

# 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 reputation 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 is presented this day, containing the Chinese Tariff in English Weights and Monies, and our Commercial Treaties with Austria and Denmark.

N.B.—Our readers will observe that the Eight Supplementary Pages must be detached from the sheet, being paged to follow at the end of the Number.

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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.

## THE HAZARDS OF FREE TRADE. THE FOUR GREAT MEN OF THE WEEK.

Great pains are taken by the friends of monopoly to produce an impression that the very existence of our landed interest would be hazarded by the adoption of free trade; they talk as if we lived on a barren rock, instead of the most fertile green little spot on the earth: land thrown out of cultivation, annihilation of rents, and a whole train of absurd consequences, are to ensue upon the adoption of those principles which alone can sustain the consumptive ability of the great masses of the population. But in reply to this, LORD FITZWILLIAM, who is among the largest possessors of land in Ireland, and a very large proprietor in England, after exercising in the consideration of this subject a sound head and a good heart for many years, is found side by side with Mr Cobden at a great Anti-Corn-law demonstration at Doncaster, among farmers and landowners, publishing to the world that the best guarantee, the only safety for land and landowners, is in the extension of trade,—not in "a predilection

to mean, sordid, home-bred cares;" that the interests of the producer can only be best consulted by every facility being afforded for the prosperity of the consumer.

But the monopolists next attempt to get up a cry and alarm about the "risk to the funds;" "the revenue in danger." Mr SAMUEL JONES LOYD, one of the wealthiest commoners in England, possessed of very extensive landed property, deeply interested in the stability of the funds, by profession a banker, and above all a man of the most extreme caution and circumspection, presided over by the most profound judgment and knowledge of commercial matters, and having, perhaps, more than any one single man the confidence of the thinking and reflecting portion of the commercial community,—answers all these fears by a long letter to the Anti-Corn-law League, admiring and concurring in all their objects, as the only means of securing the trade, and with it the revenue, from its threatened danger.

An attempt is next made to excite jealousy and animosity against other countries. We are told they are hostile, and will not trade with us; we are told that we may remove restrictions as much as we please, other countries will not reciprocate—that we shall give everything and get nothing; when in comes the American mail, with papers filled with the speeches of Mr WEBSTER, the candidate for the Presidential chair, by no means representing the party warmest for free trade in that country, but still refuting every notion which we had just heard urged, pointing in distinct terms, in large American assemblies, to the great and universal advantage of free trade, and especially with this country, and at the same time marking our corn laws and other restrictions as being the chief and only obstacle;—utterly repudiating the idea of protection to manufactures, but insisting on the wisdom of making the best of the true natural advantages of the soil.

Indeed, no sooner is a fallacy against free trade proposed, than some great man belonging to the very interest supposed to be damaged by it, starts up to its support and repudiates the danger. But what is most curious, the only persevering opponent of free trade among the great men of the week is himself a great trader,—not of the class that are to be damaged to all appearances, but of the class to whom free trade most fully offers its advantages. The landowner, the fundholder, the foreign statesman, repudiate the dangers of free trade; Mr BARING, the London merchant, insists upon them, and he gets up a melancholy *spectacle* by inducing crowds of lesser men to holla in his wake. What can be the meaning of this? We remember when the excise duty was first proposed to be taken off calico printing, some of the large wealthy printers opposed it on the ground that it would throw trade open to the little man; that the payment of duties in cash preserved the trade from competition: we remember, also, an anecdote which that truly good man, Mr James Deacon Hume, told, of a deputation of large, wealthy shipowners, who had an interview with Mr Huskisson, at the Board of Trade. They complained of dear timber, dear ropes, dear victualling, &c., and begged for protection and restriction on foreign competition. Mr Huskisson listened, he admitted the evil of the timber duties in ship building, of the hemp duties, of the duties on provisions; he frankly admitted that these were against their chance of successful competition with foreigners, and very fairly and considerably offered to allow a drawback on all these materials to put them on a level. But judge of his surprise—Oh, no; that would not suit them: their ships were built, they had great capital involved in their building establishments, and if these duties were removed, every little ship builder would compete with them and destroy their monopoly!!!! Huskisson said no more, but bowed them out. Still those men, too, managed to get the little shipbuilders to join them in the cry for protection.

Is Mr Baring afraid that free trade would open the markets of the world more freely to all the enterprising men of less capital that he sees struggling around him?

## ELECTION FALLACIES.

A man of long experience in public life once observed that he had in his day seen many great questions advance from infancy to maturity; but they had all to pass through similar stages. When first introduced to notice they were ridiculed as *absurdities*; next they were sneered at as *crotchets*; by-and-by they were entertained and discussed as *questions*; and finally, they

were admitted as *no questions*, but accepted and adopted as *unquestionably true*.

The doctrines of free trade have long ago passed through the two first stages: they are in the very zenith of the third stage, and are rapidly hurrying on to the last, when public opinion and public will shall declare them unquestionable truths. They have formed the chief objects of discussion in the two last sessions of Parliament; they are everywhere and among every class nearly the only topic at all public gatherings; and they have become, we may say, the sole engrossing grounds of contest at Parliamentary elections. This has been especially the case during the present struggle in the metropolis, and, whatever may be the result of the election, the advance of free trade cannot but be great. While, however, we acknowledge the great advance which truth must make under such an ordeal of discussion, yet it would be folly to attempt to hide the fact that there is much in the very nature and character of election contests to damage the best of principles, if they are important to the result. The standard of moral truth is lower in the notions of men during the excitement of an election than at any other time. That time when, in our opinion, men's minds ought to be most calm, most critical as to right and wrong, most free from every excitement which can bias or misdirect their judgment, has unfortunately become admittedly a time when men are scarcely held responsible for what they say or do. Constituencies are assailed by all kinds of clap-trap; men are excused for doing and saying during an election what would at any other time be highly discredit-able; and it would be accounted an unfair severity to hold even the candidates themselves accountable afterwards for all they profess or say in their hustings' speeches. All this is, however, a terrible satire upon the public intelligence; and the notion which men have formed as to the importance and value of their political privileges.

We have therefore been prepared to find in the present contest, which is really between free trade and restriction, appeals to all kinds of exploded fallacies:—feelers put out to ascertain on what points the public mind was most assailable, and an unscrupulous pandering to whatever prejudices offered the best chance of success.

One of the most stale, trite, and worn-out fallacies connected with restriction, is, that wages are regulated by the price of food, and that those who seek free trade in corn do so only for the purpose of reducing the price of labour and increasing their own profits.—But this vulgar fallacy has been revived, and we fear has made some impression during the present contest. Mr Baring put out the *feeler* in his first speech, "*He agreed in the desirableness of cheap bread, but if, by diminishing the price of bread, they also diminished the means of procuring it, they did not render it really cheaper:*" but if—he would not commit himself to the opinion that wages were regulated by the price of food—but with a provident *if*—left himself at liberty to go backward or forward, just as might best suit his purposes;—and during the last week he and his agents appear to have taken courage, and the *if* has gradually waxed into a bold assertion. During the week we have narrowly watched the tone of opinion, and we must own that an indistinct notion of the effects on the price of labour, and the interest which the *working man* has in free trade, is one of the points on which public prejudices as well as sympathies are most assailable. Now, notwithstanding all the clear expositions which have hitherto been written on this subject, we propose to go afresh into this question in a somewhat new light, and which will lead us in some future number to very important political and social considerations connected with the whole economy of profits, labour, and poor rates. Leaving, therefore, any consideration of the election or its result, we resume our *economical duties*.

#### WAGES, PROFITS, AND FREE TRADE.

There is no principle more universally true than that price is regulated solely by the relation of supply and demand. This holds equally true with commodities of every kind and labour. There is no exception to this law. There are, indeed, many principles which at first sight appear to regulate price, but a closer examination will show that they only do so by first affecting quantity in supply or demand: for example, the price which any article of foreign produce will command in our market has no relation to any principle but the proportion of supply and demand—the amount of stock and the consumption for the time being, and without any reference to its cost: if, however, the demand is much greater than the supply, and the price is accordingly high, the first effect is to create a greater effort in the place of production to increase quantity; and this is made exactly in proportion as the price is profitable. Well, then, the quantity is increased, and when the increased quantity comes to market the price is lowered, but only because the proportion between supply and demand is changed. It is true that the primary cause of such change is, that the cost of production is low compared with the ultimate price, and this operates by producing an increased quantity; but until the increased quantity comes to influence the market, the cost, whatever it may be, is of no immediate avail.

Again, suppose the supply of an article to be much greater than the demand, the price falls; men urge the *cost price* in

vain—that has nothing *immediately* to do with it: but if the price be such as to leave a loss on the production of the article, the effect will be to lessen the quantity produced, and ultimately by a lessened supply to raise the price to a remunerative rate: still this is only done by altering the quantity in supply. It is not, therefore, exactly correct to say that cost regulates price, for price often defies cost. If supply exceeds demand, price is much below cost; if demand exceeds supply, price is correspondingly much above cost: but in both cases there will be a tendency for quantity to alter and approximate to the demand until the usual rate of profit only is obtainable. Therefore, while a high or low rate of profit increases or checks production, it is not until the relative supply and demand is altered that price is changed. If the import of cotton much exceeds the demand the price will fall, without reference to the cost. If the demand for cotton much exceeds the import, the price will rise, without reference to the cost. These are the immediate effects: but the next effects would be, in the first case, if the price were below the cost, to check the production, till it came to a remunerating rate; and in the second case, to stimulate and increase the production just in proportion as the profit was great, until the increased quantity reduced the price so as to yield a regular average profit. All commodities are the same: supply and demand alone regulate price *immediately*; while cost *ultimately* regulates quantity.

The relative value between money and commodities rests exactly on the same principle. If money become very abundant, its relative value to commodities is lowered, in consequence of the large supply, and therefore the same quantity of goods command more money, or in other words, are dearer: if money become very scarce, its relative value to commodities is increased, in consequence of the small supply, and therefore the same quantity of goods command less money, or in other words, are cheaper.

The same principle is applicable equally to the price of labour and profit of capital. If there be a great demand in proportion to the supply, wages will rise, whatever be the price of food; but if they rise in any one part of a country or in any one employment above the general rate, there will be a tendency for more labour to flow into that channel until the rates are equalized; but a great demand for labour can only exist where there is a great demand for goods, and that great demand for goods must command high profits for capital;—high profits and high wages must and can only be co-existent. Again, if there be little demand for labour in proportion to the supply, wages must fall, whatever be the price of food; but the little demand for goods must reduce the profits of capital, just as certainly as it reduces the price of labour. With a diminishing demand for labour, wages must go on diminishing until supply and demand are equalized. If the demand be not increased the supply must be diminished; wages will be reduced by competition below the rate at which men can subsist, and the competition is then relieved, either by a portion becoming paupers, and thus being taken out of the labour market of supply, or by emigration, or, in a declining country, by the weakest portion dying off, until only a sufficient supply is left to subsist on the demand. All this is only supply and demand, and has nothing to do with the price of food, except that where food is dear and scarce, the period sooner arrives when men cannot subsist on the value of their labour, and must either become paupers or die off.

But all this time the profits of capital and property by the same competition are being reduced, and therefore, if there are two things on earth closely associated and dependent upon each other, these are—the profits of the employer and the wages of the labourer.

Now, then, for the practical effect of these principles on the rates of profits and wages in this country. A very large portion of our manufactured goods are exported and sold in the open markets of the world; one-half of the cotton goods which we make are sold in neutral markets in free competition with the produce of Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and America. The price of what we export is the same to the manufacturers as of the portion retained at home: then in the open markets of the world our goods must either be sold equally as cheap as those of other foreign countries or remain unsold; so that the price of all the goods we make must be as cheap as those of any other country competing with us. Now what makes price?—material and labour. The Germans can buy their cotton as cheap as we can—both are supplied from the same market—and the competition is, therefore, chiefly confined to the cost at which the material can be manufactured. If, therefore, we are to suppose all other things equal, and the price of labour be much cheaper in Germany or Switzerland than in England, what will be the effect on the labourer here? The goods produced by him meet those produced on the continent in Rio de Janeiro or New York—the latter are cheaper than the former: the consequence is that the English goods must either remain unsold or sold at a loss. In either case the merchant does not repeat the order; the manufacturers have less demand; competition to sell reduces the profit until they are obliged to reduce the quantity produced. This reduction of quantity acts immediately on the labour market—the demand is lessened, while the supply remains as before. There is but one condition on which the demand can be regained,—that is, that the goods can be produced at the price at which the

merchant can afford to buy them; the merchant till then remains quiet with a loss of his trade and profit; the manufacturer suffers in the same way; and at length the rate of wages, by competition to obtain employment, is reduced to the necessary point. But before wages are reduced the profits of the merchants and manufacturers are also reduced: it is, in fact, a necessity over which none of these parties have any control. The rate of wages is, therefore, fixed by the competition with goods produced in other countries, and settled not in this country but in our foreign neutral markets; and all this takes place without any reference whatever to cost of food.

But mark this important fact:—when a severe competition is going on between the manufacturers of this country and those of the continent, in our foreign markets, the rate of wages will be in both places reduced to the same level, other things being equal, in spite of all efforts to the contrary;—but while such is the case, the price of food being so very different, the labouring population on the continent may be in comparative comfort, while here they are bordering on a state of starvation. It is thus that the corn and sugar laws, which sustain the prices of food so much above the level of the continent, work most cruelly and unjustly towards the labourers here:—*the price of labour is fixed by competition with the labour of the world—the price of food by a restriction to the use of that only grown on the privileged grounds of our law-makers.*

There is now a rapid tendency for wages on the continent and in this country to approximate, in consequence of the mechanical advantages, which have so long been much in favour of England, being so nearly equalized, and the tendency to closer approximation will be greater and greater every day. This is the true cause of the tendency which has been constantly observed during the last twenty years for our wages to fall. We had, twenty years ago, so great a superiority of mechanical power over other countries, that even with a much higher rate of wages we had the undisturbed command of the neutral markets; but just in proportion as others have obtained mechanical advantages, have the wages of this country shown a tendency to sink to the level of theirs, and nothing can prevent them becoming equal.

Let us see what is going on in the great neutral markets in which this question is to be decided. We exported to

	Brazil:	United States
1836	£3,030,532	412,425,605
1841	2,556,554	7,098,642
1842	1,756,805	3,528,807

With this reduction of trade, we have still an increasing population, an increasing competition to live. The supply of labour is every day increasing, the demand has been diminishing; and while such is the case, no efforts of legislation, no combination of workmen, no kind wishes of the humane can stem the permanent reduction of wages. The only checks are the workhouse or voluntary expatriation,—if that can be called voluntary which a man does to escape the only other fate which can befall a population so circumstanced—a premature grave.

Free trade or monopoly are not questions only of cold calculating political economy:—they are questions on which in this country now hang the fate, mental and physical—nay, the very existence of the greatest, the most enduring, the most persevering working population of the world; besides all the other best interests of our common country, and of the Constitution itself.

#### RELATIVE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE ELECTORS AND THE ELECTED.

Matchless Hogarth, in his series called "The Election," has depicted elections as they were. The jolly voter between two conflicting canvassers, having apparently an ear for each, but, instead of weighing arguments, intent on weighing the respective golden values dropt into the ready palm; the candidate himself gossiping with the "ladies," and distributing favours in the shape of gaudy ribbons; the poor voter, struggling between conscience and poverty, with a termagant wife threatening, and a boy appealing with uplifted foot, on which the semblance of a shoe is perched, through which the toes project; the election riot, with the zealous partizan astride across the sign-post of the inn, quite unconscious that when his job is completed, and he has sawn it through, he and the post will tumble down together; the election feast, with its disgusting gluttony and drunkenness; the chairing of the member, with its mummery and its danger—all these incidents are depicted in Hogarth's inimitable way, and remain a standing pictorial commentary on what English elections were.

Some may say that very little change has been effected since Hogarth's days, and that any difference consists more in a deference to externals, than in any actual change in the characteristics of the electors and the elected. We should be sorry to think so. The most recent proceedings in cases of bribery do indeed show that, amongst a certain class of our English constituency, the habits and inclinations so powerfully satirised by Hogarth still exist. Nevertheless a slow, steady change is going on; and it has effected wonders already. We put little faith in acts of Parliament in order to extinguish bribery. Still the last act, of which the credit is due to Lord John Russell, has done very considerable good, and will effect much more. At the same time, the moral feeling of the people must be elevated;

public opinion must be acted on, a careful watch must be kept over, not only the electors but the elected; all vicious practices must be constantly exposed; and the whole light of day poured on these long-continued malpractices, until even the vicious become ashamed, whilst the indifferent are compelled to assume the garb of honesty, and affect the indignation which perhaps they hardly feel.

We therefore look with some approbation on that portion of the proceedings of the Anti-Corn-law League, by which they are pledged to keep a watchful eye over the darker and more disgraceful scenes which have hitherto too much characterised our English elections. So deeply rooted is the vicious habit in the electoral constituency, that it requires a strong remedy to cure it. The honest voter should be made to feel that there is a public opinion watching and protecting him. The pitiful wretch who would sell his trust for a "consideration," should be compelled to recognise the scrutinising power of decency and truth. To root out "bribery and corruption" would indeed be a labour worthy of the League, and its achievement, next to the repeal of the corn laws, one of the noblest results of its exertions. For the sake of all that is manly in the English character, as well as for the sake of morals and religion, we should earnestly hope that the League will not lose sight of this department of their voluntary toil, but act upon their avowed principle at every subsequent election which may happen. By so doing, they may be instrumental in effecting one of the greatest changes in the English character which even centuries may have seen; and, at the termination of their struggle, may have the satisfactory consolation of knowing, that not only did they save the empire by the repeal of all monopolies from ruin, but by the ruin of bribery they redeemed the moral character of the people.

The tempter, however, must not be forgotten in our attention to the tempted. Proud as we are of our freedom, our independence, it is a very humiliating thing to think that, for two hundred years back, the electors and the elected have stood to each other, more or less, in the relation of the buyers and the bought. Rich men have been brought up in the faith that wealth and station are the sole qualifications for parliamentary honours. Some ability, it was thought, might be requisite, in order to become a member of an administration: but none whatever to become a member of the House of Commons. This is the origin of much of those complaints which superficial people indulge in, whenever allusion is made to the great additional quantity of *talk* that now goes on in the House. Formerly nobody spoke but the few who ranked in the class of "clever men;" a Canning, a Brougham, a Romilly, a Macintosh, might speak, because they were "clever;" and the "clever" men were expected to do all the talking, for the amusement of the rest. As for these, they never dreamed that they got into the House of Commons because they could "talk," or even *think*. Their business was to cheer, laugh, vote, dine, and spend an agreeable season in London. Their qualification was, either that they were rich, and could buy a constituency, or that they were baronets, sons of peers, and so forth; and therefore it seemed their natural right to be in Parliament. A seat, of course, cost them a given sum; it was a portion of their regular expenditure; and the idea of indulging in any scruple about the matter was too ludicrous to be entertained.

All this is changing. The upper classes themselves feel it. A young man of noble birth is less apt to plume himself upon his family and his connexions—he feels that something more is requisite, and he seeks to obtain it. Rich men are now aware that mere wealth is not the only passport to a constituency. People shrink nowadays from open, bold, unblushing avowals of bribery. A candidate no more thinks it a matter of pride to acknowledge having bought up a constituency, than he would be proud of rolling about the streets in a state of intoxication in the open day. The practice still exists of bribing constituents, but it is a *secret* practice; and nobody has any pride in a secret extravagance, which he is obliged, with much peril, to conceal. We are, therefore, in a very excellent position for putting down "bribery and corruption" altogether. We have but to keep up a watch over both bribers and bribed, until the one becomes thoroughly *afraid of giving*, and the other as thoroughly *ashamed of receiving*. In this way public opinion will at last assert its right and dominion; and Hogarth's "Election" will become, in every sense, *Pictures of the Past*.

