

# The Economist:

OR

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

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

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

## OUR EXPIRING COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH THE BRAZILS.

The present unsettled state of our commercial relations with the Brazilian Empire presents a subject of more importance than any other at this moment to our trading, and, we may add, to our social existence; for the comforts and welfare of so large a mass of our people, whether engaged in agriculture or manufactures, have of late been proved to depend so greatly on the existence of our foreign trade, that nothing materially affects the one which is not quickly felt by the other.

Before entering into the subject immediately under consideration, we will, by way of administering some admonitory experience, shortly refer to what has occurred in our trade to the United States of America, within the last two or three years. By their former tariff the duties imposed on our manufactures were on a scale which was subject to gradual reduction, and in 1840 the rates had become comparatively moderate. The great Southern States, growers of cotton, dependent chiefly on this country for a market, and desirous to obtain our manufactures in exchange, at the smaller price, were always friendly to the lowest rates of duties; but, in the Northern States, we had two of the largest and most important classes opposed to an extension of trade with this country, and consequently to low rates of duties. First,—the manufacturing classes of all kinds, with whose products our goods came in competition; and, secondly, the great agricultural classes, whose produce was practically nearly excluded from this market. They felt that even the peculiar construction of our scale of corn duties was as if designed to exclude them particularly from any share of our trade. The former class we had no means of appeasing, nor was it of much consequence that we should; but the latter class we had the power of doing so, not only greatly to their advantage, but also to our own; and the neglect to listen to their case, so strongly and so frequently urged upon the attention of the late Government, by individual friends of free trade in this country, and also by our diplomatic agents in America, not only as an act of justice to the consumer at home, but as the only means by which our great trade with that country could be maintained, threw at length much of the influence of the agricultural body in the Northern States into that of the manufacturing body, in antagonism with the trade of England. At their public meetings, nay, even in the columns of our own daily journals, in articles written by accredited agents of the parties most interested in a free trade with us, the tone of argument was, that England adhered with so much tenacity to her protective and prohibitory laws, that it became needful that America should, even against her own interest, submit to some inconvenience, make some considerable temporary sacrifice of her own admitted interests in obtaining the cheap goods of England, in order to coerce the English Government to a more liberal policy towards their produce. Others, chiefly of the agricultural body, felt that however good a thing it might be to have the cheap goods of

England, yet if they had no means of paying for them, the advantage was lost to them, and the manufacturers, whose only object was to obtain a higher protection, had no difficulty to persuade them that they had better encourage the extension of their trade at home, by paying even higher prices, and thus increase the *only* market they had for their produce. Under these influences, which were operating for some time, and which were repeatedly and strongly urged upon our Government, and strengthened by the political events which occurred in this country in 1841—which stamped more and more our determination to persevere in principles of restriction—the free-trade party in America was so weakened, that their opponents were able to carry the present tariff, so destructive to our trade, with little difficulty. And let it ever be borne in mind, that when men in America were making up their minds as to the policy they would pursue towards England, they were influenced, not by any secret intentions (if such existed) of some great change which might be wrought in our tariff in 1842, but by the actual spirit which had been so unequivocally manifested in the elections here; and that, not as far as it showed a choice for this man or that man as leader, of this party or that party as predominant—for these are at all times both to them and us of little importance—but they looked, and had a right to look, intently, on the great issues which the English public were called upon to try; which simply were, extension or restriction, free trade or monopoly. We decided in favour of the latter, and a country never felt more palpably and instantly a punishment for an error, than in this instance; for if the *surprise* reserved for us until the Session of 1842 had been of a character even much more extensive and agreeable than it was, one enormous evil had been perpetrated by the moral effect which our decision had had on other countries. It would be difficult for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the town of Liverpool, or the city of London, to estimate how much loss they have sustained by the countenance which they gave on that occasion to principles of commercial restriction.

By a return laid before the House of Commons, on the 12th of July last, the following results to our export trade have arisen from the change of the American tariff:

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1841 AND 1842.			
	1841.	1842.	
Cotton Manufactures	1,515,933	487,276	
Earthenware	225,479	168,873	
Hardware and Cutlery	584,400	298,881	
Linen Manufactures	1,232,247	463,645	
Silk Manufactures	306,757	81,243	
Woollen Manufactures	1,549,926	892,335	
Other Goods	1,683,900	1,136,554	
Totals	7,098,642	3,528,807	

Showing a reduction of upwards of *three millions and a half pounds*. It has been customary, during the last year, when the bad state of trade in the manufacturing districts, which so much depressed the demand and price of agricultural produce, was attributed to the operation of the Corn Laws and commercial restriction, to be told, No—it is caused by the bad state of the American markets. Will people only take the trouble to look beyond the proximate to the first cause.

It would be well for those agriculturists who hoisted the banner of monopoly in 1841, to consider what they lost in 1842, from the depressed and ruined condition of their best consumers, arising out of the loss of the above 3,500,000*l.* value of their labour. We sincerely believe that the agriculture of Great Britain would not have suffered even temporarily to the same extent which it did from this cause and the general bad state of other trades partly arising therefrom, had the whole system of protection been abolished, and the Corn Laws totally repealed in 1841.

While these events have been going forward in North America, we have had questions of not less importance raised respecting our relations in the Brazils, and in consequence of the extraordinary and unaccountable apathy with which the country, even that portion whose interests are most deeply and dangerously threatened, view all great questions of commercial policy—it appears at present only too probable that the Government will be left quietly alone—to do nothing—until the discussions end in a result as disastrous in the South as they have done in the North.

