

# The Economist:

OR

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

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

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## NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

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

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

## THE CHINESE AND FRENCH TREATIES.

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

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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 inopportune. 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.

## IS CORN A FIT OBJECT OF TAXATION OR NOT?

In compliance with the promise which we made last week, we propose now to consider whether corn is or is not a fit object for taxation.

The great and fundamental principle on which the revenue of a state should be collected, is, that every individual should contribute thereto as nearly as possible in the proportion in which he derives income, and security, under the protection of the state. It by no means follows, as has been often asserted, that fixed property alone enjoys this protection. If fixed property be protected by law, floating capital in every application by which it can yield revenue is equally so; and therefore every description of trade, and consequently all the professions, as well

as labour of all kinds, thriving amidst and dependent upon trade of various descriptions, are all alike in their different proportions beholden to the protection of the law for that feeling of security under which alone they could thrive. The merchant whose trade is to send goods on the high seas, and entrust them among foreign subjects in foreign countries—the manufacturer who depends for his trade on such merchants—the workmen who derive their subsistence from such manufacturers—the lawyers, and doctors, and other professional men, who find a practice among all these classes, are as much dependent for the safety and security of their avocations and incomes on the powerful and effective state of our Government in securing respect abroad, as are the owners of real property at home for protection from foreign invasion or internal tumult.

This general principle being admitted, we will proceed to consider whether there is any good reason why those who depend only on the first necessary of life for their subsistence should form an exception to this rule, and if for this or other good reasons corn cannot be deemed a fit object for revenue.

In every country where there is a full supply of common labour, any tax placed directly or indirectly upon that labour, while it may act in many ways most prejudicially to the labourer, must really be paid by the consumer of the articles on which the labour is expended in an increased price, or by the capitalist who employs that labour in diminished profits; in short, to tax common labour must be to raise its price to that extent, for while we have nearly two millions of paupers in our workhouses, it must be plain that the wages of common labourers must be reduced to the lowest point at which men can subsist; to raise that point, either by demanding a direct contribution from the labourer, or by increasing the cost of his food, while the demand for his labour is rather lessened than increased, can only have the following evil-effects:—first, to increase the number of paupers, till the labour market is thinned down to that number which can find employment at the higher artificial rate; and secondly, to enhance the cost of whatever is produced, and reduce the profit of capital, by diminishing the demand. A tax upon common labour could therefore only have the effect of increasing the price to the consumer, of diminishing the profit of capital, and of increasing the rates chargeable on property, for maintaining the additional number of paupers created by the diminished demand for labour, while it would have the cruel and demoralizing effect of pressing many men into the ranks of pauperism and the restrictions of a workhouse, who might, but for this cause, be happy and independent labourers. Adam Smith says:—"A direct tax upon the wages of labour, though the labourer might perhaps pay it out of his own hand, could not properly be said to be even advanced by him. \* \* \* The final payment would, in different cases, fall upon different persons." It is, therefore, a fixed principle that a direct tax on common labour is injurious to all, and beneficial to none, and ought never to be resorted to. With all classes above the common labourer, where remuneration is fixed by different principles, or at least on different grounds; where, in short, there is a margin less or more between income and the needful cost of subsistence, there is a distinct source from which contribution to the state can be derived.

And with the common labourer every argument that affects the policy of a direct tax equally affects the policy of a tax on the first necessities of life. Adam Smith says:—"A tax upon the necessities of life operates exactly in the same manner as a direct tax upon the wages of labour;" and the cause is obvious: raise the price of necessary subsistence, and every man whose income does not command sufficient food at the increased price must become a pauper, and the whole of the consequences which we have already described would necessarily ensue. Not so with the luxuries of life, every man's consumption of which is regulated by his ability to buy them. A man's consumption of tobacco, beer, tea, sugar, spirits, or wine, will be determined by his power to indulge in their use, and any use of these articles proves the command of means above the actual pressing wants of subsistence. No man becomes a pauper, and submits to the restrictions of the workhouse, because he cannot procure these articles; but he does, and must, if he cannot procure the first necessities.

To tax the necessities of life, therefore, wages must rise to that rate at which men can subsist; and this rise can only take

place, if the demand does not increase by the supply of labourers being reduced, and that can only be accomplished by a portion falling into the workhouse; and, therefore, Adam Smith says:—"The middling and superior ranks of people, if they understood their own interests, ought always to oppose all taxes upon the *necessaries of life*, as well as all taxes upon the wages of labour. The final payment of both the one and the other falls altogether upon themselves, and always with a considerable overcharge. They fall heaviest upon the landlords, who always pay in a double capacity—in that of landlord, in the deduction of their rent; and in that of rich consumers, by the increase of their expense."

Another great and generally admitted principle to be followed in distributing taxation, is to take care that the impost does not interfere with the means of paying it; that it is of that nature which impedes the accumulation of wealth, and interferes with the profitable application of capital and labour as little as possible. While direct taxes take only from the community the exact amount received by the state, the actual loss suffered by the country from indirect taxation is much more than the benefit derived by the state. Every direct tax on consumption is less or more exposed to this objection, but some in a greater degree than others. No form of taxation can be so prejudicial in a great manufacturing and commercial country as that which lays imposts on the raw materials, which constitute the basis of the great exports of the country, and which therefore afford the most extensive occupation for its labour and capital. The demand for our manufactures abroad must depend entirely on their comparative price with those of other countries; any tax, therefore, which increases that cost, not only limits the commerce of the country, but the employment and profit equally of capital and labour, and therefore in all ways materially lessens the very means on which alone we can rely to pay taxes in any form. This principle is now universally admitted by all parties; and in consequence, the duties upon wool, cotton, &c., await only an improvement in the revenue to be abandoned. In the debate last session on Mr C. Wood's motion, on the subject of the duty on wool, Sir Robert Peel, in opposing the motion, said:—

"He would take that course which he considered next best—viz., he would not make use of any arguments which would tend to prejudice the proposal, whenever the financial circumstances of the country would allow it to be considered."

"He readily admitted that all duties on the elements of our manufactures were in themselves objectionable."

"Notwithstanding the great financial exertions of the past year, the revenue had not yet attained the point at which any portion of it could be given up, and therefore, on the whole, he thought it better that they should try whether or not those financial operations were capable of restoring an equality between the income and the expenditure of the country. When a surplus might reasonably be expected, then they might advantageously repeal all taxes bearing upon the elements of our manufactures."

Now the objection to these taxes is not so much that they add to the cost of the article to the home consumer, and therefore abridge his means of consumption,—for, in whatever way the tax is imposed, it must have the effect of limiting the home consumption, if not by an increase of the price of the article, by a reduction of the consumers income or means otherwise. The great objection is, that we raise the price of our goods in the foreign markets, where they must compete with the goods of other countries not subject to such imposts. It is on this account that the "*duties on the elements of our manufactures are in themselves objectionable.*" On this principle all parties are agreed.

Mr Wood, once a member of the last Government, proposes the motion to Parliament; he is supported by Lord Palmerston and the whole of his party present on the division on the question of the *instant* adoption of the principle; and Sir Robert Peel, though opposing the motion for temporary reasons, accepts and acknowledges the whole principle.

Now, we ask, is there a single reason which can be urged against wool or cotton as objects of revenue, that is not much more applicable to corn?—in our manufactures generally, or in any one particularly, is there to be found any other "*element*" of cost so important as corn? We believe there is scarcely one article manufactured in this country into which there enters not a greater value of corn than of any other material. Corn is the greatest raw material of our great industry; and yet the same parties who urge the abandonment of duties for revenue on the raw materials on which they are at present placed, seek to impose a duty for that purpose on corn, which is not, and never has been, treated as a source of revenue. To raise revenue from corn, we must, in the first place, enhance its price; to enhance its price we must enhance the cost of our goods, and thus diminish our trade in foreign countries—lessen the demand for our manufactures—and, as a necessary consequence, reduce the profits of capital and the rate of wages, which would react most prejudicially, not only on the revenue derived from other sources, but also on the interests of all other producers, and especially on those of the cultivators of land by a lessened consumption. A measure which has the tendency at first to raise prices artificially may ultimately have the effect of depressing them by this prejudicial process;—while measures which would have the first tendency to create plenty and cheapness, would ultimately have the tendency to increase prices, but only as a consequence of increased

consumption and general prosperity; by which the revenue would be far more benefited from other sources of income than it could ever be by a duty on corn.

We have very lately had a legislative acknowledgment of these principles, in which all parties of the state joined; we allude to the bill for grinding foreign corn in bond, and for supplying our ships with such flour and with other provisions free of duty. By what arguments did the present Government introduce the measure, and members of the late Government give it their cordial support? Entirely on the ground that, in consequence of the higher price of provisions, our ships were not able to compete in conveying our goods to foreign markets with those of other countries. Now let us imagine a ship departing from this country with a cargo of manufactured goods of great cost—the freight of those goods to our most distant markets not representing *five per cent.* of their value; but, in order that this *twentieth part* of their value shall be placed on a footing equally advantageous with other countries, we think it needful to permit the labour engaged in that part of the process of producing for foreign markets to be fed with provisions duty free; but we utterly forget that the same reason exists just nineteen times stronger for a similar privilege being afforded in the production of the remaining nineteen-twentieths of their value. We agree with the observations which the *Times* made upon that bill, on the 22nd July, 1842:—

"Surely there is not a single argument for admitting foreign corn into this country, grinding it, and then sending it out with our seamen to feed them on their voyages, which will not apply to the admission of it, under the same circumstances, to remain and feed our population at home. Where is the difference? This act therefore is, to all intents and purposes, an admission of foreign corn duty free. We do not grumble or find fault with the act itself; we, in truth, rejoice at it; only we smile at the inconsistency. . . . The bill will, therefore, says Mr Gladstone, '*be found particularly beneficial at this time of distress, as tending, within its comparatively limited sphere, to the revival of trade, and the increase of employment for this people.*' So be it, we say. In truth, the matter comes to what we said at first, when Sir Robert Peel began to stir in the corn laws, that every measure of his must and would tend, with more or less rapidity, to the free admission of foreign corn."

Unless some new and good grounds can be found to upset these great and acknowledged principles of taxation, which prohibit any reliance for revenue equally on the first necessities of life and on the great raw materials of our manufactures; unless all parties are ready to rescind their opinions expressed on Mr Wood's motion for a repeal of the duties on wool, and on Mr Gladstone's motion for the introduction of cheap provisions to feed our sailors, then will they not only be unanimous in repudiating a reliance for revenue on corn, but they will lose no time to extend to the great industrial interests of the country generally that advantage which they have given to those who work on the seas, in order that the benefit may be extended from the "*comparatively limited sphere,*" as Mr Gladstone describes it, "*to the revival of trade, and the increase of employment,*" in the great and important branches of our trade and manufactures.

## THE BRAZILIAN TRADE AND TREATY.

THE MORNING HERALD.

For the present, at least, the negotiations for a renewal of the Brazilian Treaty, which will expire next year, appear to be suspended. When the Brazilian Minister arrived here some months ago, we called particular attention to the fact, and showed in an article in our number of Sept. 2nd, the precise nature of the existing treaty between them and us, and the unfair character of the duties which we impose upon their produce. We showed that while they actually consumed upwards of *two millions* pounds sterling of our manufactures, at the moderate duty of 18½ per cent., that we, by means of a prohibitory duty of 300 per cent. on the chief articles of their produce, practically excluded them from our consumption altogether, except to the amount of about 300,000*l.* annually, consisting chiefly of cotton wool. We showed that our rivals in other parts of the world, in Germany, France, and the United States, were already, even while we have only the same rate of duty to pay, successfully competing with us in that market; that our trade was already on the decrease; and that, moreover, those countries take freely, on the most favourable terms, for their consumption, the produce of Brazil; and on this account have, for some time past, been preferring a claim for a favoured scale of duties against the goods of a country which practically prohibits that produce. We showed all this and much more; and we, moreover, warned our readers of what would too probably be the result of the carelessness and apathy with which this important subject appeared to be treated. After referring to the result of the new tariff in North America, we said—"While these events have been going forward in North America, we have had questions of not less importance raised respecting our relations in the Brazils, and in consequence of the extraordinary and unaccountable apathy with which the country, even that portion whose interests are most deeply and dangerously threatened, views all great questions of commercial policy, it appears at present only too probable that the Government will be left quietly alone—to do nothing—until the discussions end in a result as disastrous in the South as they have done in the North:—our apprehensions have been fully realized. We have not heard of one



effort made to save this great market and to do justice to the consumers of sugar in this country; while those who are interested in maintaining the colonial monopoly have made vigorous, and it would appear successful, efforts to avoid the competition of the produce of that country. The patience and long-suffering character of our countrymen have long been a subject of remark—we had almost said of taunt—and we think deservedly so; our patience is not of that kind which constitutes a virtue—it is rather the result of carelessness, indolence, and a want of provident anticipation of the future. While a danger is impending and may still be averted, we look on with apathy as unconcerned spectators; when too late, we become sullen and morose grumblers. To this neglect of our own interests may we fairly attribute the accumulation of laws for the benefit of particular parties against the interests of the whole community; and, if we mistake not, we shall ere long find, by the loss of another great and important market, another proof of this culpable neglect.

Our attention has been called to this subject particularly by an article which recently appeared in the *Morning Herald*, which is now understood to be the particular organ of the Government. The writer is evidently annoyed that the Government proposals have been refused by the Brazilian Minister; and in attempting to create an impression that the loss is not so great, he makes the following extraordinary statement:—

*"It might really be supposed, from the noise that is made on the subject, that British commerce had in times past enjoyed some peculiar advantage in Brazilian ports. It did nothing of the sort: our goods paid the same duty on admission thereto as did those of other countries; the only advantage they had was one which Brazil cannot deprive them of—their cheapness. And if subsequently to November, 1844, heavy differential duties are to be imposed on our goods, and if such duties can exclude them, Brazilian consumers will be much more severely punished by their exclusion than we shall."*

*"It might also be imagined, from the clamour that has been raised, that British merchants did not buy and export Brazilian produce; whereas the fact is, that one half, at least, of the exported produce of that empire has always been purchased by British money, and sold in continental Europe by British merchants."*

Whether it be in ignorance of the real tendency of what they write, or the overwhelming force and truth of free-trade doctrines, that their opponents are constantly contributing to their advancement, we know not; but we are certainly very often much indebted to those journals, not only for forcible arguments, but for striking illustrations, proving the evils of restrictions and monopoly.

The *Herald* is the great advocate for the principles of reciprocity. It has of late admitted, over and over again, that free trade would unquestionably be a good thing, provided the advantages were reciprocated by both parties. How does it practice this doctrine? The *Herald* tells us somewhat petulantly, as if an excuse for our policy towards Brazil, that our goods have in times past enjoyed no peculiar advantage in their ports; that they "paid the same duty on admission thereto as did the goods of other countries." That was never denied. But how do we act towards Brazil? How do we follow the principles of reciprocity contended for by the school which the *Herald* represents? They charge our goods a duty of 18½ per cent., the same as they impose on the goods of all other countries. We charge their produce at the rate of 300 per cent., being 150 per cent. above the rate which we charge on the similar produce of our colonies. They consume our manufactures to an amount bordering on three millions a year; we consume of their produce to the amount barely of three hundred thousand a year. What council would Mr Gladstone and Mr Torrens give the Brazilian Government under such circumstances? What a field does this afford for the extension of free-trade principles, on our part, on the mere ground of reciprocity! If Mr Torrens and the reviewer in the *Foreign and Colonial* are correct in their principles, what a large share of our taxes must be borne by the Brazilians in the operation of these unequal tariffs!

But further, the *Herald* says:—"The only advantage which our goods had was one which Brazil cannot deprive us of—their cheapness." This deserves some attention: whether Brazil can deprive our goods of this advantage we will consider in a little; in the meantime what have we done to deprive ourselves of that advantage? An eminent continental professor—who lived throughout the last European wars—who had watched the proceedings and policy of our Government, and the progress of events on the continent for some years afterwards—said, "What Napoleon could not do to your commerce, your own restrictions and monopolies have done. Napoleon caused every piece of English manufactures which could be found in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other large places, to be brought out and burned in the market places, and used every means in his power to prevent their further admission; every act only increased the intensity of the demand, and even in France his own ministers were engaged in smuggling English manufactures; and years afterwards the great Tallyrand, who profited by this illicit trade, excused it on public grounds of necessity: all the decrees and military power of Napoleon could not accomplish what your own laws have so successfully done. You imposed restriction on your own trade, by excluding the produce of your customers; you imposed duties and rendered dear all the elements of your manufactures; and you rendered those elements cheap on the continent in proportion as you rendered them dear in England

by exclusion; in short, you inflicted upon us the necessity of becoming manufacturers, and at the same time gave us the facilities of much cheaper elements of production, both in raw materials and in food,—all your own free acts, and against our wish and our interests at that time."

We have followed the same policy towards America, and the same result has followed—valuable customers are everywhere converted into powerful rivals; our superior cheapness is becoming a matter of history rather than a present reality. In a price current from Rio de Janeiro, dated September 14, we find, under the transactions of the week,—"*The sales of American cotton manufactures amounted to about 1,000 packages at about our quotations of last week.*" But they follow us even into our own colonies where our goods are admitted on more favourable terms. In a Cape of Good Hope paper, of the 14th October, before us, we find an American cargo advertised for sale, including "*American unbleached shirtings, brown drillings, stripes,*" &c. &c. It may lead our Government into great errors if they fancy that we still possess that advantage in cheapness which we have hitherto done.

But if we still possessed that cheapness, is the *Herald* quite sure that Brazil cannot deprive us of it—at least as far as regards the question in point—a trade with that country? Brazil sugar possesses the same cheapness that our goods do; but we contrive to deprive it of that cheapness as far as their trade with the consumers of this country is concerned. Brazil sugar is little more than half the price of West India sugar, landed in our docks; but, to bring it to the consumer, it would be 50 per cent. dearer, by the higher duty which we impose upon it. Have we not, therefore, taught the Brazilians how they can deprive our goods of their cheapness so as to deprive us of their trade? and if they do so, by imposing higher duties on our goods, it will only be in strict keeping with the lessons which M. Ribeiro has learned from the "reciprocal" school of legislators during his stay here. In no other country in the world, not even in highly-protected France, is the duty on Brazilian produce one-half the rate that is charged here.

But the *Herald*, seeming to consider this result as inevitable, tries to find some comfort in a principle—in the truth of which we cordially agree—"And if subsequently to November, 1844, heavy differential duties are to be imposed upon our goods, and if such duties can exclude them, Brazilian consumers will be much more severely punished by their exclusion than we shall." Sound doctrine, most assuredly; but strange enough to come from those who are the avowed advocates of reciprocity. But has it not, by a parity of reasoning, occurred to the writer in the *Herald*, that for the same reasons that the Brazilians would be more punished by the exclusion of our cheap goods from their markets than we should, in like manner the English public has been more punished by the exclusion of Brazil sugar from our market, than even the Brazilians themselves. This has always been our opinion with respect to the sugar of Brazil, as well as the corn and provisions of America and continental Europe, and we would—in the spirit of the *Herald*—counsel the Brazilians to say—"If England will perpetrate the folly and injustice of excluding from her people the cheapest sugar and coffee which they can procure, let us not, in imitation of so bad an example, exclude from our people the cheapest manufactures they can procure; feeling always assured that if our people buy, they will find some way of paying convenient to themselves. That we may safely leave to them." Such would be a wise course for the Brazilians. And equally in the spirit of the *Herald* we would counsel our own Government to say—"If France, America, or Russia, perpetrate the folly and injustice of excluding from her people the cheapest manufactures they can get, let us not, in imitation of so bad an example, exclude from our people the cheapest food, and other raw materials which they can procure, especially as there exists so much misery and poverty throughout the country; for we may rest well assured that if our people buy, they will find some mode of paying convenient to themselves. That we may safely leave to them." In these principles we cordially agree with the *Herald*; but what then becomes of their favourite theme—reciprocity?

