The Economist:

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

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

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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 atticd with practice and moral feeling. With the former all repetition may be often superfluous; with the tatter it may just be by carnest repetition, that their influence comes to be thoroughly established over the mind of an inquirer."—Chalmers.

THE SURE RESULTS OF FACTORY LEGISLATION.

In our previous remarks upon this subject, we have chiefly dwelt upon the essential vice involved in the principle of a Ten-Hours Bill. We now propose to point out a few of the practical consequences which would be certain to flow from the adoption and effective enforcement of that measure.

In the first place we may assume, and argue on the assumption, that the amount of production from the existing machinery would, by such a legislative limitation of the hours of labour, be reduced one-sixth, or 16 per cent.; although in some cases, and from some descriptions of machinery, rather more would be produced in proportion in ten hours than in twelve. But this would be to so limited an extent as in no way to affect the accuracy of our reasonings, or the essential correctness of the above

From this sudden diminution of our production would follow-first, an immediate and considerable advance in the price of the manufactured article, from the sudden derangement of the existing proportion between supply and demand; and secondly, an immediate and considerable fall in the price of the raw materials, arising from the same cause. These two effects, while they lasted (that is, till the natural relations between supply and demand were re-adjusted), would ensure to the manufacturer an increase of profit sufficient, or more than sufficient, to counterbalance the increased cost of production and the diminution in the value of his fixed capital, arising from the limitation of the hours of work. This is the secret of the sanction lent to the Ten-Hours Bill by some manufacturers, who either do not look beyond the immediate effects of the measure, or who have only a temporary or leasehold interest in mill property, or who contemplate disposing of that interest as soon as the beneficial operation of the measure shall be worn out and its juviews operation shall convenence.

measure, or who have only a temporary or leasehold interest in mill property, or who contemplate disposing of that interest as soon as the beneficial operation of the measure shall be worn out, and its injurious operation shall commence.

Now, let us follow out the further working of the two consequences we have mentioned as certain and immediate. And first, as to the fall in the price of the raw material. The extent of this fall, and the length of time it would continue, must be very much matters of conjecture. But arguing from the known principles which operate in such cases, we may fairly assume, and we fully believe, that, production remaining the same, a diminution in the consumption of 16 per cent. would ensure a reduction in price to the extent of at least 33 per cent. Now, what would be the consequence of a fall of 33 per cent. in the price of our two great staple materials of manufacture, cotton and wool? Conceive the effect upon the American and the Brazilian planter—the diminished power of the former to pay the debts now owing to our merchants, and of both to purchase our productions! Conceive the injury to the Liverpool and

Loudon cotton-brokers, 33 per cent., not of whose profits, but of whose whole receipts would be swept away! Conceive the injury to our East India possessions, which would find one staple article of their export deteriorated in value above a penny per lb., or nearly half a million a year! Again, conceive heffect upon our German and Spanish customers, and our Australian colonies, of a yearly diminution of 750,000l. in the price we pay them for our imported wool. Finally conceive—what certainly never entered into the heads of the agricultural and landlord supporters of Lord Ashley to conceive—conceive the effect upon the unhappy farmer of England, when the only article which, by his own admission, is generally profitable, and which is almost always the most profitable, his wool, is reduced 33 per cent. in price, or from a shilling to eightpence per lb.! Yet that such reduction would be the immediate and certain consequence of a Ten-Hours Bill is as unquestionable as anything future can be.

tionable as anything future can be.

Next let us consider what would be the effect of the enhanced price of the manufactured article. The extent to which this enhancement would proceed must depend upon the degree to which, and the speed with which, it checked consumption both at home and abroad; but that it would in the first instance, and probably for two or three years, be very considerable, we entertain no doubt whatever. No article in regular demand can be reduced 16. Lent in quantity without great increased value being given to the remainder. Now, the operation of this augmented price in limiting the power of purchase, and, consequently, the comforts, of our own poor, has been already fully dwelt upon, and we will not, therefore, recur to it here. But we wish to direct attention to the effect which this increase of price (consequent upon a sudden diminution of supply accompanied by no corresponding diminution of demand), will have in stimulating production. Existing mills will no longer be able to supply the required quantity of the manufactured article, and new ones will, therefore, be built. The wise and foreseeing will build them abroad; the foolish and the short-sighted will extend at home. In a very few years the gap will be filled up, the supply will again equal or exceed the demand, and prices will recede to their former level, or below it.

But the operation will not stop here. In this stimulus to increased production other nations—our rivals—will have shared as well as England—nay, to a much greater extent than

But the operation will not stop here. In this stimulus to increased production other nations—our rivals—will have shared as well as England—nay, to a much greater extent than England;—for by this augmented cost of production (consequent upon the reduction of our hours of work from twelve to ten), we shall have given them an advantage over us in the race of competition, the exact amount of which cannot well be calculated, but which cannot certainly be less than 10 per cent., and will probably be considerably more. Those nations which now meet us in neutral markets upon equal terms (and, notwithstanding the ignorant incredulity of many members of the Legislature, there are such), will then beat us out of the field; and those over which we now have a marked and adequate superiority, will then meet us on equal terms. Our manufacturing pre-eminence will be gone, and when once gone, it is gone for ever. This is no conjecture; it is a logical deduction from admitted premises.

By the time that the increase of mills at home and abroad has thus again rendered the supply equivalent to the demand, our countrymen will have found out their mistake. The manufacturers will chafe over the loss of their profits and the threatened ruin of their property; our statesmen will have perceived the consequences of their blunder; humanity, if it have not learned wisdom by experience, will have discovered some needler victim, and we hope some safer occupation; capitalists and workmen will join in demanding the removal of restrictions which prove destructive to the interests of both; and amid the shame of one party and the rage of others, Lord Ashley's Bill will be repealed, and a return to twelve hours labour will be universal. The inevitable consequence will be an immediate increase of production (which will not be wanted) to the extent of nearly 20 per cent.—a glut the most excessive and prolonged—and ruin and bankruptcy among the rich, and general distress among the poor, more extensive and tremendous than our generation has yet witnessed. We have considered the subject closely and long; we have every facility for arriving at

And that the production would remain the same there is every reason to believe, for the general tendency among large and regular producers, when the profit upon any article is reduced, is to send more and more of it it into the market, in order to make their aggregate receipts as large as formerly."

⁴ League of last week, page 489,

correct conclusions, and we feel satisfied that the consequences we have developed are inevitable and undeniable.

But there is another suite of consequences which would flow instantaneously from a Ten-Hours Bill far too important to be overlooked. A reduction of 16 per cent. in the production of mills would be followed by a similar reduction in a variety of quarters, which no one seems to have thought of. In the first place, only ten hours' coal will be wanted instead of twelve; consequently, the price of coal must fall, and thousands of colliers be dismissed from employment by Lord Ashley's humanity, or their hours of work must be reduced in a similar proportion. Have the colliers and the coalowners contemplated this result? Secondly, a corresponding diminution will take place in the consumption of the various articles now employed in the processes of manufacture, in sperm, olive, and seal oils, which are required to an enormous extent; in Russian tallow, in leather, in flour, the consumption of which in the cotton manufacture is immense; in indigo, madder, logwood, and a variety of drugs; and further in the price of all these articles, in the shipping employed in bringing them to our shores; in the revenues derived from the import duties levied upon them; and in the industry employed in producing articles to pay for them. Thirdly, this diminution in manufacturing production will be severely felt by the merchants who trade in these articles, by the drapers and other shopkeepers who sell them; and still more pressingly and unexpectedly, perhaps, by the proprietors of railway and canal shares, a large portion of whose dividends arises from the transmission of these articles, and the personal traffic consequent thereon. And when we add all these results together, there is surely enough in their aggregate amount to appal a more courageous and inconsiderate man than Lord Ashley, and to arouse every interest in the country in hostility to so suicidal an enactment as the one proposed.

We now come to the consideration of a somewhat more complicated question—the practical effect of a Ten-Hours Bill on the wages of the factory operatives. The discrepancy of opinion which exists upon this subject arises, we think, from one party having contemplated only the immediate, and the other only the ultimate effect, of the proposed measure. Our own views on the ultimate effect, of the proposed measure. Our own views on the subject are perhaps peculiar, but a close practical acquaintance with it enables us to feel a great degree of confidence in their correctness. As almost all factory operatives, except the youngest, are paid by piece-work, that is, according to the quantity they produce, a reduction of their hours of labour would, ipso facto, and without any interference on the part of the employer, effect a reduction of their wages to an equivalent amount. But this reduction (of 2s. a week out of 12s.) would be far too severe and unwelcome to be borne without nurmar and resist. But this reduction (of 2s. a week out of 12s.) would be far too severe and unwelcome to be borne without murmur and resistance. They would demand an advance of wages; they would insist upon receiving the same amount of earnings as before; in other words, they would require twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work. A demand bearing such obvious injustice on the face of it would of course be resisted, and extensive and obstinate strikes would everywhere ensue. The results of these we cannot take upon us to predict; perhaps they would generally end in a compromise; but as (owing to the fall in the raw material and the advance in the price of the manufactured article, of which we have before spoken) the masters would be driving a pros-perous trade; and as, in consequence of the building of new mills, or the enlarging of old ones, the demand for factory labour would be upon the increase, it is more than probable that the masters, from unwillingness under such circumstances to allow their fixed capital to remain idle, would meet the operatives at least half way. Both parties, however, would be dissatisfied; the masters way. Both parties, however, would be dissatisfied; the masters would feel that they were paying higher wages than they ought to pay, while the operatives would find that they were still earning less than when they worked twelve hours, and at the same time were paying more for their clothing; much time and money would be lost in disputation, and much ill feeling would be generated. This state of things would continue till the supply had again overtaken the demand; in the meantime the call for work they would be given expect that the state of the new hands to work the new mills would have given a great and unnatural stimulus to the increase and the migration of population and when the period of over-production consequent upon the recurrence to the old system (which we have already shown to be inevitable) should arrive, the reduction of wages and the ensuing distress would be terrific, and would be spread over far larger numbers than have yet been called upon to suffer them.

Where the reduction of wages (which no earthly power could then avert) would stop, it is impossible to say—certainly not short of the lowest limit of subsistence; for it would be the result of a redundant population and a ruined trade. A large portion of our manufacturing employment would by this time have passed irretrievably into the hands of rival nations.

Connected with this part of the subject, may be mentioned another serious evil which would accrue from an effective tenhours' enactment, and which was slightly alluded to by Sir James Graham, but does not appear to have attracted the attention it deserves. In order to bring up the production to what it now is with twelve hours' work, one-sixth more mills must be built, and one-sixth more operatives engaged. The consequence would necessarily be that, in the course of a very few years, we should have one-sixth more people dependent for subsistence on the same

amount of trade as at present; and that trade far more precarious than it now is. Now this will be allowed on all hands to be a mischief and a peril. Those who, like Lord Ashley, consider manufactures to be an evil, cannot conscientiously support a measure which must tend to increase the population dependent on that evil;—and those who hold, as we do, that manufactures are an advantage to the country, do not wish to see, and cannot regard without just and serious alarm, an increase in the number of producers unaccompanied by an increase in the quantity produced.

But the simple fact is, that Lord Ashley and his supporters being (as might be expected from their position, as they themselves will some day become conscious) exceedingly ill informed upon those subjects, are not at all aware of the necessary and logical consequences of their proposals. We do not blane them for this ignorance—we only blane them for their presumption in legislating on matters of which their ignorance is so gross. The following observations will be new both to Lord Ashley and Lord John Russell, and yet we will venture to affirm that no honest man, cognizant of factories, will hesitate to guarantee their accuracy.

Denying as we do, distinctly, that on the whole the employment in factories is either unhealthy, or unduly laborious, we admit that there is one process in the cotton manufacture which is sometimes unwholesome, and one other which is sometimes exceedingly fatiguing. The process of cleaning the cotton (the blowing-room, as it is technically termed) though not injurious to health under ordinary circumstances, becomes so when a cheap and inferior quality of the raw material is used, owing to the amount of dust which is beaten out. The work of the self-acting mule piecers (whose duty it is follow the machine and piece up any thread that breaks) in like manner varies according to the quality of the material employed. When this is of a superior quality, the piecers have little to do; they may be seen leaning with folded arms against the pillars, only occasionally moving to replace a broken thread. When, on the contrary, a low and inferior article is used, the breakage increases in a ten-fold proportion, the piecers are kept incessantly running to and fro, and the work becomes really very fatiguing. Now the direct and inevitable tendency of Lord Ashley's proposal will be to compel manufacturers to use an inferior instead of a superior quality of cotton, and thus to transform a harmless into a noxious employment, and an uneasy into a laborious one. Surely Lord Ashley, with his blundering benevolence, is the worst enemy the factory operatives have. We say, that the Ten-Hours Bill would have this operation (of driving manufacturers to the use of a poorer and cheaper material is the most easy and obvious which presents itself;—and secondly, because by enhancing the cost of production, as all restrictions must do, it compels them to look around for some countervailing mode of economy, and the employment of a cheaper material is the most easy and obvious which presents itself;—and secondly, because the advance in the price of the manufactured article (which we have before shown would be one of the consequences of diminished

Let us now briefly recapitulate the results which we have shown as certain to ensue from the enactment and enforcement of a Ten-Hours Bill. It would temporarily increase the profits of the manufacturer, and the relative* wages of the operative, at the expense of ultimate ruin to them both by the transference of the trade to rival countries;—it would benefit all our competitors, and injure all our customers;—it would diminish the consumption, and lower the price, of coal, oil, flour, indigo, and a host of other articles;—it would rob the revenue, injure the shipping interest, and lower the dividends of railways and canals, and carriers of all kinds;—it would stimulate the increase of population, while it checked the increase of that trade by which alone that population could be supported;—and finally, it would render processes unhealthy which are now harmless, and laborious which are now easy.

That a proposition involving such certain and obvious results should have received the support of so large a number of our

That a proposition involving such certain and obvious results should have received the support of so large a number of our legislators in both sides of the House, is matter for much surprise and deep regret. We disclaim allegiance to any political party; but we may be allowed to express our sorrow that so large a portion of the Liberal members, including two of their most distinguished leaders, whom we have been accustomed to look upon as the advocates and representatives of advancing and more enlightened opinions, should have made so false and so backward a step. What may have been Lord John Russell's motive for supporting Lord Ashley on the occasion we will not attempt to conjecture: his speech was a pretty full exposition of the mischievous and perilous tendency of the vote he was about to give. If, with a full knowledge of its evil consequences, he supported the enactment of a bad law, in order to facilitate or hasten the abolition of a worse, his conduct was indefensible on any principles of enlightened and honourable statesmanship. If, seeing that the Ministers were likely to be hard pressed, he could not

resist the temptation of putting them in a minority, and allowed his feelings and habits as a party leader to overcome his sense of duty as a patriot, and induce him to support a measure which he knew would be fatal to the true interests of his country, no language of reprobation which we should like to apply to such a guage of reprobation which we should like to apply to such a man would be too severe for the delinquency. If we are to adopt the third supposition, and assume that he was really ignorant of the facts of the case, or incompetent to perceive the glaring violation of sound principle to which he was lending the sanction of his respected name, we can but conclude that he is unfit to govern a country whose very existence depends upon the wisdom of her commercial policy. But when we remember that Lord Ashley's proposal has been brought forward frequently before, when the reasons for it were much stronger, and the reasons against it much weaker than at present, and that Lord John Russell has always voted against it until non—it is diffiagainst it much weaker than at present, and that Lord John Russell has always voted against it until now,—it is difficult to adopt even this sad and poor apology for his error. But whatever explanation we may receive, the mischief is equally deplorable. The commercial and manufacturing classes are the mainstays in this country of Liberal political opinions, and have hitherto been the chief supporters of that party of which Lord John Russell is the recognised leader, and now their confidence in him has been irreparably shaken. The now their confidence in him has been irreparably shaken. The lesson taught them by the division-lists of that memorable night (18th March last), and which most of them lay to heart with bitter and sorrowful reluctance, is, that for the defence of their interests and of the national prosperity when seriously menaced, they must look not to the Liberal, but to the Tory leaders. We trust the error may yet be acknowledged, and atoned for; but as matters at present stand, it is impossible to disquise the fact that the course respectively taken on the and atoned for; but as matters at present stains, it is impossible to disguise the fact, that the course respectively taken on the factory question by the Ministers and the Opposition has done more to strengthen the hands of the former, and weaken those of the latter, than any occurrence for the last three years; because it has shown that on some of the most vital questions now before the public the Ministers are right, and their opponents wrong, and that the Ministers are prepared to resign office rather than consent to ruin, for a vain shadow, the industry

and commerce of the country.

Of the dishonest inconsistency of those who, having committed Of the dishonest inconsistency of those who, having committed one great injustice, are desirous to remedy the evil it has wrought by the commission of another; who, not satisfied with having diminished the supply of food, now seek to diminish also the labour which is to purchase that food; who, at one and the same time, enhance the price of the commodity the labourer has to buy, and lower the value of the commodity he has to sell; and yet call themselves the labourers' friends!—Of all this we need not page to speak again.

and yet call themselves the labourers' friends!—Of all this we need not pause to speak again. It is written in sunbeams.

If Lord Ashley and his partisans really wish to earn the noble title of the friends of humanity, their course is clear and easy. In place of prohibiting, by legislative enactment, long hours of labour, let them remove those causes which render long hours necessary; and rest satisfied that no man will work twelve hours if he can earn a comfortable subsistence in ten; and that till he can do this, to forbid him to work twelve is a cruelty and a crime, which only men who feel themselves to be powerful, and he can do this, to forbid him to work twelve is a cruelty and a crime, which only men who feel themselves to be powerful, and believe themselves to be righteous, dare to commit. But so long as that Noble Lord shall leave the peasantry of his own county, and on his own estates, in the beastly condition in which they are officially proved to be, to regulate the hours and mischievously peddle with the labour of the Lancashire operatives, who live in a state of comfort of which the Dorsetshire peasant dare not even dream, he can only expect to obtain credit for good intentions by sacrificing all pretensions to good sense.

MORE ON THE "NEW FAITH."

The Spectator has followed up its Confession of the New FAITH by a very appropriate article on the "Bigotry of Laissez faire." We must, however, forego a consideration of the grounds for this charge, in order to consider two points in the Confession which space prevented our doing last week, of very essential import to the question at issue, and to the economical condition of the country.

of the country.

"Another and a very important consideration arises here. Admitting that a general ten-hours law would have the same kind of effects on wealth as a general decrease of the powers of capital and labour, it follows that a general increase of those powers, by means of improved processes, would have the same effects, if equal in degree, as a restoration of the two hours which had been cut off from each day's labour. The national wealth would be the same whether we had twelve hours' labour and no improved processes, or the improved processes and only ten hours' labour. Thus, for example, supposing that a ten-hours law for agriculture had been passed before Lord Althorp induced parliament to repeal the excise duty on tiles, the improved drainage which has resulted from that measure might long ere now have increased the productive power of capital in agriculture as much as it had been decreased by the ten-hours law. In that case the working peasantry would have gained the two hours a day, and nobody would have lost anything. Turning to realities, can it be doubted that the general powers of production have been augmented of late years, by means of improved processes, to an amount exceeding a sixth of the whole?—by more, that is, than would have sufficed to countence the economical operation of a ten-hours law passed before the improvements began? In what, then, consists the danger (always supposing discretion in the manner) of shortening the hours of labour to no greater extent than improved processes might be expected to work in the opposite direction."

Now, we are quite willing to admit that the facts would be as our contemporary supposes-that improvements and economy in the process of production would be equivalent, to their extent, to a diminution of time. With the machinery which we now possess cotton goods could be produced as cheap as they were in 1815, if we worked our mills only four or six hours a day; and no doubt, comparatively slight as have been the improvements in agriculture, as good crops could now be produced by ten hours' labour as were before the introduction of tile-draining with twelve hours. But this opens to our consideration a very important view of the subject now under public discussion. Let us ask what induced to these great improvements? Was it a love of ease? was it a desire for shorter hours? or, was it not rather that from time to time the pressure of an increasing population, accompanied by an increasing competition, and an ardent desire that each man felt to improve his own condition, that conduced to them? Have we ever found that improvements came before they were required? Improved processes have cheapened production, have extended consumption; and, by this extended consumption alone, have led to the employment of our greatly increased population. In 1814 the bare cost of converting a pound of cotton wool into otton yarn was two shillings and fourpence, and the price of a pound of yarn was then four shillings and fourpence; but the whole quantity of cotton wool then worked up was only 470,000 cwts. Since that time the population has increased nearly eight millions; and how have we found the necessary employment for this additional number of people? Altogether by improved processes—by those inventions which have reduced the cost of production so as to enlarge the consumption. The cost of conprocesses—by those inventions which have reduced the cost of production so as to enlarge the consumption. The cost of converting a pound of cotton wool into yarn does not now exceed fourpence to fivepence; and that pound of yarn which sold in 1814 for four shillings and fourpence is now sold for ninepence to tenpence. But were this all we should not prove much; the most important part of the change is that, instead of 470,000 cwts. of cotton wool worked up at the former period, we last year consumed 5 231 332 cwts.—or eleven times more. Chesper raw cotton wool worked up at the former period, we last year consumed 5,231,332 cwts.—or eleven times more. Cheaper raw material, arising from improved processes in the culture of the cotton plant; cheaper freights, from increased competition and improved processes in building and sailing ships; cheaper spinning, by improved machinery; cheaper weaving, by applying the human hand and head to guide and direct a power-loom, in place of the severe and incessant toil of driving the shuttle; improved the severe and incessant toil of driving the shuttle; improved the severe and incessant toil of driving the shuttle; improved the severe and incessant toil of driving the shuttle; improved the severe and incessant toil of driving the shuttle; improved the severe and incessant toil of driving the shuttle; improved the severe and incessant toil of driving the shuttle; improved the severe and incessant toil of driving the shuttle. proved processes in chemistry, in bleaching, dyeing, and printing; improvements in style and taste contributed by the artist; have all combined to such a reduction of cost as to enable us to dispose of eleven times more goods in 1843 than we did in 1814, and thus to employ the double number of people which by the last census we now find to exist in the county of Lancaster. Now this increased consumption and employment consequent on cheapened production, is not mainly a question of foreign competition; if we were the sole manufacturers in the world the argument would still be the same. Improved processes lead to cheapness; cheap-ness induces to an increased consumption; an increased constill be the same. Improved processes lead to cheapness; cheapness induces to an increased consumption; an increased consumption secures more employment. Improved processes are, therefore, the chief means by which the ingenuity and capital of this country have provided, or are likely to provided for our increasing numbers. Improved processes are an element in our national economy, which are always bespoken beforehand by rising numbers, and which, when they have arrived, have seldom as yet been found sufficient to enable the existing labourers to indulge in shorter hours; but there is no denying the fact that if they have not much shortened the hours of labour, they have in every way reduced its severity. The very nature of mechanical improvements, is to make iron perform that which muscle had hitherto done; and the more perfect the machine becomes, the more independent it is of the human arm, requiring only the human head and the human eye to direct it. The Spectator asks:—"In what consists the danger (always supposing discretion in the manner) of shortening the hours of labour to no greater extent than improved processes might be expected to work in the opposite direction?" Our reply is, that the danger would consist in our making no provision for the increasing claims on the productive energy of the country. If processes improved faster than those claims increased, the profits of capital would increase, the demand for labour consequent thereon would be greater, and the labourer would have the power to choose between a higher wage or a shorter day. But this requires no interference of law, it is simply a question of supply and demand.

The Spectator further says of the doctrines of the New Faith—

The Spectator further says of the doctrines of the New Faith-

"No professor of them can uphold the corn law without gross inconsistency or hypocrisy. The general purpose is, to make laws for relieving the common people from the evils of competition; but the corn law circumscribes the field of employment for capital and labour, keeps profits and wages down to the minimum, and is a principal cause of that suffering which the project of short time is designed to alleviate. How, again, can Lord Ashley ask the millowners to consent to a measure which they believe would tend to diminish their profits, when he joins in denying them a free choice of markets in which to dispose of their goods? Then, further, it is said with no little show of reason, that if a ten-hours law enhanced the cost of production in manufactures by a sixth, it would turn the scale against us in foreign markets, and deprive England of her export trade: but, nevertheless, Lord Ashley helps to forbid that compensating diminution of the cost of production in manufactures, which would be oc

casioned by the free importation of food. On the other hand, an inevitable effect of repealing the corn law would be to throw a large proportion of the labourers in agriculture out of employment altogether, and produce an extent and degree of misery frightful to contemplate: so here is a job of work for the advocates of paternal government, for which the most rational and consistent of them seem as little prepared as the others."

It is difficult to conceive greater contradictions than we have " The corn law circumscribes the field of employment for here:—" The corn law circumscribes the field of employment for capital and labour, keeps profits and wages down to the minimum."

On the other hand, an inevitable effect of repealing the corn law would be to throw a large proportion of the labourers in agriculture out of employment altogether, and produce an extent and degree of misery frightful to contemplate." Of a truth this New Faith is a bewildering thing: here are two tenets of the most opposing character—the former apparently made for Mr. C. Dermand and M. M. W. K. the latter for Lord Assurer or Mr. C. BULLER or Lord Howick, the latter for Lord ASHLEY or Mr FERRAND. If there be one doctrine more than another at vari-FERRAND. If there be one doctrine more than another at variance with facts, or more calculated mischievously te excite unnecessary alarms, it is this—that a repeal of the corn laws would be injurious to the labourer. Even if we for a moment admit the worst consequences which the supporters of those laws have put forth as the result of their repeal—if we admit that price would be lessened so much as to throw land out of cultivation; if we admit that it would be abandoned by the landlord as yielding no rent; by the clergyman as yielding no tithe; by the farmer as yielding no profit; if we admit all this for the sake of argument; what then? How would the labourers fare? We have an example of recent date to guide us, though not resulting from a repeal of the corn laws, or from low prices, for it arose after three years of very high prices. In the report of the Poor-law Commissioners for 1834, we are informed that, in 1832, in the parish of Cholesbury, in Bucks, the landlords gave up their rents, the farmers their tenancies, and the clergyman his glebe and his tithes. What happened? The labourers divided the land among them, and cultivated it; and, in a comparatively short time, were in a thriving condition. Even admitting this very absurd view of the effects of repeal, there is little pretence to say that labourers in agricultural districts could be worse off than they are at present.

But seriously, what ground is there for supposing such a result would take place? On the contrary, we contend that the result would take place? On the contrary, we contend that the very reverse must take place. If we remove the protection of the corn law, we increase competition; in every instance in which competition has yet been increased, it has been met by improvements in the process, by increased ingenuity and contrivances, by greater energy, by an application of more capital and skill, and all these have resulted in the employment of more labour, in the receipt of better wages and better profits; while the increased quantity produced by these improved elements has furnished the article cheaper to the consumer. In every other instance this has been the case, and what reason have we other instance this has been the case, and what reason have we to think that such would not also be the case with agriculture? Are we to suppose that the English yeoman would give himself up to despair and abandon his occupation, because brought into open competition in our own markets, with what Lord John Scott designates the half-fed, half clad serf of the continent? No such thing. If we judge by what has already been done in Norfolk, in Liucoln, in some parts of Northumberland, and in Scotland, by accidental circumstances which have induced to improvement, it is enough to show of what the country is capable when that inducement becomes general. If we are to judge even by the great spirit of improvement which has everywhere been visible during the last three years, from the mere fear of being deprived of that protection, it is enough to show what effects would result from its reality. The Duke of Northumberland is a friend to protection, but he is also a prudent man; and we hear that he is now erectreality. The Duke of Northumberland is a friend to protection, but he is also a prudent man; and we hear that he is now erect-ing works for making tiles on a large scale, and advancing capital interest to his farmers to drain their lands. effect of all improvements in production is, by employing more capital and more labour, to obtain a larger proportionate quantity, which even at a lower price yields a better profit. The result of Lord Ducie's experiments on his farm at Whitfield (Economist, Jan. 27th) sufficiently prove that agriculture is no exception to this general rule. The truth is, there is no part of the community that would be so directly, so immediately, and so permanently benefited by a repeal of the corn laws, as these very agricultural labours; in the first place, the inducement to agriagricultural labours; in the first place, the inducement to agricultural improvement would create an extensive demand for labour in the rural districts; while the improvement in trade in the manufacturing and other large towns would also tend to draw a portion of the labours towards them that at present press on those districts; the result would be a higher rate of wages, and accompanied at the same time with a somewhat lower price of food; or at least with a guarantee for the continuance of a moderate price. All this was actually experienced in 1835 and 1836. Wheat was only 40s. per quarter, and in the committee of 1836, several of the witnesses (farmers) made special complaint that, notwithstanding the low price of grain, they were obliged to give higher wages than they had done some time before when wheat was nearly double the price. We trust, therefore, that the fears of our contemporary will be allayed, as to the occurrence of such frightful consequences, from a measure which he usually advoEQUALITY BY PROTECTION, OR FREE TRADE.

