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

### RENEWED COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH PORTUGAL.

We stated last week that the Duke de Palmella had arrived in London with full powers and distinct instructions from the Queen of Portugal, enabling him to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the Tariff arrangements contemplated in the seventh article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between this country and Portugal on the 3rd of July, 1842, concerning which the negotiations had, to all appearance, terminated fruitlessly, after keeping the wine trade of the country for many months in a state of stagnation, and consequently of distress.

The Duke has since been in communication with our Government, and we may state that the negotiations are formally opened, to be brought, we trust, to a speedy conclusion one way or other.

The little, and in many respects insignificant, kingdom of Portugal has long been allowed to exercise a very important and undue influence upon the commerce of England. In order to secure the admission into that country of a comparatively unimportant quantity of our woollen manufactures, we in 1703 bound ourselves to receive the wines of Portugal at rates of duty only two-thirds of what should be at any time charged upon the wines of France; by which unwise preference we in effect excluded ourselves from the markets of a wealthy and populous country that we might obtain the custom of a small and poor nation.

That Treaty—known by the name of its negotiator, Mr Methuen—was concluded by England under the influence of the old and, happily, the now nearly exploded system, known to the world as "the Mercantile System." It was expected that, under its provisions, we should sell our woollens to Portugal to a greater value than we should buy of her wine in return, and that we should receive a yearly balance in the form of gold and silver. The only test which the advocates of the "mercantile" system allowed themselves to use in judging concerning the value of any trade, was that of its either bringing into the country an additional amount of the precious metals, or of its draining away a part of what we should already possess of those metals. They had no notion of leaving it to our merchants to determine in what directions they could most profitably carry on their business, nor could they see that if the persons who were engaged in prosecuting the trade of the country grew rich, that trade need not be a losing game for the nation, although it should fail to fill our coffers with gold, but only give us an increase of that which it was for our interest or convenience to receive in preference to gold.

During the two centuries in which the Mercantile System was acknowledged for wisdom, it was productive of an immense amount of mischief, through the legislative and diplomatic arrangements to which it gave rise; and among the latter class of evils this Methuen Treaty is chargeable with, perhaps, the largest amount of evil that resulted from any individual measure.

It may be said that our trade with Portugal under that Treaty having been profitable to the individual merchants engaged in it—and this it must have been, or they would soon have ceased to prosecute it—the country at large must—in agreement with what

we have already said—have profited from it also. To this we reply, that there is all the difference between the results of trading operations under the natural course of things and of such operations when restrained or guided by legislative interference. If there were no treaties nor laws which favoured the productions of one country over the like productions of any other country, the profit of the individual trader could not be otherwise than gainful to the nation. Merchants then would buy where they could be supplied best and cheapest, and their dealings would be with those who offered them the greatest advantages. Thus, taking the articles already mentioned—woollens and wine—our merchants would procure wine from that country which would give them the largest price for the woollen goods offered in exchange for it. One effect of the Methuen Treaty was to cause a larger value of our woollens to be given for an equal quantity of wine, the price of which was enhanced to the English consumer through the operation of the differential duty, so that while the merchant was enabled to realise the value of his woollens with the ordinary rate of profit, the public at large was made to bear the burthen of the difference. This effect was not at once apparent. On the contrary, the consumer bought the wine of Portugal at a lower price than that for which he could buy French wine, because of the higher duty to which the latter was subjected; but if no difference of duty had existed, so that the wine of both countries had come freely into competition, the price of Portugal wine must have been lessened through the lessened demand for it, and a smaller value of woollen goods would then have been required in payment. The nation was consequently made to suffer the loss of all the increased value of woollens so disposed of, for the advantage of the growers of wine in Portugal.

Let us inquire, shortly, what was the practical consequence of this famous Methuen Treaty.

From the time of the Norman conquest down to the close of the seventeenth century, France furnished by far the largest quantity of wine that was imported into England from any one country. This was a very natural consequence arising from the proximity of the two countries, and from the superior quality of the produce of the vineyards of France. In 1669, the consumption of French wine formed four-ninths of the total consumption of England, having been 20,000 tuns, while the wine imported from all other countries amounted to 25,000 tuns. The population was then under six millions, so that the average yearly consumption amounted to nearly two gallons per head for each inhabitant of England and Wales. The Methuen Treaty came into operation, as already stated, in 1703; the duty on French wine was thereafter 4s. 4½d. per gallon, while upon Portugal wine it was only 2s. 0½d., and up to 1745 the consumption of French wine fell to the yearly average of 878 tuns, while of Portugal wine we consumed on the average 11,388 tuns yearly. In the last-mentioned year the duty on French wine was raised to 5s. 0½d., and that on Portugal wine to 2s. 4d., and the average consumption during the eighteen years, 1745 to 1762 inclusive, was 398 tuns of French and 11,316 tuns of Portugal wine. If we estimate that our consumption of all other kinds of wine was at that period equal to no more than half the quantity of Portugal wine, we shall find that the proportion of French wine used in England, which previous to 1703 was about 45 per cent. of the whole, had fallen to less than 2½ per cent. in the next half century!

The Methuen Treaty was continued in operation by the Treaty concluded with Portugal in 1810, and was kept in full operation until 1831, when the duty upon French wine was assimilated to that charged on all other kinds of wine, viz., 5s. 6d. per gallon. At this high rate of duty, the use of wine of all kinds has been so diminished, that the consumption of the United Kingdom is now not more than 26,000 tuns per annum, being equal to about one quart for each inhabitant, or one-eighth of the average consumption of 1669! It is a difficult thing to break through the habits of a people, and for this end something more than an equalization of duty was requisite if it were desired suddenly to change the taste we had acquired for the strong brandied wine of Portugal. It appears, however, that although the consumption of wine in general has not increased since 1831, notwithstanding the addition of nearly three millions to the population, yet that the use of French wine has progressively increased in that period about one-half.

The effect of the Tariff arrangements, now under discussion with the Government of Portugal, will be to restore (let us hope only temporarily) the preference given by the Methuen Treaty

against the wine of France, and unless it shall be followed by an arrangement with this last-named country, it will to some extent prove unfavourable, by checking the growth of the commercial intercourse between countries so peculiarly qualified as France and England are to be profitable customers one to the other.

Let it not be supposed, from what we have now said, that we are unfriendly to the lowering of the duty on the wines of Portugal. We are, on the contrary, desirous of its being reduced, because we believe that it may hasten the reduction of the wine duties generally, a measure which we consider would be most beneficial to the country, both by increasing its foreign commerce, and by weaning the people from the demoralising habit of gin-drinking.

By our Treaty of last year with Portugal we have already bound ourselves to place that country on the footing of the most favoured nations, and consequently to reduce the duty upon its wine, provided we make any abatement in the rate charged upon any other foreign wine. We have further given up certain privileges enjoyed heretofore by British subjects while living in Portugal; our inducement to which was, the modification expected in the Tariff of that country as effecting our staple manufactures. At present we are without any equivalent for these concessions.

We do not like to consider these questions in a huckstering spirit, but cannot help remarking that, if it should happen that our Tariff concessions in favour of the produce of Portugal shall virtually give to it the advantages which it enjoyed under the Treaty of 1703, we shall have made a very bad bargain for ourselves.

A great part of our exports to Portugal pass through that country, by means of smugglers, into Spain. Including all, however, the declared value of our produce and manufactures shipped to Portugal but little exceeds one million yearly. The actual value in each of the ten years, 1832 to 1841, was—

1832	£ 540,792	1837	£ 1,079,815
1833	967,091	1838	1,165,395
1834	1,600,123	1839	1,135,926
1835	1,554,326	1840	1,110,244
1836	1,085,934	1841	1,036,212

#### MONEY MANIA.

Among the political St John Longs and Morisons who are ready with an infallible cure for all the present ills of our state, none, we think, are more liable to an indictment for gross absurdity at the bar of Common Sense than a set of wiseacres, who may be entitled the Brummagem Quacks. Their only chance of escaping a conviction would be on a defence of monomania, as they clearly labour under a delusion which prevents them from distinguishing between sense and nonsense, truth and absurdity. Sick and feeble, Britannia is no longer able to sit erect and firm, as depicted on her Majesty's copper coin, but she is stretched on a bed of suffering, at the side of which Doctors Western, Attwood, Spooner, and Muntz, lay their heads together. They agree as to the disease and the remedy. The complaint is an internal one, a deficiency of circulation; the remedy a huge bolus of inconvertible bank-notes. This is the universal vegetable pill, the never-failing panacea; one dose, the doctors are convinced, will make the patient jump up, crying, like the man in the advertisement, "Ha! ha! cured in an instant." Their reasoning is concise, clear, and conclusive. When trade is flourishing, prices are high. Make prices high, therefore, and you make trade flourish. A large issue of inconvertible notes will raise prices; and therefore a large issue of inconvertible notes will restore the depressed trade and ruined commerce of the country; which was to be proved. We can prove some curious conclusions by exactly similar reasoning and in an equally lucid and satisfactory manner. When a man is very cold he wears warm clothing and takes rapid exercise; if you wish, therefore, to be cool this hot weather, put on your great coat and run a mile on the sunny side of the street. If you are merry at heart you will smile and laugh; when in low spirits, therefore, you have only to screw your face into a grin and all blue-devils will run away. The truth is, there is a little error in the logic. To use a common expression, these doctors have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. High prices are not the cause of commercial prosperity, they are only the sign and effect of the causes which really produce it. To adopt a neat illustration from Adam Smith, a man is not rich because he drives a coach and six, but he drives a coach and six because he is rich: commerce does not prosper because prices are high, but prices are high because commerce is prospering. Nor even is this last proposition by any means necessarily or universally true. Prices generally rise, no doubt, when trade is recovering from depression, because the demand for various subject matters of trade increases more rapidly than the supply; but it should be borne in mind that if all branches of trade were equally prosperous, and the demand and supply with respect to all articles increased in exactly the same proportion, prices would not vary at all; and if at the same time the supply of money remained as it was before, prices would, in fact, fall. The trade in any article, and the manufacture of it, may flourish, more capital may be employed, profits be larger, wages better, when the price of a given quantity of that article is low than when it was higher. To suppose, because prices rise with the increased demand when any branch of trade is improving, that therefore anything which

will increase the price will improve trade, is to suppose that an act of parliament declaring that every shilling and sovereign shall be called two shillings and two sovereigns will improve trade; it is to imitate the worthy agriculturist, who, wishing for fine weather, kept the mercury in his barometer carefully screwed up to "Set fair." By issuing inconvertible paper money *ad libitum*, you can raise prices to what nominal amount you please; there is no limit; but do not be such fools as to suppose that you can make commerce prosper by such means. You will give a spur to gambling speculations, based on the changes in the value of money; you will enable debtors to pay their creditors with sums the same nominally as those that they had borrowed, but not the same really; you will ruin all those who live upon fixed incomes; and when you have made all this mischief, you will be not a bit better off than you were before.

#### AGRICULTURE.

##### No. 1.

ON THE INDICATIONS WHICH ARE GUIDES IN JUDGING OF THE FERTILITY OR BARRENNESS OF THE SOIL. BY THE REV. WILLIAM THORP.

Few observing people travel through a country without forming some opinion respecting its productiveness or barrenness, while to the landlord and tenant these indications are of the first importance; for not only does the former let, but the latter takes, his land upon an assumed value, whether correct or incorrect; and therefore, if there are any fixed principles respecting the value of soils which can be relied upon as criteria, it will be useful to endeavour to discover them. The Royal Agricultural Society of England also, perceiving the importance of this subject, have offered a prize of 50*l.* for an essay on the indications which are practical guides. "For," say they, "many attempts having been made to explain the productiveness of the soil by chemical or physical causes without any decided result, it appears desirable to assist the researches of natural philosophers by making them acquainted with those obvious signs, whether of colour, consistence, or vegetation, by which farmers and surveyors are enabled to give at once a practical opinion upon the probable nature of land which they inspect."

I do not, however, purpose to confine these observations to the obvious signs named by the Royal Society, because there is no single sign which is infallible under all circumstances: some are more to be relied upon than others, while a chemical or geological sign of easy application becomes as much a practical sign as either that of colour consistence, or vegetation.

1. *Respecting the colour of soils*, which is variable on all descriptions of land. The darker soils, rich in vegetable matter, are usually esteemed good, yet some of those inclining to be peaty, although of this colour, are unfertile. Sandy soils, which after rain remain of a light colour, are in general accounted unproductive; yet some of the Wold soils, which contain many flints or white pebbles, are of this colour after rain, which, nevertheless, are of fair quality. Again, at Bentley and Arksey, near Doncaster, there exists excellent land of a yellow colour, while there is other there, equally good, of a dark blue colour. The productive soils of the green sand below the chalk are green, while those of the new red sandstone are red. Therefore colour alone, however valuable, cannot be relied upon as a criterion of the quality of land.

2. *Consistence* is a valuable indication, for upon the degree in which it exists depends the capability of the soil to produce particular crops, as wheat and beans upon the stronger, turnips, barley, &c., upon the lighter, soils. The labour required upon a farm, the necessity of summer fallows, the use of lime, &c., all in a great measure depend upon the tenacity of the land. The amount of consistence, at all periods of the year and under all circumstances, is not easily discovered; for some of the light magnesian limestone soils, when trodden with sheep after Christmas, retain, immediately after rain, whole sheets of water, and a stranger then would account them tenacious. Some soils, if ploughed in a wet state, appear more cohesive than they really are. Again, others which a few years ago were of the strongest description, are known to be now, by drainage and cultivation, growing turnips equal in quality to those of lighter soils. Some of the sandy soils fall to a shapeless powder when perfectly dry, yet regain a certain degree of cohesiveness when in a wet state; moreover, the consistence of the subsoil is of equal importance with that of the soil; for upon its pervious or impervious nature depends the comparative wetness or dryness of the soil, and upon the former, of course, the necessity of draining. A general knowledge of subsoils, however, can only be derived from the relation of the subsoil to the stratum from which it is derived and the local variation to which the latter is subject.

The *vegetation* is another valuable criterion of the quality of land. It may, however, lead to considerable deception; for upon the same soils and the same quality of land every person must have remarked the great difference between a well-cultivated farm and a bad one, and it is generally supposed that the value of the land of the well cultivated farm is proportionably increased. But this proposition must be received with some limitation, for the question must be determined by the mode of culture, &c., with which the superior crops were obtained. Of two farms, having the same soils and equally luxuriant crops, the



one raised by oil cake, manure, and bones, the other by rape dust, guano, nitrate of soda, or by artificial manures; the farm got into condition by the former is of much greater intrinsic value, will be cultivated at less expense for the future than a similar farm, producing equally good crops, obtained by artificial manures. By not attending to this point we neither know the maximum producing point of any particular soils, nor the lowest rate at which any particular crop may be produced. Again, upon the shallow sandy soils there are this year, as well as upon the clayey soils in Yorkshire, above average crops, and which might for the time being mislead respecting their value. The value of permanent grass land is also liable to be mistaken; there are innumerable instances of grass fields, upon naturally superior soils, having become greatly deteriorated in their produce by bad management, and which, to judge from the vegetation, would be pronounced inferior land, yet these swarths, if ploughed up, will produce excellent crops of grain and artificial grasses. Again, upon the chalk wolds and the magnesian limestone only very small portions, those which contain less than five per cent. of alumina, will scarcely produce grass at all; so that upon these formations land of fair or average quality might be condemned on account of the inferior grass land contiguous to it. The vegetation, however, affords other signs which may with confidence be relied upon; such as the timber growing in the hedge-rows, whether full grown or stunted, of what species—if covered with moss or lichen—if leaning in one direction: also that in the fences—the kind of wood, whether free from canker, and its healthy appearance. Likewise the weeds and plants growing in the fields and hedges, as well as those in the lanes and roads adjoining the land, have all their value as criteria.

(To be continued.)

#### PRODUCTION OF BEET-ROOT AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE STATES OF THE GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION.

We present our readers with the following interesting review of the production of beet-root and the general consumption of Sugar in the States of the German Customs Union, derived from authentic sources:—

TABLE showing the quantity of Beet-root Sugar produced in the States of the German Customs Union, from 1st April, 1842, to 31st of March, 1843, and the quantity of Cane Sugar imported in the States during the same period.

STATES.	Duty paid on Beet Roots for making Sugar.	Quantity of Sugar made from Beet Root (30 Cwt. of Roots yield 1 Cwt. of unrefined Sugar).	Quantity of Colonial Sugar imported.	Total Consumption of Beet Root and Colonial Sugar.
	Customs Union Cwt.	Customs Union Cwt.	Customs Union Cwt.	Customs Union Cwt.
Prussia - - - -	2,076,462	103,823	931,957	1,035,760
Bavaria - - - -	74,796	3,739	83,416	87,156
Saxony - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	18,895	18,895
Wurtemberg - - -	122,853	6,142	11,131	17,271
Baden - - - -	101,776	5,088	45,982	51,071
Electoral Hesse -	26,498	1,324	15,859	17,184
Grand Duchy of Hesse -	- - - -	- - - -	324	324
Thuringia - - - -	34,536	1,726	23	1,756
Brunswick - - - -	54,680	2,734	10,728	13,492
Nassau - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	258	258
Frankfort - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	202	202
Luxemburg - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
	2,491,601	124,576	1,118,961	1,243,569

The above table shows that the consumption of sugar in the whole of the States to the Union, the population of which exceeds 28 millions, amounts to 5 lb. a head, and that only one-tenth part of the quantity is supplied by the growth of beet-root, fostered and protected as it is by high duties. Of this forced production, upwards of 80 per cent., or four-fifths, are furnished by the Prussian territory.

Comparing the return for 1842 to 1843, with that given by Dr Diterici (*Statistical Review of the Trade and Consumption of the Union*, p. 109), for 1839, we find a

	cwt.
Total of cane Sugar - - - -	1,133,760
Beet-root Sugar - - - -	145,210
	1,278,970
Deduct export - - - -	21,455
Remain - - - -	1,257,515

for consumption in 1839, showing, therefore, first, a decided and considerable decrease in beet-root; secondly, a decrease in cane Sugar likewise, which appears trifling, but to which the exports of the period 1842-3 must be added.

The crop of beet-root was not a good one for the last season (1842), and consumption of all articles suffered from the consequences of indifferent corn crops on the Continent, and it appears that the increase of population from 1839 to 1843 has not been sufficient to counteract these causes of limited consumption.

It is understood that the crop of beet-root everywhere on the Continent where that root is cultivated, promises this year (1843) to be very abundant, and in France it is asserted that it will yield one-fourth or even one-third more than an average crop.

#### AMERICAN PROSPECTS.

The following extract from a letter received a few days ago from an intelligent American friend, one of the principal merchants in New York, we think will be found interesting:—

"You will be pleased to learn that this country has in a great degree recovered from the depression which it has experienced for some years past. Its great agricultural, manufacturing, and mineral resources are

being rapidly developed, and its prospects were never more promising than at present. Only one dark spot remains, which is the nonpayment of the State debts; but this, I am confident, is only a question of time, and that as soon as the nonpaying States are able, they will show that they are honest. I am glad to hear that you will send me some copies of the new paper about being established to advocate the principles of 'Free Trade.' Had that policy been established with you a few years since, it would have been a long time before you would have encountered the competition which you are now beginning to experience from the continent of Europe and this country. I say *beginning*, because we are just starting here in a manufacturing career, and unless you give us encouragement to employ our industry in agriculture, by taking our bread stuffs, we shall run you a hard race in supplying our own, and shortly other nations, with manufactures of cotton and wool. I should be glad that the workshops might remain with you, and that we should be content with the occupation, most natural to this country in its present state, of developing its boundless agricultural and mineral resources."