But in the next passage the *Herald* rushes again to an implied defence of our present conduct towards Brazil:—

*"It might also be imagined, from the clamour that has been raised, that British merchants did not buy and export Brazilian produce;—whereas the fact is, that one half at least of the produce of that empire, has always been purchased by British money, and sold in Continental Europe by British merchants."*

This is really both fair and candid—but we fear that between free-trade admissions and such candour as we have here, the party whose ostensible organ the *Herald* is, will be ruined by the indiscretions of their advocate. What!—one half of the slave-grown produce of Brazil, bought and exported by British merchants, with English capital?—is all this done, notwithstanding the serious sacrifices and sufferings to which the people of this country have long been exposed, because the Government would not permit them to use slave produce? Yes; it is all quite true. We have urged it twenty times, as an evidence of our inconsistency: the English merchant may buy this produce; he may bring it across the seas in his ships; he may land it in our docks; he may refine it in bond; he may send this polluted

slave produce to feed the liberated negroes in our colonies; he may sell it in "Continental Europe."—he may, indeed, do aught with it, if he will not feed our poor, starving population at home; leave but the twenty-seven millions of British population to the sole and inadequate supply of our own colonies—only interfere not with their monopoly—and all that is vicious, all that is horrible, in the traffic of slave produce assumes a new and innocent aspect. Alas! alas!—the gullibility as well as the patience of our countrymen!!

#### MONOPOLY AND THE YEAR DYING TOGETHER.

The political atmosphere, like the season, is heavy, dull, and quiescent. "Christmas is coming!" seems to be the feeling with the quidnuncs as well as with the schoolboys. But the meeting of Parliament is fixed for the 1st of February, and there can be little doubt but we shall have a busy session. The materials for debate are ample; and though perhaps Sir Robert Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will endeavour to prop themselves up by pointing to an increasing revenue, and the promise of favourable results when the "Budget" is brought forward, the vast progress which the question of free trade has made during the last few months will arm the advocates for the destruction of "all monopolies," with a power which we hope will be effectively wielded in the House of Commons.

While the advocates of the League are pursuing their course triumphantly in the country, the protectionists have made one or two convulsive efforts, of a very moribund kind. There was a meeting of the Brill District Conservative Association at Brill on Thursday night. There was, however, nothing remarkable at the meeting, except the fact that the Duke of Buckingham was present, and made a very short speech. To be sure, the health of Sir Robert Peel was received with great coldness, and a comic song, about an "old man" that "could not get himself warm," was relished by the farmers, and applied by them to the Prime Minister. The Duke of Buckingham spoke in a very lugubrious tone:

"He could but again express his conviction, that if the agriculture of this country was not supported, the farmer could not compete with the foreigner, and, whenever that occurred, they might depend upon it the well-being of the land would be utterly destroyed. (Hear, hear.) Unchanged in those opinions, which he had recorded alike in that county, in his former place in the House of Commons, and in his place in the House of Peers, he stood there now only to repeat them, word for word, and to call on the members for that county steadily to perform the duty to which they devoted themselves on the hustings. (Hear, hear.) He solemnly called on the representatives of the agricultural interest throughout all parts of the United Kingdom to come forward now, and steadily to maintain the opinions which they had broached at the hustings (loud cheers); and by their votes record their firm adherence to the cause of the British farmer."

There was also a meeting of some club of Conservatives in Fleet street, on Wednesday night, at which Mr Thomas Baring was present, who uttered some precious nonsense. His abuse of the Anti-Corn-law League, and his insinuations about their ultimate objects, we pass all by, as being the natural result of that soreness which he must naturally be expected to feel at being defeated in the City election. But it is certainly passing strange to hear a great city merchant talking, at the present time of day, in the following strain about the harmlessness of the "sliding scale:"—

"But," continued Mr Baring, "what is the great grievance after all? Why, we are told that since the new corn law has been adopted, there has been a fluctuation. Very true—it has been so. The highest price, I believe, was in July, 1842, just when a bad harvest was anticipated, and then wheat was at an average of 64s. a quarter. The lowest price, if I remember right, was in April of the past year, when wheat was at 46s. a quarter. Between 64s. and 46s. there is a variation, no doubt; but, in the first place, I do not believe that this variation was caused altogether by the existing laws; in the next place, I do not believe that you would have less fluctuation if you had a fixed duty; and, in the third place, let me ask you, has there not been in the same period of time similar fluctuations in the price of raw cotton and of almost every other commodity? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Then, if this is the great evil for which you are to unsettle everything—if this is the astounding grievance for which you are to seek a remedy, I ask you, are you prepared to seek a remedy for it at the risk of such a cost? (Loud and repeated cheers.)"

The remarks of a morning contemporary upon this passage we adopt, as expressing our own. "The man who at this hour of the day can gravely tell the citizens of London such 'great facts' in commercial and political economy, is no ordinary character. All the harm that the sliding scale does is, that it lets prices go a little up, and then come a little down; and it is the same with raw cotton! This is the dictum of a great London merchant, whom the 'mob' of city electors rejected, in defiance of the 'respectability.' No trade is rendered hazardous by the sliding scale. No supply is stinted by it. No injury is inflicted on anybody by it. Commerce and trade flourish under it. It merely lets prices go a little up, and then come a little down; and it is the same with raw cotton. The agitation against this harmless sliding scale is therefore an abominable conspiracy, got up by base and wicked men, who seek to overturn throne and altar—leaving not a vestige of the British constitution behind. But 'mind,' says he, with a provident precaution, 'I do not say that a fixed duty is not more convenient to the manufacturing and commercial classes!' Mr Thomas Baring is, in fact, ludicrously self-contradictory throughout his entire speech. He says:—

"You are told, too, on high authority, that this League is a 'great fact,' and that a great fact must be met by a great compromise. (Cries of 'Oh,

oh!' and cheers.) But let me ask you, gentlemen, have we not found that 'great facts' have sometimes turned out 'great follies?' (Hear, hear, and cheers.) You are told, too, on the same authority, that a sliding scale is ruinous. Why, I can tell you 'a great fact' about a sliding scale. There is a sliding scale in France, in Holland, and in Belgium, and it is a fact, ay, 'a great fact' (laughter), that the sliding scale in those countries is never regarded as destructive to the classes engaged in manufactures. (Hear, hear.) And then, if we look to the principle of the sliding scale, what do we find? We find that its principle is to regulate the cost to the consumer in proportion to the rise in price, and to afford protection to the grower in proportion to the price he receives for it in the market. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, that though the working of this scheme may be somewhat defective, in principle it is equitable. (Cheers.) I do not say, mind, that a fixed duty is not more convenient to the manufacturing and commercial classes."

Our readers may recollect that in No. 7 of the *Economist*, in the article "Free Trade in the Abstract," we commented on an assertion made by Mr Baring, that the corn trade was "free" in Holland. Our observations were to the following effect:—

"The next statement, however, which surprises us more than any other, considering from whom it comes, is—

"With regard to fluctuations in Holland, where the trade is free, the fluctuations in the price of corn are greater than they are here."

"This is a most unhappy argument for a merchant to use, who ought to know the trade of Holland, and who supports a sliding scale of duties. In the first place, in Holland, the trade is not free; for, in imitation of our laws, the wheat growers of North Holland, after a great contest with the mercantile interests, succeeded, in 1835, in establishing a sliding scale, and on the 2nd of January, 1836, a law came into operation by which wheat is subjected to a fluctuating duty of 1s. 3d. per quarter when the price is 45s. per quarter, and rising to 15s. per quarter as the price falls to 25s., and the effect of this change was thus described to us some time ago by an extensive mercantile firm (correspondents of Mr Baring) in Amsterdam:—'Previous to the enactment of the new law, we had always a large stock of grain in our warehouses here and a steady trade, but now the trade has become so dangerous and speculative that it is tiredly neglected by safe houses. The price is now so fluctuating and uncertain that we even dare not accept it on consignment, on the customary terms; and the consequence is, that our granaries are now comparatively empty, and the trade is only done by fits and starts; and when an accidental demand exists, much speculation and great losses generally result, so that now we look upon corn as a proscribed article to the regular safe trader.' But even though Mr Baring's supposition had been correct, and the admission of corn into Holland had been free, still as a merchant he cannot but be aware that the fluctuations on the continent are chiefly created by our own laws; and that the inevitable effect of our laws must be to produce greater fluctuation in foreign than home-grown corn. If Mr Baring has this yet to learn, let him go to Mark lane, and he will find that, in a rising market, foreign wheat in bond advances 2s. per quarter for each shilling that home wheat advances, simply because the duty sinks 1s. while the price rises 1s.; if foreign wheat in bond be worth 30s. per quarter, when English wheat is worth 50s., the duty being 20s., let the English wheat advance to 75s., the foreign wheat in bond will advance to 72s., because the duty sinks to 1s. instead of 20s., so that while English wheat advances 23s., foreign wheat advances 42s. per quarter; the price which foreign wheat is worth in London regulates its price abroad, and hence the fluctuations which our laws create in the price of wheat are much greater in Dantzic than in Mark lane."

After this, what reliance can be placed on the reasonings, or even the *knowledge*, of Mr Thomas Baring, great merchant though he be? He has found out his error, and is compelled to admit that the corn trade is *not* free in Holland; but instead of acknowledging his blunder, he boldly tells his auditors that the Dutch sliding scale is perfectly harmless—as harmless as our own!

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now determined that the two Houses shall assemble for the despatch of business on Thursday the 1st of February. A proclamation to this effect was agreed to at the Court held by her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at Windsor Castle. At the court Monsieur Ribeiro, on a special mission from the Emperor of the Brazils, was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by the Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Rev. Dr John Lonsdale, D.D., was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, and did homage upon being appointed Bishop of Lichfield. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Lord Wharreliffe, Lord President; the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief; Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Edward Knatchbull, Paymaster of the Forces; and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday the 19th instant until Thursday the 1st of February next, and a proclamation was ordered to be issued, summoning Parliament to meet, for the despatch of business, on the 1st of February.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM BELVOIR CASTLE.—The departure of her Majesty from this splendid seat was characterized by the same remarkable punctuality observed throughout the tour of the midland counties. Everything was ordered to be in readiness at eight o'clock, and at a few minutes before that hour her Majesty and the Prince Consort appeared in the Regent's Gallery, and took leave of her noble host's family circle. The Queen presented Lady Adeline Manners with a gorgeous bracelet, set in pearls and diamonds, as a mark of her Majesty's esteem and friendship; and to Miss Victoria Wortley (her Majesty's god-daughter, the lovely child of Lady Emmeline Wortley) a splendid ruby brooch. Upon entering the Royal carriage her Majesty and the Prince Consort personally expressed to his Grace the Duke of Rutland their high satisfaction at the princely entertainment afforded them at Belvoir Castle.

— Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is going on well. EARL GREY.—We are happy in being enabled to state that the accounts received in Berkeley square from Howick are favourable. Several of the



nobility and gentry now in town sent to make inquiries. The reply was—"The accounts received from Howick are improved in every respect."

**THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.**—The illustrious Prince quitted Belgrave square on Monday for Badminton, on a visit to the Duke of Beaufort. Despite of the fatigue of thirteen successive levees and evening receptions, his Royal Highness continues to enjoy most excellent health.—*Morning Post.*

**SIR JAMES GRAHAM.**—A very erroneous paragraph has gained circulation respecting the health of the right honourable baronet, which we have it in our power to contradict. It is true that since the rising of Parliament there have been great demands for the indefatigable attention of the Home Secretary of no ordinary importance, but that his health has given way to any extent is untrue. The right honourable baronet has been to Netherby, his seat in Cumberland, and during his brief residence there has daily enjoyed, with Major Graham and a select party of gentlemen, the excellent sport his well-preserved plantations afford. The slaughter of game has been abundant.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—The following appointments appear in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last:—Sir Peregrine Maitland, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.—James Hudson, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, to be Secretary at the Hague.—John Kennedy, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Naples, to be Secretary at Washington.—George John Robert Gordon, Esq., now First Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be Secretary at Stockholm.—Augustus Craven, Esq., now First Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Brussels, to be Secretary at Stuttgart.

## THE METROPOLIS.

**THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.**—The works of the new Royal Exchange continue to progress rapidly. On Saturday the Grasshopper, the crest of the magnificent founder, Sir Thomas Gresham, formerly so conspicuous an object over the clock tower of the old building, was placed upon the summit of the tower which forms the principal feature of the east end of the new structure. The foundation stone was laid on the 17th of January, 1842, and, with the delay consequent on the season of the year, the works have been executed to their present state in about twenty months. The building is now slated, all the intermediate divisions of rooms are formed, and the greater part of the fire-proof arches over the shops are turned.

**WEST-END REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE.**—On Monday evening, in consequence of the vast number of destitute persons seeking relief, the committee of this institution opened their doors to applicants at an earlier period than usual. The refuge is intended for the reception of those unfortunate individuals that distress may drive there for relief. The institution is situated in Market street, Edgeware road, and will accommodate two hundred poor nightly. The inmates are supplied with a large piece of bread and a pint and a half of beef soup; a comfortable bed is also provided, and in the morning, before they leave the establishment, a breakfast of bread and milk is given them. Soap and hot water are plentifully supplied, to enable them to cleanse their persons and clothing. The latter necessary article has been hitherto found to prove a sufficient antidote to fever and infectious diseases, as, during the last five years that the establishment has been opened, although nearly 90,000 persons have been admitted, no case of fever or contagion has appeared. The doors were, long before the opening, literally besieged with applicants, in every form of distress.

**WILL OF SIR JAMES SHAW.**—The will of Sir James Shaw, late chamberlain of the city of London, has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by his nephew John Shaw, A. W. Roberts, Esq. (the banker), Benjamin Scott (chief clerk), and A. Gordon, Esq., who all have a legacy of 100*l.* each. He gives to his nephew 2,000*l.*, and to two grandnephews 500*l.* each; to Portoken school 100*l.*, to Botolph school 100*l.*, to Aldgate school 100*l.*, to the Academy in Kilmarnock (Scotland), the interest in 200*l.* for prizes, and to the poor of the same place the interest of 500*l.*; to the Academy of Riccarton (Scotland), the interest of 100*l.* for prizes, and the interest of 250*l.* for the poor of that place. He bequeaths to the corporation of the city of London his paintings, among which he enumerates portraits of himself, the Queen, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and the Duke of Wellington (which are very valuable, being the production of several first-rate artists). The property is sworn under 60,000*l.*, and the residue is bequeathed to his nephew, John Shaw.

**MR ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF ST GEORGE THE MARTYR.**—Some correspondence has lately taken place between Mr Day, the vestry-clerk of this parish, and Mr Alderman Gibbs, relative to the funds alleged to be owing to the parish under Dickenson's Charity, and calling for the immediate application of its benefit. Mr Alderman Gibbs has replied that there is at present no money owing to the parish under the will in question, and that owing to pending legal proceedings, the parish cannot benefit under the charity until Midsummer, 1845. The vestry have resolved further to examine the churchwarden's books with reference to the matter.

**MR C. PEARSON AND MR HICKSON.**—Mr Hickson, proprietor and editor of the *Westminster Review*, having attacked Mr Pearson, the city solicitor, in reference to his views touching the reform of the Corporation of the city of London, the latter challenged Mr Hickson to an oratorical contest in the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of showing that his opinions on the subject of corporate reform were not altered. It was arranged that this discussion should take place on Monday, and shortly before eleven Mr Pearson and a large number of friends were in attendance; Mr Hickson and some friends were also present. The company were admitted by tickets, and the room was well filled. John Travers, Esq., took the chair. Mr Pearson then addressed the company. He proceeded to reply in detail to the statements urged against him by Mr Hickson, gave a sketch of his public life, and adverted to the improvement which had taken place in corporate matters from the time when he became a member of the Common Council. Mr Pearson proceeded in his statement up to three o'clock, when it was suggested that, as it was not likely the matter could be terminated that day, an adjournment should take place. The following day it was again adjourned, and is to be resumed on Monday.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—On Wednesday evening there was a numerous meeting of the members, Mr B. B. Cabbell, F.R.S., in the chair, when a new fixed breakwater, supported by strong caissons, and furnished with lighthouses for coasting vessels, was described. The daguerreotype process by M. Claudet was also explained to the audience, and experiments were performed, exemplifying the accuracy and ease with which likenesses may be produced by it at almost a moment's sitting.

**CRY ANTIQUITIES.**—During the operations of the workmen employed in making excavations for new sewers in the parish of St Ann's, Blackfriars, several pieces of the foundations of ancient buildings have been found, as well as a great quantity of human bones. On Wednesday a

skeleton, apparently perfect prior to its removal, was discovered under the foot-pavement in the front of the *Times* newspaper establishment, from five to six feet from the surface. No vestige of coffin, or any description of covering could be traced. There is but little doubt that these remains of mortality were deposited where they were found prior to the fire of London, if not during the existence of the convent and church of the order of Black Friars, of which this neighbourhood was the site.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—A very full ordinary meeting was held on Monday evening, R. J. Murchison, Esq., F.R.S., president, in the chair, when the Earl of Rosse and the Earl of Dartmouth were elected members. A letter was communicated by Lord Stanley, which had been received from Mr Schomburke, the South American traveller, dated 8th July. A long and interesting paper was read by Dr Becke on those parts of Abyssinia south of Gojam, the country of the Gallas, which embraces the kingdom of Shoa, whose monarch lately sent over several valuable and rare presents to her Majesty.

**ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—On Tuesday evening the members held their concluding meeting for the year, at their new premises, adjoining the mansion of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr W. Yarrell, F.R.S., president, in the chair. One hundred new species of shells were acknowledged from Mr Lovel Reeve; fifty from Mr Bromley Hind, of her Majesty's ship *Sulphur*; and several others from Mr Lerout of Paris. The members then adjourned until January.

**LOYD'S.**—At a meeting of the subscribers of Lloyd's, held at their temporary establishment in the South Sea House, on Wednesday, G. R. Robinson, Esq., in the chair, the following votes were proposed and unanimously carried, viz.:—A medal in bronze to Captain George Hunt, of the brig *Antelope*, of Ipswich; a medal in bronze to Captain William Bell, of the brig *Peggy*, of Newbury; and 5*l.* to the poor men who went off with Captains Hunt and Bell in a boat, and rescued the survivors of the crew of the schooner *James Walls*, of Ipswich, stranded near Havre, Oct. 16.

**INCOME-TAX APPEALS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.**—The Commissioners for General Purposes under the new property and income tax met on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, at their office, 36 Basinghall street, for the purpose of hearing the appeals of those who consider themselves surcharged by the surveyor of taxes. Each applicant is furnished with a ticket with a number, so that "first come is first heard," which excellent regulation prevents all confusion as well as delay to the parties.