Our commercial relations with Brazil are of so extraordinary a kind, and perhaps not well known to many of our readers, that it may be needful shortly to explain them. On the 10th of November, 1827, we ratified a treaty with that power for fifteen years, "and further until one or other of the high contracting parties shall give notice of its termination. In which case the treaty shall terminate at the end of two years from the date of such notice." By this treaty English manufactures were to be admitted into the Brazils at the rate of the most favoured countries—and at duties not to exceed fifteen per cent., *ad valorem*, but which duties have in practice been raised by additional charges to about eighteen and a half per cent. With this moderate duty our exports rapidly increased, until that country has become the fourth largest foreign market we have; our exports annually amounting to from 2,600,000L. to 3,000,000L. value of British manufactures. Here, then, is one of our largest markets, in which we are treated with greater liberality than we are by any other foreign powers, with very trivial exceptions. Let us examine what treatment we have given in return. The chief—almost sole—produce of Brazil, excepting gold and silver, consists of—

SUGAR,  
COFFEE, and  
COTTON WOOL.

On the former we impose a duty of 63s. per cwt., equal to 300 per cent. on the value when landed in our docks, and equal to 150 per cent. above the duty chargeable on sugars produced in our own colonies, which in practice is quite prohibitory, and we consequently consume none of their sugar. On their coffee, even by the new tariff, we impose a duty equal to 200 per cent. on its value landed here, and equal to 100 per cent. above the duty chargeable on coffee produced in our colonies, and we consequently use little or none of their coffee. On their cotton wool we impose a moderate duty (the same as on North American), and of this article we import to a value under 250,000L. annually; to which, if we add a few other articles to a small extent, we may compute their exports to this country for our consumption about 300,000L.

Thus a country from which we receive such liberal treatment, which takes from us on the most favoured terms manufactures to the amount of at least 2,600,000L. per annum, finds that we practically prohibit from our consumption every important article which it produces, except to the trifling amount of 300,000L. Let us conceive the case reversed;—imagine this country taking the produce of some other country to the amount of 2,600,000L. annually, and that country, by placing high prohibitory duties on our manufactures of 200 to 300 per cent., consuming only to the extent of 300,000L. thereof, and then let us conceive the indignation which such treatment would draw forth from all parties in the country and the state.

It can, therefore, be no matter of surprise that the Brazilians should have felt very strongly the unfavourable position in which they were thus placed in the disposal of their produce, and should have been exceedingly anxious to get rid of so partial a treaty as early as possible; and this anxiety could be in no way lessened by seeing, in 1841, that the great struggle between political parties in this country was actually successfully tried on the issue of affirming the continuance of this state of the law; and that the proposition which led to this decision of the legislature was introduced by the representative of a great commercial town, second only to London, which had more to lose or gain by the Brazilian trade than any other. But what was still more disheartening to them was, that when again appealed to the electors of that great commercial town again returned Lord Sandon as their advocate for restriction of trade. In their anxiety to terminate this treaty they placed a construction on the words quoted above, that they were at liberty to do so at the end of fifteen years by giving a notice of two years previous to the expiry thereof, which they accordingly did in 1840, making the treaty to expire in 1842; our Government, however, contended, and we have no doubt rightly so, that the power of giving that notice did not arise till the expiry of the fifteen years in 1842, which version was acted upon, and the due notice having been repeated in 1842, this treaty accordingly expires next year. These circumstances are chiefly of importance, as showing how earnestly and severely the Brazilians feel their disadvantageous position.

Now, then, what steps have we taken to protect and retain this important branch of our trade? Last autumn Mr Ellis was sent out with powers to negotiate a new treaty; he, however, returned without any success, and it has never transpired what were the proposals which he was authorised to make; it has, however, transpired that the Brazilian Government required that their produce should be admitted to this country at a duty not exceeding that charged on our colonial produce, more than 10 per cent.; that duty being now 24 per cwt. on sugar, and 4d. a pound on coffee, would make, with the addition of 10 per cent. in each case, the duty on Brazilian sugar and coffee about 110 per cent., while our goods are there subject only to a duty of 18½ per cent. Thus the matter remains, as far as we are concerned, in *statu quo*. A long session of parliament has just concluded, which has been marked in an unusual way, by the little that has been done, and during which time this urgent and important question has scarcely been alluded to.

While we, however, are doing nothing, let us inquire what others are doing, and what the Brazilian Government is doing. We have be-

fore us a long report made by Francisco Vianna, the Finance Minister to the Emperor, dated the 17th of May last, and also a decree of the Emperor of the same date, by which he appoints a commission "for the purpose of arranging a new tariff," &c. &c. from which we extract the following:—

"Art. 4. It will take the necessary steps to select those commodities which form the prime necessities of life, or, from habit, have become the principal articles of consumption, the produce of, and imported from, foreign states, subjecting them to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, with the exception, however, of such as, without prejudice to the consumers amongst the lower orders, and without risk of being smuggled, can be charged with a higher rate of duty. Of these a separate list must be formed, and on which a duty of 24 per cent. shall be charged, notwithstanding they may be considered articles of necessity.

"6. It must, likewise, ascertain what kinds of produce or merchandize imported from other countries are identical with those produced in Brazil, the latter being prejudiced by competition with the former: on such a duty of from 50 to 60 per cent. should be imposed, according to the quality of those produced in the empire, the amount of capital employed in their production, and the perfection of which they are susceptible.

"7. The commission will subject to the said rate of duties all such products and merchandize as are now beginning to be produced or manufactured in the empire, or the manufacture of which can be readily introduced from the abundance of the raw material indigenous now produced; graduating the scale of such duties according to the greater or less degree of perfection they can be manufactured in this country (Brazil).