Whatever may be feelings entertained towards the League whatever may be feelings entertained towards the League agitation, or that of the Anti-League,—of the parties prominently engaged in the one or the other,—or of the respective modes in which they are conducted; it is impossible not to recognize, in the great objects for which they struggle, that marked difference which ultimately and certainly must determine the success of the former and the defeat of the latter, if indeed that can be called a defeat, which will, we earnestly believe, prove the greatest safeguard, the best and most permanent guarantee to the prosperity of agricultural pursuits. We cannot but see that this is not a mere struggle between two parties or classes, as to which shall obtain, or which shall possess some given advantage. On the one hand, it is a struggle of a class, and that the minority of the country, to retain an exclusive advantage against the rest of the community, for its own avowed benefit. On the other hand, it is a struggle on the part of the community generally to destroy that exclusive advantage, which operates in so many ways prejudicially to the common weal. In Great Britain there were, in 1831, 961,134 families engaged in agriculture, and 2,453,041 families otherwise engaged. There were 961,134 families engaged. gaged in *producing* food for 2,453,041 families who are solely interested as *consumers*. The object of the one agitation is to retain for these producers a protection against these consumers; and of the other to release the consumers from a system which restricts the quantity and raises the price of the first necessaries of life. On the one hand the consumers are leagued together, not to demand exclusive privileges for themselves, but only to demand the same privileges in regard to what they consume that others possess, and that they are willing others should possess with regard to those commodities which they produce. On the other hand the objects of the producers in forming their Anti-League against the consumers is thus described by the Times in reviewing Mr Cayley's manifesto descriptive of those objects :-

"Thus, at the opening:—
"Peaceably and legally to follow that calling in which it has pleased

Providence to place them, and to allow to others the privileges they enjoy themselves, are at once the desire and duty of the agricultural body. It is duty alone which summons them to their present task.'

"How sweetly complacent! One can fancy how the forty members of the general committee, the twenty knights and the twenty squires, stroked themselves down as they heard that graceful and flattering application of the toast. 'Live and let live.' Isn't it a beautiful sentistroked themselves down as they heard that graceful and flattering application of the toast, 'Live and let live.' Isn't it a beautiful sentiment? So true! Why, the very object, the very design, real, ostensible, nominal, actual, and titular, of this society and of this tract, is the very contrary of that which is here declared to be at once the desire and habit of the agricultural body. 'The object of this society is to maistain protection to British Acriculture, not less than at trresent existing'—in other words, not 'to allow to others the trivilleges they exist they exist they exist the trivilleges they exist they exist they exist the trivilleges they exist th LEGES THEY ENJOY THEMSELVES.

With this great difference in the object of the struggle altogether independent of the merits of individuals engage and altogether independent of the exact mode in wi which it is conducted, it is impossible not to foresee the result. But we may be told that it is taking too much for granted, to say that it is a be told that it is taking too much for granted, to say that it is a conflict between a protected few struggling to maintain their protection, and an unprotected many seeking to reduce that hatoful inequality; we are aware that many not only fancy that others are protected, but that protection ought to be equally extended to all pursuits. We may be told that it is a conflict for protection to all—that it is a struggle for the maintenance of a struggle.

We have often contended that protection can only be either unjust or useless—unjust if it applied to particular classes—useless if it equally applied to all; and we are glad to find that the Times has at length adopted this obvious principle, when it

says, in continuation of the above extract,-

"Special protection is absolutely incompatible with equal and general protection. No class can be protected, except at the expense of all the others. Give equal protection to all, and you give special protection to none."

Special protection can only be at "the expense of all others;"

equal protection will give "special protection to none;" if special, therefore, it is unjust—if equal, it is uscless and absurd.

But were it ever so useful or desirable to give equal protection to all—to elevate artificially the price of all products, so that though all were dear, yet the same quantity of each commanded in exchange as much of any other, as if all were alike cheap (for each protection practically applied could only mean this):—were the equal protection practically applied could only mean this);—were this for any fanciful purpose ever so desirable, it must be obvious that in this country it is no longer possible. By what process could we raise the price of our cottons, our woollens, our hardware, and the numerous articles of manufactures which constitute our exports? They must be sold in foreign markets at the same as the goods coming into competition with them from all prices other countries.

The same articles will command only the same prices for home use, that they do for exportation, and this price must therefore be the lowest natural price, determined by the open competition of the world. Laws made to protect such articles must always be a more dead letter. To prohibit the importation of an article world. Laws made to protect such articles must always be a mere dead letter. To prohibit the importation of an article which we produce in excess, which excess is disposed of in open competition with the whole world, can never by any possibility raise the price of that article at home. It is beyond the power of the law to protect such interests. But on the other hand the law is all powerful to protect and to raise the price of those commodities which we produce in deficiency,—of which we are obliged to import some portion to make up the quantity required. Whatever duty is placed on the article imported must enable the producer at home to command a price as much higher than the producers of that article abroad as the duty amounts to. Protection, therefore, though avowedly extended to all alike, would land us in this dilcuma,—those classes who produce such articles as we export in exchange for the luxuries, or the necessaries, or the raw materials, which we receive from foreign countries, would obtain from the rest of the community at home only the same price that they received abroad in the open markets, while they would have to pay to the producers of articles of which we are deficient an enhanced price equal to the duty imposed on the quantity imported. Thus the various producers of hardware, cottons, and woollens, in Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds, reside from the formers and levellends only the same price that ceive from the farmers and landlords only the same prices that they do from their customers in the United States or Germany; but they have to pay to the farmers and landlords a price for their produce as much higher as the effective duty which is placed on produce as much higher as the effective duty which is placed on the produce of the farmer of foreign countries. It must be quite clear, therefore, that if equality be honestly

intended to all the varied interests of the community, it cannot be accomplished by protection; it cannot be accomplished by any attempt to clevate prices generally to an artificial standard; but it can be done, and can only be done, by allowing all alike to remain at the natural rate determined by that free competition to which a large portion must be exposed, and therefore to which all should be equally exposed. That just equality of interest which the principle of PR OTECTION cannot accomplish, FREE TRADE alone can accomplish.

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.

A treaty has been negotiated and signed by Mr Wheaton, the representative of the United States at the Court of Berlin, between his Government and Prussia, acting on the part of the Zollverein. On Tuesday night, in the House of Commons, Dr Bowring put the following question to the first Minister:—

Bowring put the following question to the first Minister:—

"Whether they had any official knowledge of a treaty between the United States of America and the German Zollverein, for the mutual admission of articles at lower rates than if imported from Great Britain or other countries. He had been informed that a treaty had been signed between the representatives of the German Commercial Union and the Ministers of the United States, which was founded upon the principle of preferential duties between those two countries. He understood that in consequence of this engagement the German States would permit the importation of cotton wool, and other articles from the United States, free of duty, and reciprocal advantages would be granted by the United States to imports from the states of the German Commercial Union. A great advantage would, therefore, be given to German over British manufactures; and he begged to inquire whether the right hon, baronet was cognizant of the fact he had mentioned, which would exercise a most prejudicial effect upon the interests of British industry?"

To which Sir Robert Peel replied that the statement was sub-

To which Sir Robert Peel replied that the statement was sub stantially correct. The treaty had been entered into and signed by the representatives of the respective Governments; but it was not yet ratified. "He believed that in order to give it effect it not yet ratified. "He believed that in order to give it effect it had to receive the sauction of the executive Government of the United States, and of two-thirds of the Senate." It is not, how ever, to be supposed that the American Minister would enter into and conclude a treaty which his Government is not ready to

The following extract of a letter from Berlin will best explain the circumstances under which this unexpected treaty has been concluded, and its general character :-

concluded, and its general character:—

"Mr Wheaton has suddenly brought a treaty to a conclusion with Prusia, on the part of the Zollverein—In the beginning of March special messengers were dispatched to the different states of the Union, and on their return with the power to Prussia to conclude the treaty, it was signed on the 23rd, and forwarded to England on the 25th March by Mr Fox, who will have already transmitted it to Washington for ratification.

"It is supposed that the Zollverein has been stimulated to hurry on this measure from their having lost all hope of England accommodating her commercial policy to the wants and interests of foreign nations, whilst she does not cease to lecture Germany and other countries on the impolicy of acting on the very principles from which she declares that parliament will not allow her (ministers) to deviate. It is said that the spirited remonstrance of Lord Aberdeen, of which Sir Robert Peel boasted in answer to the Glasgow inquiries respecting the proposed iron duty, gave great offence; and it probably has indirectly led to this rather untoward manifestation.

"The feeling produced by that remonstrance was so strong that it was at last resolved to leave it without any answer, rather than risk a reply in terms which might have produced a painful impression in both countries. This treaty may now be considered as the reply to Lord Aberdeen's

This treaty may now be considered as the topy of dispatch.

"The Zollverein States agree to admit American tobacco at 4 dollars instead of the tariff rate of 5½ dollars per cwt. They engage not to raise the duties on American rice above the rate of 2s, to which the duty on rice has lately been reduced; and they eugage that American cotton shall continue free of duty.

"On the other hand, the United States engage to reduce the duties on German manufactures, that is, instead of the existing duties on linens, silks, and merinoes, and plate glass, they engage that the ad valorem duty on the German manufactures shall not exceed 15 per cent.; on hosiery not to exceed 20 per cent.; whilst some other trifling articles are to be reduced to 10 per cent. ad valorem,

to 10 per cent. ad valorem.
"Proof of origin to be given in order to keep out the corresponding

manufactures of such other countries as are unable or unwilling to meethe interests of the Zollverein and of the United States.

"So long as Prussia had the hope of England modifying or doing away with the corn law—so long as she could hope that England would give up the tone of arrogance and selfishness which predominates in Englishmen—so long has Prussia abstained from recurring to the unhallowed weapons afforded by differential duties. It is to be regretted that she has at last found it necessary to do so; but we must hope that good will come of it, and it may be hoped that it will afford a practical argument in favour of the Anti-Corn-law League, or of the adoption of a low fixed duty. To this the landed interest must come at last as the best and safest way of protecting and securing the great advantages which they now enjoy; but every day's delay will deprive England of the sympathy and support of foreign countries. I trust that the League will see that there is a favourable opportunity of conciliating English and foreign interests without distinction—and that they will see that foreign countries would value much more any liberal commission if they found that it was made from a friendly feeling of mutual interest, instead of being told at every moment that England was induced to relax her mercantile policy solely from a view to her own interest, without caring for its influence on the welfare of other nations."

It appears, then, that the leading articles of German manufac-re are to be admitted into the United States at a duty not exceeding 15 per cent., while similar goods from this country are subject to rates varying from 25 to 40, and, in some instances, 50 per cent. An opinion seems very generally to prevail, and that opinion is calculated to be confirmed by what Sir Robert Peel stated in Parliament on Tuesday night—that if the United

States Government ratify this treaty, it will be obliged, by existing treaties, to extend the same privileges to this country.

It is quite true that such a treaty does exist, by which the produce of either country is entitled to be admitted into the other on the most favoured terms, and that altogether unconditionally and without any similar equivalent being given, as may have been by any other country. But as it now stands, that treaty may be terminated by either party, on giving twelve months' notice thereof to the other. This treaty was originally made on the 3rd of July, 1815, and the following is the clause referring to the

matter:—

"Article II.—No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed on either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, or to the United States, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations."

This was made for four years, and continued by Article IV

This was made for four years, and continued by Article IV of the Convention made on the 20th of October, 1818, for ten years longer from that date; and finally again continued by the Convention signed on the 6th of August, 1827, by Article I, "indefinitely," after the expiring of the said last ten years; but Article II of that Convention provides, that it shall be competent to either of the contracting parties to put an end to the Convention at any time from and after the 20th of October,

the Convention at any time from and after the 20th of October, 1828, "on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this Convention."

It is therefore quite clear that though such a treaty does exist, the United States Government has the power to terminate it by giving us twelve months' notice. Whether or not they will use the power here referred to, it is impossible to say. We see nothing in the present connexion between the two countries to prevent them from doing so. Our duty on their though is already prevent them from doing so. Our duty on their tobacco is already higher than we can collect. It is estimated that duty is not paid upon more than a half of the quantity imported. their cotton is also higher than is consistent with our own great manufacturing interests; nor, in short, do we see any important reason connected with that treaty, as far as our imports are con-cerned, to prevent them from abandoning it. As far as the reci-procal advantages given to the ships of each country by that treaty are concerned, the Americans will feel perfectly secure against any differential duty being put on their ships in our ports, while

they attach none to our ships in their own ports.

As far as we can judge by the articles named—tobacco, rice, and cotton wool,—as those to which the Germans are to afford facilities for importation from the United States, the negotiation would appear to result from the influence of the Southern States. And if for the apparently slight advantages which even that interest can expect from the German market, the Northern States will submit to such reductions of the duties as are quoted on the articles of manufacture named, it would prove that the Americans are not so much attached to their high tariff as is generally supposed. But the most striking and important fact is this,—that America should go to Germany to contract a treaty, in apparent America should go to Germany to contract a treaty, in apparent hostility to this country, or at least, to the preference of the goods of another country, when we consider that there are so few ways in which Germany can be useful to America compared with our own country. A great portion of the produce which America has in excess is of the same description as that of Germany, and therefore from the very nature of the two countries their dealings never can be large. While, on the other hand, if ever there were two countries which were calculated to be mutually serviceable to

each other-where circumstances all combined to induce intercourse and to render it profitable to both—those two countries are the United States and Great Britain. The same language is common to both; the surplus produce of each is precisely that of which the other is deficient; there is not one article which we produce in excess that they do not require to make up their consumption; there is not one article which they have in excess of which we are not deficient. It is not only the cotton, the rice, and the tobacco of the Southern States that we want to an im mense extent, compared with what Germany can consume, but it is also the whole surplus agricultural produce of the Northern States, that could all find a profitable market here were a free intercourse established between the two countries. So obvious indeed, and so important to each other, would be the advantages derived from such an intercourse, that it is difficult to understand how special interests can be found on either side sufficiently strong to resist such powerful dictates of national benefits.

INFORMATION FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

It is highly gratifying to find that the conviction is daily gaining ground, that the best security for property, the best guarantee for peace, and the surest preventative of crime, are to be looked for from an improvement in the intellectual condition of the masses of our working population. It is only a few years ago that many—yes, a whole influential class—held it as part of ago that many—yes, a whole influential class—held it as part of their political creed, that education was a dangerous thing in the hands of the lower orders; that it was calculated to make them discontented with their lot in life; to unfit them for their duties; and to put a power into their hands which might be injurious to themselves and dangerous to society. These views have now all faded before the persevering efforts of the friends of education. The greatest bigot would now be ashamed to utter principles on this subject very commonly held only ten or fifteen opinions on this subject very commonly held only ten or fifteen years ago. Statistics of crime prove how much education has done to reduce it. And the observation and experience of the observing and benevolent of all politics, and of all religious sects throughout the country, bear common testimony to the great good accomplished by education, in reforming the social habits of those in the humbler walks of life. And now the opinion is general, that if we even had no higher motive than self-interest, than economy to the State, public and private funds could not be than economy to the State, public and private funds could not be so well disposed of in any other way than in providing education for the poor — or we would rather say, in affording them facilities to provide it for themselves: for like everything else it is found, that that which costs people no effort, no sacrifice to obtain, is but little appreciated.

There is, however, a view of this case which has been greatly overlooked, as far as the public interests are concerned, in securing a good education, and correct information for the working classes. The important position which this country holds in the industrial and commercial world—a position essential to our existence, as society is now framed—renders it of the first importance that the instruments which are used in conducting those great interests should be aided as much as possible by education. There is, perhaps, nothing to which we have been more indebted for the advancement which we have made of late years in mechanics, and in our manufactures generally, than to the intelli-gence and ingenuity of our working men. For be it remembered, able a conductor of an establishment may be, he must depend much on the practical suggestions and co-operation of the men under him to perfect and carry out his views. The great advantage, the great national benefit of an intelligent, ingenius, and intellectual class of men, as our mechanics particugenius, and intellectual class of men, as our mechanics particularly may now be termed, is, that they are capable of suggesting improvements to their employers, which could only occur to a man actually engaged in the work itself, and that such various suggestions often lay the foundation, and lead to the perfecting of those great inventions and improvements in our processes which have so distinguished this country for years past—which have reduced the cost of production and increased the amount of employment.

hail therefore, with great pleasure, a fresh evidence which has just come under our notice, of an acknowledgment on the part of owners of property of the importance of facilitating the means by which the working classes can command knowledge.

Mr Charles Knight (a name of honourable and praiseworthy

notoriety in the diffusion of knowledge) has been applied to by several extensive owners of mines and other properties, em-ploying great numbers of workmen in the north of England, to ploying great numbers of workmen in the north of England, to point out "the best way of supplying the people with a good body of books,"—and also to advise how far it would be beneficial that a committee should be formed for the establishment and aid of District and Factory Libraries. From the extensive experience of Mr Knight—from the individual service which he has, for many years past, afforded to his country in this department of literature, the opinions which he gives on this important matter are entitled to peculiar attention.

We have been favoured with a copy of his views on the subject, which we regret we cannot, for want of space, lay entirely before our readers. The following are extracts:-

"1. By the zealous co-operation of a number of landed proprietors, where of mines, manufacturers, and others of influence, anxious to propose the education of the people, libraries might be at once planted in

rural districts, in mining villages, in factories, and amongst the population

generally.

"The principle should be universally recognised that a small sum—say a shilling each quarter—should be paid by the subscribers to the libraries, and a set of regulations should be promulgated by a committee, or by influential persons agreeing upon a general plan.

"Local committees having been formed in a few great centres, would make themselves acquainted with the wants of the population around them, as well as their desires for improvement; and funds might be advanced for the purchase of books, to be repaid from the subscriptions of the readers.

them, as well as their desires for improvement; and funds might be advanced for the purchase of books, to be repaid from the subscriptions of the readers.

"2. But looking at the discordant elements that interfere with any extensive operations for the instruction of the people, I greatly doubt whether an association or committee could be formed that would originate and carry forward such a plan as that proposed, so as to give a guarantee against loss, as a collective body. But I nevertheless think that individual efforts may be combined with some prospect of success.

"3. A difficulty at present exists as to the choice of books, which cannot be remedied without great exertion and some risk on the part of those who are commercially connected with literature. A good deal has been done during the last ten or fifteen years to meet the growing demand for information; but much yet remains to be done.

"4. With reference to the subjects of books for such libraries, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that there should be no attempt at exclusiveness; that books should not be made for the poor; that we should not take up the most false and dangerous opinion that the understandings of the poor should be written down to. The instant such a plan is suspected there is an end to confidence, and to the consequent power of doing good. Nor should mere didactic instruction only be attempted. A taste for reading has to be first induced, and the recreation of cheerful and amusing reading should be offered in connexion with what is solid and serious. The small leisure of the labouring population should be regarded in any plan for their mental improvement.

"6. Whatever exertions may be made by those of great influence, who in such a matter can direct the opinions of large bodies of the people dependent upon, or connected with them, I rely mainly upon the desire of the people themselves to have access to books pre-eminently cheap, and promising to be entertaining as well as useful. It is not to be expected that many persons of

Mr Knight then proceeds to detail a plan for publishing a series of useful books, in a cheap form, for the use of such libraries, of a description which could not fail to effect much good.

THE OPERATION OF THE NEW TIMBER DUTIES.

We have found that a very general impression prevails that no reduction in the price of foreign timber has occurred as a conreduction in the price of foreign timber has occurred as a consequence of the reduction of duty which took place in 1842 and 1843. We have even met with some men of influence in political circles who, following that impression, have brought this case forward as an example of a principle for which some contend that the consumer at home is often not so much benefited by the reduction of a duty as the producer abroad. It is contended by such that a reduction of duty here is met by an increased price such that a reduction of duty here is met by an increased price abroad. This may in some cases occur to a certain extent as a first effect. The anticipation of a larger demand here will of itself have the effect, in the first instance, of somewhat increasing the price; but the immediate influence of this increased price is to bring forward a larger quantity, which again tends to reduce it to that rate at which it can be profitably produced. If the consumption of an article be so much increased by the reduction of a dark that the contribution of the dark that of a duty that the quantity required cannot be produced but at a greater cost, or by bringing it from a greater distance, then, no doubt, part of the diminished duty will go in an enhanced first cost, to procure the whole quantity required at the reduced price. The practical effect, however, is more frequently to reduce the price to the consumer even more than the reduction of the duty for the increased consumption, and frequently even the anti-cipation of it, tends so much to stimulate supply for a larger market, and thus to increase competition among producers, that we find the larger the market the cheaper is the comparative rate at which it is supplied.

So far from timber having been an exception to this rule, it furnishes a striking evidence of the accuracy of the principle.

The old duty on Baltic timber was 56s. 6d. per load, which was reduced in October, 1842, to 30s. and 5 per cent., or 31s. 6d., and in October, 1843, to 25s. and 5 per cent., or 26s. 3d. per load; the duty on Canada timber being reduced during the same period from 10s. to 1s. per load.

The following are the prices at the following dates: in December, 1841, before the alteration was expected; in December, 1842, after the first reduction was made; and in December, 1843, when the whole reduction had taken place :

		Be		iltic t	imber	1	Duty		Quebec		l Pine	D	uty.
			£.	S.	d.	£.	S.	d.	£.	S.	d.	S.	d.
Dec.	1841		5	12	6	2	16	6	4	17	6	10	6
Dec.	1842		4	12	6	1	11	6	3	12	6	1	0
Dec.	1843	*	4	0	0	1	6	6	3	7	6	1	0

Thus we find in Baltic timber a reduction in price of 11. 12s. 6d. per load, whilst the duty has been reduced only 11. 10s., and in Canada timber we have a reduction of price of 11. 10s. per load, while the duty has been reduced only 9s. 6d. The great reduction in the price of Canada timber arose from the fact, that the anticipated increased consumption consequent on the diminished duty so much stimulated shipments, as to bring upon the market a much greater quantity than the reduction warranted—which having proved extremely unprofitable to the parties engaged in these transactions, the probability is that the supply will be lessened, and the price find its level.

The consumption in 1842 and 1843 was as follows:

COLONIAL TIMBER 416,478 loads. BALTIC TIMBER. 107.034 loads, 121,691 606,691 1843

As the lowest duty on Baltic timber came into operation only in October, there was little time during the remainder of the year to test the effect of the lower price on consumption—and especially as it was accompanied by so unusually large a supply of colonial timber.

The reduction in price is not quite so great in deals; and this arises from the fact that though the reduction of duty is nominally the same, yet from the altered mode of measuring them, it is not practically so great, which rather confirms the principle than otherwise.

WEEKLY COST OF PROTECTION TO SUGAR AND WHEAT.

(For the principles on which these calculations are framed see the Economist of the 16th March.)

-Since last week the relative prices of Porto Rico and SUGAR. Jamaica Muscovado sugars have continued exactly the same; and therefore the difference of the cost of our weekly consumption and therefore the difference of the cost of our weekly consumption of 77,792 cwts, above what the same would be on the continent, and paying the same amount of duty to the state that our colonial sugar does, amounts to 70,003l. for the whole country, and to 5,833l. for the metropolis alone, to be added to the respective balances of last week.

Wheat.—The price of English wheat is a shade lower this week; but that of foreign wheat is also somewhat cheaper, and the difference is not changed.

It follows, therefore, that the difference of the cost of bread consumed during the last week, compared with what the same would cost on the continent, has been 288,460l. more for the whole country, and 24,038l. for the metropolis, to be added to the respective balances of last week. The account will now country thus to be added to the respective balances of last week. stand thus :-

Balance from last week			£6,435,409
Extra cost of sugar this w	eek		70,003
Ditto of bread		*	288,460

Total extra cost from January 1st to this day £6,793,872

FOR THE METROPOLIS ALONE.

Balance from last week				£977,945
Extra cost of sugar this	week			5,833
Ditto of bread	*		*	24,038

Total extra cost from January 1st to this day £1,007,816

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 22.

Their lordships sat for about half an hour, and were mainly occupied

Tuesday, April 23.

THE CORN LAWS were brought under discussion for a short time to-

The Corn Laws were brought under discussion for a short time tonight, on the Earl of Yarborough presenting a number of petitions from protection societies against any further alteration in the corn laws, by

The Earl of Raddor; his lordship appealed to the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Buckingham whether they concurred in the opinions put forth by Mr Cayley, in his late pamphlet, entitled Reasons for the Formation of the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture?

"He wished to ascertain the fact, as he considered the pamphlet one of the most discreditable publications that ever issued from the press. As to the arguments, they were of the very kind that he should wish to see stated by those on that side; but what he complained of was the dishonesty with which many statements were made in it. The pamphlet pretended to quote Adam Smith. He did not compare all the quotations with the original work; but in every case which he had examined he found a mis-quotation had been given. For instance, in the course of the pamphlet the navigation laws were alluded to. Now anybody who read Adam Smith knew that he praised those laws as having answered their purpose, as an exception to restrictive laws generally. But this pamphlet actually quoted Adam Smith as saying the navigation laws were wise laws. The noble lord quoted another passage from Adam Smith, to show that words had been inserted that changed the meaning of that author. He had said that the arguments of this pamphlet were miserably weak were was a specimen. After alleging that 5-4s, was the lowest price at which corn could be sold here to remunerate the grower, it asserted that the low price of corn in 1830, and the three or four years before, was the cause of the agricultural distress and of the incendiarism. Now in those years corn was never so low as 54s, the quarter. The average price was 62s. In fact during that period it was higher than the five years before and the five subsequent. He wished to ask his noble friend whether he justified such a proc

The Duke of Richmorn was opposed to the asking of such questions.

However, he would say he thought this pamphlet a remarkably good one, or his noble friend would not have found fault with it. Most of their lordships were well acquainted with Mr Cayley, the author, who was known and respected by all parties. It must be recollected that his noble friend had lately taken the chair at Covent Garden; he had become a great actor in the Anti-Corn-law League concerns (a laugh); and he seems to be so hurried away by his zeal that he brought forward arguments on petitions which he thought would be much better reserved for a distinct debate. He had often said, and he repeated, that he should never leave the protection society until they got rid of one of the most unconstitutional bodies that was ever got together in this country—the Anti-Corn-law League. He said the farmers would never have assembled under the sanction of protection societies if the Anti-Corn-law League had not boasted, in all their pamphlets and meetings, that the tenant farmers wished for the repeal of the corn laws. The farmers felt bound to come forward with a denial of that assertion.

The duke declined answering the specific question put to him, and

The duke declined answering the specific question put to him, and e subject dropped.

the subject dropped.

RESTRICTION OF LABOUR.—FACTORY BILL.—Lord HATHERTON presented a petition from eighty firms of South Staffordshire, chiefly engaged in the iron trade, against interference with labour. These firms employed from 100 men each to 5,000 and 6,000, and no men, he said, were better qualified, from education, character, and experience, to form a correct estimate of such a measure as a ten-hours bill. He had no doubt he added that this netition snoke the general sentiments of the

a correct estimate of such a measure as a ten-hours bill. He had no doubt, he added, that this petition spoke the general sentiments of the working men in that district. His lordship deprecated legislation, and said that if working men wished to work for ten hours only, they could combine to do so without the aid of any new law:—

"If the working men wished for this change, why not combine to work but ten hours? Such an object would be perfectly legitimate, as the combination laws were repealed. Such a proceeding would have this advantage, that when the supposed exigency ceased the evil would cease; whereas if neither the starvation of their families nor competition abroad could put an end to the ten-hours bill, the condition of the working men must be pitiable indeed. If they could now obtain the object of their wishes, his firm conviction was they would be the first to call for the repeal of such a law." of such a law.

Lord Brougham followed in the same strain, deprecating interference with labour

with labour:—

"A feeling," he said, "most respectable in its origin—one which did great honour to the hearts, if not to the reflective powers, of those who harboured it—had induced some persons to endeavour to compel the people not to work more than a certain number of hours. That that feeling existed among the working classes he did not deny; but he had every reason to believe, because he was in possession of facts to bear him ont, that the working men were labouring under a gross delusion. He was in communication with the working people themselves, and what they and they who represented them stated to be their demand was, ten hours' wand twelve hours' wages. The ten-hours bill, as it was called, was for the express purpose of preventing the working men using as they pleased that which was their only property—their own manual labour; and if he were put to an election whether he should interfere with the capitalist or labour, which just in proportion as it succeeded must prove detrimental to the labouring poor."