**FOUNDER'S DAY AT THE CHARTER-HOUSE.**—Tuesday being the 250th anniversary since the foundation of this ancient school and charity, the brethren, clergy, and scholars, together with a large number of old Carthusians and their friends, assembled to commemorate the occasion. During the day a dinner was given to the pensioners, who now amount to eighty, and likewise to the scholars. There was a dinner of the governors and visitors in the evening, at which the Rev. Archdeacon Hale presided.

**CHARITY FOR THE BLIND.**—A general court of the governors of this charity, established 1781, for granting pensions to blind persons, being upwards of sixty years of age, was held on Wednesday at the institution, at Painters' hall, Doctors' Commons, Mr Drew, one of the governors, presiding, when twenty-one permanent pensioners and three supernumeraries were elected on the fund.

**CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.**—On Thursday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new church, Broadway, Westminster. The usual deeds having been signed, the consecration service was proceeded with, and the Rev. H. H. Milman read the usual prayers of the church, and those specially appointed for the occasion. A liberal collection was made. The new church, which is a handsome and commodious structure, is capable of accommodating 1,500 persons, 1,280 of the seats being free and unappropriated, owing to a grant on the part of the Incorporated Society for Building Churches. No organ has yet been erected, and the church is at present without a steeple.

**PROTECTOR LIFE ASSURANCE.**—The annual meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Thursday, at their offices in the Old Jewry. The chair was taken by Nathaniel Gould, Esq. the chairman of the association. A report was read, showing the receipts and expenditure of the company, and its present assets; after which the chairman addressed the proprietors, and explained very fully the various details of the accounts, and congratulated them upon the increased and increasing prospects of the association. The report was unanimously approved and confirmed. The meeting then proceeded to elect as directors, Richard Harman Lloyd, Joshua Lockwood, Jonathan Crocker, and Charles Bischoff, Esqrs.; and, as an auditor, Frank Jellicot, Esq. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was then carried without dissent, and the meeting separated.

— Mr John Hullah has been appointed Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London.

## THE PROVINCES.

**HARWICH.**—There is a rumour that the Board of Ordnance have it in contemplation to remove their establishment at this place to the opposite shore of Landguard Fort; and that the magazine is also to be removed thither, as, from its proximity to the town, in the event of a railway coming, it will not be considered any longer eligible; and, considering the great increase of the point at Landguard beach, which has lately grown up to the extent of several acres, it is highly probable that this removal will eventually take place. The land on the Harwich side, belonging to the Board of Ordnance, has been, for many years, totally abandoned to the ravages of the sea, by which many acres of very valuable land have been lost to the Crown; and more particularly of late years, since the quarrying up and carrying away of the foundation has been let for an insignificant sum by the Board of Ordnance.—*Bury Post.*

**YARMOUTH.**—The fishing season, which is now on the close, has been one of the very worst ever known. A great many boats have "made up," and it is admitted by all that such a making up they have not had for very many years. Not only has the catch been small, but the quality of those caught has proved decidedly inferior. The fish merchants have lost several hundreds of pounds each this season. Among the poorer classes this will cause a deal of distress during the ensuing winter, as many thousands in this port depend mainly upon the success of their fishing for their winter's maintenance.—*Bury Post.*

**DISSENTING COLLEGE FOR THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.**—A meeting has been held at Leicester to consider the propriety of establishing a dissenting college in the Midland Counties, and also for the instruction of young men designed for secular purposes, against whom the universities of this country are closed. Another feature is the founding of a class especially designed for the service of Christian missions, to the members of which it is proposed to communicate such a knowledge of medicine and simple

surgery as may qualify them to subserve the physical interest of those among whom they may labour, and at the same time to afford such a knowledge of science in general as may enable them to promote the secular and commercial, as well as the spiritual interests of the people whom they may visit. Leicester has been named as the seat of the projected college.—*Leicester Mercury*.

**RABY CASTLE.**—The Duke of Cleveland is about to enlarge, by additional wings, this splendid baronial seat, from designs by an architect from Edinburgh.

**FRICKLEY HALL ESTATE.**—This fine estate has been bought for Mr W. Aldam, jun., who is still absent on his tour in America. The purchase money was 63,000*l.*—*Leeds Mercury*.

**CHURCH RATES.**—A vestry meeting was held at Brighton, on Tuesday, for the purpose of making a rate for St Nicholas and St Peter's churches. The meeting was in the number of twenty to one against making the rate, and Mr Bass, a member of the Society of Friends, moved the adjournment of the meeting for six months, which was seconded by the Rev. James Trega. The churchwardens proposed a rate of twopenny in the pound to meet their liabilities, which was duly seconded, but on a show of hands the motion for the adjournment was carried by a vast majority, whereupon a poll was demanded, which was opened forthwith, and at the close of the day the numbers were as follows:—For the rate, 53; against it, 189: majority against the rate, 136.

**OPPOSITION TO THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.**—The *Post* states that a meeting of farmers and others interested in the protection of agriculture, was held on Tuesday, at the Saracen's Head Inn, Chelmsford, for the purpose of forming a society, having for its object the protection of the agricultural interests of the country, and to adopt measures for opposing the proceedings of the Anti-Corn-law League in the county of Essex.

**DIABOLICAL DEED.**—One of the most cruel and malicious acts we ever remember has recently been committed in Newport Pagnell. Last week a party of men were assembled in the tap-room of the Three Cranes, and with them was John Green, a poor deformed, diminutive object, who it appears had hitherto excited their sport and hilarity in various ways. A man, whose name we learn is Pieling, a horse-breaker, in the height of drunken mirth, after saturating the hair of Green's head with naphtha, placed a candle to it, and completely burnt the hair, with the skin, from his head. It is doubtful if Green will ultimately recover the injury thus received, and, if he does, it is more than probable that he will lose his sight. Pieling, however, was so far cognisant of his actions that he escaped, leaving his victim to the cruel mercy of his drunken companions. We have not yet heard that Pieling has been apprehended.—*Bedford Mercury*.

— The unprecedented number of sixty-eight writs of *certiorari* were issued on Wednesday from the Crown office. These writs are all from Wales, in cases arising out of the late disturbances, and they are issued by the Crown on the presumption that, in the present excited state of local feeling and strong prejudice, impartial trials are not to be had in the principality. We understand that, before serving the writs of *certiorari*, a few cases will be tried in Wales, in order to test the impartiality of the juries, and, if these cases prove satisfactory, the writs of *certiorari* will not be carried out.—*Standard*.

### SCOTLAND.

**ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE—GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW.**—Some of our readers may have been concluding that there was to be no great meeting held in Glasgow this winter in support of the League. We are happy to inform the friends of the cause that so great a disappointment is not to be experienced. Those honoured champions of commercial freedom, Messrs Cobden and Bright, are to visit Scotland about the middle of January, and probably on the 16th of that month a meeting on a magnificent scale will be held in the City hall, at which these gentlemen will be present and speak. The Marquis of Breadalbane and other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen are to be invited to honour the meeting with their presence, and take part in its proceedings. There is good reason to hope that the noble Marquis will be prevailed on to preside on the occasion.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

**ANOTHER PROSECUTION FOR BLASPHEMY IN EDINBURGH.**—We understand that Miss Roalf, a young lady who, some weeks ago, opened a shop in Nicholson street for the sale of irreligious publications, was apprehended on Monday last, and lodged in gaol, preparatory to her trial for blasphemy.—*Scotsman*.

**STATUE OF HER MAJESTY IN EDINBURGH.**—On Monday, an immense block of stone, already sculptured, and forming part of the statue of her Majesty, arrived at the Royal Institution, at the foot of the Mound, from the quarry at Binnie. The stone weighed between eleven and twelve tons, and was drawn on a truck by six horses.—*Edinburgh Observer*.

**SPLENDID BAGPIPES.**—The ancient national music of the bagpipes appears to be no longer confined to the patronage of the chiefs of our native hills and glens, since many of our southern nobility, and even royalty, now deem a piper in his native costume an ornamental appendage in their retinue. An instance of improvements on the bagpipes, afforded by such patronage, we have just witnessed in a stand of bagpipes finished by our townsmen, Mr Gunn, for the Duke of Sutherland. The tubes are of silver, and drawn perfectly air-tight—an improvement only adopted and perfected by Mr Gunn on this instrument. The wood is of the finest ebony, richly silver-mounted, and the Scottish thistle tastefully wreathed in chased work, and blending appropriately in one place with his Grace's Stafford "arms," and in another with that of Sutherland, together with other appropriate devices and decorations.—*Glasgow Herald*.

— The venerable Lord Lynedoch is pronounced by his medical attendants to be in a very precarious state. His lordship is still in Stratton street.

### IRELAND.

**THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.**—The solicitors for the defence are now actively engaged in their several stations throughout the country, in the preparation of evidence regarding the ninety-one meetings set forth in the charges against the traversers. The agents for the traversers have taken extensive chambers adjacent to the Four Courts, preparatory to the state prosecutions. They are to obtain possession on the 15th of January, the day fixed for the trial. They have engaged these chambers for six months certain from that date, or for twelve months, provided the state prosecutions continue so long.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The weekly meeting took place on Monday. John Reynolds, Esq., presided. There was a crowded attendance. The meeting was addressed by Mr O'Neile, of Bunowen Castle; Mr John O'Connell, M.P.; Mr Steele, Dr Gray, and other gentlemen. A letter from Mr Sturge, Birmingham, was read. The rent for the week was 50*l.*

**LANDLORD AND TENANT COMMISSION.**—The office of secretary to the commission is still vacant, Captain Larcom having declined to undertake

the duties. Yesterday the commissioners appointed as their assistant secretary Mr Robert Pooler, who has long been the secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society. In that capacity Mr Pooler, who has had much practical experience in agriculture, has given great satisfaction to the members of the society, of all parties. The commissioners sit from day to day examining witnesses.

**MR O'CONNELL'S ARRIVAL IN KERRY.**—The Liberator, accompanied by his son Daniel, Mrs French, and her daughters, passed through this town on Tuesday, on his way to Derrynane Abbey. He has not appeared in better health or spirits for the last ten years. Never was anything witnessed to equal the reception given him. As early as twelve o'clock the country people were to be seen pouring in from all directions, and continued on the increase up to the time of his arrival, which was about four o'clock; the carriages stopped at the Brandon Arms. On entering the hotel, he was met by the Rev. Jeremiah O'Leary, P.P. with whom a cordial shake of the hands took place, and proceeded to the sitting room, where some ladies from Tralee were waiting to greet his arrival. The band played several national airs. He took his departure from Killarney, on his way to Derrynane, amidst the mingled cheerings and blessings of the people.

**THE FINNOC OUTRAGE.**—The *Wenagh Guardian* says:—"We regret to learn that poor Larkin is in a very poor state; he is confined to bed, and is rather losing ground, in consequence of the extensive injuries to his arm. Leeches were applied on Wednesday night, and there are just fears entertained for his life. We regret to say that Mrs Waller is not progressing to convalescence as fast as her family and friends could wish."

**ANOTHER MURDER IN NORTH TIPPERARY.**—Another murder has stained this unfortunate riding—a murder more atrocious in character, because utterly motiveless, than that of the late Mr Thomas Waller. On Thursday last, a man named Fogarty went from Nenagh, accompanied by two bailiffs, to execute a civil bill decree on Mr John White Ryan, of Carrigatogher. Having succeeded in the arrest, Fogarty sent one of the bailiffs to Nenagh for a car to take Mr Ryan to the Marshalea. While waiting for the vehicle, a party of men entered the house for the purpose, without doubt, of rescuing Mr Ryan, but this course Mr Ryan, who has much influence in that part of the country, dissuaded them against, so they accordingly departed without offering either Fogarty or the remaining bailiff any molestation. Unhappily, the car-boy now appeared, approaching the house with the other bailiff. He was in the act of passing by the orchard, when stones were hurled at him. One of them struck him—he jumped off the car and ran for refuge towards the next house, but before he could reach it he was struck by another stone and knocked down. The poor fellow when taken up was senseless. He had the power of speech about three hours after he had been beaten, and on Friday he was able to tell the names of the persons who had pursued and struck him. The murderers are also known by other persons. On Sunday an inquest was held on view of the body of the murdered man, whose name is David Ryan, before James Carroll, Esq., coroner, and a verdict of wilful murder was found against the principal.—*Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal*.

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.**—The *Freeman's Journal* of the 9th inst. publishes a letter, signed Felix O'Neill, of which the following is the substance:—"On the 14th of November last seventeen of those aristocratic fox-hunters rode furiously through a field of growing corn of mine, thereby damaging it to a very great extent. I resolved to appeal to the law for redress. With this determination, and resolved to be the serf of no man, I summoned H. Moore, Esq., of Carne, proprietor of the pack, before the bench of magistrates to the petty sessions of Clonmel on the 1st of December. My complaint was against H. Moore and others. But, sir, you may easily imagine what little chance of justice I had when—behold you—I saw Stephen Moore, Esq., take his seat on the bench as one of the two presiding magistrates. Yes; I say S. Moore (father of the defendant, H. Moore), and one of the identical trespassers, presided to adjudicate in his own case and that of his son. What a burlesque on justice! My case, as I anticipated, was at once dismissed, on the ground that trespass committed in hunting did not come within the limits of the trespass act."

**THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MAGISTRACY.**—The *Roscommon Journal* says:—"Henry Moriarty, Esq., has felt it his duty to resign the commission of the peace; and, accordingly, having communicated his intention to Lord Chancellor Sugden, received the following communication from his secretary:—"Four Courts, Dublin, December 4, 1843.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that directions have been given, by the Lord Chancellor, to supersede you in the commission of the peace, at your own request.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant, HENRY SUGDEN, Secretary. Henry Moriarty, Esq., &c. &c." It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr Moriarty, although a Protestant, is, and always was, a Liberal, but not yet a Repealer."

**CONVICTION OF AN IRISH MAGISTRATE.**—We find, by a report of the Skibbereen petty sessions in the *Cork Examiner*, that Mr Sandy O'Driscoll, a magistrate of the county of Cork, who has taken a leading part in political meetings in that county, has been convicted of a violent assault upon a poor boy, whom he flogged unmercifully. The magistrate, being found guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of 2*l.*

**LORD LUCAN.**—It was recently announced that Lord Lucan and Mr O'Malley had been restored to the commission of the peace for Mayo. A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states that Lord Lucan declared emphatically, at the meeting of the poor-law guardians at Castlebar on Saturday, that he is not a magistrate! "It thus appears," says the same correspondent, "that his lordship indignantly repudiated the favour conferred upon him by Sir Edward Sugden, in placing within his reach the authority he had so eagerly sought for some time since, and which he now, forsooth, rejects, because (it must be presumed) of the re-appointment of Mr O'Malley."

**TRADE OF DUBLIN.**—The amount of money received at this port on goods liable to Customs duties, for the month ended the 5th instant, has been 90,000*l.*; last year the corresponding period produced only 75,000*l.*; giving an increase of 15,000*l.* on the present season. The receipts of tea in the month of November, 1842, were 217,176 lbs., all from British ports, against 838,198 lbs. this year for the same month, 378,565 lbs. of which was had from the same source, and the remainder, 459,633 lbs., was landed direct from China, the importation being the speculation of some Liverpool houses, and which, it is said, has turned out very favourably. During the same time last year the quantity of tea entered for home consumption had been 220,730 lbs.—the present it has reached 273,894 lbs., being an increase of 53,064 lbs. The quantity of tea on hand in the bonded warehouses, on the 5th inst., was 737,952 lbs.; on the same day last year it was 315,000 lbs., which shows that the stock has increased since that period 422,943 lbs.—*Freeman's Journal*.

**ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY TO DALKEY.**—The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* contains the following:—"The public are naturally impatient for the opening of the atmospheric line from Kingstown to Dalkey, which, although finally completed, has not yet commenced operations for the conveyance of passengers, owing to obstacles arising from representations made to the



Lords of the Admiralty, by parties who sought to prevent the erection of the railroad at the outset. We have reason to believe, however, that a satisfactory arrangement will be effected in the course of the ensuing week. It is lamentable to think that an undertaking of this kind, so very honourable to the country—the first atmospheric line ever established, and which is looked to with such admiration by continental nations as well as by Great Britain—should, from any such cause, be interrupted."

## POLITICAL.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—There is so much of moderation, plausibility, and apparent candour and well-meaningness in this statesman's separate sayings and doings; he talks so smoothly and fairly; he is such a master of official facts and parliamentary logic; he is so dexterous in evasion, so eloquent in generalities; he understands so perfectly the art of "dressing up a case for the house;" and, above all, his real superiority of talent and temper shows so well in contrast with the bigoted fanaticism of some of his party, and the mental incapacity of others, that it is impossible to estimate him truly from isolated acts and utterances. His political life looks best when seen in parts; it is only when the parts are pieced together that the flimsy texture of the article becomes fully apparent.—*Westminster Review.*

**BLUNDERS OF COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.**—Among the various acts of the present government which might seem to have been passed for the purpose of crippling the commerce of the country, was one for imposing a high duty on the export of coals; and they hoped to remove the hostility of the shipping interest to the measure, by imposing a discriminating extra duty on the export when carried on in foreign bottoms. Whether they were aware of their inability to enforce this distinction, and only held it out as a lure, or whether it was one of those blunders, of which their prodigality has been rebuked by the *Times*, we cannot say; but certain it is that, in defiance of their own act of parliament, they have been compelled by our reciprocity treaties to issue an order in council allowing the export of coals in Russian, Danish, and other bottoms on the same terms as if exported in British bottoms.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES IN JAMAICA.**—The *Jamaica Times*, of the 7th ult., states that, "The Colonial Secretary's despatches to Lord Elgin leave no longer any doubt upon the question, that the government is resolved that the colonial assemblies, upon general grounds, shall not be allowed to impose differential or protective duties; but regulate themselves by those fixed by parliament, and the governor is instructed not to give his assent to a new tariff, violating the British law."

**REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.**—The Anti-Corn-law Association of Hoxton Old Town met on Monday night, at the Admiral Keppell, in the High street of that district, for the despatch of business connected with the objects of the League; Mr Mason in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; after which Mr William Wickham, who attended from the League, explained the progress of that body, and impressed upon the association the necessity of attending, in an especial manner, to the registration, furnishing themselves with the names and residences of the electors in the district and vicinity, those observances forming the most important part of the League's plan and intended course of agitation in pursuit of its object. A resolution was passed, to the effect that a deputation from the association shall wait on the other Anti-Corn-law Associations in the neighbourhood, in order to agree with them as to a system of co-operation for the better advancement of the question at issue, after which, and thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**THE LEAGUE IN BECKINGHAM.**—We have been given to understand, and it is currently reported in different parts of the country, that a gentleman of considerable influence and of great wealth, who has hitherto shrunk back from all the attempts that have been made to bring him before the public, has at length resolved to contest this county, whenever a vacancy occurs, and to carry on the contest with a spirit and determination that must eventually succeed, whatever the result of the first election. He is a gentleman well known here, the possessor of a considerable estate in the neighbourhood, of moderate politics, a member of the Anti-Corn-law League, and one that is certain to carry with him the hopes and sympathies and united exertions of all classes of the Backs Liberals. For the Anti-Corn-law League to attempt to return a member for the Tory-riden county of Bucks may seem a bold and fool-hardy attempt—as hopeless as was the attempt to carry the agricultural and cathedral town of Salisbury. But after their great successes, who will dare to say that anything is impossible with the League?—*Aylesbury News.*

**PROGRESS OF THE GREAT LEAGUE FUND SUBSCRIPTION.**—Already the aggregate subscriptions have reached an amount which places the ultimate sum of 100,000*l.* to be attained as beyond all doubt. The Manchester subscriptions, we believe, amount to about 20,000*l.*; the Liverpool subscription already exceeds 5,300*l.*; the Rochdale contributions (exclusive of 1,150*l.* included in the Manchester amount) are upwards of 1,800*l.*; at Huddersfield, last week, the amount exceeded 1,400*l.*; and at Glasgow, up to Saturday evening (after the great meeting there that day, which was a spontaneous effort, and without any deputation from the council of the League being present), the amount was 2,600*l.* These five towns, two of which are comparatively small ones, have already contributed upwards of 31,000*l.* to the fund. If to that amount we add the individual subscriptions to the 100,000*l.* fund, which are not included in the collective amounts of any of these towns, and which certainly exceed 4,000*l.*, we have an aggregate subscription to the present time, on a moderate estimate, of at least *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds.* Since Tuesday, the 14th November, the day of the memorable meeting at the Town hall—just four weeks ago yesterday, considerably more than one-third of the whole amount of 100,000*l.* has been subscribed. This, as the work of "one little month," is, unquestionably, another "great fact" for the *London Times*; and, indeed, for and in any times, and amongst any people. The general League Fund Committee, consisting of the various local committees (many of which are presided over by the mayors of the boroughs respectively), already numbers 900 members.—*Manchester Guardian.*

**LIVERPOOL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LEAGUE FUND.**—The total subscriptions up to Saturday night amounted to 5,095*l.* 12*s.*—*Liverpool Albion.*

**AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT STEYNING.**—After the agricultural show, on Monday last, about 170 gentlemen sat down to dinner at the White Hart Inn, the Duke of Norfolk in the chair. Mr Goring took the present opportunity of stating that there had been a total misunderstanding of him as to what he said twelve months ago in that place, and in order to correct it he wished to be allowed to say that when he said farmers must place confidence in their own exertions, it was because his own opinion was that at present protection was totally inadequate. He merely stated this in explanation, because in the newspapers he had been charged with being a free trader; which he never had been, and never should. The meeting shortly afterwards separated.

**THE ARMY.**—It is reported that some difference has taken place in the military branch of the Ordnance, and that it is to be removed to the Commander-in-Chief's office. This has been long recommended, and will operate as a general good to the service and public.

**EFFECTS OF THE UNION UPON IRELAND.**—So far from tracing any substantive part of her miseries to the union of 1800, we think they are to be ascribed mainly to its long delay and its ultimate incompleteness. It is not by a dissolution of the union with England, then, that any good can be done, but by its improvement and consolidation. Some injury it may have produced to the shopkeepers of Dublin, and some inconsiderable increase in the number of absentees; but it has shut up the main fountain of corruption and dishonour, and palsied the arm and broken the heart of local insolence and oppression.—*Edinburgh Review.*

—The *Dover Chronicle* mentions a report that Sir John Rae Reid, M.P., has resigned his seat as member for Dover.

## MISCELLANIES OF TRADE.

**IRISH LINEN AND FLAX TRADE.**—The Irish linen and yarn trade is now in a very satisfactory state. There is scarcely a weaver unemployed; and, although the rate of remuneration for labour is lower than heretofore, yet some compensation is to be found in the diminished prices for food. The flax spinning mills throughout Ulster are generally at full work, notwithstanding the high duties on yarns in France, which were intended to have been prohibitory. It is the finer kinds of linen yarns only that are prepared at the Irish mills, the bulk of the coarse material being imported from Scotland, owing to peculiar causes which give the Scotch spinners a sort of monopoly in this trade. But in the weaving of those coarse yarns there is considerable briskness, and the consumption has much increased in Drogheda and other markets.

**STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.**—Notwithstanding the cessation of the turn-out at Ashton-under-Lyne, and the perfectly hopeless appearance of that at Salford, the prices of manufactured goods generally exhibit great firmness, and some descriptions, especially light printing cloths, madapolams, and the lighter descriptions of domestics, are with difficulty purchased at the prices of last week, and many of the manufacturers are under contracts for some weeks to come. The yarn market, too, has exhibited considerable firmness; the stocks being generally light, and the demand good for the season.

**ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.**—There has been another dull market; the business transacted has been very limited, with the exception of dyed goods, for which there has been a better demand. The wool market is much the same as it has been the two preceding Mondays.—*Manchester Guardian.*

**ASHTON AND STALYBRIDGE TURN-OUT AT AN END.**—The above extensive turn-out has unexpectedly terminated much sooner than most parties could possibly have anticipated. All the hands resumed their employment on Thursday morning, and at the old rate of wages. This is a most happy and timely cessation of hostilities to many innocent individuals and families.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**THE PORT OF HULL.**—Business has scarcely ever been remembered so brisk as at the present period. During the past week there left this port one hundred and eight vessels. Of these forty-four were in ballast, seventeen were steam packets, with goods and passengers, and the remainder laden with wood, linseed oil, and seed cake, &c. During the same period one hundred and four vessels entered this port, including five in ballast and sixteen steam packets. The principal importations during the week have been wood, wool, corn, seed, flax, hemp, iron, and tallow. No less than seventeen of these vessels have arrived from St Petersburg.—*Hull Rockingham.*

**EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION OF SCOTCH CATTLE.**—On Wednesday afternoon the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company's steam ship, *City of Aberdeen*, Captain Morrison, arrived at her moorings off the Irongate stairs, Tower, from Aberdeen. She brought several passengers, and no fewer than 114 live fat bullocks, and 110 fine pigs, for the London markets. The oxen brought by the *City of Aberdeen* were, in point of quality, second to none imported from Scotland this season. It is a singular fact that beef can at present be had cheaper in the London than in the Scottish markets.

**BELGIAN BUDGET.**—The expenditure for 1844 is estimated at 109,933,274 francs, the revenue at 109,566,084 francs; deficiency, 367,190 francs. At a meeting of the Chamber on the 7th, M. Delfosse severely blamed the conduct of the Ministers of Finance who have followed each other, and have all contrived to represent Belgian affairs as in a most flourishing condition; whereas there has been a constantly increasing deficiency, which now exceeds 37 millions.

**EMIGRATION FROM BELGIUM.**—The Belgian Colonization Company has just freighted the *Jean van Eyck*, Captain Myere, to sail immediately after the *Dyle*, which will leave Antwerp between the 15th and 20th of this month.

**BEGGARS IN BELGIUM.**—The number increases in such a manner in the environs that nobody is safe in the country. To remedy this state of things, as much as possible, several burgomasters have established a night patrol. This measure has already produced a good effect; several persons have been arrested for vagrancy.—*Brussels paper.*

**OLOZAGA AND THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.**—The *National* gives the following as a true account of what really took place between Olozaga and the Queen. Olozaga being convinced that the Moderados were preparing for the return of Queen Christina, and for the reaction which was to serve her as a *cortège*, resolved to demand a dissolution of the Chamber. The state of parties and of the Chamber required him to act with prudence and with the greatest secrecy. He accordingly went to the young Queen on the evening of the 28th, and presented the decree for her signature. Curious, like a child of her age, the little Queen asked why? and the minister entered into some explanations. She then took the pen, and wrote her name at the bottom of the decree. Two circumstances demonstrate the absurdity of violence. The first is, that the Queen, after having signed, asked Olozaga to give the cross of Charles III to a music master; and the second that, at the moment when the minister was going away, she called him back in a friendly manner, and putting together some *bons bons* which were on the chimney-piece, she said, "Take these home to your children, as a present from me."

**ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY TO RAMSGATE.**—It is said that plans have been made, and estimates given, for a railway between Margate and Ramsgate, by atmospheric locomotion, upon the same principle as that between Dublin and Kingstown. Any line, whether atmospheric or otherwise, which would connect Margate with the proposed branch from the South Eastern to Ramsgate, would be most desirable for the town.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

In consequence of a great press of matter we are obliged to let all our correspondence stand over till next week.

## POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, December 16, 1843.

The French papers of Thursday say the report is current that after the exchange of several notes between the palace of the Tuileries and the English Foreign office, on the subject of the residence of the Duke of Bordeaux in London, a promise has been given by Lord Aberdeen to M. Guizot, that measures will be taken to require the departure of the Duke from England. In Paris the rumour was generally disbelieved.

In Spain Gonzales Bravo threatens to renew the Salamanca contract, under pretence that it is necessary for the purpose of paying the January dividends.

In the Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of the 8th, the discussion of the proposition of a message to the Queen was continued; but before M. Bravo Murillo was allowed to continue the debate, a great number of motions were laid before the Chamber as to the mode of proceeding with the Olozaga affair, which will be hereafter taken into consideration.

Madrid was quiet on the 8th. The accusation made by Olozaga against the Moderados, of having endeavoured to negotiate a marriage between the son of Don Carlos and the Queen, has given great annoyance to that party, who find it no easy matter to refute it. It has greatly alarmed the purchasers of the national property. It is a subject on which the Spanish public are easily roused; and as the fact of the negotiation is everywhere believed, it is thought probable that it will increase the danger of a rising.

It was rumoured in Madrid that some further attempts were making to have the Olozaga affair hushed up, on account of the injury it was likely to do to the throne. The proposition came from the Palace. It has since been renewed: but M. Olozaga is not likely to agree to any proposition for hushing the affair up. M. Cortina has strongly recommended to M. Olozaga not to compromise, and his advice is likely to be followed.

IRELAND.—LANDLORD AND TENANT COMMISSION.—The commissioners have appointed as their secretary Captain Pitt Kennedy, who had filled an office of considerable importance connected with the National Board of Education some years since, and who has written some works on the state of agriculture in Ireland and the condition of the peasantry. The appointment of Captain Kennedy is a judicious one.

GREAT MEETING OF THE LEAGUE AT MANCHESTER.—On Thursday night another of those extraordinary gatherings for which Manchester has now become so famed in connexion with the Anti-Corn-law movement, assembled in the Free-trade Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Great League Fund Committee on the progress of the subscriptions, and to hear addresses from John Bright, Esq., M.P., and W. J. Fox, Esq. The whole assemblage seemed to be animated but by one feeling, and that of the most intense and deep-seated interest. The meeting began to assemble a little before seven o'clock, and at twenty minutes past seven, ten minutes before the time announced, the hall was so full that it was deemed unnecessary to delay the commencement of proceedings. At this moment Mr George Wilson, chairman of the counsel of the League, came upon the platform, accompanied by Mr Bright and Mr Fox. Mr George Wilson took the chair.—Mr Bickham here rose and said: I beg to present to this meeting a report of the subscriptions raised in Manchester towards the Great League Fund, by the committee appointed at the great meeting at the Town hall, on the 14th ult.—Mr Hickin read the report, including the names of the contributors. Sixty-seven were subscribers of 1l. each, forty of one guinea each, nine of 2l., four of two guineas, one of three guineas. Making a total of 20,280l. 15s. 4d. The reading of this report was followed by great cheering.—Mr Bright then came forward and said: There are men in this town—there is an organ of such men, which has dared to assert that the influence of the League in Manchester is on the decline. They fancied that whilst we were traversing the country to proclaim those great principles in the rural districts which had become triumphant in yours, that the cause of the League was no longer popular here, when suddenly there was held a meeting which resulted in a demonstration of opinion such as never had been made by the middle classes of this country in connexion with any political object whatever. (Loud applause.) I will not dwell upon the terrible scenes now enacting in the southern counties of England; I will not excite here or elsewhere the feelings which it would be well that none of us should cultivate; but I behold in these counties the symptoms of insubordination and vindictive feeling, such as it is absolutely terrible to look upon. Every newspaper gives you accounts of the destruction of farmers' property, perpetrated by farmers' labourers. This thing does not come of itself; there are causes for it. I would be ashamed to own myself an Englishman if I believed for one moment that my countrymen were of such a nature that they could destroy the property of their neighbours, or see it destroyed, without wishing to put down the wrong and to spare the sufferer. (Great applause.) We propose as a remedy that there shall be from henceforth perfect freedom of industry—perfect freedom of the hand—perfect freedom of the intellect—we ask that perfect freedom of the physical and intellectual powers which goes to produce all the wondrous productions of this country: we ask that all these should be free; we ask nothing from the aristocracy which is not ours, and we will be content with nothing less than that which is our own. (Great applause.)—Mr Fox next addressed the meeting in a speech of much eloquence. Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

We are sorry to announce the spread of incendiarism. It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the alarm and excitement that at present pervade the rural districts, owing to the daring impunity with which the

destructive work is carried on, with a degree of secrecy that baffles the vigilance of the police. To the long catalogue already published the following have been reported:—Mr Laine's, at Hownes, in the Ampthill district: granary, cow-house, stables, piggery, fourteen stacks of corn, and farming implements, totally destroyed. Estimated value, 2,000l.—Mr Man's, at Tebworth: barn and out-offices, containing corn thrashed and in the ear, with various husbandry implements, totally destroyed. The loss estimated at from 1,800l. to 2,000l.—Mr Crisp's at Clapham: corn-stacks, &c. Estimated value, 400l.—Mr Swanell's, at Felmersham: barn and offices. Estimated value, 500l.—Mr Roberts's, at Ridgemount: stack-yard partially destroyed. Estimated loss, 200l.—Mr Gibbins, Stotfold: granary, barn, out-offices, and several stacks of grain, totally destroyed. Estimated loss, 2,000l.—Several other cases have been reported.

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.—The lamented illness of Earl Grey, and the probability of the early demise of that venerable and venerated nobleman, have set the politicians of Sunderland on the alert in respect to electioneering matters, as in the event of Lord Grey's death a vacancy would occur in the representation of that borough by the succession of Viscount Howick, one of the present members, to the Peerage. Without noticing the subject further at present, we believe we are correct in stating that Colonel Thompson will be put in nomination by the Liberals, and it is confidently asserted that the leader of the Tories in Sunderland will be their candidate.—From a Correspondent of the Newcastle Advertiser.

—It appears, from a parliamentary return, that in January last there were 73,996 officers and men employed in the public service in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the colonies (exclusive of India), of which number 33,172 were in Great Britain and Ireland, and 40,794 in the colonies. In Ireland alone there were 15,522; but that number is now more than doubled.

—Lord Brougham has, by the advice of his legal friends, abandoned the prosecution for libel instituted against the Examiner.

—The Glasgow Courier states that Mr Mainzer is a candidate for the chair of music in the Edinburgh University, vacant by the resignation of Sir Henry Bishop.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1843.

COTTON.—A good demand has prevailed throughout the week from the trade, particularly for the lower and middling qualities of American, the prices of which have been fairly supported; the market, however, closed heavily. The better descriptions, having been less inquired for, are more difficult of sale, and may be considered a shade lower. Brazil is also rather given way; but Egyptian and Surat are without change. Speculators have taken 8000 American and 100 Egyptian.

Taken for Consumption from 1st Jan. to 15th Dec.		Whole Import from 1st Jan. to 15th Dec.		Computed Stock. 15th Dec.	
1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843
1,070,570 bbs.	1,264,490 bbs.	1,196,086	1,519,498	449,400	641,090

TEA.—The market remains in the same dull state.

GRAIN.—The market is heavy, and Wheat is 2d. per 70 lbs. lower.

## The Economist.

DECEMBER 16, 1843.

## COMMERCIAL.

CHINESE TRADE.—A great and increasing interest is shown equally among merchants and politicians regarding the new and important trade which is likely to rise up in China, with so liberal a tariff as that Government has adopted for the introduction of foreign manufactured goods. On all hands, however, the chief difficulty arises from the supposed inability of the Chinese to furnish produce by which returns may be made for our goods. The only articles of sufficient importance furnished by that country, as a great means of exchange, are silk and tea. By referring to our last Statistical Number (Dec. 2), containing the last ten years' trade with China, it will be seen that of the article of silk the quantity imported during the last six or seven years has fallen off very considerably. In 1837 the quantity imported appears to have reached the highest point, being in that year 1,760,212 lbs.; in 1838, 702,677 lbs.; in 1839, 360,500 lbs.; in 1840, 247,755 lbs.; in 1841, 277,093 lbs.; and last year only 180,124 lbs. We have endeavoured to discover the cause of so great a reduction. If the hostilities between them and us had been the cause, then the supply last year ought to have been very extensive on the re-opening of the trade. Such, however, is not the case; and from the information we receive we are rather disposed to think that the consumption of silk in home manufactures has increased very much. Indeed if silk manufactures were admitted at a moderate duty of 7½ or 10 per cent., it is the opinion of many conversant with trade, that silk manufactures might be imported with advantage to a great amount. Labour certainly is very cheap; but our mechanical power is so great, that we doubt if this could be considered a permanent article of exchange. We much doubt it. Certain it is, however, that the article of raw silk is rapidly falling off as an import. Then as to TEA—looking to the trade of the last ten years, it appears to be stationary. The year of the largest import was 1836, when it amounted to 48,520,508 lbs.; last year it was only 37,409,544 lbs. The cause of the large import of 1836 was, however, of a merely accidental nature, being caused chiefly by a speculation arising out of an alteration in the duties. We believe there is no doubt but this article might be obtained as a means of return to a very great extent; but then, though the consumption has gradually increased for many years past, there is no possibility of any



sudden or important increase at the present rate of duty; and even were the duty reduced to a half, there would still remain the difficulty of a limited supply of sugar; for it must be remembered that already the consumption of tea has been increased 12,000,000 lbs. and coffee 21,000,000 lbs., while the supply of sugar has been stationary. Therefore, unless the reduction of the duty on tea were accompanied by an equalization of the sugar duties, we do not see any reason to think that it would be a safe financial or even commercial experiment. Those who support the view of reducing the duty, hold out the hope of an increased revenue from sugar to make up the loss upon tea. But they forget, that already the whole of our colonial sugar is consumed that can be supplied, and that no foreign sugar can possibly come into consumption, and therefore cannot be a source of revenue until the price rises so high that the 63s. duty can be paid. At such a price we fear there would be no tendency to increase consumption of either sugar or tea. With an equalization of the sugar duties we doubt not the measure would be equally safe in a financial view, and effective in its commercial effects.

There is, however, another mode by which the difficulty might be overcome. For many years after our trade with Brazil was opened, the same difficulty was experienced; but it was in a great degree removed by those measures which enabled us more freely to import the raw materials of the continent, wool, hemp, flax, tallow, &c. By our importing these articles more freely, we enabled the producers in Russia, Germany, &c., to consume larger quantities of sugar, coffee, &c., and we therefore supplied them with the produce of Brazil in exchange for their products. At this time the consumption of tea is most trivial excepting in this country. Of the whole 50,000,000 lbs. exported from China, this country consumes 37,000,000 lbs., leaving only 13,000,000 lbs. for the United States and continental Europe, except Russia and part of Germany, which are supplied overland. There can be no doubt, that were we freely to take the produce of the United States and continental Europe, we should communicate to them the power of consuming tea and other luxuries in greater quantities, and that we might pay for such increased imports by exports of tea from China, as returns for our manufactured goods. By such means all parties would be benefited. It is, indeed, impossible to conceive the numerous injuries which nations inflict upon themselves by commercial restrictions. We could devise no more certain way of securing the advantages opened to us in China, than by removing all restrictions on the import of corn and other raw materials.