Meantime, every honest elector regarding himself as a trustee should aim at being "his brother's keeper," as well as his own guardian. He should endeavour to inspire into the particular constituency of which he is a member, a high sense of its rights and duties. Whenever a vacancy occurs, the more active and more intelligent should take the lead in guiding their fellows, if possible, to a harmonious decision. Rank, wealth, station, are all excellent things for a candidate to possess; but they should be taken, not as *qualifications* but as *guarantees*. The question of choosing a representative should not turn upon any mere consideration of good family, large landed property, much capital, and so forth. As adjuncts, they are valuable; as qualifications, they are worth little. Each constituency should ask each candidate—What do you want to go into Parliament for? To serve yourself; to have "M.P." attached to your name? Or to serve us and your country? Of course every candidate, in answering

*\* No British subject can possibly have a fair chance of aiding in carrying out the Corn Law, without Education & some political Knowledge. It is the interest of our People to keep Political Knowledge from the Masses, because our Rulers profit by their ignorance.*

these questions, will make large professions about his patriotism, disinterestedness, anxiety to serve the common weal, &c. &c. Then follow up the queries. Ask for his *matured* opinions on all great public questions, not in the shape of a hustings speech or an after-dinner oration, but in the form of a deliberately prepared document, to be weighed, considered, and *preserved*. If the candidate has been hitherto in private life, let his credentials be produced; if a public man, let his past life be referred to. The whole business between a candidate and a constituency should be a matter of strict business investigation; and any man who shrinks from the ordeal is not worthy confidence. In this way, and in this way alone, will constituencies act up to their grave and important duties; and in this way alone are we likely to have a House of Commons which shall be a faithful reflection of the popular mind.

#### BANKS IN OUR COLONIES.

It appears by the last advices from Calcutta, that a strong discussion had existed for some time among the directors and proprietors of the Union Bank as to the propriety of making advances to indigo planters on the security of their *Block*, which term includes the whole fixtures, appurtenances, and even growing crop of an indigo factory. We also gather that this bank has been in the habit of making advances on silk filatures, and also on stocks of tradesmen; and the extremely loose manner in which such advances have been made has led to losses to a very great extent, and to a consequent depreciation of the value of the shares. There are now so many banks established in our colonies, in many of which the capital chiefly belongs to people in this country; and having observed, in many instances, a strong disposition to go out of strict banking business in search of a quicker road to a large dividend, we feel it a duty to warn them of the great danger they run in so doing. In no case that we have known has it ultimately proved profitable. Advances upon factories, plantations, growing crops, &c., have proved a source of frequent and serious loss, even to commercial agency houses, whose whole business has been to watch them, and whose more accurate knowledge of every circumstance connected with the markets, must make that safe to them which would be very unsafe for a bank, with its more limited knowledge or power of superintendence; but one of the most serious consequences of banks going out of their way to afford facilities of this kind, is the direct tendency which these facilities have to make the trade even more hazardous than it otherwise would be. These facilities induce men to open and extend concerns, but for which would never have been done. For some years previous to the downfall of the great Calcutta houses in 1830, they had indulged extensively in this business, and which was the cause of their ruin. The facilities which they afforded induced men to extend the cultivation of Indigo very extensively into the district of Oude, not only at a great expense, but also producing a very inferior quality. Another great evil of this system of advances in our colonies is, that the cultivator with capital is induced to leave the occupation to men without capital, who are enabled only by these advances to commence, but whose success or ruin depends on the mere accidents of a season or two.

However carefully guarded, transactions of this kind are of a nature altogether contrary to proper banking business, which, from its very nature ought to be confined to securities available within short periods, and not to those which involve funds for a long or indefinite time; and it would be well if bodies of proprietors and directors would insist, in all such cases, upon some distinct rule, which should confine the use of their capital to such transactions, and leave no latitude with local directors or managers, who cannot always be free from the undue influences of individuals on the spot. We shall be glad if it is not our lot to hear of other cases where serious losses have arisen from this vicious system.

#### TRADE WITH CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

Not being a mercantile man, nor able to form for myself any judgment of the terms on which our commercial intercourse with the Chinese has been arranged, I should have been well contented to be quite silent on the subject, if I had not observed in a certain liberal paper (one which is a zealous and able advocate of free trade) an argument, likely enough, I fear, to captivate many, in favour of reserving to ourselves peculiar advantages in the trade with that people. It is contended that we have had the peculiar merit of opening the commerce of China to the world; that the expense has been ours, and that it is not fair that other countries (America and France are especially named) should step in when all the work has been done, and be allowed to trade on the same footing and with the same advantages as ourselves. A selfish feeling this at best—and also, I think, a mistaken one. Whatever advantages attend possession of the five ports conceded to us, will necessarily remain to us. Will they be at all diminished if the Americans or French obtain other concessions for themselves? or if they are allowed to resort to our ports, and to trade there on the same terms as ourselves? I believe quite the reverse. If they should have conceded to them other ports (which I apprehend to be altogether improbable), and if these ports shall be as convenient for the

purposes of commerce as those we possess, is it to be supposed that the commerce of a people so numerous, so ingenious, so advanced in various arts and sciences, will not be sufficient for both them and us? I conceive that the only effect would be, that the natives would be still more stimulated to enter into commercial arrangements with foreigners, and be more alive to the advantages of foreign intercourse; and that if our rivals derive advantages from this disposition, so also shall we. If they are allowed free and easy access to our ports, would not that necessarily be beneficial to those places, and increase the size, the wealth, and the prosperity of our possessions?

Again, if their direct trade with China turns out beneficial to them, and they are enriched by it, is it not better for us, a commercial people, having dealings with them, to have to do with rich, rather than with poor neighbours? I have no doubt their wealth and commercial prosperity must react on us.

I have put aside, as you observe, in this argument, all that might be said (and much might be said) of the ill effects of the jealousy which would be raised by any attempt to engross to ourselves and monopolize the benefits of this trade. I contend that in a dry calculation of profit and loss it is better not to do so.

But then, if we do but consider the incalculable advantages that would arise to us, to all the world, and to themselves, if the French were to become a commercial people, if on every other ground the idea of not attempting to prevent their free intercourse with the Chinese were to disappoint us, on this alone I should hold it of the greatest importance.

SENEC.

#### DISTRESS IN LONDON AND IMPROVEMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

The *Times*, during the past week, has had several interesting articles on the subject of destitution in the metropolis. It is very creditable to the good feeling of the wealthier classes, that the details given in these articles have excited strong sympathy. The same journal also publishes the report of Mr Thwaites, the Relieving Officer of the City of London, which is a striking commentary on the truth of those principles for which the advocates of free trade contend. London, which was thought to be the last to feel general distress, shares in the general misery which our restrictive laws have caused. Mr Thwaites, in pointing out the different classes who pass under his observation as destitute, says—

“Agricultural labourers are in the habit of leaving their homes in search of work, particularly from harvest time to harvest time; and while the railways were in progress, thousands were induced to do so from the readiness with which work was to be found; they were well paid, but worked hard, lived well, and said nothing; when one line of road was completed they journeyed to another; but this source of employment is now dried up.

“Artisans (if married, some travelling with, some without, their families) leave the manufacturing districts in search of employment, and, from the depressed state of trade, in greater numbers now than ever; they wander from one town to another, are disappointed in all, and, like the railway labourer, generally wend their way at last to the great metropolis, making sure of finding employment there, but are doomed to be again disappointed. The labour market is over-stocked. These two great classes are generally actuated by worthy motives in leaving their homes, but when once itinerant habits are induced, they seldom settle down quietly again. When once a man has roved about long in search of work, he is spoiled for steady industry.

“There are also a great number of young females, chiefly from the manufacturing districts, who leave their homes from love of change, want of work, or harsh treatment in the mills, or are inveigled by older or more designing persons, and, if not reclaimed and sent back, become lost for ever. These form a third class.

“There is yet a fourth and very numerous class which is continually being increased from the three classes above named, and that is the vagrant by profession—the tramping, who never does a regular day's work, who lives by fraud, mendicancy, and thieving.

“All these parties, as long as their scanty means allow, sleep at the low lodging-houses with which all England abounds, where so many are huddled together that they become filthy in person and habits, eat up with vermin and itch; their clothes, never cleansed or mended, grow every day more filthy and dilapidated, without shoes or decent covering, scorned and shunned by all, their resource is the City of London Union, or that excellent establishment the Royal Free Hospital, late in Greville street, but now in Gray's inn road, for no other places give this class of applicants relief in clothing.

“The system generally adopted by the metropolitan unions is to give casuals bread and water only, and a night's lodging, or make the men break stones and the women pick oakum at a rate of pay so small, that the hardest day's work will procure but a few pence to support a whole family. The number of unions within ten miles of St Paul's cannot be less than thirty, all of whom are bound, as the Poor Law is now interpreted, to relieve every person applying, and that without previous inquiry; this increases the evil, encourages a system of casuals wandering from one union to another till they have completed the whole circuit of the metropolis and its suburbs, and having become more destitute and more degraded, they throw themselves upon the city of London, where they have learnt they may reckon upon being kindly treated and sent to hospital if ill. Now, this is altogether bad in principle, and very unfair in its results with regard to the city of London, which comprises but a small space in the centre of this overgrown metropolis, and which is made the receptacle of all the vagrancy of England.

“Hundreds are also committed by the London magistrates to prison

for begging and breaking lamps and windows! these find the dietary of prisons better, and the work less, than that of the generality of unions. On their discharge, homeless and characterless, what is to become of them? They are ready to repeat the offence: they go from prison to workhouse, from workhouse to prison, till disease and death put an end to their wanderings. I do not say this is the fate of all, but it is of many.

"Can any one remember ever seeing about the streets so many half-clad wretches as are now to be seen in the streets of London? Is this the way to improve their moral principles? Is this the way to find them employment, or bring them back to habits of industry? It is a blot and a stain upon the nation that calls itself the most civilized in the world."

These sad details contrast very painfully with that jubilant song of prosperity now echoing through the country. Thus, the *Liverpool Mercury* of yesterday says—

"We continue to receive most satisfactory reports of trade in the manufacturing towns, and it is beyond doubt that employment is now more general and wages higher than they have been for a considerable period; consequently, the labouring classes have more means to purchase food and clothing, and the consumption of most articles is on the increase. These facts inspire confidence in the mercantile world, and a steady and gradually improving general business is going on, prices of almost all goods being moderate."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

This being the day to which the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom stood prorogued, both houses met *pro forma*, the Commons being represented by the principal clerks and officers of the house. Shortly after two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and Earl Delawar, took their seats in front of the throne as Lords Commissioners.

The Lord Chancellor then directed Mr Pulman, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to hear her Majesty's Royal Commission, for the further prorogation of Parliament, read.

In a few minutes Mr Ley and the officers of the Commons appeared at the bar, when the letters patent having been read by the clerk at the table.

The Lord Chancellor, in the usual form and words, declared, in the name of her Majesty, that the present Parliament stands prorogued until Tuesday, the 14th day of November next.

Their lordships then retired, and the ceremony, which only occupied a few minutes, ended. There was not a single member of either house present, except the three Lords Commissioners. The Chancellor did not use the words "then to meet for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs," consequently there will be another adjournment on the 14th of next month.

## COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

WINDSOR.—On Saturday morning last, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, walked out on the terrace and in the Royal pleasure grounds. Prince Albert, accompanied by Sir R. Peel, shot over the Royal preserves in the Great Park. His Royal Highness, who was attended by Col. Bouverie and Mr Anson, returned to the castle to luncheon. The Royal party fell in with an abundance of game, and had some excellent sport. On Sunday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual morning walk, and afterwards, attended by the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, Sir R. Peel, and the whole court, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay preached from 77th Psalm, 1st verse. In the afternoon, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, attended by their suit, walked out in the Royal pleasure grounds. There is no probability of her Majesty visiting Claremont for the present.—*Globe*.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—This ancient University is about to be honoured with a visit from her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Trinity College Lodge, Oct. 17. The Vice-Chancellor has the high gratification of announcing to the members of the University, that it is the intention of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to honour the University with a visit on Wednesday the 25th inst. The Vice-Chancellor is persuaded that there will be in all members of the University a wish to testify their deep gratitude for this act of Royal favour and condescension, their dutiful and devoted affection towards her Majesty, and their zealous desire that the Royal visitors may derive unmingled satisfaction from their visit."

PRINCE ALBERT'S ESTATE AT RAPLEY.—Some two or three years since, the Prince Consort purchased of the executors of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester an immense tract of land, extending over several thousands of acres, consisting principally of heath land, in the immediate vicinity of Bagshot, with a farm attached, known as the Rapley farm. Upon this extensive property it is the intention of his Royal Highness to try the experiment of breeding and rearing that rare bird, in the southern parts of the kingdom known as the black cock, or cock of the woods, which is extremely plentiful in various parts of Scotland. The splendid live black cocks which were forwarded to the Prince as a present from the Duke of Hamilton, about two months ago, have been sent to his Royal Highness's domain at Bagshot, where there is every probability that the experiment of rearing and breeding them will be as successful as can be desired. The black cocks which were presented to the Prince were bred by the Duke of Hamilton upon his Grace's estate in the Isle of Arran, in the Frith of Clyde. On Monday afternoon, immediately after luncheon, her Majesty and Prince Albert left the Castle in a carriage and four, for Swinley (about three miles from Bagshot), where the saddle horses had been previously sent from Windsor; and the Queen and the Prince (who were attended by the Hon. Miss Stanley, the Hon. Colonel Grey, and Colonel Bouverie) proceeded from thence to Rapley, on horseback, and rode over a considerable portion of his Royal Highness's property. The game was found to be extremely abundant, especially hares; not a gun having been fired on the Prince's estate during the season. The game has been strictly preserved, in order to ensure some excellent sport to the Prince, when his Royal Highness shoots over his extensive preserves in that part of the county. Her Majesty and the Prince returned to Swinley, and proceeded from thence to the Castle in the Royal carriage and four. It is

the intention of Prince Albert to enclose and cultivate a considerable portion of his extensive estate in the vicinity of Bagshot.—*Morning Herald*.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.—This distinguished foreign prince, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, brother to the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and suite, arrived in Glasgow on Friday night, about seven o'clock, in two travelling carriages drawn by four horses each. The party, after dining in the Eagle Hotel, Maxwell street (Mr Fraser's), left about nine o'clock, for Buchanan House, Stirlingshire, the mansion of his Grace the Duke of Montrose. The present Emperor of Russia visited Glasgow in December 1816, and the Dukes Michael and Constantine some time afterwards.

THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.—The Prince of the House of Bourbon has arrived in this country from Germany. His Royal Highness embarked at Hamburg on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and the steamer reached Hull in forty-nine hours, after encountering strong headwinds throughout the passage. On Thursday he arrived in Edinburgh, and took up his residence in the Royal Hotel. He has since been employed in visiting several of the scenes with which he had become familiar during his stay in Edinburgh twelve or thirteen years ago.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF HOLLAND.—Prince Alexander, son to the reigning King of Holland, is at present a guest at Drumlanrig Castle.

WILL OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—The will and three codicils of the late Sir Charles Bagot have just been proved by the Earl of Dartmouth and Lord Somerset, two of the executors. By this will he bequeaths the whole of his property to his executors in trust, to allow the interest of his property, and also the use of his plate, china, &c., to his wife, Lady Anne Bagot, and after her death to be divided amongst his children. By a codicil he gives to his brother, Lieut. Bagot, a portrait of George IV, painted for him, when ambassador to the court of Petersburg, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. By another codicil he gives to the Hon. Fulke Greyville "the statue, in iron, of Frederick the Great, presented to me by the King of Hanover, and I hope he will long preserve it, in memory of many happy days passed together;" and "to my early, constant, and attached friend, the Earl of Haddington, my gold snuff box, set with small diamonds, which I hope he will sometimes use for my sake;" to Lady Lytton the portrait of her late husband, Lord Lytton, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. He particularly directs his son not to publish or divulge the contents of a box in the custody of Messrs Childs and Co., which is sealed by the seals of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Oxford, and himself; but directs that his son may burn or otherwise destroy the contents. The codicils are written by himself, and in the last he directs that "my remains may be transported to England and buried at Blithfield, and a tablet be erected, on which is to be inscribed the date of my birth, marriage, and death, the principal offices which I had held in the public service, and the honours to which I had attained." The property has been sworn under 16,000*l.*—*Britannia*.

ROYAL SPORTING.—According to the language of the *Court Circular*, published by us and our contemporaries, the Russian Grand Duke Michael, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c., occupied their morning with some extraordinary sporting: the illustrious party, it is said, "shot at the farm," and had "excellent sport;" but it is not announced whether or not they hit it. A little while ago we were told that Prince Albert "shot from a horse at the park."—*Morning Herald*.

ST JAMES'S PALACE, Oct. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Elizabeth Marchioness of Douro to be one of the ladies of the bedchamber in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Charlotte Duchess of Norfolk, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of St Paul, London, the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., to be by them elected into the place of Canon Residentiary of the said cathedral church, the same being void by the death of the Rev. James Tate. This office was until the present time worth 2,300*l.* per annum. Its revenue under the Church Reform Bills is now reduced to 1,000*l.* per annum.

## THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL, MANCHESTER.—OPENING FOR THE SEASON.—On Saturday evening last, our Theatre Royal opened for the season, with the best house we ever saw on a first night. The pit was overflowing; the upper boxes were filled, and even the slips had numerous occupants, which is never the case unless from the want of room in the upper boxes; and, what was to us still more extraordinary, the dress circle of boxes was well filled,—a circumstance, we should say, unprecedented since the first opening of the building. It was the less to be expected, too, because, as we stated in our last, the same play was to be repeated this (Wednesday) evening, being the first fashionable night. Looking at these circumstances, it is a high compliment to the lessee, that the public of all classes should in so unequivocal a manner mark their approval of his past managerial course, by crowding the house on its opening night. The fact is a most encouraging one, and we trust its significance will be duly appreciated by the spirited lessee. The audience, thus numerous in every part of the house, was also an exceedingly good-humoured one. They cheered and applauded everything, even what many would deem blemishes and blunders; and, altogether, no theatrical season in Manchester ever opened more auspiciously, so far as the public and their predilections are concerned. The house looked exceedingly well, the rich crimson paper lining of both tiers of boxes having a very warm and light effect. The new drop scene was warmly approved; and certainly, so far as regards its architectural style, and the accuracy of its details in accordance with the character of the rest of the house, it is deserving of great praise. There are not wanting those, however, who object to it that it seems, instead of extending, to limit and narrow the area of the house; while, they say, the finest and most masterly displays of Mr William Beverly's talent are to be found, not in architectural, but in landscape painting, in which his pencil seems to find full scope for its powers. However, be this as it may, the new drop scene, with its statue of England's immortal bard, honoured by the tribute of Poesy and Painting, is an appropriate subject for a theatre whose stage, under the present management, has been so often the scene of the works of Shakspeare. Scarcely had the admiration of this drop manifested itself, than the plaudits of the audience were directed to another quarter, by the entrance of Mr Robert Roxby, the lessee and manager, who was greeted with a most enthusiastic and cordial welcome, expressed by loud and long-continued plaudits from all parts of the house.—*From the Manchester Guardian of last Wednesday*.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The production of the English version of Donizetti's opera, *La Favorite*, on Wednesday evening, was, on the whole, successful, and deserved to be so. The piece itself has merit, was well performed, and got up in a style of splendour and completeness which does the utmost credit to Mr Bunn's management. The



opera, as many of our musical readers know, was written for the Académie Royale de Musique, where it was, for a good while, *la favorite* of the Parisian public; and from its popularity there, considering that the system of foreign importations is so completely established on our stage, Mr Bunn is fully justified in producing it here. The performance is entitled to unmingled praise. Miss Romer's talents were never, in our hearing, shown to greater advantage. Her acting was full of energy and feeling, thrown away upon a most ungrateful part; and the effect produced by her beautiful voice was heightened by a smooth and polished execution. She evidently restrained a certain tendency to exaggeration and coarseness which has frequently detracted from her excellent qualities. Templeton acquitted himself admirably, and received much applause; and Lefler's performance throughout was of distinguished excellence. All the performers were perfect in their parts, and the precision of the concerted music bore testimony to the care bestowed on the rehearsals. A new farce, in one act, by Morton, called *My Wife's Come*, afterwards kept the house in a state of great hilarity during its whole performance. It was capitally acted by Harley, Meadows, Mrs Stirling, and Mrs A. Wigan, and was completely successful.

**COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.**—The first "season" of this theatre met with an untimely close, owing to internal quarrels amongst the company. Mr Wallack has re-opened with a new arrangement, both of actors and design.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.**—Monday night a new drama, in two acts, entitled the *Roll of the Drum*, was produced at this theatre. The plot is strange and unaccountable enough. The piece was, upon the whole, successful; though it went off heavily in some parts.

**OXFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford has promised his patronage to a musical festival for next year, which has been accordingly fixed to take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, 1844.

**WILSON'S ENTERTAINMENTS, OR SCOTTISH SONGS.**—During the past week, Wilson has been giving his entertainments with great *éclat* in Cheltenham, and during the present he is delighting the lieges in Liverpool to crowded rooms. Next week he goes to Dublin, where he was always a favourite when on the boards; but on this occasion he will, for the first time, present the Dublin folks with some of his Scottish entertainments. Wilson's success has called forth many imitators, some of whom have, with the greatest effrontery, assumed the titles of his entertainments; but in Chester, last week, a fellow went even further than this, and called himself "Mr Wilson, the celebrated singer of Scotch ballads from Edinburgh." The cheat was discovered, however, and the impostor compelled to make his escape without giving his "grand Scottish entertainment."

It is reported that the outlay for the Edinburgh Festival will be 4,000*l.*, and that not above half that sum will constitute the receipts.

Immediately after the Edinburgh festival, Miss Birch will set off for Germany (and perhaps Italy), where she will sojourn until the spring, having entered into an engagement to sing at several cities in Germany.

The *Phornio* of Terence will be acted by the Westminster boys as usual this year, with the Prologue and Epilogue on the second and third night.

We understand a *Te Deum* will be sung in the Greek chapel, in London, for the providential success of the late revolution in Greece, and that a splendid dinner will be given by the Greeks at the London Tavern.

## THE METROPOLIS.

**COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.**—On Tuesday Mr Richard Lambert Jones rose and expressed his great satisfaction in proposing the Lord Mayor to fill the high office of Governor of the Irish Society. (Hear, hear.) He had performed the same gratifying duty in nominating the late Sir Matthew Wood, who had held the office upwards of ten years.—Sir Peter Laurie spoke of the Lord Mayor's peculiar fitness for the office, and at the same time said it had been the practice of the court to appoint the person who happened to be Lord Mayor at the time the vacancy occurred.

—Mr Richard Taylor protested against the doctrine that it was proper to elect an individual to the high station of Governor of the Irish Society merely because he happened to be Lord Mayor. He cheerfully concurred in Mr Jones's motion, because he believed his lordship to be best qualified for the office.—The Lord Mayor, having been unanimously elected, said—Having already formed one of a deputation to visit the estates in Ireland, he was possessed of much important information connected with the interests of that portion of the community, and it would be the object of his most anxious care to endeavour to give the tenants and occupiers of the property the full benefit anticipated from the public spirit of the corporation of London, when these extensive estates were placed under their jurisdiction and management. (Hear, hear.)

**COURT OF ALDERMEN.**—The Lord Mayor held a Court on Tuesday, at which Thomas Challis, Esq., was sworn in Alderman of Cripplegate.—Samuel R. Goodman was elected Chief Clerk at the Mansion House, in the room of Mr Hobler, resigned.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—On Monday the College Session commenced in the faculty of Arts and Laws. There was a numerous attendance of visitors and students in the theatre, where an introductory address was delivered by Professor Brooke, on natural philosophy. Two Flaherty scholarships are to be awarded in this session, the one to the best proficient in classics, and the other in natural philosophy and mathematics.

**WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.**—This bridge was closed, as far as regards the carriage way, on Monday, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for repairs. It is expected that it will remain closed at least two months. The traffic is now transferred principally to Waterloo bridge, and the receipts for tolls at this bridge will be increased at least tenfold during the repairing of Westminster bridge.

**LONDON ELECTION.**—At one o'clock on Monday afternoon, proclamation of the Speaker's writ for a new election of a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the city of London, in the room of Sir Matthew Wood, deceased, was made at the Guildhall, in the presence of about 150 of the livery. Sheriffs Musgroves and Moon, Mr Secondary James, and Mr Harker, the crier of the Central Criminal Court, were the only officials present. The Sheriffs fixed Friday for the nomination; and, "in the event of a poll being demanded," Saturday for the polling, from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon.

**CHURCH FEES.**—A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following copy of the cards distributed in an episcopal chapel at Broadstairs:—"The chapelwarden requests that those persons who have not engaged seats, and are desirous of going into pews, will pay for the same according to the following scale, either to the pew-opener, or to him at his residence, Albion street, Broadstairs:—For one month, 5*s.* each sitting; for two months, 7*s.* 6*d.* each sitting; for three months, 10*s.* 6*d.* each sitting; single service, 1*s.* each sitting; both services 1*s.* 6*d.* each sitting."

**HOP INTELLIGENCE.**—The hops of this year have a very promising appearance, but it is found, on trial, that they have little strength.

**THAMES TUNNEL.**—Since the 25th March last one million and a half of persons have paid toll.

**BREAD-STREET WARD.**—The scrutiny in this ward has terminated by placing Mr Hughes Hughes at the top of the poll, and he is consequently the alderman, in the room of Mr Lawrence.

**DISINTERMENT OF THE DEAD.**—A large reward has been offered for the apprehension of the person or persons who, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, broke open the coffin, and disinterred the remains of Mr Thomas Ghorst Tawney, in the burial ground of St John's, Walworth, accompanied with a free pardon, through her Majesty's Secretary of State, to all but the actual offender.

The masonry of the Nelson column was completed on Monday.

Mr John Musgrove, of Clapton, one of the aldermen of the City of London, has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and took the requisite oaths in court on Friday the 13th inst.

An accident occurred on Tuesday night, on the Dover Railway, whereby the driver of the train which reaches the London terminus at a quarter-past ten o'clock, has unfortunately lost his life. It seems that the poor fellow, in leaning over the engine carriage, overbalanced himself and fell under the wheels. One leg was torn off at the upper part of the thigh, and the other above the instep. He was conveyed to town, and immediately removed on a stretcher to Guy's Hospital, where he shortly afterwards expired.

## THE PROVINCES.

**GOLD COIN.**—In consequence of the late proclamation, the bankers in this town have issued a notice, that from last Monday, they will be obliged to deduct 6*d.* for every light sovereign, and 3*d.* for every light half-sovereign tendered.—*Derby Mercury.*

**THE LAST OF THE COACHES.**—Within the past week the only coach that has been left on the road from Bristol to London (the *Prince of Wales*) ceased running.

**RISE OF WAGES.**—The colliers in this district have received, or are about to receive, a considerable advance upon their wages. We are glad to hear of this, as for a long time these men, whose work is so laborious, have not received wages sufficient to meet their necessities.—*Bolton Free Press.*

**DR SLEIGH AND FEARGUS O'CONNOR.**—Dr Sleigh, at the meeting held in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield, on Monday the 25th ult., contended "That wages might be protected by local boards or committees, which should determine the rate of wages to be paid for all kinds of labour." Mr F. O'Connor, in a lecture delivered at the same place on Tuesday evening week, said, "Talk of protecting labour! It is all moonshine, you can do no such thing." This shows the real spirit of inconsistency which pervades the party who supported with their presence on the platform both the speakers alluded to.

**MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.**—The annual meeting of this important body was held during last week in Leeds, and was attended by about two hundred ministers and delegates of churches. Amongst them were several of the first names in the denomination as scholars, authors, and divines, including the well-known names of the Rev. Dr Vaughan, Principal of the Independent College, Manchester; the Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham; the Rev. Thos. Binney, of London; the Rev. Walter Scott, Principal of Airedale College; the Rev. W. H. Stowell, Principal of Masbro' College; Josiah Conder, Esq., of London, &c. The Chairman of the Union this year was the Rev. John Reynolds, of Romsey, formerly Principal of the Academy at Leaf square, Manchester; and of whom we may remark that he is the son of the late Dr Reynolds, senior physician to George III, and was a student of Oriol College, Oxford, and afterwards for three years in the office of one of the Secretaries of State.

**KENDAL ELECTION.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a notice that the Speaker of the House of Commons will issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a member to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Kendal, in the room of George William Wood, Esq., deceased.

A belief prevails in certain quarters, that the new Bishop of Lichfield will be Dr Wynter, President of St John's College, Oxford, now, for the fourth year in succession, Vice-Chancellor of that University; and whose hostility to the Tractarian doctrines has been recently testified by a very decisive act of his official authority.

**ACCIDENT TO SIR HENRY WILMOT, BART.**—As the above-named gentleman was returning, on horseback, from the dinner of the South Derbyshire agricultural meeting, held at Swarkestone on Wednesday, and over which he had presided, his horse either shied or stumbled, and his rider, who had one hand in his pocket, was thrown, and fell upon his whip. Concussion of the brain was the consequence, the collar-bone was fractured, and there was a wound on the right hip, caused by the whip. By the latest accounts Sir Henry was in a very dangerous state.

**DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.**—On Sunday last, as Mrs Anderson, of Oakley, with Mr and Miss Inskip, her visitors, were returning, after attending divine service in the morning at Stevington church, over the river which flows between that church and Mr Anderson's house, during a violent squall, the boat was swamped, and the three were drowned. The clergyman was administering the holy sacrament during the awful event, and, alarmed by the cries of the survivor, who had the conduct of the party, hastened with the clerk and some of the communicants to the river, when neither boat nor persons were to be seen; all were sunk.—*Standard.*

**A YOUNG DRUNKARD.**—Last week, Thomas Knight, a boy only nine years of age, was fined 5*s.* and costs, by the Rev. J. P. H. Chesshyre, at the Town Hall, Dunmow, for being drunk.

## IRELAND.

Government has taken another decided step since our last publication. Mr O'Connell, his son Mr John O'Connell, Mr Richard Barrett (proprietor of the *Pilot*), Mr T. M. Ray, Mr Thomas Steele, Dr Gray (proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*), Rev. P. G. Tyrrell, Rev. James Tierney, and Mr C. G. Duffy (proprietor of the *Nation*), have been held to bail to answer certain charges of conspiracy and sedition. The Attorney-General, it is said, is to proceed by indictment against these nine gentlemen, on the first day of next term, which commences on Thursday the 2nd of November. On that day bills will be sent up to the City of Dublin grand jury; and, if found, an early day will most probably be fixed for the trial of Mr O'Connell and his colleagues, no doubt before a special jury. Mr O'Connell and his chief associates may possibly be convicted of having "unlawfully and seditiously met and assembled with divers other evil-disposed

persons for certain seditious and unlawful purposes;" but that will not remove the distress pervading the great mass of the people, on which Mr O'Connell's power is mainly founded. Granting that means were taken to remove the leader of the repeal movement from his present dangerous eminence, who will venture to assert that the demagogue who succeeds him would not so misguide the excited multitude as to inflict far more injury upon the nation than the member for Cork has ever done? In the address from the Repeal Association "to the inhabitants of the countries subject to the British crown," which appeared a few months ago, much irrelevant matter was, no doubt, introduced; but still it ought not to be lost sight of, that one of the first grievances mentioned in that document is "the awful fact, authenticated by the commissioners of poor-law inquiry, that more than 2,385,000 of the people of Ireland are, some for the entire, and others for at least a portion, of the year, in a state of absolute destitution." This is the evil with which Ministers must grapple, if they honestly wish to put down agitation in Ireland. Let them not fancy that the misery of the wretched peasantry can be relieved by the new poor-law arrangement. We observe that they have appointed a commissioner to inquire into the complaints recently made relative to the cost of Irish workhouses; but they must make up their minds to inquire much deeper than that, if they wish to apply an effectual remedy for distress. Now that the poor law has been introduced, who shall draw the line where relief is to stop? and yet, unless the line be drawn somewhere, how will it be possible to relieve all those who are destitute? Two millions of paupers at twopenny per head per day, which is a very moderate sum, would cost 6,000,000*l.*, or something like 50 per cent. of the entire rental of the country. How would the landlords look, should they be called upon to surrender half their incomes for the maintenance of pauperism? And yet, unless prompt steps be taken to find employment for a large number of those who cannot obtain it by their own exertions, it must come to that in a very few years. The *Times*, after giving the official return of the military force in Ireland up to the 14th of October,—from which it appears that the grand total of cavalry, infantry, artillery, and armed constabulary, amounts to 34,000 men,—adds that a battalion of each regiment of Foot Guards is in constant readiness to proceed to Ireland; that arrangements have been made with the directors of the Great Western, London and Birmingham, and Grand Junction Railways, to have trains at the disposal of Government, to start at any time that an order may be sent from the Horse Guards, without the slightest delay; and that steamers are ready at Liverpool and Bristol for the same purpose.

ARREST OF MR O'CONNELL, AND MR JOHN O'CONNELL, HIS SON.—Mr O'Connell, and his son, Mr John O'Connell, were arrested on Saturday, upon warrants issued by Judge Burton, on information sworn before him on the day previous. An announcement to this effect having been made in the *Dublin Evening Mail* of the preceding evening, very great excitement was caused, and hundreds were assembled about the head police office, making anxious inquiries. The parties on duty there, however, replied that they knew nothing on the subject. Mr O'Connell remained at his house, in Merrion square, and, having the sacrament, was waited upon, at half-past nine, by Mr Kemmiss, the Crown solicitor, who informed him that informations had been lodged, and warrants issued against him and his son, who was at the time with him; and requested to know at what hour he would attend, with bail, at Judge Burton's chambers. The hour fixed was three o'clock; and, shortly before that time, Mr O'Connell, Mr John O'Connell, with Mr Cornelius McLoughlin and Mr Jeremiah Dunne, arrived at Judge Burton's house. A few other friends subsequently arrived; but the proceedings were altogether of a very private nature.—Mr O'Connell having called on the Crown solicitor for copies of the informations, which were refused, his solicitor delivered in a demand to be supplied with the same. Mr O'Connell then requested to see the information on which the warrant was issued; and, having coolly read it over, said he was ready to give the bail required, and entered into recognizances, himself in 1,000*l.*, and Mr McLoughlin and Mr Dunne in 500*l.* each, to answer a charge of conspiracy and misdemeanour on the first day of term. Mr John O'Connell having done the same (the same gentlemen being bail in both cases), the Crown solicitor gave to each the copies of the informations required, which he said he could not before, as the bail was not then perfected. The parties then retired. Mr O'Connell immediately caused the following address to be issued:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"Beloved Fellow-Countrymen,—I announce to you that which you will hear from other quarters, namely, that I have this day given bail to answer to a charge of 'conspiracy and other misdemeanours' the first day of next term. I make this announcement in order to conjure the people, one and all, to observe the strictest and most perfect tranquillity. Any attempt to disturb the public peace may be most disastrous; certainly, would be criminal and mischievous.

"Attend, then, beloved countrymen, to me.

"Be not tempted by anybody to break the peace, to violate the law, or to be guilty of any tumult or disturbance. The slightest crime against order or the public peace may ruin our beautiful and otherwise triumphant cause.

"If you will, during this crisis, follow my advice, and act as I entreat you to do, *patiently, quietly, and legally*, I think I can pledge myself to you that the period is not far distant when our revered Sovereign will open the Irish Parliament in College green.

"Every attempt of our enemies to disturb the progress of repeal hitherto has had a direct contrary effect. This attempt will *also fail*, unless it be assisted by any misconduct on the part of the people.

"Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant.

"I have the honour to be, your ever-faithful servant,

"Merrion square, October 14, 1843." DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Patrick's cathedral on Sunday presented the unusual spectacle of a regiment of infantry, with full band, attending divine service in that ancient building. The walls of the city are covered with the official notification from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, cautioning all pensioners belonging to that establishment, who may either have taken, or shall hereafter take part, in proceedings connected with repeal agitation, that they are liable to the loss of their pensions.