Lord Feyersham followed, saying:—

Lord Feversham followed, saying :

Lord Feversham followed, saying:—
"That the point was brought under the notice of the working men, who on several occasions had come to an unanimous resolution that they were perfectly prepared to allow 'wages to find their own level.' They also declared that it was their conviction that if asked only to work ten hours they could do as much work as they now did in twelve. He did believe that to be the case. He did believe that the men were frequently so overworked that it was utterly impossible to go on with the energy and vigou which they otherwise might."

DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that he would move the second reading of the dissenters' chapels bill on Friday (last night), and take the discussion on it on going into com-

EXCLUSION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS FROM JURIES.—The Marquis of NORMANEY raised some discussion on the subject of the exclusion of Catholics from a jury in Ireland, in which Lord Wharneliffe, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell, took part. The answer of Lord Wharncliffe, that they were not excluded because they were Catholics, gave satisfaction to Lord Normanby.—The other business was routine.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 22.

Monday, April 22.

During the first part of the evening Sir R. Peel, in answer to Mr Borthwick, said that the general instructions to our naval officers off the coast of Spain were, to extend protection to the lives and property of British subjects, but not to interfere in the domestic quarrels of that distracted country. The consul at Alicant, he said, had reported that many Spanish refugees had been refused to be taken on board the Scout vessel of war, but without mentioning names; and in the report from Captain Drummond, there was no mention of the specific application of the unhappy Bonet, as specially reported in the newspapers. Sir Robert took the opportunity of expressing his strong disgust at the sanguinary warfare waged between the contending factions in Spain, and the wholesale massacres which took place. This statement of opinion was received with loud marks of approbation from both sides of the house.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr Warburton, from Ireland, praying that the house would pass a bill to employ the petitioner, ten or twelve hours a day, at such wages as the house in its wisdom might think fit. The presentation of this petition gave rise to

The New Factories Bill.—The first order of the day was the second reading of this bill, Sir J. Graham proposed to the house to take at once and debate the main question of it on going into committees but Mr T. Duscours contended that the only proper way of dealing with this bill would be to refer it to a select committee. The working

classes had been induced, in large numbers, to say that they were favourable to a ten-hours bill, even although it should be accompanied by a reduction of wages, but the fact was that they did not believe that the reduction of time would involve a reduction of wages; and there ought to be a fair examination of workpeople and masters, that it might be seen which party were right. The house was at present but too much disposed to listen to the masters against the workpeople. Lord Ashley, by agreeing to his present course, had surrendered the whole case. The noble lord now merely proposed to take a flying shot at the bill when it was leaving the house, after the third reading; and if that shot missed, the bill would be gone before he could fire a second barrel. Such conduct would cause a want of confidence in his lordship among those whose interests he professed to represent: those whose interests he professed to represent :-

"The noble lord had got that opportunity, but had not availed himself of it. This was the time for discussing the principle of adult labour. The operatives would say that we had been trifling with their interest—that the whole thing was a delusion. He did not think that there was the slightest chance of the noble lord the member for Dorsetshire carrying his amendment on any future day. No good would result unless the right hon, baronet consented to a select committee up stairs, for the purpose of having evidence on the subject. Such a course would be most satisfactory to the working classes."

The honourable member gave notice that on the motion for going into committee on the factories regulation bill he should move that the referred to a select committee.

Lord Assley retorted that the operatives were as good judges of the matter as Mr T. Duncombe, and would exercise their judgment with ten times more justice and candour. He read an extract from a letter which had been addressed to him by the short-time committee of Lanashire, in which they declared that all of them approved of the cour which he intended to adopt with respect to the bill.

Mr ROEBUCK gave notice that, on going into committee on the bill, he will move a resolution that it is not expedient for the legislature to interfere with the labour of adult persons.

interfere with the labour of adult persons.

After some discussion the Speaker intimated that on Friday next, when the bill is to go into committee, Mr T. Duncombe's motion will be taken first, and will be put in the form of a proposition, that the order for going into committee of the whole house be dis charged, in order that the question be put of referring the bill to a select committee, with the view of receiving evidence as to what will be the effect on wages of the limitation to ten hours. When that has been disposed of it will be competent for Mr Roebuck, or any other member, to propose any motion relevant to the subject. member, to propose any motion relevant to the subject.

The bill was then read a second time, and on the question that it be

committed.

Mr Roebuck rose and said he had an important question to put to Mr Ferrand. He was reported to have alleged that a minister of the crown had used the influence of his office to induce a servant of the government, an assistant poor-law commissioner, to make a false report to the house for the express purpose of crushing a member of it. He

asked on what authority this grave charge was made?

Mr Ferrand complained of want of courtesy in not being informed that this question was to be put. The charge which he had made was founded on his old grievance of Mr Mott, the Keighley union, and the conduct of Sir J. Graham, "who had taken steps to procure a false report" from Mr Mott, and drew it out of his box on the table for the purpose of "crushing me in this house." To these words he said he adhered

A very lively personal altercation ensued, in the course of which Mr Ferrand used hostile language towards Mr Roebuck, which the Speaker obliged him to retract; and the confusion into which the house had been thrown was considerably increased by Mr Hume rising in his place and observing that it was reported also to have been stated by Mr Ferrand, that Sir J. Graham had used his official influence with the refrand, that Sir J. Graham had used his official influence with the chairman of the Nottingham election committee to warp his decision respecting that election—that that gentleman in fact (Mr Hogg) had been induced by a cabinet minister to perjure himself.

Eventually, on the suggestion of Sir J. Graham, it was thought best to give Mr Ferrand a day's time to consider, so that he might be able to come down to the house and repeat, and, if he could, justify his charges. This was agreed to

This was agreed to.

Lord J. Russell thought the precise words used by Mr Ferrand were of little consequence: the question was whether it had been in substance truly imputed to Mr Hogg that he had betrayed his duty as chairman of an election committee, and whether it was in substance truly imputed to a minister of the crown that he had made a dishonest use of his official authority.

Sir R. Peel, in reference to a report of his having said something about a conflict between christianity and the government on the factory bill, denied altogether that he had ever said anything of the kind: what he had said on the occasion when he was supposed to have uttered this passage was, that he believed the further reflection of members was likely to increase the numbers of those who would support the view of

The bill was then read a second time.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS BILL. - Dr NICHOLL moved the second reading of the ecclesiastical courts bill, passed by the House of Lords. He gave a short history of the fate of former bills, and explained that He gave a short history of the fate of former bills, and explained that the present measure proposed to abolish all peculiar jurisdictions, thereby getting rid of about three hundred courts; but to retain the diocesan courts, and to treat every place and every benefice as within the archdeaconry, diocese, and province of its actual locality; to take away ecclesiastical jurisdiction in matters of tithe and defamation; to make certain provisions for the introduction of viva voce evidence and trial by jury; and to invest the ecclesiastical judges with powers of enforcing their own judgments. The bill proposed also to give compensations, assessable by the treasury, to those officers whose emoluments should have been taken away or greatly reduced by these changes.

Sir G. Grey severely repropated the measure, and expressed his

Sir G. Grey severely reprobated the measure, and expressed his astonishment that Dr Nicholl, who, last year, had so ably pleaded for the abolition of the diocesan courts, should now propose this inadequate reform, and perpetuate thirty-five ecclesiastical courts, condemned by

the ecclesiastical commission and by public opinion. the ecclesiastical commission and by public opinion. The bill would actually perpetuate these nuisances, instead of preparing the way for their abrogation at a future period. The right honourable baronet went into considerable detail, in order to show that the retention of these diocesan courts not only caused an essential difference in the principle of the present bill from that of last year, but that the evils involved in the continuance of their jurisdiction would more than counterbalance any good which the present measure confessedly contained. Why did not ministers honestly confess the truth that there were interests out of doors to which they had succumbed? For himself, if the bill were to passe he would give up all hope of over society any further ecclesiastical pass, he would give up all hope of ever seeing any further ecclesiastical reform; and on that ground he felt himself justified in moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir R. H. Inglis attempted to vindicate the ecclesiastical courts from the censure cast upon them.—Lord R. Gronner said he had

from the censure cast upon them.—Lord R. Gronnen said he had opposed last year's measure, and he would oppose this.

Sir J. Grahmmacknowledged that he preferred the bill of last session to the present one; and did contemplate "ulterior changes," as a consequence of the present measure. But experience showed them that the bill contained as much of salutary change as could with safety be carried at present. He pointed out what the bill really proposed to effect, contending that it was a great improvement of the actual state of things, and that it involved no violation of principle, nor any derogation of the honour of the government, while its passing would be highly conducive to the interests of the country.

Lord J. Russell said that the bill was opposed to the recorded opinions of all the highest authorities on such a subject—of Lords Ten-

opinions of all the highest authorities on such a subject—of Lords Tenterden, Lyndhurst, Campbell—of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London—of Dr Lushington and Sir John Nicholl; while all that could be urged in favour of the retention of the diocesan courts were the opinions of certain anonymous persons. Unless the bill were materially altered in committee, he should resist it, as it contained little

materially aftered in committee, he should resist it, as it contained little to compensate the evils it perpetuated.

Colonel Sibthore thought that it ill became Lord J. Russell to assail that church whose child, in fact, he was, for he was bred, fed, and educated upon its spoliations.

Dr Elphinstone and Mr Watson supported the amendment. On a

division their appeared—for the amendment, 89; against it, 158: majority, 69. On the question that the bill be read a second time, Mr T. Duncombe twitted Sir R. Peel on giving up last year's measure which he had called God to witness was an honest one. Therefore, said Mr D., this measure which so much differs from that of last year must be a dishonest one.

must be a dishonest one.

Sir R. Peel acknowledged that last year's measure was the one which he wished carried, but "a combination of vested interests" prevented it from being so, and he was now reduced to the alternative of attempting no reform whatever, or only as much as he could hope to accomplish. He preferred the latter alternative.

After a few words from Mr C. Buller, and a reply from Dr Nicholl, the bill was read a second time.

the bill was read a second time.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.—Sir J. GRAHAM then proposed that the county courts bill should pass through committee pro forma, in order to introduce some alterations, with the view that it should proceed hereafter pari passu with the superior courts common law bill. After some discussion this was adopted.

IRISH REGISTRATION BILL.—In answer to Lord J. Russell, it was ated that the Irish registration bill would not come on till after the 6th of May .- Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 23.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY. - Sir R. PEEL. TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.—SIR R. PEET, in answer to a question put by Dr Bowring, stated that a treaty had been signed between Prussia, on the part of the Zollverein and the United States, for the mutual admission of articles at rates lower than if imported from Great Britain or other countries. But though signed, the treaty was not yet ratified; and as two-thirds of the senate of the United States were presumed to be opposed to it, the result could not at present be anticipated.

at present be anticipated.

Mr Labouchere pointed out that by treaty the manufactures of this country should be imported on the same conditions as those of the most

favoured nations.

Sir R. Peel said that the attention of the government had been called to this; but as the treaty between the United States and Germany had not yet been ratified, he would not say anything more at

Present.

Mr Ferrand and his Charges.—The house, which was very full in anticipation of this gentleman's explanation of the very serious charges which he had brought against Sir J. Graham and Mr Hogg, had its impatience gratified, there being matters connected with privilege, by the Speaker calling on Mr Ferrand, who, however, after raising great expectation by commencing in a loud, sonorous, determined tone of voice, as if he were prepared for a long speech, raised long-continued shouts of laughter by his sudden conclusion and precipitate retirement from the house. It was long before the laughter and the derisive cheering subsided, breaking out from time to time on both sides, and defying all calls to order. He spoke precisely as follows:—

"Lhove during this moraing minutely examined into all the speeches

sides, and defying all calls to order. He spoke precisely as follows:—

"I have during this morning minutely examined into all the speeches which I made in the manufacturing districts during the Easter recess, and which have been published in the Times newspaper. I have paid particular attention to the leading articles of the Times, in which are certain extracts from speeches of mine, which were said to bear on the right honourable the secretary of state for the home department, and the learned member for Beverley. It is not my intention to retract one syllable which I used in those speeches, nor to extenuate or explain away a single sentence. When I made use of the language, I asserted the sacred prerogative of a free-born Englishman, and I expressed my opinion upon the public conduct of two public officers. Sir, I defy this house to deprive me of that privilege. The opinion which I formed of the conduct of these two public officers is supported by the public press of the country, and is backed by public opinion. But if, in making use of those expressions, I have in any way wounded the personal honour of any member of this house (here the honourable member was interrupted by loud ironical cheers)—Sir, the party spirit and unmanly bearing which was exhibited towards me last

night, and which has burst forth at this instant, should remind those honourable gentlemen—and I am sure I shall be backed with the feeling of Englishmen at large—that this house is the last tribunal for them to appeal to."

Appeal to."

Here the honourable gentleman paused, took up his hat, walked deliberately from his seat, and bowing to the Speaker, left the house. Sir J. Graham, who had not observed the movement, rose to reply to the honourable gentleman, but as he was laying his hat on the table a loud burst of uproarious mirth broke from all parts of the house, and, on the right honourable baronet turning round and ascertaining the cause, he heartily joined in the laughter and resumed his seat. The laughter and confusion continued for some time, and it was again and again renewed, as Mr Borthwick (who had a notice of motion standing on the paper) attemnted to address the house. attempted to address the house.

attempted to address the house.

At last order being in some measure restored, a contention arose between Mr Borthwick, Mr Roebuck, Mr D'Israeli, and others, as to who should address the house. At last, the general call being in favour of Mr Hogg, he rose, and said he claimed not the protection but the justice of the house. In this respect he had a stronger claim even than Sir James Graham; for, though he, as a minister of the crown, had a right to protection, still Mr Hogg thought that, acting as he did, as the sworn servant of the house, and assailed in that capacity, it devolved on the house to investigate the allegation made against him, and either to visit him with merited punishment or to pass a resolution declaring the accusation false and calumnious. He then read that portion of Mr Fervisit him with merited punishment or to pass a resolution declaring the accusation false and calumnious. He then read that portion of Mr Ferrand's reported speech which contains the charge, and pointed out that it was no question of a difference of opinion as to whether his law were right or wrong, but the distinct allegation that he was actuated by impure motives. Those more conversant with the usages of the house might suggest what course should be adopted for vindicating his honour, and stigmatizing those who had cast upon him so foul an imputation. In a public journal of that morning (Times), there was contained a base insinuation, as false as the other. It was, that while he was acting as chairman of the Nottingham election committee, he had asked for some official appointment. To this he gave a reiterated and emphatic denial, and sat down amid great cheering from all parts of the house.

ing as chairman of the Nottingham election committee, he had asked for some official appointment. To this he gave a reiterated and emphatic denial, and sat down amid great cheering from all parts of the house. Sir J. Grahfam intimated, that the manner in which Mr Ferrand had fled—literally running away from both his accusations, disposed him to leave the matter where it was. But as the honour of members, all of whom were regarded as "honourable," was in the hands of the house, it was for it to determine what course it should adopt.

Sir R. Peel said that it was a matter of choice for the house either to treat the matter with ridicule or seriously. If the latter, then he suggested that they should adjourn the debate, in order to afford time to look into precedents; for they might incautiously establish one which might hereafter be abused by the power of a majority. At present he apprehended they were all pretty unanimous, and for himself he thought the whole affair had no parallel since the day when the conjuror advertised that he would compress himself into a quart bottle, and at the aptised that he would compress himself into a quart bottle, and at the appointed time suddenly disappeared!

Lord J. Russell said, that as Mr Ferrand had neither withdrawn nor retracted his accusations, and had fled from their proof, it was important to determine what course should be adopted. As Mr Hogg had claimed the protection of the house, he, for one, was quite prepared to vote for a resolution, declaring the charge against him to be false and calumnious. The case, as respected Sir J. Graham, would differ in point of form, as he had not claimed the protection of the house. If they left the matter where it now was, they would be liable to the imputation of being indifferent to their character in the eyes of the country.

Lord STANLEY concurred in opinion that the debate should be adjourned, for there was no precedent to such a case. There was not an individual member who did not believe, not merely in the utter groundlessness of the charges, but that Mr Ferrand knew, when he made them, that they were utterly incapable of proof. He came down with an air of boldness, as if he were about to substantiate his charges, and at the first breaking out of natural indignation, declared that he would not submit to the jurisdiction of the house, or retract his gross and libellous imputations. The matter was in the hands of the house, and did not

depend on the fact that any one member had claimed its protection.

Time should be taken for reflection as to the course to be pursued.

The Speaker, who was appealed to, advised all discussion to be dropped, and that the course pursued in Mr O'Connell's case should be adopted, which was to read the accusation, and Mr Ferrand's admission of it, at the table of the house, and then to proceed according to plea-

After some remarks from Mr BLACKSTONE and other members, the

debate was adjourned

THE CONVOCATION OF THE CHURCH .- Mr BORTHWICK then moved an address to her Majesty, praying that measures might be taken to restore the convocation to the church, but while he was speaking, there being only twenty members present, the house was counted out.

Wednesday, April 24.

The house very shortly after its meeting this night for the third time, had its attention directed to those matters in which are concerned Mr Ferrand, the Home Secretary, and Mr Hogg, by Sir J Graham rising to introduce this matter, which is now called "a case of pri-

MI FERRAIN, the HOME SECRETARY, and MI HOGG, by SIT 3 ORAM rising to introduce this matter, which is now called "a case of privilege," and he moved that the passages in the speeches of Mr Ferrand, containing the two charges against the Home Secretary (himself) and Mr Hogg, should be read by the clerk at the table.

This having been done, the Speaker inquired if the member for Knaresborough was in his place? No answer having been returned, Sir R. Peel rose to tender his respectful advice to the house, as to the course which should be adopted. He referred to the three cases in recent times, analogous to the present one—that of the complaint of Lord Maidstone against Mr O'Connell, of Mr Sheil against Mr Hill, in the case of "Who's the traitor?" and that of Mr Blackstone, who, when he was chairman of an election committee, was accused of corruption. The result of his consideration was, that the house should proceed with a strict adherence to all established formalities. Mr Ferrand had admitted the correctness of the report of his speeches containing the charges; but strict justice required that no advantage should be taken

of these admissions. He would give him the opportunity of once more unreservedly acknowledging or denying the accuracy of his reported charges; and if he admitted their accuracy, to allow him the privilege of attempting their proof before a select committee. He would, therefore, move that the complaint be taken into consideration on Friday next; and if that were affirmed, to follow it with another—that Mr Ferrand be required to attend in his place on that occasion.

Lord J. Russell approved of this course. Mr French protested against it.

Mr T. Duncombe did not approve of any roundabout method of pro-Mr I. Duncomer did not approve of any roundabout method of procedure. Why not appoint a committee at once? Had he been placed in Mr Ferrand's position, he would have demurred to the right of any member to question him as to what he had said elsewhere. But if Mr Ferrand could not sustain his accusations, the more manly course would have been there had a said elsewhere.

have been to acknowledge his error.

Mr D'Israell next rose, and made a speech, the points and the man-Mr D'Israel next rose, and made a speech, the points and the manner of which told on the house, and kept members in fits of laughter, intermixed with much cheering. As a member of the Nottingham election committee he bore testimony to the fairness of Mr Hogg as its chairman. But he thought that the course which Mr Hogg should have adopted, should have been to select a gentleman of good temper and fairness to communicate with Mr Ferrand on the subject of his allegation against him, and thus obtain gentlemanly satisfaction. This did not necessarily imply a resort to Wimbledon common and nightly for in pinety-ripe cases out of a hundred the result was faction. This did not necessarily imply a resort to Wimbledon common and pistols, for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the result was otherwise. Mr Ferrand had not received fair play, for Mr Roebuck, without providing that "golden bridge" which the social spirit allows to all who may have made an intemperate speech, and acting in his voluntary capacity of "public accuser," introduced the subject without the courtesy of a previous notice. Proceeding to defend Mr Ferrand, the honourable member for Shrewsbury got somewhat hard and personal on several members in the ministry and on the ministerial side.

tary capacity of "public accuser," introduced the subject without the courtesy of a previous notice. Proceeding to defend Mr Ferrand, the honourable member for Shrewsbury got somewhat hard and personal on several members in the ministry and on the ministerial side.

"I have heard charges made in this house of a grave character," he said, "graver charges than any which have been made by the honourable member for Knaresborough. I heard a charge last session made by a man of great ability and great station—the leading member of this house (hear, hear)—against an honourable member opposite with making speeches which stimulated to assassination. (Hear, hear.) I should like to know how honourable gentleman could approve of, or perfectly justify the right honourable gentleman in making those observations? (Hear, hear.) But in this instance, because an honourable gentleman comes forward who is personally obnoxious to you, and with whom I myself have no sympathy—for I entirely disapprove of the spirit which he has taken up, and which animates his remarks—but because he give his heart have not sympathy—for I entirely disapprove of the spirit which he has taken up, and which animates his remarks—but because he give his honourable gentleman rose and asked the honourable member, 'did you state this?' I say that if the honourable member had had the common courtesy of society exercised towards him, he would have had an opportunity of extricating himself from his very painful position. But he did not receive that courtesy which is granted to every person who enters as a member into this house. (Hear, It is said that the honourable gentleman (Mr Ferrand) has flown from this tribunal. I must say I am not surprised that he did not select a tribunal of this description. I have only spoken to the honourable gentleman file not here to have a substantial to a court of honour, and taking up revery question between individual member of the honourable and learned to the tribunal with the honourable gentleman, the non-unital member for K

is something rotten in the state of Denmark "—and that the House of Com-mons must interfere, and vindicate this strong even if not make the comis something rotten in the state of Denmark "—and that the House of Commons must interfere, and vindicate this strong, even if not popular ministry!' (Loud cheers and laughter.) The right honourable gentleman distorb himself at first appear to countenance the subject, and I stake my existence that but for the allusion to the honourable member for Beverley, the house would never have heard of the great Mott case. (Cheers and laughter.) I declare most solemnly that I have never read the speech of the honourable member for Knaresborough. I have not time to read all the speeches that are delivered even in this house (laughter), much less the speeches that are made in the country; but when I heard that speech read with the usual powers of elocution of our learned clerk at the table. (bursts of laughter)—having listened to the extract with great attention, not losing a word of what was read. I was astonished at the weakness of the language. Upon my honour I really thought that the honourable member for Knaresborough, when addressing his multitudes, had lost much of the inspired fervour with which he addresses this house, and did not attack the honourable member for Beverley when absent with half the fire and fury with which he has often attacked the honourable member for Stockport when present. (Cheers and laughter.)"

Lord Stanley had said that every one knew not only that Mr Fer-

Lord Stanley had said that every one knew not only that Mr Fer-rand's charges were false, but that Mr Ferrand himself must have been conscious of their falsehood when he uttered them.

rand's charges were false, but that Mr Ferrand himself must have been conscious of their falsehood when he uttered them.

"There is always something chivalric about that noble lord; he is sure to rush to the rescue, but not always with as much judgment as courage, and he ought to have himself hesitated when he was talking about statements that could or could not be proved. However, he got up, and, in his zeal for his right honourable friend, he not only denounced the statement against him as calumnious, but he even went the length of asserting that the honourable member for Knaresborough was conscious that it was so at the moment when he uttered it. (Cheers.) That certainly was manly, and if the honourable member for Knaresborough heard it, when standing in the lobby, we shall probably find on his return to the house that he has profited by the example, and that his harangues in future will be distinguished by the amenity of manner, and by the choice collection of conciliatory expressions which always characterize the speeches of the noble lord. (Cheers and laughter from all sides.) So it generally is with the noble lord—he destroyed Mr Ferrand first, and afterwards destroyed his own position. He may be called the Prince Rupert of parliamentary discussions—in the charge he is resistless, but when he returns to his camp, it is always in possession of the enemy. (Continued cheering.) As if all the great guns were not sufficient to sink this unfortunate craft, a secretary of state, with a species of solemn inspiration, rises in his place and informs us that the British House of Commons—and this is the political morality of the right honourable gentleman the Secretary of State. Now, I entirely differ from him : I think that we ought not to tell lies on the hustings—a gentleman ought to be as measured there as in the House of Commons; nay, I even go farther, and say that a gentleman ought not even to give pledges on the hustings which he does not mean to redeem in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) I do not think t

Captain BERKELEY reminded those who sat on the opposition side, how

they had cheered Mr Ferrand on in his unenviable notoricty.

Lord John Manners proposed getting clear of the subject by moving the previous question, which motion was seconded by

Mr Smythe, in a speech characterized by singular bitterness towards

Mr Roebuck—

"I believe," he said, "that we attribute at once the whole of this mischief to the honourable member for Bath. (Cheers.) On this matter there geems to have been something like an understanding between purity and power; but, if I am called upon to justify this belief, I can only say that I derive it from an intimate study of the political career of the honourable gentleman. I have seen him attempting to deceive, by covering servility with a show of spurious patriotism, and by masking his real designs under the appearance of liberality. I have seen him aspersing all men, in hopes of securing the favour of one man, and assailing all men that he might fawn upon one man; perpetually allowing us clearly to understand that, were he not the Diogenes of Bath, he would be the Alexander of Tamworth. (Cheers and laughter from all parts of the house.) The whole of this mischief—the whole of this ill feeling—is, I believe, owing to the honourable for Bath. He took the hon. member for Knaresborough by surprise (hear); he has taken the house by surprise (cheers); he has taken the country by surprise, and I doubt not that people out-of-doors will feel great sympathy with the honourable member for Knaresborough, especially when they see the house postponing the consideration of the condition of the poor, postponing the discussion of the poor-law, in order, at the instance and instigation of the honourable member for Bath, to entertain this paltry personality. (Loud cheers.) Nor, let me add, will their surprise be abated because they see in the person of the honourable member for Bath the remarkable antithesis of a rebel's agent and a queen's counsel, a panegyrist of Papineau and a champion of a secretary of state. (Continued cheers.)"

After some observation from Sir R. H. Inglis, deprecating some

After some observation from Sir R. H. Inglis, deprecating some emarks of Lord J. Manners, which hinted at duelling as the proper lternative in personal disputes,

Mr ROEBUCK, having been loudly called for, rose and began his speech with a characteristic s

"I fear," he said, "I shall disappoint the house, for I am going to speak to the question. (Hear, and a laugh.)"

to the question. (Hear, and a laugh.)"

And then proceeded to say that Mr Ferrand had admitted having used the words ascribed to him; and as to the complaint that there had been no notice, surely, if a member were charged with a robbery, he wanted no notice in order to be prepared for a denial. Was this a matter to be got rid of by the somewhat cowardly expedient of the previous question? That meant, that the house desired to express no opinion whatever. But ought the house to express no opinion upon a question whether a minister of the crown had used his power to crush one of its members? It was the duty of the house to see that no one of its members? It was the duty of the house to see that no minister did so use his power; it was his own duty, as one of the members of that house, to look to this. The accuser had fled from his own charge; still the house, in its courtesy, proposed to give him a further opportunity for explanation; and all men would be glad if he should now, on consideration, candidly retract his words. Lord J. Manners laid claim to feelings of sanctity in matters of high account; did he

concur with Mr D'Israeli in the suggestion that this matter ought to have been settled in what was commonly called a gentlemanly way an apology if attainable; if not, then a duel? Surely, after the late horrors, it must be felt that such a proceeding would have been a dis-

Lord Howick said he was inclined to adopt that view of the case which would contemptuously allow the matter to drop, thereby showing their utter disbelief of the accusations. If the opinion of the public went with them, a vote of censure was unnecessary; if it did not, it was useless, while the precedent would be established of noticing

not, it was useless, while the precedent would be established of noticing every case in which a member of the house might think his honour impeached by groundless charges. Were they still further to waste their time, on Friday next, when grave matters were set down for deliberation, by fresh discussion on this most trumpery case?

Mr Hume gave his reasons for considering that all who voted for the "previous question" would lend a sanction to the accusations.

Sir J. Graham pointed out how the matter actually stood. The accusations had been brought under the notice of the house, and both he and Mr Hogg had then felt it their duty to bring them forward in a formal manner. But having himself often said things which he regretted, and had wished to retract, he would be quite satisfied if Mr Ferrand would attend in his place on Friday, and express his regret for gretted, and had wished to retract, he would be quite satisfied if Mr Ferrand would attend in his place on Friday, and express his regret for having spoken in a way which he could not sustain. If he did so, all recollection of the charge would be effaced from his mind. [Here Sir J. Graham put on his hat and left the house, and Mr Hogo having said that he would also be quite satisfied if Mr Ferrand would adopt the suggestion, and in that case would also forgive and forget, followed him.]

Lord J. Russell approved of this prospect of an amicable termi-

Lord J. Resident and nation of the affair; and Lord J. Manners withdrew his amendment, protesting against the imputation that he approved of duelling.

