with two distinct objects: first, to redress those grievances of which the people most complained; next, to exhibit the determination of all classes to put down, as speedily as possible, the perpetration of nocturnal outrages. There was perfect freedom of discussion, and there was also a complete unanimity of feeling as to the necessity of removing from Wales the disgrace which has lately attached to it, in consequences of the practices of some of the inhabitants. The unanimity of feeling cannot but be traced in this district to the kindness of many of the gentry, who, like Mr Lloyd Williams, the chairman who presided over their meeting, have proved, by repeated, by never-ceasing acts of kindness and charity, their sympathy for the poor, and their desire to ameliorate the hardships of their lot, where it cannot be improved. It is in such times as the present, when the law, by its harshness, has lost the respect of the great mass of the people, that the value of the landed gentry, if they resemble Mr L. Williams, can be experienced; for it is only through them the people can be brought back to their accustomed feelings of loyalty, and their usual habits of obedience. At this meeting, a petition to the Queen was adopted.

The Scotch non-intrusionists seem to be catching the riotous infection, and in the extreme north have been routing presbyteries, barricading churches, chasing clergymen, defeating constables, and rescuing prisoners. We are informed that no arrests have as yet been made; but before this appears many of the parties are likely to be in custody, the whole of the crew of the *Allontia* revenue cutter having been summoned from their country stations to Inverness, and are to proceed it is said, in the *Maid of Morven* steamer, which is to be used as a guardship in Cromarty Frith, there being no jail north of Inverness in which the prisoners would be safe. Colonel Baillie, the Lord Lieutenant, who was deposed, granted sites for free churches on all his estates, and Mr Cameron, the sheriff-substitute, is a non-intrusionist, and gave 20 guineas to the fund.

The political atmosphere in France is perfectly calm, and there is nothing stirring to call for special remark. The *Constitutionnel* mentions a rumour of its being the intention of the French government to demand possession of some strong points in Hayti, as a guarantee for the execution of the engagements agreed to by the late president, General Boyer. The *Constitutionnel* expresses a hope that this will not be attempted, as it would drive the Haytians into the arms of the English, and put an end for ever to the commercial and other advantages which France ought to possess in that republic.

Barcelona and Ametler still hold out against the provisional government in Spain; and there have been skirmishes between the troops of the respective parties, without any decisive result.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 27th contains another remarkable proof of the utter contempt in which the Ministry hold the constitutional institutions of the country. It is an order of the day from the provisional government to the commanders of the troops throughout the kingdom, in which, after expressing the dissatisfaction of the Ministry at their having, in cases of rebellion, waited for instructions from the Political Chief before they acted, they are told in future to act of their own accord whenever these instructions are delayed longer than may appear to them to be consistent with circumstances. This is at once taking all power out of the hands of the legal authorities, and vesting it in the hands of the soldiery.

The election of the Cortes is still going on; and it is stated all the deputies for the province of Madrid whose elections have been announced by telegraph are of the parliamentary and Ministerial party. This, however, from the names, is certainly not the case. They are anti-Republican; but the majority are anything but Ministerial as regards the present cabinet.

PROTECTION TO LABOUR.

Our remarks, last week, on the Huddersfield meeting, and the speech of Dr Sleigh, have procured us the favour of a number of letters, out of which we select two, as specimens of the entire. The first letter is from a very benevolent and honest-minded man; and we are induced to present it to our readers from two reasons. It is a very fair specimen of that species of illogical reasoning which is apt to occupy the mind of a man who is more swayed by humane impulses than by reference to strict economical principles; and we feel perfectly satisfied that any one of our readers, who has at all got possession of true economic views, will at once see the fallacious consequences which would result from the well-meant suggestions and opinions of our correspondent. We are referring, of course, not to his temperance, but to his economic views. Nevertheless, as the subject is one of very great importance, on which many people have confused notions, we give the letter, begging our readers to look it over, to think over the ideas it suggests; and next week we shall take up the entire subject of labour and its remuneration, or in other words, wages in relation to the price of provisions, and the amount of employment;

and endeavour to place the entire question broadly and clearly before the public mind:—

34 Eccles street, Dublin, Oct. 4, 1843.

Mr Editor,—Being an advocate for the necessity of finding constant employment for all persons willing to work, at a rate of wages sufficient to give them food and clothing to keep them in health, I have proposed, more than once, what seems to me a simple plan for effecting that desirable object. It was simply this,—that government should provide employment for all who could not find it from individual employers, at such a moderate rate of wages as all would readily admit were not above a bare sufficiency to supply man's wants in the humblest way; in other words, so as to keep men above the starvation point, and give all a few of the comforts of life. Until this end shall be attained, it seems to me that we shall not deserve the name of a benevolent, much less that of a Christian, people. In order to make such a place as I proposed profitable, and not onerous, to the nation, I suggested that useful public works, such as would facilitate commerce and intercourse, and of course be productive of wealth and enjoyment, should always be ready for idle hands; the cultivation of waste lands; the making of roads and bridges, and canals, and railroads (all of which should belong to the public, and not to private companies), and keeping them in perfect repair, would, I think, always afford ample occupation of such a nature. If I be wrong in principle, and that men should be left to their own exertions for the providing of all their wants, I would ask, does not the same objection lie to poor laws, hospitals, lunatic asylums, penitentiaries, and all charitable appliances for relief of distress or misery among our fellow men? Should all these be discontinued, and men left solely to the exercise of their own powers for the procuring of sustenance and the comforts of life? This would be a startling practical illustration of the principles of perfect freedom of action; and, I imagine, not a little in opposition to Christianity. It may be said, and I have no doubt truly said, that unwise restrictions on trade produce much of the want of employment which is known, and the miseries which are its natural result; and I that, by the adoption of the sound principles of free trade, all these evils would be put an end to. I wish I could think so, for I am a warm advocate of free trade; I would have all our ports open to all the world, without let or hindrance of any kind, or charges of any description, on vessels visiting us; yet, I do fear that, as improvidence will prevail, and that capital will continue to press much upon poverty, it will always be necessary to provide some means of keeping a considerable number of our population out of a condition of absolute want.

How is this to be accomplished? that is the question which all should be anxious to solve. Looking upon the present condition of our people (I allude particularly to the people of Ireland, where the labourers' wages do not, on the average, exceed 6d. per day, supposing him to be constantly employed—some think 4½d. nearer the mark) merely in a commercial point of view, is it not evident that trade of all sorts must suffer from their being unable to supply themselves with even the necessaries of life, owing to insufficient wages? Looking upon it in a selfish point of view, is it not the interest of those who have property to try and improve their condition? Looking upon it in a moral or a religious point of view, is it not the bounden duty of the wealthy to see that the producers of all their wealth shall have a just remuneration for their toil? Until these ends are accomplished, such meetings as the one at Huddersfield will be necessary to keep men alive to their duties. Let us strive to find out true principles, and to act on them; but in seeking these, let us not forget the rights of humanity. If it be in opposition to right principle to keep the poor man above want and out of the degrading condition of a pauper, by providing for him work and food, I shall be very glad to see your reasons why any charitable institutions should be longer supported.

I have long taken an active interest in the teetotal reformation, and I am satisfied that, miserable as is the payment of labour, yet if total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating and poisonous drinks were universally adopted, and that the money wasted on these producers of crime and misery was turned into healthy channels, agriculturists and manufacturers would have abundance of employment in supplying our wants at home—for that waste amounts to somewhere about 80 or 100 millions of money annually in the United Kingdom,—and so long as that perennial source of poverty and crime is allowed to flow over the land, so long will danger beset our institutions, so long will happiness, and health, and comfort be prevented from taking up their abode among us.

Very respectfully, JAMES HAUGHTON.

The other letter is of a different stamp. The writer has given his name; which to us is a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the statements which it contains:—

Sir,—I see that Dr Sleigh, of the village of Brill, in Bucks, is now in the north of England to promote an increase of wages. I reside in the neighbourhood of Brill, and know something of the real state of things both in the counties of Buckingham and of Oxford. It is to me somewhat strange that the worthy Dr Sleigh has made no attempt to improve the condition of the more than half naked and starving and uneducated field labourers in the vicinity of Brill. I could take him to a small town, the population of which is under 3,000, and not ten miles from his own house, in which he might find seventy or eighty families, in whose nasty hovels eighty whole chairs are not to be found. In the same town the pawnbroker has a part of the bed clothes, wearing apparel, shoes, hats, caps, pots, and pans, of ten or twelve hundred persons! It is a fact that the said pawnbroker turned a candle box upside-down at his shop door this very week, and the starving children of the field labourers rushed to the spot, scrambled for the bits of broken candle which were emptied out of the box, and swallowed them with pleasure. Perhaps Dr Sleigh has heard of Bicester. What we want is not another law to regulate wages—we have had enough of such laws—but the repeal of those wicked and unjust laws which have driven the millions to the pawn shop for bread, and the children to eat that which has been deposited in the mud! Demand and supply are cause and effect;—repeal, therefore, the corn laws, &c., and the demand for workmen and labourers will increase, and thus wages will, as a necessary consequence, advance, and the honest and industrious will be rewarded and respected. I can assure your readers that Dr Sleigh will not see any nakedness and wretchedness in the north equal to the heart-rending distress which he has left behind him. I will conduct him, when he is ready to accompany me, to the so-called houses of field labourers in the neighbourhood of Brill, in which I promise to direct his attention to the fire-place without a fire, to the husband without employment, and to the mother and children without bread. If we had a law to compel every master to pay his field labourers 15s. per week, those who have nothing to do would not be very well off. Wishing the *Economist* great prosperity, and praying that free trade may soon become the stability of our times,

I am, Sir, yours, A FRIEND OF MANKIND.