Mr Grace, alderman of the Linen-hall ward, summoned a repeal meeting of his burgesses to take place on Halston green, at two o'clock on Sunday. The square is an enclosure of about 150 yards, surrounded by high walls, with a small covered space running all the way round for the convenience of the market people. Directly parallel with one side are the antique towers of Newgate. The place was full, and perhaps 2,000 persons were present. The appearance of the majority was suitable to the locality, and the absence of some of the women would have been advantageous to the respectability and decency of the assemblage. On the platform, which was a temporary erection, was Mr Alderman Grace in the chair. He was supported by Mr J. O'Connell, M.P.; Mr Arkins, town councillor; Dr Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and several local agitators.—Mr J. O'Connell came forward to address them, and was welcomed with

loud cheers. He said, in receiving him so warmly, they might not be aware that he was a conspirator. (Cheers and laughter.) Certainly, if to seek his country's independence, to restore her commerce, arts, wealth, manufactures—if that meant conspiracy, he was a conspirator, and gloried in the name. (Cheers.) He was proud that he was thought worthy of suffering for her, and that he could prove his devotion to old Ireland, even (said the hon. gent.) if incarceration within yonder walls (pointing to the prison towers) should be my lot for ever. (Loud cheers.) He had read over the unmeaning verbiage—which even the lawyers themselves could not understand—of the paper he was called upon to sign on Saturday at Judge Burton's, and could not but ridicule the caution they took to hedge him in and bind him in the sum of 1,000*l.*, and his two friends Mr McLoughlin and Mr Dunne in 500*l.*, lest he should run away from his trial in December next. (Cheers and laughter.) What an idea he had of avoiding that trial! They thought, perhaps, he would do so, and then they could plunder the 2,000*l.* booty, but he wished they might get it. (Cheers and laughter.) Did the proceedings of Government alarm them? (Loud cheers, and cries of "No, no!") The question his father had sent him that day to ask was, were they frightened or alarmed? (Loud and long-continued cries of "No, no, never!" waving of hats, &c.) He would take their answer back to his father, and would tell them they had no cause to be frightened. As long as they were prudent and acted within the law, they must be successful. Let them remember how emancipation was carried. (Hear.) By acting under the advice of their leaders, they would be as certain of success as of the rising of to-morrow's sun. (Cheers.) His enemies might get a jury of nice boys to place him "over the way there," but in anticipation of that event, he would work twice as hard as ever he had done, till the time for his trial came on. (Cheers.) If they did not convict him, he would make them a present of his labours. (Cheers.) There had been some talk of the King of Hanover (groans and hisses) and 20,000 men (more groans and hisses) coming over there. Let them come—

"They would send a goose over  
In the King of Hanover" (laughter),

and he thought he and his men would get rather too much of a plucking. (Cheers.) Perhaps there would not be a feather left. (Cheers and laughter.) After some further observations in this strain, emancipation, the certainty of repeal, the probability of being imprisoned, and assuring them that Ireland was holding out the hand of fellowship to England if she redressed her wrongs, the hon. gentleman concluded amid loud cheering.—Several other gentlemen, Dr Gray, &c., addressed the meeting, which was much reduced in number by a succession of hail-showers, and Mr Grace having vacated the chair with a few remarks, the people quietly dispersed.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, at the Corn Exchange. The room was greatly crowded. In the advertisement announcing the meeting, the hour named for commencing the proceedings was one o'clock; but at twenty minutes before that time Mr O'Neill Daunt moved J. A. O'Neill, Esq., of Bunowen Castle, into the chair, which he took amid great cheering.—Mr O'Neill, after returning thanks for the honour conferred on him by placing him in the chair, said that he had been led to suppose that, by taking the chair on that day, he was occupying a post of some danger—therefore he offered himself for it. (Loud cheers.)—Inspector Mayer, of the Metropolitan Police, here entered the room, and was accommodated with a seat at the reporters' table, on which he placed a note book.—Mr O'Neill continued to say, that since the recent institution of proceedings by the Government, the chair of that association had been occupied by the son of Mr O'Connell and by Mr Daunt. It was now time for others to seek the same responsibility, and for a man of his name to stand forward. (Cheers.) Two O'Connells had been stricken, and it never should be said that a third was smitten before an O'Neill stepped forward. That was the first time he had attended a political meeting, unless the House of Commons could be called one; and he had held back from being a repealer, not from any apathetic indifference to the welfare of his native land, but from motives of respect to the opinions of individuals to whom he formerly deferred, but from whom he now dissented. It had now become the respectful demand of a nation, and the question itself had become in many respects altered in its bearings, since the period he had just referred to, for Mr O'Connell had declared, during the corporation discussion, that he would be content with a dependent parliament.—Mr Daunt explained that Mr O'Connell had offered to consent to a dependent parliament, merely as an experiment, and if it worked well for the exigencies of the country, he would of course be content with it. (Hear.)—Mr O'Connell here entered the room, and was received with loud and protracted cheers.—The Chairman continued to observe that he had not all at once adverted to the recent proceedings of Government against the Liberator, in order that he might approach the subject calmly and dispassionately. Mr O'Connell would take his trial before a jury of his countrymen, and he respected that palladium of their liberties too much to pre-judge the case which was to be submitted to them; but this much he might say, that any imputation on the loyalty of Mr O'Connell was an imputation on their loyalty also (hear, hear); for they looked on him as the man to steer them clear of disloyalty, if any man were base enough to adopt that feeling. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) They would receive in dignified silence the indication by Government of its opinion that there was disaffection. Let them try the question before an impartial jury—"hear, hear," from Mr O'Connell)—and with the blessing of God he would come out of the prosecution purer even than before. (Cheers.) In the case of the Liberator, depositions were sworn against him, and an indictment was framed. But was the Irish nation sworn against, or what was the indictment against it? The charge with which they were branded, that of disloyalty, was the most disgraceful which could be alleged against those living under a monarchical form of government. If, by the course taken, the Government hoped to prevent a certain class from joining the ranks of repeal, and to silence the national voice, they had deceived themselves. The infant giant had been reared before their eyes—it had rapidly sprung into manhood, and it was not possible to send it back to its cradle or lull it to repose. (Loud cheers.) If that were a disloyal association, the time to proclaim it was when it was springing into existence; but, on the contrary, now, when they were committed to repeal—when it would be the meanest conduct to hold back—they were desired to abandon their opinions. After some further observations in a similar strain, Mr O'Neill concluded by entreating that association, and repealers generally, to abandon the use of the word "Saxon," as applied to Englishmen, as the phrase had made many enemies for their cause.—Mr C. G. Duffy, one of the persons indicted, handed in several subscriptions, and apologised for coming forward at that early hour, on the ground that he had a very particular appointment with Mr Justice Burton at three o'clock, which he should keep. (Laughter.)—Mr O'Connell handed in 120*l.*, being the first instalment of proclamation money from the city of Limerick.—Mr O'Connell said, that before any more money was handed in

he would call the attention of the meeting to some matters of importance. Having expressed the gratitude of the association to the chairman for the discourse with which he had honoured them, he proceeded to say that he would, at the conclusion of his remarks, move that their present chairman be requested to act as chairman on Monday, at the meeting which would be held in the Conciliation Hall, which would then be ready for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) He also promised that, for the future, he (Mr O'Connell), and trusted that the association also, would give up the use of the word "Saxon," as it was calculated to give offence. (Hear, hear.) When they first used the term (and it should be recollected that the only phrase in Irish to express the word Englishman, was "Sassenach")—Lord Stanley was very angry, and they used it ten times the more on that account at the time. The use of it was subsequently revived when they were branded as aliens in language, in blood, and religion, by Lord Lyndhurst, and it had been pretty freely applied ever since; but he now promised that for the future the word should not pass his lips, or if it inadvertently fell from him at any time, he would immediately retract it. (Hear, hear.) Having denied that the people were obnoxious to the charge of disloyalty, but, on the contrary, entitled to the greatest praise for their strict obedience to the laws, Mr O'Connell came to the topic of a federal parliament. In the corporation debate on repeal, he had declared his willingness to accept a federal parliament, and instanced Canada, where such a parliament had done much good. Since then, many persons had joined that association, who went no further than a federal union, and he had lately received a letter from a gentleman of high distinction in England on the subject, in which his (Mr O'Connell's) attention was directed to two points, concerning which the writer believed it to be of the greatest importance that the people of England should have correct information before they would join generally or extensively with that association. (Hear.) The first point was, that it should be shown to the people of England that Irishmen, in seeking for the restoration of a parliament to their country, strove only to procure for themselves the management of their own local and internal affairs, leaving matters of national importance to both countries to be legislated upon by representatives from both countries, in the imperial legislature. The next point was, that Englishmen should be satisfied that, as they co-operated with Irishmen, so Irishmen should assist Englishmen in their struggle to obtain a full, fair, and free representation. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr O'Connell) would meet such propositions in the spirit in which they were put forward, and he told that gentleman that if a sufficient number of the English people came forward, there would be no difficulty in arranging repeal on the definite mentioned by him. (Hear.) Having cautioned the people against ribbonism, he read a letter signed by Mr Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, in which the repealers of that locality expressed their astonishment at the step taken by Government in reference to the Clontarf meeting.—The rent for the week considerably exceeded 1,000.

**RUN ON THE BANK OF IRELAND.**—It may be important to know that the run on the bank for gold still continues. The bank office is crowded by country people; and on market day, it is expected, a tremendous run will be made. A beggarman even exchanged his rags for gold. A rumour is abroad now that all exciseable articles will be prohibited from use. The self-denial practised already with regard to whiskey argues strongly in favour of the people's compliance.—*Dublin Warder.*

**REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY.**—It is said, in the Irish repeal papers, that P. S. Butler, Esq., son of Colonel Butler, and one of the dismissed justices, is to represent the county Kilkenny, in the room of Major Bryan, deceased.

**REPEAL.—OFFICIAL NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.**—An official notice, from the lords and others, commissioners of the Royal Hospital, at Chelsea, was issued on Tuesday last, cautioning out-pensioners against attending or countenancing repeal meetings, under pain of forfeiture of their pensions. The following is a copy of the notice:—"The lords and others, Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, having had their attention called to the conduct of certain out-pensioners who had attended meetings held for the purpose of effecting a repeal of the Legislative Union with Ireland, by intimidation and a display of large numbers collected together, feel it to be their duty to caution all pensioners against attending or countenancing any such meetings. Any pensioners who may attend such meetings after this notice will be liable to the loss of their pensions." This notice arrived in Liverpool on Friday last. It bears date 10th October. It appears evident, from the concluding paragraph, that those who have attended repeal meetings before the issue of this cautionary document are not considered to have forfeited their pensions.

**FRUITS OF REPEAL AGITATION.**—Up to the last day of September, last year, the boatmen on the lakes of Killarney obtained seventy-four days hire. Up to the same date, in the present year, they had obtained only twenty-five; the difference being owing to the falling-off in the number of English tourists. And this, too, notwithstanding the meeting of the British Association in Cork this year, which would doubtless contribute a few parties to it.

**THE KING OF HANOVER.**—There is not the least foundation for the statement made by the *Dublin Evening Mail*, to the effect that the King of Hanover offered, whilst in England or subsequently, to place 20,000 Hanoverian troops at the service of the British Government, much less that any such offer had been accepted. The statement is so manifestly absurd that, had it not appeared in that journal, it would have worn the stamp on its face of the O'Connell coinage.—*Morning Herald.*

**IRELAND.—THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.**—The Government proceeding does not remove the root of the evil—that which enables a man like O'Connell to agitate Ireland with impracticable projects, and keep it perennially on the verge of insurrection. That lies in the social effects of the "centuries of wrong" which Ireland has really suffered; and, though it is as culpable as silly to charge Robert Peel with the misdoings of Castlereagh, Oliver Cromwell, or Strongbow, the Ministers are blameable if they undertake to settle Ireland without going beyond coercion—if they struggle in the attempt to bind the patient, without any curative course in store. The worst grievances of Ireland are few and glaring; the redress of these would introduce a better state of things, to be improved gradually; whereas a reliance on mere force must destroy any ministry that trusts it. We are inclined to believe Sir Robert Peel too intelligent a politician not to know as much: the inquiry, just gazetted, into one abuse which gives great offence in Ireland—the disproportionate cost of workhouses—cannot be all that is meant to meet the demand, made in England as well as Ireland, for plain justice to the country now coerced. There are certain things which should be done for Ireland, whosoever rules it; it cannot have a mere Irish parliament, but the Imperial Parliament should be moved to prevent Ireland from feeling any privation in the denial of a separate legislature; all that ought to be done by a parliament in College green ought to be done by the parliament in Westminster.—*Spectator.*

It is confidently stated that the Executive Government will not ratify

the election of Mr Timothy O'Brien, the repealer, to the mayoralty of Dublin. This gentleman is also one of the repeal arbitrators.

By returns made at Cox and Greenwood's, the eminent army agents at Charing cross, it appears that the amount of cash expended by the army in Ireland last year was half a million sterling.

## SCOTLAND.

**NEW ZEALAND CHIEF.**—During last week three meetings have been held in the Exchange-rooms, to hear lectures from a tattooed Scotlman, who had been eleven years in New Zealand, and who had become the chief of some tribe about Poverty Bay, in those islands. Notwithstanding the length of time he was in that country, his opportunities of observation, or his inclination to observe, appear to have been limited.

**THE FREE CHURCH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—GLASGOW, Oct. 17.**—This day, at eleven o'clock, the second General Assembly of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland met in this city. The place of meeting was the City hall, which was fitted up expressly for the purpose. The portion of the hall set apart for the public was filled at an early hour. For some time before the commencement of divine service, the hall was crowded in every part, and a great number could only obtain standing room in the passages. The attendance of ministers and elders was very large, and the more prominent members were received with loud cheers on their entrance. Among those deputed to attend from distant churches, the Rev. Cesar Malan, of Geneva, attracted much attention. The Marquis of Breadalbane and the Hon. Fox Maule were present, and were warmly received on their entrance. About eleven o'clock Dr Chalmers took his seat in the Moderator's chair, and subsequently Sheriff Monteath, Sheriff Spiers, Sir David Brewster, Sir Andrew Agnew, and other members, took their seats on the platform; after offering up an impressive prayer, Dr Chalmers proceeded to preach a sermon, taking his text from Nehemiah, ch. xi. and v. 16. His discourse, it is needless to say, was a very eloquent one. In the course of it, he went on to show the relative importance of what is internal and what is external in the affairs of the church; after illustrating which, he laid down the following proposition—That whatever is good or true in religion is the product of the Holy Spirit's operation; but that there is nothing in all this which supersedes the importance or the use of external machinery, the setting up of which, and the working of which, belongs to the outward business of the house of God. After the religious ceremonies and a discourse from the Rev. Moderator, the roll of the Assembly was called over, and a number of new commissions were given in. Dr Chalmers then, in an eloquent address, proposed Dr Thomas Brown as moderator. (Cheers.)—Dr M'Farlan, of Greenock, seconded the motion. Dr Brown was then conducted from the committee room to the chair. On his reappearing on the platform, the whole of the members rose and received him standing, and the audience expressed their satisfaction by cheers. The Moderator addressed the Assembly in an energetic speech; after which, Dr M'Farlan moved the thanks of the Assembly to Dr Chalmers for the eminent services he had rendered to the Free Church as their Moderator; in an especial manner for the eloquent and excellent sermon which they had just heard, and with a particular request that he would allow it to be published. (Great applause.)—The Moderator then communicated the thanks of the Assembly to Dr Chalmers, and Dr Chalmers, in a brief reply, consented to the publication of the sermon.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—The adherents of the Episcopal Church in Scotland will be gratified to learn that a chapel for the use of that communion is now building at Jedburgh, the greater part of the cost of which will be defrayed by the Marchioness of Lothian.

**FEVER IN EDINBURGH.**—For some months past the amount of fever in Edinburgh has been great beyond all precedent. Fortunately it has been of a very mild description, the number of deaths not amounting to more than one in thirty, but still carrying in its train a great amount of distress and prostration among its victims. For the most part it has been confined to the destitute, the profligate, or the filthy; but several cases have occurred also among the middle and upper classes.

**THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY OF EDINBURGH.**—This important question will be settled, and without any municipal agitation. At a meeting of the electors of the second district, held on Tuesday last, Councillor Johnston, who presided, confirmed what we stated on Saturday last, viz., that the Non-intrusion or Free Church party, so far from opposing Mr Black, were most anxious that he should be placed in the civic chair; Mr Johnston also tendered his own personal support to Mr Black. In regard to Mr Learmouth, who had also been mentioned as a candidate, we observe it authoritatively announced in a contemporary, that he has no intention to stand. Thus the field is left clear to Mr Black, who by general assent is now Lord Provost elect.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

**HERRING TRADE.—WICK, Oct. 13.**—The quantity of herrings for sale in this district is fast diminishing. During the present month 10,000 barrels have been shipped to market, and the number now on hand does not exceed 8,000, which are said to be mostly sold. The price paid for some days past was 15s. 6d. per barrel, but latterly 16s. was obtained for mixed fish, and at this price the remaining parcels are likely to be cleared off. The Irish markets continue rather dull, but it is thought they will slightly advance before Christmas. Some cargoes of billet-wood continue to arrive from Norway, and the supply of this article is about equal to that of last year. The saw-mills are all occupied in the mean time, cutting it into staves.—*John O'Groat's Journal.*

His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, who is still in the Highlands, seems to have been highly pleased with his visit to Scotland, and has so far entered into the national spirit of the north as to adopt the kilt and plaid, and all the accessories to the picturesque costume of the Highlands.

The "cold-water cure" appears to be gaining converts throughout the country. Hydropathic associations have been established both in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

## WALES.

**SOUTH WALES.**—The special commission for the trial of prisoners involved in Rebecca riots will not be extended to Carmarthen. It is difficult to understand the policy of this proceeding on the part of the Government. There is but one important case to be determined at Cardiff—that of the persons arrested in the act of destroying the Pontardulais gate. Here there are several Rebecca cases, and yet the trials of the prisoners are to be postponed to the spring assizes. If the Glamorganshire special commission be intended to inspire the rioters with fear, then why not let the evil-doers of this county feel that the law is not only certain, but speedy in its punishment. The London police are still actively engaged in different parts of the county, and the arrests made by them prove their vigilance. Three prisoners have been lodged in Carmarthen gaol. Two of these are from Llanelly, who are charged with having committed a burglary, as Rebeccaites; and in the last case, the prisoner is a farmer in



comfortable circumstances, who sent a threatening letter to a person who took land, the possession of which he desired himself to retain.

The number of churches in Wales is 924, and of dissenting chapels about 1,700. The number of the latter has increased with astonishing rapidity in the present century, and they are all conducted on the voluntary principle.

The Government has at last determined to do that which should have been done at first, in reference to Wales. We see by the *Gazette* that "The Right Hon. T. F. Lewis, the Hon. H. Clive, and W. Cripps, Esq., are appointed the commissioners for inquiring into the present state of the laws as administered in South Wales, which regulate the turnpike roads, and also into the circumstances which have led to the recent acts of violence and outrage in certain districts of that country; and G. K. Rickards, Esq., to be secretary to that commission."

#### CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

A. B., Leeds. — *The amount of Machinery and Mill Work exported in 1841, to*

France . . . . .	£96,579
Russia . . . . .	29,650
Germany . . . . .	50,462

To all parts . . . . . £551,361

A. M., Huddersfield. — *In 1841, we exported, of Woollens, —*

2,291,273 pieces, value	£4,821,820
9,831,975 yards . . . . .	698,462
4,903,291 lbs. yarn . . . . .	552,148
Hosiery and Small Wares . . . . .	228,391

£6,300,821

S. P. J., Bristol. — *We have endeavoured to unravel what is to us still a mystery, the reduction of Postage Revenue, but we cannot yet arrive at a satisfactory solution. The French postage rates have been reduced; but we are not yet prepared to say if that can make this difference. The subject still engages our attention.*

#### POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, October 21, 1843.

The intelligence from Spain is not important. At Madrid the members of the senate held their preparatory sitting. There are not one-half of the body in Madrid; several of the provinces even have sent no lists of senators at all, the total renewal of that assembly being illegal and contrary to the constitution of 1833.

There exists great impatience amongst the Government people to have the Queen declared of age. This cannot be done by the Cortes for many weeks, the verification of the claims of the deputies to sit occupying thirty or forty days.

A telegraphic despatch announces that, "On the evening of the 18th, Prim and Ametier agreed upon a suspension of hostilities, Ametier being allowed to send to Barcelona some officer to learn the state of affairs there. The blockade of Gerona was to continue, but offensive and defensive operations to cease."

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL.—It is now generally believed both in England and in Portugal that the renewed negotiation for liberal tariffs between the two countries has failed. The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* states that this is the strong impression in that city,—that Lord Aberdeen's retirement to his seat in Scotland, and the expected return of the Duke of Palmella to Oporto, put an end to all the hopes of a favourable arrangement. The merchants in Lisbon are in consequence resuming business, by taking goods out of bond at the existing duties.—*Leed's Mercury of this morning.*

GREAT FREE TRADE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—A great and important meeting of the Corn-law League was held at Manchester on Thursday; but from the crowded state of our columns we are obliged to postpone our report till next week. The number present was estimated at nearly ten thousand persons. Mr Cobden addressed the meeting with great effect.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY NIGHT, Oct. 20, 1843.

COTTON.—The demand continued good on Saturday and Monday, and a fair extent of business was done, at steady prices; on Tuesday the sales were very trifling, and on the arrival of the Boston Steamer, bringing contradictory, but, on the whole, rather more favourable intelligence of the growing crop, the Trade and Speculators withdrew in a great measure from the market; and as some disposition to realize has shown itself, the few sales since made are at a reduction of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on American, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on Surat, whilst Brazil, Egyptian, and Sea Island are again somewhat higher. Speculators have taken 9,100 American, 1,000 Pernambuco, 400 Laguira, and 500 Carthagena, and Exporters 200 American and 100 Surat. 500 Sea Island and 300 Stained are declared for auction on Friday next.