For the season of the year trade continues in a healthy and satisfactory state in the manufacturing districts. In the neighbourhood of Manchester, although the turn-out is over, the price of goods continues firm. In the wool market prices are firm at the recent advance; and, as far as the manufacturing districts generally are concerned, trade is healthy.

The tables in our last Statistical Number of the current trade of the year show a still greater increase of exports up to the 10th of October, as compared with the same period last year, than the same account displayed up to the 5th of September. In the month ending 10th October, the exports for the whole kingdom of cotton manufactures this year exceeding those of the corresponding month of last year by 333,000*l.*, making the increase for the year 1,630,000*l.* Of woollen manufactures, the increase in the month was 93,000*l.*, and for the year, 1,156,000*l.*; of linen manufactures, the increase on the month was 69,000*l.*, and on the year, 231,000*l.* On other articles the increase is correspondingly great.

A considerable increase has also taken place during that month in the export of coals, to the amount of 50,000*l.*—this was, in the preceding part of the year, one of the very few articles on which a diminution had occurred. This brings the exports of 1843 to October 10th within 30,000*l.* of the amount of 1842. The entire exports of all articles during the present year will not be less than from 3,000,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* increase upon those of 1842.

### POLITICAL.

For the first time, we believe, since the late city election, Mr Baring appeared on Thursday and spoke in public on the occasion of his dining with the Conservatives of Farringdon Without; and his speech on that occasion was purely a political one—savouring strongly of party feelings. We are, however, remarkably struck with the light and easy way in which Mr Baring passes over the known, crying, and almost universally-admitted evils of the present corn law. He says:—

“What is the great grievance after all? Why, we are told that since the new corn law has been adopted, there has been a fluctuation. Very true—it has been so. Then if this is the great evil for which you are to unsettle everything—if this is the astounding grievance for which you are to seek a remedy, I ask you, are you prepared to seek a remedy for it at the risk of such a cost. (Repeated cheers.)”

Can it be possible that Mr Baring, connected as he is with the city, has forgot the tremendous crisis which occurred, only fifteen months ago, among the whole of the dealers in foreign grain, by the sudden fluctuation in prices? In the space of two or three months a loss of upwards of two millions sterling was

sustained by the commercial public in this way, and extensive ruin and bankruptcy was the consequence.

We are also much surprised to find Mr Baring asserting that the sliding scale of corn duties in France, Belgium, and Holland, are not considered prejudicial to trade. In Belgium we have heard them complained of for many years. A member of the Government in Brussels, some time ago, expressed to us his decided conviction, which we have found very general in that country, that the fluctuation and uncertainty caused by those laws had been much more prejudicial to the producers, in injuring the consumptive ability of the public, than any benefit they had derived from them by protection. In Holland the effect of their new corn law of 1836 (a sliding scale) has been entirely to deprive the merchants of that country of the great and advantageous trade which they long enjoyed in corn. As long as trade was free Amsterdam was the great granary of Europe. In alluding to this subject we must beg to correct an error into which the *Morning Chronicle* has fallen in its article of yesterday, in remarking on Mr Baring's speech: after alluding to a statement which he made during the late election in one of his speeches, in which he stated that the corn trade in Holland was free, Mr Baring now says:—

“I can tell you a ‘great fact’ about a sliding scale. There is a sliding scale in France, in Holland, and in Belgium; and it is a fact, ay, a ‘great fact,’ that the sliding scale in those countries is never regarded as destructive to the classes engaged in manufactures. This bold assertion is made in the very teeth of a fact, of which we dare avouch that Mr Thomas Baring is cognisant, namely, that but the other day there appeared in print an extract from a letter of a well-known mercantile firm in Amsterdam (correspondents of the Barings), in which it was stated that, ‘Previous to the enactment of the new law (the Dutch sliding scale came into operation at the beginning of 1836), we had always a large stock of grain in our warehouses here, and a steady trade, but now the trade has become so dangerous and speculative, that it is entirely neglected by safe houses. The price is now so fluctuating and uncertain, that we even dare not accept it on consignment on the customary terms; and the consequence is, that our granaries are now comparatively empty, and the trade is only done by fits and starts; and when an accidental demand exists, much speculation and great losses generally result, so that now we look upon corn as a proscribed article to the regular safe trader.’ Such is a description of the effects of the Dutch sliding scale (similar in results to our own) by a mercantile firm in Amsterdam: yet Mr Thomas Baring, who, two months ago, told us the corn trade in Holland was ‘free,’ now tells us a ‘great fact,’ that its ‘sliding scale’ produces no injury whatever.”

The quotation here given would appear to have been an extract from a letter to Mr Baring's house, and which, therefore, it might fairly be supposed he had seen. This was not the case; and we are bound in justice to say so. It is not an extract from any letter, but an extract from our leading article of the 14th of October, as having been communicated personally to us some time ago in Amsterdam, when walking through some empty warehouses, which used to be filled with grain when the trade was free. The description is, nevertheless, perfectly true; of which Mr Baring may not, however, be cognizant. We can only suppose the writer in the *Chronicle* had copied the extract from the article at the time, and had forgotten or mistaken the source from which it had come.

We have adverted, in another article, to some of the leading circumstances of the political news of the week, and have therefore but little to remark upon under this head. The Court is residing in quietness at Windsor; and with the exception of some convivial gatherings, partaking but slightly of a political character, the amount of stirring events this week may be returned as “nil.”

There has been an unfortunate affray at New Zealand. “As far,” says the *Times*, “as we can collect from the journals of the colony, the state of the case appears to be this:—A certain number of settlers in the Nelson district were to be provided with sections of country land. Parties were sent to survey these allotments. Those engaged in the survey were interrupted by the native chiefs, who denied that the New Zealand Company had any right to claim these districts as their property. Among other acts of hostility, the hut of Mr Cotterell, one of the surveyors, was burned. When information of these troubles was brought to Nelson, the *big Victoria* was despatched, with sundry officers and men on board, including Mr Thompson, a police magistrate, who—of all things in the world—carried with him a warrant for the apprehension of the two principal chiefs, Rauparaha and Rangiaiaia!

“After this party, amounting in all to upwards of forty men, who were supplied with arms on the voyage, came within view of the natives, who were posted on the other side of a creek, Mr Thompson, with Captain Wakefield and Mr Cotterell, crossed over to hold communication with the chiefs. After walking about with them, it is stated, in a friendly manner, Mr Thompson showed his warrant, and after explaining its purport and his own office, asked Rauparaha to accompany him on board the Queen's brig. The latter, who had never dreamed of such a curiosity, naturally refused. Mr Thompson, who seems to have had no sense either of the tragic or the ludicrous, became angry, and called on his countrymen to fix bayonets and advance. Only a few of them had stepped on the canoe, when—from what side does not appear—a shot was fired. An irregular firing on both sides ensued, the English fled in unaccountable disorder, and nineteen of them were slain.”

By reference to the French papers, we find that the Parisians are not altogether so in love as they were wont to be with the fortifications around Paris. In the opposition papers of Tuesday last we find a somewhat lengthened letter from M. Arago, calculated to throw a doubt on the intentions of those who were foremost in advocating this fortifying affair. Up to the present time the public, generally speaking, have taken little notice of the matter. It will be seen, however, that the electors, who may be considered the superior classes, are not unmindful of the subject.

Events in Spain still continue to be of a somewhat "stirring nature." A ministry has been formed with Suis Gonzales Bravo at its head—the young Queen, poor thing, declaring that she was "so highly pleased with his eminent talents, and the proofs he had given her of his energy and loyalty," that she had thought proper to invest him with the Presidency of the Council. What is to become of Olozaga it were difficult to hazard a conjecture. The Moderados have succeeded in obtaining the votes of the majority to put the ex-Minister on his trial, hoping that the Senate may find him guilty. General Narvaez and the new Government, who are exasperated against Olozaga, more on account of the goodness of his defence than the enormity of his pretended crime, are a little afraid that their victim will escape, and have taken measures to keep him under surveillance; and secret orders have been given for his arrest should he attempt to escape from Madrid.

We cannot but look on the late Minister as an injured man,—the victim complete to treachery of the worst kind. What can the monarchy itself be thus to lend its influence to the downfall of a Government who had, or would have had, we doubt not, after a dissolution, the confidence of the country.

Our West India islands seem to be in a more flourishing condition; a spirit of improvement, in the adoption of superior agricultural implements and machinery in the sugar manufacture, appears to have set in, in anticipation of a change in the home system of sugar duties.

Accounts from the Sister Isle do not call for any particular notice. Another murder has taken place, but under circumstances evidently not of a nature that will lead to a conviction, except it be for manslaughter. The particulars will be found amongst our Irish news. Mr O'Connell is enjoying himself at Derrynane, recruiting his health previous to the forthcoming trial.

The Landlord and Tenant Commission continues its sittings, and has had under examination various parties, supposed to have the power of throwing light on the subject. It is doubtful whether any good will be the result. Those individuals who hold in their hands the fortunes of Ireland—in as far as human beings can be said to do so—express no cordial sympathy with the doings of the commission; and whether right or wrong, they are potent enough, we fear, to settle the fate of any such attempt at improvement and conciliation as that alluded to. The distrust entertained towards Government is too deeply founded to be affected by any subsidiary movement like this, of which even the issue is problematical.

The Commissioners of Inquiry into the causes which have led to the late disturbances in South Wales are proceeding with all "due vigilance;" here to-day and gone to-morrow seems to be their order of progression. When the finish is to be time will only show. The public certainly begin to feel a little impatience to learn the result of their inquiries.

Corporation Reform seems to be attracting the attention of the good folks in the city. We have Mr Wire introducing himself, and in a long speech showing the abuses which exist, and pointing out a remedy. Then at the London Tavern is Mr C. Pearson exculpating himself from certain charges brought against him and the corporation by Mr Hickson, of the *Westminster Review*. The controversy has lasted two days, and is to be finished on Monday next. We certainly admit there are some startling facts stated by Mr Hickson, and which, we doubt not, he will be able to prove.

The crying evil of the metropolis is the destitution now so prevalent. We read that in Belgium it is not safe to leave your home, beggars are so numerous; but though no such fear exists here, still the poverty that is everywhere around us is truly sorrowful, and calls for the sympathy of our fellow creatures. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," and we hope that all who have it in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the poverty stricken, will not fail in assisting those of the less fortunate of the Almighty's creation.

**INCENDIARY FIRES.**—It is with regret we observe that the progress of incendiarism during the past week has increased rather than diminished. Were we to attempt to enumerate the fires that have taken place, our space for other matters must be materially curtailed. At one fire alone, in Cambridgeshire, property to the amount of 5,000*l.* has been destroyed, to which we might add numerous other places where the destruction of produce has varied from 50*l.* and 60*l.* up to 1,000*l.* Such is the alarming state of affairs in the agricultural districts, and yet there seems a supineness on the part of those whose duty it is to afford suitable protection, for which we cannot account. But, after all, what protection can be afforded, in the midst of a terribly wretched and fearfully ignorant population, rendered desperate by their condition?

## FOREIGN.

## FRANCE.

It is said that M. Guizot has sent further instructions to M. de Bourqueney, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, to demand from the Porte a written answer to the joint note formerly presented by the Ambassadors of France and England on the subject of the execution of the Armenian, and which the Porte has hitherto declined to answer; and M. de Bourqueney is further instructed, if he should fail in obtaining a written answer, to insist upon a satisfactory verbal one.

The Paris municipal elections for the election of mayors and their associates are ended. In three out of the twelve arrondissements they created a strong political interest. In one of these the government candidate was triumphant; in the other two the opposition candidates were brought in by large majorities.

Mr Henry L. Bulwer, the English Minister at Madrid, has arrived in Paris, on his way to Spain. On Monday he had an interview with M. Guizot.

M. Guizot is said to be particularly annoyed at the defection of M. Olozaga, on account of his intimate acquaintance with the secrets of the French Cabinet in regard to Spain. Perhaps some revelations may be made from this source which will be inconvenient to the parties themselves, but amusing to the public.

## SPAIN.

The Gonzales Bravo Administration has been put into shape, and the names presented to the Cortes, with the exception of the Minister of War, about whose appointment there is still some difficulty. The names are:—

Gonzales Bravo . . . . .	President and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Mazaredo . . . . .	War.
Marquis of Pena Florida . . . . .	Home Department.
Portello . . . . .	Marine.
Mayans . . . . .	Grace and Justice.

The office of Minister of Finances is not filled up, but M. Dias de Seralde holds it *ad interim*.

The Queen gave a dinner to her new ministry at the Pardo on the 6th.

If the new Administration should stand, which, however, is not at all likely, we may look for a strong struggle on the part of the present rulers of Spain to establish a military despotism. Narvaez is the master of the Cabinet, and rules the Court. We have already seen with what a rod of iron he can govern. Nothing but military law, in its most oppressive form, has ever satisfied him.

In the Cortes the debate on the Olozaga affair continued, and was expected to last for some days longer. The interest in the proceedings had by no means diminished. M. Cortina, in speaking of the formation of the Olozaga ministry, declared that the only part M. Olozaga could take, was to form a Progressista ministry, for that a coalition ministry was an impossibility. And he declared that his sincere belief was, that the measures adopted by the Olozaga Cabinet relative to the National Militia and the legislation of the acts of Espartero had alarmed the Moderado party, and were the real cause of the accusation brought against M. Olozaga. This declaration was received by the Congress with great cheering from the assembly. He then discussed the decree relative to the promotions granted by Espartero, the principle of which he approved—it was a tribute due to the legitimacy of his government. That decree, he regretted to say, had been the main cause of the events which all parties deplored. M. Cortina next referred to the declaration of the Queen relative to the occurrences of the evening of the 28th ult., which her Majesty concluded by a wish that it should be deposited in the archives. M. Gonzales Bravo had disobeyed the order of the Queen, by presenting the document to Congress, which unconstitutional proceeding had compromised both the throne and the legislative power, and thereby incurred the most severe reproaches. That act, in his opinion, was constitutionally much more culpable than that imputed to M. Olozaga, and would justify an impeachment. He then contended that the declaration was divested of all constitutional authenticity, that it was the testimony of Isabel II respecting a personal fact, and that it should be held in the light of the evidence of a witness deposing in his own cause, or of the declaration of a person denouncing some horrible attempt.

M. Ovejero having put a question regarding the events of Sunday, when the people were fired on, M. Gonzales Bravo, the new Prime Minister, rose to reply, but his appearance was the signal for a volleys of cries and exclamations from all parts of the house, which, not being able to face, he merely said that he would reserve his answer for the next day, but that the people had uttered cries of "Viva Espartero," and that they were the first to fire upon the troops.

M. Gonzales Bravo was formerly the editor of a very democratic newspaper, the *Guirregay*, in which he attacked Maria Christina; yet he was the first of the Progressistas who joined the Moderados, and as little confidence was placed in him, he sought every opportunity of manifesting his monarchial principles. His complete separation from the Progressistas only dates from the declaration of the Queen's majority.

The nomination of a Minister of Finances is a very difficult point. M. Carrasco says he will not accept. He is the oracle of the ultra-Moderado party. His house is the rendezvous of the most devoted partisans of Maria Christina.

Two days before the departure of the last courier from Madrid, M. Olozaga went to the French Ambassador's; but it is not exactly known what passed. There are many reports, however, on the subject.

The proposition, presented by seven deputies, for the prosecution of M. Olozaga, has been taken into consideration by 81 votes to 66.

The accounts from the provinces are favourable.

## PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon to the 6th, from Cadiz to the 4th, and from Gibraltar to the 3rd inst. At Lisbon the most bitter and poignant disappointment was excited by the news of the failure of the tariff negotiations in London. The Duke of Palmella had at once retreated to the privacy of domestic retirement, to escape the prevalent indignation, and the conviction was universal that his inveterate duplicity, and the impossibility of his acting with candour or straightforward honesty, had again baffled the sanguine expectations of the friends of both countries. The greatest excitement prevailed in the wine districts.

## BELGIUM.

Brussels journals of the 11th and 12th contain the new corn-law project of the government. It proposes that when the price of wheat is 24*l.* and above per hectolitre, it should be exempt from import duty, and the exportation should be prohibited; at 20*l.*, and below 24*l.*, import free, export duty 25 centimes per 1,000 kilogrammes; at 15*l.*, and below 20*l.*, import duty 37.50, export duty 25 centimes; above 12*l.* and below 15*l.*, import duty 75*l.*, export duty, 25 centimes; at 12*l.* and under, importation prohibited, export duty 25 centimes. The duties are always per 1,000



kilogrammes. The transit duties in all cases 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The highest price of rye, when importation is free and exportation prohibited, is 17*l.* and above. The lowest, 7*l.* and under, when importation is prohibited, and the export duty is 25 centimes.

The Second Chamber discussed the project of law for the paying off a portion of the debt. It was opposed by a few members, and supported by several others, and the Minister of Finance defended it especially in consideration of the necessity of the state's fulfilling its obligations to its creditors.

The proposed measure was carried by a majority of 38 to 10. In the same sitting the Chamber received royal messages, accompanying the several projects of law.

#### TURKEY.

Dr Wolff has been furnished with letters, bearing the Sultan's sign manual, to the Khan of Khiva, and to the Sultan of Bokhara. He has also been provided with letters from the Shiekh-el-Islam, the great head of the Mussulman religion, to the various religious chiefs of the Sunni sect in Central Asia. These important and interesting documents were readily given upon the application of Sir Stratford Canning, who has interested himself most warmly in the philanthropic undertaking of Dr Wolff. The doctor will probably leave Constantinople on the 24th for Trebizond. Accounts have been received from Daghistan of an important victory gained by the inhabitants of that country, headed by their celebrated chief, Shamal Bey, over the Russian troops. Several officers of the Imperial Guard had fallen, and several forts, with their arms and stores, have been captured by the mountaineers.

Reschid Pacha, the newly-appointed Ambassador of the Porte in France, was to leave Constantinople for Paris on the 7th inst. Count de Flahault was expected from Vienna, and would, it was said, replace Baron de Bourqueney as Minister of France at the Porte.

#### UNITED STATES.

The royal mail steamer *Caledonia*, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool at four o'clock on Thursday morning, with twenty-one passengers, and the mails from the United States and Canada; her dates are from Boston on the 1st, and Halifax the 3rd inst., having made the voyage in ten days and six hours from the latter port.

The file of American journals must, indeed, be "cakes and ale" to the Rev. Sidney Smith. His letters have raised a hubbub from one end of the Union to the other, and hundreds of letters raise the cry of anguish and hurt feeling, few showing sufficient coolness or presence of mind for argument.

#### CANADA.

The news from Canada is important. The Executive Council in a body, with the exception of Mr Daly, the provincial secretary, resigned on the 25th ult. and their resignations were accepted by the Governor-General. The reason of this expected change is said to be the desire of the Council to be consulted upon all appointments to office, a claim to which it appears Sir Charles Metcalfe is not inclined to submit.