October, 1843.

FREE-TRADE MOVEMENTS.

GREAT FREE-TRADE MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

On Wednesday night a magnificent demonstration was made in the Royal Amphitheatre by the anti-monopolists of Liverpool, in favour of the course of agitation recommended by the Council of the National Anti-Corn-law League. The whole of the spacious edifice, boxes, pit, gallery, and stage, was densely crowded by a highly-respectable auditory, among whom we observed a number of the most eminent merchants connected with the party. Mr Fox had been invited to attend the meeting, and when he made his appearance upon the stage, accompanied by his friends, he was saluted by nine rounds of applause. Charles Holland, Esq., a firm advocate of the principles of free trade, was called to the chair, on the motion of Mr Alderman Butley, seconded by Mr T. Jerons. We ought to mention that the interior of the circle and stage was decorated by a great number of flags and banners, bearing inscriptions appropriate to the cause.

The Chairman commenced the proceedings by congratulating the meeting upon the triumphant position in which the cause of free trade now stood, and upon the brilliant prospects which were open to it for the future. Never did the principles of any great cause make such rapid progress as this had within the last few months; public opinion had indeed stamped them with its approval to such a degree, that their complete and not very remote accomplishment could no longer be doubted. The greatest triumph which had hitherto been achieved had been the sudden burst of light which seemed to have been shed upon the tenant farmers in the agricultural districts. (Hear, hear.) The great missionaries of the cause, Messrs Cobden and Bright (cheers), had opened the eyes of those hitherto deluded victims to the so-called system of protection, and now he calculated upon no obstacle from that quarter. He attributed the success which had attended the cause to the care which was taken to keep aloof from party politics. The great motto inscribed on their banners, "freedom of trade and the rights of industry," precluded them altogether from entering on the arena of party politics; but he confessed there was one particular ground of politics upon which this question, like every great question in this country, had to be settled, and that was by the legitimate and constitutional mode of appealing to the electoral voters of the country. Upon that ground alone the Anti-Corn-law League were politicians. They descended not, however, into the arenas of the registration courts, where an eminent statesman had told them that all great questions were to be fought, but they carried their cause into a higher court—the court of conscience, of reason, and of justice, which existed in the breast of every elector. To the verdict of that court the League appealed, confident that it would eventually be rendered in favour of freedom of trade and the rights of industry. (Cheers.) To this extent they were politicians; and when they found the statesman at the head of affairs in this country laying down the true doctrines of free trade one day, and the next legislating in open violation of those doctrines, then they felt themselves called upon to point out to the electoral body, and to denounce, in the strongest terms, the indecent compromise between the innate conviction of the man as to what was his duty to the country, and the base bargain he had struck with the monopolist faction for the preservation of political power. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, however, that a fresh era was coming, when men of all parties, flinging aside their mere party predilections, would join with that meeting in advocating the cause of freedom of trade and the rights of industry, and would associate together in obtaining these advantages, which amount in reality to more than a second Magna Charta. (Cheers.)

Mr Thomas B. Crook then read the report of the council of the Liverpool Anti-Monopoly Association since the last monthly meeting, on the 30th August.

Mr Blackburne, in a long and eloquent speech, moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr Lawrence Heyworth in a brief address, and on being put from the chair it was unanimously adopted.

Mr C. H. Rawlins then came forward, and said he had to move a resolution, which had been specially prepared by the counsel, expressive of the sympathy of the meeting with the electors of the city of London upon the death of their late representative, and encouraging them, in the approaching election, to select for their member a gentleman who should be the uncompromising advocate of free trade. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Robert Mather seconded the resolution, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr W. J. Fox was then introduced to the meeting, and he was received with most enthusiastic cheering. He said, Mr Chairman and friends—for friends assuredly this reception entitles me to call you—I feel all the more deeply and strongly the reception you have so kindly given me upon account of the resolution by which it was prefaced, for which, as an elector of London, I render to you and to this meeting my sincerest and warmest thanks. (Hear, hear.) That resolution cannot but serve the cause of free trade in London and throughout the country, because it gives an example to the whole kingdom of the sympathy which the enemies of monopoly in all localities, disregarding all the particular interests of particular districts, ought to evince upon every occasion, and especially upon every electoral occasion; for every vacancy in the representation now opens out a new battle field to the champions of free trade and those of monopoly, which, as it occurs, must be contested, earnestly and strenuously contested, as if the fate of this country depended solely upon each particular constituency. (Hear, hear.) In London—throwing aside the jealousies and rivalries that frequently alienate different sections of those who are moving onward in the same direction—the citizens of London have chosen their candidate. The tendered alliance of the Anti-Corn-law League has been readily, thankfully, gladly accepted. The expression of your opinion will have its result in animating both, and the contest will be fought, as all such contests must be hereafter, as the struggle for one great cause—the cause of humanity and of national prosperity, against that of monopoly, of food-taxation, and of national degradation. (Hear, hear.) And between what localities could such an interchange be more appropriately carried on than between London and Liverpool, each owing its grandeur to trade and commerce—each built up from comparative nothingness, not by feudal power, not by acts of despotic authority, and least of all by monopoly; but each having thriven as industry and enterprise developed themselves in the growth of our gigantic manufacturing system, each being stupendous monuments of the power and advantages of that system, and each now, I trust, becoming pledges that it shall continue until it works out the whole of that good for individual and social being, which it seems to be the plan of Providence thus to accomplish. (Loud cheers.) The population of London has been quadrupled since improvement began in the manufacturing districts. Were it not for the trade of the country, it would be the comparatively petty town that it once was; and a monarch might still, as a monarch once did, possess his flourishing vineyard upon Holborn hill, and the Chapter of St Paul's might still have, as

they once had, their fine groves in Norton Folgate. (Cheers.) But for that same system, what would you be here? Why, with your population of 8,000, instead of a population of something like 300,000 (cheers), and with your single dock (the only one you had for half a century), instead of your upwards of a hundred acres of dockage, and about seven miles of quay. (Hear, hear.) You would still pay your petty duties for your seventy or eighty ships, instead of the four millions and a half per year which you now contribute to the customs of the country; you would still be, in short, the petty, the little "creek of Liverpool," the appendage of Chester, instead of being the magnificent establishment that you are; for all your streets and squares, for your institutions, for your exchange, your spacious warehouses, for all your public buildings, whether for amusement or instruction, you would only have so much land, producing perhaps as many potatoes as there are human beings here assembled in all their power and might. (Loud and continued cheering.) We have our fight, and a great one it is, to achieve in the metropolis, one in which, if we succeed—and I understand there are the most encouraging and animating prospects of success—the blow will be felt, the dart will quiver in the very heart of monopoly; and we receive, as a presage of success, the encouragement of Liverpool to this combat—of Liverpool, which was mainly instrumental in striking down the great East India monopoly (hear, hear)—not, I think to your own disadvantage, nor without furnishing some arguments in the experience of the mercantile classes of this town how much more advantageous a free-trade, even with the most remote regions, is, than strict monopoly can be. (Renewed cheers.) After dwelling on some personal and local topics, the speaker proceeded to the subject of returning prosperity. Have we not been told for the last several weeks, and with a continual flourish of trumpets, that "cotton is up?" Has not an increase, and a valuable increase as far as it goes, in the manufactures and commerce of the country, been loudly proclaimed abroad and around, and that which was to produce the discomfiture of the League, when it was, in truth, their answer to this very question, and the justification of the reasonings upon which the leaders of the League have ever founded their proceedings. (Cheers.) Why is there a revival of trade, but because food has been cheapened, following in this the experience of past years, which show that whenever food is cheap, manufactures become more thriving; and upon the contrary, that when food is dear, then the pressure begins to be felt anew, the alternatives commence by which distress is tossed backwards and forwards from the agricultural class to the manufacturing class, and back again from the manufacturing class to the agricultural class, showing plainly that we are upon a false system, and telling the plain truth, that cheap bread does not lower wages, but makes thriving trade, and enables the wages of the workman to go much further than they would under any other circumstances? (Great applause.) Whatever promotes trade promotes the consumption of corn; it enables the labourers to buy more, and thereby stimulates production beyond the limits of that power which originally gave the impulse. But this is not all. If every quarter of foreign corn that comes into the country displaces a quarter of English-grown corn, why is an importation at all allowed? (Hear, hear.) Why do we, upon the average, import about a million quarters per annum, and at times three or four millions? If every quarter imported of foreign corn displaces a quarter of home-grown, what are we to say to the breaking up of new land in our country year after year; for if the importation from abroad be an injury to the farmer (and that is what the farmer is principally looking at), then every enclosure bill is a cheat by the landlord upon his own farmer; it is bringing corn into competition to drive their's out of the market; and the plans which, in the present century, have caused an increase of two and a half millions of acres, have been frauds by the landlord class upon their own dependents for their own aggrandisement, at the cost and expense of the cultivators of the more ancient portions of their estates. (Hear, hear.) We have been told with an expression of cold irony, which I would not willingly repeat, that five millions of our population rejoice upon potatoes; why should not those five millions rejoice upon wheat? (Cheers.) Where, then, could there be any pretence that the importation of foreign corn would displace from the market a single pound supplied by the home grower? I have nothing further to say upon these questionings except to disclaim any imputation in coming here to teach political economy. My hostility to monopoly is based upon no supposition, but is based on the broad principles, which you may trace upon the very surface of the question. I object to it as a violation of justice. (Cheers.) It insults that innate feeling of the human mind which tells us to render to each that which is due to him, and especially to respect the rights of the poor and distressed, and the laborious. (Cheers.) In such a case as this all need of political economy—all need of deep research and recondite questionings—seem to me to be fairly at an end; and I take my stand upon such questions with the generous language of one of the greatest statesmen of this city—that that which is morally wrong can never be politically right. (Great applause.) I feel hostile to the corn laws, because they are at variance with the spirit of the nation. (Hear, hear.) Mr Fox then proceeded to say that, in the struggle which had to be maintained, and which would yet be a hard one, for the abolition of this iniquitous impost, a plan had been marked out by the leaders of the Anti-Corn-law League, which, to his mind, had all the characteristics of a grand, sufficient, and triumphant scheme. It had traced, step by step, the course to be taken. It was to his mind an impressive lesson to legislators, the mode in which the announcement was received at the great meeting in Covent Garden Theatre last week, the enthusiastic and prolonged acclamations which followed the announcement that the League did not recommend any more petitioning to the present Parliament. (Enthusiastic cheering, the meeting simultaneously rising, and greeting the announcement with renewed cheers.) Mr Fox proceeded to offer a variety of observations, which were loudly cheered, and he concluded a very eloquent speech amidst general and long-continued applause.