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

##### HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Treport, during the week, has presented a scene of bustle and excitement to which it has never been witness, and probably never will again. The principal inn, the Swan, has been crowded with visitors from Paris, from Dieppe, from Abbeville, from Havre, and, in short, from all parts of France. A great number of the apartments were occupied by *employés* from the Chateau, and by the military who could not be accommodated at the barracks, the various civil authorities, functionaries, and men in office: the smaller inns, of which, by the way, there are but few, and the private lodgings were also filled. The charges were, of course, somewhat exorbitant, but the cupidity of many of the more extortionate overshot its mark, and a consequent reaction of prices has taken place. At the Chateau every room was fitted up for the accommodation of the unusual influx of visitors, and even persons of the higher ranks were glad to get a lodging in places never before converted into sleeping rooms. The Chateau is not large, but it is a building very characteristic of French taste, with gable ends, a lofty roof, the windows modernized, and the whole made as commodious as the original arrangements will admit. It is situate close to the town, in a sort of park, and commanding from one end a view of the sea.

The Royal yacht, with her Majesty and Prince Albert on board, left Plymouth on Friday night for Treport. On Saturday all was expectation and excitement, and there were several false alarms, causing military and visitors to turn out. At last, at five o'clock, p.m. on Saturday, the sound of the guns at the battery at Treport announced the arrival of the Royal squadron off the port, and the carriages, amongst which was a very superb *char-à-banc*, painted Orleans blue and emblazoned with the Royal arms of France, drawn by eight horses in state harness of Russia leather, entered the *cours d'honneur*, to take up the Royal party. In the first carriage were the King of the French, the Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Princess Clementine, the Duchess of Orleans, the Princess of Joinville, and Madame Adelaide. In the second carriage, M. Guizot, Marshal Sebastiani, Admiral Mackau, and other Ministers; and in the other carriages, the great officers of the palace, and other functionaries. The Duke d'Aumale and Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg were on horseback, accompanied by a numerous cavalcade.

At 5 o'clock a squadron of the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers arrived from Eu at Treport, preceded by its band, and drew up on the quay opposite to the place fixed for the landing of the Queen. A flight of steps, covered with a Persian carpet, and the balusters of which were lined with crimson velvet, led from the quay to the deck of the pleasure-boat of the Royal Family, *La Reine des Belges*, which was adorned in the most tasteful manner. Next to it lay the Royal barge, rowed by 24 picked men, dressed in white, with an awning of crimson silk at the stern, for the accommodation of the Royal party. When the august party had all alighted, the King, his sons, and several of the Ministers descended into the barge amidst the roaring of artillery from the batteries, forts, and ships in the roads. The sea was as smooth as glass. Queen Amelia, Madame Adelaide, the Duchesses of Orleans and Coburg, and the Princess de Joinville proceeded with their ladies of honour to the end of the left pier. The Royal barge had no sooner cleared the harbour than another steamer, *Le Courier du Havre*, followed at a distance, and the latter placed itself in a line with the others, which were enveloped for half an hour in a continual cloud of smoke. In less than 20 minutes the King's boat was by the side of the steamer on board of which were the Queen and Prince Albert, and a general volley was fired from the ramparts and ships when his Majesty went on board, as also when his Royal visitors descended into the barge. The latter then passed before the line of steamers and coast guards, saluted by the crews, and soon after entered the harbour amidst the acclamations of the multitudes assembled on both piers. After saluting her Majesty Queen Victoria as she passed near, the Queen of the French, the Princesses, and suite, repaired to the landing place, where the Queen of England soon made her appearance, leaning on the arm of the King of the French. The moment the two Sovereigns set their feet on the quay the air resounded with cries of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la Reine!" and the band of the Carabiniers struck up the air "God save the Queen."

The King then presented her Majesty to his Queen, who conducted her to the Pavilion, on which waved the flags of England and France. The King followed them at some distance, with Prince Albert and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. Her Majesty, after resting a while at the Pavilion, received the felicitations of the authorities, including the parish priests of Eu and Treport. After this ceremony was over, the King, taking Queen Victoria by the hand, retired with her to the extremity of the Pavilion, and the whole Court and authorities defiled before them, bowing respectfully as they passed. The band of the Carabiniers played again "God save the Queen," and the squadron then galloped off in the direction of the chateau.

The eight-horsed state carriage next advanced to the entrance of the Pavilion. The King handed in Queen Victoria and Queen Amelia, who sat by her side, and then seated himself opposite to her Majesty, with Prince Albert on his right. The Princes de Joinville and Coburg, and the Duke d'Aumale, having mounted their horses, the Royal party set out, saluted everywhere on their passage with the loudest cheers. The suites of both Sovereigns got into the other carriages, and drove off to the chateau. Lord Adolphus Fitzroy, having seen her Majesty safely landed, returned to his ship.

"God save the Queen," played admirably by the bands of the regiments assembled, announced the near approach of the Royal cortege, and at half a minute after 7 o'clock the Royal carriage, with their Majesties Queen Victoria, the King and Queen of the French, and the Queen of the

Belgians, Prince Albert, &c., drove into the court-yard. The Royal party were received with deafening cheers, those of the whole of the troops drowning the voices of some dozen English gentlemen, who by favour of the gallant commandant, Baron Boerio, were present.

Their Majesties and Prince Albert having descended, entered the chateau, her Majesty Queen Victoria conducted by the King of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the French by the King of the Belgians. A minute more had not elapsed when their Majesties appeared in the balcony over the grand entrance. The Queen bowed and kissed hands repeatedly, and King Louis Philippe flourished and waved his hat with a vigour, and cheered with a power, which the youngest man present could not have exceeded. This over, the Royal party retired, and in a few minutes the troops of all arms defiled before the grand balcony, and marched to their quarters.

A grand banquet was served in the grand *salle à manger* of the palace, at which, at about 8 o'clock, sat down the King and Queen of the French, their illustrious guests, her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Princess Adelaide, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Coburg (the Princess Clementine), and the Princess de Joinville, Lady Cowley, and other ladies of distinction, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, MM. Guizot, Lacaze Laplagne, Mackau (Minister of Marine), &c.

At night the town of Eu was illuminated. To the great day of bustle on her Majesty's arrival succeeded a day of comparative calm and dullness. None of the inmates of the chateau left the Royal grounds, and the consequence was a great disappointment to some hundreds of persons who arrived in the morning by steamers from Dieppe, and were obliged to return in the evening.

Monday being the day fixed for the grand *fete champetre*, given by his Majesty the King of the French to Queen Victoria, the whole of the population of Eu, increased by large additions from the neighbouring towns, was early on foot. The place selected for the *fete champetre* is the Mont d'Orleans, a sweet spot in the middle of the Forest of Eu, and situated at about seven miles from Treport. In the morning, the sky was lowering, and a little rain fell, and great apprehensions were entertained that the whole affair would be marred, but towards 11 o'clock the wind turned to the north, the atmosphere cleared, and it was evident that it was again to be "Louis Philippe's weather."

The spot chosen for the *fete champetre* has one of the most commanding prospects in the whole forest. It has an eastern aspect, and overlooks the lovely and varied valley of the Bresle for many miles. Here a large and handsome tent was placed, which, with the other etceteras in this *fete* were in very good taste.

At half-past three o'clock the young Count of Paris and the young Prince of Wirtemberg arrived in a carriage-and-four with outriders, attended by their tutor and a young companion. In about half an hour a large party of horsemen arrived, amongst whom were Prince Albert, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, the Duke de Montpensier, the Duke d'Aumale, and several other gentlemen. In a very few minutes afterwards the cheering in the more distant part of the crowd announced the arrival of the Royal *cortège*, and a large party of gendarmes and outriders, who preceded the Royal carriages, arrived. The cheering on the part both of the multitude and soldiers was immense, and the Royal party seemed much gratified with it, Queen Victoria frequently bowing, and the King of the French also bowing and nodding with much familiarity to several gentlemen and ladies whom he recognised among the crowd. Immediately upon their alighting from their carriages, the Royal party entered the tent, and in a few minutes sat down to their collation. The King of the French sat at the centre of the table, and the Queen of England on his right hand. The Queen of the French sat immediately beside Queen Victoria. The conversation seemed to be carried on with great animation during the whole time the company remained.

The Royal party returned to the chateau at six o'clock. At eight dinner was served in the principal *salle à manger*, her Majesty being conducted, as before, by the King of the French. In the evening a concert was performed at the chateau in the *Salle des Guises*.

The dinner at the chateau was on a grand scale; no less than seventy sat down to table. The whole of the Royal Family, with their guests and suites, were present, and several of the principal French nobility in the neighbourhood. The whole of those in the suite of Queen Victoria had apartments in the chateau, and were of course included every day in the dinner party. Lord and Lady Cowley were also guests at the chateau, as well as the French ministers, and the French ambassador in England (the Count of St Aulaire) and his lady.

In the morning the *St Vincent* line-of-battle ship, which had been lying for some days off Treport, was signalled, and a special invitation from the King of the French sent on board to Sir Charles Rowley, the admiral, which was accepted, and Sir Charles remained at the chateau during the night.

Tuesday morning there was a review of the cavalry in the neighbourhood, which was attended by Prince Albert and Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, the Dukes of Aumale and Montpensier, and all the principal general officers in the place. The King of the French did not attend. The review was in honour of Prince Albert, and was held at about a league from Eu.

In the afternoon the whole of the Royal party visited the fine old church of Eu, Queen Victoria leaning on the arm of the King of the French, who pointed out all the most remarkable objects to her. This church is the ancient burying place of the celebrated family of Guise, as well as of the Counts of Eu, who are the maternal ancestors of Louis Philippe, and from whom he has derived this beautiful domain. The King has been at considerable expense of late in beautifying the church and repairing the monuments of his family, which were very much damaged during the revolution. Immediately after leaving the church the whole party drove to Treport, in five chaises or *char-à-bancs*: the Royal Family, accompanied by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, occupying the first of them. Great crowds had assembled at Treport to welcome the party, as it had been previously announced that it was the intention of Queen Victoria to receive the Royal Family of France on board the Royal yacht, where a collation was prepared for the occasion. The whole of the preparations for this visit were completed, but unfortunately the weather proved unfavourable; for though the day itself was beautiful, a strong west wind caused such a surf, as made it difficult, if not dangerous, for the Royal party to embark. Sir Charles Rowley returned on board the *St Vincent* on Tuesday morning, and in the course of the day the ship sailed for England, having first saluted the French flag, the compliment being returned by the batteries on shore, as well as by the vessels in the offing.

Wednesday was a quieter day, and even the excitement and bustle attendant on the visit of Eu and Treport subsided. The Royal party enjoyed a drive in the forest. They chose a road through the extensive woods which her Majesty Queen Victoria had not yet seen, and from many

points of which some delightful prospects over an enormous range of country are to be commanded.

Early on Thursday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert and their suite left the Chateau of Eu, and embarked at Treport with nearly the same ceremonies observed as on their arrival. At five minutes to eight o'clock the King handed her Majesty into the Royal barge; Prince Albert followed, and in another moment the barge left Treport for the *Victoria and Albert*, which lay in the offing with her steam up, amid the cheers of a very considerable assemblage of persons who had flocked thither from Eu and the adjacent country, the music again playing "God save the Queen." At ten minutes to eight the King and Prince took leave of her Majesty and returned to Treport, under a salute from the steamers and batteries, and the *Victoria and Albert*, escorted by the steamers in attendance, shaped their course for Brighton, off which port Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence assured her Majesty the Royal yacht would arrive by three o'clock in the afternoon.

At half-past nine the King and Royal Family re-arrived at the Chateau of Eu.

Two beautiful pieces of Gobelin's tapestry were presented by King Louis Philippe to the Queen, one the "Death of Calydon," the other the "Death of Meleager." These tapestries are *chefs d'œuvres*, and are copied from paintings by Lebrun expressly for the purpose, and required 60 years to complete them. The casket, or *coffre*, of Sevres china (also presented to her Majesty by King Louis Philippe), represents the *toilette des femmes* of the four quarters of the world.

ARRIVAL AT BRIGHTON.—The Royal yacht arrived off Brighton at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, having done 73 miles of sea-way in little more than six hours. This is a pretty good proof of her powers of speed, at least in such calm weather as the present, and it appears that she out-steamed the other vessels of her escort, as she arrived at Brighton alone and the first. Subsequently the French steamers, *Pluton*, *Archimède*, and *Napoleon*, and the English steamers, the *Fearless*, *Cyclops*, *Prometheus*, and *Ariel*, as well as the *St Vincent*, and the other vessels of the fleet appeared, and being dressed out, the roadstead of Brighton presented an appearance of gaiety, such, perhaps, as it has never before exhibited.

The Royal yacht, it is said, will go to Portsmouth for the purpose of taking in coals, but will immediately afterwards return here. There is a rumour that it is her Majesty's intention to take a trip to Ostend on Saturday next (to-day).

As her Majesty had intimated her desire to land at the Pier, the directors of the Pier Company resolved, in order that the disembarkation might be unattended by any confusion, to exclude the public from the pier until after the landing of the Royal party and their arrival at the palace.

As the morning advanced the inhabitants of Brighton quitted their homes, and proceeded towards the beach, where they took their station, and maintained it, despite the intense heat of the sun to which they were exposed, until their eyes were gratified by the sight of the Queen. The beach and the Marine Parade were occupied, before one o'clock, by thousands of human beings: and, indeed, every spot was filled whence any glimpse could be obtained of the line along which her Majesty and the Royal party were expected to pass. The landing-steps and the whole of the pier-head along which her Majesty walked were covered with crimson cloth, and various parts of the pier were decorated with flags. The Royal carriages, escorted by the 7th Hussars, arrived at about a quarter to four o'clock at the palace from the pier.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty the King of Hanover took his departure on Saturday on his return to his own dominions, after a sojourn of three months in this country, his Majesty having arrived on the 2nd of last June. His Majesty landed on the 4th at Antwerp, with a numerous suite, and took lodgings at the beautiful hotel, St Antoine-hill. A special train was ordered to convey his Majesty to Brussels to visit King Leopold. The Queen of Belgium was shortly expected from Eu.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the youthful Princess Mary, are expected to arrive on a visit to the King of Hanover, at Hanover, about the 15th instant, from the castle of Reimpenheim.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duchess Helene Pawlowna arrived at Baden on the 21st ult. His Imperial Highness with the Grand Duchess Helene, on leaving Germany for this country, will visit *en route* the King of Holland at the Hague.

ROYAL VISIT TO MALVERN.—The Queen Dowager and the Duchess of Kent visited Malvern, on Tuesday, and were warmly received by the visitors and inhabitants.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Capua, and their youthful family, are residing in comparative retirement at L'Anvers Spa, Belgium.

General Espartero, Regent of Spain, and the members of his late administration, have been admitted honorary members of the Reform Club.

DRAYTON MANOR.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel will receive a succession of visitors next month at the Manor. Mr Frederick Peel, the right honourable baronet's second son, who is making a tour in Germany, is at Dresden. Mr Robert Peel is on a shooting excursion in Wales.

Lord and Lady John Russell intend to remain some time longer at Endsleigh, the Duke of Bedford's delightful villa, near Tavistock. Mr Tuffnell, M.P., and several other friends of the noble lord, have been visiting at the villa.

Earl and Countess Grey passed through Gateshead on Monday, on their way to Howick Hall. Sir Stephen Hamnick, his London medical adviser, was in attendance on the noble Earl, whose health, however, we are happy to say, is nearly established.

WOBURN ABBEY.—The Duke and Duchess of Bedford intend to have company at the Abbey from the week after next until the end of October; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has accepted an invitation from the noble Duke and Duchess, when a distinguished circle will assemble to meet the Royal Duchess. There is a rumour that private theatricals will form part of the amusement provided by the Duke and Duchess at the Abbey for their visitors.

HEALTH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The *Dublin Evening Post* gives the following from its London correspondent:—"I have learned, with the deepest pain, that the fatigues and anxieties of office have again impaired the health of the Premier. About three years since there had been symptoms of internal disease, which, fortunately, yielded to judicious treatment and a vigorous constitution. Lately, however, similar symptoms have re-appeared, and it is feared that Sir Robert Peel, ere long, will find it necessary to relieve himself from the cares and turmoils of public life. There is, I am happy to learn, no cause for serious apprehension at present. The Queen, I understand, had expressed a desire that the Premier should accompany the Royal party to France; but the right honourable gentleman urged the necessity, on account of delicate health, of some relaxation amongst his family circle, and her Majesty kindly dispensed with his attendance."





#### VISIT OF GENERAL ESPARTERO TO WINDSOR CASTLE, VIRGINIA WATER, &c.

His Highness the Regent of Spain, the Duchess of Victoria, and Donna Eladia, left Paddington on Tuesday morning by the day mail train, in a saloon carriage, for the Royal Hotel, at Slough, where the illustrious party arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and proceeded from thence to Windsor Castle. The Regent (who was provided with an order from the Lord Chamberlain to inspect every object of interest connected with the Royal residence, where the Regent and his friends received the most marked attention), first proceeded over the state apartments, and from thence through the private apartments of the Sovereign. The Duke and Duchess and suite afterwards ascended the Round Tower, and remained on the ramparts for a considerable period. The Regent expressed himself greatly pleased at the splendid prospect which here presented itself. The distinguished party left the Castle between one and two o'clock, and proceeded through the town (the Regent returning the greetings of the inhabitants with the greatest courtesy), driving down the Long walk to Virginia Water, where they remained for upwards of an hour, viewing the varied beauties of that delightful and picturesque locality.

### THE METROPOLIS.

**FATHER MATHEW AT CHELSEA.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLEDGE TO THE MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY AND OTHERS.**—On Friday the Rev. T. Mathew visited Chelsea for the purpose of administering the pledge. The Marchioness Wellesley and several other ladies took the pledge, and the Marchioness expressed a desire that it might operate as an example to others.—On Saturday the indefatigable apostle of "total abstinence" resumed his labours among the inhabitants of the great metropolitan city, in the New City Bunhill-fields Burial ground, Golden lane. On Father Mathew coming forward he was loudly cheered, and the reverend gentleman proceeded to address the people. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey was affected even to tears, and at the conclusion of Father Mathew's address came forward to the front of the platform, and declared his desire to take the pledge, which he did kneeling, in the presence of the people assembled, and on rising was loudly and repeatedly cheered. The noble earl remarked that he had not come there with any such intention, but that the soul-stirring address of the reverend father had so convinced him that it was his duty to set an example to others, that he could not refrain.—Father Mathew having presented the noble Earl with a silver medal, expressed the great delight and gratification he felt at the example set by so virtuous and distinguished a nobleman as the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. He was yesterday gratified at having the honour to give the pledge to that most noble lady, the Marchioness Wellesley, but to see a nobleman thus publicly coming forward was indeed delightful. A batch was then formed of about one hundred persons, and twenty one of them were stokers belonging to the gas works in Worship street. Father Mathew presented each man with a medal.

**THE CARTOONS.**—This exhibition closed on Saturday. The drawings which were successful in the competition will continue to be exhibited in the Suffolk-street Gallery, to which place they will be removed. The unsuccessful competitors are also, it is said, about to get up an exhibition of their subjects, though it is not yet fully arranged where it will take place. The cartoon, No. 14, representing 'St George after the Death of the Dragon,' was the composition of the unfortunate man who is supposed to have murdered his father in Cobham park, on the 28th ult. The work was begun immediately on the return of Mr Dadd from Italy, and occupied only a few hours. It is of course little more than outline, and bears marks of haste in other respects, the composition being generally considered exaggerated. The chief figure, however—that of a female who is represented leaning on the shoulder of St George—is finely drawn. One of the unfortunate young man's sisters stood for this figure, at his own earnest request. The "fittings" will not be removed from the hall, as the commissioners contemplate another exhibition for the ensuing year. This exhibition will consist of frescos of moderate dimensions, executed on portable frames, and sent in for the purpose of assisting the commissioners in their selection of persons to be employed in the decoration of the new houses of Parliament.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The first meeting for autumn was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the rooms in Regent street, R. W. Barchard, Esq. in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and the show of flowers was unusually good for the season.

**HORSELYDOWN REGATTA.**—The annual regatta amongst the free watermen plying at the Old Stairs, was contested on Wednesday, and was in many respects superior to the generality of stairs' wagers.

**EXPORT OF HORSES.**—The exportation of animals of a superior class continues to increase.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.**—On Tuesday one of the men engaged in sculpturing the slab under the balustrade in front of the Exchange, lost his balance and was precipitated with frightful rapidity to the bottom, where he was found in a dreadfully mangled state.