"8. Cotton manufactures of the coarsest quality shall be subjected to a duty of 60 per cent., those of finer quality to 40 or 50.

"9. All looms and machinery employed in making yarn, or weaving cloth, are to be exempted from all duties whatever.

"11. Wines and spirituous liquors are to pay 50 per cent., and all other goods, wares, and merchandize not specially mentioned in this decree shall pay 34 per cent.

"14. AND FINALLY, WILL TAKE ESPECIAL CARE TO BE PREPARED AGAINST THE TERMINATION OF THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN, SUBMITTING THE RESULT OF ITS LABOUR TO ME, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF MY SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

In these extracts we are forcibly struck with four important considerations:—

First. That whatever duties the Brazilian Government impose, *those on the first necessities of life shall be on the lowest scale.*

Second. That they are about to place a prohibitory duty on most of the articles which we export to that country.

Third. That they are ready to avail themselves of our new laws allowing the export of machinery; and

Fourth. That all their arrangements are directed to be "prepared against the termination of the treaty with Great Britain."

In the meantime a Brazilian Princess has been united by marriage with a French Prince; and rumours are afloat of a commercial treaty being at this moment privately under discussion between these two countries.

In Germany, also, where Brazilian produce is chiefly consumed at very low duties, and where a strong desire becomes manifest to extend their export trade of manufactured goods, the hope of inducing the Brazilian Government to conclude a treaty with them favourable to their goods is daily becoming stronger. The following extract of a letter in a Bremen paper, translated into the *Leeds Mercury*, accurately expresses the very general feeling in Germany on this subject:—

"There is scarcely any country in the world that possesses such a power as Germany to procure a great sale of the products of its industry. This power of Germany when united, as we hope it soon will be, consists exclusively of the great use of colonial productions. No consideration towards its *own colonies*, no political dependence on neighbouring states will tie up its hands; it only requires the will of its distinguished statesmen, with the assistance and advice of practical men of business from the sea-ports, to call into life a commercial policy, founded on reciprocity after the model of the United States of North America. Almost all those markets abroad now supplied with the British manufactures in preponderating quantities, and principally the Brazilian market, which is now almost exclusively in the possession of British industry, would be constrained to make a greater use of German manufactures, as soon as United Germany had the courage to impose differential duties on the products of those countries, which till now have only come to us in British and foreign ships, and almost exclusively in return for British manufactures, till they are convinced of the indispensability of the great German consuming markets, and see the necessity of making reciprocal concessions."

Concurrent with all these circumstances, a Brazilian Minister has arrived among us for the purpose of re-opening a negotiation for a new treaty. But strange to say, notwithstanding the heavy stakes which hang on the result, his appearance creates as little interest or excitement with the public, and for that reason only, with the Government, as if the two countries had no connexion with each other. Let us shortly examine what this connexion is, and whose interests are now so deeply at stake. In 1840, the exports of British produce to the Brazils consisted of—

Brass and Copper Manufactures	- - -	£ 40,914
BUTTER and CHEESE	- - -	72,546
Cotton Manufactures	- - -	1,451,345
Hosiery	- - -	73,364
Earthenware	- - -	40,035
Hardware and Cutlery	- - -	58,021
Iron and Steel, wrought and unwrought	- - -	59,320
Linen Manufactures	- - -	231,551
Soap and Candles	- - -	67,001
Woolen Manufactures and Hosiery	- - -	307,930
Other articles of all kinds	- - -	223,826
Total	- - -	£2,625,853

Which employed 49,912 tons of British shipping. We have made



this enumeration in order to show how varied are the interests in this country which are deeply involved in the result of this question. By the new tariff proposed the largest portion of all this trade will infallibly be lost; and hereafter, when our manufacturing districts are thrown into still deeper gloom and distress, WHEN FARMERS ARE STILL MORE AND MORE DEPRESSED IN CONSEQUENCE OF DEFICIENT DEMAND AND LOW PRICES, when we shall ascribe their sufferings to restriction and monopoly, we shall again be told,—No; it arises from the bad state of the Brazilian markets.

We have, however, only viewed this subject in relation to the just complaints of the Brazils of the very unequal character of our trade; but if we had space we could easily show that whatever they have suffered from that cause, from being deprived of this market for the sale of their produce, *the people of this country* have suffered infinitely more by having been deprived of that which would have been to them a source of the greatest blessing and comfort; and that the conditions insisted on by the Brazilians for a continuance of our trade—instead of being onerous to us, are among the acts which would, independently of any other considerations, be of the greatest benefit to the country. We have shown in our preliminary number that the supply of sugars has not increased for the last twenty years, while the population has increased at least six millions; and what the Brazilians ask is, that we should have larger supply at lower prices than we now pay.