The Chairman, after a few remarks, declared the proceedings to be concluded, and the meeting separated.

GREAT ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING AT DONCASTER.—We understand that an agricultural district meeting has been convened by the council of the Anti-Corn-law League, at Doncaster, and that the day is fixed for Saturday week, the 13th inst. What will give great additional importance and interest to this meeting is (what we are assured will be the case), that Earl Fitzwilliam, Mr Childers, member for Malton, and many of the leading members of the aristocracy of the district, have intimated their intention to be present at the meeting, and to support a resolution for the entire freedom of trade.—*Manchester Guardian*.

MISCELLANIES OF TRADE.

STATE OF TRADE.—The extensive demand for, and advanced price of, cotton at Liverpool, on Saturday and Monday, operated as a serious check to business in our market yesterday. Spinners and manufacturers demanded higher prices, proportionate to the advance in cotton; but the buyers, though willing in some cases to give slightly increased rates, were

generally unwilling to accede to the demands made; and, consequently, very little business was done.

EFFECTS OF THE COTTON TAX.—The tendency of the tax on raw cotton in this country, to throw the trade in heavy fabrics into the hands of our manufacturing opponents, does not escape the attention of the Americans. We copy the following sensible remarks on the subject, from a review of the cotton trade, which appears in the *New Orleans Price Current* of the 1st of September:—"Among the peculiar features developed during the past season, we may notice the increased activity and extension of our home manufactures, consequent upon a more favourable adjustment of the tariff, and the opening of a trade in goods and cotton with China. This last new resource has already attained some considerable importance, in view of the brief period that has elapsed since its commencement, and a spirited rivalry appears to be maintained between our own country and Great Britain for ascendancy in the markets of the celestial empire. Already, as we see stated in the northern papers, have cotton goods to the extent of 15,000,000 yards, been shipped from this country to China, while only 12,000,000 are known to have gone from England; and if the success of the American manufacturer in this enterprise be equal to that which has attended him in other parts of the world, in his competition with the British for the supply of heavy fabrics, the rivalry will probably not be of long duration, unless some modification of the duties on the raw material should give a more favourable position to the manufacturers of Great Britain. From our own port two cargoes of raw cotton, amounting to 4,303 bales, have been shipped direct to Canton, and other shipments, though we know not to what extent, have been made from the ports of the north."—*Manchester Guardian*.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND SARDINIA.—The *Journal des Débats* announces that the French Government has concluded a treaty of commerce and navigation with the Sardinian States. Last year the commercial tariff of that Government was considerably modified. With a few exceptions the duty on all articles imported into that country was materially reduced. The duties on white or raw cottons were diminished from 50 to 37 per cent., according to the quality, and from 40 to 27 on printed cottons. The diminution on manufactured silk was 33 per cent., from 57 to 31 on hempen cloth, from 50 to 75 on chemical compositions, 40 on soap, 33 on glass, 50 on bottles, 40 on hats, 23 on stained paper, and 17 on bronze. When revising her tariff, the Sardinian Government considered with truth that moderate duties would arrest the progress of smuggling and enrich the Treasury. The new Sardinian tariff, which has been ratified within a few days, is particularly favourable to French manufactures. The duties on French wines and brandies have been still more reduced. White porcelain, instead of paying 50f. per kilogramme, will pay but 35f., and coloured porcelain 50f. instead of 70f. In return France assimilates the harbour dues to be paid by Sardinian vessels to those paid by French ships in Sardinian ports. The duty on Sardinian rice will be reduced by one-third; the same reduction is to be made on white lead. Beef, which is worth only 80c. the kilogramme, sells in French provinces at 1f. 40c. The duty will hereafter be reduced to 10c. the kilogramme.

AGRICULTURAL VARIETIES.

THE 'MARK-LANE EXPRESS' ON THE PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE FARMERS.—It is impossible to judge whether the policy pursued by Sir R. Peel in the government of the country is regulated by a desire to promote great changes in our social condition, or whether he merely yields to circumstances; this, however, we think is perfectly apparent—that the legislation of the last session in reference to the corn laws and the tariff, the agitation of the Anti-Corn-law League, and of the Repeal Association in Ireland, are powerful engines, which will ere long work a great change in the relative position of landlord and tenant, and produce a consequent effect on agriculture. The just indignation of the farmers, on finding that faith had been broken with them in reference to the promised maintenance of the corn laws was only stifled by their peculiarly dependent condition. Those who felt themselves independent, unhappily few in number, spoke out, and others boldly gave vent to their feelings, regardless of consequences; they now see that there is no security to their property but in their independence, and that can only be obtained by leases. A few years since, to have hinted at an intermeddling with the law of landlord and tenant, would have been thought little less than sacrilege; but now, in Wales, in Ireland, even in Parliament, the subject is openly adverted to, and will speedily obtain the serious and general consideration of the English farmers; once properly taken up by them, and the change must be made. The reduction in the price of corn, occasioned by the alteration in the corn laws, has impressed landlords generally with the belief that it can only be met by increased energy on the part of the tenantry, and such doctrines are promulgated at almost every agricultural meeting. Increased energy, however, on the part of the tenant alone will not suffice; the landlord must perform his part, and this state of things will give an impetus to the granting of leases.

LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this association for the show of live stock, implements of husbandry, seeds, &c., took place on Thursday, in a field enclosed for the purpose, at the top of Sackville street, Everton, and was well but not so numerously attended as on the last occasion by the farmers in the district; several gentlemen belonging to the town were also present at intervals during the day. The exhibition did not appear to be so good as last year in point of quantity of stock, though the quality of that shown was fully equal, and in some respects superior, to that of former years. There was nothing conspicuously new in any of the implements. The dinner, at which the prizes were distributed, took place at Lucas's Repository, Lord Stanley in the chair.

The annual meeting of the Tamworth Farmers' Club is appointed to take place on Tuesday, the 24th instant. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., will take the chair at the public dinner, in Tamworth Castle. It is stated that each subscriber to the society will be allowed to introduce one friend at the dinner.

POLICE.

MURDER OF MR KEIM.—At Marlborough street, on Wednesday, Inspector Frowd informed Mr Hardwick that Mr Peter Keim, of No. 42 Dean street, Soho, boot and shoe manufacturer, who was waylaid and stabbed in the left groin on Saturday night, in Broad street, Golden square, by a Prussian named *Wilhelm Stilson* (who was on Monday remanded till Friday), expired at his residence between four and five on Monday afternoon. The coroner had issued his warrant for holding the inquest forthwith. Mr Hardwick said the prisoner would, as a matter of course, await the result of that inquiry.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—At Worship street, on Thursday, *William Haynes*, an oil and colourman, residing in Martha street, Haggerstone, was charged with having caused the death of his wife by administering poison to her with the view of procuring abortion. From a horror of having a family he administered sulphate of potash to his wife, under the impression that she was *enccinte*, which was not the case. On the inquest the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, and he has been committed to Newgate for trial.

THE LORD MAYOR'S "COUSIN."—At the Mansion house, on Monday, *John Stanley Humphrey*, the resident director of the City of London Convalescent Fund Pension Society and Savings Bank, held at No. 32 Queen street, Cheapside, was re-examined. The case having excited a great deal of public curiosity, the justice room was filled with tradesmen long before the prisoner was brought up. A more curious exhibition has been seldom witnessed. The prisoner who is paralyzed on one side, appeared to be determined to take the matter with as great coolness as possible. After amusing the court by his assurance, claiming "cousinship" with the Lord Mayor and Lord Stanley, he was remanded for further inquiry into his "transactions" with tradesmen.

THE ROBBERY ON BOARD THE "CITY OF BOULOGNE."—Captain *Tunc*, the commander of the *City of Boulogne* steam-vessel, appeared again before the Lord Mayor, in pursuance of the adjournment of the case respecting the loss of the bags of money entrusted to his care. The company, at whose instance the captain had been accused, professed their conviction of his innocence, and he was therefore released from his bail.