The account of Sir Charles Metcalfe's resignation is contradicted, though he is still stated to be in bad health.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

It seems that a somewhat serious affray has taken place here, in the natives having made an attack on a small body of armed men, forty in number, who had gone from Nelson to Wairau, to execute a warrant against two natives, who had been guilty of the crime of arson, and who had hitherto eluded the officers of justice. The natives in great numbers turned out, and succeeded in completely dispersing the party. It appears that the natives afterwards were seized with great terror, and had formed the determination of retiring up the Manawatu, a fortified pah in the interior, there to await the vengeance of the white men, which they fully expected would follow them. The following is a list of the killed and missing:—*Killed*—Captains Wakefield and England; H. A. Thompson, Esq.; G. R. Richardson, Esq.; — Patchett, Esq.; — Howard, Esq.; — Cotterell, Esq.; Messrs John Brooke, interpreter; William Clanzay, Thomas Ratcliffe, William Northam, Thomas Pay, Coster, James McGregor, William Gardner, Ely Cropper, Henry Bumforth, Thomas Tyrrell, and Isaac Smith.—*Missing*—Malen, chief constable; Edward Stokes, Thomas Hannam, and John Burton.

MONTE VIDEO.—The Brazilian steamer *Imperatrix* arrived here on the night of the 30th ultimo, bringing instructions to the Minister here to recognise the blockade, declaring at the same time that the government intended to continue perfectly neutral in the affairs of the River Plate.

We learn that the Brazilian Minister at Buenos Ayres had demanded his passport and obtained it, but had not embarked, owing to ill health, and the steamer could not wait for him. The Minister to this place from Brazil goes to Rio by the steamer, in order to state to his government the position of affairs here, and the views of their grasping neighbour, Rosas. Rosas is said to be very ill from inflammation of the lungs. Rivieira is not strong enough to hazard a general action; and Oribe has not, it appears, the means of pursuing him with any advantage.

## FREE-TRADE MOVEMENTS.

### PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE IN WILTSHIRE.

Wiltshire is still the seat of an active campaign against the errors of monopoly, and we have to record briefly the following meetings in its principal towns since the publication of our last number.

MARLBOROUGH.—In spite of the local influence of the Marquis of Ailesbury, which prevailed so far as to render it nearly impossible to get the tradesmen to openly exhibit the bills announcing a meeting on the subject of the corn laws in their windows, a well-attended meeting took place in the chapel of the Rev. Joab Bodmin, to hear an address from Mr Sidney Smith, of the Anti-Corn-law League. He addressed the meeting for upwards of two hours, and developed the present deplorable condition of the inhabitants of this county, and the decay of its woollen manufactures. He particularly adverted to the quarterly report of the guardians of the Cricklade Union, which stated the cost of each in-door pauper per week, for food and clothing alone, was 2*s.* 10*d.*, so that a family of five would cost 14*s.* 5*d.* per week; while all that the independent labourer received to support himself, a wife, and three children, was a maximum of 8*s.* per week. He quoted also with great effect the evidence of Dr Greendup, of Calne, as to the condition of the country.

WINCHESTER.—An important meeting was held at Winchester, in the spacious hall of St John's house, when James Chiddell, Esq., was called to the chair. He said he had himself been a farmer, and was compelled to say that so far from protection being derived from the corn laws, they had been productive of nothing but ruin and pauperism. In his earliest life he knew of seven farmers who had all started

about 1795. Among them they had forty-two children. They had all begun with large capital realized by their fathers under a system of practical free trade. Where were they now under the corn laws? All their money sunk in other men's land, and themselves entirely ruined; and as for the farm labourers they were mere helots and slaves. He then introduced to the meeting, as a deputation from the League, Sidney Smith and James Acland, Esqrs., who respectively addressed the meeting with great effect. A resolution for the formation of a Winchester branch of the Anti-Corn-law League having been passed, and a vote of thanks to the deputation and the chairman, the meeting dissolved. An announcement was made by Mr Smith that the fine hall of St John's house has been taken for twelve months.

Numerously-attended and enthusiastic meetings have also been held at Andover, Romsey, and Downton, and resolutions to form free-trade registration societies unanimously carried.

### THE GREAT LEAGUE FUND IN GLASGOW.

#### £3,000 COLLECTED IN ONE DAY.

A large and most respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow, favourable to the efforts now being made by the Anti-Corn-law League for the repeal of the corn laws, was held on Saturday last in the Trades' hall.

On the motion of Mr Oswald, Provost Lumsden was called to the chair.

The Chairman, after a few prefatory remarks, said:—

"As this is the first occasion on which I have appeared in a public meeting in my official capacity, I take the opportunity of stating that it gives me great pleasure indeed to be called upon to preside at a meeting which has for its end the abolition not only of the corn laws, but of all monopolies, and I shall always be willing to lend any aid that may be consistent with my duty as chief magistrate to the Anti-Corn-law League, honestly and constitutionally, either through moral influence, or by pecuniary support, to get rid of the monster monopoly. (Loud applause.) We have every reason to anticipate with confidence that the measures of the League, by informing the electors more and more on this important question, will secure the return of free-trade members, when opportunities of doing so arise, and thus ultimately secure the great end we have in view, the total abolition of the corn laws. (Loud cheers.)"

Mr Alexander Graham rose, amid cheering, to move the first resolution. In doing so, he said:—

"The truths connected with the repeal of the corn laws belonged to that class whose vast importance compensate for their total want of novelty, and he trusted that, notwithstanding the threadbare and hackneyed character of any remarks he had to make, they would indulge him with a patient hearing, while he endeavoured to enforce the resolution put into his hand. That resolution was a general denunciation of the impolicy and wickedness of the corn laws and other monopolies. With regard to the impolicy of the corn laws, it was not his intention to detain them many minutes. They were all aware that it was England who first taught the world the lesson of protective policy, and that she had no sooner discovered her error than she found her scholars turned against her, and now adopting that policy which she herself was disposed, in profession at least, to repudiate. The monopoly in timber had deprived Britain of the trade with the ports of the Baltic and of the North Sea. The shutting out of the trade in foreign corn had deprived her of Germany; and the Brazils, which had hitherto taken five millions of our produce, now came forward with another treaty—than which there could be nothing more reasonable—proposing that we should take her produce in return, or the trade would be turned into other channels. Then, again, the United States, which had hitherto taken nine millions, and in one year thirteen millions of our produce, had adopted the retaliative system, and, in consequence, our exports to that country had dwindled down to three millions and a half, and in this way the cords of exclusion and restriction being drawn by us to the narrowing and destruction of our trade and commerce, there could be no doubt that, unless it were put an end to, we would ere long be reduced to the position of the empire of Japan, which was excluded from the rest of the world by its own laws. The position of this nation, so far as free trade went, had now become a very novel one. We were free traders in the abstract, but monopolists in practice and detail. The position, so far as foreign nations were concerned, was for us a very contemptible one to occupy. We asked them to practice, in opposition to what we ourselves preached, and practically carried into operation. The heads of the present government admitted the abstract principle of free trade, but they said there were special circumstances which prevented its being carried into practical effect. Their excuses on this head were of the most frivolous and trivial kind. They were told that repeal would interfere with existing leases. Now, how could this ever be obviated—leases would always exist; and as to the large capital invested in land, why it was nothing compared to manufactures. But what, he would ask, had all this to do with the question of doing justice and abolishing a monopoly which existed solely for the benefit of a class at the expense of the health, happiness, and prosperity of every other class in the community. (Loud cheers.)"

Here Mr Graham referred to the miserable condition of the agricultural labourers, notwithstanding the corn-law protection given their masters—to the mock humanity of the monopolists, who talked largely of slavery in the Brazils and other foreign countries, and yet kept their serfs in the most miserable state of destitution and bondage (hear, hear)—to the large taxation paid by the holders of land in Russia, Prussia, and Germany, and to the cunning and fraud by which the landholders of Great Britain had shifted the burdens of the land in the shape of taxation upon the shoulders of the wealth producers of this country, in the reign of William III. He then spoke of the wickedness of the corn law in a moral point of view, and concluded an able address by appealing to the meeting on behalf of the objects of the Anti-Corn-law League. Mr Graham sat down, amid loud cheers, proposing the following resolution:—

"That the agitation and discussions which have taken place during the present year, and still continue with so much increased extent and intensity, have eminently served to confirm and fortify the minds of this meeting, in common with those of the rest of the community, in those deep convictions which they previously held of the aggravated impolicy, injustice, and wickedness of the present corn monopoly, as well as of all other monopolies, which artificially enhance the money price of the people's food for the aggrandizement of the owners of the soil; and that this meeting do now solemnly repeat the pledge of former similar occasions, never to cease from demanding and enforcing, by all lawful means within their power, the total and unqualified repeal of the monopoly on corn and other provisions."

Mr J. Tennant seconded the resolution, and it passed unanimously.

Mr Walter Buchanan, in rising to move the following resolution, was loudly applauded:—

"That, more especially, this meeting not only take the present opportunity of recording their most grateful admiration of the wisdom and energy which have been so eminently combined in the recent plans and operations of the Anti-Corn-law League, to accomplish the downfall of the master-monopoly of corn, but they do also, as the most direct and effective means of co-operating with that body for an object of such importance, now earnestly entreat their fellow-citizens to unite with them, according to the utmost ability of each individual, in liberally responding to the late impressive appeal of the League to the people of this country for pecuniary aid, to enable them to carry through with success their admirably conceived plan of operations."

After reading the resolution, he said:—

"Had an opportunity been granted him for preparing himself to address them he should have been anxious to point out the scope of operations which the Anti-Corn-law League still contemplated for their energies. He did feel, however, in addressing that meeting, that it was superfluous in him to enter into anything like an extended detail of the operations of the Anti-Corn-law League. It fortunately happened that they might say of that body and its purposes, that they were intimately known to every intelligent inhabitant in the country (loud cheers), and not only to their inhabitants and friends throughout the country, who were watching their progress with anxious and admiring eyes, but they were as well known by their trembling opponents, who knew that their proceedings were threatening the doom of that false fabric which they had so long been endeavouring to support. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) This meeting was well aware of what the League had been doing lately. They had seen them at Durham braving the power of the Marquis of Londonderry. (Cheers.) They had seen them at Kendal fighting the battle against the monopolists. They saw them in London also, and in Salisbury. (Cheers.) And it was unnecessary for him to say to those who had watched their operations what was the scope and tendency of their exertions, or to foretell the end of their labours. The men who had done so much were willing to do more. On a recent occasion they held a meeting in Manchester, where they pledged themselves to still greater exertions on behalf of the cause of repeal; and as a proof of their earnestness in the agitation, they subscribed the sum of 20,000*l.* to carry on the movement. (Loud cheers.) Their example was followed at Rochdale, where, small as the town was, the zeal of the enemies of monopoly was evidenced in the subscribing of 3,000*l.* Yesterday's post also brought them the gratifying announcement, that at a meeting held in Liverpool 4,000*l.* had been collected in a short time, and there was a prospect of its being made 7,000*l.* before the subscription closed. (Cheers.) And was it to be said that Glasgow was behind in this cause? They had already, he was happy to say, in their power to lay before this meeting a larger sum collected than had been subscribed during last year, even by the combined agencies of numerous collectors. (Cheers.) The subscription last year was 2,344*l.*, this year it already amounted to 4,000*l.*, and he doubted not but that in a very short time they would be enabled to increase that sum to perhaps double the amount. (Loud cheers.)"

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr Murray then read a long list of subscriptions, from which it appeared that upwards of 3,000*l.* had been subscribed. The meeting then separated.

## AGRICULTURAL VARIETIES.

### EXPERIMENTAL PAUPER FARM ON TRAFFORD MOSS.

(From the *Liverpool Times*.)

We gave an account last year of an experimental farm, established by the poor-law guardians of the union of Chorlton, on Trafford Moss, near Manchester; and having visited it again last week, some of our readers will probably be interested to learn what progress it has made during the present year. Fortunately for the poorer, as well as the easier classes, the amount of pauperism has so greatly decreased during the last eight or ten months, as to reduce the number of pauper workmen on this farm from an average of seventy or eighty to about twenty. When we were there last week, the number at work was twenty-three, but it had been as low as nineteen, a most gratifying proof of the improved condition of the poor and labouring classes in the townships round Manchester. This circumstance has caused the work of reclaiming and cultivating Trafford Moss to proceed less rapidly, but still sixteen acres of land, which was two or three years ago covered with turf pits, have been thoroughly reclaimed, and have been so well cultivated as to yield crops much superior to those generally raised on good land, and, in addition, a piece of five acres has been most thoroughly drained (having had upwards of 4,000 yards of drains driven through it), and a great part of it has been double trenched with the spade. The plan of reclaiming, as we mentioned last year, is first to drain the land until not a drop of water will remain upon it, then to give it a double trenching with the spade, taking care to keep the driest and best part of the soil at the top, and then to marl it at the rate of about 120 tons of marl to the statute acre. In this way an excellent soil is produced, which has this year yielded 100 loads of potatoes, of 252 lbs. each, and upwards of thirty bushels of wheat to the statute acre. The experience of the present year still further proves that the offer of this kind of work is a sufficient and effectual test of destitution, for it is found that no one who can get a living by other means will consent to earn one by spade labour on this farm, and that those who come are eager to leave it as soon as they can obtain other kinds of work. The guardians have, of course, no wish to retain any one who can obtain a livelihood elsewhere, and therefore the work proceeds slowly, especially since employment has become more plentiful in the neighbourhood. Still twenty acres of mere waste have already been converted into excellent land by means of this kind of labour, during the last two or three years, and covered with heavy crops, and there is no doubt that in two or three years more the whole forty-one acres taken by the Union from Sir Thomas de Trafford will be reclaimed and cultivated.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—On Saturday, at noon, the General December Meeting of the members of this society was held at the Mansion in Hanover square, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council with reference to the recent Derby meeting, the arrangements for the forthcoming show at Southampton, and the general dispatch of business. The Right Honourable the Earl Spencer, president of the council, took the chair, supported by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and several influential landowners and farmers from the provinces. The noble Chairman congratulated the members on the improved prospects and progress of the society. He then adverted to the great assem-

blage of the friends of agricultural improvement at the recent Derby meeting, and to the unrivalled exhibition upon that occasion of stock and implements of husbandry, the space occupied by the Derby show-yard being twice the extent of any previous exhibition, and the animals and implements alike unprecedented. The principal point, however, on the present occasion, on which he had to lay stress, was the amount of the subscriptions in arrear, to the extent of nearly 5,000*l.* The finance committee would give their serious attention to the reduction of this amount, but if the subscriptions were not remitted, the council had no other alternative than that of adopting measures, which the society's charter empowered them to do, of recovering by legal means all subscriptions which were in arrear. Mr Hudson, the secretary, then read the report of the council. The receipts on account of the Derby meeting had amounted to 3,390*l.*, the expenditure to 5,075*l.*, being an excess of 1,685*l.* The amount of subscriptions now in arrear was 1,879*l.*, and, by the census of the list of members of the society, there were 108 life governors, 193 governors, 434 life members, 6,115 members, 13 honorary members; total, 6,863. The aggregate receipts had been 5,855*l.*, leaving, after the payment of expenses, a balance in hand of 1,599*l.*

## MISCELLANEA.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN OSTEND AND DOVER.—The English steamer the *Princess Alice* is to be employed in conveying the English mail between Dover and Ostend. This new and elegant iron steamer performed the voyage between the two ports in four hours and forty-five minutes, having touched at Calais to land despatches. If it had not gone out of the way for that purpose, it would have performed the voyage in less than four hours, the most rapid passage yet made by a steamer between Dover and Ostend.

EFFECTS OF THE FOG ON THE RIVER.—During the whole of Tuesday, the density of the fog entirely stopped the navigation of the river as far as the Nore. The Ramsgate, Margate, Herne Bay, and Gravesend steamers either put back, or did not venture to start, with one exception, namely, the *Royal Adelaide*, from Margate. None of the sea-going steamers from France, Holland, Newcastle, Hull, Boston, Yarmouth, Ipswich, &c., had arrived during the day. Vessels laden with fish remained at Gravesend and in the Lower Hope. The only steamers venturing out were for Ipswich, Boston, and Hull, none of which, however, were able to clear the river. No sailing vessels attempted to quit their moorings. The traffic by land has, consequently, been very great. Upwards of thirty carriages, with passengers and luggage, arrived at the Greenwich Railway during the afternoon, and carriages of all descriptions have been running from Woolwich, &c., to the railway, the Woolwich, Blackwall, and Greenwich boats having ceased their operations.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—The extraordinary undertaking of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours, which has been repeatedly unsuccessfully attempted by aspirants to a rivalship with the "Great Captain," is now in a fair way of being accomplished by Molloy, a well-known pedestrian. He commenced his arduous task on Wednesday, at half past seven o'clock, at Hoxton, on a course roped for the purpose, and well lighted at night, and has continued up to the present time to walk the assigned distance with undiminished vigour and confidence. When it is considered that six weeks, night and day (wanting eight hours), will be consumed in this performance, the herculean labour required will be better appreciated by all who are admirers of manly exertion.

MR BARNARD GREGORY.—In answer to many correspondents who request to know how Barnard Gregory is treated in Newgate, we beg to say he is under the same discipline, and has no other diet than that allowed the other prisoners.—*Sunday paper*.

LORD W. PAGET AND THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The public are aware that the action of crim. con. brought by Lord William Paget against the Earl of Cardigan, is to be tried in the Court of Common Pleas. It is probable that it will not be tried at all during these sittings, but will be made a remanet, and come before the court at the *usi prius* sittings after next term in London.

THE REV. HENRY MELVILL.—The Rev. Henry Melvill has received the appointment of Principal of the Hon. East India Company's College at Haileybury. The removal of this laborious and deservedly-popular minister from his attached flock will be deeply deplored. The appointment of president to the East India College was, on a former occasion, placed within his acceptance, but was declined. The reverend gentleman's brother is secretary to the Board of Directors of the Honourable Company.

BELVOIR CASTLE.—The following statement will give some idea of the extent of the magnificent hospitality which on ordinary occasions prevails at the princely establishment of the Duke of Rutland:—"During 18 weeks in 1840, there dined at his grace's table 1,997 persons; in the steward's room, 2,421; in the servants' hall, nursery and kitchen department, including comers and goers, 11,312 persons. Of loaves of bread there were consumed 3,333, and of meat 22,963 lbs., exclusive of game."

—The Honourable Colonel Wellesley, says the *Somersetshire Gazette*, a nephew of the Duke of Wellington, preached, on Sunday evening last, in the chapel of the Plymouth Brethren at Taunton. The honourable gentleman has recently adopted the tenets of this denomination, and is exceedingly zealous and ardent in aiding in their promulgation and diffusion.

## COURTS OF LAW.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The second session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday last, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Aldermen Gibbs and Sir George Carroll, and other civic functionaries. The grand jury, having been sworn, were charged by the Recorder. He said, that although the time which had elapsed since the termination of the last session was very short, and the number of prisoners consequently not very considerable, yet some of the offences were of a serious character. However, they were not of a nature to call for any observations from him upon the law as bearing upon them. After some observations as to their duties, the Recorder dismissed the grand jury to their room. The calendar contains a list of 89 prisoners, of whom there are charged with burglary, 6; cutting and wounding, 2; embezzlement, 3; housebreaking and larceny, 1; larceny, 54; larceny in a dwelling house, 2; larceny from the person, 2; larceny by servants, 7; misdemeanor, 6; rape, 1; receiving stolen goods, &c., 4; robbery, 1. The committals are:—From London, 12; Middlesex, 69; Kent, 2; and Surrey, 6.—Total, 89.