It is, however, alarming to see the deeply culpable apathy, or ignorance, or both, which prevails in the public mind on this important question. Have the people in Liverpool not yet seen enough of ruin amongst their neighbours, enough of domestic heart-burnings and wailings, during the last four years, that they can now look on unconcernedly and see another large branch of their trade placed in the greatest hazard? Have the manufacturers in the Potteries, in Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, and elsewhere, become so heedless of their own interests, and those of the millions of hard-working people around them, that they disregard the loss of the fourth largest foreign market which they now possess? Have the large farmers and graziers in Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire become so reconciled to their share of the ruin and depression in the manufacturing districts, that they are prepared for a still further loss of demand, a still further sinking of prices? Where is Mr Christopher and their other advocates in Parliament who spent many long days in discussing the Canadian Corn Bill, a bill of such doubtful result, if any, that all parties were disagreed among themselves as to whether it would produce greater restriction or freedom of supply? Here is a question which, if continued to be neglected as it is, will produce greater mischief to the farmers of this country than a Canadian Corn Bill passed every day in the year; and yet it seems to receive not a passing thought. Or is it that people are all trusting to Ministers? If they are without other means they will be miserably disappointed. A long session has been passed with all these facts before their eyes, without a single proposition on the subject; and now the Brazilian Minister having arrived in London, the Queen's Ministers have departed to enjoy the lull of the autumn in quiet and retirement, and it may, therefore, be that the foreign Minister may find his time better occupied at the Courts of Paris or Berlin.

No, if the country will make an effort—and it is infinitely more worth an effort than most of the little, silly, petty squabbles which engross and excite the public mind—they must take the subject into their own hands; they must forego that blind reliance on the mysteries of Downing street and Whitehall; and, by exercising the same popular influence on the Ministry which on another occasion they were able lately to do, they may yet succeed in averting this great evil;—but let no man blame the Ministers while he himself remains heedless and supine in matters of this importance immediately and deeply affecting himself; the question at issue to the British public really being, whether we will accept cheap sugar, and retain, nay improve, our means of paying for it, or whether we will persist in paying an extravagant price, and be deprived, at the same time, of much of the means we have at present to do so.

#### RENEWED COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH PORTUGAL.

THE DUKE OF PALMELLA is in this country—and we have good authority for stating that he comes at the request of the Queen of Portugal—not only with powers, but with very distinct instructions to settle the subjects of dispute in arranging the tariffs of the two countries. It appears that Oporto, a place at all times the peace of which gives considerable concern to the court in Lisbon, has given hints which the Queen and her Ministers do not think it wise to disregard. It is therefore likely that the wine trade will for some time at least be again exposed to that partial suspension and uncertainty, from which it has already suffered so much, arising from that mischievous practice of regulating our trade by the will and caprice of other countries instead of acting only on principles best suited to our own condition and wants.

#### THE INCOME TAX.

From the great number of complaints which we have heard respecting the operation of the Income Tax as to the mode in which the profits of trades and professions under Schedule D are determined, we have reason to believe that a provision in the act, very important to the mercantile community, has been quite overlooked, or is little known. The general impression appears to be that the act intends that the income for the charge of the current year, of all traders, shall be determined by the average profit of the three preceding years; and of professions, the actual profit of the preceding year. In this there is a slight misunderstanding, which in many cases which have come under our notice, leads to a very serious error.

The law contemplates that the sum on which trades and professions shall be charged during the current year, shall only be the actual profits made during the same year;—but as this amount cannot possibly be ascertained during the currency, or indeed till the end of the year, it provides that the returns for the purpose of assessments shall be made in one case of the profits made the preceding year, and in the other, of the average profits made in the three preceding years—but that if at the end of the current year it shall be discovered that the actual profits realized in that year are not so large as the return made from the above criterion, on application to the Commissioners and proof being submitted to them of such fact, they are authorised to reduce the assessment accordingly, and even though actually paid, to order a reimbursement of the excess.

In consequence of the great depression of business during the last year, it has been a very general complaint that the rates being imposed on the average of the three preceding years of much better business, and in many cases where individuals had made large sums in one of the three preceding years by accidental speculation, which went much to swell the average, great complaints have been made that, instead of three per cent. on the actual profits of 1842, they have paid double or treble that rate. By this provision of the act, however, all such parties, as well as those who were dissatisfied with the manner in which the Commissioners in many cases compelled them to make up their average profits, will find relief. The law does not contemplate any increase of rate, should the actual profits of the year exceed those determined by the provided criterion. The following is a copy of the clause in the act:—

“And be it enacted, That if within or at the end of the year current at the time of making any assessment under this Act, or at the end of any year when such assessment ought to have been made, any person charged to the duties contained in Schedule (D), whether he shall have computed his profits or gains arising as last aforesaid on the amount thereof in the preceding or current year, or on an average of years, shall find and shall prove to the satisfaction of the commissioners by whom the assessment was made, that his profits and gains during such year for which the computation was made, fell short of the sum so computed in respect of the same source of profit on which the computation was made, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to cause the assessment made for such current year to be amended in respect of such source of profit as the case shall require; and in case the sum assessed shall have been paid, to certify under their hands to the commissioners for special purposes at the head Office for Stamps and Taxes in England the amount of the sum overpaid upon such first assessment; and thereupon the said last-mentioned commissioners shall issue an order for the repayment of such sum as shall have been so overpaid; and such order shall be directed to the Receiver-General of Stamps and Taxes, or to an officer for receipt or collector of the duties granted by this Act, or to a distributor or sub-distributor of stamps, and shall authorise and require the repayment of the said sum so overpaid as aforesaid, in like manner as is hereinbefore provided with respect to the allowances to be granted under No. V of Schedule (A) of this Act.”

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

##### THE ROYAL EXCURSION.

Last week, the sudden arrival and sudden departure of the sons of Louis Philippe, the King of the French, created some speculation and uneasiness in the public mind. It was conjectured that they must have received some slight or intimation at Windsor, which caused their apparently abrupt leave; and the natural inference was, that if this were the case, it would embitter the feeling between this country and France, and increase the chances of war.