At Guildhall, on Thursday, *John Cornstock Clinton*, the American, who has been in custody nearly three months, charged with uttering the endorsements on certain Treasury promissory notes of the United States, was again brought up for examination. Sir Peter Laurie resigned the chair to Alderman T. Wood, who heard the previous examinations. Alderman Lucas was also present.—Mr Bush, who said he represented Messrs Baring and the United States government, stated that he did not propose to offer anything further here. An application had been made by the American government for the surrender of the prisoner as an offender of the class specified in the treaty, and the Secretary of State had in consequence issued a warrant for the prisoner's apprehension. The prisoner, after some debate amongst counsel, was discharged, and as soon as he stepped down from the bar the inspector seized him. Mr Chambers protested against the arrest, and denied the right of the officer to call any one to aid him in executing it. The prisoner tried to force his way, and a general scuffle took place at the room door. The prisoner then retreated into the dock, and demanded to see the warrant. After some further contention, during which he resisted by biting and kicking, he was overpowered and taken to Bow street for further examination.

ACCIDENTS, OCCURRENCES, AND OFFENCES.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—An inhabitant of Lommel, in Belgium, suspecting that his wife had misconducted herself with an officer of the customs, reproached her with her infidelity. A violent quarrel ensued, and the woman became so exasperated that she went to the room of the custom-house officer, who lived in the same house, and taking a pair of loaded pistols from his table, returned with them, and discharged one of them at her husband. Having wounded, but not killed him, she deliberately fired the other into his breast, and completed her object. The reports brought several persons to the spot, and she was at once secured and committed to prison. The next morning she attempted to destroy herself with the sharp edge of the cover of a pot in which some coffee had been brought her. She made a severe and ragged wound in the throat, but did not accomplish her purpose. The custom-house officer was not at home at the time of the murder, but has been arrested and committed to prison.—*Galignani*.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SIR JOHN RENNIE'S.—On Saturday afternoon a shocking accident occurred at the factory of Sir John Rennie, in Holland street, Blackfriars road, by which a man named Joseph Hoan, about 40 years of age, was deprived of life. It appears that the unfortunate man was engaged in some works now in progress at Sir J. Rennie's, and whilst in the act of raising a heavy piece of timber to the roof by means of a jack screw, the screw accidentally slipped, and, losing his hold, he fell backwards from the plank on which he was standing, and was precipitated from the second to the first floor, in his descent striking the back of his head against one of the tie-beams with fearful violence. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who pronounced life to be quite extinct, a concussion of the brain having been the result of the fall. The unfortunate man has left a widow and four young children.

MISCELLANEA.

NUISANCES OF PIKES.—Whilst persons are wondering at the enormous abuse of turnpike tolls in South Wales, it would seem that they overlook exactions of a similar nature much nearer London. Take, for example, the road from the Slough railroad station to Windsor; the distance is barely two miles and a half, and the tolls for a single horse chaise are no less than 10d.—that is, 4d. the turnpike gate, and 6d. the bridge gate at the entrance of the town; for a two horse chaise the tolls for that small distance are 1s. 8d., no very light tax to those visitors to Windsor who hire a fly at the Slough station.

GARRICK'S CONTEMPORARY.—There is only one person now living who performed on the same stage with Garrick—Byrne, the celebrated harlequin in his time, and father of Oscar Byrne. He is now in his eighty-second year, walks as uprightly as in his best days, and is in possession of all his faculties.—*Dramatic and Musical Review*.

INTERMENT OF THE LATE SIR MATTHEW WOOD, BART., M.P.—On Saturday evening the remains of the deceased baronet were removed from Matson, near Gloucester, the seat of Dr Maddy, to the family residence at Hatherley, a distance of about five miles. Everything was conducted with the greatest privacy, directions to that effect having been left in writing by the deceased.

The Rev. Dr Pusey has returned to Oxford, with his health quite restored.

SEIZURE UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACTS.—Thomas Fielden, Esq., brother to J. Fielden, Esq., M.P. for Oldham, has permitted the sale of his property, rather than (under the extraordinary circumstances of the case) pay the amount claimed by the Income Tax Commissioners. It appears that the three years on which the return of income was to be made were most disastrous to the firm in which Mr Thomas Fielden is a partner, and though the usual statements were made by the firm, and sworn to as correct, yet the Commissioners thought fit to assess the party in a sum which Mr Thomas Fielden refused to pay, and the consequence has been the sale of some of his private property for the amount due to government. It is supposed that Mr Fielden has no redress, or rather appeal, from the decision of the Commissioners. Some hay and a horse were sold.

PREVENTION OF DRY ROT IN WOOD.

Many opinions have been broached as to the cause of dry rot in wood; none, however, seem to approximate to the truth nearer than that of Liebig, the eminent German chemist, who states that he considers there is an action between the air and sap of timber somewhat analogous to yeast, which produces fermentation, that this fermentation produces vegetation, and vegetation decay, the tree or growth of dry rot. Mr Payne has discovered a remedy for this evil, and we think that he has been eminently successful. In his experiments he has not confined himself to any particular description of timber, but has prepared specimens for the various kinds of work in which wood is usually employed: for piles, sleepers of railways, or any underground work, wood is so prepared as to remain very hard and very solid; for housebuilding it is not deprived of its elasticity; and for wood pavement the surface is rendered so granulated that it will give a secure foothold for horses working over it, besides resisting the frost. The commonest American timber and Scotch fir are rendered as durable as the best Memel or Riga, and even our own common English larch, elm, lime, and beech, may vie with the mahogany and rosewood for the manufacture of various articles of furniture; thus it will be seen that this process renders the worst description of woods equal to the most costly that can be procured.

The great fault in all the methods that have been hitherto proposed for the preservation of timber, seems to be the use of only one salt, which has been proved to be liable to be washed out. Mr Payne, on the contrary, employs two of such quality that, in combination, they shall, by means of double or single decomposition, produce a new and insoluble salt. The solutions he employs in the general impregnation of timber are sulphate of iron and muriate of lime; many others are equally efficient, and may be used by Mr Payne by the terms of his patent; the above, however, have been chosen as approximating in their effects the nearest to nature, and as being less costly than many others. As a proof of the preserving qualities of the two materials above named, we need only mention the fact that those parts of the timber of the *Royal George* which have been in contact with the metallic bolts, are in a perfect state of preservation, but the bolts themselves are entirely destroyed. The water wheels in Cornwall and other mining districts, working in streams impregnated with iron or other metals, have lasted from 80 to 100 years, and the wood in the shoe of a pile is seldom decayed. The tendency of the materials to combine is such that it matters little whether they are placed together in a glass or in the pores of the wood, they will still form an insoluble salt; this may be mechanically mixed with water, but will eventually fall to the bottom of the vessel in which it is placed. The effects produced are exactly similar to those of the dropping well at Knarborough, the water of which being tested shows the presence of both iron and lime.

The plan pursued by Mr Payne is as follows:—The timber to be prepared is placed in an iron cylinder, with air-tight ends; a vacuum is then admitted, and immediately fills the pores of the wood; the solution of lime is then injected, and by means of exhaustion and pressure the wood is thus filled with the new material, viz., a new and insoluble salt, which is sulphate of lime or gypsum, with a portion of iron. Oak, when prepared by this process, is made black, thus having the appearance of ebony; this is also observed in the oak of the *Royal George* and the bog oak of Ireland, the tan of the oak and iron forming ink. It has been found, without a single instance of failure, that the worm has never attacked wood in the neighbourhood of a nail or in any part in which the oxygen of iron has been thrown out. Mr Payne has, however, a more decided proof that his process will resist the ravages of insects, having sent various specimens to India to try what effect the attacks of the white ants would have upon wood prepared by his process. He has been informed by his correspondent that, having placed a piece of wood prepared, and also a piece unprepared, in the same apartment, the unprepared piece was destroyed within eight days, with the exception of a thin crust on the top; that the prepared piece was exposed in the same situation for three months longer, and was in as perfectly sound a state as when first put down, although a complete colony was established beneath it. Wood prepared by this process will also, in a great measure, resist the ravages of fire, from the metallic properties which it obtains from the solutions used.

The Woods and Forests have adopted it in the Royal stables at Claremont, also in wood paving, &c. The timber for the viaduct for the extension line of the Dover railway is to be prepared by this process.

PAPER MONEY.