The original motion for the attendance of Mr Ferrand, &c., was then

put and carried.

put and carried.

The house afterwards proceeded to the regular business, taking the county coroners bill, which stood for further consideration; but Mr Hume strongly opposed a certain proposed addition of "three pence" per mile, which has already been a matter of much debate, and having farther complained that copies of the bill had been only delivered that morning, he therefore would move that the chairman do report progress. In the thin state of the house the managers of the bill were compelled to postpone its further consideration.

Mr French next rose, in a house of about twenty members, to call

Mr French next rose, in a house of about twenty members, to call attention to the Dublin jury lists, but the thread of his discourse was nipped by the fatal counting of the house, which, by previous agreement, adjourned till Friday.

FREE-TRADE MOVEMENTS.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE,

The usual weekly meeting of the League was held in Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday evening. The chair was taken by the Hon, C. Villiers, M.P. for Wolverhampton; and we noticed upon the platform many of those members of parliament and others who are usually there; also strangers of distinction, friends of the cause in the country.

The minutes of the previous weekly meeting having been read and confirmed.

The minutes of the previous weekly meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Hon. Chairman rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect:—Ladies and gentlemen, I have been requested by our friends to take the chair, in consequence, as I regret to learn, of your chairman being unable to attend. It was expected that he would have done so this evening. He is, however, still obliged from indisposition to be absent. (Hear, hear.) Our friend Mr Cobden is also absent, not idle, as you may suppose (hear, hear)—but discussing the question with our neighbours at Greenwich. (Cheers.) The honour of occupying the chair was proposed to me somewhat late, and I have left my avocations in another house for the purpose. (Hear, hear,) I cannot say I had much scruple in doing so (a laugh)—for I begin to think that there is more good to be done here than there (hear, hear, and a laugh)—though, perhaps, some may think that the proceedings there would sometimes find a fitter stage for their performance here (a laugh); however, if these meetings tend, by spreading the truth, to advance our cause, I think it is a duty on us all to give them every support (hear, hear)—for sure I am that the importance of the cause for which you are associated is each day becoming more manifest. (Hear, Its close connexion is seen with that question which, to the credit of the country, is at last become of universal interest, namely, how to meet the exigencies of an increasing population, and how to raise, or at least how to prevent from sinking lower than it now is, the condition of that mass of our fellow subjects who live by labour. (Cheers.) That is now engaging the attention of philanthropists and statesmen, as well as quacks and adventurers (hear, hear)—and I cannot but believe that, when the various projects now before the country have been submitted to the test of reason and discussion, and found to be inefficient, the good sense and good feeling which excite interest in the object will assent to the truth and justice of your views. (C not prevented the evils which are complained of. (Hear, hear.) The majorities in both houses are in the position of admitting the evil, and are ready to adopt any remedy that should not require any great sacrifice on their part. (Hear, and laughter.) Their benevolence, indeed, always reminds me of that ludicrous illustration which Mr O'Connell once gave of it, in a debate on the subject, in the case of his friend with the ill-fed and over-worked horse. He saw his horse was suffering, and the in-led and over-worked norse. He saw his horse was suffering, and had made every experiment to cure him but one. He had bled him and blistered him, he had fired and physicked him, but he had somehow He had bled him or other always forgot the somewhat more expensive experiment of feeding him more and working him less. (Great laughter.) And so it is with our great men—they listen with the deepest interest to every remedy which any one suggests, save that which we venture to say applies to man as well as to beast—namely, that when he is hungry he should

be fed, and when he is over-worked he should have less to do. (Hear and laughter.) We have benevolent men who are shocked at all the misery they witness, and to hear that people in this country work so hard and so long to gain subsistence; and they propose an act of parliament to declare that men should not work so hard or so long: but how they are to gain subsistence without working hard and working long they never tell us. (Hear, hear.) If they would make that clear, or if their act of parliament would accomplish what they wish and we wish—who would not be with them? (Hear, hear.) Their faith is great in the omnipotence of parliament. I wish we could persuade them of the virtue of repealing some acts of parliament they have passed, and trust a little to leaving people free. (Cheers.) I do not deny that men propose and support such acts as those with good intentions; I am sure they do; but good intentions will not feed a hungry man. (Hear, hear, hear.) There always have been kind people in this country who have wanted to legislate for symptoms, and to leave the root of the evil untouched, but I never see the good the people get from it. (Hear.) Horace Walpole, alluding to the tendency that existed in his time for this sort of legislation, mentions an instance of a near relation of his own, who hearing that a distiller had been burnt by the head of a still flying off. the head of a still flying off, strongly urged him to get an act of par-liament passed to prevent the heads of stills flying off. (Loud laughter.) liament passed to prevent the heads of stills flying off. (Loud laughter.)

A great deal of our actual legislation and of that proposed was of a
nature precisely similar. One wants these philanthropists to go below
the surface. (Hear, hear, hear.) Emigration is another scheme proposed to cure the evil, and against this scheme I shall say nothing, for
I feel that if I was a working man, and anybody would pay my passage,
I would sooner go to any other country than remain in this, if the corn
laws are to continue (hear); for certain am I, if those laws remain, and
the population increases as it has done, that there is not a working man
in this country, however well off; he may be now that will not dete-I would sooner go to any other country than remain in this, if the corn laws are to continue (hear); for certain am I, if those laws remain, and the population increases as it has done, that there is not a working man in this country, however well off he may be now, that will not deteriorate in his condition. (Cheers.) The evils which emigration would remove from sight would soon recur if these laws continue. (Hear, hear, hear.) Some think that the evil of overwork and little food is to be cured by public charity, and they would repeal or relax the poor law. To this, in itself, I do not object. But these men would appear to think that the natural condition of the working men in this country is that of paupers. (Cheers.) Now, I look upon pauperism as a vast misfortune, which ought to be prevented if it is possible; and our efforts should be to secure the working men an independence of such means of living, and afford them opportunity, by honest industry, to maintain themselves. (Cheers.) Again, there are those who would treat the people homœopathically, and who say more protection is the cure; that is, having little now by means of their protective system, they would give them less. (Laughter.) This party do not depend upon the faith the public have in their prescription; they make the laws, unfortunately, and therefore they have protection for themselves. (Hear, hear, hear.) They know, however, how far opinion goes with them; for they attempted, as you know, to establish what they called protection societies this year, of which we heard a great deal some time ago, but very little lately (laughter); they have proved to be, I believe, as I supposed they would, utter failures. (Hear, hear.) Meeting one who knew something of their proceedings the other day, I asked him what the great central society was doing, and his answer was "nothing" (laughter); and I then asked what the branch societies were doing, and he said, "helping the central." (Great laughter.) All that they have done, that I have heard of, has been to have any excuse, and that there is a universal desire now to discover the means of preventing the deterioration of the people. But I do hope that the time is drawing near when there will be a general acknowledgment of the truth and justice of your views. (Cheers.) And looking at the state of opinion now on the subject, at the better information possessed by all classes, of the state and wants of the population, and at the various projects that are before the country, I expect that the discussion of the question will take place with greater advantage this year than it has done before (cheers), and I do not regret, though perhaps it was opposed to my own opinion, that the question has not been brought forward before. (Hear.) It is now my intention to raise the discussion at the first convenient day during the coming month, and to submit the same motion that I have been accustomed to do, and, I shall hope, with more success. (Loud cheering.) I beg now to introduce to your attention our friend William Ewart, Esq. (Loud cheering.)

Mr Ewart, M.P., said those members of parliament who were present at that meeting were much better engaged in endeavouring to procure cheap food for the people than in witnessing those dramatic scenes which, from super-tragical to sub-colloquial were wont to be enacted within the walls of parliament—unseemly exhibitions of individual violence which, for the sake of its own character and for the sake of the people they represented, the House of Commons should not have tolerated. (Hear.) America was doing all she could to outstrip us in the race of commerce; she had recently concluded a treaty with the Zoll-verein, and thus opened a market to herself with 27,000,000 of purchasers. They had one minister who said we ought to buy in the

cheapest and sell in the dearest market; they had another minister who said the principles of free trade were the principles of common sense. If a monopolist supporter of the present government chanced to visit a member of the cabinet, just as he was throwing off an article for publication in favour of the principles of free trade, he would be much in the same position as the young lady in the play of the Rivals, who, on being surprised reading some contraband books, exclaimed, "Stuff the Delicate Embarrassment within the New Duty of Man." (Great laughter.) The taxes upon sugar and coffee were highly unjust, and the consequence was that these articles were greatly adulterated, and that the poor were obliged to consume a most deleterious and unwholesome commodity. 20,000,000/. had been paid for unfettering the slaves. He did not grudge the money; but that immense sum should have likewise unfettered the commerce of this country. Our colonies would be ultimately benefited by competition, and so would the landlords of this country; for monopoly weakened and destroyed the spirit of commerce

country; for monopoly weakened and destroyed the spirit of commerce and of rational enterprise. The principles of free trade were no longer problems: they were axioms—received truths—upon which the super-structure of commercial legislation should be based. (Cheers.)

Doctor Elphinstone, M. P., in referring to the late agitation on the Factory Bill, said that the effect of it would be that one-sixth of the production of each week would be lost. The consequence would be, that every family in the kingdom would lose one-sixth of its comforts.

To come to a question which he had brought before the House of Com-To come to a question which he had brought before the House of Com-mons, the probate duty yielded two millions and a quarter a year, and from the time it was imposed it had yielded sixty-six millions to the from the time it was imposed it had yielded sixty-six millions to the exigencies of the state, while landed property paid nothing. It did appear to him most unjust that while a poor man who had scraped together 100% or 150% had a large probate duty to pay, the heir apparent to a large estate had nothing whatever. (Loud cheers.) They all know to-morrow would be the birth day of their gracious Queen. The highest Duchess there would be covered with diamonds. Why? Because it was her pleasure to wear them. He did not say a tax should be imposed on their introduction, but he invisted the poor man had just highest Duchess there would be covered with diamonds. Why? Because it was her pleasure to wear them. He did not say a tax should be imposed on their introduction, but he insisted the poor man had just as good a right to have what he chose for the produce of his labour. He was walking with a Conservative friend of his, and admiring a new building which was to be the great focus of the anti-free-trade party. He alluded to the Junior Conservative Club. He found the stone brought from Caen in Normandy. Now he thought the London mechanic had just as good a right to Polish bread as the young Conservative to Caen stone. Again, take the article of sugar. We paid 3d. additional every pound we consumed compared to what we should do if we had the markets of the world open to us. This was a tax of five millions a year, and that after having given twenty millions to the West

millions a year, and that after having given twenty millions to the West India proprietors. How would any man have been received, who, when that sum was voted, proposed it should be renewed every four years?

Mr R. R. Moore then addressed the meeting. Mr Baring saidat Huntingdon, that "there was no getting over the fact, that an extensive importation of corn would diminish agricultural labour to a melancholy extent, and although the price of bread might be reduced, what mattered it whether the loaf was a penny or sevenpence, if the labourer was not able to purchase it?" Now, this was a doctrine never enunciated by Mr Baring in London—it was reserved for a Huntingdon audience. (Hear, hear, and laughter). The Post and Herald seemed to think that, in opposing the League, they were taking the agricultural labourer especially under their protection. Now there was no class on whom the distress of the times pressed so severely as on the agricultural labourers. Even in the rich county of Devon, the average of wages was not above 7s. a week. At the only meeting the Protection Society held in London, they brought forward a weaver, for the purpose of showing that the withdrawal of restriction had tended to damage the artisans; and, secondly, that the working classes were opposed to the showing that the withdrawal of restriction had tended to damage the artisans; and, secondly, that the working classes were opposed to the movement in favour of free trade. As to the first point, the speaker went into a number of details to show that, as our restrictive laws were removed, our trade in silk had increased. As to the second point, all he knew was, that the League had 50,000 registered members in London alone. (Cheers.) Now these could not all belong to the higher and middle classes. At Hastings and Exeter the working men were with the League, with the exception of a few who were bribed. At any rate they had enkindled a spirit in all those places where elections had taken place in favour of the repeal, which he was satisfied would work its way. (Cheers.)

way. (Cheers.)

The Chairman announced that the chair would be taken at the next meeting by Lord Kinnaird, and congratulated those assembled on the attention which they had paid to the observations of the different speakers.

The meeting then separated.

GREENWICH.

GREENWICH.

A general meeting of the Greenwich Anti-Corn-law Association, took place on Wednesday evening, at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the National Anti-Corn-law League, to consist of Mr Cobden and Mr George Thompson. The large hall was crowded to excess at an early hour, with a most respectable assemblage, a goodly proportion of which, we observed, consisted of ladies. The deputation, accompanied by the president of the society, Col. T. Perronet Thompson, who acted as chairman on the occasion, entered the hall a few minutes after seven o'clock, and were received with the most vociferous cheers by the 1,200 persons assembled before them. Admiral Dundas, M.P. for the borough, was present.

persons assembled before them. Admiral Dundas, M.P. for the borough, was present.

As soon as the meeting was constituted,

The Chairman came forward, and said that they were assembled that evening to receive a deputation from the League. He himself had had the honour of acting with that body in various parts of the country, and he would leave to the deputation the task of informing the meeting of the long and interesting histories of their success in every district which they had visited, only urging them to make the fullest disclosures, in order that those there assembled might form a judgment of how far they were acting with prudence in continuing their support to the League, and to the great cause which it advocated. (Cheers.) From

their approbation the League would receive strength. It had gathered strength everywhere else. It had been in Scotland, and its representatives present would tell them of its success in that quarter. They would all soon throughout the country be united for the abolition of the corn laws, under which every interest had more or less suffered. He would now call on Mr Cobden, the undaunted champion of free trade, who had at heart, together with his own interests, which every man had a right to pursue, their interests, and the interests of every body besides. The chairman then sat down amid prolonged cheering.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr Barnard, M.P. for the borough, apologising for his absence from the meeting, after which Admiral Dundas, his colleague, came forward, and was received with tunultuous cheers. He was completely committed in the cause of free

Admiral Dundas, his colleague, came forward, and was received with tunultuous cheers. He was completely committed in the cause of free trade in corn, and so far was in favour of the League. (Hear, hear.) He was also in favour of a free trade in everything else. (Renewed cheers.) He would have preferred that the League had declared themselves free traders altogether, than have declared themselves the Anti-Corn-law League solely. As it was, however, they had worked uncommonly well, and had certainly done their duty, considering the interests in array against them. There was one class of men opposed to them, however, and that was the landlords, who should be grateful to the League, for since the present agitation commenced the farmers had redoubled their exertions and skill. (Hear, hear.) For that alone the League deserved credit. The gallant admiral then went on to say that he considered the question involved in the agitation of the League as intimately connected with the suffrage question. (Hear, hear.) The suffrage was at present upon such a footing, that the peers and great people throughout the country exercised all political power—a state of things which was as impolitic as it was unjust. (Hear, hear.) After dwelling at some length upon this point, and apologising for in troducing matter which was not wholly relevant to the question before them, the gallant admiral concluded by assuring the meeting that he was always ready to give his support to Mr Cobden and his coadjutors, both in the House of Commons and elsewhere.

Mr Cobden then came forward The assembly rose en masse, storm of shouts burst from every quarter of the spacious hall. cheering was again and again renewed, and when it at length subsided, the honourable gentleman observed that he felt somewlat at a loss on the honourable gentleman observed that he felt somewhat at a loss on entering the meeting as to how he should address them, or what he should say, believing that they were likely to be quite as well informed upon the question as he could be himself. The gallant admiral who had preceded him, however, had furnished him with a peg on which to hang a beginning, at all events. He had called them to task for not adopting the title of the "Free-trade League," instead of calling themselves the "Anti-Corn-law League." But he would explain to them how the League was both of these, although acting under a distinctive name. The League believed that, if they could manage to dispossess the landowners—who formed the majority in the House of Commons—of their peculiar monopoly, these landowners would save them the trouble of getting rid of all other monopolies. They (the League) believed the corn laws to be the keystone of the arch of monopoly, and they had only to remove the keystone and the whole structure would fall. Therefore it was that the League kept the battering-ram going against the keyit was that the League kept the battering-ram going against the key stone of the arch. But they might say that they had no proof that the League was in carnest in wishing for free trade in everything. The League was in earnest in wishing for free trade in everything. The manufacturers had no protection which they did not want to get rid of. There were, it was true, laws on the statute-book enacting that cotton goods should not come into this country from abroad without paying a duty. But so was there also on the same statute-book a law, at one time, subjecting the importation of coals to Newcastle to a duty of 24s. per ton. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In neither case could such a law operate as a protection. The so-called protection on cotton goods did not enable the manufacturer to sell his production at a higher price at home than he could abroad. Out of every seven pounds of raw cotton worked in England, six pounds were sold abroad, and at a better price than the remainder disposed of in the home market. The manufactuthan the remainder disposed of in the home market. The manufacturers had, therefore, no real protection, and wanted none. He might show the same thing to be the case with regard to them. By free trade the League did not mean, as some supposed, to abolish the custom house, to abolish the necessary imposts for revenue. What the League wished was, that any taxes put at the custom house should be for the Queen's revenue alone, and not for the purpose of raising the price of corn sold by Sir Edward Knatchbull and others, that they may afford to pay their marriage settlements. (Cheers and laughter). The corn duties pay their marriage settlements. (Cheers and laughter.) The corn duties were never collected to increase the Queen's revenue. Their object was were never collected to increase the Queen's revenue. Their object was to raise the price of corn at home, in order that the owners of land might rent their land at a higher rate. (Hear, hear.) In the House of Commons the monopolists had ceased to reply to the free traders upon the subject. The ministers were afraid lest their supporters might commit themselves, and said to them, as the counsel said to his client, "You had better not say anything about the matter, lest you should commit yourself and endanger your case." A paper had been put into his hands, purporting to be a manifesto issued by the West Kent Protection Society. That society independent from a realistic of the hands, purporting to be a manifesto issued by the West Kent Protection Society. That society, judging from an analysis of the names subscribed to it, was composed of 13 labourers, 50 farmers, 50 agents, and 137 clergymen and landlords. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) And yet all these called themselves agriculturists. (Renewed laughter.) Now, landowners were no more agriculturists than shipowners were sailors. That society was for protection. It talked of the heavy taxes of this country in comparison with those of other countries. It forgot that the manufacturers paid far more taxes then did the agriculturists. (Hear, hear.) If in the aggregate we paid a larger sum than other countries, it was because we had better means of paying. And as to labour, he denied that it was cheaper on the continent than it was here. In proportion to the work done, a man in England did more for a given quantity of food than any other man on the face of the earth. (Hear, hear.) Their representative had just told them what the League had done for agriculture. This Kentish society seemed apprehensive that the object of the League was to destroy agriculture. But he would say that more hed hear dear in the larger than hear the payer had been dear dear in the larger than the payer had been dearly and the p the object of the League was to destroy agriculture. But he would say that more had been done during the last five years for agriculture in this country, than during any fifteen years before the organization of the League, and if the mere alarm that they would have to come to free trade

had done so much for the agriculture of the country, what might they not expect when it would be in actual operation. (Hear.) A great deal has been said as to the effect which free trade would have upon wages. It would not tend to reduce wages, as had been alleged; but the reverse, for not only in manufactures, but also in agriculture, would it give rise to an increased demand for labour, which was incompatible with a reduction of wages. They might be told that foreign countries would not take British manufactures in exchange for their corn; but would the foreigner give his corn for nothing? He would take their manufactures. There had yet been no alteration in the tariff to extend the foreign trade. Let them set the foreigner the example of free trade by abolishing duties upon corn, and that would be followed by the adoption of free trade by the foreigner. They were told that the foreigner would take only gold for his corn; but where would they get the gold with which to pay him? In countries where gold was produced; and all that they had to do, if the foreigner would not take their manufactures, was to send these manufactures to those countries and bring back the gold to pay for the corn. So much for the question of corn. There was another question equally important, that of sugar: the West India interests and the corn interests at home were leagued together to keep the people on short allowance in both these articles. They were now paying double what the foreigner had to pay for sugar in their own custom house. The foreigner might come to the custom house and purchase Brazilian sugar for one half the price which they had to give for sugar of the same quality. (Shanne, shame, and hear, hear.) Nothing was more wholesome or nutritious than sugar, and they should not be restricted in the use of it. As to the cry against slave-grown sugar, that was a very dishonest plea. We had no objection to refine slave-grown sugar in bond, while the same principle, which excluded it from our use, also excluded the sugar of fre

Mr G. Thompson was then introduced, and was received with great cheering. There was no discussion, he said, respecting the abstract principle on which their agitation was based. That free trade was the principle on which their agitation was based. That free trade was the doctrine of common sense was avowed by the President of the Board of Control, by Sir Robert Pecl, and by the Times newspaper. The only difference arose upon the application of the principle. The League only asked that it should be impartially applied. They wanted to strike at once at the root of the tree—to overthrow the monster monopolies which supported all others. It was not a question for manufacturers, or labourers, or agriculturists alone. The interests of all classes strike at once at the root of the tree—to overthrow the monster monopolies which supported all others. It was not a question for manufacturers, or labourers, or agriculturists alone. The interests of all classes were one, and protection was only protection to one party; and that was the unproductive class, living upon high rents, while the great productive masses wished to live upon what was the natural law—universal free trade. The League directed its attention, it was true, mainly to the abilities of the great party by the question had since taken a wide the abolition of the corn laws; but the question had since taken a wider range, and comprehended every interest in society. The anti-corn-law movement was not at variance with the other great movements which were now in progress. He was an enemy to all monopolies. The very were now in progress. He was an enemy to all mono same principle which led him to abhor this monopoly abhor all political and ecclesiastical monopolies. (I olies. The very led him also to (Immense and prolonged cheering.) The corn laws were the key-stone of the arch of monopoly, which fettered not only the industry, but also the consciences and the political freedom of men. The interests of monopolists were all and the political freedom of men. The interests of monopolists were all in common. But if they abolished the great monopoly, there was no other which could not be easily assailed. (Hear, hear.) The corn laws were radically unjust. It must have been the law of God in placing men as we found them, in their infinite diversity of circumstances, that they should stand on the most unrestricted commercial relations with each other. (Hear, and cheers.) It was melancholy that in such a country as this so many who were ready and able to toil should be destitute of the common necessaries of life, in a condition of physical destitution unparalleled in any other country in the world. Where God had been most bountiful, man was most destithe world. Where God had been most bountiful, man was most destithe world. Where God had been host bothering, had was installed tute—where man should command everything, he was in want of everything. (Cheers.) The League was not weak on any subordinate thing. (Cheers.) The League was not weak on any subordinate branches of this question. It had been discussed by the religious por-tion of the community on purely religious grounds, and their verdict had agreed with the verdict of the League. It had gone into the agri-cultural districts and forced the dumb to speak, and since they had so spoken out, the public had had an opportunity to estimate the profundity of their intellects and the nature of their political economy. (Hear, hear.) He did not wonder that the House of Commons had refused the committees of inquiry which had been frequently demanded. The result of the import duties committee had taught them a lesson. That committee brought to light the extraordinary and stupendous robbery which was annually inflicted upon this country. They were not likely

soon to grant another such committee; but the question was now fairly before the country. Much was owing to the Anti-Corn-law League; there was more than bread involved in this matter. Political science should know nothing of parliamentary peddlings with the trades of men. The pretence on the part of the government to exclude such articles as sugar on the plea that they were the produce of slave labour, was one of the most monstrous and hypocritical frauds of which a legislature was ever guilty. That was not the way to abolish slavery; free trade would necessarily overthrow the whole system of slavery, as slave labour could never successfully compete with free labour. The cry against admitting slave-grown sugar was raised by those who, a few years ago, were all slave owners themselves; and who, while they held cry against admitting slave-grown sugar was raised by those who, a few years ago, were all slave owners themselves; and who, while they held slaves of their own, refused to admit the produce of free countries, in order to continue the slave interests in the West Indies. (Hear, hear.) Mr Thompson then adverted to the object of the meeting, and urged upon it to strengthen the hands of the League by co-operating with it in every way, and, above all, by contributing in a liberal manner to the fund which the extensive operations of the League for the present year required for their successful fulfilment. (Cheers.) He trusted they would transmute their cheers into the coin of the realm, and that their contributions would hear a good proportion to the importance and manner. contributions would bear a good proportion to the importance and nationality of the question. (Cheers.)

A subscription in aid of the 100,000L fund was then entered into,

when upwards of 200/. were collected, and the meeting separated.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

R. W., Liverpool.—The subject of this letter has long engaged our special attention, but it is one of the most difficult and delicate to manage connected with a journal. The objections to which W. R. alludes, he will have observed, have not occurred for some time.

have not occurred for some time.

A. B., Wigan.—The Consolidate I Fund was first created by Mr Pitt in 1792, when he introduced his last Sinking Fund. All the sources of revenues then existing were consolidated into one fund, by that name, a portion of which was annually to be applicable to the Sinking Fund. The taxes imposed since are not included in this fund: by referring to the Quarterly Revenue Returns the distinction will be seen.

We must solicit indulgence in replying to many letters which we have now before us: most of them referring to points in Economical principles which require both time and space to answer as carefully and fully as they deserve. The great pressure and unusual interest of the subjects before Parliament for some weeks past and to come, must be our excuse. Some will more properly form subjects for articles than mere answers to queries, and shall have our earliest attention.

MISCELLANEA.

MISCELLANEA.

Hints to all Railway Travellers.—Pack up your luggage in such order that you can readily carry with you the small matters you may want on your journey, or immediately on your arrival; let the rest be put in such trunks, cases, boxes, or other packages as will either effectually protect it, or show at first sight that it must be handled carefully; remembering that at railway stations a great deal of business must be done in a little time, and therefore luggage, which seems able to bear it, sometimes gets rough usage. Let your name and destination appear legibly on your luggage; and if you wish to be safe against all chances of loss, put your mame and address inside also of each package. Picture to yourself your trunk lying on the road, left in the corner of an office, or sent out to a wrong direction, and imagine what you would then wish should be on or in it, that it might be correctly and speedily sent to you. What you would then wish you had done, do before you start. Let the label be of a strong material, and firmly attached to the package. Be at the station some minutes before the time; if you do not resolve to be so, expect to see the train on its way without you. Get your ticket (by paying your fare), and be careful to understand exactly how far that ticket frees you. On some railways you keep that ticket to the end of your journey; on others you are called on for it at starting. In either case be ready with it, remembering that if you cannot produce it, you may be called upon to pay your fare again. See where your luggage is placed on the carriages, and prefer that it should be on that in which you are to be seatad, if practicable; see also that the company's ticket or luggage mumber be affixed to each package, or you may be called on to pay the carriage of it. Expect to pay for the carriage of all your luggage above 56 lbs. weight. Take the best care you can to prevent the necessity of your leaving the carriage before you reach the refreshment station at the end of your journey. Take your left behind. Neither smoking nor dogs are allowed in the carriages: the latter are conveyed under proper arrangements, and at a small charge, which may easily be learnt at each station. Female attendants will be found at each terminus, and at the refreshment station, to wait on ladies and children. Children under ten years of age are conveyed at half-price; only infants unable to walk are carried without charge. Invalids and decrepit persons commonly receive very considerate attention from the persons employed at the stations and on the line; but they must calculate on none which would materially interfere with the general working of the establishment, except they have expressly applied for, and been assured of it beforehand. Carriages of various kinds, special and public, suitable to the different localities, will be found at both the termini and at nearly all the stations. On change of carriage, or leaving the train, be careful to see what becomes of your luggage. Each person employed on the line has a distinguishing number on the collar of his coat: if you have any complaint to make, write to the secretary, designating the offender by his number. Railway servants are enjoined to the observance of civility and attention to all passengers, and they usually fulfill these duties

very cheerfully when treated with common propriety, They are for-

The True Source of Agricultural Prosperity is very forcibly illustrated by a recent advertisement of an extensive estate for sale in the county of Renfrew, in which the great landed proprietor sets forth, as the most prominent advantage of the property, that "it includes a town of 1,200 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the cotton manufacture, and that there are ample means of increasing the existing and of introducing against a the renders of industrial designs. and of introducing various other branches of industry and manufac-ture." The advertisement proceeds in a business-like way to assure intending purchasers that "the stability of the present rental, and the intending purchasers that "the stability of the present rental, and the certainty of a progressive advance, is strikingly established by the fact that the rents of the estate have been steadily maintained ever since the war prices ceased to operate, and now actually exceed what they were twenty-three years ago, notwithstanding the general depressing circumstances of the times, and a competition which has lately arisen in the neighbouring markets, and that all the recent sets continue to be made at an advance on the former rates."