On Saturday morning, the public mind was relieved by the intelligence that the visit of the French Princes to the Queen, though hasty, was far from being unfriendly. The King of the French, on learning that the Queen of Great Britain proposed to take a marine excursion, sent his sons with a message to say, that if her Majesty would honour him with a visit at his Chateau d'Eu, he would at once proceed to the coast in order to receive her, and pay his respects. This report, from the character of Louis Philippe, was considered exceedingly probable; and as it was understood that her Majesty had accepted the invitation in the same frank and cordial spirit in which it had been given, fear was turned into pleasure, and on the natal day of Prince Albert the metropolis and the Stock Exchange had the satisfaction of knowing that the “dark clouds” which rumour of the previous day had caused to “lower upon our house,” were “in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.”

So Saturday last was the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert—on that day he was twenty-four years of age. A very young man indeed, to be already the parent stock of what promises to be at once a numerous and a new Royal line. But young as he is, he has conducted himself with a propriety and a judgment, in this his adopted country, which has rendered him a universal favourite. Everybody likes Prince Albert—graceful, accomplished, handsome, and kindly-hearted, he won golden opinions from all ranks and classes. The conduct of the Queen towards him is also such as to conciliate the good will of all. By prerogative and law her Majesty is his “lord and master,” but she ever conducts herself towards him as a

dutiful and affectionate wife, setting, thereby, an example of domestic decorum to the humblest of her subjects. They are unquestionably a very happy Royal couple, which has ever been too much of a rarity amongst kings, princes, and other "grit folk." Long may their felicity last!

Saturday, we have said, was the Prince's twenty-fourth birthday; and of course it was kept as a fête. *Victoria* was selected as the scene; there was a banquet in the Fishing Temple, at which Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Court circle, were present; the frigates on the lake, &c. were illuminated; and the enjoyments of the evening were concluded by a splendid display of fireworks, which were witnessed by upwards of ten thousand persons, many of whom had been attracted to the scene from the metropolis.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service within the Castle; and on Monday morning they left Windsor for their marine excursion. They proceeded to the Farnborough station (South-Western Railway), which is sixteen miles from Windsor, where the Royal railway carriage was in waiting.

The various stations on the line between Farnborough and Southampton were decorated with flags and laurel, and the inhabitants of the adjacent country and villages were assembled in great numbers to show their loyalty, and gratify their curiosity. At Basingstoke, more particularly, the assemblage of spectators was very numerous, and appropriate sentences or mottoes were emblazoned on the railings by the road-side.

At the station at Winchester, the concourse of spectators lined one side of the road for nearly half a mile. All of them expressed their loyalty and gratification by loud cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs and hats. Her Majesty and Prince Albert bowed repeatedly as the train passed at a very rapid rate.

At twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, the train reached the terminus at Southampton, where every preparation had been made to do honour to the Royal visitors. Unfortunately the morning was not propitious for the occasion. The rain was descending in drizzling showers of sleet, and the wind was blowing cold and comfortless; nevertheless, thousands of people were assembled, both sides of the railroad were crowded, and the platform at the terminus was covered. The Queen, on alighting, was received by the Duke of Wellington and the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool. Her Majesty was loudly cheered as she entered the Royal carriage, which was drawn up close to the platform. The band struck up "God save the Queen," and the cannons thundered forth a Royal salute, whilst from the towers and steeples of the churches the bells rang out peal after peal of welcome. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and both she and Prince Albert were in high spirits. They bowed repeatedly to the crowds of spectators, who pressed as closely round the carriage as the police and the guard of honour permitted them. The Queen was dressed in a claret-coloured silk dress, over which she wore a Paisley shawl worked with green; she had on a straw bonnet with green feathers and ribands. Prince Albert was in a plain dark frock coat.

Passing through Southampton, which was literally "decorated" for the occasion, the Royal carriages reached the pier at a quarter past eleven o'clock, when Her Majesty and the Prince embarked without delay on board the admiral's barge, rowed by twelve seamen; the Royal yacht lying at a short distance, not certainly above two or three boats' lengths from the land. They were thus conveyed to the Royal yacht, where they were received by Lord Haddington and other Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and the other officers in command. Sir Hercules Pakenham was also in attendance. Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool were on board the Royal yacht, and accompanied Her Majesty and Prince Albert on this excursion. The Duke of Wellington was on the pier, but did not go on board the yacht; his Grace left for London at one o'clock by a special train. Immediately on Her Majesty ascending the deck of the Royal yacht, another Royal salute was fired. Her Majesty did not long remain on deck, the incessant rain compelling her to retreat to the cabin.

The Royal party proceeded to Cowes, and afterwards made an excursion to Spithead, returning to Ryde, where they landed for a short time, dining and sleeping on board the Royal yacht; which, on Monday night, was anchored in Cowes Roads. Tuesday was devoted to an excursion to Norris Castle, in the Isle of Wight, where Her Majesty formerly resided when Princess Victoria, and the remainder of the day to a sail round the island.

Wednesday was spent sailing along the coast, westwards, and at five o'clock in the afternoon the Royal yacht arrived off Plymouth. The firing of a gun from the citadel announced to the expectant thousands the appearance of the *Victoria* and *Albert*, in the offing, and the salutes which immediately followed, and the buzz of "The Queen, the Queen," in all directions, produced a most animated and interesting scene. About half-past five o'clock the *Victoria* and *Albert* entered the Sound by the eastern channel of the Breakwater, and having lessened the power of her steam, proceeded across the Sound in the most majestic style, and was saluted as she passed onward by the men-of-war lying at anchor, viz.: *Caledonia*, 120; *Formidable*, 84; *Apollo*, troop ship; the *Nepoleon*, frigate; the garrison; a number of yachts and merchant vessels; the crews of the respective vessels, dressed in blue and white, manned the yards, and the scene altogether was very splendid and animating.