ANALYSIS OF THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The monthly returns of the aggregate amount of notes in circulation, payable to the bearer on demand, in the United Kingdom, during the four weeks preceding the 19th day of August, when compared with those ending the 16th day of September, give the following results:—

	This time, Sept. 16, 1843.	Last time, Aug. 19, 1843.	Increase.	Decrease.
ENGLAND.				
Bank of England	19,132,000	20,051,000	—	919,000
Private Banks	4,288,180	4,332,476	—	44,296
Joint Stock Banks	2,763,302	2,782,312	—	19,010
SCOTLAND.				
Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks	2,659,176	2,667,378	—	8,202
IRELAND.				
Bank of Ireland	2,975,950	3,618,750	—	42,800
Private and Joint Stock Banks	1,699,946	1,681,581	18,365	—
Bullion in the Bank	12,250,000	11,973,000	277,000	—

The yearly comparison is as follows:—

	This time, Sept. 16, 1843.	Last time, Sept. 17, 1842.	Increase.	Decrease.
ENGLAND.				
Bank of England	19,132,000	19,914,000	—	782,000
Private Banks	4,288,180	5,098,259	—	810,079
Joint Stock Banks	2,763,302	2,819,749	—	56,447
SCOTLAND.				
Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks	2,659,176	2,618,549	10,627	—
IRELAND.				
Bank of Ireland	2,975,950	2,866,025	169,925	—
Private and Joint Stock Banks	1,699,946	1,663,012	66,934	—
Bullion in the Bank	12,250,000	9,816,000	2,434,000	—

THE GOLD COINAGE.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday, October 3rd, contains a proclamation on the subject of the gold coinage, which is supplemental to the well-known proclamation of the 3rd of June, 1842, which produced so much inconvenience and alarm. The present proclamation recites that—"Whereas it has been represented unto us that, although under our proclamation of the 3rd of June, 1842, a large amount of the gold coin of this realm, deficient in weight, has been withdrawn from circulation, yet there is much of the gold coin of this realm deficient in weight still in circulation, contrary to the tenure of our proclamation aforesaid." The official declarations are then made, and the proclamation proceeds—"we do by this our royal proclamation, declare and command, that from and after the date hereof, every gold sovereign of less weight than five pennyweights two grains and a half, and every gold half sovereign of less weight than two pennyweights thirteen grains and one-eighth, be not allowed to be current or pass in any payment whatsoever." Authority is given to the different collectors of the revenue "from and after the 1st day of January next, to cut, break, and deface such pieces of the said gold coin as shall be found deficient in weight."

COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY NIGHT.—The accounts received by the last American steamer have manifested a more than usual effect upon various of our leading branches of trade and manufacture, because the tendency which they bear are of two-fold magnitude and importance; they assure us of a very considerable extension of trade within the United States of America, and hence a greater consumption of British merchandise and manufactures—and likewise of the certainty of a considerable reduction in the new crop of cotton. The latter feature is of great moment for our cotton-spinners and manufacturers, have only during the last six months emerged, with great energy and effect, out of a dull state of trade, into one of uncommon briskness, and, no doubt, good profit; these important results are owing to superior skill, capital, and improvement in machinery, and likewise to the great abundance of the raw material, and its unusual cheapness. The purchases which have been made of cotton in Liverpool and London, from Saturday last to this evening, amount probably to no less than seventy thousand bales and upwards; fortunately the great quantity on hand prevented any material rise, which, indeed, does not exceed 1d. to 1½d. per lb., and, in most instances, only to the former fraction. But it becomes a serious matter of consideration at what price cotton will settle in the beginning of the next year, when no doubt great activity will prevail for export and the home trade, and when, at the same time, the bulk of the new crop will be brought to the European markets. The total consumption of raw cotton in all Europe, in the year 1841, was 36,400 bales per week, or 1,894,000 bales for the whole year. Great Britain worked up of that quantity 22,900 bales per week, but this year she will require very near 30,000 bales per week, and the other states of Europe likewise, probably, some considerable quantities more than hitherto. At a glance taken in this moment at the cotton trade of the world, which, of course, can only be superficial, it may perhaps not be incorrect to put down the following figures of the probable consumption for the year 1844, viz:—

Great Britain	1,500,000 bales.
France	450,000 "
Other States of Europe	450,000 "
United States of America	400,000 "
Total	2,800,000 bales.

We have taken the consumption in Europe at little more than what it will be this year. The United States of America have gradually increased their own manufacturing industry in cotton; the extent of it, however, is much less than what might be presumed if we read in American papers of the successful (?) attempts to cut us out in neutral markets in the sale of cotton goods. The total consumption of cotton in the States amounted in the year 1841 to only 250,000 bales; in 1842, to 280,000 bales, and will reach this year probably 330,000 bales.

The next question of importance is from where that immense quantity of cotton is to be procured? The maximum produce in the States of the new crop is supposed to be 2,000,000 bales; the East Indies may furnish 250,000 to 300,000 bales, and other producing countries another 300,000 bales; the aggregate, however, would not reach the probable quantity required. Fortunately the stocks of cotton in the British ports are about 300,000 bales larger than at the same time in each of the last two years, and it is very desirable that this important article should not rise in price, as it would undoubtedly check the consumption, indeed, by our accounts from Manchester, spinners are now getting an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. for yarns consumed in this country.

INDIGO.—The monthly reports from the bonded warehouses enable us to take again a review of stocks and deliveries, and we regret to observe that the latter give an unfavourable feature to the trade of this important article. The total deliveries for the first nine months of this year amount only to 16,291 chests, while they were during the corresponding time in 1842, 21,679 chests, and 20,133 chests in 1841. The greatest falling off appears in the export, which thus far this year has only required 10,334 chests, against 14,624 chests in 1842, and 13,231 chests in 1841. It must, however, not be lost sight of, that our export last year was somewhat larger than usual, and amounted for the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1842, to 18,683 chests, against 17,575 chests in 1841, and 16,906 chests in 1840. If, consequently, about 1,000 chests are taken from last year's nine months' export (14,624 chests) and added to this year's, the deficiency amounts only to about 2,300 chests, which may easily be accounted for by the dealers in Germany, Austria, and Russia, to which countries our exports are chiefly directed, holding so much less in consequence of a slack trade generally, and a disappointment in the expectations of many an adventure entered into at the close of last and beginning of this year, with a view to higher prices, while just the reverse has been the result. It is thought that the actual consumption of the article on the continent has not materially decreased. The home trade shows likewise a diminution, and we find the deliveries for that branch in the first nine months of this year 5,757 chests, against 7,055 chests in the corresponding time of 1842, and 6,899 chests in 1841. But indigo in serous, amounting in extent to 400 or 500 chests more, has been consumed since the early part of this year; which, however, leaves for the home trade a consumption of nearly 1,000 chests less than during the former years. We learn from our northern provinces that the consumption is again on the increase. The stocks of indigo are moderate; they amounted, on the 1st of this month, to 20,841 chests, half of which being in first hands, the other half has passed

the quarterly sales. In all the former years, as far back as 1834, the stocks have been, in two instances (1841 and 1840), as moderate as they are now, in one (1839) smaller by 4,000 chests, but in all the previous six seasons much larger. All we have to look for from this time to next May, out of former crops, is about 5,500 chests of Bengal, and 2,000 chests Madras, a portion of which has arrived on the coast.

The absence of news from India precludes the possibility of forming conjectures as to the probable value of indigo in the ensuing sales, which will commence on Tuesday next, and embrace about 7,500 chests, with a very good assortment of all sorts. It is presumed that, with the prospects of a moderate crop, say between 120,000 and 130,000 maunds in Bengal, Tirhoot, &c., the last July rates may be maintained.

COCHINEAL.—The stock has been reduced to 1,949 serons, against 2,348 serons, 1st October, 1842. The home consumption continues to be larger than the previous years, but the export is less; both require about 7,000 serons annually. There have been no transactions of any moment this week; the rates of the last public sales are nominally sustained.

SPELTEN.—Stock about 7,000 tons, and a very slow sale at 21l. 10s. per ton in bond.

TOBACCO.—At the beginning of the month there appears again an increase in the stock, the import in September having amounted to no less than 6,800 hhds.; sales have been made to the trade at prices which have not been suffered to transpire, but which it is thought must have been lower. For export a floating cargo of rejected Virginia has been sold at 13s. 6d.

The reports of the next crop from the United States are various and contradictory. It is stated that much has been planted, but the lateness of the season is likely to interfere with the produce. Virginia and Maryland will furnish but little, the soil being exhausted.

TEA.—The daily expectation of the Indian mails and some public sales which are declared, keep the market in abeyance, and only a trifling business has been done, at barely maintained rates.

SUGAR.—The demand for home consumption has been steady, and a considerable business has been done. The public sales of Mauritius and Brazil have likewise some buyers at steady prices; the demand for refining is improving. In foreign, though the quantities that have changed hands are rather considerable, there is no improvement in the general demand, and prices have again in some instances experienced a slight decline, the only exception being the sale of a cargo of Bahia afloat per *Gottenburgh*, at 17s. 3d. for brown, and 22s. 6d. for white, which is the extreme value. On the spot there have been sold about 3,000 chests of yellow and brown Havana from 17s. 6d. to 21s.; 170 chests brown Bahia at 17s. 3d.; and 250 hhds. of Cuba and Porto Rico Muscovades at 17s. 6d. The demand for bonded refined is increasing; there is nothing to be had in patent crushed under 25s. 6d., and all that can be delivered within a fortnight or three weeks has been contracted for. Loaves and treacle are equally in demand.

COFFEE.—The speculative demand which sprang up for Ceylon coffee last week, having induced importers desirous of availing themselves of a rise of 12s. to 15s., to bring out larger quantities than what the market could bear, the value of good ordinary receded to 53s.; within a day or two, however, a somewhat better feeling prevails, and 54s. 6d. to 55s. has been paid. The public sales of British plantation have gone off very unevenly, and a considerable proportion of what was offered has been taken in, the quality being objectionable. Manilla has fetched previous prices, 38s. to 39s. being paid for inferior mixed. There have been some private sales of about 600 bags good ordinary Singapore Java at 32s. to 33s., and 400 bags Padang at 25s., and about 250 hogheads of fine Cuba have been taken for home consumption, it is stated at prices averaging upwards of 70s. At public sale Singapore Java experienced less demand than last week, and of 1,200 bags which were offered, only 300 bags found buyers at 34s. for colouring good ordinary.