The gross amount of the rent and returns from the estate, as now let is

£9,420

Remains, free rent . £9,115

* Or nearly 8d. in the pound.
We have seldom met with more plain and convincing evidence of the We have seldom met with more plain and convincing evidence of the folly, not to say injustice, of attempting to encourage agriculture at the expense of the manufacturing and trading community. The fact is, in the little document from which we have just quoted, the "main element of the value of the land" comes out distinctly and intelligibly, as a matter of business, not only unquestioned, but adopted (whenever they have an estate on sale) by those who are accustomed on other occasions to denounce the manufacturing system in the most unmeasured terms. It is true that not every great landowner can boast "that the stability of his rental is secured by the thriving manufactures upon his estate," but even the most sentimental of auctioneers does not full to notice the excellent roads, canals, and other modern improvements by means of which "the splendid property he has the honour to offer is brought within a few short miles" of some great market for the manufacturing districts.—Free-Trade Circular of the Licerpool Anti-Monopoly Association, No. 4.

MR BENJAMIN WOOD, M.P.—We have heard with much regret that this gentleman, who has been for some in indifferent health, has heen lately attacked by paralysis of so serious a character as to occasion much anxiety to his friends. Mr Wood has sat since 1840 for the borough of Southwark.

of Southwark.

Scene in the Lords. -In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the A Scene in the Lords.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Duke of Wellington, as usual, took his seat at the top of the ministerial bench, and whipped out last week's copy of our merry contemporary, Punch (it is published, we believe, on Thursday). Turning to the illustration by John Leech, the "Giant and the Dwarf," which represents the duke looking at General Tom Thumb as Napoleon, the duke laughed heartily. "A capital idea," said Lord Strangford. "How like!" said the Earl of Wicklow, looking over the duke's shoulder at the illustration. "It is rather like," said the duke, laughing. "Yes, yes; capital, capital!" exclaimed Lord Colchester, Lord Hawarden, and half-a-dozen other peers. In the midst of the fun messengers from yes; capital, capital: exclaimed Lord Colchester, Lord Hawarden, and half-a-dozen other peers. In the midst of the fun messengers from the House of Commons appeared at the bar with bills, which closed the scene, and the duke quietly put Punch in his pocket. It is against the rules of their lordships' house to read newspapers or periodical publications, unless referring to them in the debate: the Duke of Wellington's contravention of the order was therefore the more researched.

The Economist.

APRIL 27, 1844.

UNITED STATES.—The news received in the early part of this week, by the packet-ship Europe, is of an encouraging description as relates to commercial prospects. Though money is said to have been as abundant as before, yet it appears that discounts were somewhat higher; but paper could not be discounted below 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while ordinary short paper commanded 5 per cent., and that of a long date 6 per cent. We learn from New Orleans that a bill had passed the House of Representatives, providing for the liquidation of about four millions of dollars of the debt of the State, the payment to be effected by the sale of property and the transfer of stock belonging to the State. This, at least, looks like a beginning, and, as an example, may be of property and the transfer of stock belonging to the State. This, at least, looks like a beginning, and, as an example, may be of use. We learn nothing in addition to our last accounts of the cotton market.

WEST INDIES,--By the Trent steamer we have advices Jamaica to the 23rd March, Demerara to the 19th, and Barba-does to the 20th of that month. In Jamaica trade appears to have been very dull, and money is complained of as being scarce. The Planters' Bank, which was started in opposition to the Colonial Bank, was a subject of considerable remark. It appears that, after dividing 5 per cent. for the half year, on the capital paid up, they had been able to appropriate to the reserve fund 2,093/. The greater success which has attended this establishment, as compared with its rival, is attributed to the fact that it has been managed altogether by old residents in the island. The transport Glen Huntley had arrived from Sierra Leone with 118 immigrants and 24 Africans, who had previously gone from Jamaica, but again returned by that vessel. The weather continued

very dry, and it was feared would exercise an injurious influence very dry, and it was teared would exercise an injurious influence on the crops. British Guiana.—In opening the Combined Court of Policy, the Governor strongly recommended the planters to use all the aid which they could derive from chemistry and improved implements, and other agricultural improvements, in order to assist in diminishing the inconvenience of scarcity of labour. The planters, however, somewhat in the tone of our Morning Post, returned an answer to these suggestions by no means very gracious. They have their own way for their own means very gracious. They have their own way for their own benefits, and they appear not much disposed to adopt any other. At Barbadoes the weather was not propitious for the sugar making, and the crop would be influenced by it.

making, and the crop would be influenced by it.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The first wool ship of the season (the Elizabeth) has arrived, and brings very interesting accounts from this colony. It brings copies of the South Australian News Letters, which contain some very interesting statistics regarding that settlement. It appears that since 1833 the number of sheep has increased from 28,000 to 350,000:—of horned cattle from 2,500 to 25,000:—of horses from 680 to 2,000:—of goats and pigs from 730 to 10,000. The price of sheep was estimated at 8s. to 10s. each; cattle at 3l. 10s. to 5l.; and horses at 15l. to 20l. each. The land under cultivation had progressively increased to 28,600 acres, and the surplus of wheat last year was estimated at 50,000 quarters. The export of wool last year was 3,034 bales, weighing 854,815 lbs. By the census of 1840 the population was 16,000, and had not much increased, as emigration had nearly ceased, and they relied only on the natural increase of births over deaths. The estimated revenue for 1844 was 27,900%.

THE WOOL SALES AND THE WOOL MARKET.—These sales concluded on the 20th. The whole sold did not reach 6,000 bales—being sold as follows:—

	Fleed										
Bales, s.	d.	S.	d.	S.	d.		S.	d,	d.		d.
297 Australian 1	2 to	1	101	1	6	to	1	9	9	to	115
739 Van Dieman's Land 1											
426 Cape of Good Hope 0	71	1-	$9\frac{1}{2}$	1	31	***	1	10	7		81

2.545 of Sundries-Odessa, Spanish, Buenos Avres, and German,

The result of the sales shows a firm tone in the market, and the prices were fully equal to those of the February sales. During the week since the sales the demand has been very dull, as is usual: but stocks of foreign wools are very light in importers' hands. The imports for the first three months of this year show an interest of let year. crease upon those of last year. The comparison is as follows.

Imported from Jan. 1st to April 1st,

	THIDOL	ten mon d	an. The co Tr
		I843.	1844.
		Bales.	Bales.
Into	London	15,098	7,732
	Liverpool	6,018	11,678
	Hull	3,476	7,649
	Bristol		115
		Married Works	-

..... 24,592 27.174 The falling off into London is very great, while the increase to Liverpool and Hull is more than correspondingly large; but we must remark that the quantity imported in Liverpool includes

about 2,000 small bags of Peruvian wool.

In Bermondsey the trade has been very flat this week. The reduction on combing sorts from the highest is not less than 2l. per pack, and on clothing, which did not advance in proportion, about 1l. per pack. The stock in the hands of the growers is less than it has been for some years: but that in the hands of delars in Verkeling is still creat with very little depend. The less than it has been for some years: but that in the hands of dealers in Yorkshire is still great, with very little demand. The consumption, however, continues very large, and manufacturers must have laid in very large stocks some time ago, as very little has been purchased for some weeks. This state of matters will probably continue till about the clip, by which time the stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers will be reduced; and as the farmers will not be auxious sellers, the probability is that wool will then command an improved value. The lower price of grain, and the prospects of a good harvest, will not fail to exercise some considerable influence on the value of wool and other raw materials. It remains to be seen what Ministers will do as to the duties on foreign wool; if repealed, which we think likely, at least in part, that reduction will have an effect on the low qualities.

Duties on Cotton Wool .- We have received a copy of a memorial presented to the Treasury on the subject of those duties, from the spinners and others engaged in the trade at Glasgow; and on Tuesday last a deputation was received by Sir Robert Peel on the same subject. We understand that the Minister was Peel on the same subject. We understand that the Minister was extremely reserved and cautious—begging that nothing whatever might be inferred from what he said, or what he did did not say; or it might lead to considerable disappointment. It must be owned that it is too much to expect ment. It must be owned that it is too much to expect a Minister to express any opinion on the immediate eve of bringing forward the Budget, nor do we suppose that was the object of the deputation. They could only hope to have the advantage of any doubt which might still hang on the minister's mind as to the best course to pursue, by stating their case as strongly as possible. This is an important sub-

ject, and as we have so recently devoted much space in our columns to show the evils of such duties, it is not needful that we should again enter into the subject. These duties certainly do operate against our manufactured goods exported in the same way that an export duty would, and with this greater evil—that a duty imposed at the early stage enhances the cost and needful profit on every stage of the process; whereas an exporting duty would charge the goods only with the precise sum that the revenue derived. The memorial before us places the whole case in a clear and strong light; it shows that the duty operated last year as a tax of eight per cent. on the cost of the raw material; but that inasmuch as the portion of our goods exported consists chiefly of those made from the lowest qualities of cotton wool, the duty on those qualities was really much more than 8 per the duty on those qualities was really much more than 8 per cent. By well-authenticated letters from nearly the whole of

cent. By well-authenticated letters from nearly the whole of our foreign markets, it shows that our trade is suffering much from foreign competition, and especially in heavy goods made in America, on which this tax acts most prejudicially.

We cannot but think that these duties, as well as those on wool, will be, either in whole or in part, repealed during the present session. Indeed, we consider Sir Robert Peel, from what he said last year, when Mr Wood brought forward his motion, is pledged to this course. The only fear which suggests itself is, that the spare income may be so much drawn upon to itself is, that the spare income may be so much drawn upon to make up the sacrifice which may be found needful to be made in preparing a new Sugar Bill, to make it still a question of revenue; for on all hands it is expected that such a measure will involve a considerable reduction of the duty on colonial as well as foreign, free sugar. Pending the appearance of the Budget, business is quiet, and little is doing but for immediate wants

There is a rumour abroad, but for which there appears little foundation, that Ministers will propose a reduction of the income tax derived from trades and professions.

RAILWAY AND SHARE MARKETS.

During the present week a considerable reaction has taken place in railway shares, and the recent activity has been suc-The Eastern Counties line, which ceeded by extreme dulness. has been the object of so much speculation and business for some time past, has suffered considerably from this reaction. In all the lines prices are somewhat lower, and little or no business doing.

The line from Cambridge to York has been brought out, but not under circumstances which promise much success to it,—and it no doubt suffers from the general depression, as do all the new tines especially. It has, however, long been a subject of remark by the leading brokers on the market, that about the middle of this month in each year, a considerable dulness ensues; at least such has been the case for some years back. We have not, however, been able to trace this to any satisfactory cause. And in the present instance particularly, while all the elements which can lead to permanent improvement in railway property are increasing; while the business of the country is improving, which leads to more traffic; and while money continues as abundant and cheap as ever, it is difficult to conceive any cause for such a reaction in the market; and we, therefore, cannot think it will be of lead durations. be of long duration.

The new line called the Trent Valley, from Rugby to Stafford, there to join the Manchester and Birmingham line, and thus to reach Manchester by a more direct course than going by Birmingham, has been brought out. The London and Birmingham company has taken one-fourth of the shares, the Grand Junction company one-fourth, the Manchester and Birmingham one-fourth, and the remaining fourth has been taken in the market; these shares, though not yet allotted, have been sold to-day at a premium of 6l. 10s. on 20l. shares. It is difficult to conceive what interest the three great lines, or any one of them, except the Manchester and Birmingham, can have in promoting the new line; it would appear to be in direct opposition to the interests of the

It is said that a line in continuance of the Caledonian line, to Stirling and Perth, has already been filled up in Scotland.

French lines have recovered their value, and are firmer,

but without much business doing.

In the present dull state of the market we would earnestly dissuade parties from bringing forward any new schemes. How-ever good in themselves, they would be coldly received, and in-jured for any future attempt. We do not think that this dulness can continue very long.

POLITICAL.

During the present week, the House of Lords sat on Monday and Tuesday,—to do as good as nothing. On the latter of these days, to be sure, there was a small skirmish between the Earl of Radnor and the Duke of Buckingham, which, if it did not end in much, at least affords materials for a few comments in the meantime. The subject, as might be supposed, was the the meantime. The subject, as might be supposed, was the corn law,—Lord Radnor taking the opportunity of that question being brought before the House by the presentation of a petition to ask the *Ursa Major* of the Central Protection Society whether he adopted and concurred in the sentiments avowed by Mr Cayley in the pamphlet recently issued by him and in the

name of that association. The Noble Earl in particular directed attention to the disreputable attempt made in that pamphlet to display the honoured name and authority of Adam Smith as the propounder and abetter of principles which it is his imperishable propounder and abetter of principles which it is his imperishable glory to have done more, perhaps, to explode than any human being, dead or alive. The Duke of Richmond would not answer the question. He "felt that the proper course to adopt was not to answer so paltry a question, further than to say that he thought the work a most excellent one. The author of the pamphlet was long known, and although of similar politics to the N oble Lord, yet he did not seek to destroy the agriculture of the country." Of course there is nothing "paltry" in all this. Those who wish to have bread where they may get it cheapest, and not to be obliged to buy it of the Duke of Richmond, "seek to destroy the agriculture of the country!" Well might Wilkes say, that it was not the sense but the nonsense of the country which governed it. The Duke, however, at once preserves his consistency and shows his prudence by this line of conduct. It say, that it was not the sense but the nonsense of the country which governed it. The Duke, however, at once preserves his consistency and shows his prudence by this line of conduct. It was but a few weeks ago, when explaining the long-continued silence of his Central Society so pompously announced as formed, that his Grace informed his fellow peers that they (the protectionists) "did not want the corn law to be discussed." To be sure they don't. The less that is said about it the better for them; and instead of wondering that they have said so little, we are only amazed at the cool effrontery with which they can put forth such a pamphlet as that of Mr Cayley, or such assertions as those which were uttered by this Duke on this occasion. What may be the next step to be taken by the great "Central" it would be hard to say; but those who calculate on its speedy death, do so, it would appear, erroneously. His Grace went on to say:—"For his own part he would say, in reply to the observations of his noble friend, that he would never leave the Agricultural Protection Society until they had completely succeeded in putting down the Anti-Corn-law League, than which he believed there never existed in England a more unconstitutional body."—This must prove a heavy blow and great discouragement to the League. We suggest to the council whether they should not dissolve their body at once in the prospect of such an awful antagonism. If they should be so far left to themselves as to disregard this good advice of ours, we can only tell them that a pamphlet from the Duke and his friends, once every three months, is sure to blow them up at last.

But while the proceedings in the Lords have been thus many nificant, what have the assembled Commoners been doing? During the whole week they have been sitting in judgment on the vagaries of William Busfield Ferrand, Esq., who is called the weak the member for Knaresborough. This is no exag-But while the proceedings in the Lords have been thus insig-During the whole week they have been sitting in judgment on the vagaries of William Busfield Ferrand, Esq., who is called the honourable member for Knaresborough. This is no exaggeration, but a most sober fact. The scene began on Monday,—was continued on Tuesday and on Wednesday; on Thursday, in consequence of its being her Majesty's birthday, there was no house; and on Friday our Postscript will contain the intelligence that this boisterous but empty-headed fool has been once more before the house. In the course of his late agitation in the manufacturing districts, Mr Ferrand laid to the charge of Sir James Graham, his having, in the capacity of a Minister of the Crown, "taken steps to procure a report which was false" from an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, "for the purpose of crushing him (Mr Ferrand) in that House;" also that Mr Hogg, member for Beverley, had, in his capacity of Chairman of the Nottingham Election Committee, been corruptly influenced, also at the instance of Sir James Graham, to unseat Mr John Walter, contrary to law and evidence, the said Mr John Walter being said to be a disagreeable member in the eyes of the Home Secretary for his opposition to the New Poor Law, and perhaps being also proprietor of the unmanageable Times. These would have been scrious charges to be brought against two public men, one of them so high in office, and the other acting as a sworn judge, if they had been made by any sober, morally accountable human being. They were noticed at the time in the papers; but peeple said it was only Mr Ferrand, and he had before so foully judge, if they had been made by any sober, morally accountable muman being. They were noticed at the time in the papers; but people said it was only Mr Ferrand, and he had before so foully slandered better men, that it was thought he had by this time so completely established himself as a wholesale and irresponsible dealer in all those commodities which together go to make up dealer in all those commodities which together go to make up the thorough brazen-faced, vulgar, ill-bred, impudent, ignorant, conceited blockhead and blackguard, that they merely excited a smile and were forgotten. Mr Roebuck, however, had no idea of the thing passing off in this way, and he had the credit on Monday night, by asking Mr Ferrand in the house whether he adhered to those statements, of causing as good a piece of divarsion as could well be expected not on the boards of any patented theatre. Mr Ferrand, true to his charreter, avowed the statements are the repeated them. By favour of the House he got fourcharges and repeated them. By favour of the House he got four-and-twenty hours to consider how he would substantiate them; but when Tuesday night came he simply once more repeated them and left the House, bidding it defiance. The House in its turn took four-and-twenty hours to consider what it should do; and accordingly on Wednesday night there was a regular set discussion upon what was to be done, which ended in—what would an uninformed reader think? the expulsion of Mr Ferrand, or a vote of censure being passed on him, or a vote of exculpation in respect of Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg? Nothing of the

sort, but in—a resolution to resume discussion of the subject on Friday night!!! Dire events, it is said, at times from trivial on Friday night!!! Dire events, it is said, at times from trivial causes spring; and who knows what may be the end of the discussion of these great Ferrand (not facts, but) falsehoods? And yet we beg pardon for speaking so rashly. The "great Mott case," as Mr D'Israeli humorously calls it, does appear actually to be surrounded with some difficulty. There were assertions, in fact, regarding the administration of the poor law by the Keighley Union, of which Mr Ferrand was, and may continue to be, for authors that we know to the contrary chairman, in the refor anything that we know to the contrary, chairman, in the report by the assistant Poor-law Commissioner, Mr Mott, which assertions were not true. But to trace the design and the desire of fabricating those misstatements to the Home Secretary and to make apparent his purpose, said to have been, to extinguish the member for Knaresborough in the House, and much more to furnish any tangible proof of such conduct as is ascribed to Sir James Graham and Mr Hogg in respect of Mr Walter, would require a far cleverer man than Mr Ferrand. Of all the opinions that ever have been, or are likely to be, formed of Sir James Graham, there is not one, we will venture to say, which would set him down for a fool; and therefore he is among the last persons living who would put himself in the power of Mr Ferrand for such a trifle as this. In that very clever speech of his on Wednesday night, Mr D'sraeli said, ertions were not true. But to trace the design and the desire nesday night, Mr D'sraeli said,-

nesday night, Mr D'sraeli said,—

"That there was altogether a considerable degree of suspicion involved in the circumstances of the Mott case no one can deny. But because there was this suspicion, did any one suppose that the right hon, gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in his exalted position, would pervert his power for so slight an object? (A laugh.) There is no dignus nodus for such an interference. . . I will stake my existence that if there had been no allusion to the case of the hon, member for Beverley, we should never have heard of the great Mott case.

The sorressy and slyinging these appropriate departs of the great was also as a support of the sorressy and slyinging the same appropriate departs of the sorressy and slyinging the same appropriate departs of the sorressy and slyinging the same appropriate departs of the same appropriate departs of the same appropriate departs.

The sarcasm and sly insinuation of these remarks do not need to be pointed out; and without avowing participation in them, to be pointed out; and without avowing participation in them, we are free to confess that we do not repudiate them. Altogether it is evident that the "Mott question" has become a perfect Beam in members' eyes, and what with such spicy interludes as that joke of Sir Robert Peel's on the bottle-conjuror, and the Roebuck-like attack by Mr Smythe on Mr Roebuck, &c. &c., who can think long for the repeal of the corn laws, the equalization of the sugar duties, the stoppage of the income tax, or any other public measure? Such fun is worth a whole year's revenue of the nation at least!

On Monday night, the Factories Bill was read a second time, and it was agreed that the discussion should be taken on Friday (last night), of which we shall have some account in our Postscript; but no doubt it would be adjourned, for there is more than one amendment to be proposed, and many members anxious to speak. Lord Ashley must be discomposed by the course proposed to be taken by Mr Duncombe. Whatever amount of tender care Lord Ashley may have for the factory operative, his love for the Ministry can rise above it; and it is clear, therefore, that they will beat him, and, we fear, with his own consent.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill is the only other measure of importance which has been before Parliament during the week. It is the measure of last year deprived of every claim which it then had for support; but Ministers, while avowing their belief that a more sweeping reform of those courts was imperatively called for, avowed also their inability to carry it. Alas for the "strong Government"—what has become of it already? This measure, such as it now is, has already passed the Lords, and, on the present occasion, after sustaining a well-directed attack from Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord John Russell, Mr Elphinstone, Mr Duncombe, and Mr Buller, was read in the Commons, for the second time, by a majority of 158 to 59. Some members, however, are said to be determined on opposing its passage through committee at every stage.

The Elections for Exeter, Huntingdon, and Woodstock are over. In the first named of these places there was a real opposition to the Anti-Free-Trade return, though unsuccessful, from causes which have already been named. In the second there was no contest; and in the last there was a sham contest—and yet it was not entirely sham, as the Duke of Marlborough and his son the Marquis of Blandford must by this time be feeling. The opponent of the young marquis was Mr Humphrey, a barrister, and friend of Mr Thesiger. This gentleman could not very well stand himself, considering the terms on which it is understood he had previously occupied the seat. Nevertheless, he appears to have sent no inefficient substitute. It is to the credit of the English suitegraphy whatever may be their faults, that there are few sition to the Anti-Free-Trade return, though unsuccessful, from aristocracy, whatever may be their faults, that there are law among them of whom so inhuman a character could be given in the neighbourhood of their patrimonial seats by a clergyman, a recorder, a barrister, and a town clerk, as was given by men in those walks of life of the Duke of Marlborough the other day at have given in our provincial intelligence an abridged account of those proceedings, to which we refer our readers. We do not write to promote organic reforms; but those who do not look on such representation as the representation of Woodstock to be a mockery and insult, are morally blind.

Why does the seat for Horsham continue vacant?

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Court has been at Buckingham Palace throughout the week HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Thursday being the day appointed for the celebration of her most gracious Majesty's birthday, when she attained her twenty-fifth year, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of a merry peal at the churches throughout the metropolis, Kensington, and Windsor. The Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset house, the Italian Opera, St Martin's, St Giles's, and St Margaret's church, Westminster. At ten o'clock, a.m., there was a grand parade in St James's park of a battalion of each regiment of the Foot Guards in St James's park of a battalion of each regiment of the Foot Guards in'their new uniforms, attended by their respective bands, when they were inspected by the Duke of Wellington, commander-in-chief and colonel of the Grenadier Guards; by his Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, colonel of the Coldstream Guards; and Field-Marshal his Majesty Leopold, the King of the Belgians, and a numerous military staff. After the parade, the bands of the three regiment of guards marched to the Colour Court at St James's Palace, where they performed several choice pieces of music. At one o'clock a royal salute was fired by the guns in St James's park and the Tower, when her Majesty proceeded to St James's, where she held a drawing room, which was most brilliantly attended. The bishops, judges, ministers, magistrates, members for the city, foreign ambassadors, and others, were present in great numbers. In the evening the different cabinet ministers gave state dinners in celebration of the event, and the west end of the town was very generally illuminated.

ministers gave state dinners in celebration of the event, and the west end of the town was very generally illuminated.

The ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—It is strongly rumoured about the court, and we have good grounds for believing the report to be correct, that Mr G. E. Anson (the private secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert) will shortly be appointed to the important and highly confidential situation of private secretary to the Queen. It may not be generally known that the Baroness Lehzen acted in this capacity in the bourshold of the Servicing up to the portion of her retirement approach. dental situation of private scenerary to the Education of private scenerary to the Education of the Sovereign up to the period of her retirement, now about eighteen months ago. We understand that Mr Anson has been officiating as her Majesty's private secretary for some time past. — Bri-

The Duchess of Kent took her departure on Wednesday morning for the continent attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart. Her Royal Highness is expected to prolong her visit abroad for some months.

Mr Charles Kemble had the honour, on Wednesday evening, of read-

Mr Charles Kemble had the honour, on Wednesday evening, of reading to her Majesty and the Court, at Buckingham Palace, Shakspeare's play of Cymbeline, slightly compressed.

The Emperon of Russia.—We have reason to believe that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias will arrive in this country on a visit to her Majesty in the course of a few weeks. The Emperor is expected about the second week in May.

THE METROPOLIS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN IN LONDON,—Her most gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge were both pleased to patronize the grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, given

on Friday evening (last night) at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, in aid of the funds of this institution.

The New Zealand Company.—The adjourned meeting of this company took place on Friday (yesterday), when the directors reported the failure of their negotiations with Lord Stanley, and the ultimate

the failure of their negotiation.

close of the association.

Schools for All.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of a new building in Chequer alley, Bunhill row, to be appropriated to the instruction of the poorer classes of all denominations in the localities of Whitecross street, Golden lane, and the surrounding neighbourhood, took place on Wednesday. The foundation of these schools originated to the Bank of England (a member of the Society of struction of the poorer classes of all denominations in the localities of Whitecross street, Golden lane, and the surrounding neighbourhood, took place on Wednesday. The foundation of these schools originated with Mr Greig, of the Bank of England (a member of the Society of Friends), and the site on which the building is erected forms part of the cemetery belonging to that body, which has been very liberally granted for that purpose. Lord J. Russell, M.P., officiated at the ceremony, where he was received by the founder, Mr Greig, Mr Samuel Gurney, the banker, Dr Morison, Dr Cox, and many other friends of popular education; he was loudly cheered by the assembled company. Dr Morrison having addressed the meeting, Lord John Russell next rose, and expressed his readiness at all times to contribute his influence in furtherance of the objects they had that day met to extend. The ceremony of lowering the stone into its proper position Russell next rose, and expressed his readiness at all times to contribute his influence in furtherance of the objects they had that day met to extend. The ceremony of lowering the stone into its proper position was then gone through. The stone bore this inscription: — "The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., the tried and steady friend of liberty, civil and religious, to mark his estimation of the erection of these schools for the education of the poor in this most necessitous and ignorant locality, on the broad principle of general utility, laid this stone, on the 24th of April, 1844, in the presence of Mr Samuel Gurney, and many members of the Society of Friends (by whom the ground was granted), and numerous ministers and other friends to the moral elevation of the poor." The following subscriptions were announced:—Mr Greig, 250L; Mr S. Gurney, 20L; and several other smaller sums.

Thafaloan Square.—The whole of the terrace walks within the area of the above promenade will be finally completed by Friday next, and this square will be opened to the public on the Monday following.

The Print Keeper of the British Museum.—In the House of Commons, the other evening, in the debate on the British Museum estimates, Mr Bernal eulogised Mr José, the print keeper of the museum, who, he said, deserved a larger salary than 350L per annum, seeing he had no house allowed to him. Does Mr Bernal know if Mr José has any interest in a ham and beef shop in the city, where it might be necessary for him to reside, after Museum hours, even though he had a house in the national establishment?

Hungerford Suspension Bridge.—This splendid structure is said to be nearly completed, though there is nothing to be seen but a couple

of brick buttresses; one at one end, and the other at the other. How the proprietors intend to make both ends meet is at present a mystery. The bridge is designed for foot passengers only, and it is expected will be greatly patronized by the market gardeners, who will, of course, leave their horses and carts on the other side of the river. It is calculated be greatly patronized by the market gardeners, who will, of course, leave their horses and carts on the other side of the river. It is calculated that all the persons employed at the brewery in Pedlar's acre will use the Hungerford Suspension bridge at least once a day. If the draymen occupy apartments at the west end of the town, it is possible that in the expected traffic from this source the shareholders will not be disappointed. It is to be hoped that the people of Lancaster place will mix more than they have done hitherto with the inhabitants of the York road; and thus Richmond's prediction as to the union of the houses of York (road) and Lancaster (place) will be literally verified. The white (washed) rows of the one and the red (brick) rows of the other, are emblematical of the white and red roses which were entwined together on the field of Bosworth.—Punch.

emblematical of the white and red roses which were entwined together on the field of Bosworth.—Punch.

The New Coal Tax.—A deputation from the consumers of coals, appointed by a public meeting at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, consisting of Mr J. Masterman, M.P., chairman; Mr W. Bateman, Mr R. W Barchard, Mr William Pontifex, Mr Peter Davey, jun., Mr John Donkin, Mr Charles Purls, Mr Thomas Hawes, Mr W. J. Denistoun, M.P., Mr W. Christy, Mr M. Forster, M.P., Mr G. Lyall, M.P., Colonel Wood, M.P., Honourable H. Liddell, M.P., Mr W. Ord, M.P., and Mr B. Hawes, M.P., had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday, at his official residence in Downing street.