ASSAULT.—John Cosgrove, aged fifty, was placed at the bar, charged with



feloniously cutting and wounding Thomas Nash, the younger, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. Mr Horry conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr Ballantine.—From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner, who worked in Mr Freeman's white lead manufactory, at Battersea, was provoked by the prosecutor, who called him an annoying nick-name. The prisoner took up a shovel and struck him on the head.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault.—Mr Ballantine then called the foreman of the factory, who deposed that the prisoner had worked in the factory several years, and had become nearly paralysed in his hands from the effects of the white lead. He had been caught about fifteen months ago by a driving belt which passed over a wheel, and which he was trying to throw off in order to stop the machinery. He was thrown with great violence on his head, which was fractured, and his shoulder dislocated. Since that period he had become excessively irritable, which was also apparently increased by the helplessness of his hands, which he seemed to feel much. The boys used to torment him dreadfully, not only by calling him names, but by ridiculing and mimicking his broad Irish accent. It was quite dreadful the way in which the man was constantly tormented.—Mr Ballantine said he had several other witnesses to the prisoner's character, but the foreman was probably quite sufficient.—Mr Baron Alderson thought so too, and inquired the age of the prisoner?—The foreman said between fifty and sixty.—Mr Baron Alderson said, addressing the prisoner, that as it appeared he had been much tormented and provoked, the sentence upon him was that he should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six weeks.—The severity of the sentence following the learned judge's remarks, and the evidence of provocation, with the infirmity of the unfortunate old man, appeared to excite considerable surprise in the court.

**BURGLARY.**—William Biggs, aged 27, coachman, Frederick Barnett, aged 21, soapmaker, Joseph Cordwell, aged 20, baker, and Mary Vitteridge, aged 22, spinster, were indicted: Biggs, Barnett, and Cordwell, for a burglary in the dwelling house of George Veale, and stealing an umbrella, two pairs of boots, a tablecloth, and a comforter, his property, and two waistcoats, &c., the property of William Hall; and Vitteridge for feloniously receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen.—It appeared from the evidence that the house of the prosecutor, the Montague Arms public house, was broken and entered through a skylight during the night of the 10th November, and the articles named in the indictment stolen. To connect the prisoners with the robbery, a man named Ross was produced. He was an accomplice, and had become informer against the prisoners in this case, and against other persons in some other robberies.—The jury found Biggs and Vitteridge guilty, and acquitted the other prisoners. Mr Baron Alderson then addressed the prisoners, and sentenced Biggs to transportation for life, and Vitteridge to transportation for seven years. His Lordship then directed the other prisoners, Barnett and Cordwell, to be placed at the bar, and admonished them as to their future conduct, desiring them to take warning by the extremely narrow escape they had just experienced, and commenting upon the fact which was known to the court, that they had been both convicted of felony previously.—They were then discharged.

**THROWING A HUSBAND OUT OF A WINDOW.**—Charlotte Blogden, aged 32, was indicted for feloniously causing bodily injury to Thomas Blogden, by casting him from and out of a window with intent to murder him. The charge was varied in other counts of the indictment. Mr Clarkson conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr Horry.—The particulars of this case have appeared in the police reports. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner and the prosecutor had been out together at a wedding, where they had drank pretty freely. They went home together about midnight, and had some dispute. The prosecutor, annoyed by his wife's bad language, said he would go away to some place where he would have more peace, and attempted to pass out of the room. The prisoner prevented him, and he then opened the window, and put his head out, in order not to hear what she was saying. The prisoner came behind, and catching up his legs, suddenly shot him into the street, the fall being about twelve feet. He was taken up insensible, and on examination his hip was found to be dislocated.—The surgeon's evidence being that the injury was not dangerous to the prosecutor's life.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but without the intention of causing the death of the prosecutor.—Mr Horry said that the prosecutor wished to recommend the prisoner to mercy.—The prosecutor having entered the witness-box.—Mr Baron Alderson: Well, my man, what have you to say?—Blogden: My lord, some time before this transaction I went home one day and found her in bed, in my own bed, with another man. (Great laughter.)—Mr Baron Alderson: Well, well, but what do you come here to say—are you going to recommend her to mercy?—Prosecutor: Yes, if you please, my lord. I'd wish you to be merciful to her.—Mr Baron Alderson: Very well; and you were going to mention some reason why you wished to recommend her. (Roars of laughter.)—The prosecutor, who did not appear exactly to understand the joke and the cause of the laughter, descended from the box.—His lordship then addressed the prisoner, and sentenced her to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.—In the course of his address, his lordship commented upon the fact that these violent acts were almost uniformly the result of intemperance.

## ACCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—SUDDEN DEATH OF ONE OF THE GATE-KEEPERS OF ST JAMES'S PARK.—Mr Higgs held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the Red Lion, Prince's street, Storey's gate, Westminster, on view of the body of William Wood, aged forty-six. John Jones, of No. 6 Great Peter street, Westminster, gardener, stated that deceased was in the act of sharpening a bill-hook, and witness was turning the grindstone, at which moment the deceased suddenly exclaimed, "How hard this bill-hook is!" and instantly fell backwards on the ground, apparently quite lifeless. Witness raised deceased from the ground and carried him to the Westminster Hospital. Mr Joseph Barron, house surgeon, said that deceased was quite dead when brought to the hospital, and there was no doubt he had died a natural death, but it was impossible to state the cause without making a post-mortem examination. Verdict, Natural death.

**AFFLICTING ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.**—On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, a girl about nine years of age, the daughter of an engineer, named Malands, got into a long boat lying off Mr Cassell's oil and colour works, at Poplar, and while playing in the after part of the boat, in the presence of her father, who was employed at the adjoining factory, she fell over the stern into the water. Her father immediately jumped into the river, and caught hold of her. The tide rapidly carried them down the stream, and the girl in her struggles clung to her parent, and prevented the free use of his limbs. Both were in danger of sinking together, and the man, after many vain efforts to save his child, was obliged to let go of her, and swim back to the shore, which he reached in a most exhausted

state. Several watermen and others rowed after the girl, but ere they could reach her she disappeared and was drowned. Mr W. Judge, an inspector of Thames police, and his boat's crew immediately afterwards rowed to the spot, and made search for the body, but could not find it, and it remains under water.

**EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—REMARKABLE PRESENCE OF MIND.**—On Wednesday Mr Baker held an inquest at the Folly-house, Folly-wall, Poplar, on the body of Thomas Treasuer Jefferie, aged nineteen years. It appeared by the evidence of several witnesses that the deceased was an engineer. On Monday last he was employed on board the *Zephyr* steam boat, then lying off the Folly-wall, repairing her engine, which had been at work during the greater part of the day, to try how it acted. About half-past five o'clock in the afternoon the steam was turned off, and after the lapse of a quarter of an hour deceased went into the engine room to chip off a portion of the cylinder. To effect this he was obliged to kneel down upon the floor beneath the sway beam, and whilst at work by some unaccountable means the engine got into motion and the beam came down and pinned deceased to the floor. His cries for assistance brought his father, and a man named Slade, into the engine room. The father, seeing the situation of his son, and that there was no other means of relieving him, immediately started the engine, and as the ponderous beam was raised, in a moment, before it could again descend, dragged him from under it. Had he not succeeded in effecting this instantaneously, deceased's body must have been severed in two. The deceased was conveyed home, and Mr Broadwater, surgeon, of Poplar, attended him, but he died within three hours after the accident occurred. Mr Broadwater said, death was caused by injury to the spine, occasioned by the immense pressure. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

**DARING BURGLARY.**—A most daring burglary was committed, between one and five o'clock on Tuesday morning, on the premises of Messrs Reily and Storer, the extensive silver-plate manufacturers, of No. 6 Carey lane, at the back of the General Post office, St Martin's-le-Grand. It is presumed that the depredaters must have obtained an entrance through the premises lately burnt down in Priest court, Foster lane, and by that means got in over the tiles at the attic window. The quantity of plate stolen amounts to about 250*l.*, principally silver tables for wine and spirits; six silver gilt snuff-boxes, and various other articles, besides 5*l.* in cash. Several bundles of plate were packed up, but the robbers being disturbed, they made off with the above booty. The policeman on duty did not see any one come out of the house, although he frequently passed the premises. Information of the robbery has been sent round to all the police stations, with a description of the stolen property.

## COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.

**INDIGO.**—There is no demand for indigo now, nor can any be expected before the turn of the year. Were any parcel forced upon the market for sale, only very low prices could be expected for it; such an instance happened at the close of last week, when about 60 chests of various sorts, held by a speculator, were disposed of at rates which are supposed to be close upon 1*s.* per lb. discount on the last October sale. The nominal value of indigo, however, is from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. less than the October currency.

**COCHINEAL.**—A public sale of cochineal was held which went off with spirit and at very full prices. It consisted of 113 serous Honduras, mostly silver, which sold at from 4*s.* for ordinary silver, to 4*s.* 4*d.* for fair middling grain; a few good black at 5*s.* 8*d.* per lb. There is now, and has been for some time past, a much better demand for this article than during last summer and in the early part of the year, and we observe shipments again making to Bombay and other parts of the East Indies, which have been suspended for nearly a twelvemonth. It is said that the last crop in Guatemala is small, and that very moderate supplies must be expected within the first six months of the new year. If this should prove correct, it is probable that the value of cochineal will gradually rise.

**SPELTER** is again much depressed in value; there are no buyers to any extent even at reduced prices; 21*l.* 10*s.* per ton is named as the lowest figure which a parcel has been sold at.

**SUGARS.**—The refined market is firm for home-trade goods, and a fair extent of business has been done, but no further material improvement in prices can be quoted. Export sorts continue in good demand, and somewhat better prices are obtained. The British plantation market has assumed a firmer appearance, and an advance of 6*d.* to 1*s.* has been obtained pretty generally; the sales, however, are not very extensive, viz.—1,800 casks. Foreign: The market on the whole is firm; there is some disposition to purchase yellow Havannahs, but none are offering, and holders decline bringing forward further parcels at present: for other sorts there is little inquiry; and the only private sales since our last report are 400 hhd. Porto Rico, at 17*s.* to 18*s.*, and 330 boxes low yellow Havannahs, at 18*s.* 9*d.*

**COFFEE.**—The home market remains in a dull and languid state. In British West India sorts scarcely any business has been done privately, and we have again been without public sales. Mocha is without demand, and no sound parcels have been offered in sale. Ceylons: The market is kept quiet by the cash parcels that are still afloat, but importers are firm, and no decided decline can be quoted.

**COCOA.**—British plantation sorts are flat, and foreign also is quiet. We have another arrival of Guayaquil.

**RICE.**—Bengal is firmer, and some business has been done privately. 4,600 bags and 1,187 pockets have been offered in public sale, but the sound part being held above previous prices, has been chiefly bought in, the part sold being dearer: middling and good white 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*; the damaged sold at 9*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 3,489 bags Madras were mostly bought in, but have since been sold at 8*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*, being a further decline.

**PIMENTO.**—There is little offering, except at a further advance, and no business is reported.

**PEPPER** is steady; little is in the market, but the demand is not active. 45 bags black Sumatra, in public sale, sold at 23*d.*

For **CASSIA LIGNEA** there is some inquiry, but not much is offered at the recent moderate prices.

Other **SPICES** are steady, but the demand is only limited.

**SALTPETRE.**—Holders are tolerably firm, and the market, though dull, is tolerably steady.

**NITRATE OF SODA.**—Business to some extent has been done in parcels at 13*s.* 6*d.*

The **COTTON** market remains heavy.

FOREIGN.

By the steamer *Caledonia* later accounts have been received from the United States. The following are extracts:—Boston, Dec. 1. Money plentiful, at 3 to 3½ per cent.; exchange on London, 8½ per cent.—New

York, Nov. 30. Exchange upon London, 8½ to 8 per cent. Bills scarce. Stocks steady. Arrivals of cotton in all the ports of the Union, 289,000 bales against 372,000 bales last year. Shipments, 89,000 bales against 158,000 bales. Holders firm, and the demand inactive. Sugar and coffee rather low.—New Orleans, Nov. 18. The estimates of the cotton crop still vary from 1,600,000 bales to 2,000,000 bales, but mostly approach the latter figure. Prices had undergone some decline previous to the arrival of letters of 18th October from England, and which were considered favourable. The demand for tobacco was improving, the receipts at the port were expected to be larger than the previous year, but the crop in the Atlantic States is said to be inferior. Provisions and flour very dull.

The Hamburg mail received at the beginning of the week, and those which have since arrived from Flanders and Holland, report but very limited transactions in every description of colonial produce, and no improvement in the demand appears likely to become apparent, anywhere before the turn of the year.

PRICES CURRENT, DEC. 15, 1843.

ENGLISH FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.	FOREIGN FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.
India Stock	—	Belgian Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Red.	96½	Brazilian Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Consols Money	96½	Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. Annuity, 1818	—	Columbian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. Red.	102½	1824	—
New 3 per Cent. Annuity	—	Dutch, 5 per Cent.	—
Long Annuities	12½	Ditto, 3 per Cent. Exchange 12	—
Annuities, terminable July, 1859	—	Gull.	51½
India Bonds 3 per Cent.	74 pm	Mexican Bonds, 1837, 5 per Cent.	—
Exchequer Bills 1½d.	57 pm	Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. Consols for Account	95½	Portuguese 5 per Cent. Converted	—
Bank Stock for Account	183	Ditto 3 per Cent. Ditto	—
		Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per Cent.	—
		Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent.	20
		Ditto, 3 per Cent.	30
		Ditto, Deferred	—
		Ditto, Passive	—

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gillies and Horne's Circular.)

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 11.—The weather is fine, but we have no frost, and most of the Wheat continues soft. The wind to-day is S.E. We continue to have large supplies of new English Wheat and Flour, and during the last fortnight the arrivals of Barley have been considerable; previous to then, however, they had been very short. Of Oats the supplies were so large from Ireland during the harvest months that a heavy stock was left on hand here over the quantity required for the weekly consumption, but latterly they have fallen off again, and though a large quantity is supposed to be now on the passage here, our stocks at present are probably not greater than usual at this time of year. Samples of fine dry Wheat are fully as dear, but the damp rough parcels, constituting a large portion of to-day's supply, are very dull sale. Barley fully maintains last week's prices, with a brisk demand. Oats sell readily at last week's quotations. Beans are 1s. lower. Peas are very dull. No change in Flour.

BRITISH.		PER QR.	FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.		PER QR.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white		54s to 60s	Wheat, White Spanish, Tuscan		60s
Lothian, Fife, Angus, do.		50s to 56s	High mixed Danzig		61s to 64s
Inverness, Murray, &c.		50s to 56s	Mixed do.		58s to 61s
Essex, Kent, Suffolk, red		50s to 56s	Rostock, new		58s to 64s
Cambridge, Lincoln, red		50s to 53s	Red Hamburg		58s to 60s
Barley, English Malting, and Chevalier		34s to 37s	Polish Oatessa		50s to 54s
Distiller's, English & Scotch		30s to 35s	Hard		50s
Coarse, for grinding, &c.		20s to 25s	Egyptian		35s to 37s
Oats, Northumberland & Berwick		20s to 25s	Barley, Malting, &c.		—
Lothian, Fife, Angus		20s to 25s	Distiller's, &c.		—
Murray, Ross		20s to 25s	Grinding, &c.		—
Aberdeen and Banff		19s to 25s	Oats, Brew, &c.		—
Caithness		19s to 25s	Polands, &c.		—
Cambridge, Lincoln, &c.		19s to 25s	Feed, &c.		19s to 25s
Irish		17s to 19s	Do, dried, Riga, &c.		19s to 21s
English, black		18s to 21s	Rye, Dried		—
Irish		17s to 21s	Undried		—
Potato, Scotch		22s to 26s	Beans, Horse		34s to 38s
Irish		19s to 22s	Mediterranean		50s to 25s
Poland, Lincoln, &c.		21s to 24s	Peas, White		36s to 40s
Beans, Ticks		30s to 32s	Yellow		38s to 40s
Harrow		32s to 37s	Flour, French, per 280lbs. nett weight		—
Small		33s to 38s	American, per Bar. 195 lbs. nett weight		32s to 35s
Peas, White		35s to 36s	Danzig, &c., do.		—
Boilers		37s to 40s	Canada, do.		30s to 32s
Flour, Town-made Households		50s to 53s	Sour, do.		—
Norfolk and Suffolk		40s to 42s			

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, DEC. 15.—Yesterday and to-day we have had fine clear weather, with westerly wind, but on Tuesday and Wednesday we had a thick fog, which probably extended to some distance, as the arrivals this week are short, except of Barley, of which some how or another there has arrived a pretty liberal supply. Notwithstanding the bad condition of the bulk of the new English Wheat, the most has been taken during the week for immediate consumption by the millers and starch makers. We hear of no buyers on speculation, but the stocks are so small that prices are firm. Barley maintains the late advance. Oats are fully as dear, and were it not that the enormous supplies from Ireland in August and September had left the great dealers well stocked, prices ere now would have advanced, as our supplies at present are scarcely equal to the continually increasing consumption. Beans and Peas are dull sale. No alteration in Flour.

LONDON AVERAGES.

For the week ending December 15.						
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	
4,616 qrs.	9,294 qrs.	14,146 qrs.	181 qrs.	1,088 qrs.	1,320 qrs.	
52s. 10d.	33s. 11d.	19s. 7d.	30s. 4d.	31s. 2d.	33s. 9d.	

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

Weeks ending	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Nov. 9th	51	8	31	7	18	7	29	0	31	5	23	10
16th	52	1	32	5	18	9	29	3	32	6	34	0
23rd	51	7	32	4	18	11	30	5	32	4	34	0
30th	51	0	32	1	19	0	30	8	32	4	33	7
Dec. 7th	51	1	31	8	19	0	30	7	31	10	33	6
14th	51	0	31	8	18	8	30	1	32	0	33	0

Aggregate of the six weeks			
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.
51	5	32	0
19	0	6	0
8	0	10	6
10	6	10	6
9	6	9	6
5	0	0	6
2	0	2	6
1	6	1	6
1	0	1	0

Flour—Foreign, 12s. 6d. per 126 lbs.—British Possession, 3s. 0d. ditto.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

MONDAY.—The "great day" attracted a very large attendance of both town and country buyers, graziers, and farmers, but the result did not answer the expectations of either as regards the "show" of meat. The supply of both beasts and sheep was much larger than last year, and considerably above 1841, but although equal, perhaps, in the general way as regards quality to those offered on the great day last year, can bear no comparison with those of 1841. The show in that year was considerably superior to any former anniversary, and the prices realized were much above those of 1842 and to-day. Thus, although there is no backward movement, there is likewise no improvement; but it may at the same time be doubted if the graziers will ever surpass their exertions in 1841. Although the trade is unquestionably not so good this year as in 1841, yet it must be remembered that it has had much to contend with, and may not, perhaps, recover to its old standard, yet it is not likely to be more depressed if it receives the support of its friends. With reference to the prices being

lower this year than those of 1841 upon the great day, the fact of the quality being inferior is sufficient explanation in conjunction with the state of trade, although the difference is certainly very large. On the great day of 1841 beef commanded 8s. per stone for the very best quality; the highest price to-day was 4s. 8d. Mutton in that year made 5s. 4d., and this year 4s. 6d., for the very best old Southdowns, which exhibits a difference of 4d. in beef, and 10d. in mutton. The merits of the Prize Cattle this year of course formed a general and interesting subject of discussion in the market this morning, and it appeared to be generally admitted that there was likewise no improvement in the cattle this year over those of either 1841 or 1842, but that, on the contrary, the show was, if anything, not so good as last year. It is true that the Durham breed were certainly good, but then there were no beasts of so large a size as were shown last year, and the sheep again were not so generally as fine, although the Downs were superior. Some dissatisfaction was expressed that the number of prizes were not in proportion to the large receipts of last year, and which it is believed is much greater this.