Taken for Consumption from 1st Jan. to 20th Oct.		Whole Import from 1st Jan. to 20th Oct.		Computed Stock, 20th Oct.	
1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843
879,750 bbls.	1,097,640 bbls.	1,065,821 bbls.	1,441,560 bbls.	512,170 bbls.	728,500 bbls.

SUGAR.—There has been a steady demand, and 500 hhds. B. P. sold at full prices. 4,200 bags Bengal have also been disposed of at the quotations; but there are no sales to report in Mauritius.—*Foreign.*—The sales of the week are 92 cases, 18 boxes Bahia at former prices, and 40 boxes ordinary yellow Cuba, by public sale, at 18s. 6d. per cwt.—*COFFEE.* There are no sales of Plantation to report; of Foreign, 300 bags Java were sold at 43s., 450 bags La Guayra, and a small lot of Porto Rico, at steady prices.—40 bbls. Jamaica GINGER brought 6l. per cwt.; 100 bags PIMENTO 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 2,000 bags black PEPPER 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.—RUM. 200 puns. Jamaica have been sold at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. for ordinary, and 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. for fine marks, and 50 casks Demerara, at 2s. 4d. for 18, to 3s. 6d. per gallon for 38 per cent. O. P.

TEA.—The large public sales now on in London have caused our market to be very quiet; the transactions have been limited during the week.

The only transaction in INDIGO is a small sale of Caracca, at about previous rates.—CASTOR OIL brought 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—OF SALTPETRE, 1,000 bags have

been taken at 24s. to 27s.—HIDES. There is no alteration in prices, and the transactions are limited to a few salted River Plate, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Cow, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Ox, 200 Lima at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 5,000 rubbed East India Kips at 3d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.—TOBACCO. There is a regular demand at full prices, and this week 200 hhds. have been taken, 50 being for Ireland. The first cargo from Virginia is now upon the market, but few sales have yet been made.—The market for OLIVE OIL has been dull.—The business in FISH OILS has within the last few days been very limited; no alteration can be noticed in prices.—Pale RAPE and LINSEED OILS are very dull of sale, and offering rather lower.—The sales of PALM OIL have been limited, chiefly for want of sellers, at last week's rates, the principal holders requiring a further advance.—There are no transactions worthy of notice to report in HEMP or FLAX.

DYEWOODS.—The sales are 640 tons Campeachy Logwood, at 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. for direct, and 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. for Tobasco and indirect imports, and a cargo of 150 tons fine Jamaica at 5l. 15s. per ton. Of FUSTIC and other descriptions the sales are trifling, at the quotations.

GRAIN.—With a fair demand for WHEAT, there is an advance of 3d. to 4d. per 70 lbs. OATS and AMERICAN FLOUR unaltered. The duty on Foreign Wheat has now obtained the maximum point.

## The Economist.

OCTOBER 21, 1843.

We, this week, present our readers with the first of a series of Monthly Supplements, in which we shall furnish authentic copies of all the existing commercial treaties and trade regulations between this country and all others. It has often been a subject of remark, that, however important these documents are to the mercantile community, very little is known of them or their contents; which may, in some measure, be accounted for by the fact that they have never appeared in a cheap or popular form. The present number contains the treaty of commerce with Austria; such parts of the whole of our numerous treaties with Denmark as are still in force; and subjoined thereto we have given the new Chinese tariff, with the measures, weights, and monies converted into English, which cannot fail to be of great use to our general readers.

On the 4th of November will appear our first additional Monthly Statistical Number, which will contain a great mass of most important permanent statistics connected with the commerce, navigation, revenue, and population of this empire.

We have on several occasions taken much pains to draw the attention of our readers to what we consider a most singular phenomena of the times: That different countries, however distant, are by the miraculous aid of art almost commingled with each other. Personal intercourse between this country and the neighbouring countries of the continent is more easy and more frequent now than existed half a century ago between the different counties of England; and the facilities for communication with the Great Western Continent are now greater than they then were between the same parts and others of our little island. All this seems as yet, however, to have worked out but little practical good to the material interests of mankind. No doubt this intercourse has tended to remove jealousies, to create kindly feelings, and to smooth the way to the adoption of measures of real and permanent value. The feeling is growing on the other side of the Atlantic that all these facilities *should not* exist in vain; and on this side the feeling is growing into a determination more and more pointed that they *shall not* exist in vain. There is no mistaking the signs of the times, when men like Lord Fitzwilliam and Samuel Jones Loyd come boldly out to aid the Anti-Corn-law League in the great struggle for free trade; when our theatres are crowded to extreme pressure, and resound with enthusiasm in listening to the unfolding of free-trade principles, and far greater than the most popular play of the day can command. The great material interests of the world and practical good are becoming the overwhelming objects of all great men's efforts. With the feelings we have on these subjects, it is highly gratifying to find a man of Mr Webster's weight in the United States, reiterating our sentiments in the following passage extracted from his speech at Rochester:—

"England excludes most of our agricultural productions—her corn laws exclude them; yet she is anxious to extend the intercourse between herself and us. The great power of steam has extinguished distance. England lies close to New York. Twelve or thirteen days only make the communication. We measure things by time. England is not more than half as distant from us, for every purpose of international intercourse, as she was thirty years ago. Well, then, the countries are lying side by side. How shall we deal with her and with the other great commercial states of Europe? Are we to proceed on the principle of reprisals—of hostile or retaliatory legislation? That has been tried with regard to the tonnage of the United States. We made provisions in favour of our tonnage in carrying on our commerce with England. England made retaliatory provisions to favour her tonnage, and so we came to carry one way and she the other. It furnishes an example of equality, and proves the danger or folly of retaliatory stipulations. I said to my friends in Baltimore that I believed the time was coming when some arrangement might be made between England and us. \* \* \* \* \*

"I say the time has come when we must attend to things, things, things. I say the time has arrived when we must give up the enchantment of names, and attend to the great interests of commerce and agriculture—when men must be sunk. When things must be regarded, measures regarded, and names disregarded."

The "City," during the week, has been busy with the preparation for the election to-day; and the decision of the electors will be made as our paper is passing into their hands. Yesterday was the day of nomination. Mr Pattison was proposed by Mr Prescott, the banker, and seconded by Mr Travers. The proposer of Mr Baring was Mr Alderman Brown, and the seconder was Mr Russell Elicce.—Great enthusiasm was displayed for Mr Pattison, and the sheriffs declared the show of hands in his favour, when a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr Baring. *The only remarkable feature in the speeches was,*

that, at the eleventh hour, Mr Baring was obliged to declare the superior commercial advantages of a fixed duty.

It is not yet decided who is to be the candidate for Kendal. Several names are under the consideration of the Liberal electors, who meet on Monday next to fix who shall be invited to stand. There is no fear but that the utmost unanimity will prevail.

There have been some spirited free-trade meetings during the week, the one at Doncaster being the most remarkable. It was held on Saturday last; and was distinguished by the presence of Earl Fitzwilliam, several Members of Parliament, wealthy landowners, and comfortable farmers. The *Doncaster Gazette* of yesterday remarks—"That the principles of free trade are in the ascendant, ample evidence is afforded day by day. The unanimity prevalent at the Doncaster meeting will produce its salutary and beneficial fruits; and as it reflects the highest degree of honour upon Earl Fitzwilliam, that, as was remarked by Mr Cobden, the noble earl was the first to denounce the corn law as injurious to the best interests of the country,—to the manufacturing and commercial classes, as well as to the landed proprietor and the cultivator of the soil, and gave the sanction of his presence and the weight of his authority to the large meeting of Saturday last." Our contemporary adds—"Some few years ago, Mr Bright and Mr Cobden would have been defeated at Doncaster. A great change has come over the minds of men. The delusions of 1841 have vanished." Mr Wrightson very good humouredly alluded to the changed aspect of matters and circumstances. "Our opponents," he remarked, "have a particular advantage in this town, where one of the county members resides. I saw him this morning, in High street, and I am surprised he has not come here to day to support his opinions. (Laughter, and cries of "He dare not," and "Stuart Wortley is here as well.") We all remember the spirit that moved numbers at the last election. Nothing would have been easier for this party, if they had thought fit, to send out their scouts to the Levels, and bring up the supporters of monopoly, and argue the point fairly with these talented gentlemen who have come to visit us. They have not thought proper to do so. You know there is a coach called the Sliding Scale, which could have brought their supporters out of Lincolnshire, but they have not thought proper to resort to this mode. We have the field to ourselves, and may fairly claim the advantage of a victory without a conflict."

The stirring events which have taken place in Ireland are recorded in their proper place, under our Irish news. There can be no question that something was requisite to be done, in order to check the repeal agitation, which was growing up into a most formidable and alarming movement. The agitation, however, will now be transformed to a new arena; our Courts of Law will ring with arguments for and against the union; and in the present temper of the people of Ireland, it is impossible to predict what will be the result.

Some progress is making towards the quieting of the excitement and disturbances in Wales. A vigorous and conciliatory policy is now adopted, which there is every reason to believe will be attended with the most beneficial results.

## FOREIGN.

### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid come down to the 10th inst. inclusive. That day being the anniversary of the Queen's birth, her Majesty held a grand levee, at which there was an unusual concourse of persons present, the members of the *corps diplomatique*, the grandees of Spain, the various corporations, superior officers, &c. Two of the Ministers, General Serrano and the Duke de Frias, wore their official costume; the three others, Messrs Lopez, Caballero and Ayllon, were dressed in plain black. The ceremony was extremely brilliant. The Queen proceeded in state, in the afternoon, to lay the first stone of the Congressional Palace. At two o'clock the troops of the garrison were under arms, and were drawn up on the passage of the Royal *cortège*. The balconies of the streets through which her Majesty was to proceed were decorated with flags and other emblems, and crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies. At three o'clock the Captain-General (Narvaez), the Military Governor (Mazarredo), and Generals Cortinez, Pezuela, and Butron, followed by a numerous staff, rode along the entire line, and at five o'clock the Royal *cortège* commenced its march. A pavilion with a throne had been erected in the centre of the place on which the palace is to be built. On reaching it, the Queen and her sister were handed in, and when the Ministers and high dignitaries of state had taken the seats allotted to them, the President of the Council delivered a short speech in explanation of the object of the ceremony. The Queen then laid the first stone of the work, and afterwards repaired to the Prado, where the review of the troops took place; at seven o'clock all was over, and tranquillity continued to prevail during the whole ceremony. In the evening the city was illuminated. The Bourse remained closed in consequence of the fête.

### UNITED STATES.

The *Morning Courier* and *New York Enquirer* of the 27th of September contains a full report of a speech delivered a few days before at an agricultural association supper, in the town of Rochester, by Mr Webster, who spoke at great length, and with his accustomed range of thought and comprehensive views. He dwelt at great length on the subject of extending commercial intercourse with England, remarking that the time was coming, "and perhaps now is," when, with regard to the great matter of commercial intercourse, some advisable arrangement might be made between the great states of Europe and the United States. England, he said, "excludes most of our agricultural productions." Her "corn laws," said this great statesman emphatically, "exclude them." Yet England, he knew, "was desirous to extend the intercourse between herself and us." He ought to have said the English people are desirous to do so, but are prevented by a sordid selfish class of oligarchic monopolists. The honourable gentleman did not make this distinction, however, between the wishes of England and England's means to execute them, but went on to say that by the great power of steam distance was extinguished, and that "England lies close to New York." England, he said truly, was only half the distance from New York that she was thirty years ago for every purpose of international intercourse, for things are measured now by time, and it signifies not for such purposes whether by some sudden revolution of nature, or by some decree of Providence, the distance between two countries becomes less. The people, he observed, had now become wise,

and had discovered that war was a game which kings should not be allowed to play at. In this state of feeling and knowledge it was their duty to look with a spirit of conciliation towards all nations connected with them. The great body of conscientious men in all countries had in some degree come to control the Government—to say to it, "thus far shalt thou come, and no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." "I think," said Mr Webster, "that I see this everywhere. I have evidence of it in the cautious policy of England; cautious—cautious—but yielding to the overpowering necessity of the case—yielding to the overpowering dominion of public sentiment." A great change had taken place within a few months, quite a new trade had sprung up with England in the articles of provisions, and he believed "that the policy of England is and has been, and will be, more and more towards a liberal intercourse with the United States." Much depends upon the lecturers of the city of London. If they return the free trade candidate in preference to the abstraction of it, as exemplified in the person and opinions of his opponent, the "cautious—cautions" policy of England may be driven forward in the groove of public opinion; but should they choose the latter as their representative, they will do much to perpetuate the "sliding scale," and to falsify the expressions of the leading statesmen of America.

### TEXAS.

We have eagerly searched the American papers for articles of intelligence respecting Texan affairs. Disappointed in this respect, we must content ourselves with expressing our satisfaction at knowing that negotiations are pending, and we hope that information of their successful issue may not be long in reaching us. The vast importance of this subject, in its bearing upon the question of the abolition of slavery in the United States, can scarcely be over-estimated, and we earnestly hope that, with this view, our Government will make it a leading feature in their friendly negotiations between Mexico and Texas.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

ARRIVAL OF THE HALIFAX AND BOSTON MAIL.—The Boston and Halifax Royal mail steamer, *Caledonia*, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool, on Tuesday evening, after a very stormy voyage of sixteen days from Boston, which port she left on the evening of the 1st instant. During the greater part of the voyage strong gales and squally weather, with heavy head seas, have prevailed, and continued up to her reaching the Mersey. Off the Welsh coast she providentially saved the lives of two men and a boy from the smack *Charlotte*, from Liverpool to Newry, which vessel had become water-logged and lost her sails.

BELGIAN AGENT TO CHINA.—The Brussels papers announce that the Belgian Government intend sending an agent to China to obtain information as to the commercial relations that it may be possible to establish with that country.

MR H. L. BULWER.—We are authorised to state that Mr Henry L. Bulwer, who has been now for several years secretary to the embassy at the Court of France, has been appointed to succeed Mr Ashton, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.—*Times*.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The *Journal des Débats* states, that according to the last census, the population of France is at present 34,494,875

In 1836	33,540,910
1831	32,569,223
1826	31,852,937
1820	30,461,875
1806	29,107,425
1802	27,349,003
1789	25,065,883
1784	24,800,000
1762	21,769,163
1700	19,669,320

The department of the Seine alone contains a population of nearly one million and a half. The result of this official table proves that the population of France has almost doubled within a century and a half.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE.—A letter from Rome, of the 27th ult. in the *Gazette de France*, says,—“A report has probably reached you of an attempt to assassinate the Pope. The fact is, that a physician, who is a great revolutionist, but driven to desperation by want of money, went one day to the palace; and, although he has a wooden leg, entered as nimbly as if it was his own house. Being met and asked whom he wanted, he replied that he wished to speak to his Holiness on very urgent affairs. With much difficulty he was induced to withdraw. On reaching the court, he fired a pistol, without its being perceived that it was he who caused the explosion. The next day he returned again, and went on until he met Caetanino, the Pontiff's valet, to whom he insisted on being immediately allowed to see the Pope on matters of high interest. His entrance was, however, again refused, and he went away; but he was arrested on leaving the palace. A loaded pistol was found upon him.”

AN EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.—The *Auxiliaire Breton* states that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Chateaugir (Ile et-Vilaine) on the 5th, about nine in the morning. The persons within doors thought it was a clap of thunder; but those outside felt the earth tremble under them. Two men, who were slating a house, were near falling. The shock lasted about forty seconds, and was felt on the Rennes, Nantes, and Janze roads, at some distance from Corps Nuds.

EARTHQUAKE AT RAGUSA.—The *Dalmatian Gazette* announces that on the morning of the 15th ult. the shock of an earthquake was felt at Ragusa. The atmosphere was calm, the weather fine and clear; neither in the appearance of the sky, nor amongst the domestic animals, was any symptom of derangement observed. The first shock, which lasted four seconds, was succeeded by another still more violent, which lasted five seconds, accompanied by a subterranean sound. The population of the city had scarcely recovered from their first panic, when a third shock was felt; and continuous shocks succeeded during eight hours. The inhabitants in consternation fled from the city, and took refuge at Gravosa. No other shock having been felt until midnight, the population returned to the city, when a violent oscillation was experienced the following morning. The alarm in the city then became extreme. Old men and infants were carried out of the town by fugitives. At Ragusa Vecchi the shocks were not so violent, but at Ombla, in the island of Guippana, and in the adjacent country, the oscillation was greater. A cloud which extended over the horizon, and which was observed during the earthquake which destroyed the city of Ragusa in 1667, was visible on the 16th September.

A MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.—IMPENDING DANGER.—On the morning of Tuesday, September 12, the mountain of Calanda, situate not far from Coire, was suddenly agitated, and a rumbling noise was heard, which continued for several minutes. Shortly afterwards, several cracks or fissures, most of them running in a longitudinal direction, were discerned on the mountain. On some parts of the Calanda masses of stone became detached, and rolled down, many fragments falling in the village of Felsberg. The government of this canton has directed the engineer, M. Leccana, to

examine the mountain, and he has, in consequence, drawn up a report. From this report it appears that a movement, slow but continuous, is going on in the interior of the mountain, and that it will fall at no very distant period; an event by which the village of Felsberg must infallibly be destroyed. The Government has adopted measures for facilitating the emigration of the inhabitants of Felsberg, whose numbers amount to about 500. They have already begun to quit their homes. The majority of them, it is believed, intend to found a new village on the other side of the Rhine.

**VOLCANO.**—According to letters from Ancona, a volcano appeared last month in the rocky island of Melada, situated in the Adriatic, near Ragusa. On the night of the 14th the crew of a Roman vessel saw lava issue from the centre of the island, and flow over an extent of half a mile. The night after seven distinct craters were seen to send forth darkish inflamed matters.

**THE CANADA CORN BILL.**—This much debated measure came into operation on the 10th inst., and under its provisions is a quarter on wheat, and about 7½d. per barrel on flour, are to be the permanent duties on the wheat and flour of Canada. There has been a moderate arrival of Canadian flour since the act came into operation, and very considerable supplies are expected before Christmas.—*Liverpool Times*.

*Galignani's Messenger* contradicts the paragraph which appeared, a few days since, in the London papers, to the effect that Colonel Dyce Sobabe, who lately arrived in Paris, was making foolish and extravagant purchases in that city. On the contrary, the colonel is said to be living in a very economical manner, his funds being in the custody of the Lord Chancellor.

In an album belonging to an august personage at Berlin, and destined for collecting the autographs of the celebrated and illustrious individuals who may visit him, the Duke de Bordeaux inscribed his signature thus—"Henry V of France."—*Westphalian Mercury*.

The Germau papers state, that the Provincial Diet of Lower Austria, which terminated its session in the beginning of this month, had manifested a constitutional spirit little in accord with the absolutist views of Government. On this occasion the Assembly did not confine itself to examine and vote the Royal propositions; it adopted three resolutions, to the effect of demanding from the Government—1st, the communication of public accounts; 2nd, the abolition of statute labour; and 3rd, an extension of the privileges of its members. The Diet moreover insisted on public functionaries being declared ineligible to sit in the legislative body.

Considerable mystery still rests upon the late attempt at insurrection in Warsaw. Our Paris letter states, that no doubt should be entertained that such attempt had unhappily taken place, for the names of some of the victims of it were already known in that city. Our correspondent denies that any quarrel had occurred (as had been reported) between the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia at their late interview in Berlin, and quotes circumstances, to which we cannot more pointedly refer, to prove that the best understanding subsists between the Governments of those countries.