Mr Oastler and His London Friends.—A meeting of persons.

dence in Downing street.

Mr Oastler and his London Friends.—A meeting of persons, presumed to be friends of Mr Oastler and his principles, was held on Wednesday, in a back room at the British Coffee house. We are happy to observe that it was not attended by any of the respectable supporters of the ten-hours bill known to the public, excepting Mr Walter and Lord Feversham. The meeting appeared to have been got together by a committee engaged in collecting subscriptions for Mr Oastler; and as that notorious person was to be present himself, they expected a crowd, and applied, according to the statement of one of the speakers, to the Lord Mayor for the use of the Egyptian hall. That worthy magistrate returned a quiet refusal, at which the committee were no doubt ultimately rejoiced; for the exhibition did not draw, and some seventy or eighty people, whom Oastlerism or curiosity brought together, found more than enough of room in the apartment we have mentioned. The proceedings were extremely flat, and derived their mentioned. The proceedings were extremely flat, and derived their chief interest from a row at the conclusion, in which a universal suffrage orator, of impetuous temperament, broke his walking stick across the head of a tame fellow Chartist, who, thinking him imprudent, wanted to pull him down.

MORTALITY AND TEMPERATURE. - In the weekly bills of mortality for MORTALITY AND TEMPERATURE.—In the weekly bills of mortality for the metropolis, published by authority of the registrar-general, is a very useful table, exhibiting the number of deaths registered weekly, at all ages, also from diseases of the lungs, small pox, and of persons 60 and upwards, with the mean temperature for the week. In No. 15, for the week ending Saturday, April 13, this table includes ten weeks, of which we give the three first and the three last:—

			February	7	March	Ar	ril
Deaths at all ages		10th 1,076	17th 1,146	24th 1,115	30th 1,080	6th 923	13th 870
From diseases of lungs, &c	the	415	448	428	294	257	257
From small-pox	-	17	29	19	18	21	21
Deaths at 60 and wards	up-	248	295	288	231	184	169
Mean temperature		34.6	34.7	35.5	47-2	50.9	50.3
It will be seen that degrees, the total April, with a higher and the great decreperature is raised hibited.	death temp ase in	s were perature deaths	more nu to the ex from disc	imerous itent of fi ases in th	than in om 12 to ne lungs,	March 15 deg as the	and grees; tem-

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The return for the week ending Saturday, April 20, shows a decrease of twenty-four, as compared with the previous week, the total number being 846, previous week 870, average 883. There is a decrease under all the heads except two, those including epidemic and contagious diseases, and deaths from violence, privation, cold, and intemperance. Small-pox carried off twenty, and of these fourteen had not been vaccinated, and one, a child, two wars old, bad been vaccinated these five transportations. twenty, and of these fourteen had not been vaccinated, and one, a child, two years old, had been vaccinated three times. The deaths occurred at the following ages:—five under one year, twelve under four years, one five, one twenty-one, and one twenty-six years. The number of violent deaths was twenty-seven; of these eight were from burns and scalds, and four by suicides. The highest average of the thermometer was 61-5, and the lowest 43-2. On Wednesday it was highest 66-8, and lowest on the night of Friday 36-3. The mean height of the barometer was a little above 30 degrees.

was a little above 30 degrees.

The Will Forgeries.—At ten o'clock on Monday morning the prisoners were brought up to judgment. Mr Baron Gurney, Mr Justice Williams, and Mr Justice Maule occupied the bench. Mr Barber addressed the court in a speech of upwards of an hour's duration. He manifested much self-possession, and spoke with great fluency, firmness, and clearness. The purport of his address was to the effect that he had been the dupe of Fletcher throughout the transaction. In proof of this he went into lengthened details, some of which Fletcher denied to be true. He concluded—"I think, my lords, that I have shown I have been the victim of deception. It is in consequence of the deception practised upon use by Fletcher that I am now that I have shown I have been the victim of deception. It is in consequence of the deception practised upon me by Fletcher that I am now standing before your lordships. I assure you, my lords, most solemnly, that throughout this business I have acted merely as a solicitor. At the conclusion of the trial on Friday I solemnly declared what I now solemnly repeat, that I am perfectly innocent of the charge imputed to me, of a guilty knowledge of these transactions, and I conjure Mr Fletcher, as he would have some peace in his declining years, to declare to your lordships whether I have not been made the victim of a deception. I am quite aware that your lordships must act upon the verdict that was pronounced on Friday; but I sincerely hope that your lordships, in passing sentence upon me, will take into consideration the circumstances I have now, very incoherently, submitted to your consideration. I declare that I am quite innocent of the crime imputed to me. As I expect to answer for the declaration in a future world, I solemnly declare that I have been deceived by this man, Fletcher, who had obtained my confidence." Fletcher then addressed the court, throwing the whole blame on the witness Christmas: "If I had gone as far as he wished me to go, I should have been involved to a far greater extent than I am at present. I declare solemnly that in no one instance have I acted otherwise than upon instructions received from Christmas." After a few words from William Sanders, Baron Gurney proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners. Fletcher and Barber were sentenced to be transported for life; Sanders for seven years; and Lydia Sanders and Georgiana Dorey to be imprisoned for two years.

sentenced to be transported for life; Sanders for seven years; and Lydia Sanders and Georgiana Dorey to be imprisoned for two years.

A LADY OF FORTUNE CONVICTED OF SHOPLIFTING. — On Saturday, Charlotte St Clair, dressed in deep mourning, drove to the Central Criminal Court in her carriage, and surrendered to take her trial on a charge of stealing a pair of gloves, value 1s., the property of Mr George Clark, hosier, of Whiteeross street. The jury found her guilty, and she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction.

House of Correction.

THE PROVINCES.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Three out of the four vacant seats in parliament have been filled this week. In Exeter, Sir William Follett, promoted to the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General, was re-elected on Monday, his opponent, General Briggs, having gone to the poll not with any hope of unseating him, but in order to ascertain the extent of favour in which the doctrines of free trade are held by the electors of "the faithful city." The final state of the poll at four o'clock was—for Follett, 1,293; for Briggs, 529: majority, 764. Sir William Follett is a native of Exeter; and the inhabitants generally are proud of having such a fellow citizen among them, independently of his connexion with the present ministry. This, coupled with the circumstance that Exeter was never before contested on free-trade principles expressly and avowedly, accounts for the great majority polled, for the present, against General Briggs.

Briggs.

The Huntingdon election passed off without a contest, or even the

The Huntingdon election passed off without a contest, or even the shadow of one, though the latter, at least, was threatened almost up to the moment of nomination. Mr Thomas Baring, the rejected of the city of London, and previously unseated for bribery at Yarmouth, was chosen on Monday without a contest.

At Woodstock there was a contest. The Marquis of Blandford was opposed by Mr Humphrey, barrister, not, it would appear, so much from political as personal considerations. Although the Duke of Marlborough is able to command a majority of votes in the borough, which is his own, still the feeling entertained towards him among almost all classes in his own neighbourhood is not one of kindliness or respect. It would appear, in fact, to be one of the fiercest hatred. The young marquis (he has just come of age) was proposed by an alderman of the borough, which nomination was seconded by a Mr T. Robinson, whose designation is not published. The proposer of Mr Humphrey was the clergyman of the parish, who made a somewhat unclerical, but a very manly speech on the occasion:—

"Under ordinary circumstances," he said, "he should not, as a clergy—"

but a very manly speech on the occasion:—

"Under ordinary circumstances," he said, "he should not, as a clergyman, have appeared upon an occasion like the present. The political parson justly lost the good opinion of society, and he must also lose that self-respect which was but the reflex of the public sentiment. But no ordinary circumstances brought him forward. He was the specially appointed guardian of the poer of Woodstock. He was there to use his humble endeavours to rescue that poor from a state of tyranny and oppression which, on his conscience as a clergyman, he believed to be without parallel in any other parish in this kingdom. He was there to tell the Duke of Marlborough that rank and wealth had their duties as well as their privileges, and that by grossly neglecting the one he had most justly forfeited the other, unless, indeed, the principles of God's jurisprudence were to be set aside to suit the wishes and to pander to the call of man. (Loud and repeated cheers.) After hearing the nomination of the last candidate, he was bound to say that he did not consider that candidate competent to protect those interests over which he, their pastor, was more especially bound to watch. He came forward at a great personal sacrifice of feeling to discharge what he conscientiously felt to be his duty, not merely as an elector of the borough, but as the rector of the parish."

Mr North, the seconder of Mr Humphrey's nomination, exclaimed:—

Mr North, the seconder of Mr Humphrey's nomination, exclaimed:

Mr North, the seconder of Mr Humphrey's nomination, exclaimed:—
"Where were the fine old Blenheim yeomen now? Where were the
tenants? Not a penny of the Blenheim money was of yore spent out of
Woodstock; now barely 50. a year came into the pockets of the tradespeople. The duke gave them nothing but a member. That morning
there had been a breakfast at Blenheim. He was glad of it; it was a
good sign, for it was the first public entertainment that had taken place
there within his knowledge for a long time past. (Hear, hear.) He was
no factious opponent of Lord Blandford. He declared before them all,
and pledged himself solemnly, that if Lord Blandford would see their
grievances redressed, he would be the first to record his vote in his favour.
(Hear, hear.) But, as it was, he was glad of any opportunity of emancipating the borough, and he therefore had great pleasure in seconding their
worthy rector's nomination. (Cheering.)"

worthy rector's nomination. (Cheering.)"

And Mr Humphrey in his address, which extended to great length, specified some of those grievances which he said disqualified the Duke of Marlborough from having a right to send his son so unceremoniously

to be chosen member :-

different circumstances. In the time of him whom I may call by the title which you have given him, 'the good Duke of Mariborough,' your streets were filled with the horse of visitors enjoying the princely hospitality of Blenheim, your trade was flourishing, your people were contented and happy, and the house of Mariborough was beloved by all. I am told that on every anniversary of his birthday bills to the amount of many thousand pounds were paid to the tradespeople of your borough. (A voice—Ay, Bariborough was people of the trade of Woolstock.' Why, what as mockery! Cloud cheers.) What a saitre upon himself the noble marquis has invented. Prosperity to the trade of Woolstock.' Why, what as mockery! Cloud cheers. What a saitre upon himself the noble marquis has invented. Prosperity your trade! Why, what does the house of Blenheim do for it? (A voice—Ruins it.') I fear you're right. (Hear, hear.) The tenantry are dismissed. (Hear, hear.) No matter how long they have been employed—no matter if they had worked under the duke's father and grand-father—nobling satisfied this man but rent. (Hear, hear.) Yes, the burden of the mention of the press, how that poor man was treated. Mr. Smallbones and much sensation.) Let me remind you—let me tell the world through the medium of the press, how that poor man was treated. Mr. Smallbones and much sensation.) Let me remind you—let me tell the world through the medium of the press, how that poor man was treated. Mr. Smallbones was a farmer on the Mariborough estate—rich, flourishing, and respected. He lent money to the Dukes of Mariborough when they knew not how to obtain it; and when the present duke scarcely knew where to lay his head, le took him in, and gave him a home. That man is now turned it he was a farmer on the Mariborough state reliable to the duke's power. There are hundreds of poor cottagers here living in their little cuttages, which, with a plot of garden ground adjoining, may be worth 30s. a year, which we have been applied to the proper the proper tha

And on Mr Humphrey went with a string of atrocities, the narration of which is indeed startling. "There is a man standing there," he said—
"Castle. (Hear, hear.) He made a coffin for the remains of the late
Duke of Marlborough, and has not been paid for it to this day. The
duke will not pay him, because he said he did not order it. (Hear,
hear.) Why, what do you think of 'prosperity to the trade of Woodstock' after this?"—Here Mr Humphrey was interrupted by one of the stock' after this?"—Here Mr Rumphrey was interrupted by one of the duke's subordinates, named Whately, who said, "You have been misinformed upon this point, Mr Humphrey." To which the tradesman Castle readily rejoined, "It's all true;" when Mr Humphrey proceeded: "The question is, is Castle paid? (Castle, 'No.') The duke is buried in Castle's coffin. Castle has applied to his son to pay for making it, and the son has not paid. (Hear, hear.) This, I think, is a climax. I may be son has not paid. Castle's coffin. Castle has applied to his son to pay for making it, and the son has not paid. (Hear, hear.) This, I think, is a climax. I may stop here. (Cheers.)" And shortly after he did stop, and announced that having given the noble owner of Blenheim the opportunity of knowing what his neighbours thought of him, he would not go to the poll, knowing that means had been taken to ensure his defeat; but he said he believed that good would come of what had been already done. The Marquis of Blandford spoke at much less length than Mr Humphrey, on his nomination, and, as his speech is peculiar, we give it entire, as reported in the Times:—

"Lord Blandford then came forward, and after some confusion, which was calmed by Mr Humphrey, returned his acknowledgments to the electors

for their generous reception of him that day and upon his canvass. It is my duty, he said, to expound my principles to you. First and foremost, it is my determination to support in all its simplicity, purity, and integrity, the church of Eugland as by law established. (Cheers.) You will find me also a supporter of the laws, a friend to her Majesty's government when they act justly, and at all times, through good report and evil report, a firm and uncompromising defender of the cultivators of the soil. (Cheers.) It has been circulated that I am an advocate of the newfangled doctrines of free trade. Gentlemen, I abjure those doctrines; and I believe that carried to the extent to which it is desired to push them, they would be the bane and ruin of this great country. (Hear, hear.) I advocate the corn law upon information founded upon common sense, repudiating theory and fanciful philosophy. On another subject you will always find me the advocate of those measures of humanity which are advocated by my truly noble relative and your former representative, Lord Ashley; and especially shall I support his measure for restricting the hours of labour in cotton mills—a measure so deeply affecting the interests of the country at large, and so important to the happiness and well-being of a large portion of the people. Some people in high places—ministers of the crown (hear, hear.)—talk as if justice and humanity are to sink before considerations of commercial interest. Perish commerce if we can only obtain it at such a price. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, if you elect me you will always find me doing all I can for the borough. I am unwilling to hear what has been said about my father, but let me remark for myself that I am not the arbiter of his actions. If you return me, however, I will promise to study what is for your benefit, to inquire into your grievances, and to give help and assistance when I find them needed. Gentlemen, I thank you for this patient hearing. (Cheers.)"

Afterwards, on hearing Mr Humphrey's charges against the duke (his father), the marquis denied having any knowledge of the particulars, but "one thing he would say, that there was not in reality a kinderhearted man in the world than his father." The meeting separated, and marquis was afterwards chaired.

the marquis was afterwards chaired.

Horsham Election.—Everything with regard to this election is at present in a state of the utmost uncertainty. The friends of Mr Hurst say that there will be no opposition, and that his return, therefore is certain; but other well-informed parties are of opinion that there is some good reason for the delay in issuing the writ, and that a Conservative candidate will come forward, and some even go so far as to say that Mr Thesiger is to be the man. The fact that there is no other that Mr Thesiger is to be the man. The fact that there is no other vacancy than this borough, and, consequently, no means for the Solicitor-General to get into parliament, unless some honourable member should vacate his seat on his behalf, to some extent strengthens this opinion; but nothing positive is yet known upon the subject

Devizes.—Mr Serjeant Merewether has been elected Recorder of Devizes, vice Mr L. Bruges, now one of the members of parliament for

SHORT-HOUR AGITATION,-This agitation has not been kept up with Short-hour Agiration.—This agitation has not been kept up with the same energy during the past week that it was the week before. The circumstance of Messrs Ferrand and Oastler having come to London may in part account for this. At Bury, however, on Tuesday night, there was a meeting, which the Times says was a numerous and well-conducted one, of the operatives of that town. "Nearly 1,060 were present, and hundreds went away who could not obtain admission." A clergyman (the Rev. H. Allen), "an extensive cotton manufacturer" (Mr I. R. Kay), a surgeon (Mr Fletcher), and one or two operatives were the principal speakers. No novelty was uttered.

Benucrion of the Hours of Factory Labour.—We are informed

were the principal speakers. No novelty was uttered.

Reduction of the Hours of Factory Labour.—We are informed that the proprietors of one of the most extensive cotton factories in Preston have intimated to their spinners, and other workpeople in their employment, that, if they wish it, they will reduce the hours of labour to eleven daily. The spinners generally have expressed a willingness to accept the offer, and there is little doubt but the whole of the hands will take advantage of it. There will, we believe, be a proportionate reduction of wages.—Preston Chronicle.

Repeal of the Tax of Raw Cotton.—On Tuesday a meeting of merchants, spinners, and manufacturers, was held in the Town hall of Manchester, "to consider what measures should be taken towards procuring the repeal of the duty on the importation of raw cotton." The principal cotton manufacturers and merchants of the town attended. There were also a considerable number of country spinners and There were also a considerable number of country spinners and manufacturers present; and though the meeting comprised gentlemen differing widely on most political questions, and even on some of political economy, there was the utmost unanimity in reference to the tax on raw cotton, which appeared to be generally regarded as a grievous tax, not only on the master spinner and manufacturer, but also to the operative and to the poorer classes generally, who consume the coarser fabrics. The chairman, Mr Thomas Cooke, shortly adverted to the mischievous-

"He could only express what he himself felt, as a very considerable consumer of cotton, the tax on which imposed upon him a payment of between 3,000l. and 4,000l. a year. (Hear.) He had also had a good deal of experience of foreign markets, by meeting almost everywhere the American manufacturers, who had become very powerful competitors in 'domestic' cloths, as manufactured in this country; and, in neutral markets, their competition was so very powerful, that in many instances they were really taking the trade from us. (Hear.) He spoke from experience, when he declared that in several markets we had lost our trade entirely, owing to this cause. These facts must, he thought, convince every one how injurious the tax was to the prosperity of our manufactures."

Mr Gardener moved a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, praying him to use his power, as First Lord of the Treasury, to relieve the manufacturers of this burden, which was pressing on them so heavily, and driving them from every market in the world.—Mr Thomas Hilton seconded the motion, which was carried.—Mr Guest moved that a deputation be sent, specifying the names of a few gentlemen, to present that memorial to Sir Robert Peel, and to work the prayer of its ends Mr Morial sent, specifying the names of a few gentlemen, to present that memorial to Sir Robert Peel, and to support the prayer of it; and a Mr Morris, in seconding the resolution, said that

"The tax was equal to nearly 25 per cent. upon the whole of the wages paid in his own mill and in another in which he was a partner. The wages in these two mills amounted to from 400l, to 450l, a week on the average, and the tax amounted to nearly 100l, a week upon the two concerns. (Hear.) He thought it necessary, therefore, to agitate strenuously for its

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting confirming these views

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting confirming these views, and the proceedings terminated.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.—We have just seen a copy of "a return from 412 cotton mills in Manchester and surrounding districts," which, we understand, has been prepared for the purpose of being placed in the hands of members of the legislature, prior to the important discussion upon Lord Ashley's promised motion on the third reading of the factory bill. This return contains a mass of most important information, in reference to the circumstances and condition of the factory workers, to which we shall probably have occasion hereafter to call the attention of our readers. At present we must content ourselves with a brief notice of one or two of the most promicontent ourselves with a brief notice of one or two of the most prominent points of the return. Our readers are, no doubt, well aware that one of the most common and most effective complaints that have been made against the factory system is to the effect that females are employed in the mills almost to the exclusion of the other sex, especially when of mature age. But what is the fact? It appears that in the 412 in the mills almost to the exclusion of the other sex, especially when of mature age. But what is the fact? It appears that in the 412 mills from which this return has been made, employing altogether 116,281 persons, there are, above twenty-one years of age, 28,459 males, 26,710 females. So that, instead of a deficiency of adult males, there appears to be an excess of nearly 2,000 over the number of females. Again, it has been stated to be a general practice in factory districts for the father of a family to remain at home doing nothing, or at most attending to household affairs, whilst the mother was labouring in the factory. The fact appears to be, that of the whole number of married persons employed, there are 18,780 males, and only 10,721 females;—of whose husbands 5,314 are employed in factories, 3,927 in other trades, and the whole number of husbands who have no regular employment is 821. It has also been alleged, over and over again, that during the and the whole number of husbands who have no regular employment is 821. It has also been alleged, over and over again, that during the last few years the wages of the factory workers have been subjected to successive and large reductions, by which their condition has been greatly deteriorated. But what do our readers suppose is the entire greatly deteriorated. But what do our readers suppose is the entire amount of the diminution in the average wages since a similar return was made in the year 1833,—a period, by the way, of great prosperity in the manufacturing districts? Why, these enormous reductions amount collectively to the very formidable sum of twopence per head per week; the present average earnings of males and females, young and old, being 10s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. per week. How different these facts are from the assertions of the factory agitators we need not stay to inform our readers; and we hope they will have their due effect upon members of the House of Commons.—Manchester Guardian.

Population and Food.—It is a significant sign of the times, that

readers; and we hope they will have their due effect upon members of the House of Commons.—Manchester Guardian.

Population and Food.—It is a significant sign of the times, that while the population of Sunderland is steadily on the increase, the consumption of animal food in that place is sensibly diminishing. The number of cattle, &c., now slaughtered for the town is believed, on good evidence, to be less by 25 per cent. than in the year 1841. The conclusion is, that multitudes of men, women, and children, who formerly ate animal food, now "rejoice on potatocs."—Durham Chronicle.

The Allotment System.—A meeting of influential landowners, clergy, and magistrates of the county of Worcester, was held at the Town hall, Worcester, on the 11th instant, to take into consideration the establishment of a society with a view to ameliorate the condition of the labouring classes, and to advance their social and moral improvement, by disseminating information on the advantages which they would receive by the allotment of small portions of land, to be cultivated by spade husbandry in their leisure hours. The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the lord licutenant of the county, presided. The object of the meeting was to establish the principle of this system, leaving the size of the allotments to be decided upon by the committee; but one of the leading features in the system, as propounded, is, that the allotments shall not be larger in extent than can be cultivated by the labourers in their leisure hours. Among some of the interesting particulars adduced at the meeting, as exemplifying the beneficial effects of the system, was a calculation of Captain Scobell, contained in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons. He estimated that there were in England 28,000,000 of acres of well-cultivated land; 4,000,000 acres capable of improvement; and 4,000,000 acres incapable of improvement; and 4,000,000 acres incapable of improvement; and he was of opinion that if the allotment system were carried out, and spade husbandry e and he was of opinion that if the allotment system were carried out, and spade husbandry extensively adopted on the present unprofitable land, there would accrue to the agricultural labourers and their families an annual net profit of 5,000,000%. Resolutions for the formation of a society for the promotion of the allotment system, to be called the "Worcestershire Labourers' Friend Society;" of thanks to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, for her gracious condescension in consenting to become patroness of the society; and for the appointment of Lord Lyttleto to the presidency recovery agreements added to

telton to the presidency, were unanimously adopted.

Durham and Northumberland Pitmen's Strike.—A correspondent in Bishopwearmouth has obliged us with the following communication: Durham and Northumberland Pitmen's Strike.—A correspondent in Bishopwearmouth has obliged us with the following communication:

"The strike of this body still continues, with no symptoms of concession on either side. The owners and viewers meet weekly at their central office, Newcastle, but the result of their deliberations can only be inferred to be to maintain their position, from the fact that no overtures have as yet been made by them to the men, nor has any conference between them and the latter taken place. The proceedings of the men are less secret; they have had a general delegate meeting, held at Durham on Tuesday, and some public meetings, from the sentiments expressed at which there can be no doubt they are determined not to resume work on the terms proposed by the masters. The dispute, however, must speedily be settled one way or the other, for the stocks of coals at the principal collieries are nearly exhausted, and many ships are now taking ballast in the Tyne and Wear for Leith, where they will load coals for London. Besides this, it is said overtures have been made by several of the coalowners in Wales to the shipowners of the former ports, which, if the strike continues, will no doubt be accepted, and thus the coal carrying trade will temporarily, at least, be transferred from these ports to others. In the meantime the strike is producing a great depression in the trade of Newcastle, Sunderland, Shields, and the principal towns in Northumberland and Durham. This will lead to a prompt and thorough investigation into the merits of the dispute between the pitmen and their employers, and public opinion so formed will be one of the most powerful auxiliaries in effecting a termination of the dispute upon, we hope, a satisfactory basis." Meetings, we are

told, continue to be held by the workmen in the different towns, encouraging each other in the course which they are pursuing.

Salisbury.—Free-Trade Reading Rooms have been opened in this city, and are said to be numerously attended.

Awful Munder in Derbyshire.—A shocking tragedy was perpetrated at Belper on Monday last. A mechanic named Yeomans who had, or fancied he had, cause for jealousy, accused his wife of infidelity, and during last week they led a quarrelsome life. About half-past one o'clock on Monday, the chambermaid at the Lion hotel, which is situate opposite Yeomans's cottage, heard a loud scream, and instantly ran down stairs. The neighbours were out of their houses instanter, and on proceeding to the spot found the door locked. The services of a blacksmith were put in requisition, and an entrance effected, when the scene before the spectators was horrible. Yeomans had repeatedly declared that he would murder his wife, and the wife had as frequently stated that she wished he would get better, so that he might return to his employment, since he was always quarrelling with her. On Monday morning he went to the Lion hotel tap, and asked for a quartern of gin, declaring to the girl who waited upon him that he would murder his wife. She endeavoured to soothe him, stating she had no doubt they would go on comfortable together, when he replied, "I am dying as fast as I can; I am troubled with a bad woman (meaning his wife), and will stand it no longer." He went away, and it appears got a pocket knife and a common table knife sharpened at a joiner's shop. He sent a crippled son out of the way previous to committing the horrid deed, and his other children (one of whom is married) were at their several employments. From appearances it would seem that Yeomans having fastened the door, seized hild of a short poker having a knob at the end, and struck his unfortunate wife upon the head whilst she was washing, as she fell near the puncheon in which were clothes in a halffinished state. The blows upon the head

SCOTLAND.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Marquis of Bute will, it is said, be again requested to represent her Majesty, as Lord High Commissioner, at the forthcoming General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This will be the third time that his lordship has been so honoured.

IRELAND.

The State Trials.—The Crown Affinavirs.—The affidavits of the clerks of the peace, Messis Archer and Dickenson, and their deputy, Mr Magrath (in consequence of the non-production of which the Attorney-General applied, on Saturday, for the postponement of the new trial motion fixed for Monday), were lodged on Monday afternoon. The Times explains the cause of this delay in proceeding with the trials:—
"In consequence, however, of an erroneous apprehension that Mr Magrath's affidavit would not be ready on that occasion, the Attorney-General was forced to acquiesce in a discharge of the rule, and thus to give an involuntary assent to a further postponement in a proceeding which was marked by many and unnecessary delays from its first commencement." It further says, that the trials will be proceeded with, and the Attorney-General was expected to have argued against the motion of the traversers' counsel on Thursday. The town-clerks and Mr Magrath exculpate themselves; but Mr Magrath admits that one sheet, containing the names of fifteen special jurors, thirteen of whom were Roman Catholics, had been "mislaid" by some of the clerks employed by him. By the latest advices that all the affidavits that can be filed have now been so, and Mr Whiteside, it was fully expected, would occupy the court the whole of Thursday, in moving for a new trial, of which, it is said, confident hopes are entertained, "the case of the crown being totally incomplete to resist the charge of the suppression of jurors."