FRIDAY.—The number of beasts were seasonably large, viz., 1,696 head, but their general quality was not quite equal to that we have observed on some previous corresponding periods of the year. Although the attendance of dealers was numerous, the beef trade was in a depressed state, at a decline, on Monday's quotations, of 2d. per 8 lbs., and a clearance was not effected. In sheep, the supply of which was moderate, only a trifling business was doing, at late rates. Although we were abundantly supplied with calves, the veal trade was active, at an improvement of 2d. per 8 lbs., and pigs moved off steadily at late rates. Milch cows sold slowly at from 16l. to 19l. 10s. each, including their small calf.

Prices per Stone.

	Monday.	Friday.	At Market.		
			Monday.	Friday.	
Beef	3s 2d to 4s 8d	2s 10d to 4s 3d	Beasts	4,420	1,696
Mutton	3s 4d to 4s 6d	3s 6d to 4s 4d	Calves	110	216
Veal	4s 0d to 5s 0d	3s 6d to 4s 6d	Sheep	25,640	3,180
Pork	3s 4d to 4s 6d	3s 0d to 4s 4d	Pigs	365	330

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

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

There is not quite so much business doing as during the last month, but the market has been so cleared of all the growths belonging to necessitous sellers that the holders are very indifferent. Most of them anticipate a still further progressive advance. Meantime prices are quite as firm for every description as last week, with but a scanty show of samples.

COAL MARKET.

Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market:—Adair's Main, 14s.—Buddle's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Chester Main, 15s. 6d.—Fenham Hartley, 14s. 6d.—Holywell Main, 16s. 6d.—New Tanfield, 14s.—Nelson's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Ord's Redheugh, 14s.—Rivermouth Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Tanfield Moor, But's, 14s.—Taylor's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Townley, 14s. 6d.—Tanfield Moor, 17s.—West Hartley, 16s. West Wylam, 15s. 6d.—Wylam, 15s.—Bewicke and Co., 18s. 3d.—Bensham, 16s.—Clenell, 15s. 6d.—Gosforth, 18s. 3d.—Hilda, 17s. 3d.—Killingworth, 17s. 6d.—Newmarket, 16s.—Northumberland, 17s.—Wharfedale, 18s.—Urpeth, 16s. 6d.—Helmton, 18s. 6d.—Braddyll's Heiton, 20s. 3d.—Hylton, 17s. 6d.—Haswell, 20s. 6d.—Hetton, 20s.—Lambton, reshipped, 19s.—Lambton, 20s.—Morrison, 17s. 6d.—Russell's, 19s. 6d.—Richmond, 19s. 3d.—Stewart's, 20s.—Carador, 20s.—Hartlepool, 20s.—Heugh Hall, 18s. 9d.—Heslondale, 18s. 6d.—Kelloe, 20s.—Barrett, 18s.—Barrington Tees, 16s. 3d.—Clarence Heddon, 15s. 9d.—St Helen's Tees, 17s. 3d.—Seymour Tees, 18s.—South Durham, 18s. 3d.—Tees, 19s. 3d.—Howard's West Hartley Netherton, 15s. 6d.—Powell's Duffryn Steam, 19s. 6d.—Sidney's Hartley, 16s. Ships arrived, 21.

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, December 5.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Hoyle, sen., T. Booth, and J. Hoyle, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton spinners (as regards J. Hoyle, sen.).—J. Hoyle, sen., J. Hoyle, jun., and J. and T. Hoyle, Lark-mills, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn millers (as regards J. Hoyle, sen.).—W. Dickinson and J. Calvin, Liverpool, joiners.—A. Rider and T. J. Hall, Liverpool, bookbinders.—E. Wolf and W. H. Smith, Hunslet, near Leeds, flax spinners.—J. Bennett and Mary Ann Kirkman, Leigh, Lancashire, coach proprietors.—Jane, J. K., and J. W. Bennett, Leigh, Lancashire, chemists.—G. Hoaday and A. Oldfield, St James's place, Hampstead road, glass painters.—G. Evans and W. Fisher, Whitcombe street, Haymarket, beer sellers.—S. and T. Hamer, Manchester, ink-makers.—A. Trim and W. Fox, Sandbach, Cheshire.—H. and A. T. Merry, and E. W. Benson, Birmingham, cobalt colour manufacturers (as regards E. W. Benson).—G. Williams and N. Matthews, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, ironfounders.—J. Smith and W. Rhodes, Eccleshill, Yorkshire, worsted spinners.—S. Lambert and G. Parry, Colchester street, Red Lion street, White-chapel, coffee roasters.—J. H. Lemiore and J. Butt, Maldon, Essex, linen drapery.—T. Fellows, J. Cartwright, and J. Mountford, of the Pits numbered 5 and 6 Corby's hall Colliery, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, butty miners.—Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., Liverpool.—J. and T. Stephenson, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

CUNDY, J., Ranelagh street, Pimlico, carpenter. [J. and W. Meymott, Blackfriars road, Surrey.  
HARMAN, J., Whitefriars, City, and Chester square, Middlesex, and of Edinburgh, brewer. [Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn fields.  
STINTON, W., Duke street, Grosvenor square, cook. [S. M. Cooper, Old Cavendish street, Oxford street.  
PARKES, Z., and R. HENDERSON, Duke street, Lincoln's-inn fields, and of Ventnor, Hampshire, carpenters. [Hicks and Brackenridge, Barlett's buildings, Holborn.  
JUKES, J., West Bromwich, Staffordshire, nail manufacturer, and of Rowley Regis, Shropshire, coal master. [Stubbs and Rollings, Birmingham.  
ROWLANDS, D., Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, dealer in wines. [Norris and Co., Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

R. Taylor, South Bruton-mews, Berkeley square, gentleman's coachman.—H. Castle, Tranquil vale, Blackheath, linen draper.—W. Eveleigh, Middleton road, Dalton, commission agent.—W. Vaughan, Nelson street, Hackney road, out of business.—Eliza Morris Hague, Duke street, Piccadilly, out of business.—J. East, Essex street, Hoxton Old town, cabinet maker.—J. Warr, Chard, Somersetshire, general shopkeeper.—T. Smith, Liverpool, coach maker.—M. Williams, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, grocer.—T. H. French, Liverpool, chemist.—R. Buckridge, Fore-bridge, Staffordshire, clerk.—W. Jones, Alfrick, Worcestershire, farmer.—T. S. Morlock, Thripshole, Cambridgeshire, wholesale spirit merchant.—J. Poynter, Ham, Surrey, journeyman coach maker.—J. Hignett, Liverpool, tobacconist.—S. Wright, Silsden, Yorkshire, stone dealer.—W. Portor, Upper Wellington street, Covent garden, coffee housekeeper.—T. Proffitt, sen., Walsall, Staffordshire, butcher.—G. G. Weston (known as G. Weston), Hillingdon end, Middlesex, dealer in caps.—T. Ledbeter, Devonshire place, Lambeth, stone mason.—J. Cope, Bromley Hurst, Staffordshire, farmer.—W. I. Gregory, Fendleton, Lancashire, cabinet maker.—W. M'Whirter, Manchester, railway guard.—C. J. Mathews, Westbourne green, Harrow road, comedian.—H. Bryant, South place, New North road, Islington, tailor.—F. Gater, Shute, Devonshire, out of business.—T. Ridler, sen., Brimscombeport, Gloucestershire, builder.—H. H. Murphy, Liverpool, officer in her Majesty's Customs.—F. F. Davis, Lynnington, out of business.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

January 12, G. Cleverley, Calne, Wiltshire, builder.—January 4, H. W. Hobbouse, J. Phillott, and C. Louder, Bath, bankers.—January 11, W. Nash, Oldbury, Shropshire, grocer.—January 5, W. Cooper, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer.—January 10, G. Harvey, Handsacre, Staffordshire, spirit merchant.—January 10, W. Mills, Birmingham, upholsterer.

CERTIFICATES.

January 2, T. Farris, East street, Manchester square, baker.—January 2, J. Brooker, Southampton row, Bloomsbury, carver.—January 2, J. Murray and W. Brown, Liverpool, millwrights.—January 2, R. T. Abbott and A. T. Tebbett, Birmingham, tea dealers.



CERTIFICATES, JANUARY 2, 1844.

E. Pritchard, Llanrwst, Denbighshire, shopkeeper.—W. Hoole, Sheffield, leather dresser.—C. Clark, Liverpool, wool dealer.—H. Pearson, York, attorney at law.—J. Taylor, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, coal fitter.—B. Rushforth, Broadbent, Spotsland, Lancashire, flannel manufacturer.—J. Hellings, Rugeley, Staffordshire, brewer.—J. and T. R. Robson, St Martin's lane, organ builders.—W. Burton, Hutton, Yorkshire, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. White, Peebles, carpenter.—J. Bisset, Inverness, merchant.—D. Smith, Dundee, flax spinner.—J. Henderson, Brechin, baker.—A. Murray, Edinburgh, merchant.—P. Crichton, Bankfoot, Perthshire, weaver.

Friday, December 15.

BANKRUPTS.

THOMPSON, F., Southampton, tailor. [Davis and Co., Throgmorton street. SOUTHGATE, H., Fleet street, auctioneer. [Burrell and Co., White Hart court. THOMAS, O. W., Milk street, Cheapside, silk warehouseman. [Jones, Parliament street. READ, W., King street, Covent Garden, printer. [Kinsey, Bloomsbury square. GORE, T., Isle of Thanet, baker. [Davis, Bread street. GRAVES, R., Edward street, Portman square, saddler. [Burkitt, Curries' hall. LONDON wall. BULLOCK, G., Derby, tobacconist. [Scargill, Hatton garden, London. KIDD, J., Kendal, Westmoreland, grocer. [Humphreys, Gray's inn, London. HUBBUCK, W., South Shields, pawnbroker. [Crosby and Compton, Church court, Old Jewry, London. SMITH, J., Stoke upon-Trent, corn dealer. [Bittleston, Birmingham.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

W. Mobley, Oxford, butcher.—P. Kirby, Oxford, baker.—J. Jenkins, Doyle street, Chelsea, cowkeeper.—J. Brook, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, beer seller.—J. Dalton, Sheffield, machine-spring manufacturer.—J. Mayor, Liverpool, tailor.—W. Grant, Paris street, Lambeth, shoemaker.—T. A. Sturley, Bawdeswell, Norfolk, beer-shop keeper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA. M. JULIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS. (POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS.)

M. JULIEN has the honour to announce, the present week will terminate this Series of Concerts: the last of which will take place on Saturday, December 23rd, when the Theatre will most positively close.

The several engagements entered into with different artists during the progress of this season has now rendered the assemblage of talent quite unprecedented. An opportunity of hearing so many first-rate performers at one establishment has seldom, if ever, occurred; and the Programmes for the ensuing week (the last) have been so arranged as to admit of three Solos being played on each night.

MONDAY.

Solo - Clarinet - Mr Lazarus Solo - Violinello - Mr Hancock Solo - Cornet a Piston - Herr Konig

TUESDAY.

Solo - Flute - Mr Richardson Solo - Ophicleide - M. Prosper Solo - Violin - M. Remy

WEDNESDAY.

Solo - Bassoon - M. Baumann Solo - Concertina - Mr Case Solo - Harp - Mr F. Chatterton

THURSDAY.

Solo - Oboe - Mr Barrett Solo - Violin - Mr Case Solo - Cornet a Piston - Herr Konig

FRIDAY.

Solo - Flute - Mr Richardson Solo - Clarinet - Mr Lazarus Solo - Bassoon - M. Baumann

SATURDAY (positively the last night).

Solo - Harp - Mr F. Chatterton Solo - Violin - M. Remy Solo - Cornet a Piston - Herr Konig

Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight o'Clock. Promenade and Upper Boxes, 1s. Dress Circle, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes, 1l. 1s. Tickets to be obtained of Mr Reilly, Box office of the Theatre; of Mr Mitchell, Old Bond street; Mr Andrews, New Bond street; Mr Sans, St James's street; and Mons Julien's office, 3 Maddox street, Bond street.

WESTERN LITERARY INSTITUTION, LEICESTER SQUARE.

On Monday even ng, December 16th, at a quarter-past eight o'clock, Messrs CARPENTER and JONES will give an entertainment, entitled "Two hours with Robin Hood and his Merry Band." The songs set to music, expressly for this entertainment, by Mr Jones. Pianoforte—Mr Charles Solomon.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The pleasant way in which Mr Carpenter intimates the historical facts relating to Robin Hood agreeably amused us. The lecture was valuable for its instruction, whilst it was ever and anon enlivened by spirit-stirring anecdotes, right meric conceits, and not puerfely with bursts of eloquence worthy of any orator. Mr Jones, 'the American Braham,' appears in this entertainment in his double capacity of composer and vocalist. Some of his melodies are beautiful, and we predict popularity for at least a couple of them."—Sunday Times.

"The anecdotes are agreeable and well chosen, and the illustrative songs well suited to the development of each particular idea. These agreeable entertainments must become popular, and secure frequent repetition."—Examiner.

"We cordially recommend this entertainment."—Sun.

"The libretto, from the practised pen of Mr Carpenter, embraced almost all the romantic reminiscences of the bold outlaws; the lecturer running triumphantly 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe,' alternately provoking laughter, or educing the expression of a more solemn feeling of satisfaction in his hearers."—Era.

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

"We will venture to say that many musical evenings of an entertaining character are within the power of the lecturer and illustrator. Mr Carpenter is a good writer, and is possessed of a pleasing elocution, and Mr Jones is a favourable specimen of a theatrical tenor. He has a good ear, and a feeling beyond the conventionalities of the dramatic profession."—Spectator.

Admission, One Shilling.

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.

FOR nearly two years this unique Collection has maintained its position as the most attractive exhibition in the metropolis, having been honoured not only by the visits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, of the chief part of our Nobility, and the distinguished Foreigners sojourning in this country, but also by the most flattering notices from the Public Press.

The Proprietor, anxious to increase the popularity of this most extraordinary Collection, by enabling all classes to become acquainted with its wonderful contents, has reduced the price of admission to

ONE SHILLING EACH PERSON.

Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection, which will be open daily, during the Christmas Holidays, from ten in the morning till ten at night. Admission, One Shilling.

VENICE, the ISLAND CITY.—A perfect model, on an immense scale, of this extraordinary and most interesting City is now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day from eleven in the morning until nine at night, beautifully illuminated. Admission 1s.; Children 6d.

ROYAL BANK of AUSTRALIA.—2 Moorgate street, London.

DIRECTORS. B. Boyd, Esq. Chairman. J. W. Sutherland, Esq. Vice-Chairman. W. P. Craufurd, Esq. George Webster, Esq. Mark Boyd, Esq. John Connell, Esq. John Mitchell, Esq. J. P. Robinson, Esq. Adam Duff, Esq.

BANKERS. Union Bank of London, 8 Moorgate street, Argyll place, Regent street, and Pallmall, East.

STANDING COUNSEL. P. Laurie, Esq. SOLICITORS. Messrs Parkes and Webster, and Messrs Johnston and Farquhar.

The Directors grant Letters of Credit and Bills at 30 days sight, on Sydney, Port Phillip, Hobart Town, and Launceston, free of charge. Bills transmitted for collection.

By order of the Board, G. H. WRAY, Manager.

AGENTS—Robert Allen, Esq. 8 St Andrew's square, Edinburgh; Messrs H. Thompson and Co. Dublin; and John Harrison, Esq. Belfast.

YORK AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, King William street, London.

Empowered by Act of Parliament. GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq. Chairman. MATHEW FORBES, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman.

The superiority of the system of Assurance adopted by this Company, will be found in the fact that the premium required by a bonus office to assure 1,000l. on the life of a person in the 20th year of his age would in this office insure 1,291l. 7s. 6d.

Assurances at other ages are effected on equally favourable terms, and thus the insured 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.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED. MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25 PALM MALL, LONDON.

Capital, £500,000.

This Office is provided with very accurately-constructed Tables, by which it can Assure Diseased Lives on Equitable Terms.

The Extra Premium discontinued on restoration of the Assured to permanent health.

Increased Annuities granted on unsound Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease.

Members of Consumptive Families assured at Equitable Rates.

Healthy Lives are assured at Lower Rates than at most other Offices.

Policies of twelve months' standing are not affected by Suicide, Duelling, &c.; and Assigned Policies are valid from the date of the Policy, should death ensue from any of these causes.

F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET. WALLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

HALL and Co. SOLE PATENTEES of the PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These articles have borne the test and received the approbation of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or Tenderness of Feet from any other cause, will find them the softest and most comfortable ever invented—they never draw the feet or get hard, are very durable, and adapted for every climate—they resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with common blacking.

The Patent India-Rubber Goggles are light, durable, elastic, and waterproof; they thoroughly protect the feet from damp or cold.

Hall and Co.'s Portable Waterproof Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen. This desirable article claims the attention of all who are exposed to the wet. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s. Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, 21s. The whole can be carried with convenience in the pocket.

N. B. Hall and Co. particularly invite attention to their Elastic Boots, which are much approved; they supersede lacing or buttoning, are drawn on in an instant, and are a great support to the ankle.

—W. Norley, Wellington square, beer-shop keeper.—S. J. Browne, Liverpool, comedian.—W. Hammerton, Huddersfield, wire worker.—J. Hudson, Hendon, Middlesex, plumber.—W. Muir, Alfred place, Newington-causeway.—H. Morgan, Newport, veterinary surgeon.—M. C. Thompson, Warwick, widow.—T. Burrell, Islington, farmer.—G. Terry, Maidstone, saddler.—W. Thomas, Newport, livery-stable keeper.—J. White, Manchester, retailer of beer.—G. F. Bywater, Sheffield, painter.—W. W. Vaughan, Brace Meole, Shropshire.—E. Weatherstone, Cheltenham, plumber.—R. Pritchard, Park road, St Marylebone, clerk.—J. A. Smith, South row, St Pancras, coach builder.—T. Blake, Brighton, Bricklayer.—J. Holroyd, Mile Thorn, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.—C. Riddell, Scropton, Staffordshire.—S. Wright, Manchester, joiner.—R. J. Edwards, Banbury, Oxfordshire, organist.—P. Crumb, Bear street, Leicester square, bootmaker.—T. Heath, King street, Covent garden, engraver.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th instant, the lady of J. H. Toyne, Esq., of Kirton House, near Boston, Lincolnshire, of a son. On the 15th instant, at Upper Clapton, the wife of Henry Young Hulbert, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th instant, at St John's, Paddington, Edward Serle Thorold, Esq., to Amelia Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Hinde, of Ludlow. On the 14th instant, at Ovingham church, Northumberland, the Rev. John Frederick Bigge, Vicar of Ovingham, to Caroline Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Ellison, Esq., of Upper Bedford place, London.

DEATHS.

On 29th August, at Bermuda, William Henry, eldest son of William and Mary Anna Phene, late of Aldermay churchyard, London. On the 12th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel John Montagu, late of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

On the 12th instant, at Stoke Newington, Harriet, wife of Mr William Smith, publisher, Fleet street. On the 14th instant, John Claudius Loudon, Esq., of Porchester terrace, Bayswater.

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