Mr Macready made his appearance at the Park Theatre, New York, the 25th ult., in *Macbeth*. On subsequent nights he played *Hamlet* and *Cardinal Richelieu*. The journals speak of him as the very perfection of an actor.

Mr Webster had addressed his friends at a meeting at which he was present at Rochester, in which he again enlarges upon the benefits of a commercial treaty on liberal terms with Great Britain.

The intelligence received from Castile, Galicia, the Asturias, Valencia, Murcia, and Estremadura, described those provinces as enjoying the most perfect tranquillity.

The *Bombay Gentlemen's Gazette* announces that there is a rumour that Lord Granville Somerset is likely to succeed Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General of India.

The *Journal des Débats* gives a flourishing account of the increase of trade in the port of Marseilles, which chiefly consists in importation of corn from Sicily and Odessa, and its re-exportation as flour to the coast of Africa. The increased import of oil is also noticed; but the olive crop so failed in Spain the year before, 1841, that its export from thence was forbidden, and that the increase in 1842 offers no criterion. The exports from Marseilles of cottons and woollens for the Levant has greatly decreased. On the other hand, the export of glass, brandies, and soap had much increased.

The German journals have long articles about the events of Greece; all contradictory, except in the one quality of ill humour. The *Augsburg Gazette* speaks of Otho's abdicating, if his royal authority be curtailed.

A Madrid letter mentions that Narvaez has done his utmost to arrest Senor Cordero, a friend of the Duke of Victory, a wealthy and respected citizen of Madrid, against whom he has sworn vengeance, and who, he pretends, is compromised in one of the late conspiracies. Senor Cordero left Madrid, and has not yet been arrested.

## COLONIES AND EMIGRATION.

The *New Zealand Journal*, in advocating systematic colonization, says, "If selfishness, and not lazy ignorance, has induced the present deplorable state of things in England, there is every reason to hope that selfishness will now mend it. That the payers of poor rates will, for very self interest, set about the work of systematic social colonization—that they will invest a few hundreds of thousands in creating new markets for mental and physical industry—that some of the immense capital of England will find its way to the Antipodes—and that young communities will be aided to plant themselves in comfort as well as in hope on the coasts of New Zealand and Australia; the consideration striking the rate payer for the first time that Poor-Law Unions certainly pay no interest on the investment: that systematic colonization, therefore, even if it do not return 10 per cent. on the capital sunk, is no worse than systematic bastillation."

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter* informs us that—"The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Committee, deeply sensible of the importance of the question of slavery in British India, have had under their serious consideration the Act passed by the Governor-General in council, on the 7th of April last, and subsequently laid on the table of the House of Commons. Although some difference of opinion has existed as to the results of this Act, and on the question whether it would really effect the abolition of slavery, the committee have felt themselves warranted in coming to an affirmative conclusion on this point; and they have appreciated accordingly the intention and value of the Act. They have had under their consideration the manner in which it might be most suitable to express, not to the public merely, but to the Government—to whom the country is certainly deeply indebted—their sense, and that of the Anti-slavery body generally, as far as the committee may be taken to represent them, of the justice and benignity of the measure; and they have resolved on an endeavour to lay an expression of their sentiments at the foot of the throne. A dutiful and loyal address to the Queen has accordingly been prepared, and has been for-

warded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation to her Majesty."

**EMIGRATION FROM AFRICA.**—We regret to learn that a communication has been received at the Colonial office, from the Lieutenant-Governor of her Majesty's settlement on the Gambia, to the effect that there is not the remotest chance of emigration succeeding from that colony; the liberated Africans are represented as no less averse to emigrate than the others, and extreme ignorance is said to have been displayed by those residents of the settlement who have culpably misled the emigration agents of the West India colonies.—*Middlesex (Jamaica) Gazette*.

**EMIGRATION OF COOLIES AND CHINESE.**—We understand that a deputation, of which the island agent was one, lately waited on Lord Stanley, having for its object the removal of any impediment to the conveyance of Hill Coolies to the West Indies, and of any restrictions on the free emigration from Sierra Leone, and that his lordship assured the deputation of his desire, as well as that of the whole Government, to encourage free emigration. He, however, expressed his opinion that with the state of public feeling respecting the removal of Hill Coolies, even to the short distance of the Mauritius, the chance of obtaining the acquiescence of the people would be greatly prejudiced by their removal to so great a distance as the West Indies, if the attempt were made to carry the measure at present; and for this reason his lordship could not bring the subject before Parliament during the present session. The frequent avowal of Lord Stanley of his desire to promote emigration, is justly relied upon as a guarantee that in his refusal to bring the measure before Parliament, during the present session, he is actuated by a conviction that by this course he is more likely to carry out his object hereafter.

**EMIGRATION.**—It may be recollected that the first government transport, under Lord Stanley's Western Africa scheme, arrived here on the 18th of May last, twenty-one days from Sierra Leone. She landed her thirty-two immigrants, introduced at the same cost as some three hundred, and eight days thereafter set sail again for that settlement, since which time we have neither seen her nor heard anything about her. Thus she has already been upwards of three months on her second voyage, although the computation was made by the West India deputation who addressed the Colonial office, that even the transport which was to go to Trinidad and Tobago (whereas the Arabian trades between Sierra Leone and Demerara direct) would be able to complete four voyages a year. It is hardly possible that the colony should long continue to maintain an intercourse so costly and at the same time so profitless. From Rio Janeiro we have no immigrants, none from St Helena, although we have, at this moment, paid agents for emigration at each of those places.—*Guiana Times*.

The tenders sent in to the commissioners of emigration, in terms of their advertisements for contracts to convey emigrants to New South Wales, have been decided upon. The successful applicants are Mr Anderson, a Clyde ship-owner, and Messrs William Smith and Sons, of Liverpool. The contractors are, we understand, bound to ship one-half the number contracted for in the course of the present year, and the other half before June, 1844.—*Colonial Gazette*.

## EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORMS.

**THE EQUINOX.**—After an autumn of unprecedented fine weather, the equinox has broken in upon us, taking the roving community rather by surprise, although from the extremely high tides of late, it was anticipated much wind was out to the westward. In consequence, the various steam-packets to the Continent, the Channel Islands, and the west coast, have been out of their usual regular times of arrival and departure. Nothing, however, has contributed to show the advantages of this port over those to the eastward more than the fact that the packets have come in fully loaded from Havre-de-Grace, among whom were many who had, for change of route, intended to go by way of Brighton; and we are informed that on one occasion, a few days since, one of the Brighton packets, after laying about for twenty-two hours, could not attempt either the pier or Shoreham Harbour, but ran for Newhaven, proving at once the superiority of a port like Southampton, where a safe landing can be effected at all times.—*Southampton paper*.

**GREAT STORMS AT SEA.—DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.**—Throughout Tuesday and Wednesday a most awful storm raged along the eastern coast. The loss of life and property was truly distressing, and among the many distressing casualties that occurred was, we regret to say, the total loss of the British-built ship *Barhamptooter*, Captain C. G. Cowley, commander. About six o'clock on Wednesday morning she was driven from her anchor during the storm on the rocks off the south-east portion of the town of Margate. The ship was of 550 tons burthen, and stood in the class A 1 at Lloyd's. She was the property of Captain Arthur, and was chartered by Carter and Bonus, the emigrant agents, of Leadenhall street, for the conveyance of emigrants on the part of government to Port Phillip. On Monday last, she sailed from the London Docks, having on board ninety-four emigrants besides the crew. They consisted of twenty-one women, forty-four children, and the rest men, chiefly belonging to the labouring class. The voyage to sea was as favourable as could be desired, and it was the intention of the captain to proceed on to Cork, for the purpose of receiving the remainder of the emigrants; but bad weather threatening, she gave up on Tuesday night, in the Margate roads, and anchored, and orders were given to make her as snug as possible. The ship rode the gale gallantly, and hopes were entertained that she would ride it out, when a fearful blast drove her from her anchorage, and she was instantly hurled by the currents on the chalk rocks, about half a mile distant from Margate town, between Clifton Baths and Kingston, the sea at the same time breaking over her decks. As may be readily conceived, all was confusion on board, and the shock being so great as to carry away her rudder, she was bilged, and as instantly filled. The decks were now crowded by the unfortunate emigrants, every one of them expecting to meet with a watery grave. Captain Cowley entreated of them to be tranquil, and place themselves under his command, when he would most assuredly promise them that they all would be saved. Fortunately they obeyed the wish of the captain, and after a short lapse of time, several Margate luggers came off and succeeded in taking every soul from off the ill-fated ship, and landing them safely ashore. The poor emigrants were in a most deplorable state, being completely drenched. Suitable accommodation will be provided for them until the sailing of the next packet (the *Royal Consul*), on the 1st of November next. The hurricane on Wednesday morning was severely felt at Margate, and not one of the London steam-boats could go out of the harbour during the entire day.

**THE LATE STORM.**—The rains and hurricane of Wednesday last appear to have been experienced in all the central and southern parts of Scotland. In our own district a serious casualty occurred on the Calder Water, a small stream which traverses a bleak moorland portion of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, in the neighbourhood of Cleland ironworks. At one part of this rivulet a reservoir had been erected for the purpose of preserving a supply of water, often scarce during the summer months, to the mineral works situated in its vicinity. During the night of Wednesday the dam

yielded to the pressure of the accumulated volume of water, which broke forth with the greatest impetuosity, carrying everything before it, and leaving nothing but desolation in its path. Omoa foundry, which is situated on the banks of the stream a little below the reservoir, was inundated to the depth of about four feet; a chimney stalk was carried away, and a portion of the building, machinery, and working materials, was more or less injured and destroyed. Fortunately, there was no casualty to human life; but had the outbreak occurred in the day-time, when the work is in operation, the result might have been different.—*Glasgow Herald*.

**FOURTEEN VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE.**—It is now a considerable time since we have been visited with a storm of such severity as on Friday assailed this coast. The weather previously had been rather unfavourable, though nothing beyond what may be expected at this season of the year. In the morning, however, about two o'clock, a strong gale from the north-east set in, which speedily raised a heavy swell all along the coast, and by six, there were no fewer than half a dozen vessels driven on the beach. The *Euphemia*, of Wisbeach, grounded close to the head of the pier, being cast on the rocks, entirely out of the water. She was laden with fruit, which has got much damaged, and is now being dismantled, likely to become a wreck. The *Mariam*, Ayre; the *Athins*, Jopling; the *Blackett*, Sharp—all three of Sunderland; and the *Gemini*, of North Shields, lie aground along the beach, from the Pier to Hendon, close up to the banks. But the effects of this disastrous gale have not been confined to the coast of Sunderland; it has prevailed all along to the southward, and we have just heard of the following vessels which have been stranded about Hartlepool.—The *Thomas Bardon*, Chisholm, has become a wreck at that place, crew saved; two vessels, names unknown, are on shore near Hezleton, north of Hartlepool, crews saved; and other three vessels, named the *Cleveland*, *Unity*, and *Mureca* (of Lynn), are on shore south of Hartlepool. The crews of these vessels, so far as we have heard, are saved; but there is a foreign galliot, name unknown, in a wrecked condition near Hartlepool, whose crew has perished. The wind still continues high, though now much abated in its violence, and it may be hoped that we shall not have to add further to the list given above. Since an early hour in the morning, and during the whole day, the banks overlooking the sea have been visited by numbers of individuals, witnessing the appalling scene. The body of a man, who appeared to be a foreign seaman, was washed on shore on Friday night, a little to the southward of this harbour. It was placed in the porch of Sunderland church, whence it will probably be removed to some convenient place, to await the coroner's inquest.—*Sunderland Times of Saturday*.

**THE LEITH STEAMERS.**—The *Martello* steamer, which left this port for Leith on Wednesday, returned on Thursday night to take in a supply of coals, having, when from 100 to 130 miles north of Spurn, encountered a heavy gale from the north-east. We regret to state that her deck-houses have been carried away, and her bulwarks stove in; but it is, at the same time, gratifying to add that no accident has happened to any of the passengers or crew, and that the only casualty is a horse being killed. The *Glenalbyn*, which ought to have reached here about seven o'clock on Thursday evening, did not arrive till yesterday forenoon. She had encountered a heavy gale, but had sustained no damage.—*Hull Rockingham*.

**AWFUL CATASTROPHE, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.**—The vicinity of the town of Runcorn was visited on the night of Thursday week by a most terrific thunder-storm, which lasted some minutes. It was between ten and eleven o'clock, when the electric fluid fell upon Cooper's row, in Halton lane, near this town. The row contains fifteen houses: eight of them (every alternate one) were damaged; three of them had the window sashes torn asunder: and the one, No. 5, had its windows, back and front, torn into shreds, the roof torn up, and bricks thrown into the street. At this house lives Thomas Moores, a stonemason, who was in bed at the time: on hearing his children screaming below, he hastened down, and found his wife upon the floor and her clothes in flames. She was, at the moment of the shock, stooping to lift her babe from the cradle, when she was struck dead. The smell of sulphur was so strong as almost to suffocate the children that were near her: by an effort, one of them opened the outer door, and they were relieved. The electric fluid struck the chimney, came through the slates into both upper rooms, broke the windows, smashed the frames, descended through the breastwork of the chimney into the back kitchen, perforating the bricks and mortar, and leaving a hole only the size of a penny-piece, struck the woman, and passed under the door into the front house part, and escaped at the front window, which it tore to atoms.

**STORM IN PARIS.**—From the violence of the gale on Monday morning week, the streets and squares of Paris were covered with slates, tiles, and fragments of every kind, torn from the roofs of the houses. Many of the flags at the public buildings were either brought down or torn to slips. The Tuileries did not escape, for the roof of the Pavillon de Flore, which has only just been re-covered with slate from Angers, was stripped in many places. The gardens and the Champs Elysees were strewn with branches from the trees. Several women and children were blown down on the bridges.

**STORM AT NAMUR.**—Saturday night week there was a violent hurricane and thunder-storm, with torrents of rain, at Namur. On the following morning the streets were strewn with fragments of tiles and slates.

**EARTHQUAKE IN THE ISLAND OF NIAS.**—The latest accounts from Java say, that on the night of the 9th of January there was an earthquake in the island of Nias; the shake continued for some minutes, many houses were overthrown and the inmates buried in the ruins.

Letters from Dieppe of the 2nd instant state that the appearance of arctic swallows on the adjoining coast induced a belief that the North Sea had been visited with some dreadful storm. This wild bird inhabits Greenland and Iceland. It sometimes seeks shelter on the western shores of France; but on no former occasion were its numbers so considerable as at the present moment.

Accounts from Holland mention very violent storms, which had done much damage. From Gorinchem it is stated that on the 12th a boat with fourteen persons had been upset, and all on board perished. Very great damage was caused by a hurricane at Venloo and the environs on the 7th.

The *Echo des Cevennes* states that "in all directions are received afflictive accounts of disasters caused by inundations. The country laid waste, the roads destroyed, the communications intercepted, and the numerous victims, will cause the year 1843 to be long remembered as one of the most calamitous in the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

## FREE-TRADE MOVEMENTS.

### DR SLEIGH AT WAKEFIELD.

The proposed visit of Messrs Cobden and Bright to this town on Friday the 13th inst. being prevented by the necessity of their appearance at Covent Garden on Thursday evening, a notice of postponement to a future day was immediately issued, on the appearance of which a scurrilous placard was issued, notifying that the expected appearance of the doughty

doctor was the cause of retreat, and that he would address the farmers and farm labourers in the afternoon of that day, and the people generally at a public meeting in the evening. Accordingly, at four o'clock the doors of the spacious hall of the Corn Exchange were thrown open, and about four hundred persons entered. The doctor shortly after ascended the platform.

—Barker, Esq., being called to the chair, opened the proceedings by stating that he hoped his want of experience in such a position would be counterbalanced by the good conduct of those who elected him, and expressed his determination to give all parties a fair and impartial hearing.

The Doctor commenced by stating the great disappointment he felt at not meeting the members for Stockport and Durham on their boards. At the end of nearly two hours, symptoms of dissolution appearing, the doctor expressed his wish to postpone the meeting to eight o'clock, thus making the intended two into one. At this stage of the proceedings,

Mr John Murray, of the League, claimed the chairman's attention and promise; but it was protested against by the doctor, who declared he had not finished. Eventually Mr Murray requested their attendance in the evening, and withdrew.

At eight o'clock precisely Mr Murray ascended the platform alone, and was followed by Dr Sleigh and the chairman, Lawrence Pitkethly, of Huddersfield, Titus Brooke, George Julian Harney, — Davis, and many other leading Chartists, marshalled by a Tory attorney, following and ranging themselves, with a numerous body of the doctor's supporters, on the left of the chairman. At this time from seven to eight hundred were present, but they increased to a thousand or upwards in a short time. The doctor commenced by declaring that if he could be convinced a repeal of the corn laws would be beneficial he would give it his unqualified support; but he recollected that as trade increased wages decreased—that in 1796 wages averaged 17s. 2d. and in 1842 only 6s. 2d.—that the difference to the operatives was 155,000,000l. per annum, and that was the main cause of distress; and, added the doctor, your wages ought to be increased by at least 10s. a week, though that is not enough; if such was the case we would have a prosperous market at home, and not depend on the export trade. The doctor, before sitting down, after a second speech of an hour and a half, proposed an address to her Majesty on the subject, which was seconded by the Chartist lecturer, in a speech of half an hour's duration.

Mr Murray then came forward, and, leaving all minor matters to their leisure consideration hereafter, addressed them on the improbability of their condition mending whilst a scarcity of the necessaries of life existed, and on the paramount advantage to them of an increased supply; seeing all wealthy parties had enough already, if the quantity was increased on the whole, that increase must fall to them. Considerable merriment was produced by a calculation of the number of ships it would take to carry an ounce per head per day, as it proved the improbability, if not the impossibility, of the produce of two millions of acres being carried. Mr Murray entered into the doctrine of exchange between nations, and concluded by an exposition of the sugar monopoly; but, as he said the patience of the meeting must be nearly worn out, he would be as brief as possible, and concluded in an appeal to their cool, dispassionate judgment; and, after occupying about three quarters of an hour, proposed an amendment for the abolition of monopolies.

Dr Sleigh again presented himself, but as he had previously declined to discuss the subject with Mr Murray, it was objected to, and after some time he gave way. Several of the doctor's quondam friends essayed, but failed to obtain a hearing.

The chairman proceeded to put the resolution to a show of hands. When those in favour of the amendment appeared, a scene of confusion arose; many well-known partisans surrounded the chairman, and attempted to bully him out of the return of his opinion; but after two divisions to the right and left of the room, on one of which Dr Sleigh's friends claimed the free traders as their side, he declared the amendment carried.

### ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING AT DONCASTER.

A deputation from the Anti-Corn-law League, consisting of R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., and J. Bright, Esq., M.P., visited Doncaster on Saturday last, for the purpose of addressing the farmers, farm labourers, and others connected with agriculture, on the great injury inflicted upon every branch of our national industry by monopoly, and especially the baneful and pernicious effect of the corn laws upon the interest of the tenant farmer and the wages of his labourer. A preliminary meeting was held at the Town Hall, where Mr T. Johnson, late mayor of Doncaster, was called to the chair, and he adjourned the meeting to the Parson's Yard, near the wool market. The Chairman having briefly opened the business of the meeting, introduced Mr Bright.