**DETERMINED SUICIDE.**—A woman named Margaret Price, wife of a mechanic, put a period to her existence at her residence, No. 43 Oakley street, Lambeth, by cutting her throat. Her husband, who was formerly in the employ of Messrs Maudslay and Field, engineers, had been a long time out of work, and the straitened circumstances of the poor family seem to account for this appalling act of self-destruction.

**SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE ON BOARD THE "FAME" STEAM-BOAT.**—Tuesday morning, as the *Fame* steam-boat, from Margate, was proceeding on her voyage to London, an attempt at suicide took place on board, when the vessel was within ten miles of Herne Bay, by a person very respectably attired, named Griffiths, who had been staying for some time at Margate for the benefit of his health. Griffiths was found in the closet with his throat cut. By the side of the unfortunate man lay two penknives. Unhappily there was no medical man on board to render assistance. The captain immediately steered towards Herne Bay, as the nearest possible landing place, but, owing to some mistake or negligence on the part of those on shore, some time elapsed before the vessel could be brought to, and the steamer sustained considerable injury by a collision with the shore. About eleven o'clock the poor fellow was taken from the boat in a dying condition, and there are not the slightest hopes of his recovery.

**EXPEDITION TO ASCERTAIN THE FATE OF COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY.**—On Thursday a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to consider the propriety of raising a subscription for the purpose of sending out the Rev. Dr Wolff to Bokhara, to ascertain the fate, and, if possible, endeavour to procure the release, of the unfortunate Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. A long and interesting detail of the circumstances attending the captivity of these gentlemen was given by Captain Grover, who stated his reasons for fully believing that these lamented British officers had not been murdered, as was represented, but

were at the present moment pining in a dungeon at Bokhara. Mr J. S. Buckingham, in moving the appointment of a committee, condemned, in warm terms, the apathy of Government, either in suffering two of their officers to pine in a dungeon, or, if they believed they had actually been murdered, in not demanding redress. The resolution having been seconded and carried, the meeting separated.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TOTTENHAM.**—On Thursday afternoon, at about two o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in a large stack of hay, containing upwards of 100 loads, situated on Hanger farm, Hanger lane, Tottenham, the property of Mr W. Proctor, the extensive dairyman of Percival street, Clerkenwell.

**SUICIDE.**—Thursday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr T. Wakley, M.P., coroner, at the Coach-and-Horses public-house, James street, Kensington square, Kensington, on the body of Mrs Elizabeth Sandeford, aged 38, the wife of the landlord of that house, who destroyed herself on the previous morning. The evidence showed that she was addicted to intemperate habits, and the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed herself while labouring under an attack of *delirium tremens*."

The Presbyterian churches of England, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, are fast losing their ministers, now that so many vacancies have been created ayont the Tweed.

Alderman Lainson has resigned his gown as alderman of Bread-street Ward, owing, we understand, to indisposition. It will be recollected that the worthy ex-alderman declined serving the office of Lord Mayor during the present civic year from the same cause.

### THE PROVINCES.

**THE RURAL POLICE.**—There appears to be a strong feeling against the continuance of the rural police in Warwickshire, but especially in the neighbourhood of Birmingham.

**EXPLOSION AT, AND TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF, THE MALDON POWDER MILLS.**—Yesterday morning, at the early hour of three o'clock, the inhabitants of the little village of Maldon, which is situated between Kingston and Ewell, were greatly terrified by the report of an explosion, which was severe enough to shake the cottages to their foundation, and entirely demolish the glass in the windows. It was soon discovered that this violent commotion had been caused by the blowing up of two powder mills, which are situate at one extremity of the village. Nothing but a ruinous heap of the mills, of which there were only two, remained. Most providentially no lives were lost. The accident is supposed to have been the result of friction.

**MANCHESTER.—FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—A deputation has been visiting Manchester, and a great meeting was held on Tuesday night. It was presided over by the Mayor, who said that the free Presbyterians were intending to erect at least 600 churches, each to contain 1,000 people. In Scotland they had raised already between 2 and 300,000*l.*; but little less, he conceived, than a million of money would suffice; and let Manchester and England do their duty to these men.

**THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT DERBY.—FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMITTAL OF GROCOCK.**—William Grocock, who at Derby, on Saturday last, was charged with a very serious crime, underwent a second examination. The girl (Eliza Allwood) was so far recovered as to be able to appear against Grocock, for which purpose she was conveyed from the infirmary to the police office. She is quite a child, and looked very ill from the effects of the injuries she had received. On Grocock being led into the police office, there was a wild restless look about his eyes, and he seemed somewhat paler than on Saturday last. He was shabbily dressed, and rather stout in his appearance, but quite a youth. He occasionally closed his eyes, as if he was weary. The charge against him was for rape and attempt to murder. Eliza Ann Allwood stated she was about 12 years of age, and detailed the circumstances of the manner in which the prisoner had decoyed her away, violated her person, and then attempted to murder her. The whole of the evidence having been gone through, the prisoner was asked what he had to say why he should not be committed to take his trial at the assizes? His answer was, "Nothing." He was then duly committed.

**DARING ROBBERY, AND AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER THREE PERSONS.—BRISTOL, SEPT. 1.**—A strong feeling was excited this morning in the northern suburb of this city, in consequence of information brought to the police, to the effect that a man named Maddicks, a cow-keeper and milkman, had been murdered, and his wife and her sister dangerously wounded, by a labouring man named John Clarke, to whom from charitable motives they had afforded the shelter and hospitalities of their cottage, which is situated at about a mile from the first turnpike on the Gloucester road. Maddicks is lying in a state of insensibility and in the most imminent danger. Clarke carried off some silver money which had been placed upon a shelf near the head of the bedstead. The police are engaged in active pursuit of Clarke, but as yet they have been unable to find any trace of him.

**EXECUTION OF JAMES RATCLIFFE AT CHESTER.**—James Ratcliffe, who was convicted before Mr Baron Rolfe, at the late Chester assizes, of the wilful murder of his wife, Elizabeth Ratcliffe, at Stockport, underwent the extreme sentence of the law in front of the city gaol of Chester, at twelve o'clock on Saturday.

Mr David Barclay, M.P. for Sunderland, is named amongst those who have handsomely contributed to the funds of the Free Church of Scotland, and who are its most powerful friends.

The Catholic clergy of the northern district held their annual meeting on Tuesday, at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle. It is expected that the Court of Rome will appoint a coadjutor bishop to the northern district.

### IRELAND.

**THE COUNCIL OF THREE HUNDRED.**—Applications are daily received at the Repeal Association, from various parts of the country, from persons ambitious of becoming members of the council contemplated by Mr O'Connell, and the formation of which is looked to with so much interest by the friends and foes of the repeal movement. It had been supposed, on account of the condition that each member of the council is to bring up 100*l.* from his locality, that there would be some difficulty in obtaining the required number. But instead of a difficulty on this point, the only embarrassment, it would appear, that can be experienced, will arise from the multitude of candidates. This may appear very strange, but nevertheless such is the undoubted fact. On the completion of the council, as each member is to hand in 100*l.*, the entire amount, from this source, would be 30,000*l.* It is said that the council, which is, we believe, to be called "The Preservative Society," is to be assembled towards the close of the year.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—On Monday the usual weekly meeting of this body was held at the Corn Exchange. Mr M'Arde in the chair. Mr

O'Connell handed in 64*l.* from the county of Westmeath, and several other large sums; and, as usual, was the chief speaker at the meeting, descending, with his accustomed energy, on various topics. The week's rent was stated to be nearly 1,100*l.*

**THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.**—Several repeal demonstrations have been fixed for the present and the ensuing month, in various parts of the country. A provincial meeting, resembling that of Tara, is to be held on the 1st of October, at the Rath of Mullaghmast, county of Kildare.—Lord Powerscourt, in reply to an address from his tenantry at Benburb, refers at much length to the repeal movement. He says—"I do not wholly acquit the Irish Government of negligence, in not more boldly grappling with sedition in the first instance; but I have no doubt whatever of the power of the British Government to defend the right, should circumstances render the display of that power unavoidable. God forbid that the time should ever arrive when, in common prudence, forbearance must give way to stern resistance; but, even should such a calamity be impending over us, it is not for us to judge of the moment for coercion; and whilst we are prepared for the worst, let us hope that a merciful Providence will graciously avert from us the horrors of civil war."

**MEETING OF THE ROYAL IRISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—BELFAST, FRIDAY.—Yesterday the show of the Royal Agricultural Society took place in this town, and an exhibition equally magnificent was never before witnessed in the north of Ireland. The show of horses was admirable, that of the horned cattle was, in point both of number and quality, equal to the best that has yet taken place in any quarter of the United Kingdom, while the general competition was extensively enlarged both from England and Scotland. After the termination of the show, an immense assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest respectability, to the amount of, at least, 1,200, sat down in the evening to a splendid entertainment. About half-past six o'clock the chair was taken, amidst loud applause, by his grace the Duke of Leinster.

**THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.**—The following is the last Belfast report:—"We are happy to say that the extensive demand for flax and tow yarns which we have previously noticed yet continues: the present demand is almost entirely from our weavers, as more linen cloth is producing in the north of Ireland now than at any former period. Prices of yarns remain at former low rates. A slight advance is obtained on many kinds of linen cloth."

**BALLOON ASCENT FROM BELFAST.**—On Saturday afternoon Mr Green, the celebrated aeronaut, made a very successful ascent from the Botanic gardens, Belfast, in his magnificent Albion balloon.

**SALE OF PRIZE STOCK AT BELFAST.**—On Friday the sale of the prize stock exhibited on Thursday was held in the show yard, and attracted a very numerous attendance; but the sales effected were by no means to the extent anticipated. Some sales were made; but few, comparatively speaking, and a great many lots of fine cattle left the ground undisposed of.

**RESISTANCE TO THE POOR RATES.**—A detachment of the 47th depôt has arrived in Ballyhaunis, county of Mayo, to aid the civil power in enforcing the payment of the poor rates.

**GOVERNMENT INQUIRY IN KILKENNY.**—An inquiry, by order of Government, is now in progress at Bennett's bridge, county of Kilkenny, respecting the treatment of tenantry in that quarter. Sir James Graham deemed it necessary to direct this investigation in consequence of a statement of a very extraordinary character transmitted to him in relation to some trials at the late assizes of Kilkenny, which excited the most painful interest at the time.

**THE LORDS JUSTICES.**—At the meeting of the Privy Council, the Primate, Lord John George Beresford, was sworn in as one of the Lords Justices, to act during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

**THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—A circular has been transmitted to every minister of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, urging a subscription for the Free Church of Scotland.

**EXECUTION.**—On Tuesday last James Downey and Michael Mullins underwent the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Laurence Hoynes, at Rathcubbin, Kilkenny.

**PREROGATIVE COURT.**—Judge Keatinge yesterday took the oaths of office as Judge of the Prerogative Court, and disposed of the arrears of business occasioned since the death of Dr Ratcliffe.

**MILITARY DEFENCES.**—The system of military fortifications is still in progress in all parts of the country. The *Galwey Vindicator* states that an engineer has arrived in that town to place the barracks in a state of defence. During the past week a number of tradesmen and labourers have been employed at the works now going on in the military barracks in Boyle. The outer walls are pierced for musketry, and the whole will be put into the best possible state of defence with the utmost despatch.

**TOTAL WRECK OF THE "QUEEN" STEAMER.**—The *Queen* steam packet, Captain Gardner, started from Bristol on Friday last, at half-past ten o'clock, P.M., with a valuable cargo and passengers; and at eleven o'clock, being suddenly enveloped with a dense fog, struck on a rock in Jack's sound, off Milford Haven, and in less than half an hour, we regret to say, went to the bottom. The cargo is entirely lost. With the exception of an old man, a dealer in pigs, who is supposed to have fallen asleep in the fore hold, the passengers and crew, amounting to upwards of fifty, were rescued from a watery grave. Shortly after the *Queen* had struck, a coasting vessel, named the *Hope*, most providentially hove in sight, and, with the promptitude and humanity which distinguish British sailors, came to the rescue just in time to save all lives on board (with the one exception above-mentioned). The vessel foundered in less than five minutes after.

### WALES.

**TITHE MEETING AT ABERNANT.**—Meetings have been held in various parishes to consider the best method of mitigating the evil, and in some instances the vicar has consented to an allowance from the tithe, in order that the farmer may be better able to cope with the difficulties which surround him in consequence of the awful depreciation in all kinds of agricultural produce. A meeting was held at Abernant, a small village about seven miles from Carmarthen, in a most retired but very picturesque spot. The notice of the meeting was affixed to the church door on the previous Sunday, and was denominated a meeting to assess the poor-rate on the improprator's and vicarial tithes of the parish of Abernant. It appeared from statements, the accuracy of which was confirmed by the vicar, that the tithes of the parish had been increased in some cases as much as 100 per cent., or even more in some instances. Their grievances having been stated, several farmers said that "they cannot pay the tithes as it is, and what use would it be raise it?" Capt. Evans said the best way would be to endeavour to affect a compromise with the improprators. He had no doubt the vicar would consent to allow the parishioners something. The vicar expressed his willingness to reduce in proportion as the other improprators reduced. His parishioners, however, begged hard of him to set the example by reducing his own tithe first, and he ultimately con-

sented to take 45*l.* instead of 67*l.* 10*s.* A vote of thanks to the vicar for his liberality was carried unanimously, and the meeting then separated.

**DARING ATTACK ON PONTARDULAIS GATE.**—SEVERAL OF THE REBECCAITES SHOT.—In consequence of information, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night police-superintendent Peake, with sergeants Jenkins and Jones, and five men, went to Pcmlyga, where they received further orders to march to Longhor Common. They did so, and on their arrival there were joined by Captain Napier, Mr Dillwyn Llewelin, and Mr Moggridge. In a short time they saw a rocket fired in the air, and heard the firing of guns; they then advanced to within a field of the Pontardulais gate, and concealed themselves. In a short time the firing of guns was again heard, and the noise of nearly 100 horses was heard coming from the direction of Llanon. When the Rebeccaites came opposite the Pontardulais Inn they fired a volley, and then commenced blowing their horns, and went in a regular march to the Pontardulais gate, which is situate in the very centre of the village. They immediately attacked and broke open the blacksmith's shop close by, after which they tore down the turnpike gate, which is a very strong one, and on the main road. Having finished the destruction of the gate, the police advanced upon them, and commanded them to desist; instead, however, of doing so, the Rebeccaites fired a volley at them. This being the case, the police were ordered to draw their pistols and fire, which they did twice, wounding several of the Rebeccaites and shooting the horse of the leader. A regular battle took place for a short time, and the police succeeded in capturing six prisoners, three of whom are wounded, two severely. Three of the prisoners have been sent to Carmarthen, and three are brought in here. They were taken in their disguises, with faces blackened, and bonnets and nightgowns on.

On Tuesday another meeting of the Kidwelly trust was held at the town of Kidwelly, for the purpose, if possible, of coming to terms with the toll-contractor Lewis. The trust is a very extensive one, and embraces about 74 miles of roads. No result was arrived at, in consequence of the contractor refusing to come to terms.

Since the burning of some corn mows in the neighbourhood of Llandilo, the farmers have become alarmed, and are endeavouring to insure their corn. Such, however, is the unsettled and disturbed state of the country, that the insurance offices refuse to grant policies on farming stock.

Bands of people, in threes and fives, are prowling about demanding charity at the gentlemen's houses in the country, and endeavouring to exact it by threats of vengeance from "Becca" if not given.

The other day a wealthy farmer at Llanon, who acted as a kind of banker for the district, had his house broken open, and 600*l.* in money taken away by a number of men with blackened faces, and who passed as Rebeccaites. Thus the impunity with which the Rebeccaites have hitherto proceeded is encouraging bands of marauders to prowl about the country for the purpose of theft, and unless this be quickly put a stop to, it will lead to a very alarming state of society.

The *Times* says—"We would direct the attention of our readers to a letter from our Carmarthen correspondent, which, though short, contains some curious illustrations of the toll-bar nuisance, and the grievances, real or supposed, which have sprung up simultaneously with it. For instance, it appears that of the whole debt incurred by one trust for the year 1839, viz., 516*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, only 14*l.* was expended in labour for repairing the road, and about 18*s.* on materials. Of the rest, no less than 175*l.* was thrown away on *law expenses*; which expenses include the defence of some constables, who were prosecuted for some extra-official violence to certain farmers, and whom the result of the prosecution proves to have been in the wrong."

There was for a day or two a complete lull in the Rebecca movements in the neighbourhood of Swansea, and many persons thought and hoped that things were settling down into quietude, and that if the strike of the coppermen were only at an end, that matters would go in their usual course. This hope, however, was fallacious, for the coppermen still obstinately determine to remain on strike, as they say, to the last, and the Rebecca outrages were resumed with additional audacity.

## FOREIGN.

### FRANCE.

The columns of our Parisian contemporaries during the past week have been chiefly filled with accounts of and speculations upon the visit of the Queen of England to Louis Philippe. They almost unanimously greet the coming of the Queen with courteousness and gladness. Even the *Presse* flings off its ill humour, puts on a court dress, and mutters court speeches. The *National* is taken with an economical fit, and fears much that France and Louis Philippe will become bankrupt by the large consumption of cheese and porter inflicted on the French budget by the servants of the Queen. The *Commerce* says the treaty of commerce is already settled; that Louis Philippe is not to be allowed to discuss it, but must merely sign.

### SPAIN.

This country has evinced the usual concomitants of revolution. In the night of the 29th, a battalion of the Regiment *del Principe* revolted at Madrid, demanding its liberation from service, as had been promised, when the battalion was instantly disarmed. Five sergeants, two corporals, and a soldier were shot, on the morning of the 30th, in presence of the garrison, which appears devoted. The Queen and the Infanta re-entered Madrid on the evening of the 30th. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Madrid, according to all its journals, presents the appearance of a camp; patrols continually go about. General Narvaez, though he has deprived the National Guard of their muskets, begins to consider their retaining possession of swords and bayonets as sufficiently dangerous. Accordingly, he threatens domiciliary visits to find and take these. Whilst military authority thus treads down the citizens of the capital, those of the provinces completely defy the Government. Saragossa refuses to receive the Captain-General, Butron; the free corps of Lerida and of the Catalan towns, under Amettler, refuse to give up their arms; and the delegates of Barcelona have quitted Madrid without coming, it is alleged, to any understanding with the Government.

General Narvaez and Concha rival each other in zeal and activity in the hope of maintaining order, and especially in the hope of re-establishing discipline in the army. The sending away the depôt of all the officers, who do not wish to quit Madrid, causes some discontent, but it is acted upon with severity.

Mr Aston, the Minister Plenipotentiary of England, on the 28th announced to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an audience which he had required for that purpose, that his Government recognized the Provisional Government, and that the relations of friendship and harmony which had prevailed until then between the two countries should continue as heretofore. This news was inserted in the Official Gazette of the 31st.



## ITALY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 2nd instant states that the Pontifical and Swiss troops despatched from Bologna had defeated the insurgents at Bazzano, and captured several prisoners. It is added, that other armed bands had been seen in the neighbourhood of Ravenna and Forli, who were pursued by the gendarmes. A court-martial had been appointed to try the prisoners, and summarily execute those who should be found guilty.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Diet has closed the affair of the Argovian convents, three more votes having been given for passing to the order of the day on the question, after it was known that Argau restored the nunnery of Hermestschuyli.

Troubles still continue in the Valais. The Liberals first menaced to march on Sion, but they retreated, and by the last accounts the mountaineers menaced St Maurice, the inhabitants of which had fled to Bex.