National Education.—A report having gained extensive circulation that it was the intention of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to discontinue the payment of salaries to the parish clerks acting as schoolmasters in the various dioceses of Ireland, with a view of placing the

tinue the payment of salaries to the parish clerks acting as schoolmasters in the various dioceses of Ireland, with a view of placing the schools under the control of the National Board, the Commissioners have officially disclaimed any such intention, not having or claiming the right of withdrawing such salaries.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The Times correspondent says that much alarm is created at Paris by the existence of secret societies and a spirit of disaffection in the army, now made manifest by the arrest of numerous sub-officers and soldiers of at least three regiments. One of these regiments was lately in garrison at Paris; the other two, a regiment of artillery and a regiment of the line, were in the south of France. Another topic is the immense additions France is making to her naval power. Some six or eight frigates have been, or are about to be, launched, armed, and fitted for sea in the dockyards of Brest and Rochefort. Two frigates are also being built for the French government in Holland.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, a discussion took place on a bill introduced by the government for the improvement of prison discipline. It is admitted on all hands that the present mode of punishment in that country does not accomplish its object. Crime is on the increase, and the worst offenders are those who have been committed to the galleys, where they have been initiated into every crime; but between this defective system and that most horrible of all punishments, the silent system, which is what is now proposed, there is a wide difference, and scope enough for other experiments. One of the speakers, M. de Sade, strongly opposed the bill. He considered the system of solitary confinement which it recommended

dangerous and barbarous. Madness and death would be frequently the consequence. He quoted instances from the penitentiary at Lausanne in support of this view of the question, and remarked that in Pennsylvania it was on the point of being abandoned. This system was, above all, opposed to all religious instruction, and on this very ground the court of Rome had refused to allow cellular imprisonment. None of the ministers had spoken on the question. In the Chamber of Peers the debate on the Education bill was going on, and would probably last for several days. The whole of the sitting (four hours) of the first day was taken up with a speech from M. Cousin in defence of the university, "It was asserted," said he, "that the philosophy taught in the university led to materialism. Whatever persons said so were not men really religious, no matter what dress they wore. True religion was too sure of itself to dread false or true lights. The true light only made it the brighter; the false one paled before it." The noble peer concluded by declaring that the "fate of the university was in the hands of the chamber, and that he would call on them to remember, in legislating on it, that whatever ameliorations they decided on ought to be founded on the grand principle of the university—the power of interference according to the state."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE. -M. Benedict is so well known as a superior musician, and as an excellent conductor—his opera of the Gipsy's Warning is so well remembered as a most meritorious work,—that the Warning is so well remembered as a most meritorious work,—that the announcement of a new opera of which he is the composer naturally produced an excitement. The subject of the opera which came out at this theatre on Monday night is one that has been used in Rogers's Italy. Under Pietro Candiano II, Doge of Venice, a number of young ladies were on their way to the cathedral to be married, according to the custom of the republic. The state used to give portions to twelve maidens every Purification day, and thus the noblest families of Venice used to be publicly united on the same day and in the same hour. These young ladies, in the reign of Candiano, were proceeding quietly along, little suspecting mischief, and the Doge was honouring the spectacle with his august presence, when suddenly the pirates of Istria made their appearance, lured on the particular day by the prospect of anong, fittle suspecting misciner, and the Boge was monothing the spectacle with his august presence, when suddenly the pirates of Istria made their appearance, lured on the particular day by the prospect of extra booty and less than ordinary resistance, the Venetians being rather occupied with gaping at the sight, than with taking care of their city. The rapacious vagabonds not only carried off all the nuptial gifts, but they were unreasonable enough to carry away all the brides also. Pietro Candiano, however, was not a person to be trifted with, so he got together his galleys, sailed after the ruffians in person, overtook them before they were extricated from the Lagune of Caorlo, killed every man of them, and brought all the maidens back on the very day, so that the nuptials "came off" with even more joy than had been anticipated. The author of the Brides of Venice, the opera produced on this occasion with M. Benedict's music, has expanded this simple incident into a rather complicated story,—in which, however, the leading features are the same as the above. The overture promised exceedingly well. The composer evidently wielded science with a familiar hand; and so it was from the beginning to the end. The richness of the harmony, the skill of the instrumentation, the management of the concerted pieces—all these stamped a master of his art. A madrigal, the harmony, the skill of the instrumentation, the management of the concerted pieces—all these stamped a master of his art. A madrigal, in the ancient style, which occurred at the end of the first act, was a chef d'œuvre in its way, and was repeated in compliance with the most enthusiastic demands. Miss Romer executed the music exceedingly well, in spite of her voice not being always fully at her command. It may be said that there was no passion, none of the highest order of genius and feeling in it. It was a performance, however, of the correctest taste, and, if we admit the fault here pointed out, almost without blanish. Harviers sand better than we have ever heard him, and really

may be said that there was no passion, none of the highest order of genius and feeling in it. It was a performance, however, of the correctest taste, and, if we admit the fault here pointed out, almost without blemish. Harrison sang better than we have ever heard him, and really threw a great deal of energy into his song, "At morn upon the beach I stood." Mrs Alfred Shaw has the best song in the piece, and the best character, and by her perfect mastery of recitative, which she treats like an elocutionist, she is able to produce effects which are peculiarly her own. Borrani, a careful vocalist, is not the singer of passion, and he probably was content with the quiet march of the drama, especially as he had taken Stretton's part at a short notice. The success of the opera was complete. The theatre was excessively crowded in every part, and a great many of the most distinguished musicians were present. When the curtain fell the applause was loud and prolonged, and the composer as well as the principal performers acknowledged the warmth of their reception.

St James's Theatre.—The Polka, that wonderful dance which has so suddenly shot up into the meridian of popularity, dividing the public attention with the most vital questions of state, has at last found its way to this little house, which, by the by, is its natural home, for from the French it is that we have caught this Terpsichorean infection Much of the extraordinary sensation which the dance has produced we think may be attributed to the fine state of vagueness in which it at present exists, for of the entire cargo of dancing masters who immediately rushed to the Tower stairs on the first wafting of the name to British ears, not one but has returned sole possessor of the real Polka, and denouncing all others as spurious concoctions and utterly un. Bohemian. At present our knowledge is limited to the fact, that brass heels are an indispensable ingredient, and that the steps are more or less approaches to the dancing which usually accompanies the song of Jim C young advocate who is himself under tuition to sequire the incriminate

Polka. After eiting various ancient authorities in favour of dancing generally, he calls upon the court not to decide until they have themselves seen the Polka. The request is granted, and forthwith two ladies in full Polka costume, armed with brass heels, enter the court, one of whom, to the astonishment of the judge, he finds to be his wife. The Polka is danced in the open arena, and its fascination is so powerful that ere long the whole court in wig and gown are seen jigging to the measure. This, of course, decides the affair, and the curtain descends on the triumph of the Polka over the moral prejudices of beurgeois and pères de famille. It is needless to say that a vociferous encore was the result, and it was accompanied by the projection of one or two bouquets. The Polka which was danced on this occasion differs from all those we have hitherto seen, but whether it be the genuine one, let M. Coulon and a jury of native Bohemians decide,

HAYMARKET THEAPRE.—The return of Mr Farren to the stage, after the severe attack which it was feared had entirely deprived us of him as an actor, is an event which cannot but give eminent satisfaction to all play goers, as he is one of the few thoroughly accomplished artists whom we may point out without fearing a comparison with those of any other stage, and who, had he retired, would have left a most sensible gap. His reception, on Monday night, in the character After citing various ancient authorities in favour of dancing Polka

with those of any other stage, and who, had he retired, would have left a most sensible gap. His reception, on Monday night, in the character of Sir Peter Teazle in the School for Scandal, completely showed, by its warm enthusiasm, how highly he is esteemed by the public. Mr Farren's appearance was that of more than convalescence, and he was in possession of the highest spirits. His acting of the part was as finished and full of humour as we have ever seen it, although perhaps as the piece drew to a close traces of fatigue were more than usually evident. The comedy itself went off with wonderful brilliancy, and never have we seen an audience apparently so thoroughly determined to enjoy everything that could offer the slightest hold for laughter. At the conclusion of the evening a new farce was produced, entitled Love in a Sach. It was perfectly successful, but at present we have not space for a detailed account. The house was an excellent one, as it has continued through the week.

MISCELLANIES OF TRADE.

-In spite of the confident denials of those journals which assume to have the confidence of government, there are still rumours about the sugar duties. It is not ascertained whether there was a secret article in their behalf in the Richmond convention of January last. If so, the case is clear, and the West Indians may rest in peace. But from the ambiguous character of Sir R. Peel's speech on Mr Labouchere's motion, great doubt exists as to the degree in which the government is at liberty, not without a hope that the premier has discovered a via med a between his pledges on Lord Sandon's resolution of government is at liberty, not without a hope that the premier has discovered a via med-a between his pledges on Lord Sandon's resolution of 1841 and the exactions of his monoplist allies, which will enable him to clear away a portion of the difficulties in which this question has involved him.—Morning Chronicle [In the city article of the same paper, of Thursday, last week was the following:—"A correspondent in Hamburg calls our attention to a statement made by Mr Gladstone, and corroborated by Sir Robert Peel, in the debate last March, which took place on Mr Labouchere's motion respecting the sugar duties. Mr Labouchere said, that the duty on Brazil Muscovado sugar in the states of the Germanic Zollverein was 15s. 4d. In his reply, Mr Gladstone observed that the duty had formerly been 15s. per cwt., but that it had been raised within the last two or three years to 27s. per cwt. Following on the same side, Sir Robert Peel seemed to lay much weight on this objection, and repeated that the duty of the great rival states was not 15s. but 27s. Our correspondent says that both ministers were in error, the import duty in Prussia, and in all the confederated states of the Germanic union, on Brazil as well as on all other Muscovado and Clayed sugars, being five thaler, or, as Mr Labouchere very correctly stated it, 15s. 4d. per cwt."—There was little occasion for the Chronicle waiting a month and going to "a correspondent in Hamburg" to have this error pointed out. We pointed it out in the Economist at the time; and in the Chronicle itself our statement was copied and acknowledged.]

CHEESE.—A return of the quantities of cheese imported into the several posts of Great Britain in each month of the year 1842 distributed.

Cheese.—A return of the quantities of cheese imported into the several ports of Great Britain in each month of the year 1843, distinguishing the European, United States, and colonial produce, has been printed on the motion of Mr Colville, the member for Derbyshire. The aggregate importations from all parts during the year ending January 5, 1844, amounted to 179,389 cwts. From various countries in Europe there were imported during the year 136,998 cwts.; from the United States of America (whence very rich-flavoured cheeses are now being constantly imported), 48,313; and from the British possessions abroad

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

INDIGO.—The public sales which commenced on the 15th instant terminated on the 23rd: and the following are the prices at which 5,367 chests were actually passed; the remaining 481 chests, making the total declared quantity of 5,848 chests having been withdrawn:—

	Trends or of to concern the	0				84.30	3	
Dans	Tiles a secondary and adults to			d.		S.	0.	
DENGAL:	Fine purple and violet	16	0	2	to)
	Good ditto				22	5	11	
	Middling and ordinary ditto		5	0	29	5	6	
	Gool and fine violet				22	5	11	
	Middling and ordinary violet					5	3	
	Red violet			0	9.0	Ber	9	
	Coppery violet		4	5	77	4	11	
	Copper				22	4	4	
	Consuming copper and violet				22	4	5	
	Ordinary and low ditto		2	8	99	3	6	
	Trash		0	2	**	2	6	
OUDE:			2	6	**	3	2	
MADRAS	Fine violet		4	0	9.9	4	5	
	Good ditto		3	3	99	3	9	
	Middling and ordinary ditto		2		77	3	2	
	Low				77	9	4	

	Good and f Middling vi Ordinary c	ioletand	coppery	violet	3 7	" 5 1 " 4 5	
	Inferior an	d low d	itto .		2 6	" 2 9 " 3 2	
201 2 1		Kurpah.	Madras.	Oude.	Manill	a. Bombay	Total.
The declaration consisted of		1,553	654	62	71	40	5,848 chts
Less withdrawn	1 . 440	1	-	-		40	481 "
	3,028	1,552	654	62	71	-	5,367 ,

3,023 1,552 654 62 71 — 5,367 ,,

The Bengal comprised as fair an assortment as could be expected in so limited a declaration, and at the latter part of a season which had been very unfavourable for manufacture; also 207 of the new crop, mostly of good quality. The Kurpah, upon the whole, showed some improvement in quality; the Madras was much as usual.

The revival of demand for indigo, caused by the reduction of prices in December and January, led to general inquiry on the return of the shipping season, and a good deal of business was done in February and March at advancing prices. This was partly owing to an unexpected announcement, on the part of the holders, that upwards of 2,000 chests, being more than a third of the stock of Bengal indigo, in first hands, would not be brought to sale in April, and that thus a temporary scarcity would be created, previous to the arrival of the new crop. Of these, however, ochests were introduced into the catalogue at a later date. The demand, at the sale, though far short of what it would have been at or under January prices, has proved to be sufficiently extensive to take off nearly all offered, and the competition for good qualities maintained nearly the previous market value, without the necessity of any support either by importers or speculators. It will be observed that there was an unusually large quantity of Kurpah Madras, the value of which could not have been sustained by the home demand, had not a larger proportion of it than usual been taken for foreign markets, in the absence of a more varied assortment of Bengal. For Germany and Russia there was a fair demand, from Italy and the Levant the orders were large; purchases were also made for the United States and Canada, and the home demand was about an average. There was little or no appearance of speculation, deterred by the near prospect of large arrivals.

Compared with January, prices have ruled as follows:—

Bengal: Shipping, fine ... 2d. to 4d. per lb. advance.

Bengal: Shipping, fine . . . 2d. to 4d. per lb. advance.

Middling to good . 4d. to 6d.

Ordinary . . 3d. to 6d.

Consumers . . 3d. to 6d. Ordinary
Consumers . . . 3d, to bu.
Ordinary and low par to 3d,
2d, to 4d. KURPAH AND MADRAS

Kurpah and Madras . . . 2d. to 4d. ",

The present currency is about 1s. per 1b. average lower than the April sale, 1843, at which period the expected supply was only one-half of what is now coming, and the prospect of a very moderate crop for the succeeding season was then far more generally entertained than now. On the other hand, the condition of commerce throughout Europe generally is much more prosperous now than then, and the great abundance of money in this country, with favourable appearances of the grain crops, encourage the hope of a more extensive demand for the dye.

The proprietors withdrew 480 (exclusive of 688 new crop, ex Stag, which could not be got ready in time), and bought in only 300, of which about 200 have been placed, making the total sales 5,300 chests, of which 4,000 are for export and 1,300 for home consumption.

Number of chests at Each Price.

NUMBER OF CHESTS AT EACH PRICE. MADRAS. 108 chests 2s. 0d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. BENGAL. 26 chests under . 2s. 43 ,, 2s. 6d. to 3 247 ,, 3 0 3 716 ,, 3 6 3 2s. 6d. per 1b. 2s. 60 3 0 3 5 3 11 4 5 4 11 5 5 5 11 2 6 3 0 3 6 $\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 11 \\ 3 & 5 \end{array}$ 4.3 247 330 171 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 3 5 3 11 716 698 467 378 29 16 424 chests 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. 604 " 3 0 3 5 " 360 " 3 6 3 11 " 101 " 4 0 4 5 " 63 4 6 5 1 64 3 5 3 11 4 5 5 1 3,028 OUDE. 63

FOREIGN The West India mail, arrived on Wednesday, brings accounts from Jamaica of the 23rd of March, and from the neighbouring colonies a few days later. There is no material change in the weather or in the prospects of the crops, the season, without much variety, having been dry, and rather unfavourable upon the whole; perfect tranquillity prevails everywhere. From St Thomas it is stated that the prices of sugar at Porto Rico were high, purchases for the United States being still made. The entire of the coffee crop of Porto Rico had been shipped, and there was no stock remaining.

1.552

62 chests 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d. per lb.

high, purchases for the United States being still made. The entire of the coffee crop of Porto Rico had been shipped, and there was no stock remaining.

From Holland, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, April 23rd, coffee is reported quiet, but prices maintained. Raw sugar without business on account of forthcoming sales; but the demand for refined good, and all the stock on hand cleared off; refiners are not inclined to sell on delivery at previous prices, which are freely offered. The Dutch Company's sale of indigo, at Rotterdam, equal to about 1,700 chests, had gone off briskly, the whole being sold. The ordinary qualities went materially lower than in September, the middling and fine at a lesser decline, and the finest obtained an advance. Rice held at higher prices.

Antwerp, April 24.—Coffee, though not lively, is somewhat firmer, and the sales of Brazil and St Domingo, during the week, amount to about 2,000 bags, at fully previous prices. For sugar there is likewise a better demand, and 600 chests of Havannah have realized a slight advance. Cotton without purchasers. The direct arrivals from America are considerable, and a further supply is close at hand. Seeds and oils are lower. Havre, April 22.—The decline in the prices of coffee has brought speculators into the market, and 10,000 bags to arrive, with 9,000 bags on the spot, chiefly of St Domingo, have changed hands; prices have become firmer. Of sugar, arrivals are but trifling, and business consequently limited in extent; prices stiff. Of indigo, further considerable sales are reported deliverable on arrival, at prices which yield the importer a profit. Cotton drooping and prices lower, notwithstanding but moderate arrivals. Hamburg, April 19.—The purchases of coffee have been more considerable, and amount for the week to about 12,000 bags; coloury descriptions sell at former prices, but ordinary are cheaper again. In sugar next to nothing has been done. Cotton without buyers. Spelter offered at lower prices.

T2721	COTTO	CITI	TATE	TARKE	FER
115	CES	E 31	IK.B	16. N	T

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.
Bank Stock, 7 per cent			1963	197	197	Design Sections.		1963
3 per Cent. Reduced	-	-	99	991	991	995	993	9 /
3 per Cent. Consols	*		994	100	100	994	100	993
31 per Cent. Ann. 1818	100	-	1024	1400	1021	and a	nine.	-
3 per Cent. Ann. 1726			-		-	- Automb	-	-
3) per Cent. Reduced		-	1071	1021	1023	1021	1023	1024
New 35 per Cent. Ann	-	-	1034	1038	1034	1035	1031	1034
New 5 per Cent		*	mon	4000	Nem .	irent		- tr- tr
Long Ann. Jan. 5, 1860		*	128	128	129	128	151	198
Ann for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1850	-	*	-	121	121	Money	Area.	124
Disto Jan. 5, 1860			122		12 11-16	-	128	1:0
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	-		-	-	217	212	MILE	9 1
India Stock, 101 per Cent	-	-	Minda	2891	2901	290	291	2894
Dieso Bonds, 34 per Cent. 1,0001		-	1000	-	94s. pm	93s pm		92: pu
Ditto, under 1,0001	-		93	93s. pm	Dis. om	91s pm	93s pm	92s pn
South Sea Stock, 34 per Cent.	-	-		-	114	-	-	1143
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent.		~	-	Name .	Seemi .	and.	-	-
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	-	*	New	-	Anna .	esent.	-	982
3 per Cent. Ann. 1,751		100	rena.	-	3100	Trans.	Print.	-
Bank Stock for Opg., April 12,	*	~	1961	197	197	-	-	-
3 ner Cent. Con for Account, di	tto	-	993	lon	100	992	100	994
India Stock for Account, d	0111	8	-	2903	-		-	-
Canada Gus ranteed Deben. 4 per	Cer	nt.		-	times		-	1000
Exchequer Bills, 1,0001 13d	-	*	76	74	76	76	77	77
Ditto 5001. 13d	100	W-	74	76	76	76	77	77
Dit'o Small 11d	-	*	76	71	76	7.6	74	77
Ditto Commercial, la	d.	*	No.	man.		_	-	-

			1	1 .		
			RAIL	WAYS.	-	
			No. of Shares.	Dividends per Annum.	Shares.	Pa
Edinburgh and Dalkeith Glasgow and Ayrshire - Glasgow and Greenock - Glasgow and Garnkirk - Dundee and Arbroath - Bermingham and Berly Ditto Thirds, iss. 8§ dis. Ditto Eighths - Birmingham and Gloucester			1,154 12,501 16,000 4,000 4,000 6,300 6,300 6,300 9,500	L. s. d. 5 0 0 p ct 2 10 0 p ct 2 10 0 p ct 2 10 0 p ct 6 10 0 p ct 1 13 0 p sh 0 11 0 p sh 0 1 11 2 2 0 p sh	L. s. d 50 0 0 51 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 100 0 0 33 6 8	L. 50 50 25 25 25 100 25 100
Ditto New, iss. 71 dis	-	-	10.000	0 15 0 p so	25 0 0	17
Bristol and Exeter			15 000	2 10 0 pct	100 0 0	70
Ditto and Gloucester -	*		6,640		50 0 0	30
Caledonian	*		36,000	No.	-	-
Chester and Birkenhead -	-		-	0 17 9	50 0 0	0
Eastern Counties	-	*	56,000	0 7 0	25 0 0	819

		No. of Shares.	Dividends per	Shares.	Paid.	Frida
		-	-	1	_	
Edinburgh and Dalkeith -		1,154	L. s. d. 5 0 0 pet	L. s. d 50 0 0	L. 8. d. 50 0 0	Lee
Glasgow and Ayrshire		12.501	2 10 0 pet	5) 0 0	50 0 0	575
Glasgow an i Greenock	*	16,000	2 10 0 pet	25 0 0	25 0 0	14
Glasgow and Garnkirk	-	4,000	6 10 0 per	25 0 0	25 0 0	30
Dundee and Arbroath	*	4,00%		25 0 0	25 0 0	28
Birmingham and Derby -	*	6,300	1 13 0 psh	100 0 0	100 0 0	622
Ditto Thirds, iss. Sa dis		6,300	0 11 0 p sh 0 1 11	33 6 8	25 0 0	
Ditto Eighths - Birmingham and Gloucester -		9,500	0 1 11 2 2 0 p sh	100 0 0	100 0 0	933
Dirra New, iss. 75 dis.		10.000	0 15 0	25 0 0	17 10 0	- 001
Ditto New, iss, 71 dis Bristol and Exeter		15 000	2 10 0 pct	100 0 0	70 0 0	7.5
Ditto and Gloucester		6,640		50 0 0	30 0 0	48
'aledonian	*	36,000	200	-		1
Chester and Birkenhead	-		0 17 9	50 0 0	0 0 0	erios.
Eastern Counties	*	56,000	0.7.0	25 0 0	23 0	13
Ditto New	-	88 000	0 8 0	25 0 0	8 6	144
Ditto Extension	*	4.000	5 0 0 pct	50 0 0	0.13 4 5 0 0	14 1
Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayrshire	0	12.500	2 0 0 pct	50 0 0	50 0 0	-
inburgh and Glasgow -	-	18,000	2 7 6 0 61	59 0 0	59 0 0	Gé
Jitto New	-	18,600	0 10 2 psh	12 10 0	12 10 0	-
Ditto Registered		min.	-		12 10 0	11
irand Junction	-	10.9.8	10 0 0 pct	100 0 0	100 0 0	-
Ditto Half Shares	*	10.9.3	10 0 0 per	50 0 0	50 0 0	-
litto Quarter Shares	*	10,000	2 17 6 pet	25 0 0 100 0 0	25 0 0	98
Freat Western	^	25,000	2 17 6 pct 3 11 6 psh	100 0 0	75 0 0	1 3
Ditto Half Shares	-	25,000	2 15 0 p sh	50 0 0	75 0 0 50 0 0	1.3
Ditto Fifths		37,500	0 13 2 p sh	20 0 0	12 0 0	13
Iull and Selby		8,030	5-10 0 pct	50 0 0	50 0 0	6
Ditto Quarter Shares	-	8,000	-	12 10 0	6 0 0	1 -
ancaster and Carlisle	-	16,000	lepeni	50 0 0	3 0 0	71
geds and Bradford	-		-	-		-
ceds and Selby	100	2,100	10 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	-
Liverpool and Manchester - Ditto Half Shares	~	5.109 7.968	10 0 0 pct	50 0 0	100 0 0	200
Litto Quarter Shares	-	11,475	10 0 0 pet	25 0 0	50 0 0	-
ondon and Brighton	-	36,000	2 0 0 msh	50 0 0	25 0 0 50 0 0	43
Litto Loan Notes		_	2 0 0 psh 5 0 0 pct	10 0 0	10 0 0	1
London and Blackwall	*	48,000	0 2 6	-	16 13 4	1
ondon and Greenwich	*	43,077			12 15 4	1
Preference or Privilege	*	11,136	5 0 0 pet	-	18 17 2	1/3
London and Bermingham -	*	4 125,0007.	10 0 0 pet		-	22
Ditto New Thirds	~	41, 50	10 0 0 pet	32 0 0	9 0 0	27
London and South-Western -	-	46,200	3 5 0 psh	25 0 0	4 49	84,
Ditto Eighths	-	201000	o is a ban	6 5 0	0 15 0	67.8
ondon an Croydon	-	33,000	0 14 0 p sh	_	13 15 9	1
litto Scrip, issued at 50% dis.	*	7.000		10 0 0	-7 10 0	-
Manchester and Leeds		13,000	4 7 6 psh	100 0 0	70 0 0	.11
Dirto New Shares	*	13,603	1 17 6 p sh	50 0 0	30 0 0	4
Manches er and Birmingham		13,000	1 13 0	70 0 0	2 0 0	-
Ditto Extension	-	33,600	1 13 11	70 0 0	7 0 0	5
Milland Countles	-	10,000	4 8 0	100 0 6	100 0 0	
Fitto Quarter Shares, is . 10 dis.		10,000	0 17 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	
Ditto Fifths		10.000	0 2 4	20 0 0	2 0 0	3
Vorwach and Brandon	*	19,000		21 0 0	2 0 0	7
Newcast'e and Darlington Juncti	on	1 17 000	0 6 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	4
North Mid and	*	15,000	3 10 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	- 41
htto Hall Shares, iss 10 dis. htto Thirds, iss, at 117.13s, 41. d	i.	15 000	1 15 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	4
Northern and Eastern	155	10,156	1 13 4	20 0 0	21 13 4 45 0 0	50
litto Scrip, issue at 56 dis	-	3,136	0 15 0	51 0 0	45 0 0 15 0 0	-5
Ditto Quarter Shares		12,208		12 10 0	12 10 0	1 -
Caris and Oricans		80,000		20 0 0	20 0 0	3
Paris and Rouen	-	72,000	1 17 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	93
'reston and Wyre, appropriated		2,600		51 0 0	50 0 0	1 -
Ditto, not all appropriated -	*	9.600	- man	25 0 0	25 0 0	-
Rou n and Havre		40,000		20 0 0	8 0 0	1
Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, a	110	2 ///	5 0 0 pct	100 0 0	100 10 0	
Sheffield and Rotherham -	-	7,000 1,000	5 0 0 pct	25 8 0	82 10 0 25 0 0	-
Stockton and Darlogton -		1,500	15 0 0 pct	1 100 0 0	00 0 0	-

FRENCH FUNDS.