TIN.—Of about 9,000 slabs of East India tin, offered in public sale on Wednesday, only 800 straits found buyers at 55s.

SALTPETRE.—Importers have supplied the market but sparingly; the business in East India has therefore been but limited, and at extreme rates, from 22s. 6d. for very ordinary to 25s. 6d. for good.

RICE.—There are orders for the superior descriptions of Bengal, of which there is nothing on hand; the demand for the inferior being but trifling.

RUM.—There has been a regular demand without much animation, and prices are well maintained.

SPICES.—Considerable sales of pimento at 2½d. to 2¾d., being full prices. In Cassia very little done; 700 chests are declared for next week.

COTTON.—The accounts from the United States and the impression which they produced at Liverpool, have not been without some corresponding effect in our market. The purchases during the week amount to about 6,000 bales, of which by far the greater part is on speculation; they consist of 5,000 bales Surat, from 3½d. to 3¾d., and 1,000 bales Madras Western at 3¼. An advance of from ¼d. upon last week's rates is established, sellers mostly holding out for a ¼d. About 4,000 bales of Surat are advertised for the 19th inst., and it is expected that some more parcels which are recently arrived will be added to the quantity declared.

TALLOW.—The market is again more depressed, and the price is 41s. 6d. to 41s. 3d. on the spot, duty paid for first Petersburg candle tallow, which article cannot be laid down here at a less cost than 43s.; the mildness of the season again impedes the manufactory.

FOREIGN.

The continental mails received since last week record no essential change either in the value of produce or the nature of the business, which is going on to a fair extent, but without much animation. At Hamburg coffee was firm; and in raw sugar purchases to a considerable extent have been made, sellers being now inclined to meet the market. At Antwerp both Brazil and St Domingo coffee was selling on somewhat better terms. In Holland both raw sugar and coffee maintained last week's prices; at Amsterdam higher prices were asked for refined sugar, of which the stock was much reduced and not likely to accumulate again. The Leipzig fair had commenced; the attendance both of purchasers and sellers was greater than ever, but business had scarcely commenced.

By the *Tay* steamer accounts have been received from the West Indies, up to Sept. 1, from Vera Cruz; Sept. 5, from Havana, &c. The export of sugar from Havana and Malroza since the first of January, 1843, amounts to 618,000 boxes against 616,000 boxes in 1842, and about 90,000 boxes remaining still at the two ports. It turns out that the last crop, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, was more productive than the preceding one. The weather is as favourable for the next; and the coffee crop which was coming in would considerably exceed the last. There was still a considerable demand for yellow and brown sugars for the United States, and prices kept up. Freight to Europe, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s. looking down. Exchange upon London, 12 per cent. From Vera Cruz the steamer brings 167,000 dollars and 3.30 serons of cochineal.

MONTHLY CORN CIRCULAR.

The following is the Corn Circular issued by the Messrs Sturge for the present month:—

Birmingham, 10th Month, 4th, 1843.

Since we issued our last monthly Circular, the demand for fresh old and for new wheat has been good, with a steady advance in price from the 14th ultimo, amounting to about 5s. per quarter. The testimony of our millers is so uniform of the great deficiency in the deliveries from the farmers, that we are persuaded the crop in the midland counties will prove very short in quantity, notwithstanding the increased breadth of land sown with wheat last year, which we are inclined to believe is generally overrated. In arriving at this conclusion, we of course take into account the inferior quality of the new wheat, and its reduced produce in flour compared with last year. The north of England, Wales, Scotland, and some parts of Ireland, are reported more favourably of. It is early to give an opinion of the future relative position of consumption and supply, and much will depend on the ability of the labouring population to purchase food; but should trade continue to improve, we think the probabilities are decidedly in favour of a further considerable import of foreign being required before another harvest, an opinion that is materially strengthened by the low stock of English wheat, the comparatively small quantity of foreign which has been released for home consumption as compared with the last five years, and the fact that the potato crop is very deficient in considerable districts, both in England and Ireland. It is evident from the state of the continental markets, and the complaints of the new crop in some of the most extensive corn growing districts of Europe, that if England should require a large import, it cannot be procured without a rather high range of prices in this country. Our present prices are—Old English white, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; red, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; new white, 6s. 7d. to 6s. 11d.; red, 6s. 5d. to 6s. 9d. per 62 lbs., at Birmingham. Dantzic, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 9d.; hard Black Sea, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; Egyptian, 4s. 9d.; Polish Odessa, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 2d.; common, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Stettin, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per 60 lbs., at Gloucester.

There has not yet been sufficient barley thrashed to enable us to give any decided opinion of the yield, but so far the reports are rather favourable than otherwise, and if the crop should prove short of the consumption, it will, we think, be from the smallness of the breadth of this grain sown, and not from any deficiency in the crop. Grinding sells at 26s. to 26½ per 292 lbs. Malt, 32s. to 35s. per imperial quarter, at Birmingham.

Oats are generally reported to be a good crop, and there is a disposition to bring them freely to market in Ireland. The supply, however, in that country generally falls off when potato digging commences. Old black, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; white, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; new black, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; white, 17s. to 18s. per 312 lbs., at Gloucester.

The few beans that have been thrashed are much complained of, both in quantity and quality, notwithstanding the abundance of straw. Old are taken slowly at 12s. to 13s.; new, 11s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per 196 lbs., at Birmingham.

Peas vary a good deal, but we have the same complaints of the yield as of wheat. They are in good demand for grinding at 11s. 6d. to 13s. per 196 lbs.

PRICES CURRENT, OCT. 6, 1843.

ENGLISH FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.	FOREIGN FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.
India Stock	—	Belgian Bonds	105½
3 per Cent. Red	—	Brazilian Bonds	72½
3 per Cent. Consols Money	94½	Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—
3½ per Cent. Annuity, 1818	—	Columbian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—
3½ per Cent. Red	—	— 1824	26
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity	102	Dutch, 5 per Cent.	98½
Long Annuities	12½	Ditto, ½ per Cent. Exchange 12	—
Annuities, terminable July, 1839	—	— Guil.	5½
India Bonds 3 per Cent.	69½ pm	Mexican Bonds, 1837, 5 per Cent.	34½
Exchange Bills 1d.	61½ pm	Peruvian Bonds, 5 per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. Consols for Account	94½	Portuguese 5 per Cent. Converted	—
Bank Stock for Account	—	Ditto 3 per Cent. Ditto	—
		Russian Bonds, 1825, 5 per Cent.	114½
		Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent. 1821,	104
		1822	—
		Ditto, Deferred	—
		Ditto, Passive	—

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gilkes and Horn's Circular.)

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 2.—We have had some heavy rain to-day; it was much wanted to soften the land, and fit it for ploughing. The arrivals during last week were large of Foreign Wheat and Irish Oats. Good dry samples of New English Wheat are in, dearer; Foreign the same prices as last week, but not so ready sale. All but prime New Barley is in, cheaper. Oats are dull sale at last week's prices. No material change in Beans and Peas. Flour is firm.

BRITISH.		PER QR.	FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.		PER QR.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white	— to 57s	—	Wheat, White Spanish, Tuscan	—	57s
— Lothian, Fife, Angus, do.	— to —	—	— High mixed Dantzic	—	60s to 63s
— Inverness, Murray, &c.	— to —	—	— Mixed do.	—	58s to 60s
— Essex, Kent, Suffolk, red	— to 52s	—	— Rostock, new	—	60s to 63s
— Cambridge, Lincoln, red	— to —	—	— Red Hamburg	—	56s to 58s
Barley, English Malt, and Cheviot	34s to —	—	— Polish Odessa	—	56s to 58s
— Distiller's, English & Scotch	39s to 32s	—	— Hard	—	48s —
— Coarse, for grinding, &c.	29s to 28s	—	— Egyptian	—	57s —
Oats, Northumberland & Berwick	54s to 23s	—	Barley, Malt, &c.	—	—
— Lothian, Fife, Angus	21s to 23s	—	— Distiller's, &c.	—	26s to 29s
— Murray, Ross	21s to 23s	—	— Grinding, &c.	—	27s to 27s
— Aberdeen and Banff	20s to 23s	—	Oats, Brew, &c.	—	21s to —
— Canine	20s to 23s	—	— Polands, &c.	—	2½ to —
— Cambridge, Lincoln, &c.	20s to 23s	—	— Feed, &c.	—	18s to —
— Irish	17s to 19s	—	Do. dried, Riga, &c.	—	17s to 20s
— English, black	18s to 21s	—	— Rye, Dried	—	—
— Irish	17s to 21s	—	— Undried	—	—
— Potato, Scotch	23s to 26s	—	Beans, Horse	—	30s to 34s
— Poland, Lincoln, &c.	21s to 23s	—	— Mediterranean	—	26s to 29s
— English, black	20s to 23s	—	Peas, White	—	34s to 36s
— Irish	17s to 19s	—	— Yellow	—	35s to 40s
Beans, Ticks	50s to 31s	—	Flour, French, per 280 lbs. nett	—	—
— Harrow	31s to 34s	—	— weight	—	—
— Small	28s to 35s	—	— American, per Bar. 196 lbs.	—	—
Peas, White	36s to 38s	—	— nett weight	—	32s to 25s
— Rollers	50s to 55s	—	— Dantzic, &c., do.	—	—
Flour, Town-made Household	50s to 52s	—	— Canada, do.	—	29s to 33s
— Norfolk and Suffolk	40s to 42s	—	— Sour, do.	—	—

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, OCT. 6.—The weather is stormy and wet to-day, with strong S.W. wind. Rain is much wanted, we understand, to soften the land and fit it for ploughing. The arrivals are large of English Wheat and Irish Oats—of other things short. The market is quoted as an average for everything but Irish Oats, which are 6½ to 1s. cheaper.