## SERVIA.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 1st inst. states that, in conformity with the wishes of the Servian people expressed at the last national assembly and approved by the provisional Government, Wascicz and Petroniewicz will continue to enjoy, during their exile at Widdin, their honours, titles, and pay. Baron Lieven had raised no objection to this arrangement, he merely stipulated in return that the ex-Ministers of Prince Michael should receive a similar allowance. It is stated in the same journal that the Emperor Nicholas, after having assisted at the grand review near Wosnesensk, will proceed to Sebastopol, to inspect the fortifications, and subsequently visit the cantonments of the Don Cossacks.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 12.—You receive this letter by means of the *Hadschi Baba*, an Egyptian steamer, which goes direct to Trieste, to convey 1,200,000 florins in cash to Jussuff, merchant, in that city. The Viceroy, as you know, in order to be able to pay his tribute to the Port, sold his whole stock of cotton to Jussuff, and drew bills on him for four and a half millions of florins. Jussuff declared to the Viceroy that he could not command so large a sum at present, and therefore could not accept the bills, unless his Highness could assist him. This has been done by this remittance in money. A piece of news is spread here to-day, which, if it should be confirmed, may soon again draw the attention of diplomacy to Egypt. Achmet Pacha, governor of Sudan, has refused to comply with the invitation of the Viceroy to come to Alexandria. The reason assigned for this is, that Achmet has succeeded, by means of his agents in Constantinople, who contrived to apply 400,000 florins in a proper quarter, in gaining the favour of the Sultan, who has granted him all the Ettiopian pashalics. Mahomet is resolved to protest against this measure, and it is thought that, if needful, he will resort to the most vigorous measures.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 31.

The Turkish fleet, which was falsely reported to have gone to Tunis, was at anchor off the island of Mitylene on the 16th ult.

A letter from Athens, Aug. 10, states that a gang of twenty-six coiners, Greeks, Turks, Italians, and French, have been discovered and arrested in that city, and handed over to justice. They had been occupied in the fabrication of Greek crowns and French two-franc pieces. Other parties connected with this gang, to the number of upwards of two hundred, have been since arrested, many of whom by birth and fortune belong to the higher ranks of society.

A letter from Naples, 26th ult., states that some wicked persons, who have as yet escaped detection, have been guilty of setting fire to the dresses of several females, by means of some combustible preparation thrown upon them. One young female, who was walking in the street at its most crowded time, was thus attacked, and has died from the injuries received. Amongst other victims to this dastardly act are named the Duchess de Grotaletta and the Princess Canitto. The police authorities have placarded an ordinance, threatening the utmost rigour of the laws against any one found committing the act.

THE RIVER PLATE.—There is at length a tolerably recent arrival from the river Plate, bringing intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 2nd July, and from Monte Video (through Buenos Ayres) to the 22nd June. On or about the 19th a fierce battle took place near Monte Video between the vanguard of the invading army of the Buenos Ayreans under Oribe, and the vanguard of the army of Rivera, in which the Buenos Ayreans were defeated with a loss of three hundred killed and two hundred prisoners. Great desertions were said to have taken place subsequently from the invading army, which was in a very critical situation. Commodore Purvis had received despatches from England; and it was said, that he had orders to cease from any interference in the contest between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.

## POLITICAL.

THE CORN LAWS.—It is one of the extraordinary symptoms of the corn-law question, that whether the harvest is good or is indifferent, the cause of free trade still wins. If the sliding-scale brings in a deluge like last year, demonstration, trumpet-tongued, proclaims its ruthless and desolating folly. If, as may be the case this year, the deluge is exchanged for scarcity in imports, then stands revealed the damning truth, that whilst America is teeming with abundant produce, and the Baltic and Euxine ready to feed us with their surplus grain, this law of weak cupidity interposes between provisions and starvation; and for another year there will be non-intercourse between our manufacturing consumers and the producers of grain in other countries. With a duty ranging from 14s. to 20s. the importations must be moderate, and may be nothing. The consequence will be that the production of other countries will be deprived of markets. More and more urgently will they apply themselves to domestic manufactures—more and more severely will the Belgian, the German, and American competition be felt, until at length the evil will cure itself, amidst the indignation and ridicule of civilized nations; but, whether by the destruction of our foreign trade, and by our declining into a third-rate power, or by the collective wisdom and energy of our countrymen, taking the thing into their own hands, and cutting their Gordian knot in nodes and consummations, which men of peace and true lovers of their country cannot think of without dismay, remains in the womb of time, and is beyond any prophecy of ours.—*Morning Chronicle*.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LEAGUE.—The following are among the towns and districts visited and lectured in by Mr Sidney Smith, within the last eighteen or twenty days, on an Anti-Corn-law mission from the League, namely, Shoreham (Sussex), Horsham, Pulborough, Bognor, Chichester, Havant (Hants), Fareham, Gosport, Portsea, Isle of Wight, Alresford, Newbury, Maidenhead, Great Marlow, and again, on Saturday evening last (by request), at Maidenhead. At Chichester, the Council-chamber was placed at the service of the League and the Anti-Corn-law cause.

while in various other of the places mentioned, the Town-hall has been given for the purposes of the lecture, with similar liberality and good feeling. The meetings were generally largely attended, and Mr Smith, and the cause he advocates, have much reason for gratification.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.—As a proof of the expense to which the country is yearly put by members of Parliament moving for returns, it may be stated that during the last session one return connected with one of the metropolitan prisons, moved for in the House of Commons, occupied three clerks upwards of thirty days, and contained, amongst other particulars, upwards of 13,000 names. It was also so weighty that it was almost more than a man could carry, and the printing of it cost about 2,000*l*.

Mr Cobden, we understand, will visit Northumberland and Durham in the month of October.

## FREE-TRADE MOVEMENTS.

## FREE-TRADE FESTIVAL AT BURY.

The account of this stirring meeting reached us last week as we were on the point of going to press with our first number. We were therefore unable to do more than to insert a brief paragraph announcing the event. The meeting, as we then stated, was held on the evening of Thursday week, in a pavilion erected for the purpose, in Paradise street, in honour of Mr Bright's return for Durham. It was one of the largest meetings of the kind ever held in Bury, upwards of one thousand persons being present.

Richard Walker, Esq., M.P. for Durham, took the chair, and on his right was John Bright, Esq., M.P., and on his left Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P. Among the other gentlemen present were Alderman Brooks, Mr R. K. Moore, the Rev. J. W. Massie, the Rev. Franklin Howorth, and many of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Bury.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with a compliment to Mr Bright, and a declaration, that it was only by sending such men as he to Parliament that the great cause of Free Trade could be practically carried; and Mr Brotherton, in acknowledging the vote of thanks to the Liberal members of the House of Commons, made an amusing speech. "If," said he, "they thanked the Liberal members of the Commons for what they had done in this cause, they were thankful for small favours indeed. (Laughter.) They had certainly endeavoured to do something, but the result reminded him of putting buckets down empty wells and drawing nothing up. They had passed through a heavy session, the labours of which might be likened to lading sand with riddles. (Applause and laughter.) They had effected nothing; and he thought his honourable friends who sat near him would agree with him that much was not to be expected from the present house. They might as well try to extract oil from granite as anything good for trade from a body of monopolists. (Cheers and laughter.) But although little was to be expected from the people, he did expect much from the changes of opinion taking place among the people. He felt some embarrassment in returning thanks on behalf of the members of parliament with whom he had acted: he should have felt more at home had it been a vote of thanks to the electors of Durham." (Applause.)

The speech of the evening was of course that by Mr Bright, who, in his fervid, soul-stirring way, urged the great question of Free Trade through all its forms, ringing on the ears of his audience those topics which lift the mind above mere party feeling, and fix it on the more important question of the real good of the country. He did us the honour to quote the statistics of the *Economist*; but as we are this week pressed for space, and shall have future opportunities of doing justice to Mr Bright's eloquence, we shall not at present record his arguments. He spoke for an hour and a half, and sat down amidst a "tempest of cheers." We must find room for the following:—He hoped that when an election came this great stain on Lancashire would be wiped away—that no man supporting the corn law as a squire or landlord might point to any man representing a manufacturing district, and yet sitting on the ministerial benches, and supporting a law which was enacted and maintained solely for the benefit of the landowners. (Applause.) Bury had done its duty, and one very remarkable thing was that their member, first returned when the borough was enfranchised, had improved every year, and shown himself more worthy of the suffrages of his townsmen—which could be said of very few in Parliament. (Loud applause.) He trusted the time was far distant when the political power would have to be entrusted to other hands; but were it soon or late, let them bear in mind the responsibility—the heavy, the thousand-fold responsibility which lay upon them in the present distressed position of the country; and as something had been said about those who had no votes, let every man who had a vote recollect that he was the depository of political power for five men who had not votes; and if there were no inducement on his own account to vote conscientiously, after an investigation into this great question, the consideration of the wishes and feelings of five men, whom he might be said in some sort to represent, ought to induce him so to do, otherwise he would be guilty of a grievous abandonment of duty, which would be absolutely criminal in the sight of God and man. (Cheers.)

## MISCELLANIES OF TRADE.

STATE OF TRADE.—Since yesterday week a large amount of business has been done in yarn, at improving prices; and the market yesterday was extremely firm and elastic, though without any great animation, as the advance demanded by spinners has in many cases exceeded the limits of purchasers. For manufactured goods, also, the demand continues extensive, and prices are in all cases very firm. We are glad to learn, that the recent accounts from the principal European markets, as well as from the United States, are extremely favourable: in Germany, down to a late period, serious apprehensions were entertained as to the result of the harvest, which gave a great check to business. Recently, however, the weather had become exceedingly favourable, and an abundant harvest had been secured in excellent condition. This had given a considerable impetus to the demand for yarn and manufactured goods, and large supplies will probably be required. There is also, we are happy to learn, a steady improvement in the demand for home consumption; and the prospects of business are, upon the whole, more favourable than for several years past.—*Manchester Guardian of Wednesday*.

TREATMENT OF THE LONDON MERCHANTS BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.—The manner in which petitioners are now treated in the London Custom house is more like what the practice might be in a despotic state, than what it ought to be under a free government. The petition room has all the air and gloomy aspect of a state prison, and there is a small wicket at which the wretched suitors stand to hear their doom, quite in keeping with the mysterious and oracular form in which it is announced, for suitors are not admitted into the presence of their judges; but one of

their myrmidons appears at a small wicket, and shows a scroll, on which the brief words are written, "Petition refused." The petitioner reads, the wicket is again closed, and another victim takes his place.—*Morn. Chron.*

**TOBACCO.**—The circulars of Messrs Grant and Hodgson, of the 1st of August last and 1st of September instant, contain some statistics relative to the condition of the tobacco trade. They state in their first-named circular that the very low prices at which two or three houses in the north were selling manufactured goods, samples of which they had seen, and which they say, without hesitation, could not be produced by legitimate trade, had been the means of inducing a large portion of the London manufacturers to endeavour to find a remedy. A great reduction in duty appears to be the chief point contended for, as it is now almost universally admitted that the Customs and Excise are wholly incompetent to protect the fair trader. Representations and memorials have been presented to the Treasury and Excise relative to a modified system of survey. In their last-dated circular, Messrs Hodgson say that they are in receipt of letters from different parts of the country, representing the very great extent of illicit trade at present carried on, and reflecting in very strong terms on the government for not having passed a bill for a modified system of survey; the present unprotected state of the fair trader, and the temptation held out to smuggling by the high rate of duty, appear to be attracting increasing attention amongst the manufacturers in town and country.

In the diminished attendance of men of business at the Custom house, we have further proof, were it wanted, of the waning condition of almost all the important branches of our foreign trade. The altered appearance of the Long room is the subject of melancholy remark with many who were wont to see and know it in more prosperous days. Not a few of those now in attendance are attracted to the spot more by the force of habit than for the transaction of business. Their dealings with the foreign market have, in almost all cases, decreased, while in some they have become totally extinct.—*Morning Chronicle.*

It is understood that Lord Aberdeen's absence with her Majesty in France has occasioned the negotiation for a new commercial treaty with Brazil, as likewise the tariff question with Portugal, to be delayed; but that on his lordship's return both will be commenced in earnest.

The wine merchants throughout the kingdom are particularly interested in the Portuguese question, and our own revenue is suffering from the stagnation to which the wine trade is again exposed, whilst the manufacturers connected with the first-named country are at a loss what to do, as well as the shipping interest, until something be finally settled as to the footing on which both our import and export trade are in future to be carried on with Brazil.

#### CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Several correspondents have called our attention to inaccuracies in the printing of our first number. It so happened that several circumstances of a technical nature combined to defeat our efforts, and to cause the first number to be got out somewhat hastily, and, therefore, carelessly. The commercial reader is requested to correct the following:—

Under the head of Cotton, in our *Commercial Intelligence*, it was stated, in a large portion of our impression, that "on common and middle qualities of American an advance has taken place of 1s. 4d. to 3s. 8d." This was an error on the part of our printer for  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of a penny. We are the more anxious on this point, as our commercial intelligence will be found to be novel, trustworthy, earlier, and far more authentic than is usual in similar publications.

Again, the quantity of cotton wool taken for consumption in the kingdom was stated as lbs., whereas it ought to have been cwts.

While on this subject, we may remark that our statement of the increase of the exports of cotton and woollen manufactures during the present year was not only authentic and original, but remarkable, and worthy the attention of all merchants.

Several letters must stand over for this week. Two or three of our correspondents suggest topics too important to be summarily dismissed, and we reserve them for full discussion.

We have to express our acknowledgments for the very handsome way in which a large portion of the provincial press has noticed *THE ECONOMIST*, either by remarks on our appearance, or by quotations, giving a "taste of our quality." The *Leeds Mercury*, in particular, deserves our grateful thanks.

**P. O., Greenock.**—By treaty, dated September 6th, between this country and the King of Sardinia, there exists a perfect reciprocity in the navigation laws of each country, towards the ships of each country.

**T. J., Bristol.**—The imports of barilla from the Canaries in the years mentioned were:—

1831	-	-	95,995 cwts.	1836	-	-	27,359 cwts.
1832	-	-	34,475 "	1837	-	-	35,025 "
1833	-	-	111,747 "	1838	-	-	19,784 "
1834	-	-	65,071 "	1839	-	-	7,481 "
1835	-	-	39,943 "	1840	-	-	6,693 "

**J. J., Fenchurch street.**—The quantities of logwood exported from this country to Russia and other places in the years named, were:—

	To Russia.	To all Places.				
1836	-	-	739 tons	-	-	4,385 tons
1837	-	-	710 "	-	-	3,316 "
1838	-	-	809 "	-	-	4,937 "
1839	-	-	2,679 "	-	-	5,525 "
1840	-	-	3,674 "	-	-	6,984 "

**M. W., Hull.**—The quantity of pig-lead imported from Spain has increased only from 972 tons, in 1831, to 1,028 tons, in 1840.

**R. A., Bristol.**—By section 18th of the new regulations of Sound dues, in the absence of an invoice of the cargo, or the value of the actually shipped not being stated on the back of the cocket, the authorities are entitled to compute the value from the front of the cocket, and to charge accordingly; but by the following section (19), it is provided that where an overcharge arises from this cause, the difference is to be refunded to the claimants, on sufficient proof being given, within one year from the time the dues were paid.

**PEW CIVILITY.**—In the practice of politely bowing strangers out of a pew where there is still room to spare, is there not a lack of even worldly courtesy? "Have you not mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly said one of these Sunday Chesterfields, as with emphatic gracefulness he opened the door. "I beg pardon," replied the stranger, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."—*N. Y. American.*

#### POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, September 9, 1843.

CITY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

There has been scarcely anything doing this morning in Stocks, except in Consols, the price of which is 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Although little business has been done during the week in English Funds, there is an improvement, and Money continues as plentiful as ever, the current price being at the rate of 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest per annum.—The markets for Foreign Stock continue steady, with very little doing. The same with Shares.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY NIGHT.

In consequence of the demand becoming more limited in the early part of the week, the market was quiet, and in some instances prices were accepted that had been previously refused. Since Tuesday, however, there has been an animated inquiry from both the Trade, Speculators, and Exporters, and the transactions have been extensive, at rates fully establishing the extreme advance of last week for all kinds of American. In Egyptian and Brazil a further improvement of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. has taken place. Speculators have taken 12,000 American and 200 Surat, and Exporters 1,700 American, 100 Pernambuco and 30 Maranhon. Sales of cotton to-day nearly 6,000 Bales, at full rates without excitement or promise of early further rise, unless from outward impulse; but we think the general prospects are good for cotton.

WHEAT.—60,000 bushels of foreign wheat sold here for Ireland to-day.

For the state of the market at Liverpool on Friday night, see the figures given in our commercial intelligence.

There is nothing very remarkable in the newspapers of this morning. We are still without intelligence of the Indian Mail, the delay of which is probably attributable to the cause assigned under the head of our commercial market.

Up to this period the fine weather continues, and the provincial newspapers are teeming with glowing accounts of the state of the crops, now falling rapidly before the sickle, and the greater portion of which are secured by this time. There is no doubt that, in addition to the home supply, there will be a considerable release of bonded grain, large shipments having been made, partly from the abundance of capital lying unemployed, driving speculators to make ventures, and partly from the very peculiar and fickle state of the weather during a considerable portion of the year, rendering it exceedingly probable that we might have a deficient harvest. The action on prices during the fall of the year will no doubt be very considerable; but we abstain from drawing any inferences for a week or so, until we are enabled to take a wide and comprehensive review of our trade and commerce. Meantime, the statements under the head of our "Commercial Markets" will be found worthy of the attention of all Mercantile men, because they are derived from authority, and communicate the latest results in commercial circles of the highest class.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Duchess of Kent, are reposing at Brighton. The rumour of a visit to Ostend is not confirmed this morning.

**MR COBDEN, M.P., AND THE OXFORDSHIRE FARMERS.**—Mr Cobden having intimated his intention of holding a meeting at Oxford on the 13th instant, the day of the cattle fair, for the purpose of addressing the farmers on the subject of the corn laws, as they affect the welfare and independence of the occupier and labourer, a number of gentlemen, anxious to give Mr Cobden a fitting reception and a fair and full opportunity of expressing his opinions in the most effective manner, immediately got up a requisition to the High Sheriff of the county, requesting him to convene a meeting of the gentry, farmers, and freeholders of Oxfordshire, in the Shire Hall. The requisition was most respectably signed, and amongst the leading names were those of James Haughton Langston, Esq., M.P. for the city of Oxford, and Lord Camoys. In compliance with this requisition the High Sheriff has convened a meeting for Wednesday next, at two o'clock, and the requisite announcements have been placarded throughout the county. Mr Cobden may expect, therefore, if not a favourable, at any rate a most numerous, and we trust, impartial auditory, in the assembled tenantry of Oxfordshire. The mere fact of a meeting of this kind under such auspices is an important indication of the growing interest and change of feeling that is steadily spreading throughout the agricultural districts on the question of free trade.

Mr Cobden has also been pressingly invited to Gloucestershire, along with Mr Bright—to visit Stroud, say on a Saturday, which is the market day, and Cirencester on a Monday, which is also the market day. Were they to fix a meeting for Stinchcombe hill, near Dursley, in the centre of the western division, they would have, if the weather permitted, some thousands of people. Whitfield used to preach there to 20,000 persons. The spot is central and hallowed ground, and commands one of the finest views in the country.

**MEETING OF THE GERMAN LEAGUE.**—The annual meeting of the deputies of the German Commercial League will take place shortly at Berlin. The *Leeds Mercury* of this morning says—"Great interest is excited on the continent, and we doubt not such will be the case here also, by the approaching meeting at Berlin, of the Deputies appointed by the States comprised within the circle of the Customs Union, to discuss the particulars and general questions that will naturally arise. The impression, as far as we can gather it from various sources, appears to be that strenuous efforts will be made to increase the duties upon several important articles received from abroad."

**THE COBHAM PARK MURDER.**—Richard Dadd, whose supposed crime excites so much attention, has been arrested at Fontainebleau for attempting the life of a fellow passenger with a razor, and in the most dangerous manner. The British Consul at the above place, as soon as his identity was proved, communicated with the authorities, and immediately despatched a letter to Mr Stephen Dadd, apprising him of the event.—*Times.*

**RAILWAYS.**—From a Return just published, we find that, in the four sessions from 1840 to 1843, there were 105 railway bills brought into Parliament, of which 87 were passed. Of these 87 only nine were for new railways; the other 78 were to amend former acts. With a few exceptions, all the acts passed authorised certain amounts of capital to be raised. The aggregates were:—1840, capital to be raised, 3,700,000l.; 1841, 4,010,000l.; 1842, 5,300,000l.; 1843, 4,660,000l.; total, 17,670,000l. The nine acts for new railways were:—1842, Newcastle and Darlington, 666,000l.; Stockton and Hartlepool, 240,000l.; Warwick and Leamington Union, 173,000l.; Yarmouth and Norwich, 200,000l. — 1843, Drumpeller, 34,666l.; Liskeard and Caradon, 16,000l.; Maidstone, 149,300l.; Northampton and Peterborough, 663,000l.; Oxford, 160,000l.; total, 2,301,966l. The new railways are of small extent, and generally branches or extensions of existing lines. Most of the great lines in England are already executed. The capital expended on railways in Britain and Ireland must amount to nearly seventy millions.



## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

## NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 1.—*Peter Burgess* and others, the parties implicated in the attack on Mr Pauling's brickfields at Manchester, and who on Wednesday were acquitted of the felony, were put to the bar charged with a riot and assault. After an investigation, which occupied some hours, a verdict of guilty against all was fully returned. His lordship, in passing sentence, said they had been found guilty, after a most careful consideration of their case, of a riot and assault under circumstances of greater aggravation than were often detailed before a court of justice. A mob of many hundreds, a large proportion of them armed with fire-arms, had lawlessly assembled in the dead of the night to destroy the property of others, and there was reason to believe that they did so from motives of revenge, because the owners of that property had refused to obey the orders of some self-constituted society, which sought to dictate to masters what workmen they should employ, and to workmen what wages they should receive. They had been acquitted of the felony, and were now to receive only the punishment appropriated by law for a riot and assault; but it would be his duty, under the circumstances, to inflict the highest penalty for that offence allowed by law. His lordship sentenced them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

## POLICE.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—At Worship street *Jane Smith*, a young married woman of respectable appearance, was brought up on Friday, upon a charge of having caused the death of Sarah Orleman, aged 22, the daughter of Mr Peter Orleman, a pork butcher, living at 152 Kingsland road. The father of the deceased, who appeared in deep affliction, stated that the prisoner was the wife of a journeyman butcher, who had been for a considerable period in his service. About one o'clock on the preceding day, the prisoner's son came into the shop, and inquired if his father was within, and on being told that he was engaged just then, he went away. The prisoner entered the shop soon after, in a state of strong excitement, and demanded in a peremptory tone to see her husband. Witness told her that her husband would arrive in a few minutes, and requested her to wait; upon which the prisoner commenced abusing him in the most opprobrious terms, and also applied the foulest epithets to his wife, who was behind the counter. After using their best efforts to appease her wrath, without effect, they at length desired their daughter, who was dreadfully alarmed, to call a policeman, and she was proceeding to the door for that purpose, when the prisoner raised her fist, and repeated the same violent and offensive vituperations. The poor girl stood motionless for a few moments, when her eyes became suddenly suffused with blood, and, after staggering forward a few paces, she dropped down and instantaneously expired. Mr Bingham said that, although the death of the poor young woman was much to be deplored, yet it did not appear that the prisoner had either laid a hand upon her, or personally abused her; and even if she had addressed her in the low language that was unfortunately too prevalent in the district, he did not consider that that would have been sufficient to justify him in detaining her. Under all these circumstances, he should take her husband's recognizance for her appearance on a future day.

CURIOUS DELUSION.—On Saturday Miss *Eliza Tabitha Tooth*, an elderly spinster, of respectable appearance, the proprietress of a ladies' boarding-school, was charged upon a warrant with having annoyed and disturbed the congregation assembled for public worship in the school-house attached to the Wesleyan Chapel, in High street, Stoke Newington. Mr Clarkson, on behalf of the defendant, said that his client was a lady of the most eminent talents and qualifications, but she was unfortunately labouring under a delusion which he himself believed to be wholly unfounded, that the members of the congregation had entered into a conspiracy to render her unhappy and miserable, and it was to the influence of that feeling that her extraordinary behaviour must be attributed. Mr Broughton said he must require the defendant to enter into her own recognizance in 100*l.*, and produce two sureties in 50*l.* each, to answer the charge at the sessions.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.—*Henry Vaux*, a news-vender, living at 24 Union street, Spitalfields, was summoned before Mr Bingham, at the instance of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, upon a charge of having unlawfully exposed a certain obscene print and publication, contrary to the statute. The defendant was required to find two sureties, in 100*l.* each, for his good behaviour for three years.

UNLICENSED THEATRICALS.—The court was crowded with theatrical people of various grades to hear the decision of Mr Bingham, the sitting magistrate, upon a summons, issued at the instance of Wm. Henry Fry, against Messrs Ryder and Bennet, for 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, wages for services performed at the City of London Theatre. The facts of the case have already appeared. Mr Beard, a solicitor, appeared for the defendant Ryder, and Mr Bingham decided that, as a magistrate, he could not assist the complainant in enforcing payment of his wages, although his claim was clearly established against the defendant; for it appeared that the theatre in question was not a regularly licensed theatre for stage plays and dramatic performances such as were stated to have been enacted there; and, under the statute, all persons taking part in such performances were acting illegally, and liable to a penalty. He therefore must dismiss the case; but, he observed, that if Mr Ryder had the least feeling of morality or honesty, he would at once pay these poor people.—The summons was then discharged.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Tuesday, at the Mansion House, *George Crisp*, a journeyman butcher, who was on Saturday last charged with having caused the death of a gentleman named Constantine Briggs, by furious driving on London bridge, was again brought before the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor, having been informed that Mr Payne, the coroner for the City, had held an inquest upon the body of Mr Briggs, at which conclusive evidence had been given against the prisoner as the conscious occasion of the collision by which the gentleman lost his life, and that a verdict of manslaughter had been returned, directed that the prisoner should be committed to Newgate upon the coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the next Central Criminal Court.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—The stewards of the "United Labourers' Benefit Society," held at the Red Lion, Silver street, applied to Mr Maltby, at Marlborough street, for his decision on a point of a novel character. By one of their rules they covenanted to pay the sum of eight pounds on the death of a member in this way:—four pounds to go towards the expenses of the funeral; and the residue "to the widow of the deceased, if married; or to his next of kin or nominee, if single." Now, the society had been summoned by the widow of a deceased member, because they had not handed over to her the residue of the sum of money which they acknowledged

they had in their hands. The society, however, objected to pay the widow the amount, because she had for thirteen years been living apart from her husband, and cohabiting with another man, by whom she had a family of children. They were quite willing to pay the balance to the son of the deceased, or to any other member of the family, rather than to the wife. Mr Maltby looked over the rules, and finding that a clause had been inserted referring all matters in dispute to arbitration, said he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and, therefore, what he remarked was only to be received as an opinion, and not as an adjudication. He considered, from the wording of the rule, that the society was bound to pay the balance to the widow, and to no one else; at the same time it would have been as well had the society provided for cases of misconduct in a wife, by a clause giving discretionary power to the society.

BRANDY PAUPERS.—An unfortunate man, *Thomas Wood*, who was brought to Lambeth-street police court on a previous day by a policeman, who found him begging in the street, and who had a jacket on with the words "Camberwell parish," "Stop it," painted in large characters all over it, was again brought before Mr Henry. A fashionably-dressed young man, who represented himself to be the door-keeper of Camberwell workhouse, attended, and said that Wood had been admitted into the workhouse as a casual pauper. In the course of the night he destroyed his clothes, and on the following morning the jacket he then wore was given to him in the condition it was then in. This was in accordance with the orders of the board of guardians, who directed that in all cases where casual paupers destroyed their clothes, they should be furnished merely with a jacket painted in the same manner as that worn by the prisoner. Mr Henry thought this a singular mode of punishment, particularly as the Poor-law Act pointed out a specific and very different one for the very offence complained of. He directed a constable to go to Whitechapel workhouse and obtain a coat and shirt for him. This was done, and Mr Henry told the gate-keeper he might take the jacket home with him. The well-dressed functionary seemed by no means to relish his worship's directions, and said he had other places to call at, and would send for it.

HEARTLESS ROBBERY.—At Union Hall, *Abdallah Cussan*, an Arab, was charged with stealing 75*l.* and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Sadi Allah, a native of Morocco. There was some difficulty experienced in procuring an interpreter, but this having been accomplished, it appeared that the complainant and prisoner had come over from France with ten others of their countrymen, and were engaged at one of the theatres. The prisoner had a box, in which was deposited the money he and the complainant jointly earned for their performances; when the former, taking advantage of the absence of the complainant, absconded with all the money and clothes, and went down to Brighton, where he remained until the whole of the cash was exhausted; and, on his return, he entered into articles of agreement with an American manager to embark for the United States, and commence a performance there. The prisoner produced the agreement, and said he must sail on Friday morning. Mr Cottingham informed him that it was a cruel robbery, and that, unless he restored his countryman the money he had stolen, he must go to gaol, instead of going to America. The prisoner began to cry on hearing this, and said that he should be ruined if sent to gaol. An Arab (in English) said that the prisoner had a good deal of jewellery he got in France from the ladies, and that he was willing to dispose of it to raise the cash. Mr Cottenham said that he did not care how the prisoner raised the money, so that he restored that which he had stolen from his poor countryman. The prisoner was then remanded.

THE MURDER OF MR DADD.—We have just seen a gentleman from Calais, who states that the son of the late Mr Dadd passed through there three days since, *en route* for Marseilles. The fact of the murder having been committed was then not fully known, but the passports being all regular he was permitted to proceed. The authorities, however, set the telegraph to work, and on his arrival at Marseilles no doubt he will be arrested. He has plenty of money with him.—*Sun.*

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE

## POSTAN'S SINDH.

*Personal Observations on Sindh.* By T. Postans. Longman and Co. 1843.

Of the seven-and-twenty millions who inhabit the British Isles, we will venture to say, not one-twentieth ever heard of Sindh, or knows that about six months ago, at the expense of two battles, much blood, and great treasure, that country was added to our already overgrown Indian possessions. As it belongs to us, however, we may as well know a little about it, and the way in which we got it. We have before us an account of the country by Captain Postans, who seems to us to have made a good use of the opportunity afforded by his being employed politically in it, to collect a good deal of interesting information on the subject.

Sindh is to the Indus what Egypt is to the Nile, a riband of productive land through which that great river flows, fertilizing it by annual inundations. The population which inhabit it, about a million of souls, is composed chiefly of three principal tribes, the Bilúchis,\* Jutts, and Mianis, who are all Mohammedans. The Bilúchis are the conquering race; warriors, sportsmen, and landowners, living in ignorance, dirt, and sloth. Subdivided into clans, each clan obeys its chief alone, and his voice determines them either for peace or for war. Their ruling passion is for field sports; to that object the cultivation of the country is sacrificed, and it is the only object, besides war or plunder, which can rouse the Bilúchi from the life of smoking, drinking, and sleeping, in which he usually passes his time. The Jutts are the shepherds and cultivators of the country; a quiet, inoffensive race, supposed to be the descendants of the aboriginal Hindoo inhabitants. The Mianis are the fishermen and boatmen, which, from the nature of the country, are necessarily a large part of

\* We wish there was an indisputable authority as to the English spelling of Eastern names. Every new traveller seems to take a pleasure in manufacturing a different mode of expressing the same sound. Thus we have Cabul, Caubul, Kabul, Kabool; Sindh, Scinde, Sind; Beloochees Bilúchis; Emirs, Amirs, and Ameeris.

the population; they are a hardy, industrious race. They certainly do not fish after the manner of Izaak Walton:

"First placing on the water a large earthen vessel, and commending it to the care of Allah, the fisherman casts himself on it in such a manner that the mouth of the vessel is completely closed by the pressure of his stomach; he then paddles himself by means of the action of his hands and feet into the centre of the stream, holding deep in the water a forked pole about 15 feet in length, to which is attached a large net; in his girdle he carries a small spear, and a check string attached to the net indicates the moment when a fish is entangled. The spear is used to kill the fish, when drawn up after the capture, and the jar receives the spoil."—P. 59.

The rest of the population consists of a few Afghans and Persians, and of Hindoos, who are the merchants and men of business throughout the country.

"The smallest bargain even is never struck between two natives of these countries without the intervention of the Hindoo broker: covering his hand with a large cloth, he runs backwards and forwards between the parties, grasping alternately the hands of each. The cloth is used to cover certain signs, which are conveyed, as to the amount offered, by squeezing the joints of the fingers which stand for units, tens, or hundreds, as the case may be: thus the bystanders are kept in the dark as to the price at which an article is sold, and irritation avoided at offering before others a lower sum than is expected would be taken."—P. 66.

In general character the Sindhians are represented as having most of the vices and virtues of the Asiatic nations.

"A despotism of the most selfish kind has for ages induced the inhabitants of Sindh to look upon the exercise of their faculties, or development of their capacities, as leading only to further exactions. The consequence is a complete torpor of the human intellect, and, of course, a generally debased condition of the mass of the people."—P. 78.

In such a country it would be idle to look for industry well applied, or agriculture and manufactures in anything but the rudest condition, yet the products are various and valuable. The crops of wheat are ripened twice a year, and, besides several kinds of grain, Sindh produces cotton, indigo, opium, hemp, tobacco, saltpetre, alum, sulphur, salt, antimony, and colocynth. The Sindhian manufactured goods are coarse silk and cotton stuffs, pottery, embroidery, and leather.

The government of this people and country was in the hands of the Amirs, whom we have so ungenerously dispossessed. They are the descendants of four brothers, the heads of the Talpūr family, one of the Bilūchi tribes, who, at the end of the last century, acquired the supreme power, with a subjection, little more than nominal, to the Afghan ruler. Most of these princes, to the number of five, resided at Hyderabad: they exercised their power jointly, the senior one having in some matters a slight authority over the others.

"Each Amir had his own divan and establishment. On occasions only of discussing matters of state importance affecting the national weal, did the Amirs meet together in *darbāh* (council), and they then collectively represented the country over which they ruled."—P. 204. "As a whole this court presented a curious anomaly; for each individual composing this strange form of government lived as if deeply jealous and suspicious of the other, and each appeared to be only meditating how he might readily compass the downfall, or engross the possessions of his fellow chieftain: caution against mutual treachery indeed went so far as to show alarm even for personal safety. Large bodies of the armed retainers of each prince were always in attendance; and when the Amirs quitted their capital to partake of the sports of the field, each was accompanied by an enormous force. Yet notwithstanding all the appearance of enmity and actual distrust, internally a common bond of union kept the Sindhian chiefs together: and when the safety or honour, even of individuals, was assailed from without, it became a common cause, and they stood forward as one man to defend it. How much longer such an extraordinary compact would have lasted, is a question which may be asked, and the probability appears to be, that on the surface only did it appear tottering. The truth is, in a few words, that the whole rested on a constant balance of power. No one Amir in an essentially feudal government like that of Sindh, could advance his pretensions to his brother chieftain's rights without interfering directly with those of a large body of feudatories, and he was at once either checked in that quarter, or obliged to have recourse to arms. Again, what formed the interest of one Amir, was the interest of the whole: and did ambitious views prompt a chief to acts of injustice, there was an overwhelming majority against him; for they knew individually and collectively, that if they suffered one member of the family to get beyond his limit of power, the fates of all were inevitably sealed."—P. 209.

A similar federation of chiefs, four in number, of the same family as those at Hyderabad, existed at Khyrpūr, in Upper Sindh.

Captain Postans gives us the following character of these rulers:—

"The sole end and aim therefore of the Sindhian Amirs was to hoard up riches, conciliate their retainers, and enjoy themselves after their own fashion, looking upon all ameliorating and improving systems as interferences against which they were bound to place the most decided barrier. Though by no means cruel, for they were singularly free from this common vice of absolute rulers, they were necessarily arbitrary and despotic to the mass of their subjects, as evinced by the condition of the latter. Unambitious of foreign conquest and of foreign alliances, they looked merely to pass as independent princes, uncared for by other states, and as much as possible unknown. The individual merits of these chiefs, apart from their faults, which were those of circumstances, consisted in the exercise of the domestic virtues, which are always so conspicuous in the East, and in the ruler though not less pleasing qualities of hospitality, urbanity, and gratitude for favours conferred."—P. 228. "The leading feature in the character of the Amirs, however, was their absorbing passion for sport."

In 1839 they expressly stipulated that a clause should be introduced into the treaties with the British Government, providing for the inviolability of their Shikargahs (hunting grounds), which was also secured by a promise on honour that such should be the case. "We value them," said the chiefs to the British representative, "as much as our wives or our children."—P. 221. How this and other promises were kept by us, we shall see presently. As compared with the general

character of Asiatic princes, we think the sketch given by Captain Postans highly to the credit of the Amirs.

The authority of the Amirs, though nominally despotic, seems, in fact, to have been of a very limited character, much resembling that of the kings of Western Europe in feudal times; that is, with no legal or recognised limit, but yet depending chiefly for its enforcement on the will of the mesne lords, the military chieftains. The tenure by which these chieftains held their Jaghirs, or grants of land, was the render of military service, and in return for the fealty which the Amir claimed, he was bound to protect those who paid it to him.

We come now to a painful part of the subject, the acquisition of this territory by Great Britain. It appears to us, upon the facts stated by Captain Postans, that of all the outrageous acts of aggression which the lust of empire has urged our Indian Government to commit, there is none more clearly unjustifiable or more atrocious than the seizure of Sindh. That Government has long cast a wistful eye upon the Indus. The possession of that river is of an importance not to be questioned. Not only in an economical point of view would it be the opening up of a new and immense market in the centre of Asia, where the richest Eastern products would be exchanged for our manufactures; but in a higher and nobler respect it would give admission into one of the great arteries of the world, along which European civilization and the religion of Christ might circulate among nations yet unvisited by either the steam-engine or the cross. The mouths of the Indus are but four days' steaming from Bombay, and the ascent of the river (long and toilsome in the native boats, which are tracked against the stream at the rate of about ten miles a day), can easily be accomplished in steamers at the rate of seven miles an hour. Even when loaded with heavy transit duties, and impeded by all the difficulties of land carriage, a great native trade is driven through Sindh with the countries lying to the north-west: what might it become with all these impediments removed, with British skill and British capital applied to it, and the British power sheltering it from exaction?

These advantages were enough to make any government covetous, let alone that of British India. There was one little obstacle to obtaining them. The rulers of Sindh were friendly allies. That obstacle has been got over. Let us see how. We will trace the history of the connexion between the Anglo-Indian Government and the rulers of Sindh.

In 1809 we find the first regular treaty between the two powers. It consisted of four articles, the first of which provided for *eternal friendship* between the British Government and the Amirs; the second, that enmity should never appear between the two States. In 1832 a fresh mission was sent by Lord W. Bentinck to the Amirs, with a view of adding to our knowledge of the Indus, and of obtaining commercial advantages. Another treaty was the consequence, it provided for the ratification of all former bonds of amity, and for their continuance. The contracting powers bound themselves not to look *with covetousness on the possessions of the other*; and the Sindhian Government granted permission for the transport of merchandise by the rivers and roads of Sindh, *with the exception of all military stores*. We have run the risk of being tedious for the sake of proving incontrovertibly that, supposing the Amirs not to have violated the treaties, we were bound, not only by the law of nature and nations, but by the letter of express treaties to do them no injury.

In December, 1838, the Bombay division of the expedition to Afghanistan landed in Sindh at the mouth of the Indus. The Amirs are said to have promised a free passage to the British troops, and a supply of necessaries; but, naturally enough, as it seems to us, they appear to have disliked such a proceeding from the outset, and to have become alarmed when they found an army actually landed on their territory.

"The truth is, they disliked from the first our making a road through their territories, and only did not deny it at once, when demanded, from the fear of incurring our displeasure."—P. 306.

This, it may be remarked, is the testimony of Captain Postans, who labours to establish a *casus belli* against the Amirs. The consequence of this feeling on the part of the Sindhian princes was, that the supplies promised were only procured with great difficulty, and the British authorities supposed they had discovered such hostile intentions on the part of the Amirs, that

"A reserve was despatched from Bombay to be stationed at Sindh, and to form a basis for the troops in advance, by keeping the Amirs in check, and Karachi was fixed upon as the point of debarkation. Some slight opposition shown to this movement by a Bilūchi guard stationed at Fort Manura, called for a brisk cannonade from the Admiral's ship protecting the landing of the troops, and the place was soon in the possession of the British."—P. 308.