At eight o'clock on Thursday morning the Queen and her Royal Consort left the yacht, and landed at Mount Edgecumbe, where they remained for two hours, and returned on board. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards visited the Dockyard and the Victualling office. All the authorities, naval and municipal, were active in paying their respects, and showing due attention.

It is said that the Royal Visitors intend proceeding to Falmouth on leaving Plymouth, and after to cross the Channel, to visit the King of the French.

We understand that the Lords of the Admiralty have given strict orders that the commander of the expedition should on no account keep at sea after it is dark, but put into the first port he can make before the daylight departs.

On Monday morning the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Earl of Aberdeen, started from the Nine Elms station, Vauxhall, in order to be with Her Majesty at Southampton. The Duke is proverbially punctual, and arrived at the station as early as half-past six. Five minutes afterwards the Earl of Aberdeen arrived, and asked, with some apparent anxiety, whether the gallant Duke had arrived, and on being informed that he was at that time inspecting the train, jocularly remarked, in allusion, doubtless, to his Grace's proverbial punctuality, "God bless my soul, I thought I should have been before him this morning."

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY FOR BRIGHTON.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton, left Windsor Castle, on Tuesday, for the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, where their Royal Highnesses will remain during Her Majesty's marine excursion, which, it is expected, will extend to about the middle of September. The following members of

the Royal household will be resident at the pavilion during the sojourn of their Royal Highnesses at Brighton:—The Lord in Waiting, the Groom in Waiting, Colonel Arbuthnot, the Equerry in Waiting, and the Hon. C. A. Murray, the Master of the Household. The distance from Windsor to Brighton is a little more than 60 miles.

ESPARTERO, THE REGENT OF SPAIN.—Since the arrival of this illustrious exile in this country, he has resided at Mivart's hotel, living retired and secluded. He has, however, been honoured by the calls of many distinguished personages, including the leading members of the Cabinet; and the Earl of Aberdeen, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wrote to the Regent, on Friday evening, to signify it was Her Majesty's pleasure that his Highness would have an audience with the Queen, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at Windsor Castle. In consequence, the Regent left Mivart's hotel, and proceeded by a special train to Slough, and from thence direct to the Castle. Colonel Gurree, private secretary to the Regent, alone accompanied his Highness. The Regent had every reason to be highly gratified with the reception he met with from Her Majesty and Prince Albert. The interview of his Highness with the Queen and Prince Albert lasted about half an hour. On leaving Windsor the Regent and Colonel Gurree came direct to town, and reached Mivart's at a quarter past six o'clock. The Regent dined on Tuesday with Lord and Lady Palmerston, with a select party.

—The Duke de la Victoria and suite removed Wednesday morning from Mivart's to his mansion in the Regent's Park.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—The departure of his Majesty, who has latterly been spending his time between St James's Palace, Kew, and Bushy Park, is not yet definitely known.

—Sir Robert Peel returned to Windsor Castle on Sunday afternoon, on a visit to the Queen. Sir Robert, after the departure of the Queen and Prince Albert for Southampton, left Windsor Castle and returned to town, and afterwards started for his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

—Viscount Morpeth has left Castle Howard for Bolton Abbey, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, who has a shooting party there.

—Lord Blantyre has arrived at Trentham on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, where his Lordship stays until after his marriage with Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower.

—Lord and Lady Francis Egerton are passing the autumn at Worsley Hall.

## THE METROPOLIS.

A Special Court of Common Council of the City of London was yesterday held in the Commercial Room No. 1, at the Guildhall (the Council Chamber being under repair), to consider the propriety of the Court expressing its sympathy with General Espartero, the Regent of Spain, and its regret at the frustration of his plans for the benefit of his country. The Court was convened in consequence of a requisition, which was most numerous and respectfully signed, having been presented to the Lord Mayor by Mr Deputy Green and Mr Deputy Peacock.

The Lord Mayor took the chair at twelve o'clock. The minutes of the proceedings of the last Court were read and confirmed, and some preliminary routine business having been transacted,

The Town Clerk read the requisition, and the order for convening the Court, after which,

Mr Deputy Peacock, in a speech laudatory of the conduct of the Regent, proposed the following resolution:—

"That this Court, feeling a deep interest in the independence and prosperity of the Spanish people, intimately connected as they are with the state of commercial and political intercourse which must tend to the mutual advantage of both nations, has witnessed with disappointment and sorrow the forced retirement of the Regent of Spain from that country, which under his zealous, disinterested, and patriotic guidance was making rapid strides in the path of constitutional government. That it desires to express sincere sympathy with the Regent, and sorrow for the frustration of his wise and philanthropic plans for the permanent happiness of Spain; and its cordial wish that the triumph of corrupt intrigue and foreign international influence may be rendered of short duration, by his speedy recall to the country he has served so faithfully, feeling assured that the happiness of the people, the only valuable end of good government, will be thereby increased."

Mr Deputy Green seconded the resolution.

Sir Peter Laurie moved the previous question by way of amendment. This was the second deliberative body in the kingdom, and they ought not to commit themselves lightly to the policy of interference with the internal concerns of other nations, as they would do if they consented to this resolution. (Hear, hear.) They had no right to interfere in the internal arrangement of the Government of Spain. What should we think if the Spanish nation were to attempt to interfere with us? This question must be considered politically, for after all it was a political question.