		Paris, April 18	Paris, April 20.		Paris, April 22.	Paris, April 23,	Paris. April 14.
5 per Cent. Ann. 22 Mar and 22 Sep. Exchange		f. c. 122 85	f. c. 122 20	f. c.	f. c. 122 40	f. c. 122 50	f. c. 122 70
4¢ per Cent. Ann. payable - Exchange	- }	-			110 50	111	-
4 per Cent. Ann 22 Mar. and 22 Sep. Exchange	: }		166 30	-	200	106 30	-
3 per Cent. 22 Jane and 12 Dec Exchange -	: }	83 55	83 70	a-100.	83 70	83 75	83 70
Bank Shares, I Jan. and I July -	. }	3,105		-	3 095	3,695	3,000
	- }	25 57}	25 55	-	25 521	25 523	-
Exchange on Lon- don 3 months -	- }	25 474	25 45	-	25 45	25 45	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign Cold in Bars (S								(per	ounce	£3	17	9
Foreign Gold in Coin Sp	anish	Dou	bloom	d .	*	*	*			0	0	0
Do. do. 1	ortugi	al pi	ieces							3	17	5
New Dol ars										(4	94
Silver in Bars (Standard)			· ir			- 6				(1 4	111

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Die Cont	Redeem-	Amount in Dolls.	Dividends.	London Prices. April 23	Amer. Prices. Mar. 29.	London Prices, April In	Amer. Prices. Mar. 39
Alahama - 5	1852	5: 0,000	May & Nov.	pulled to the State of the Stat	84	89	81
Sterling 5	1858	2,000 000	Jan. & July.		0.8	95	0.8
5	1863	3,500,000	May & Nov.	-	proces	-	_
Indiana 5	(1861)			35	-	an	
	(1866)	1,600,000	Jan. & July.			35	-
Illinois - 6	1861	1,600,000	2.8 2.2	35	36	35	2000
Caralton E	1870	5,000,000	32 25	40	40	40	4100
Kentucky 6	1870	1,0:0.000	11 27	93	1003	93	1004
Leuisiana, Sterling 5	1808	1,800,000	25 25	20	1002	30	1008
5	1843	Tionalogo	35 21	-	-	-	2000
	1911		**				
., 5	(1847)	7,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	_	_	-	-
.,	10 19 50 7	F2-00,000	ren or stug.				
5	(1852)	77. 0.10	35 4 37 11				
,, 6	1853	300,000	May & Nov. April & Oct.				-
Maryland 5	1859	750,0 0	April & Oct.		100.00	1 -	-
. Sterling 5	1888	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	-	-	-	-
Massachusett - 5	1857	1,000,000	17 15		-	2000	- Marie
Michigan 6	1868	300,000	April & Oct.	-	-	NOTE:	-
	1863	5,000,000	Jan. & July	-	esed.	-	-
Mississipi, Sterling 5	1850 1858		May & Nov.		-	-	-
,, 6	1861	2,000 000	Mar. & Sep.	-		-	-
New York 5	(1871) 1858 1860	3,124,270 877,000	Quarterly.	94	1035	91	103
Ohio 6	1850	4,000,000	Jan. & July.	-	-	-	-
** G	1:8601	4,000,000	33 51	-	95	-	95
Pennsylvania - 5	1854	3,202,500	Feb. & Aug.				
** 5	18.00	2,733,162	" "				
** 0	1858	3,0:0,061	21 11 (-	65	_	65
5 5	18/10	2,648,680	11 11 6		0.00		0.0
E.	1862	2,295,400 1,700,000	28 25			1	
South Carolina Ba-			11 11)				
ring's 5	1866	£2:0,000	Jan. & July.	-	-	-	.genti
Tennessee 6	1868	1,000,000	X1 12			-	
Virginia 6	1857	400,000	22 25	-			1-10E
Florida 6	1858 1860 1862	1,000,000	31	-	-	-	-
	1864 1861 1861						
Ditto Sterl, Bonds - 6	(1864)	2,000,000	11 11	-	-	-	-
United States Bank Shares	1865	35,0.0,000	31 11	235.	51	23s.	54
Ditto Debentures - 6	1841 1841 1842	£800,000	April & Oct	. 60	-	60	-
Ditto ditto 6	1841 1842	£900,000	11 21	40	-	40	-
Louisiana State Bk. 10	1879	2,000,000	Jan. & July	-	-	-	1 -
Bank of Louisiana 8	1870	4,000,000		-	_	-	-
New York City - 5	1856	9,600,000	Quarterly.		-		-
New Orleans City - 6	1864	250,000 1,500,000	Feb. & Aug.	-	-		_
Philadelphia City - 5	1863	175,000	May & Nov.		Noon.	- TOTAL	-
Baltimore City - 5	1850	4,600,000	Quarterly.	-	2000	-	-
Camden & Amboy 5	1864	£210,000	Feb. & Aug.	-	11.7	promp.	107
R. R. Honds - 6	1854	£225,600	2.0	-	-	-	-
Phil. & Reading R R. Bonds ds		£210,000		-	-	-	

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sit	Mon.	Tues.	Wed:	Thurs.	Friday.
Austrian, 5 per cent., 10 guilders)						
p.r pound sterling 1				-		
Belgion Boods, 5 per cent, * * *	1042	105	1012	_	-	104#
Brazilian Honds, 5 per cent	814	801	Billion .	801	814	81
11o. New, 5 per cent. 1829 & 1839	-	-	-	-	THE .	-
D . New, 1813	-	-		eres.		-
Buenos Ayres Bondy, 6 per cent	A1000	-	35	35	35	A1100
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent		-	-	To and	93	-
Chillan Honds, 6 per ent	part.	F.0	- 1	102	-	2000
Do. 3 per cent deferred	heaps	52	-	_	-	1000
lumbian Bonds, 6 per cent. ex	15	17.1	100	***		
Venezuela		154	15‡	151	151	154
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825 -	1000	700	-	83		
butch, 12 per cent. Exchange 12 gu.	non.	601	-		men.	-
Greek Bonds, 1821-25. 5 per cent		15			7.51	2.5
Do ex over-que Cou ous	-	10		154	151	15
Mexican, 5 per cent, 1837, ex over-	351	358	351	951	nes	
due coupous and debentures	17/12	OOB	001	351	35§	359
Do. Small	152	15#	151	152		7.50
Do. D. ferred Stock, 5 per cent Do D. benture: -	101	108		1.12	-	154
Neapoliton Gonds, 1824, 5 per cent		-	-		-	-
	-	293	30	30	294	=
Prussian Bonds, 6 per cent			00	100 (237	_
Portuguese Bands, 5 per cent	_	-	_		794	_
Do Consumed	Market Co.	461	46	_	124	464
Do. Converted	month.	404	40	Promi	-	20.8
Do. Annu ties, 1855 -		_	_	_	Acres.	_
lussian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent. in			1 - 1			_
pound sterling	1172	1178			1173	
Do. do. Metallic		2718			1112	-
panish Bonds, 5 per cent, Div. from		1			1	-
November, 1840	254	251	251	251	251	25#
Do. do. do. from Nov. 184			ad j	201	204	208
Do. do. do. from Nov. 1843		-	-	-	_	
Do. Passive Bonds	_	64	63	61	63	GŁ
Do. Deferred	-	155	155		159	ot
Do. 3 per cent	368	371	374	362	37	364
Venezuela Bonds, 2 per cent		593	395	1104		1708
Do. do. Deferred	1994	1/2	10.8	-	-	-
Divid nds on the above payable in		514				1
Lond n.						
Dutch, 24 per cent , Exchange 12 guil.	60	602	60%	608	614	61
Do. 5 per cent	1003	Ioni	1008	1008	1008	1004
per ent New Loan, 1837	100	998	100	997	992	-
veapolitan Bon is, 5 per cent	-	-	_	-	-	-
x., per Dutch. 4f 14c. Ex. per				1		
pound Sterl 25f. 65;	_	-	-	-		-

IRISH STOCKS.

						Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols				-		994	993	992	593	994	988
Reduced Do		4	×	-	-		1	_			
3) per Cent. Stock .			*	-		1023	10:3	1028	1025	1012	1014
Reduced Do				*		minut.	100.6		-		
34 Stock, New			*	w		10.8	1021	10%	10:3	101#	10:2
34 per Cent. Debentu	res .				*	941	918	945	911	94	93%
Exchequer Bilis .			*	.00	*	-			-	-	
Bank Stock			-			197#	198	-	-	1981	1984
Royal Canal Stock .			*	-	*	-	-	-		344	344
Grand Canal Stock .			*	-			-	12	12	-	344
Do. Debentures 6 per	Cen	t.	*	in.	*	85	85	-	843	85	846
Dis Dis 4 nos						0.00	0.00			5767	Call

JOINT STOCK BANKS

No. of Shares.	Dividends Per Ann		Shares.	Paid.	Friday, April 26
			£.	£. s. d.	
15:000		f Agricultural and Commercial)	25	10 0 0	
		of Ireland	1		
15.000	81. per ct.	Australasia	40	40 0 0	44
7,500	Sec. 200	Do. New	-	40 0 0	-
20,000	61, per et	British North American	50	50 0 0	-
		Do. New	-	10 0 0	2000
5,000	61. per ct.	Cevion	25	20 0 0	-
8,000		County of Gloucester	100	25 0 0	-
1,000	51. per ct.	Commercial of London	-	200 0 0	-
20,000	51. per ct.	Colonial	100	25 0 0	-
4,000	6), per ct.	Ionian	25	25 0 0	-
40,000	61, per ct.	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	251
60,000	61. per ct.	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	134
00,000	Or ber ca	Metropolitan	25	7 10 0	AUB.
40,000	81. per ct.	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	449
20,000		Do. New	10	10 0 0	222
24,000	8l. per ct.	Royal of Australia	70	10 0 0	-
4 000	A	National of Ireland	50	17 10 0	
4,000	61. per et.	National of Ireland			-
10,000	21s. per sh.	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	-
10,000	6s. per sh.	Do. New	20		1000
10,000	141. per ct.	Northamptonshire Union	25	5 0 0	-
21,500		Gloucestershire	.50	10 0 0	beau
10 000	Sl. per et.	West of England and South	20	12 10 0	1000
		Wales District			-
20,000	61. per ct.	Wilts and Dorset	15	7 10 0	times.
20,000	81. per ct.	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	264
10,000	8l. per ct.	Do. do	-	2 10 0	-
60,000	5l. per ct.	Union of London	50	10 0 0	-

BANK OF ENGLAND

Account of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England on the average of the Quarter, from the 30th of December to the 28rd March, 1844	LIABILITIES Circulation £21,122,000 Deposits, 13,972,000 £35,094,000	Bullion, . 15,783,000
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CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gillies and Horne's Circular.)

Corn Exchange, Monday, April 22.—The weather continues very favourable, but a few hours' rain would be acceptable. The arrivals last week of foreign barley and Irish oats were very considerable. The show of English samples of wheat this morning was small, and best qualities were sold rather under the rates of this day week, whilst other sorts were 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper. The malting season being now almost at a close the finer kinds of barley were saleable with difficulty at 1s. reduction, and distilling and grinding samples at 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Oathad a steady sale at last week's quotations. Beans and peas, the former in request at full prices, but the latter rather neglected. Best town-made flour in good demand at our quotations. Country marks very slow sales.

BRITISH.	PER QR.	FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.	PER QR
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white	55s to 60s	Wheat, White Spanish, Tuscan -	1 58s to -
Lothian, Fife, Angus, do.	52s to 57s	High mixed Danzig -	
Inverness, Murray, &c	52s to 57s		
- Essex, Kent, Suffolk, red -	50s to 56s		
Cambridge, Lincoln, red -	50s to 56s	Red Hamburg	- to 58
Barley, English Malting, and Che-		Polish Odessa	
valier	33s to 36.		
- Distiller's, English & Scotch	27s to 3us		
- Coarse, for grinding, &c	26s to 29s		-
Oats, Northumberland & Berwick	21s to 23s	- Distiller's, &c	
- Lothian, Fife, Angus	21s to 23s		28s to 30s
- Murray, Ross	21s to 23s	Oats, Brew, &c	
- Aberdeen and Banff	20s to 23s	Polands, &c	No. 300
- Caithness	20s to 23s	Feed, &c	-
Cambridge, Lincoln, &c	20s to 23s	- Do. dried, Riga, &c	
Irish	18s to 20s	Rve, Dried	
- English, black	20s to 21s	Undried	
Irish	19s to 20s	Beans, Horse	34s to -
- Potato, Scotch	23s to 26s	- Mediterranean	26s to 29s
Irish	20s to 26s	Peas, White	33s to
Poland, Lincoln, &c	22s to 26s	Yellow	34s to -
Beans, Ticks	28s to 32s	Flour, French, per 2801bs, nett	
Harrow	29s to 37s	weight	400 page
Small	30s to 38s	- American, per ar. 196 lbs.	
Peas, White	34s to 36s	nett weight	32s to 35s
- Botlers	37s to -	Danzig, &c., do. do	
Flour, Town-made Households -	48s to 50s	Canada, do do.	30s to 32s
- Norfolk and Suffolk -	40s to -	Sour, do. do	

Corn Exchange, Friday, April. 26.—We have had warm sunny weather for more than a fortnight, and the sowing of spring corn has been completed under as favourable prospects as was everknown, but, although vegetation has made a rapid progress, we now require several hours of rain. Since Monday the supplies of all descriptions of grain have been small, and there were no fresh samples of wheat by land carriage on show this morning. We have to notice that we have not been furnished with a complete return of this week's average by the Board of Trade. The few sales effected of English or foreign were at Monday's rate. In consequence of the arrivals of foreign barley having been smaller than was anticipated, and the late supply having been taken freely off the market at the reduced prices, this article has now made a stand, and sales were made to-day at fully Monday's prices. Oats were not in brisk demand, but we cannot alter our quotations of last day. Beans and peas in slow request without alteration in value. Flour nominally the same.

LONDON AVERAGES.

Wheat. Barley.	Oa	ts.	Rye.	Bean	£.	Peas.
4.203 qrs. 4.292 qrs. 55s. 11d. 32s. 101.		8 qrs. 4d.	61 grs. 32s. 0d.	1,216 q 28s. 1		414 qrs. 30s. 01.
	IMPER	HAL AV	ERAGES.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Weeks ending Mar. 21st - 18ch April 6ch - 11th - 18ch - 25ch Aggregate of the six weeks	s. d. 56 3 56 5 56 5 55 5 55 1	s. d. 33 3 33 1 32 7 32 19 33 1 — —	s. d. 20 I 20 0 18 8 20 1 20 1	s. d. 33 8 34 1 33 3 33 9 32 4	s. d. 31 3 31 2 31 2 30 11 31 2 	8. d. 31 4 31 0 31 0 31 8 32 5
Outies till May Ist inch On Grain from B. Possessio out of Europe		6 0 0 6	6 0	9 6	10 6	10 6

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Monday, April 22.—With one or two exceptions the state of trade this morning was dull for meat, but still not so heavy as it has been, and there was nothing in the tone of the market to-day to alter previous opinions as to the future state of trade. To the extreme fineness of the

weather, with a large supply, may be attributed the partial dulness of business. The dead meat markets have not been very largely supplied lately, and the demand for fish has been dull during the last week it is true, but there is no reason to foresee any permanent and great decline in the price of meat during the summer months, although, of course, the state of the weather will have an occasional influence, and send the rates down some 2d, per stone; and whilst allowing that the supply of fish will be large most probably, and the prices lower than hitherto, still it must be remembered that there is now comparatively little distress experienced by the labouring population, and will be less so as the summer approaches. There has been no arrival of foreign cattle since Saturday week.

Friday, April 28.—Our markets, being rather heavily supplied with beasts—about 200 of which were received by steamer from Scotland—the beef trade was extremely dull, at a decline of 2d per 81bs in the quotations. The number of sheep were again large, and which caused the mutton trade to rule heavy, at barely stationary prices. Lambs were in full average supply, and steady demand, at full currencies. Calves moved off freely, and late rates were well supported. In Pigs comparatively little was doing. Milch Cows sold at from 16l, to 19l, each.

Was ac	PLLL	g. min	II C	UW	2 36	na at trom	101. 10	LUC.	Cut	JAK.				
		Prices	Ston	e.					At?	Mark	ket.			
-		Monday.		-		Friday.				- Miles	-	Monda	y.	Friday
Reef						4d to 3s 10d		64.0	200	***		2,624		781 183
Mutton	38	4d to 4s	20		28	8d to 4s 4d	Calves	***	***	***	***	98		183
Lamb	(is	Od to 7s	0d	201	58	Od to 6s 6d		***	***	***		27,640		8,940
Veal	45	Of to 5s	(td.		38	4d to 4s 8d	Lambs	201	***			27,080	Ker	0,020
Pork						81 ro 4s 9/11	Dice					900		376

Prices of May and Straw, per load of 36 trusses. Hay, 31. 0s. 0d. to 31. 15s. 0d. | Clover, 41. 0s. 0d. to 51. 0s. 0d. | Straw, 11. 6s. 0d. to 11. 10s. 0d.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

The market remains without any alteration, and it is not likely to be affected in price till later in the season.

COAL MARKET.

Prices of coals per ton at the close of the market.—Fenham Hartley, 17s. 6d.—Hebburn Main, 18s. 6d.—Holywell Main, 19s.—Ord's Redheugh, 18s.—Old Pontop, 18s.—Smith's Pontop, 17s.—Tanfield Moor, 20s. 6d.—West Wylam, 19s. 6d. Walls end: Killingworth, 19s.—Haswell, 22s. 6d.—Morrison, 20s. 3s.—Stewart's, 22s. 6d.—Heselden, 20s. 6d.—Brown's Deanery, 20s. 6d.—Berwick Steam, 16s. 6d.—Hartley, 19s. 6d.—Llangennech, 20s.—Merthyr, 19s. 6d. Ships arrived, 62.

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, April 23.

Tuesday, April 23.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Watson and Co., Cardiff, timber merehants (as regards A. M'Cormick).—Hanson and Theakston, York, painters.—F. J. Wood and C. H. G. Gascoigne, John street, Crutched friars, wine merchants.—Leigh and Postlethwaite, Preston, Lancashire, cotton spinners.—Aspinall, Jones, and Co., Smithwick, Staffordshire, ironfounders.—J. Speight and Co., Biackburn, coach makers.—J. Chamberlin and T. Riding, Burnley wood, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.—Johnson and Daniels, Birmingham, pork butchers.—Hardcastle and Brunton, Sunderland, commission agents.—I. and J. Benoliel, Rugby, jewellers.—Smith, Taylor, and Co., Leamington Priors, ironfounders.—T. Bridgman and G. Pledger, Bury St Edmunds, farmers.—Bell, brothers, Duke street, Grosvenor square, wine merchants.—H. Spink and J. H. North, Kingston-upon-Hull, printers.—J. Fothergill and J. Lorn, Darlington, surgeons.—Lane and Bowden, Wenlock road, City road, brewers.—Griffiths and Roberts, Liverpool, tailors.

AUSTIN, W., Bell street, Edgware road, builder. [Harpur, Kennington Cross.

GRAHAM, E., Dover street, Piccadilly, singing master. [Lonsdale

Temple chambers.

CHANNELL, H., Southampton, coal merchant. [Sowton, Great James

READ, W., and PAGE, E., Ipswich, shipbuilders. [Teague, Crown court, Cornhill.
WARD, F. H., Arbour terrace, Commercial road, tallow chandler. [Nias, Copthall court.

Copthall court.

SMEETON, G., Stratford, Essex, horsedealer. [Buchanan and Grainger, Basinghall street.

KING, J. B., Newgate street, merchant. [Cox, Pinners' hall, Broad st. BROWN, W., Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, auctioneer. [Watson and Sons, Bouverie street, Fleet street.

BATTY, A., Birkenshaw, Yorkshire, innkeeper. [Bell and Co., Bow churchyard.

JACKSON, R. Leeds, machine and the street.

JACKSON, R., Leeds, machine maker. [Fiddey, Temple, LLOYD, W., Liverpool, wine merchant. [Holme, Loftus, and Young,

BROTHERS, S., Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, currier. [Hard-

INSOLVENTS.

ing, Newcastle.

INSOLVENTS.

W. Pinto, St George's buildings, Hoxton square, warehouseman's assistant.—J. Bunker, Northampton, out of employment.—J. Haigh, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, clothier.—B. K. Trueman, otherwise B. Trueman, Kidderminster, carpenter.—J. Litherland, Huddersfield, nail maker.—W. K. Thorburn, Halifax, shopkeeper.—J. Cooper, Liverpool, grocer.—W. Edgler, Apollo court, Fleet street, bookbinder.—J. Bonnython, Salisbury street, Portman market, furniture broker.—R. Pond, Bell street, Edgware road, working cutler.—T. A. Freeman, otherwise T. Freeman, Lisle street, Leicester square, appraiser.—T. Bowskill, Liverpool, butcher.—A. Smith, Bungay St Mary, Suffolk, tailor.—W. Chadwick, Bradford, Yorkshire, overlooker.—J. Furse, jum., Brighton, upholsteer.—A. Roberts, Camden town, fruiterer.—W. Goodall, Bradford, Yorkshire, tailor.—C. K. Nicholls, Berkeley street west, Lambeth.—J. Everitt, Great Yarmouth, twine spinner.—S. Passey, Back Vine street Minories, traveller.—R. Pool, Man chester, clothes dealer.—C. Strong, Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire, cabinet maker.—J. Elderkin, Hammersmith, beer-shop keeper.—R. Hilder, Bradwell, Suffolk, out of business.—G. Warburton, Harpurhey, near Manchester, joiner.—P. Unsworth, Liverpool, out of business.—G. Chambers, Rosoman buildings, Clerkenwell, clerk.—G. Frost, Edmonton, beer retailer.—W. Pennington, Bedlington, Durham, draper.—G. Sheppard, Upper Stamford street, cook.—G. Taylor, Meredith street, Clerkenwell, jeweller's foreman.—W. Fothergill, Batley, Yorkshire, licensed victualler.—T. L. Rogers, Knockin, Shropshire, farmer.—J. Town, Halifax, wheelwright.—F. Gooderham, Vassal road, North Brixton, nurseryman.—H. Phillips, Temple street, Southwark, out of business.—G. Chamberlain, Praed street, Paddington, carpenter.—T. H. Atkey, Brighton, grocer.—

J. Limebeer, Great Queen street, bootmaker —Ellen Wilkinson, Bawtry, Yorkshire, out of business.—II. Fearnside, Leeds, carver.—R. H. Thurstor, Norwich, baker.—H. Nicholson, Leeds, butcher.—H. Scholefield, Huddersfield, wood dealer.—G. Whitworth, Olney, Buckinghamshire, farmer.—J. Craven, Leeds, corn miller.—S. Baxter, Barking, Essex, fisherman.—W. Coningworth, sen., Agnes place, Waterloo road, purser, R.N.—B. J. Deane, Sidney street, Commercial road, lucifer manufacturer.—R., Everett, Strand, warchouse clerk.—J. Way, Southsea, baker.—T. James. Wymondham, Leicestershire, day labourer.—J. Duce, Leeds, cloth maker.—O. R. Windsor, St Ann's terrace, St John's wood, solicitor.—G. Smith, Carnarvon, out of business.—J. Brown, Duke's mews, Lisson grove, ashvialet proprietor.

Carnaryon, out of business.—J. Brown, Duke's mews, Lisson grove, cabriolet proprietor.

DIVIDENDS.

May 14, J. Lynton, Cambridge, innkeeper.—May 14, J. Hopkins, Tooley street, currier.—May 15, C. Teesdale and R. Toulson, Westminster-bridge road, furnishing warehousemen.—May 14, R. M'Kinlay and A. Marry, Silver street, Wood street, rectifiers.—May 15, V. Jay, Castle lane, Southwark-bridge road, silk hat manufacturer.—May 14, J. Greaves, Fish-street hill, leather seller.—May 15, C. Humberston and S. Frodsham, Liverpool, and Ramsay, commission merchants.—May 15, W. Robinson, Liverpool, dealer in cut and plain glass.—May 16, J. Cornish, Bridport, Dorsetshire, painter.—May 16, H. Murch, Norton-under-Hamdon, Somersetshire, sail-cloth manufacturer.—May 17, J. Harford, Bristol and elsewhere, ironmaster.—May 15, E. Arrowsmith, Burnley, Lancashire, mercer.—May 16, P. Seddon, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, coal dealer.—May 15, C. Reesby, Stamford, Lincolnshire, milier.

CERTIFICATES.

May 16, W. Cheeseman, J. Hodson, and W. O. Cheeseman, Brighton, chinameu.—May 14, T. M. Morton, Bishopsgate street within, eatinghouse keeper.—May 14, T. M. Morton, Bishopsgate street within, eatinghouse keeper.—May 14, R. J. Craneis, Maldon, Essex, butcher.—May 14, W. R. Hawkes, Brighton, common brewer.—May 14, J. Lark, Seymour street, Euston square, bootmaker.—May 14, H. Edwards, St Alban's, coal merchant.—May 16, J. Scholefield, Cheapside, cutler.—May 16, J. Conaway, Gray's-inn lane, cheesemonger.—May 16, E. Tuck, Haymarket, silversmith.—May 21, J. Johnson, Lant street, Southwark, carpenter.—May 14, T. Bayley, West Smithfield, licensed victualler.—May 14, G. Foord, Lenham, Kent, seed merchant.—May 14, C. Couchman, Edwards square, Kensington, carpenter.—May 15, T. Millar, Liverpool, hosier.

CERTIFICATES.—May 14.

T. Fisher, Selby, liuendcaper.—C. Reesby, Stamford, Lincolnshire, miller.—R. Thompson, Strood, Kent, draper.—R. Brown, Sunderland, butcher.—T. Trapp, Church street, Southwark, tallow chandler.—M. J. Dyke, Romsey, innkeeper.—R. Toulso

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. Black, Kilmarnock, grain merchant.—G. Ross, Kilmarnock, calico rinter.—J. G. Scott, Glasgow, and E. Powell and Co., Manchester, lousseline-de-laines printers.—J. Bell, Dalreoch, Perthshire, innkeeper.—W. Frame, Glasgow, provision merchant.

Friday, April 26. BANKRUPTS.

PARK, G., Charles street, Commercial road, Stepney, cowkeeper. [Turner, Chancery lane.]
BACHE, S., Commercial road, Peckham, builder. [Buchanan and Grainger, Basinghall street.]
BLAKE, B. W., City road, merchant. [Hill and Matthews, Bury court,

BLAKE, B. W., Chy Loss, M. St. Mary axe,

St. Mary axe,

HAIGH, H., Ratcliff highway, engineer. [Watts, Bermondsey street.

ROBEY, J. W., Upper John street, Fitzroy square, builder. [Walton and Forbes, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.

ROGERS, W., Newport, Monmouthshire, draper. [W. and C. Bevan,

BAKE, T., Manchester, brewer. [Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple,

London.

ASHWIN, W., Birmingham, steel pen maker. [Rawlins, Birmingham. HARRIS R., Liverpool, eating-house keeper. [Norris, Allen, and Simpson, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

NEWMAN, R. D., Leeds, corn factor. [Smithson and Co., Southampton buildings, London.

SIMPSON, J., jun., and TOFT, W., Wakefield, Yorkshire, alkali manuacturers. [Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Bath, the lady of Sir Charles Shaw, of a son, who

On the 21st list, at Bath, the lady of Sir Charles Shaw, of a son, who survived but a short time,
On the 18th list, at Tynemouth, Northumberland, the lady of Major G. W. Francklyn, of the 37th regiment, of a son and heir.
On the 24th instant, at Cleves lodge, Chelsea, Mrs S. Leigh Sotheby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On the 25th instant, at St George's, Hanover square, Walter John, only son of Joshua Brownjohn, Esq., of Upper Wallop, Hants, to Frances Louisa, daughter of T. A. Gale, Esq., of Queen square, Bloomsbury.

DEATHS.
On the 22dd instaut, at Hastings, Eleanor Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir G. W. Leeds, Bart.
On the 23rd instant, at his house in Berkeley square, aged 79, the Hon. H. Lindsay, brother to the late and uncle to the present Earl of Balcarres.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR CULVERWELL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

DR CULVERWELL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

Elegant Pocket Edition, with Engravings, price 1s., by post 1s. 6d.

WHAT to EAT—WHAT to DRINK—WHAT
to AVOID, with Hints on Air, Exercise, and Regimen, and
Suggestions for the General Conduct of Life, whereby Disease may be
averted, Health secured, and a happy and contended Old Age attained—

"Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop,
Or be with ease gather'd, not harshy pluck'd."—Milton.

To be had of Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street, Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill; and the Author, 21 Arundel street, Strand. At home daily till Two; Evenings Seven till Nine.

CAMPHINE LAMP!!!- The PATENT CAMPHINE LAMPHINE LAMP:::—The PATENT CAMPHINE
LAMP gives a rich light, surpassing Gas in pureness and brilliancy, is simple in construction, and emits neither smoke or smell. May be seen burning at F. Barnett's Furnishing Ironmongery and Lamp Warehouse, 25 Oxford street, where a large assortment may be selected from, all at the lowest possible prices. Any Lamp Pillar may be fitted with a Camphine head. Patent Camphine Spirit, 3s. 3d. per Gallon. N. B.—25 Oxford street, one door west of Rathbone place.

PATENT ENAMELLED KITCHEN WARE is the most durable and cleanly article ever introduced, stands the test of any acid, never requires repairing, and is strongly recommended for chemical purposes. Saucepans, from 1s. 6d.; Stew pans, from 2s.; Tea kettles, Preserving pans, Frying pans, Gridirons, &c. &c. full twenty per cent. under any other house. Catalogues sent in answer to a post-paid application.

HALL LAMPS, 11s. 6d.; ground glass Patent Solar Lamps, from 2s. 6d.; Palmer's Patent Candle Lamps, from 5s. A most elegant assortment of Table, Bracket, Sideboard, and Suspending Lamps, in ormulu and bronze, at extraordinary low prices. Lamps cleaned or altered to the Solar principle; Lamp shades, 5s.; Cottons, 4d. per doz.; Palmer's Patent Candles, 8d. per lb.

ELHOS STOVE, price 35s. will warm a Koom 20 feet square at the cost of 24d. per diem.; is peculiarly agreeable and wholesome, and well adapted for Sitting or Sleeping rooms, Conservatories, or Shops. Drawings and Catalogues of prices sent in answer to post-paid applications. Country orders are requested to contain either remittance or a reference in Town.

From 18s.—GUNS and RIFLES, London Govern-PATENT ENAMELLED KITCHEN WARE is the

or a reference in Town.

From 183.—GUNS and RIFLES, London Government proved.—A large assortment of Spanish-ribbed Twist Single and Double-barrelled Fowling Pieces, of superior manufacture and finish; some Rifles by the very best makers. Pistols, shot-belts, Powder-flasks, &c. at least 30 per cent. cheaper than London Makers' exorbitant

arges. F. BARNETT, 25 Oxford street, one door west of Rathbone place.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY,
II. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND THE SEVERAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

This elegant, fragrant, and pellucid oil, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities, is unequalled over the whole world. It preserves and reproduces the hair, prevents it from turning grey, or if so changed, restores it to its original colour; frees it from scurf and impurity, and renders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy.

CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," engraved in two lines, on the wrapper, and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters—without

this none are genuine.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

RGWLAND'S KALYDOR
Pleasingly dissipates all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A fragrant white powder. It eradicates Tartar and decayed Spots from the Teeth, polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearlike whiteness, fixes the Teeth firmly in the gums, and imparts sweetness and perfume to the breath.

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