LONDON AVERAGES.

For the week ending October 3.					
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
6,002 qrs.	2,155 qrs.	25,911 qrs.	62 qrs.	1,011 qrs.	610 qrs.
52s. 7d.	32s. 4d.	18s. 1d.	31s. 9d.	30s. 1d.	36s. 1d.

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. 31st	56 8	32 11	20 7	31 8	31 10
Sept. 7th	54 2	31 11	50 5	31 1	32 1
— 14th	53 0	31 11	19 7	31 3	31 9
— 21st	53 10	31 5	18 10	30 2	33 5
— 28th	49 3	31 2	18 5	29 8	30 6
Oct. 5th	49 5	30 4	17 10	30 5	30 8
Aggregate of the six weeks	52 3	31 7	19 3	30 8	31 5
Duties till Oct. 11th inclu.	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 6	10 6
On Grain from B. Possession	—	—	—	—	—
out of Europe	5 0	0 6	2 0	2 6	2 0

Flour—Foreign, 10s. 9d. per 196 lbs.—British Possession, 3s. 6d. ditto.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

MONDAY.—Trade was extremely heavy to-day, occasioned by several circumstances which invariably operate against the market. The change in the weather from cold to mild has for the present dispelled the hopes of the salesmen and graziers, which the favourable state of the weather up to Friday produced. Besides this change, it is found that, independent of the large supply of Cattle at this market, there has been an increase of meat in the Newgate, White-

chapel, and Leadenhall markets, and which overabundance under more favourable circumstances is sufficient to depress the market to a certain extent. The butchers, too, find themselves with a rather large stock on hand, which may be accounted for from the arrival of Michaelmas. From the opening of the market until its close the general trade was heavy, at lower rates than current last Monday, whilst many head were turned out unsold at 5 o'clock.

FRIDAY.—The supply of beasts on sale here was rather extensive for the time of year; while the beef trade was excessively heavy, and the prices suffered a decline of quite 2s. per 8 lbs. The fresh arrivals did not exceed 40 Scotch, by sea, from Scotland. Although the supply of Sheep was small, they met a very dull inquiry, and the rates were quite 2s. per 8 lbs. lower. No Lambs at market. In Calves, next to nothing doing, and the rates declined 2s. per 8 lbs. Pigs were a mere drug, and a turn lower. Milch Cows sold at from 16s. to 20s. each.

Prices per Stone.			At Market.		
Monday.	Friday.		Monday.	Friday.	
Beef	2s 10d to 4s 0d	2s 6d to 3s 8d	Beasts	...	3,288
Mutton	3s 2d to 4s 2d	2s 8d to 4s 4d	Calves	...	121
Veal	3s 6d to 4s 4d	3s 6d to 4s 4d	Sheep	...	32,870
Pork	4s 0d to 5s 0d	3s 8d to 4s 10d	Pigs	...	490

Prices of Hay and Straw, per load of 36 trusses.
Hay, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. | Clover, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. | Straw, 1s. 12s. 0d. to 1s. 10s. 0d.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

The boards are now well supplied with samples both of Kents and Sussex, and prices are steady, at the following quotations:—New Sussex, 105s., 112s., to 120s.; New Kents, 115s., 120s., to 140s. The demand has improved, and the duty having again retrograded, being under 130,000, gives a firmness to the market. As to first-rate Goldings, so little has yet been done in them that it would be difficult at present to annex a value. Some sales of old have been effected.

PRICE OF SUGAR.

There continues to be a good demand for British Plantations, but no general improvement can be noticed in value, excepting for strong refining qualities and the better sorts of grocery, particularly the latter, which are scarce. About 2,600 casks have found buyers, inclusive of 128 casks Barbadoes, which sold briskly by auction, at 58s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. for low to fine yellow.

COAL MARKET.

Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.—Adair's Main, 13s.—Biddle's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Carr's Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Butts's Ponton, 12s. 6d.—Davison's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Faulham Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Hasting's Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Nelson's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Holywell Main, 16s. 3d.—New Tanfield, 14s.—Old Tanfield, 14s.—Oral's Reithugh, 13s.—Ponton Windsor, 13s.—Tanfield Moor, 16s. 6d.—West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—West Wylam, 14s. 9d.—Wylam, 14s. 9d.—Howick's 17s. 3d.—Bunaton, 16s. 3d.—Gibson, 17s.—Heaton, 16s. 9d.—Helly, 16s.—Killingworth, 16s. 6d.—Newmarket, 16s. 6d.—Wharfedale, 17s.—Braddy's Hutton, 18s. 6d.—Castle Eden, 18s. 3d.—East Hutton, 17s.—Morrison, 17s.—Hetton, 18s. 3d.—Lambton, 18s. 3d.—Russell's Hutton, 17s. 9d.—Shotton, 16s. 3d.—Whitwell, 17s. 3d.—Caradoc, 18s. 6d.—Hartlepool, 18s. 3d.—Tindon, 17s. 9d.—Aldcliffe, 17s.—Barrett, 17s.—Bowburn, 16s.—Brown's Deansley, 17s. 3d.—Clarence Hutton, 15s. 6d.—Seymour Trees, 17s. 3d.—Tees, 17s. 9d.—Blith 13s. 6d.—Cowpen Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Field's Silkstone, 16s. 6d.—Howard's West Hartley Nether-ton, 15s. 6d.—Powell's Duffryn Steam, 19s. 6d. Ships arrived, 112.

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R., J. G. and R. W. Bateson, Liverpool, brokers (as regards J. G. Bateson).—W. Cordingley and J. B. King, London.—R. A. Pearce and Mary Hall, Exeter, linen drapers.—J. and E. Aldridge, Northumberland street, Strand, jewellers.—R. L. Gaskell and W. J. Lockerby, Liverpool, shipwrights.—M. V. Picciotto, J. P. Mongredien, D. Picciotto, and J. Guillemand, South street, Finsbury (as regards J. Guillemand).—R., H. S., and E. Foster, Cambridge, brewers (as regards E. Foster).—T. Hall and J. Laxton, Chesham street, Hertfordshire, linen drapers.—J. and R. Richards, Harwood place, High street, Peckham, plumbers.—T. Carlisle, J. Robson, J. Culverwell, and J. H. Day, Bristol, haberdashers (as regards J. H. Day).—J. Cholditch and J. Barber, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, wine merchants.—J. Davis and W. Powell, Queen square, Aldersgate street, book lock and clasp manufacturers.—W., P. H., and Sarah Jones, King's Head, Great Tower street, City, licensed victuallers (as regards W. Jones).—S. G. Fryman and E. Watts, Ely, Sussex, wholesale and retail grocers.—R. and W. Fairbairns, Southampton, china dealers.—G. and W. Yonge, Strand, watch makers.—Mary Jameson and C. Richardson, Moorgate street.—J. Pirie, Osbert Forsyth, and G. E. Hodgkinson, London, ship brokers.—C. Vaughan and G. Crutchfield, Bloomsbury market, porter merchants.—T. Lettis and H. Hilliard, Cornhill, stationers.—J. and W. Muskett, and W. Isley, Norwich, warehousemen.—J. Eglon and A. J. Potter, Manchester, commission agents.—M. S. and A. S. Viener, late of Southampton, and elsewhere, jewellers.—E. Godley and T. Underwood, jun., Southampton, general commission agents.—F. L. Blackett and H. Robinson, Leeds, general commission merchants.—R. and T. Lee, St Martin's lane, carpenters.—T. Faber and J. Pettiner, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, joiners.—T. Hill and J. Smith, Shrewsbury and Oswestry, Shropshire, auctioneers.—T. and D. Toyne, Sheffield, farmers.—J. Huntly and W. Tolboys, Drury lane, cloth pressers.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

HARTLEY, J., Height, Lancashire, shopkeeper.
BANKRUPTS.
WOODWARD, W., Hammernessmill, Middlesex, builder. [Bird, New inn, Strand.
BENNETT, T., New City chambers, Bishopsgate street Within, City, timber merchant. [Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe place, Doctors' commons.
BOURJOT, C., and W. ESPIVENT DE LA VELLEBOISNET, otherwise W. ESPIVENT, now or late of Coleman-street buildings, City, merchants. [Taylor, Fumival's inn.
BRIMSMEAD, G., Bideford, Devonshire, retailer of flour. [Hawkins and Co., New Boswell court.
SYKES, J., Mill bridge, Birstall, Yorkshire, corn miller. [Dunning and Stawman, Leeds.
JONES, O., Liverpool, draper. [Baxter and Co., Lincoln's inn.
SOUTHERN, J., Birmingham, grocer. [Chester and Toulmin, Staple inn.
HAVELOCK, W., South Shields, Durham, carver. [Hodgson, Broad-street buildings, Montgomeryshire.
HUGHES, W., Plascoch, Merionethshire, slate merchant. [Davies, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

B. B. Bradley, Cheltenham, straw bonnet manufacturer.—E. Brassington, Stafford, out of business.—J. Parker, Worcester, dealer in tobacco.—S. Driver, Pudsey Far Town, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—J. S. Morley, Keighley, Yorkshire, gardener.—T. Poole, Dorington street, Mount pleasant, musical instrument maker.—J. A. Protheroe, Bridging, Glamorganshire, draper.—W. C. Davis, Cursitor street, Holborn, house painter.—G. Aston, Red Lion passage, Holborn, butcher.—F. Hawksbee, Camden street, Islington, out of business.—R. Levick, King street, Cheapside, and Bedford terrace, Islington, lace joiner.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. Robson, Durham, miller—first dividend of 6s. in the pound, payable at Grey street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on October 14, or any succeeding Saturday.
E. Smith, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, merchant—third and final dividend of 5s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, &c.
Wellington street, Strand, London.