After a somewhat animated debate, the amendment was negatived, and any difficulty respecting the presentation of the address was removed by the Lord Mayor, who invited the Common Council to an entertainment at the Mansion House, at which it is presumed Espartero will be present.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Friday week *Lieutenant Cudly* was tried for his participation, as second, in the recent fatal duel, in which Colonel Fawcett lost his life. The indictment against Mr Gulliver, the surgeon, was abandoned, and he was admitted as a witness. The jury felt the dilemma in which they were placed, between the penalties of the law and those sanctions of public opinion by which, even to this day, duelling is tacitly recognised as a virtue of fashionable life. They at last found a verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground that no legal evidence had been given to justify a conviction for guilty participation. The metropolitan press, and a portion of the provincial, has, in consequence, been preaching about duelling, and how it can be eradicated. A little more of the true spirit of Christianity might be worth a trial.

A wretch called *Hamilton* was tried for writing letters to a respectable family of the name of Hopper, threatening to expose the daughters as guilty of infamous conduct, unless he was bribed to silence with money. The young ladies were naturally dreadfully agitated by the persevering conduct of the scoundrel, but they had the courage to get him apprehended and committed for trial; and on Saturday last the jury convicted him, and the judge, Baron Rolfe, sentenced him to fourteen years' transportation.

On Saturday, *Leopold Meyer*, aged 20, traveller, and *Robert Berg*, aged 21, interpreter, were placed at the bar, Meyer charged with stealing a diamond ring, value 20*l.*, the property of Philip George Dodd, in his dwelling-house, and Berg with feloniously receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Berg requested to be allowed once more to speak for himself,



or, as he expressed himself, "My lord, I beg of you to allow me one last free vote." He then proceeded to denounce Inspector Pearse as a perjurer and suborner of perjury, and said that he (Berg) and many more after him would stand at the bar and have their liberties sworn away and all their prosperity and hopes blasted by similar practices, but God would not be always silent. He would at length speak and vindicate the innocent. After going on in this strain for some time, he said he appealed to the gentlemen of the public press to do him justice, and let the world know that he owed his present misfortunes to Inspector Pearse.—He was then sentenced to seven years' transportation, and Meyer to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

*Samuel Wand*, aged 38, baker, was indicted for forging a deed of assignment, &c., with intent to defraud James Christian Clement Bell and others. It appeared that a deceased relative of the prisoner, a Mrs Wand, had left a large property to be divided amongst seventeen persons, one of whom was the prisoner, whose share amounted to about 30*l.* a year. This he disposed of some years since, and the present charge was brought against him in consequence of his having negotiated a sale of his cousin's share, whose name he forged. The fraud was practised on the London Reversionary Interest Society, who purchased the reversion (503*l.* 10*s.*). Mr Bell and others were trustees of the society.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Mr Justice Williams addressed the prisoner, and sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

On Monday, *Samuel Sydney Smith*, aged 32, agent, was indicted for feloniously forging and uttering a bill of exchange for 150*l.* with intent to defraud Lyon Samuels, a silversmith and jeweller, residing in Bury street, St Mary Axe. On the 9th of March last the prisoner called upon him, and presented the bill in question for discount. He described it as the bill of Henry Bush and Co., highly respectable merchants, of Baldwin street, in the city of Bristol, one of the partners being a member of the town council. He said he was sent to witness by Messrs Ford and Savage, solicitors, of Henrietta street, Covent garden. Witness, knowing that firm to be highly respectable, desired the prisoner to leave the bill, in order that he might make inquiries respecting it. Instead of doing so, the prisoner proposed to take witness to Messrs Ford and Savage at once. Witness assented, and they both got into a cab and drove to Henrietta street, when they were informed that Messrs Ford and Savage were from home. The prisoner then volunteered to bring a letter from the firm, which witness said would answer; and in the course of the evening he (witness) received a letter from his clerk, Mr Ellis, which purported to be from Mr Savage. On the following day the prisoner called again, and asked if witness had received the letter. Witness said his clerk had read it to him, as witness could not himself read English. The letter recommended the prisoner as an honest respectable man, and upon the faith of the letter witness discounted the bill, giving the prisoner a check for 100*l.* on account. Next day witness gave him another check for 40*l.* and the remaining 10*l.* was to be settled when the bill was paid, which never happened, for it was dishonoured.—The witness was severely cross-examined by Mr Ballantine, with a view to show that he was a regular bill discounter.—A witness, calling himself Henry Bush, was adduced on behalf of the prisoner, with the view of proving that he was the true and genuine Bush who drew the bill, and on whose credit it was discounted. He, however, broke completely down in his evidence, and proved to the satisfaction of the jury that whatever credit he had was anything but creditable, and the judge directed that he should be committed for trial at the next sessions for his share in the forgery. Smith was therefore found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

There were various other trials, for various other of the routine crimes which are brought under investigation at every session and assize. Of these we do not think it necessary to preserve a record.

**METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.**—Including the Mansion House and Guildhall, there are thirteen metropolitan police courts, which serve as the vents for much of the crime, folly, absurdity, and cruelty, that are continually fermenting amongst the ignorant and the depraved portion of two millions of a dense population. We shall, of course, select occasionally noticeable cases.

Father Mathew is still pursuing his labours in the metropolis, sometimes meeting with resistance and opposition; but, on the whole, proving very successful in administering the pledge.

An inquiry was gone into at the Sheriff's Court before a jury, to ascertain whether certain goods were the property of Mr Deane, the alleged Crown debtor, or of Mr Threlkeld, who had advanced a loan of 1,500*l.* to Mr Deane. The jury returned a verdict for the claimant.