Mr Bright came forward, and spoke for about an hour. He said there were persons who had endeavoured to spread the opinion that there was a great difference of interest between the agricultural and manufacturing classes. The deputation who attended on behalf of the Anti-Corn-law League were perfectly of opinion that the interests of the two classes were so banded together that no law which was injurious to the one could by any possibility prevent the desolation of the other. Having spoken at some length against protection to agriculture, and the West India interest, the effect of which was to destroy the shipping interest, he alluded to the increased consumption of coffee, consequent upon the reduction of duty on that article, and then proceeded to contend that the corn law was not a benefit to the tenant farmer. Farmers wanted steady prices, and this, he declared, could not be obtained under the corn laws. (Mr Bright was frequently cheered in the course of his address.)

Mr Cobden next spoke of the gullibility of the farmers, and said that his object in coming before the farmers of Doncaster was to see if he could not prepare them, before the next general election, to rescue themselves and their order from the position in which they were placed. He then went into a short history of the corn laws, contending that so far from benefiting, they were an injury to the farmers. He denounced all protection, and said that the cost of carriage of foreign corn was itself a sufficient protection to the home grower. He denied the imputation that the manufacturers had any desire to reduce wages, and attributed both commercial and agricultural distress to the operation of the corn laws. He congratulated the meeting upon the presence of Earl Fitzwilliam, and expressed a hope that the noble earl would address the meeting. The hon. gentleman received frequent interruptions from some person on the hustings, and also from another source. He was loudly cheered.

W. B. Wrightson, Esq., M.P., was glad to have the opportunity of coming forward to propose a resolution. He had for many years been favourable to the doctrines of free trade; and, as one connected with the land, he avowed his opinion to be, that the landowners had no interest adverse to free trade; but, on the contrary, they had every interest in it. It might do for land agents to tell tenants that they were sure to have a certain price for the corn they grew; but that would not pass with the farmers of Yorkshire. He alluded to the fluctuations in the price of corn, notwithstanding the operation of the sliding scale, and contended that its effect

was to pauperise the labourer. He expressed his disappointment at none of the opponents of free trade being present, and concluded by moving—"That the principles of free trade are calculated to advance the prosperity of the British empire, and are conducive to the general welfare of mankind; and all laws which even interfere with the free intercourse of nations, under pretence of protection to any local or partial interest, ought to be promptly abolished." (Cheers.)

Mr Dale, a tenant farmer, seconded the motion.

Earl Fitzwilliam then presented himself, and was greeted with loud cheers. He said—Gentlemen, it was my intention to have abstained for some minutes from addressing you, and to have then proposed to you a vote of thanks to these two gentlemen, who have been expressing to you the principles upon which they ask you to support the resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend, Mr Wrightson. It has been, however, suggested to me that I shall best consult the interests of this cause in presenting myself to you at the present moment; and while I thus express the satisfaction which I feel in once more addressing an assemblage of Yorkshiremen, and of addressing them on this peculiar subject, I shall take the liberty of addressing to some particular parts of this question, to which none of the gentlemen who have preceded me have alluded; and here, in the first instance, let me ask the attention of farmers. You will probably have observed that if you have examined into the different months of the year, the month immediately preceding harvest is, in nine years out of ten, the month in which the highest price for corn is to be obtained. Now, mark the effect that that produces upon the farmer—particularly upon the small farmer. Every small farmer has, generally speaking, none of his stock remaining on the 12th month of the year. It has frequently happened, I know it from particular circumstances with which I have been connected, in a purely agricultural district, from the report of the people in those districts. Now mark particularly last year what happened. In the year 1842 there was a great rise in prices immediately before the harvest; and I will be bound to say that not one farmer in twenty who have attended Doncaster market profited by that rise in price. What happened? There was a large quantity of bonded corn in the warehouses of this country. The price rose, and the duty fell. It pleased Providence to bless us with one of the most remarkable harvests that ever this country experienced; it was remarkable on this account, that the quantity of corn released from bond was, Mr Bright tells me, nearly 3,000,000 quarters of bonded corn, which was introduced into the markets in the month preceding the harvest. What was the consequence? For several weeks, subsequently, very low prices of corn prevailed. What were the farmers to do? They thrashed out their corn, and between that time and Christmas, some were short of corn, and they were obliged to sell corn which they had reaped in August at low prices in October. (Hear.) That is a damning proof against the sliding scale. It proves that when man, by the wretched exercise of his intellect, endeavours to struggle with the authority of the Almighty, the Providence of God is sure to defeat him. (Cheering.) Corn should be cheap. Sir Robert Peel said you should have it at 58s. per quarter. You sold your corn for 46s. That is a strong proof that where man struggles with the will of his Creator he is sure to be baffled. That is the history of all these mischievous, feeble attempts to interfere with the dispensations of Divine Providence. You have been already told by Mr Bright and Mr Cobden that the true interest of the agriculturist is the prosperity and extension of manufactures. (Hear, hear.) Now, it is very probable, I think, there are some facts which I may have inquired into, which may not possibly have come under your cognizance. How many quarters of corn per month do you believe are carried by the Don navigation for the supply of the town of Sheffield? I should wish some farmer to answer me that question. I pause for a reply. I have no reply. Then I will tell you. I inquired into the matter some ten or twelve years ago, and I think it is very probable that many a farmer present may be surprised when I tell him that upon the Don navigation from Doncaster, not less than a hundred thousand quarters of wheat, which passed through the town of Doncaster, and which were the produce of the soil which lies upon the borders of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire,—for instance, Hatfield Waste and Trial Chase,—were sent to feed the hundred and twenty thousand in the full streets of Sheffield? What do you think is the state of Sheffield now? Do you think you have as good a market at Sheffield now as when there was a prosperous trade? Do you know how many houses there are at Sheffield? There are 20,000 houses. How many do you think are unoccupied? There are 2,000 houses unoccupied—one-tenth part of the houses in the parish of Sheffield; for at the last time I inquired, which is two or three months ago, there were 2,000 houses unoccupied in Sheffield. A gentleman behind me says the number is 2,800. Do you think that, when that is the condition of Sheffield, there can be that active demand for food at Sheffield as when trade was brisk? Do you think that when a man who lived in a house in the front street in Sheffield, and has been obliged to go to a smaller house—when the man who lived in a small house has gone into lodgings—do you think there can be that same demand for agricultural produce as when the trade of Sheffield was prosperous? Having described the disastrous effect of the American tariff upon the staple trade of Sheffield, the noble earl expressed his conviction that in the long run even the landowners themselves did not benefit by the corn laws. Upon these grounds he would propose that the thanks of the meeting be given to Messrs Bright and Cobden, for the trouble they had taken in coming to Doncaster, and lecturing to them on the subject. (Cheers.)

J. W. Childers, Esq., M.P., next presented himself, and was received with cheers. He said that he felt it his duty to come before the farmers of Doncaster, and state fully and fearlessly his opinions on this important subject. He then at some length stated, that he conceived the principle of protection to be bad, and had nearly ruined the farmers.

A man named Gillender, a Chartist, moved a resolution in favour of the Charter; after which a Chartist, named West, charged Mr Cobden with having bought mousselines de laine for eight shillings per piece, and, after paying his men four shillings per piece for getting them ready for the market, selling them at forty-eight shillings per piece. Mr Cobden gave the statement a flat contradiction.—The chairman then put the motion and the amendment, when the former was carried by at least ten to one.—Mr Bright acknowledged the vote of thanks, and moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his conduct in the chair, which, being seconded, was carried by acclamation.—The proceedings then terminated.

MEETING OF THE GLASGOW ANTI-CORN-LAW ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening a meeting of the members of the Anti-Corn-law Association was held in the Trades' Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors in reference to the proceedings of the past year, the expenditure of the funds, &c.; and also to take into consideration the address recently issued by the Council of the National Anti-Corn-law League to the people of the United Kingdom. There was a very respectable attendance of members. The chair was taken by Mr Walter Buchanan, president of the association. On the platform, and in its immediate vicinity, we observed the city members, James Oswald, Esq., and John Dennistoun, Esq.; Provost Bankier, of Calton; Bailie Anderson, of Glasgow; Councillors Ha-

milton, Cross, Brodie, and Orr; also John Ure, Esq., of Croy; Alexander Graham, Esq., of Lancefield; John Tennant, Esq.; C. J. Tennant, Esq.; Thomas Davidson, Esq.; Robert Wilson, Esq.; G. C. Dick, Esq.; Dr Lightbody, and other gentlemen, well-known supporters of the repeal cause. Some spirited speeches were delivered, and resolutions passed in support of the general objects of the Anti-Corn-law League.

## AGRICULTURAL VARIETIES.

THE CHEAPEST MARKET.—The Marquis of Londonderry, we are happy to announce, has openly taken the field against monopoly. In a handbill, printed by Messrs Reed and Co., of Sunderland, we find the gratifying fact made public. The following is a copy of his lordship's manifesto:—"Lord Londonderry recommends all his agents, and desires persons interested in the low-doing and prosperity of Seaham, to deal with shopkeepers who supply articles at Sunderland prices, provided they are as good in quality. Every effort should be made to prevent monopoly; and, it is quite clear, that, if goods are bought cheaper at Sunderland, all persons will go there who have time and leisure." The late Durham election gave rise to strong suspicions of a coalition between Lord Londonderry and the League. All doubt upon the subject is now, of course, at an end.—*Gateshead Observer.*

LANDLORD AND TENANTS.—A number of estates have recently been vacated, and many tenants have given notice to quit, and it is evident that in very few instances the farms are resigned because the occupiers have saved a competency. On the contrary, it is in most cases because their capital is sunk or sinking. In the majority of instances, the rents are higher than under existing circumstances can possibly be raised; in some a due economy is not exercised, and in others land is not most profitably cultivated. The want of economy, where it exists, cannot be excused; but the bad or neglectful cultivation frequently results from poverty. The farmer finding himself straitened for ready cash, dispenses with the service of some of his wretched labourers; and this, though a present saving, evidently leads to a future loss. We know of no remedy for this increasing evil but the considerate forbearance of the landlords. In short, the connexion between landlords and tenants should be drawn closer.—*Correspondent of the Sherborne Mercury.*

THE DEATH-WATCH OF MONOPOLY.—Lord Stanley is a man of considerable ability, one of those aristocrats who have some knowledge of things in general, but very little of that close practical knowledge of details which is only to be acquired by mixing with the business of everyday life; he has, therefore, to reap up, or to be crammed with, the particular details with which the exigencies of his party require him to deal in public. Thus, when it was the object of his party to excite the farmers to rally round the professing advocates of protection, he committed the absurdity of attributing a much larger surplus produce of grain to the small Russian province of Tamboff than the whole continent of Europe could furnish. So now his lordship's very able lecture at Liverpool on the text that agricultural improvements are the sole reliance of the farmers, indicates that the time is at hand when he must be subjected to open competition. We may despise the party prostitution of talent evinced by this alteration of tone, this paltering with principle; but we cannot let the farmer neglect the warning afforded by the new phase of the monopolist minister. When Lord Stanley tells his agricultural constituents, "this is no time for the farmer to stand with his hands behind his back, going on half asleep, just as his father and grandfather have gone on before him," and that "it will not do for the farmer to be less active in the cultivation of the soil than others were in their particular lines of industry," it needs no gift of prophecy to foretell that ere long we shall have the government confessing that the corn laws can no longer be maintained; and that Lord Stanley's late speech is, indeed, the death-watch of the corn monopoly.—*The League.*

## MISCELLANIES OF TRADE.

STATE OF TRADE.—The continued increase in the prices demanded by spinners, consequent upon the advance upon cotton at Liverpool, still checks the demand for yarn on foreign account; but rather more business has been done by the German houses this week than previously; and the demand from the manufacturers continues so good, that the market is very firm. In goods there has not been much business done; but prices are very firm.

The Commissioners of Customs have directed that legs of pork and flitches, merely salted or pickled, shall be charged, on importation, with the rated duty payable on salted pork, namely, 8s. per cwt. instead of 14s., on foreign, and 2s. in place of 3s. 6d. on colonial.

Another splendid packet-ship for the London line is now building at New York; she is to be called *Prince Albert*, to be commanded by Captain Sebar. Her tonnage will be 900, length 160, being three feet longer than the *Victoria*. She will be ready to sail from New York for London on the 1st of December next.

CARLISLE CITY AND DISTRICT BANK.—A special meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held at their office, on Tuesday last, to receive a report from the directors relative to the sudden and unexpected departure of Mr Brown, the late manager. Reports were read from the directors and auditors, which appeared to give general satisfaction; and votes of confidence in the directors and officers of the bank were unanimously agreed to. It was also stated to the meeting, that the directors had appointed Mr Alexander Davidson as manager, a gentleman who now fills that situation in the Commercial Bank of England, at Manchester.—*Carlisle Journal.*

INCREASE OF WAGES.—Wm. Rawnsley, on the part of the twisters in the employment of Messrs Sutcliffe and Rawson, Bradford, desires us to give publicity to the following cheering fact, that the above firm, unsoiled, made an advance last Saturday in the wages of the persons in their employment, to the amount of 2-8ths, some 3-8ths, of a penny per pound for twisting; or equivalent to an increase on the weekly wages of from two to three shillings.—*Leeds Times.*

AMERICAN PACKETS.—It is the intention of the mercantile community to memorialise the Government for some alterations in the present system of regulating the sailing of the Halifax steamers, by which the mails are conveyed to and from America. Much inconvenience was occasioned in the city by the short period of time allowed to elapse between the arrival of the *Caledonia* from Halifax, and the sailing of the American packet from Liverpool, rendering it impossible to pay proper attention to the letters which had arrived by the first-named vessel. The letters by the *Caledonia* were delivered in London by four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and had to be answered and despatched by six o'clock on the same day, in order to be in time for the return steamer. The merchants are anxious that one clear day should be allowed to elapse between the arrival of one packet and the sailing of another, to afford time for the proper despatch

of business. During the discussion of the Boundary question a week was allowed to elapse.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—The generally improving condition of trade and manufactures could not long exist without operating upon that of iron; and, in the course of the last quarter, an advance of 20s. per ton has taken place on the price of bars. It is likewise well known that extensive orders have been tendered to several of the large makers, and refused at any price short of the full advance; these have generally been from capitalists willing to speculate, but from merchants and those requiring the article for consumption the advance has been readily obtained, and the orders from such parties are abundant. It was generally expected, that a further advance of 10s. would have been demanded, and some attempts were made with that view; but they were decidedly opposed, both at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and in this town on Thursday last, by the leading houses who generally rule the market; as it was considered by them, that a more gradual progress would be the course most likely to lead to the permanence of remunerating prices by discouraging speculation. It is not, however, at all improbable that in the present quarter a further rise of 10s. may be agreed to. The late accounts from India and China are so generally satisfactory, and especially as showing a demand for every description of iron, with a corresponding advance in the prices of all, as to leave no doubt that large shipments will be made. This amounts to almost a certainty; as the low duty of 16s. per ton, fixed by the Chinese tariff, will be the means of encouraging the consumption of iron through every part of that vast empire. These prospects, and the fact of the great influx of orders previously booked by the leading houses, considered sufficient to employ them during the next six weeks or two months, together with the orders and contracts taken on this quarter day, afford the cheering prospect of full employment to the mills and workmen until Christmas next. This state of things fully justifies the maintenance of the late advance of 20s. per ton, and a further and steady improvement may be anticipated. The iron and coal masters have promptly come forward to share with their workmen the benefits of returning prosperity, having agreed to an advance in the wages of the colliers to the same rate as existed previously to the last reduction; and it is earnestly to be hoped, in order to the maintenance of these important trades in this district, that the large holders of mineral property will, in the exercise of a sound and liberal policy, grant equitable leases, and in the exaction of moderate royalties give encouragement to the embarkation of capital by intelligent and enterprising men; for by such a course alone can the value of their estates be permanently maintained, or the peace and prosperity of the district be effectually preserved.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

**SPANISH CATTLE.**—Another cargo of Spanish cattle arrived in Liverpool, from Corunna, last week. They are said to be the finest yet received from Spain, and are worth from 12l. to 15l. a head. The previous lot proved to be very good cattle when slaughtered, the meat being of fine quality, and with the proper mixture of fat and lean. From the continuance of these importations, it is reasonable to conclude that the trade is not unprofitable, even at present prices, although they are said to be the lowest that have been known.

**STATE OF THE LACE AND HOSIERY TRADES.**—The demand for most descriptions of cotton hosiery continues to slowly increase, and even the cotton glove branch, which has for some time been greatly depressed, has at length a small stir of increased employment. Still this manufacture must be considered upon the whole as by no means in a flourishing state, many of the hands being stunted; and in various villages the employment and the demand for goods varies. For instance, in Derbyshire there is a considerable improvement, whilst in the south-eastern villages, a heavy depression still continues; nor are the eastern villages in that healthy state they were in during the spring months, when a general opinion prevailed that the existing frames would not be able to supply the demand.

COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

**FRIDAY NIGHT.**—In London the excitement of the pending election has made business a comparatively secondary subject of interest during the last week. The extensive wool sales of upwards of 20,000 bags commenced yesterday, and the buying was animated and at an advance in price, varying from 5 to 7½ per cent. on the rates of the last sales. The portion, however, which have as yet been offered being of a very mixed character, hardly form a very correct criterion of price, but the spirit of the buyers appears greater than we have witnessed for a long time. In Liverpool the excitement that existed in the cotton trade has subsided, and a slight re-action has taken place in the price. In the manufacturing districts the improvement of trade continues without interruption, and extends to various minor branches which have not before shown symptoms of improvement.

**COFFEE.**—There has been an increased speculative demand for Ceylon, and prices of real good ordinary have advanced to 62s.; good Company's Java has likewise been in more request, and several parcels sold at 45s.; there are a few buyers for Paduay at 24s. to 25s.; and several hundred bags have changed hands at both prices. The British West India coffee offered at public sale was chiefly of inferior quality, and consequently neglected. In foreign and other export coffee the transactions have been extremely limited, a few Sumatra having been sold at 21s. 6d., and some small parcels of Brazil ranged from 28s. to 31s.

**SUGAR.**—The purchases for home consumption, both of East and West India, have been this week on a moderate scale, but sufficient to maintain the value. In foreign, proprietors having shown a continued disposition to realize, in some instances submitting to a further decline, considerable purchases have been made; afloat there has been only a cargo of 1,200 chests of brown Havana, at 19s. over the ship's side. On the spot there have been sold 100 chests Rio and yellow and brown partly damaged, 16s. to 17s.; 100 hlds. Cuba Muscovado, 17s. 3d.; 1,700 boxes of fine Trinidad or Cuba at 20s. 6d.; and 3,000 chests of yellow Havana at 19s. 6d. to 20s.; the greater part of these purchases is for exportation; some parcels for refining in bond; but a few purchases have likewise been made for investment, the prices of foreign sugar having in most instances reached the level of the lowest rates of last year. Patent crushed remains in good demand for export.

**COTTON.**—Notwithstanding that the consumption is going on upon the most extensive scale, the large purchases made at Liverpool during the two preceding weeks were calculated to be followed by a pause and a reaction unless some further impulse should have been given to the market. In this respect the expectation of speculators has been disappointed. The accounts from the United States, per *Caledonia*, at the beginning of this month do not represent the forthcoming crop larger than from 1,700,000 bales to 2,000,000 bales, and do not therefore exceed previous estimates, but they report that the season is progressing favourably; in

consequence the Liverpool market has experienced a decline of ¼d. Of 7000 bales offered here in public sale yesterday, about 3,000 bales Surat were sold, at 3d. for ordinary to 4½d. for good, and 1,000 bales Western Madras at 3½d.; showing a decline of fully ¼d. for the former and ¼d. for the latter upon the highest rates of last week. Another shipment of 800 bales of Madras cotton was made last week from this port to Macao and Hong. Ip to the 27th of September the arrivals in the ports of the United States from the interior, since the 1st of September, amount to only 9,000 bales against nearly double that quantity last year.