HALL and Co. PATENTEES of the PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These articles have borne the test and received the approbation of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with Corns, Bunions, Gout, Ch'blains, or Tenderness of Feet from any other cause, will find them the softest and most comfortable ever invented.
The Patent India-Rubber Goloshes are light, durable, elastic, and waterproof; they thoroughly protect the feet from damp or cold.
Hall and Co.'s Portable Waterproof Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen. This desirable article claims the attention of all who are exposed to the wet. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s. Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, 21s. The whole can be carried with convenience in the pocket.
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and 1-4th of a farthing in the pound (in addition to 7s. 6d. in the pound previously declared), payable at Grey street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on October 14, or any succeeding Saturday.

T. Smith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—second and final dividend of 1d. in the pound (in addition to 2s. 6d. in the pound previously declared), payable at Grey street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on October 14, or any succeeding Saturday.

G. Guildford, North Shields, ship owner—third dividend of 3s. 6d. in the pound (in addition to 6s. 10d. in the pound previously declared), payable at Grey street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on October 14, or any succeeding Saturday.

W. G. Pitt, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, banker—first and final dividend of 2s. in the pound, payable at Nicholas street, Bristol, on October 18, or any succeeding Saturday.

DIVIDENDS.

October 27, J. Cockburn, New Broad street, City, merchant.—October 24, C. Thompson, now or late of St Andrew's road, Horsemonger lane, Newington, Surrey, builder.—October 24, P. P. Thoms, Warwick square, City, printer.—October 24, J. W. Horend, Paradise street, Lambeth, Surrey, builder.—October 24, J. A. Stirton, Chandos street, Covent garden, grocer.—October 24, T. P. Chalk, Linton, Cambridge-shire, draper.—October 24, C. Gilby, Greenwich, Kent, wine merchant.—October 25, W. Ward, Blackfriars road, Surrey, draper.—October 24, G. Chapman, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, grocer.—November 2, G. Sandler, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, linen draper.—October 26, M. Atkinson, Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, and J. Laird-man, sen., Penrith, Cumberland, bankers.—October 31, T. Humble, Ardwick, Lancashire, grocer.—October 30, B. J. and J. M. James, Manchester, and of Swansea, Glamorganshire, tanners.—October 27, Anne Casacuberte, Manchester, mercant.—November 2, E. Hare, Corby, Lincolnshire, liquor merchant.—November 2, T. Wright, R. Burgess, and R. Taylor, Tunstall, Staffordshire, earthen ware manufacturers.—November 2, J. Jones, Stafford, bookseller.

CERTIFICATES.

October 26, C. H. Griffiths, Enfield, Middlesex, draper.—October 26, G. Walter, Oundle, Northamptonshire, grocer.—October 26, W. Jeffcoat, East Harding street, City, bookbinder.—October 26, J. Baylis, jun., and J. Baylis, Gutter lane, Cheapside, crane manufacturers.—October 26, H. Walton, jun., Crowland, Lincolnshire, wheelwright.—October 26, A. Harris, Chichester, Sussex, hotel keeper.—November 10, J. B. Cooper, Drury lane, iron founder.—November 7, N. Bromley, Little Bentley, Essex, malster.—October 25, R. Almond, Orrell, Lancashire, coal dealer.—October 27, Mary, J. and R. Law, Rochdale, Lancashire, flannel manufacturers.

CERTIFICATES, OCTOBER 21.

J. Barwise, Pallmall, house decorator.—E. Topham, Manchester, woollen merchant.—J. Whitaker, Newchurch, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer.—J. B. and W. Robinson, Macclesfield, Cheshire, ironmongers.—C. States, Clarendon Hotel, Southampton, hotel keeper.—T. Smith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—J. Higgs, Watling street, City, and late of Nelson street, Greenwich, cheesemonger.—W. J. Rooome, late of Sheffield, but now of Gracechurch street, City, cutlery agent.—S. Napper, Upper Stamford street, Blackfriars, general dealer.—J. D. Stewart, Skinner street, Bishopsgate, brewer.—J. Farren, Nine Elms, Surrey, corn dealer.

Friday, October 6.

BANKRUPTS.

BROOKER, J., Southampton row, Bloomsbury, carver and gilder. [May, Queen sq. NUTTALL, P. A., Edward's terrace, Chalk road, Islington, news-vender. [Wright, Lyon's inn.
BEDFORD, J., Melina place, Westminster road, Lambeth, iron merchant. [Tucker, Thredenode street.
HARVEY, J., St Mary axe, builder. [Newbon and Evans, Doctors' commons.
KEELING, G., Manchester, brewer. [Grundy, Manchester.
GOULD, S., Liverpool, merchant. [Gregory, Faulkner, and Co., Bedford row.
BULLMAN, E. K., Leeds, cabinet maker. [Sykes, Leeds.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

B. B. Bradley, Cheltenham, straw bonnet manufacturer.—E. Brassington, Stafford, innkeeper.—J. Parker, Worcester, commercial agent.—S. Driver, Calverley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—J. S. Morley, Keighley, Yorkshire, gardener.—T. Poole, Dorington street, Clerkenwell, musical instrument maker.—G. Aston, sen., Red Lion passage, Holborn, butcher.—J. A. Prothero, Bridging, Glamorganshire, draper.—W. C. Davis, Cursitor street, Holborn, house painter.—F. Hawksbee, Camden street, Islington, cheesemonger.—R. Levick, King street, Cheapside, lace joiner.—W. Harker, St Maurice, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. Webster, Blackburn, Lancashire, builder.—J. Massey, Whitehall, Cheshire, farmer.—J. Lane, South Shields, Durham, excise officer.—T. Cook, St Alban's, blacksmith.—W. J. Cumming, Matlock, Derbyshire, surgeon.—T. Stigger, Kingsdown, Kent, blacksmith.—W. Startes, Hatton wall, Hatton garden, carpenter.—W. Smith, Lewisham road, Greenwich, butcher.—G. Mitchell, Manchester buildings, Westminster, clerk in the Parliament office.—R. Stockbridge, Pickering place, Paddington, builder.

SECOND NOTICES.

T. Palmer, Colehill, Warwickshire, wine agent.—S. Deakin, Llanover, Monmouthshire, mineral agent.—T. Bland, Liverpool, labourer.—J. Beazley, Liverpool, dealer in toys.—H. Owen, Rhubon, Denbighshire, curate of Trevor Chapel.—J. Tayres, Manchester, joiner.—W. Wyatt, Eccles, Lancashire, butcher.—J. Iredale, Northworham, Yorkshire, woolcomber.—R. J. White, Stockport, Cheshire, commercial traveller.—W. Chalmers, York, licensed victualler.—J. Swithenbank, Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier.

BIRTHS.

At Brighton, the lady of Charles Morgan, Esq. M.P., of a daughter.
At Newhailes, the Hon. Mrs Coventry, of a son.
At Delvine, the lady of Sir J. M. Mackenzie, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., in the parish church of Ockley, Lord Abinger to Mrs Henry John Hildy, daughter of the late Lee Steere Steere, Esq., of Jays, in the county of Surrey.
At Barton under-Needwood, W. J. Gishorne, Esq., youngest son of the Rev. T. Gishorne, of Yoxall Lodge, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late M. Bass, Esq., of Burton-upon-Trent.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at Ramsgate, Lieutenant General Beever, R.A. The deceased served in Flanders in the campaigns of 1793, 1794, and 1795; and in 1801 and 1802 he was actively employed in Egypt, and for his services there he was rewarded with a medal. He subsequently took part in the Peninsular war, particularly in 1808 and the following year, under the gallant General Sir David Baird.
On the 27th ult., at Knockduff house, near Kinsale, at the age of 72 years, General Sir Thomas Browne, K.C.B. The deceased entered the army in 1787, and in his early military career he ably distinguished himself during his services in the Mediterranean and at Gibraltar. In consideration of his distinguished services, he was in the receipt of the annual pension of 400l.
On the 1st instant, at the family residence in Charles street, Berkeley square, Countess Stanhope. The immediate cause of her ladyship's death was a cancer, from which she had suffered the last three years.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority the "Queen's own," in the illustrated Chinese boxes, are now in course of delivery to the trade. The needles have large eyes, easily threaded (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty or His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief on coloured grounds. Every quality of needles, fish hooks, hoods and eyes, steel pens, &c. for shipping. These needles or pens for the home trade are sent, free by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value.—H. Walker, manufacturer to the Queen, 20 Maiden lane, Wood Street, London.

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- Meeting in support of Mr Pattison, the Free Trade Candidate.
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 "I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
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