After some further hostile demonstrations on our part—

"On the 10th of February, 1839, the Bombay army resumed its march beyond Hyderabad. The following stipulations, after the usual quantity of delays and subterfuges, having been at length agreed to by the Amirs. First, the payment of 230,000*l.* to Shah Shujah, in commutation of all arrears of tribute to the Afghan throne."

Shah Shujah at that time, be it remembered, not being on the Afghan throne, but an exile from his country, and a puppet in our hands:

"Secondly, A definite and final treaty of friendship with the British Government."—P. 309, 310.



This treaty provided for a revision of all former treaties, *lasting friendship between the two powers*; a British force to be stationed at Sindh; a payment of 10,000*l.* a year as part of the expenses of that force; a guarantee by the British Government of the possessions of the Amirs; a prohibition of any negotiation between the Amirs and foreign Courts, except with the sanction of the British Government; the legalization of the Company's rupee, and the abolition of tolls on the Indus.

"The subject of the game preserves was not introduced in the treaties, but the most formal assurances were given that they should be unmo-  
lested."—P. 312.

Here closes act the first of our proceedings, which may be summed up in few words. We demanded what was contrary to the express words of our treaties with the Amirs; and those princes hesitating fully to perform the verbal promises which we had extracted from them, we took possession of their territory, destroyed their independence, and reduced them to the condition of tributaries. We make no comments; if precedent can justify our conduct, we but followed a precedent often repeated in the history of our Indian empire. No wonder that the unhappy Amirs, as we are told,

"At last openly declared that they did not want our connexion, and that, so far from considering it an advantage, they looked upon us 'as a pestilence in the land.'"—P. 303.

We now come to act the second and last. Major Outram was established as resident at Hyderabad, and

"Every effort was made to smooth the jealousy of the Amirs at our presence, so long contended against, and the suspicious constantly arising in the minds of the chiefs and interested parties about them, that we were only seeking for aggressive excuses under the cloak of friendly relations."—P. 315.

Very natural suspicions indeed. The Amirs seem to have acted in perfect good faith; they rendered every assistance to our troops when the latter were marched through their territory, at the end of 1840, to subdue the rebellion in Khatlat:—

"Had the conduct of these chiefs been otherwise, our interest would have suffered severely; but in justice to them it must be recorded, that they fully made up on this occasion for their former hollow professions and want of faith by a cordial co-operation."—P. 316.

Even after the disasters of Cabul there was no attempt made to shake off our yoke; but the Amirs seem really to have reconciled themselves to the necessity of our presence, and to have resigned all hope of successful resistance. If they thought that by so doing they sheltered themselves from further aggression on our part, they leant on a bruised reed. It was written that Sindh was to be ours. In October, 1842, not one year ago, a new treaty was proposed to the Sindhian chiefs for their acceptance. We give the words of our author:—

"The new treaty thus presented was considered to have for its leading features, as an ultimatum, the cession in perpetuity of the towns of \* Karachi, Tattah, Sukkur, Bukkur, and Rori, with a strip of land on each bank of the river; the abolition of the transit duties of every kind throughout the Sindhian territories; and the giving over to the neighbouring chief of Bhawalpur the whole of the Khyrpur territory to the eastward of the river, on condition of his also annulling all imposts in trade by the river through his territories. It will be seen that these measures were not calculated to be palatable to the Sindhian chiefs: for independent of the loss of revenue which the cession of such important territories as these must have occasioned, a portion being made over to a foreign and inferior power, the dignity of the whole Biluchi faction was most vitally assailed: whilst a most important point to the Amirs was at length decided against them in the infringement of their game preserves, an immediate result of our taking territory on both banks of the river."—P. 325.

It was a cruel mockery to offer such terms as a treaty: the Indian Government did not expect them to be accepted,—

"For a body of troops under Sir Charles Napier was in the field, and a march on the capitals was intimated in case of any delay or excuses in signing the treaties, previously transmitted to the chiefs for that purpose."—P. 327.

We hurry over the closing scene. The demands were such as the Amirs could not willingly accede to, but the troops were marching on Hyderabad, and they signed the treaty. But, though the Amirs submitted, their warlike subjects would not. The Biluchis were resolved to attack the British representative and his suite while returning from an audience with the Amirs:

"And the lives of these gentlemen were saved only by the Amirs themselves directing a strong escort of the noblemen of their court and their own followers to provide for the safety of the party as far as the British agency."—P. 332.

What followed is well known; reconciliation was hopeless, and two battles, on the 17th of February and the 24th of March, placed us in possession of Sindh and of the persons of its rulers. The former has been declared "a conquered country," the latter are now prisoners at Bombay.

Of the prospective advantages of our new acquisition we have already spoken: but there is a *per contra* side of the account. The expense of the troops for the current year is estimated at 800,000*l.*, while the revenue we have acquired amounts but to 400,000*l.* The Biluchis, a fierce and warlike people, are now our implacable enemies, and have the will and, from the nature of the country, the power to impede materially any commerce on the Indus, as well as to harass and distract our troops. The climate is unwholesome, the heat being

\* These towns are among the most important along the Indus.

excessive in Upper Sindh, and the malaria fatal in the lower country. Added to this, for three months in the year the south west monsoon prevents all communication by sea with Bombay. Captain Postans, after enumerating these various drawbacks, sums them up as follows:

"The previous remarks lead, as will be seen, to the following conclusion, that in displacing the Talpur government of Sindh we bring upon ourselves the necessity of a military occupation of the country for an indefinite period: and that, instead of the result being an improvement of commerce and agriculture with the general capabilities of the country, which are essentially the produce of peace, our expenses will be fearfully increased, our troops demoralized, and our position one of unmixed difficulty."—P. 354.

We agree with the author, and we will add, that supposing none of these disadvantages to exist, yet there are items on the same side of the account, which more than counterbalance all the gain, real and imaginary, which the possession of the Indus may give this country. We mean, broken faith, violated treaties, and foul disgrace to the English name and character.

#### SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE FOR FARMERS.

*Letters to the Farmers of Suffolk.* By the Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A., Rector of Hitcham, and Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. London: Groombridge.

*Chemistry made Easy, for the Use of the Agriculturists of Great Britain and Ireland.* By the Rev. T. Topham, M.A., Rector of St Andrew and St Mary, Witton, Droitwich. London: Whittaker and Co.

*The Farm Bailiff.* In the series of "The Guide to Service." London: Charles Knight and Co.

That a very remarkable change is going on in the agricultural mind of England, the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society* is of itself tolerably sufficient proof. Here we may discern how the active and intelligent landlords, joined with the higher class of occupying farmers, are now at work, breaking up the hard clods of ignorance, prejudice, sloth, and indifference, which have pressed so heavily on all attempts to improve; and in their hands, as is remarked in one of the little books noticed above, the *art of husbandry* is rapidly changing into the *science of agriculture*. What with thorough draining, improvements in feeding and rearing stock, in farm buildings, in fences, in rotation of crops, in profitable economy in the application of field labour, and profitable outlay in other respects—and, above all, in an intelligent comprehension of the uses and judicious application of manures, we are very likely, at no very distant period, to see a prodigious increase in the produce of the soil, by means which will convince the entire agricultural interest, from richest landlord down to poorest occupying tenant, that the manufacture of *food* must be conducted on the same principle as that of *cloth*,—namely, by open, fair, free competition, and the application of every improvement which science or art can suggest.

All this is going on amongst the landlords and the higher class of farmers, and it is perfectly right and appropriate that it should be so. They have time and money to enable them to buy quarterly journals and scientific treatises; they can afford the occasional failure of a first experiment, which would be ruin to a poor, hard-working farmer; and they can communicate to one another the results of their experience, correct errors, make fresh suggestions, and profit by all.

Meantime, whatever has been satisfactorily established should be made known to the working farmer in the simplest and shortest way. It is said that the existing race of working farmers can never be converted into a *reading* race; and that between their own prejudices, and the ignorance and apathy of their labourers, it will be almost impossible to introduce extensive changes for a long period to come. To what extent this may be true, we will not undertake to say: but at all events there is the generation of young farmers, whose minds are now actively excited on the subject of useful information, and who are ready to receive it and apply it. But in fact the old farmers are not generally indifferent to the change going on. A gentleman writing to Professor Henslow, says, "The truth is, that whereas farmers were formerly averse to all change, many of them are now ready to try everything which is recommended, and it is necessary to be cautious not to mislead them into expense."

The three little books whose titles we have given above are all intended for the use of the hard-working farmer, and are all admirably adapted for their purpose. If it were only for the sake of communicating correct information on the subject of manure, and bringing about a change in the too general waste and neglect, arising from ignorance, by which the most valuable properties of the most valuable but commonest manures are now squandered, the circulation of these little books would be a great public benefit.

The Letters of Professor Henslow to the farmers of Suffolk have created considerable stir, and it is exceedingly creditable to this learned professor and reverend gentleman to see him devoting a portion of a busily-occupied life to the benefit of his rural neighbours. The next book on the list is also by a clergyman, namely, *Chemistry made Easy*, by the Rev. T. Topham, of Droitwich. It is a little book which the farmer may put into his waistcoat pocket, and not find himself overburdened, and yet, in a plain, familiar way, conveys information to

him, the application of which would, even in a mere pecuniary view, amply repay whatever time or trouble he might be at in mastering it. The third book, the *Farm Bailiff*, ought to be in the possession of every farm servant in the United Kingdom. Unfortunately, the general ignorance of our agricultural population, especially in England, forbids such an expectation: but if intelligent farmers and upper farm servants were to obtain it, and after mastering it, to talk the matter over in their respective neighbourhoods, the benefit arising might really be very great.

#### WILDE'S AUSTRIA AND ITS INSTITUTIONS.

*Austria: its Literary, Scientific, and Medical Institutions. With Notes upon the present state of Science, and a Guide to the Hospitals and Sanatory Establishments of Vienna.* By W. R. Wilde, M.R.I.A., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, &c. &c. Dublin: William Curry, jun. and Co. 1843.

The author of the present work became very favourably known to the public by his *Narrative of a Voyage to Madeira and the Mediterranean*, a lively and able production, in which, with the keen observation of an exact and scientific observer, he gave to beaten tracks and well-known places, such as Jerusalem, an air both of novelty and research. His present work is of a wholly different character; for, discarding the traveller and the tourist, and confining himself almost strictly to statistical details and statements, he has given a severe analysis of "Austria and its Institutions," especially those of Vienna, but little relieved by those graphic touches of description, of which, in his previous publication, he has shown himself capable. The book is, therefore, not what, in common phraseology, is understood as a *reading* one; that is, it cannot be skimmed over with the easy, light excitement, unaccompanied by exertion, with which we can peruse a fashionable novel or adventurous traveller's narrative. But though, like the daguerreotype, it presents objects with a kind of still life, it is, on that very account, the more valuable for its exactness; and to the statesman, the statist, and the scientific portion of the professional world, especially the medical, it presents a mass of information, communicated in a clear, straightforward, and unpretending form, very different indeed in character from the more ostentatious book-made publications of the day.

The author's object is given, where it ought to be, in the preface:—

"In the years 1840 and 1841 I visited the most celebrated medical schools of the Continent, and particularly those of Germany, chiefly for the purpose of improving my knowledge of ophthalmic and aural surgery: the high and ancient reputation of Vienna, with respect to the former subject, led me thither, and the advantages it offered upon this and many other details of medical science, were such as induced me to remain there during the greater portion of my foreign sojourn.

"Previously to my departure from this country, I anxiously sought information upon the medical, literary, and general scientific institutions of Austria, and eagerly inquired after some guide book to the hospitals of Vienna, but I could find none; and strange to say, nearly the same disappointment awaited me and several other foreigners in the imperial city. Having become acquainted with many valuable facts connected with the government of the medical profession in this part of Germany, and witnessed many practically useful modes of instruction, and moreover observing the very many splendid institutions and asylums which exist there—the majority of which are comparatively unknown in Great Britain—I resolved upon collecting material for a 'hand-book,' to supply this defect in German as well as English literature."

The preceding extract explains the character of the work, the title of which is somewhat calculated to mislead. The work is not, in a comprehensive sense, a view of "Austria" and "its institutions;" it is a faithful statistical picture of its educational economy, from its humblest to its highest grades, with a special guide to, and description of, the medical schools, hospitals, &c., of Vienna. Here we might stop: but there are some things not uninteresting to the general reader, a few of which we shall extract. Here is a summary view of the system of national education in Austria:—

"How well this system is arranged, and with what skill it is conducted, is a source of natural wonder and admiration to the foreigner, who finds, upon inquiry, that among a population exceeding twenty-four millions and a half (not including Hungary) there are no less than 30,320 public national schools, with 2,338,985 pupils in actual attendance upon them; and this admiration is heightened, when he reflects not only upon the vast territorial extent of this immense country, but upon the apparently discordant elements of which it is composed, and the variety of nations and tongues, their different habits, peculiarities, customs, religions, and manners, that are all brought under the benign influence of one great system of national instruction. . . . On the whole, except Prussia, Austria possesses the best system of national education of any continental country; and the number who can read and write, and are acquainted with the elements of arithmetic, among the lower orders, far exceeds the same relative proportion of the peasantry in the most enlightened parts of Great Britain."

Our author, however, admits that this system of national education is guided by a policy which seeks to mould the Austrian national mind after the model of the ancient Egyptians, or the modern Chinese, repressing all tendency to inquiry, especially on political subjects, and constructing society on the system of *caste*, by which progress or improvement are almost effectually held in check. The labouring classes

"Have their wants well supplied; they sigh not for a state of political liberty of which they know nothing; and the working and middle classes of Vienna compensate the want of intellectual enjoyment by abundance

of mere recreation—eating, drinking (temperately, for drunkenness is almost unknown), and above all by dancing.

"Orpheus must have been a *Wiener*, or at least have once set the good people of the imperial city a going; and should he return some twenty years hence, he will find they have never ceased during his absence. It is really quite intoxicating for a foreigner to look on so many things turning round on all sides of him—men, women, and children—the infant, the aged, the merry and the melancholy—round and round they go, spinning away the thread of life, at least gaily, if not profitably. I do verily believe that if but the first draw of Strauss' or Lanner's fiddle-bow was heard in any street or market-place in Vienna in any weather or season, or at any hour of the day or night, all living breathing nature within ear-shot would commence to turn: the coachman would leap from his carriage, the laundress would desert her basket, and all, peacocks and prelates, priests and professors, soldiers and shopkeepers, Turks, Jews, and Gentiles, would simultaneously rush into one another's arms, and waltz themselves to a jelly."

Science and literature are in a very low condition in Vienna, in spite of its medical celebrity. The Austrian policy is to regulate everything, and not a professor can venture, without liberty, to think for himself, or at least to utter his thoughts, even in matters of research. So, also, the censorship is an effective restraint upon the spread of knowledge. The following is one instance, amongst many:—

"Some years ago, Mohs, the greatest mineralogist of Europe in his day, requested permission from the government to deliver a course of popular lectures on mineralogy in the splendid imperial cabinet. After a considerable delay, and when the police became convinced that nothing political was intended, the proposal was acceded to. Attracted by the knowledge and eloquence of the professor, as well as the novelty of the subject, crowds of the first people of Vienna attended his course. After a few lectures, the number of his hearers amounted to some hundreds; great interest was evinced in society on the matter, and it became the general topic of conversation. One would naturally have supposed that so harmless and unexciting a subject as mineralogy could in nowise affect the political condition of the community, but the government thought otherwise, and at the end of six months the lectures were ordered to be discontinued!"

Under such a withering system, the surprise is, that any science or literature can flourish at all. And in spite of the national system of education in Austria—notwithstanding Vienna can boast of magnificent hospitals, museums, and so forth, we need not be very much surprised that the imperial city should, in its treatment of the insane, stand on a level with Constantinople or Grand Cairo. The "mad-house," or Bedlam, is

"A wretched, filthy prison, close and ill ventilated, its smell overpowering, and the sight of its unfortunate occupants, frantic, chained, and many of them naked—disgusting to the visitor. . . . On the first morning that I visited it, a crowd of country folk, many of whom were women, waited for admittance at the massive outer grating. The bars and bolts having been withdrawn, they were conducted through the corridors along with me, as a mere matter of curiosity, or as one would go to see a collection of wild beasts; and wild they certainly were—the few who had by long-continued custom become thus familiar with, or indifferent to, the public gaze, had their peculiar energies soon lashed to frenzy, by the inhuman taunt of some hardened keeper, who was more than once called up by our conductor to excite the impotent rage of some particular individual, perhaps by allusion to the very cause of his or her insanity; all this was for the gratification of the rustic visitors. Further details are, I feel, superfluous; but since I visited Grand Cairo, I have not witnessed such a scene. This state of things in a city calling itself civilized, and under the very nose of monarchy, surprised me the more, for that one of the best managed institutions of the kind I have ever seen is that at Prague, and those of Berlin and other parts of Germany are models for general imitation."

*The Defeater Defeated; or, a Refutation of Mr Day's Pamphlet, entitled, Defeat of the Anti-Corn-law League in Huntingdonshire.* By James Hill, author of "Daily Bread," "Hunger and Resolution," &c. London: Effingham Wilson.

An able pamphlet, done in Mr Hill's telling style, and certainly dealing with the various fallacies of Mr Day in a very slashing manner.

*Reasons for a Poor Law Considered.* By the Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath. London: Green, Newgate street.

One of the many able pamphlets put forth by a Minister of the Church of England, at once thoughtful, intelligent, earnest, and bold.

*Railway Reform.* Pelham Richardson, Cornhill.

A very striking pamphlet, which we reserve for fuller consideration.

#### PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The following, we find, from a Parliamentary Return just published, were the British forces in each branch of the service, in the last three years:—

	1840.	1841.	1842.
	No. of men.	No. of men.	No. of men.
Army—			
{ Effective . . . . .	91,901	92,630	92,240
{ Non-effective . . . . .	88,006	86,260	84,183
Total Army . . . . .	179,907	178,890	176,423
Navy—			
{ Effective . . . . .	36,501	40,273	43,619
{ Non-effective . . . . .	22,95	22,447	22,283
Total Navy . . . . .	59,459	62,720	65,902
Ordnance—			
{ Effective . . . . .	9,395	9,531	9,534
{ Non-effective . . . . .	614	640	631
Total ordnance . . . . .	10,009	10,171	10,165
Total number of men . . . . .	249,375	251,781	252,490



From the same paper we find that the following are the charges or costs of maintaining these forces for the same years:—

	1840.	1841.	1842.
	£	£	£
Army— { Effective, charge . . .	4,400,595	3,971,425	3,596,222
{ Non-effective, charge	2,489,672	2,446,996	2,391,699
Total army . . .	6,890,267	6,418,421	5,987,921
Navy— { Effective, charge . . .	4,152,666	5,103,358	5,231,164
{ Non-effective, charge	1,444,845	1,385,716	1,408,999
Total navy . . .	5,597,511	6,489,074	6,640,163
Ordnance— { Effective, charge . . .	1,474,577	1,655,393	2,008,474
{ Non-effective, charge.	157,063	159,739	166,199
Total ordnance . . .	1,631,640	1,815,132	2,174,673
Total forces . . .	14,119,418	14,722,627	14,802,757

**THE CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS.**—According to the bill passed in the late session of Parliament for the calling out 10,000 of the most effective of the Chelsea out-pensioners, a notice has been sent from the War office requiring all pensioners to send in their exact age, how they are now employed, and whether they are ready to go on full pay. The number of soldiers receiving pensions from 6d., 9d., to 1s. per diem, is upwards of 50,000. The present number of in-door pensioners at Chelsea College is 490. The youngest is 58, and the ages vary from 60 to 90, and two of these veterans have attained the great age of 104 years. The number of deaths this season has been greater than usual, averaging from two to three a week. They are all well clothed, fed, and lodged in the college, and are allowed 1d. a day for tobacco, which is called "Her Majesty's Bounty."