**SALTPETRE.**—Increase in the consumption of East India, low prices, and the expectation of reduced supplies from the East Indies, in consequence of high freights, have caused an improved demand, which importers do not readily meet. There is nothing to be had under 24s.

**ICE.**—The market is firm for Bengal, but purchases are limited. For Madras there remains a good demand at 8s. 6d. to 9s. Of Java nothing is left in first hands, the remainder of the last arrivals having been sold at 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d.

**SPICES.**—Some speculative inquiry has appeared for Sumatra, ordinary eastern at 2½d. to 2½d. Pimento in good demand, and ordinary quality sold at 2½d. Cassia Lignea maintained a value, but little doing.

**RUM.**—The purchases for the week amount to 300 puncheons at previous prices.

**TIN.**—There is more demand for Eastern, at 57s. for Banca, and 54s. to 55s. for Straits.

**BRITISH METALS** are generally held at higher rates, owing, however, more to reduced production than to increased demand.

**TEA.**—Sales amounting to 71,000 packages commenced on Thursday. Out of 18,000 boxes passed the first day, only 3,000 boxes of Congou were sold at a slight decline.

**INDIGO.**—The quarterly sales commenced on the 10th, and finished on the 18th instant. There were 7,537 chests of all sorts declared, but the demand for export being very slack, 1,516 chests were withdrawn, consisting mostly of good and fine parcels suitable for the consumption of the continent. The remainder, 6,021 chests, consisted of the following sorts:—4,82 chests Bengal, Tirhoot, Benares, &c., 46 chests Oude, 446 chests Madras, 803 chests Kurpah, 47 chests Bimlipatam, 139 chests Manilla, and 58 chests Bombay figs. Of the whole, rather more than 1,000 chests were bought in by the proprietors, who gave good support to the sale, and barely 5,000 chests were sold. Of this quantity somewhat more than 2,500 chests were bought by the home trade, who certainly were the largest and most spirited buyers; little, if any more than 2,000 chests were taken by the foreign houses, and it is supposed that of this quantity about 1,200 chests only are for Germany, Austria, &c., 400 chests for Russia, 350 chests for the Mediterranean, and 250 chests for America and Canada. A couple of hundred chests may have been taken for re-sale. Prices ruled throughout the sale for good and fine shipping sorts from 2d. to 4d. lower than in the last July sales, middling and ordinary shippers could not in every instance be bought at a discount, and then only at 2l. to 3d. per lb. For consumers and all low sorts, as Madras, Kurpah, &c., there was a strong demand at prices exceeding the July rates by 2d. to 3d. per lb.; indeed, on the third and fourth day of the sale, 3d. to 4d. per lb. advance on July were paid in most cases, but on the following days the prices receded to the former rates.

Number of chests, at each price, including the bought-in lots:—

BENGAL.			KURPAH AND BIMLIPATAM.		
s. d.	s. d.	per lb.	s. d.	s. d.	per lb.
427	6 0	to 6 8	11	5 0	to 5 3
365	5 6	5 11	39	4 6	4 11
932	5 0	5 5	139	4 0	4 5
1505	4 6	4 11	507	3 6	3 11
994	4 0	4 5	147	2 2	3 5
259	3 6	3 11	OUDE.		
50	3 0	3 5	10	4 0	4 11
53	under	3 0	36	3 0	3 11
MADRAS.			MANILLA.		
7	4 6	to 5 4	26	2 0	to 3 1
17	4 0	4 5	113	1 0	1 11
27	3 6	3 11	BOMBAY FIGS.		
36	3 0	3 5	56	1 6	to 1 1
174	2 6	2 11			
195	1 8	2 5			

The following are the prices of indigo according to the late sales:—

BENGAL.				MADRAS.			
SHIPPING:	s. d.	s. d.	per lb.	REGULAR:	s. d.	s. d.	per lb.
Blue	-	-	none	Fine	-	-	4 6 to 5 4
Purple	-	-	6 6 to 6 8	Good	-	-	3 8 to 4 4
Fine violet and red violet	6 5	6 5		Middling	-	-	3 2 to 3 6
Good do. and do.	5 10	6 2		Ordinary	-	-	2 9 to 3 0
Middling do. and do.	5 6	5 10		Low and lean	-	-	1 8 to 2 6
Ordinary do. and do.	5 3	5 6		KURPAH:			
Fine and good copper	5 4	5 8		Good and Fine	-	-	5 0 to 5 3
Middling do.	5 0	5 3		Middling	-	-	4 5 to 4 10
Ordinary do.	4 6	5 0		Ordinary	-	-	3 6 to 4 3
CONSUMERS:				Low	-	-	3 0 to 3 4
Fine	5 3	5 6		BIMLIPATAM:			
Good	4 8	5 2		Middling	-	-	4 0 to 4 3
Middling	4 4	4 7		Ordinary	-	-	3 1 to 3 9
Ordinary and low	3 8	4 3		MANILLA.			
OUDE.				Middling	-	-	2 6 to 3 1
Good and fine	4 0	4 9		Ordinary and low	-	-	1 0 to 2 4
Middling	3 3	3 9		BOMBAY FIGS.			
Ordinary	3 0	3 2		Ordinary	-	-	1 6 to 1 8

FOREIGN.

The continental accounts received this week present no new feature. The business in Colonial produce is going on regularly, and to a considerable extent, though at the previous low rates. The Leipzig fair is drawing towards its close; complaints are loud as to its results, but it appears, notwithstanding, that the quantity of the business has been large, and quite equal to previous years. The letters from the United States, per *Caledonia*, from New York, up to the 1st of October, report favourably of the fall trade, which, however, had closed. The estimates of the cotton crop vary from 1,700,000 bales to 2,000,000 bales, and the weather was favourable.

COAL MARKET.

Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.—Aldair's Main, 13s.—Buddle's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Carr's Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Davison's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Hasting's Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Holywell Main, 17s.—New Tanfield, 14s.—Ore's Redheugh, 13s. 6d.—Townley, 14s.—Tanfield Moor, 16s. 6d.—West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—West Wylam, 15s.—Wylam, 14s. 9d.—Wall's end, 16s.—Clemell, 16s.—Clarke and Co., 15s. 9d.—Delaval, 14s.—Gosforth, 19s. 2d.—Heaton, 19s. 3d.—Hilda, 18s. 6d.—Hospar, 17s. 3d.—Killingworth, 18s. 6d.—Wharfedale, 19s.—Hotton, 21s.—Lambton, 21s.—Stewart's, 21s.—Caradoc, 20s. 9d.—Kellie, 20s. 9d.—Quarrington, 19s. 6d.—Barrett, 19s.—Brown's Deanery, 19s.—Tees, 20s.—Welch and Yorkshire.—Cowpen Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Garnam Stone, 21s.—Howard's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Sydney's Hartley, 15s. 6d. Small:—Trimden, 10s. 6d. Ships arrived, 14.

PRICES CURRENT, OCT. 20, 1843.

Table with columns: ENGLISH FUNDS, PRICES THIS DAY, FOREIGN FUNDS, PRICES THIS DAY. Lists various stocks and bonds with their respective prices.

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gullion and Horne's Circular.) CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 16.—The weather up to Thursday night ast continued wet, since then it has been fine with frosty nights. To-day is cold with a clear sky. The supplies have been moderate of all kinds, and the show of land carriage samples at this day's market was small.

Table with columns: BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL, PER QN. Lists various types of wheat, barley, and other grains with their prices per quarter.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, OCT. 20.—The weather has turned settled in appearance—the nights are clear and the mornings frosty—the wind westerly. Our arrivals are short. New English Wheat is in demand, and Foreign looking up. Barley is in demand, and now sell briskly at Monday's prices.

LONDON AVERAGES.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Shows average prices for these commodities.

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Shows imperial average prices for these commodities.

Aggregate of the six weeks. Duties till Oct. 25th inclu. On Grain from B. Possession out of Europe.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

MONDAY.—A great improvement took place this morning in trade generally, in consequence of the favourable state of the weather for slaughtering and the supplies being moderate. With regard to beasts the number on offer was upwards of 700 head less than on Monday last.

FRIDAY.—Altho' the number of beasts on offer was by no means large, they consisting of 687 head, the beef trade, owing to the dead market being overstocked, was excessively heavy, and to effect sales the salemen were compelled to submit to a reduction in price of 2s. per 8 lbs.

Table with columns: Prices per Stone, Monday, Friday, At Market, Monday, Friday. Lists prices for various types of beef, mutton, veal, and pork.

Prices of Hay and Straw, per load of 36 trusses. Hay, 3s. 0s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. Clover, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. Straw, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

We have considered it hardly worth notice to give an account of the different fairs, for the information respecting the London market being so universally diffused, the attention of a large portion of buyers who formerly met the London trade, as well as the planters, almost unnecessary at the various localities.

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 17.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and J. B. Falconer, Howdon Pans, Northumberland, brewers.—W. and A. Wells, Leeds, wine merchants.—J. Edwards and F. Williams, Northwich, Cheshire, drapers.—J. Johnston and H. Harrison, Halifax, Yorkshire, millwrights.—J. Sinkins and J. Cox, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, linendrapers.—W. Dickson and J. Dickson, jun., Walton and Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, farmers.—W. Coniston and J. Smith, Bunhill row, St. Luke's, engineers.—J. H. H. R., T. H. H. and H. Birley (as regards J. and H. Birley).—J. N. Ward, J. Winspear, and W. Sims, Liverpool, shipwrights (as regards J. Winspear).—J. Richards, jun., and E. H. Bramah, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, City, attorneys.—C. Strange and R. Parsons, Baglan, Glamorganshire, coal owners.—H. and C. Gold, High street, Southwark, and London bridge, tea dealers.—H. G. and W. N. Coombes, Poplar, plumbers.—W. J. Buchanan and H. Oldroyd, Bowyer place, Camberwell road, Surrey, nurserymen.—W. H. and E. Fletcher, Canterbury, butchers.—H. Maples and G. Edwards, Spalding, Lincolnshire, bone merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

CLARKE, C., Tower street, Westminster road. COOPER, A. C., Evesham, Worcestershire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

FREARSON, W. H., Wood street, Cheapside, and West Ham, Essex, sewing cotton manufacturer. [Willoughby and Co., Clifford's inn. DICKINSON, W., Abbey hill, Bexley, Kent, and Millwall, Poplar, merchant, Parisian bitumen manufacturer. [Walker and Grindley, Southampton row, Bloomsbury square. SHARPE, R., Chelmsford, Essex, draper. [Sole, Aldermanbury, London. WOOD, J., Coleman street, and Farringdon street, City, tobacconist. [Crossby and ABBOTT, R. T., and A. T. TEBBITT, Birmingham, wholesale tea dealers. [Mole, Birmingham. GORDON, A., W. CARTWRIGHT, and J. BLACKETT, Manchester, machine makers. [Gregory and Co., Bedford row.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

R. J. and S. T. Day, Halsted, Essex, wine merchants.—W. Millican, Cannon street, City, foreman to a tailor.—E. Birt, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, coal merchant.—J. Freebury, Stroud, Gloucestershire, engraver.—J. Tozer, Exeter, farrier.—W. Binns, Donnington wood, Shropshire, engineer.—J. Longbottom, Wilden, Yorkshire, stone mason.—W. Collett, Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, clerk in the Post office.—H. T. Barker, Clifford street, Hanover square, doctor of medicine.—B. Barnett, Crown street, Waltham road, dealer in clothes.—R. Parkin, Liverpool, pavior.—I. Lomas, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer.—R. S. Mannings, Bath, coal merchant.—T. Anslow, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, upholsterer.—S. Dixon, Broadway terrace, Blandford square, assistant to a cheesemonger.—S. Knight, Windmill street, St. Pancras, smith.—H. Russell, Lower Belgrave place, Piccadilly, baker.—J. W. Nicolson, Jewin street, Aldersgate street, City, town traveller.—J. Last, Lansdown cottages, Hackney, clerk in a government office.—T. Atwood, Green walk, Holland street, Blackfriars road, accountant.—W. H. Johnson, High street, Camden town, chinaman.—T. Bennett, Norwich, upholsterer.

CERTIFICATES.

November 7, T. Chappell, Sudbury, Suffolk, victualler.—November 10, H. M. Godwin, Bishopsgate street Within, City, ship owner.—November 9, R. Lyttledyke, Brudenell place, New North road, linendrapery.—November 7, W. White, jun., Aldersgate street, City, chemist.—November 10, C. Lec, Bishopsgate street Within, City, ship broker.—November 9, J. Boyd, Piccadilly, publican.—November 8, S. Polak, Newport, Monmouthshire, woollendrapery.—November 10, T. L. Jones, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, surgeon.—November 7, J. Starling, Southampton, hatter.—November 8, G. Caston, Basingstoke, Hants, ironmonger.—November 15, J. Frost, Bristol, baker.—November 8, J. Wilson, late of Wigton, Cumberland, baker.—November 8, W. Chesworth, Newton, Cheshire, brewer.—November 7, T. Lamplugh, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, grocer.—November 8, G. Parsons, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, grocer.—November 13, W. Burton, Great Glenn, Leicestershire, currier.

CERTIFICATES, NOVEMBER 7.

J. Barnes, Commercial place, Commercial road, engineer.—R. Archer, late of Queen street, City, wine merchant.—J. and R. Dewe, Oxford, booksellers.—H. A. Hobbs, Thaxam, machine maker.—T. P. Chalk, Linton, Cambridge, draper.—M. Nelms, Back hill, Hatton garden, hearth rug manufacturer.—E. Kardley, Exeter, china dealer.—W. A. Bradford, Long acre, cheesemonger.—J. Masters, jun., now or late of Witney, Oxfordshire, innkeeper.—E. Style, Windsor, Berkshire, bookseller.—M. Buchanan, formerly of Shere, Guildford, Surrey, brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. F. Duncan, Glasgow, engraver.—W. Guy, Paisley, cooper.—J. Coutts, Dundee, wright.—D. McMillan, Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire, wool merchant.—P. Campbell, Edinburgh, tavern keeper.—J. Hannay, Dalquhairn, Kirkeudbright, wood merchant.—W. Pollock, Glasgow, writer.

Friday, October 20.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

CUNNINGHAM, A., Bolton, provision dealer. BURTON, G., Isle of Man, brickmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

BRAIN, E., Rodney street, Pentonville, copper-plate printer. [Harrisons, Walbrook. WHIPPLE, J., Crown street, Finsbury, stay manufacturer. [Cox, Pinner's hall. WEST, J. G., Wandsworth, grocer. [Arrowsmith, Devonshire street, Queen square. MILLS, W., Birmingham, upholsterer. [Sole and Sole, Aldermanbury. BOURNE, J., Benmersley, Staffordshire, printer. [Smith, Birmingham.

DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, at his residence at Walsend, in the 70th year of his age, John Buddle, Esq., the eminent coal viewer. His loss will be unfeignedly deplored by all those connected with him, or who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship. As a mining engineer and colliery manager, Mr Buddle had long stood in the first rank of his profession; and the extensive and varied scientific knowledge which he possessed, and the almost unrivalled skill and judgment with which he applied that knowledge to actual practice, procured for him the highest professional reputation, not only in this country, but abroad. His sterling honesty and unaffected kindness of heart caused him to be loved and respected by his friends, and the liberality with which he privately bestowed large sums in acts of charity will be long and gratefully remembered by those numerous individuals who were the objects of his unostentatious benevolence.

On the 11th instant, at Clifton Wells, near Bristol, the Right Rev. Dr Bowstead, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, after a lengthened and painful illness. In politics he was a Whig, and strongly adverse to the tractarian doctrines recently introduced into the Church. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1838; and, on the death of Dr S. Butler, the learned editor of 'Eschylus' and Master of Shrewsbury School, in 1840, he was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. For some time he was prebendary of Salisbury.

On the 13th instant, at Southwold, in his 49th year, Sir John Perring. He was the eldest son of the late Sir John Perring, banker, and alderman of the city of London and Lord Mayor in 1803. He married, 1819, the sister of Sir Matthew Wood, and relict of George Stoddart, Esq., of Mount street, Grosvenor square, and, dying without male issue, he is succeeded in his title by his brother, the Rev. Philip, now Sir Philip Perring, who married, 1825, the daughter of the late H. Roe, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Great Improvements having been recently effected in this interesting and extraordinary science by Mr BEARD, the patentee, in the process of TAKING and COLOURING LIKENESSES, the public are particularly invited to an inspection of varieties, at the establishment, 85 King William street, City; Royal Polytechnic Institution; and 34 Parliament street, where exchanges for new in lieu of old portraits may be had, on payment of 5s. Colouring small busts, 5s.

LEAGUE MEETING, COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—The next Aggregate Meeting of the National Anti-Corn-Law League will be held on THURSDAY Evening, 11th 26th of October, at seven o'clock. GEORGE WILSON, Esq., in the Chair. The Meeting will be addressed by the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; T. Milner Gibson, Esq. M.P.; R. R. Moore, Esq. and others. Registered Members admitted as usual to the Pit and Gallery. All Applications for tickets to be made at the Offices of the League, 67 Fleet street. Doors to be opened at half-past six o'clock.

SURREY.—To be Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, on very moderate terms, an elegant and spacious Residence, placed in a park of thirty acres, approached by a Lodge, and containing Library, Dining and Drawing Rooms of noble proportions, Breakfast Room and Boudoir, with ample Bed Chambers, and Offices of all descriptions for a large establishment. The Gardens are well walled with Forcing Houses, Conservatory, Ice House, &c. with excellent Stabling and Coach Houses; is within four miles of the Bridges. Particulars may be had of Messrs Hedger, Land Agents, 19 New Bond street, opposite the Chancery.

YORK AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, King William street, London Empowered by Act of Parliament.

GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq. Chairman. MATTHEW FORSTER, Esq. M.P. Deputy Chairman. The superiority of the system of Assurances adopted by this Company, will be found in the fact that the premium required by a bonus office to assure 1,000*l.* on the life of a person in the 20th year of his age would in this office insure 1,200*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Assurances at other ages are effected on equally favourable terms, and thus the assured has an immediate bonus instead of a chance dependent upon longevity and the profits of an office. In cases of assurance for a limited number of years, the advantage offered by this Company is still greater, no part of the profits of a bonus office being ever allotted to such Assurances.

Prospectuses, containing tables framed to meet the circumstances of all who desire to provide for themselves or those who may survive them by assurance, either of fixed sums or annuities, may be had at the office as above, or of the agents.

JOHN REDDISH, Sec.

ALBERT REVERSIONARY INTEREST AND LOAN COMPANY, FIFTH STREET, SOHO SQUARE, CASHE ADVANCED TO Respectable Persons upon the Security of Two Suitable Housekeepers, resident in London or its vicinity.

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Auditors: J. B. Bevington, Esq.; F. P. Cockerill, Esq.; J. D. Dow, Esq.

Medical Officer: John Clendinning, M.D. F.R.S. 16 Wimpole street, Cavendish square.

Standing Counsel: The Hon. John Ashley, New square, Lincoln's inn. Mr Serjeant Murphy, M.P. Temple.

Solicitor: William Bevan, Esq. Old Jewry.

Bankers: Messrs Drewett and Fowler, Princes street, Bank.

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