## MISCELLANEA.

**DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.**—The same epidemic which last year infected a great number of cattle in Brindle and its neighbourhood, has again manifested itself. We have heard of several farmers who have experienced great loss among their stock; one person having lost eight, and another fifteen cows. The early symptoms of the disease are difficulty of breathing, accompanied with a slight cough; and, if not taken in the first stage, and early remedies procured, it is almost sure to prove fatal. Bleeding should instantly be resorted to, and veterinary aid procured without loss of time. — *Preston Chronicle.*

**RETURN OF THE SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.**—Captain James Clark Ross has just returned from his voyage of exploration to the South Seas. He transacted business at the Admiralty, having run up to town, leaving his ship at Portsmouth. The gallant sailor was in excellent health and spirits, and expressed the greatest satisfaction at the result of his voyage.

**CLOSE OF BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.**—This annual fair has closed its languid existence. There is scarcely an event in the metropolis that more clearly shows an alteration in our public customs, and in the tone, feeling, and taste of society than the gradual decline of this annual gathering. All the great show booths and refreshment stalls were wanting—not an equipage was seen—even the pickpockets were idle, for there were no pockets worth picking. Though there were in the evening groups of idlers strolling about the few toy and gingerbread stalls scattered here and there, the policemen had almost a sinecure, and the magistrates were not delayed longer on the bench for the dispensation of justice than usual. In a few years people will only read or hear of the doings of "Bartlemy Fair."

**BRITISH SWIMMING SOCIETY.**—This association, established in the year 1841, and supported by voluntary contributions, held its annual dinner on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr Wakley, M.P., in the chair. The objects of this society are to promote health, cleanliness, and the preservation of life, by the practice of bathing, and by teaching and encouraging the art of swimming.

**A MODERN JACK SHEPPARD.**—A daring character, who had succeeded in making his escape from prison several times, and for several years had been committing depredations in Lancashire and the neighbourhood, was at length traced to the Isle of Man, and on Tuesday week he was again arrested, and two men appointed by the magistrates of Douglas to watch him in the lockups. Notwithstanding their vigilance he escaped during the night. He was taken again on Friday, and got off once more on Saturday, but was recaptured during the afternoon in a field 12 miles from Douglas. As he is an athletic man, and possessed of great strength and activity, considerable difficulty was experienced in securing him.

**DEPARTURE OF THE "CALEDONIA" STEAMER.**—The *Caledonia* Royal Mail steamer, with the North American and United States mails, sailed from Liverpool at half-past five o'clock on Tuesday evening. She had eighty-five passengers, amongst whom were Mr Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Mr Macready (the celebrated tragedian), Judge Haliburton, and several foreigners of note.

**POST-OFFICES IN RURAL DISTRICTS.**—The Postmaster-General has issued a regulation under which any place within the three kingdoms may have a post office, with a free delivery of letters therefrom, provided that 100 letters weekly may be expected to reach the post office, in which most liberal determination there is this further immense boon provided, viz., that when one or more places shall be contiguous, or in the route which a postman would take in his course of delivering letters, these places taken together shall be reckoned as one, if they can amongst them show that 100 letters weekly may fairly be expected to arrive for the inhabitants of them conjointly.

**A CONCLUSIVE ARGUMENT.**—On Sunday, while an itinerant preacher was holding forth at the Broomielaw Quay, on the end of an empty sugar hogshead, near York street, the end of it unfortunately gave way, and the speaker was precipitated to the ground inside the barrel, to the no small astonishment of his auditors, from many of whom his body went entirely out of sight for a few minutes. The circumstance, although no laughing matter to the poor preacher, caused considerable amusement, from the fact that he was lecturing on the passage, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle," &c. — *Glasgow Chronicle.*

**LOUIS PHILIPPE IN WANT OF AN "ODE."**—This (Monday) morning the King sent for M. Auber, and received him with his usual affability, and said—"Eh bien! M. Auber, we must have by to-morrow night, or Wednesday morning at farthest, an ode" (his Majesty's exact words were *une Cantate*) "to celebrate and commemorate the auspicious visit of her Britannic Majesty to Eu." "Sire, it is impossible," replied M. Auber, astounded. "Why?" "The time is so short." "Ah! you are always thinking of time. *Au reste*, it must be done." "But I have no theme." "Pooh, pooh! you have her Majesty. You will act under positive inspiration." "I mean, sire, that I have no poem." "No poem. *La bonne*

*heure.* Let us have a poet forthwith." A poet was sought for and found, and is now safe under lock and key, having been shut up in a very comfortable apartment, with all requisite historical documents, and out of which he will not issue till his work is complete. M. Auber is equally *en loge*. I hope to be able to furnish you an early copy of the fruits of their labours." — *Times.*

**ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.**—A letter from Chamouny states that the ascent of Mont Blanc was made a short time since in a most rapid and successful manner by Dr E. Ordinaire, of Besançon, and M. E. Tairraz, of Chamouny, and a party of thirteen persons.

**EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.**—A fatal but extraordinary duel took place a few days since, in the commune of Maisonfort (Seine-et-Oise). Two gentlemen, named Lenfant and Maldant, having quarrelled over a game at billiards, drew lots who should first throw the red ball at his adversary's head. Chance favoured M. Maldant, who threw the ball with such force and correct aim at the forehead of the other as to kill him on the spot. — *Galignani's Messenger.*

**DEATH OF THE DAUGHTER OF VICTOR HUGO AND HER HUSBAND.**—The *Journal du Havre* of Tuesday states that M. Pierre Vacquerie, an old captain, and a merchant of Havre, who resided at Villequier, at his property, on the banks of the Seine, having business at Caudebec, resolved to make this little trip by water, and being familiar with the navigation of the river, and the mode of handling boats, he took with him in his boat, which had two lug sails, his young son, aged ten years, his nephew, M. C. Vacquerie, and the young wife of the latter, the daughter of M. Victor Hugo, to whom he was not long since married. The boat, which left Villequier with the ebb tide, was upset on the opposite bank, called the Dos d'Anc. Assistance was instantly dispatched, but it arrived only in time to witness the irreparable misfortune that had taken place. The boat was taken aback, and the sheets were imprudently made fast. On her being righted, there were found inside a cannon ball and a large stone, which had been used as ballast, and the dead body of M. Pierre Vacquerie, with the head hanging over the side. The three other persons had disappeared.

**COURT OF ASSIZES FOR THE SEINE.**—The Court of Assizes for the Seine has been engaged for several days past with the trial of Guillaume and Marius Mérentié, on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent practices as merchants; and of Joseph Mérentié, the son of Guillaume, Philippe Jourde, Louis L'homme, and Eugénie Daudé, who were connected with them, and were charged with being their accomplices. The circumstances of the failure of the house of Mérentié, which consisted of four partners (brothers), in 1841, created a great sensation, for they had enormous debts, and very few assets. They had establishments at Marseilles, Paris, San Jago de Cuba, and London, and had for some time carried on business to an enormous extent. Suspicions being roused immediately after the failure, one of the brothers (Marius) was arrested, and discoveries were made that the books had been falsified; that the partners, who began almost without capital, had traded largely upon friendly bills, called in France *papier de complaisance*; that, on the eve of bankruptcy, a very large sum of money was received, of which no account appeared in the books; and that property to a considerable amount had been concealed from the creditors. Guillaume Mérentié was arrested subsequently, but two of the brothers succeeded in evading the pursuit of justice. A host of witnesses was called in the trial, which lasted ten days, to substantiate the charges, and many of the practices complained of as fraudulent were admitted by Guillaume Mérentié, who was the senior partner, but he considered them to be no more than the ordinary operations of commerce, which, according to him, reposed upon fictitious transactions. The conduct of this prisoner during the whole trial evinced much hardihood and resolution, and he frequently expressed his astonishment that he should have been prosecuted for what he termed an everyday practice of French merchants. On the 31st ult., the evidence being ended, the law officers of the crown addressed the jury in a speech of considerable force, reproaching the conduct of the bankrupts, and calling, in the name of the legitimate commerce of the country, for a signal chastisement of the offenders. M. Cremieux made a powerful speech to the jury in defence, consisting, however, chiefly of an appeal to indulgence in favour of Guillaume Mérentié, against whom the evidence pressed most strongly. This appeal was so far successful as to induce the jury to declare in their verdict of guilty, that there were extenuating circumstances by which Guillaume Mérentié escapes the punishment of imprisonment in a bagne, with hard labour, and exposure on the pillory. He was sentenced to simple imprisonment for five years, and a fine of 100 francs. All the other prisoners were acquitted. When Guillaume heard his sentence, all the boldness and fortitude that he had displayed during the trial abandoned him. He appeared, however, disposed to address the court, but after exchanging a few words with his counsel he remained silent, and was removed from the bar in custody. — *Galignani's Messenger.*

**FATAL EPIDEMIC IN THE WEST INDIES.**—By private letters from the Bermudas, which arrived at Woolwich on the evening of the 4th instant, it appears that the fever peculiar to the group was raging with great virulence at St George's at the time the letters were dispatched, and is considered as severe as the epidemic in 1819. It commenced early in August, and, by the 20th of the month, more than one-half of the military stationed there had been attacked, and were then filling the hospitals and other places set apart for the reception of the sick.

A Lyons journal states that M. Mirlaveau, a silk manufacturer of that city, has applied the principles of the Jacquard loom to musical instruments. His first trial has been on the accordion. A card is used to vary the tunes, as it is used in the weaving to change the pattern. M. Mirlaveau has, it is added, devoted five years, and much expense, to this invention.

## PROMISSORY NOTES AND BULLION.

(From the *London Gazette*.)

An account of the average aggregate amount of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand which have been in circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing those circulated by the Bank of England, by private banks, and by joint-stock banks, in England and Wales, by the banks in Scotland, by the Bank of Ireland, and by all other banks in Ireland; and of the average amount of bullion in the Bank of England, during the four weeks ending the 19th day of August, 1843, in pursuance of the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 50.

ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		
Bank of Eng <sup>d</sup> and.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Chartered Private and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.	
£ 20,051,000	4,332,476	2,782,312	2,667,378.	3,018,750	1,581,584	£ 34,583,510

Bullion in the Bank of England—£11,973,000.

Stamps and Taxes, Sept. 1.

HENRY L. WICKHAM.

COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

DOMESTIC.

**FRIDAY EVENING.**—The non-arrival of the India Mail by which letters from Calcutta up to the second week in July were expected, causes a considerable sensation, although no serious apprehension, as it is supposed that the monsoon has retarded the passage of the steamer. The steamer from Alexandria having left that port for Malta without the India Mail, the latter is not now expected for several days to come. It appears that the certainty of abundant corn crops, not only in this country but likewise almost everywhere on the Continent of Europe and in the United States of America, has given an unusual stimulus to business in almost all our manufacturing districts, and it is thought the better condition in which the masses of the different nations in Europe, that have suffered from an extraordinary high value of food during the last twelve months, are likely to be, will increase the capability to consume, and thereby cause a greater demand for all articles of necessity and luxury. We are of opinion that the progress of such an improvement will manifest itself slowly in foreign countries, but there is certainly now every probability that in the course of the present autumn a considerable revival of the home consumption will take place, since human food has been at moderate prices during the greater part of the year and the late rise in bread is likely to disappear in a few weeks, from the abundance of the home crops and the fine condition in which they have been got in.

**INDIGO.**—In the absence of all speculative feeling there is daily some business doing in this article, in perhaps equal portions for export and for the home trade, but not to any considerable extent. The currency of the last July sales is fully maintained, and such low sorts as are suitable for the trade in Lancashire and Scotland, have been particularly sought after. The next quarterly sales are fixed for the 10th of October, Prompt 13th January. There are available for these sales nearly 9,000 chests, being the quantity at present in first hands in the London warehouses; they consist of about 1,400 chests Madras and Kurpah, 5,000 chests Bengal &c., of all sorts suitable for export, and 2,500 chests of low Bengal &c., Oude, and similar sorts. Besides the 9,000 chests just named, there may be expected between this and May 1844, about 7,500 chests from Calcutta, out of the two last crops, and about 2,000 chests of Madras and Kurpah. This aggregate of about 18,500 chests will form the supply of Indigo for the next quarterly sales, viz.—October 1843, and January and April 1844. The *bona fide* purchases in these three sales amount seldom to less than 15,000 chests, and a thousand chests or two are generally picked up between the sales out of the bought in goods. Independent of these quantities there are about 12,800 chests of Indigo of all sorts in second hands, having already passed the quarterly sales. The value of Indigo will be greatly influenced by the accounts expected by the India Mail now due, and that which may be expected in the first week of October, bringing the accounts from the Indigo growing districts down to the middle of August, at which time generally a pretty accurate estimate may be formed as to the probable extent of the new Indigo crop. The last accounts, which are dated the second week of June, give prospects of a good out-turn, but the season was then too early to attach any importance to the reports.

Besides the sales announced in London as stated above, there will be publicly sold the following quantities of Java Indigo in Holland, viz.—on the 19th September, at Amsterdam, 1,555 chests, and 1,440 half and quarter chests; and, on the 22nd September, at Rotterdam, 1,236 chests, and 2,737 half and quarter chests; the whole, reduced to English weight, is equal to about 4,300 chests of Bengal, at 250 lbs. Net. A public sale of about 400 chests, mostly low descriptions, to be held at Liverpool on the 14th of this month, is likely to attract only local attention.

The quantity declared up to this evening for the approaching October sales is 5,179 chests, and the show in the warehouses is expected to commence in the course of next week.

**COCHINEAL.**—The demand for the home trade continues increasing, and as it is understood that the supplies are not likely to be heavy, the opinion remains favourable for the maintenance of the existing value of the article, which is about 4d. per lb. higher than at the beginning of last month; low and foxy sorts of Mexican and Honduras silver fetching now 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb.; better descriptions of silver from 4s. 3d. to 5s.; black, from 4s. 3d. to 6s. 2d. per lb. Public sales this day—106 serons Honduras silver, sold from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 11d.; Honduras silver, 68 serons, sold at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d.; good bold grained, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. These prices are fully equal to the recent market value.

**COTTON.**—The sales at Liverpool for the week amount to nearly 40,000 bales, with a tendency to a further rise; a considerable proportion, however, has again been bought on speculation, and the quantity taken for home consumption will not therefore reach the weekly average of what has thus far been required for that purpose. There is very little American cotton remaining in the Liverpool market under 4d. per lb. In ours, about 1,000 bales, principally Surat, were sold in the early part of the week at 3d. to 3d. 1/2, being the full previous value; since then there have been hardly any purchases. Sales of 4,000 bales Surat, and 500 bales American, are declared for next week.

**TOBACCO.**—The stock of American is large, amounting to 21,266 hhds., against 15,136 hhds. on the 1st Sept. 1842. Imports during the past month were heavy, viz. 5,023 hhds.; deliveries, 754 hhds. against 1,132 hhds. in 1842. Prices are nearly upon a par with last year's. The trade of the port of London in Tobacco, up to the 1st of this month, shows a decrease of 751 hhds. compared with that of last year. Against a total of 9,381 hhds. in 1842, the deliveries in 1843 consist of 3,351 hhds. for export, 2,860 hhds for home consumption, 2,397 hhds. in bond, and 22 hhds. for the use of the Navy; Total, 8,630 hhds. The London manufacturers complain that they are undersold in other parts of the country, and at such rates which legitimate business will not admit of.

**SUGAR.**—The demand for raw Sugar for home consumption, during the week, has been good; a considerable sale of Mauritius has gone off well, from 48s. to 63s., duty paid. It is expected that the importation of British West India Sugar will fall off considerably after this, in comparison to last year. The home demand for refined Sugar has likewise improved. In foreign Sugar transactions have been extensive, amounting to 700 chests new yellow Havannah, good average quality at 21s.; 10,000 bags of yellow and grey Manila at 19s. to 20s., about 2,600 casks of Cuba and Porto Rico Muscovado, at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. The principal part of these purchases is for export, but some of the parcels have likewise been taken for refining in bond. For Sugar refined for export, there is likewise a better market, at 25s. 3d. for crushed, and 30s. and upwards for loaves.

**COFFEE.**—All descriptions suitable for the home market meet a ready sale, at full, and, in many instances, at higher rates; fine Jamaica, which is and will remain scarce, has been paid as high as 153s.; common good ordinary Ceylon, at 47s. 6d. to 49s.; Mocha as high as 72s., which is an advance of 10s. to 12s. upon the prices this description fetched two months ago. Export sorts meet with little or no demand, and purchases are limited to 600 bags pale and coloury Brazil at 26s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt.

**TEA.**—Since the public sales which took place last week there has been hardly any demand, and of the great proportion then bought in, almost nothing has since been placed.

**RICE.**—2,800 bags of white Bengal in public sale found buyers only for part, at 10s. to 11s. 6d. for ordinary to good.

**SALTPETRE.**—In East India there is little doing, owners holding back; for South-American there are buyers at 15s.

**IRON.**—There continues a demand at the enhanced prices; common sorts of bar, deliverable in London, are not to be had under 5l.

**SPELTER.**—The stock in the bonded warehouses (6,000 tons) being unusually large, the article is much depressed in value, and cannot be quoted higher than 27l. per ton in bond.

**TALLOW.**—The market is dull, and there are sellers both on the spot and for delivery, until the end of the year, at 42s. to 41s. 9d.

FOREIGN.

The accounts from the Continental markets which have been received in the course of the week are upon the whole somewhat more favourable, and confirm the anticipation of an increased demand for Colonial produce. In Holland, the large Coffee sales, amounting to 695,000 bags, have gone off as well as could be expected, 170,000 bags having been bought in, which are now held rather above the buying-in prices. Sugar maintained its value, though transactions were not extensive. At Hamburg the demand for Coffee was rather animated, with a tendency to improvement in the value of most descriptions. Of Sugar the purchases were less important than during the previous week. At Havre, Cotton had followed the impulse of our markets; purchases were large and prices advancing. Coffee in moderate request, without change of value. Of French Colonial Sugars there were large stocks accumulating, those of

foreign being likewise considerable, and prices of both declining. From all quarters abroad we are informed that the purchases of Wheat for Great Britain are now suspended.

There are no other Transatlantic news this week, except those brought by the West India mails, arrived on Tuesday last, and which are but a few days later than those received last week by the *Acadia*. From *Havana*, August 10, it is stated that only about 17,000 chests had been shipped since the end of July; the value of brown Sugar was firm; white was offered at previous quotations. Of Coffee, next to nothing was remaining. From *Jamaica*, August 8, great complaints respecting the Coffee crops are made, and in many quarters the Sugar crop for the next year is said to have likewise suffered from drought. From the other islands the accounts are various, from *Trinidad* and *Barbados* favourable; the high wages demanded by the labourers remain one of the greatest causes of complaint in many of the British West India Colonies.

**LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY NIGHT.**—COTTON.—The following is the Statistical Review of our Cotton Market at the close of the present week:—

Taken for Consumption:		for Export:		whole Import:	
from 1st Jan. to 8th Sept.	1842.	1843.	1842.	1843.	1843.
797,250 bales.	928,470 bils.	56,060 bils.	57,750 bils.	1,001,323 bils.	1,389,096 bils.
		Computed Stock.			
		1842.	1843.		
		575,320 bales.	850,120 bales.		

PRICES CURRENT, SEPT. 8, 1843.

ENGLISH FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.	FOREIGN FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.
India Stock	265 1/2	Belgium Bonds	105
3 per Cent. Red	Shut	Brazilian Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Consols Money	95 1/2	Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. Annuity, 1818	—	Columbian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. Red.	Shut	1824	—
New 3 per Cent. Annuity	102 1/2	Dutch, 5 per Cent.	—
Long Annuities	Shut	Ditto, 3 per Cent. Exchange 12	53
Annuities, terminable July, 1850,	—	Gull.	—
India Bonds 3 per Cent.	70 1/2 pm	Mexican Bonds, 1837, 5 per Cent.	35 1/2
Exchequer Bills 13d.	60 1/2 pm	Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	1
3 per Cent. Consols for Account	95 1/2	Portuguese 3 per Cent. Converted	43
Bank Stock for Account	Shut	Ditto 3 per Cent. Ditto	—
		Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per Cent.	115
		Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent. 1821,	184
		1822	—
		Ditto, Deferred	11
		Ditto, Passive	1/2

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gilies and Horne's Circular.)

**CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, SEPT. 4.**—The weather has been favourable for the harvest since Tuesday last, and to-day there is a brisk drying wind, which is much wanted, as the wet weather the week previous softened the new cut grain very much, and in consequence most of the samples of new Wheat exhibited to-day are cold in hand or damp. The English Wheat is quickly taken by the Millers at 2s. under the rates of this day week; fine Foreign Wheat also is taken freely at 1s. less than last Monday, but for inferior that is at all stale, there is at present no demand whatever. Barley, for feeding, more difficult to sell, as the duty on Foreign continues to fall, but the consumption generally increases about this time or soon after. The demand for Oats is a shade better than last week, but at rather worse prices. Beans and Peas are firm. Flour is very dull sale.

BRITISH.	PER QR.	FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.	PER QR.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white	59s to 61s	Wheat, White Spanish, Tuscan	52s to 59s
Lothian, Fife, Angus, do.	57s to 57s	High mixed Danzig	68s to 61s
Inverness, Murray, Ross,	52s to 57s	Mixed do.	52s to 58s
Essex, Kent, Suffolk, red	54s to 57s	Rostock, new	57s to 60s
Cambridge, Lincoln, red	54s to 57s	Red Hamburg	52s to 55s
Barley, English Malting, and Che-	—	Polish Odessa	48s to 52s
valer	—	Hard	—
Distiller's, English & Scotch	—	Egyptian	32s to 37s
Coarse, for grinding, feeding	28s to 30s	Barley, Malting	—
Oats, Northumberland & Berwick	21s to 23s	Distiller's	—
Lothian, Fife, Angus	21s to 23s	Grinding	28s to 30s
Murray, Ross	21s to 23s	Oats, Brew	21s to —
Aberdeen and Banff	21s to 23s	Polands	25s to —
Caitness	21s to 23s	Feed	18s to —
Cambridge, Lincoln, &c.	20s to 23s	Do. dried, Riga	— 21s
Irish	17s to 20s	Rye, Dried	—
English, black	19s to 22s	Undried	—
Irish	17s to 19s	Beans, Horse	30s to 34s
Aberdeen and Scotch	23s to 25s	Mediterranean	26s to 29s
Irish	19s to 22s	Peas, White	34s to —
Poland, Lincoln, &c.	21s to 24s	Yellow	— 35s
Beans, Ticks	30s to 31s	Flour, French, per 280 lbs. nett wt.	—
Harrow	31s to 34s	American, per Bar. 196 lbs.	—
Small	32s to 35s	nett weight	—
Peas, White	36s to 38s	Danzig, &c. do. do.	—
Bollers	—	Canada, do. do.	29s to 32s
Blue	—	Sour do. do.	—
Maple and Grey	—		
Flour, Town made Households	50s to 53s		
Norfolk and Suffolk	40s to 42s		

**CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.**—The weather continues as fine as possible for securing the harvest, which we understand is proceeding rapidly all over the kingdom, the later districts being thus favoured far beyond the early counties, where the newly cut corn was soaked with the heavy rains that fell about a fortnight ago, say on the 21st and 23rd of August. The arrivals of Foreign Wheat are large again this week. Wheat is firm at Monday's prices, and at a very slight reduction large sales could be made. Barley is saleable in retail at Monday's rates. Oats are 6d. cheaper than Monday, notwithstanding the supply for the last ten days has been small. No change in Beans. White Peas a little more inquired for. Flour is the same as on Monday, the top price of town made Households being 50s. per sack.

LONDON AVERAGES.

For the week ending September 5.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Qrs. 4,780	Qrs. 300	Qrs. 24,914	Qrs. 80	Qrs. 938	Qrs. 343
56s. 7d.	29s. 2d.	19s. 6d.	29s. 4d.	32s. 0d.	36s. 2d.

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

Weeks ending	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Aug. 3rd	57 1/2	31 1/2	21 0	36 2	31 1	33 9
10th	60 9	32 4	21 5	37 1	31 9	34 4
17th	61 2	32 11	21 9	38 7	32 1	35 7
24th	59 9	33 11	21 5	37 1	32 6	34 9
31st	56 8	32 11	20 7	31 8	31 10	33 9
Sept. 7th	54 2	31 11	20 5	31 1	32 4	32 1
Aggregate of the six weeks	58 4	32 6	21 1	35 3	31 11	33 8
Duties till Sept. 13th inclu.	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 6	10 6	9 6
On Grain from B. Possession out of Europe	1 0	0 6	2 0	0 6	2 0	

Flour—Foreign 8s. 5d. per 196 lbs.—British Possession 0s. 7d. ditto.

SMIT FIELD MARKET.

**MONDAY.**—There was a great change in the state of trade to-day, for which it is difficult to assign a feasible reason. Except for beef the butchers purchased very sparingly of all kinds of meat, the which even a reduction of, in some cases, 4d. per stone failed to counteract. As the former description met with a ready sale, the heat of the weather there is every reason to suppose had nothing to do with this depression, neither can the supply be brought forward as the chief cause. When the fact of London being clear of meat is borne in mind, this reaction is the more singular.



There were several lots of foreign beasts at market on Friday from Holland, on sale by Mr Collins, which were, taken as a whole, superior to former arrivals with one or two exceptions, and further arrivals are expected on Friday next to the same consignment.

The supply of home-bred beasts this morning, amounting to about 3,000 head, was equal in quality to those of last Monday, or those of the preceding Monday's market, and all sold by an early hour at rates fully as high as those of this day se'night.

Small Scots and other prime beasts may be quoted as selling at 4s. to 4s. 2d. per stone, middling quality 3s. 10d., and excellent serviceable beef at 3s. 8d.

As usual the return of sheep last night was some thousands above the actual supply of this morning, but the latter number, although about similar on an average to the supplies for the last month or six weeks, may, the state of trade considered, be reckoned as constituting a very large supply.

Taking the general run, the quality was equal to last week. From the opening of the market until the close the mutton trade was dull—exceedingly so—and many head were turned out unsold at 3 o'clock.

Downs of the best quality made but 4s. per stone on an average, although some few very choice nine-stone sheep were saleable at 4s. 2d. Middling quality may be quoted from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d., inferior 3s. 6d., and coarse kinds from 3s.

The lamb trade was equally as dull, but the improvement in price of Friday last was nevertheless maintained to-day, the fine choice Downs making 5s. per stone, and inferior quality from 4s.

Veal and pork were both a heavy sale, likewise at about 2d. per stone decline. FRIDAY.—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was extremely moderate, yet we have to report a dull inquiry for beef at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday.

Table with columns: Prices per Stone (Monday, Friday), At Market (Monday, Friday). Rows include Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb.

Prices of Hay and Straw, per load of 36 trusses. Hay, 3l. 5s. 0d. to 4l. 8s. 0d. | Clover, 4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 8s. 0d. | Straw, 1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.

PRICE OF SUGAR. The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the week ending Sept. 5, 1843, is 34s. 0d. per cwt., exclusive of the duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, FRIDAY. Several pockets of new Kent Hops have been sold here this week at from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 8s. per cwt. In yearlings and old Hops next to nothing is doing, and prices are from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. lower.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. SEPT. 5.—We have a steady market to-day, and sales to a good extent have been effected at prices quite equal to those of Friday last.

COAL MARKET. Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.—Adair's Main, 13s.—Davison's West Hartley, 15s.—Hastings' Hartley, 15s. 6d.—New Tanfield, 15s.—Oakwellgate Main, 12s. 3d.—Ord's Redheugh, 13s.—Taylor's West Hartley, 14s.—Tanfield Moor, 16s. 6d.—West Wylam, 14s. 6d.—Elm Park, 16s.—Gosforth, 16s.—Hilda, 14s. 6d.—Riddell's, 15s. 3d.—Ramsey, 13s.—Wharfedale, 15s. 9d.—East Hetton, 16s.—Haswell, 19s. 9d.—Hetton, 19s. 6d.—Lambton, 19s. 6d.—Russell's Hetton, 19s.—Stewart's, 19s. 6d.—Hartlepool, 19s. 6d.—Trindon, 18s.—Barrett, 15s.—Brown's Deanery, 16s. 3d.—M'Lean's Tees, 14s. 6d.—South Durham, 15s. 6d.—Tees, 18s. 3d.—Cowpen Hartley, 15s.—Greenwich Hospital Carr's Hartley, 14s.—Hartley, 15s.—Sidney's Hartley, 14s. 9d.—Wall's-end—Elgin, 15s.—Ships arrived, 22.

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 5.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

W. Welch, Lancaster, timber merchant.—E. Jones, Gloucester, out of business.—R. Clapham, Thirsk, Yorkshire, rope maker.—C. Strother, Liverpool, ear proprietor.—G. and H. Adsetts, Handsworth Woodhouse, Yorkshire, carriage builders.—J. Radcliffe, Pendleton, Manchester, out of business.—H. Owen, Rhos y Medre, Denbighshire, curate.—C. Salt, Shelton, Staffordshire, potter.—J. Beves, Brightelmston, Sussex, cabinet maker.—G. S. Preston, Manchester, out of business.—J. Robinson, Edmonton, Middlesex, butcher.—J. Wood, and J. Pallister, Leeds, painters.—J. S. Balls, 46 Canterbury street, York road, Lambeth, Surrey, comedian.—T. Weldon, Hammersmith, Middlesex, and 20 Holles street, Oxford street, tailor.—R. Bartrop, Ware, Hertfordshire, coach maker.—W. Clapham, Keighley, Yorkshire, journeyman bobbin turner.—E. Lea, Runcorn, Cheshire, out of business.—H. W. Wilson, Guildford, Surrey, baker.—A. Prith, 7 Hoxton Old town, Shoreditch, plumber.—J. M'Neir, South street, Grosvenor square, tailor.—T. Palmer, Colehill, Warwickshire, out of business.

BANKRUPTS.

ANGIER, S. H., Philpot lane, City, bookseller. [Maples and Co., Frederick's place, Old Jewry. BACON, B., Anchor street, Shoreditch, silk manufacturer. [Hudson, Bucklersbury. BUSH, G. H., Edgware road, upholsterer. [Pain and Hatherley, Great Marlborough street. GINN, T., jun., Chilton, Suffolk, malster. [Raimondi and Co., Gray's inn. MOLINEUX, T., Manchester, silk manufacturer. [Willis and Co., Tokenhouse yard. TAYLOR, G., Moreton in the Marsh, Gloucestershire, mercer. [Wilkins and Co., Burton-on-the-Water. HODGSON, R., Sunderland, tea dealer. [Hill and Mathews, 1 Bury court, St Mary-axe. JONES, H. B., Birkenhead, Cheshire, plumber. [W. M. Wilkinson, 41 Lincoln's-inn fields. COOPER, A. C., Evesham, Worcestershire, draper. [T. Parker, St Paul's Church yard. MORRELL, N., Bradford, provision dealer. [Tolson, Bradford. FALKINGHAM, J., Bradford, bacon factor. [Butterfield and Pickup, Bradford. BUMBY, J., Malton, Yorkshire, hatter. [Clarke and Co., 20 Lincoln's-inn fields. THORNEYCROFT, E., jun., and G., jun., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. [Ward and Co., Newcastle-under-Lyne.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. Pugh, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, ironmonger.—Third dividend of 4s. 0d. in the pound, on October 9, or any subsequent Monday, at Tristram buildings, South Castle street, Liverpool.—T. M. Whiteley, Liverpool, hatter.—dividend of 2s. 10d. in the pound, on October 9, or any subsequent Monday, at Tristram buildings, South Castle street.—H. S. Humphreys, Llanstin, Derbyshire, surgeon.—dividend of 6d. in the pound, on October 9, or any subsequent Monday, at Tristram buildings, South Castle street, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 29, W. E. Panton, late of 42 Ludgate hill, City, chemist.—Sept. 27, C. Robson, Shotley bridge, Durham, miller.—Sept. 27, E. Smith, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, merchant.—Sept. 28, T. Smith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—Sept. 29, G. Guilford, North Shields, Northumberland, ship owner.—Oct. 3, J. Nottingham, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, picture dealer.—Oct. 3, W. Densum, Bath, tailor.—Sept. 28, J. T. Nash, York, mustard manufacturer.—Oct. 7, E. Hemming, Astwood bank, Fecken-

ham, Worcestershire, needle manufacturer.—Oct. 14, J. L. Dobson, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, carpet manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES, SEPTEMBER 25.

E. Leysdon, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, auctioneer.—J. Mee, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, baker.—R. Bull, Cambridge, saddler.—A. Howie, Lambeg, Downshire, bleacher.—J. Bentham, Sunderland, Durham, grocer.—W. Adamson, Hexham, Northumberland, butcher.—T. Dickson Thirsk, Yorkshire, linendraper.—W. Cook, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.—J. Ward, Devizes, Wiltshire, house decorator.

CERTIFICATES.

Sept. 30, W. J. Roome, Sheffield, steel merchant.—Sept. 30, J. Higgs, 43 Watling street, City, late of Greenwich, Kent, cheese factor.—Sept. 29, J. D. Steward, Skinner street, Bishopsgate, City, brewer.—Sept. 27, W. D. Hart, Ballingdon, Essex, tailor.—Sept. 27, C. and T. Cooper, Strood, Kent, fellmongers.—Sept. 27, J. and E. Butt, 18 Mortimer street, linen drapers.—Sept. 26, T. Bell, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheese factor.—Sept. 28, T. Smith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—October 3, C. Beasley, Birmingham, draper.—Sept. 28, J. L. Bennett, Shiffnall, Shropshire, druggist.—Sept. 30, J. L. Dobson, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer.—Sept. 28, J. B. and W. Robinson, Macclesfield, Cheshire, ironmongers.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Chuck and S. Weller, formerly of Russell court, Drury lane, appraisers.—Gardner, Owttram, and Co., London, W. Atkinson, E. Tootal, and R. S. Graham, Manchester and elsewhere, merchants (as regards R. S. Graham)—R. and J. Sutcliffe, Northbury, Cheshire, millers.—H. and W. Steggle, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, malt merchants.—J. Fisher, jun., and W. Fisher, Coekermouth, Cumberland, tanner.—W. West and H. Higgins, Leeds, tailors.—W. and R. S. Pearce, Walworth and Stockwell, West and shoe makers.—M. S. A. Keyser and A. Levy, 13 George street, Minorities, boot manufacturers.—J. B. Wills and J. Pearce, Saltash, Cornwall, Saddlers.—G. T. Cronshaw and J. Greenwood, Haslingden, woollen manufacturers.—S. Parker and T. Berry, Eccleshall Brewery, Sheffield, brewers.—T. and C. Chittenden, 193 Piccadilly, upholsterers.—T. Freeth and J. Robert, Sherborne, near Birmingham, malsters.—G. T. T. Lyndon and J. H. Lewis, 19 Friith street, Soho, jewellers.—T. Colston and G. Payne, Sun wharf, Narrow street, Ratcliffe, coal merchants.—W. Bolus and T. H. Fox, 36 Great Pearl street, Spitalfields, wire workers.—Mary Ann and W. H. Rawe, Portsea, Hampshire, curriers.—F. Borsley and T. Norris, Dunchurch, Warwickshire, curriers.—S. Priestley and R. Wood, Iltingworth moor, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers.—R. Richardson and E. Moore, Brewhouse lane, Wapping, blacksmiths.—W. C. Demain and T. Mutch, Liverpool, paper rulers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Stewart, Leith, merchant.

Friday, September 8.

BANRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

RICHARDSON, R., Wapping, anchor maker.

BANKRUPTS.

FORSTER, J. G., Aldgate High street, tailor. [Fisher, Doughty street. LESLIE, A. and SMITH, W., St Dunstan's hill, City, merchants. [Lawrence and Blenkarne, Bucklersbury. FENNER, L., and FENNER, W., Fenchurch street, merchants. [Simpson and Cobb, Austin friars. MURPHY, R., Manchester, draper. [Reed and Shaw, Friday street, London.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

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BIRTHS.

On the 29th of August the Princess Christophe of Hayti gave birth to a daughter. The Princess Christophe is only sixteen years of age. On Tuesday, the 31st of September, at Hatton, Middlesex, Lady Pollock, of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, at Leamington, the lady of Wakehurst Peyton, Esq., of Wakehurst place, Sussex, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th instant, at St Paul's, Finsbury, by the Rev. Arthur John Wade, M.A., John Crosland, of Fenchurch street, son of Robert Crosland, of Old Field Nook, near Leeds, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Churchill, of Bunhill row. On the 3th instant, at Oulton, in the county of Norfolk, by the Rev. Henry Bird, rector of Rockland St Peter's, the Rev. Stephen A. Cooke, A.B., to Louisa Jane, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel Pittman, of Oulton Hall, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd instant, at Clifton, after a few days' illness, in the 73rd year of his age, the Rev. James Tate, M.A., canon residentiary of St Paul's, and vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex. On the 30th of August, the Hon. Mrs William Cowper. This amiable young lady, daughter of Daniel Gurney, Esq., of North Runcton, was married on the 27th of June to the Hon. William Cowper, M.P. for Hertford, and a life of happiness seemed opening upon her. On Wednesday week she was brought to Runcton in extreme ill health; and on Tuesday, at four p.m., she died. This melancholy event has plunged not only the families with which the lamented deceased was connected, but the whole village of North Runcton, into the deepest distress.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTICE.—The Letters Patent granted to me, DAVID STEAD, for paving with Wooden blocks being the said Patent obtained on the subject, and rendering all subsequent Patents for the same object void, have, after a long investigation at Liverpool, been declared valid, notwithstanding the most resolute opposition against me by the real defendants in the case—the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company.

If therefore any all Public Authorities and persons using, or assisting in using Wooden Blocks for Paving, that such infringement upon my Patent will be suppressed; but I am prepared (as is my Licence, Mr Blackie), to execute any extent of Wood Paving of any description upon contract, and also to grant licenses for the adoption and promotion of the great advantage and benefits of Wood Paving in London, and all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

For terms, parties may apply to me, or to my solicitor, Mr John Duncan, 72 Lombard street, London, or to Mr A. B. Blackie, No. 250 Strand.

(Signed) DAVID STEAD, 250 Strand, London, Sept. 4, 1843.

WOOD PAVEMENT.—STEAD v. WILLIAMS AND OTHERS (Abridged from the Liverpool Albion).

This was an action for an infringement of a patent for the paving of roads, streets, &c. with timber or wooden blocks. Mr Martin and Mr Webster were for the plaintiff; Mr Warren and Mr Hoggins for the defendants; Mr John Duncan, 72 Lombard street, was the solicitor for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff is Mr David Stead, formerly a merchant of the City of London; the defendants are, nominally, Mr Lewis Williams, and several others, who are the surveyors of streets and paving at Manchester; but the action was really against the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company.

About the year 1836 or 1837 Mr Nystrom, a Russian merchant, with whom Mr Stead had transactions in business, came to England, having whilst in Russia devoted his attention to the mode of pavement in that country, which was done in a great measure by wood. He communicated with Mr Stead, who paid a great deal of attention to the matter, and materially improved the scheme; and it was the intention of Mr Nystrom and Mr Stead, in 1835 or 1837, to take out a patent, but Mr Nystrom found it necessary to return to Russia, and thus frustrated that intention.

On the 19th of May, 1838, the plaintiff, however, took out a patent, and this was the one to which attention was directed. Four months were allowed for enrolment, but as six months was the usual period, the plaintiff imagined that that would be the period allowed to him, and inadvertently allowed the four months to elapse before he discovered his mistake.

On the 21st of June, 1841, however, an Act of Parliament was passed, confirming the patent to Mr Stead, as though it had been regularly filed within the prescribed period. A second patent was afterwards obtained, but that related more particularly to the form of blocks. The first patent, which had been infringed, was for an invention consisting of a mode of paving with blocks of similar sizes and dimensions, of either a hexagonal, triangular, or square form, so as to make a level road or surface.

The defendants pleaded, amongst other things, that the patent was not an original invention; that it was not useful; and that it was in use prior to the granting of the patent.

The Jury retired to consult at a quarter past four, and returned at twenty minutes to six o'clock with a verdict for the plaintiff.

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