On Friday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire, which was not extinguished until property to the amount of some thousands of pounds was consumed, broke out in the spacious premises belonging to Messrs Staines, well known as the Stingo Brewery, situate in the New road, Paddington. The premises in question were bounded on one side by the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, on the other by the Yorkshire Stingo Tavern.

#### THE PROVINCES.

**DERBY, Aug. 26.**—Considerable sensation was caused here to-day, by a voluntary discovery, on the part of the individual self-implicated, named Joseph Growcock, about seventeen years of age, of an attempt to commit murder. He had kept a school at Leicester about nine months, at the expiration of which period he suddenly decamped, in consequence of a charge hanging over him of having stolen some books. He states that during his stay in Nottingham, he was "frequently haunted with a fiendish desire to murder somebody;" and that he made several attempts to decoy children into secluded spots, for the purpose of gratifying this extraordinary propensity. Having given a circumstantial account of his having decoyed away a young girl, who, when lying asleep in a secluded lane, he beat about the head with a hammer, and left for dead, police officers were despatched, and found that the statement was too true. The poor girl was not dead, but dreadfully wounded about the head, and the blood covered the ground where she lay. She was conveyed to the Infirmary, where every attention was paid to her; but at present it is impossible to say whether she will recover. Growcock, who is a stout, healthy-looking youth, shabbily dressed, was taken before the magistrates, and, in the coolest manner imaginable, repeated the statement he had previously given, and seemed quite indifferent to the consequences. There was a restless rolling of the eyes, which indicated insanity; but there was nothing in his conduct to warrant the conclusion that he is insane. He was remanded for further examination.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—RE-ORGANISATION OF THE CHARTISTS.—The Chartists are preparing to share in the great political movement now going on at Birmingham. A conference of delegates is appointed to take place there next week.

**MANCHESTER.**—MEETING OF SALESMEN, CLERKS, &c.—A meeting of salesmen, warehousemen, and others engaged in the Manchester trade, was

held on Monday evening last, in the lecture theatre of the Athenæum, for the purpose of receiving the statements of the committee, and adopting a petition to their employers asking for a cessation of employment on Friday afternoons.

#### ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

##### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 28.

**THE PRESTON GUILD ROBBERY.**—*John Anderson*, aged 34, was indicted for receiving seven Bank of England notes, for 100*l.* each, the property of John Marquis, knowing the same to have been stolen. This is the notorious individual, who, in Liverpool, was the great putter up of bank-note robberies, and whose adroitness made him a general banker for the "swell mob" in London. His name has been recently much before the public, in consequence of the three notes, of 1,000*l.* each, which were so dexterously taken from the person of Mr Blakemore, M.P. for Wells, in a London omnibus, having been traced to him. After a long trial, he was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

##### SOUTH LANCASHIRE ASSIZES.—AUGUST 25.

*John Hulme*, alias "Cast-metal Jack," was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Garland, on the road between Ashton and Manchester, on the 31st of October, 1840. The circumstances of the murder are still fresh in the recollection of most readers. There had been a turn-out of sawyers, and Garland and three others, who were working there as knob-sticks, were returning to Manchester (it being Saturday evening), when about half a mile from the new church, four men rushed from behind a cart going the opposite way, and which had concealed them, and attacked Garland and the others with bludgeons and rods of iron. Garland received a cut of the thumb, was afterwards made an out-patient of the infirmary, but the wound mortified, produced lock-jaw, and death ensued.—Evidence affecting the prisoner did not come out that he was one of the men till subsequent to a second murder by the turn-outs, when he had gone to America. He returned from America only a few months since.—The jury, after an absence of ten minutes only, returned a verdict of Manslaughter.—His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said: The jury had acquitted him of murder, but had found him guilty of manslaughter under very aggravated circumstances, which morally as well as legally left his offence but one step short of murder. The injury he had done was not the result of sudden heat of blood or quarrel, but of a deliberate determination to commit violence, for the purpose of preventing others working for the wages they chose to work for. Every man in England had a right to work for whom he would, and any attempt to prevent it was not only illegal, but an attempt to exercise an odious tyranny, utterly intolerable in a free country like this. The safety of society requires that an example be made in your case, and the sentence of the court is, that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

#### DREADFUL MURDER.

Since Tuesday morning the beautiful seat of the Earl of Darnley, at Cobham park, near Gravesend, in Kent, its village, and the surrounding suburbs, have been the scene of much excitement in consequence of the perpetration of a murder, attended with circumstances of a truly distressing character. The victim is Mr Dadd, sen., 55 years of age, a person who a few years ago carried on a most extensive business at Rochester, as a chemist and druggist. He had lately, however, retired, and had gone to London, where he has since resided, in Suffolk street, Pall-mall East, and gained some notoriety by the manufacture of an improved oil for artists. He was found lying by the roadside, with his throat cut, and a knife not far from his body. It has since been ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the murderer of the unfortunate gentleman is no other than his third son, Richard Dadd, a fine young man, 24 years of age, and that he committed the act whilst labouring under an aberration of intellect. He was an artist of some celebrity, and has gained several prizes at the Royal Academy. A year or two ago this unfortunate youth accompanied Sir Thomas Phillips, the late Mayor of Newport, on a tour through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, &c., for the purpose of improving himself in his art. Owing to his arduous studies and constant exposure to the sun, his brain became affected to such a melancholy extent as to produce insanity. The circumstances attending the dreadful deed have not yet been correctly ascertained, nor has the youth been apprehended.

#### IRELAND.

The Repeal Association continues its labours and its activity, the notice of the agitation in the Queen's Speech at the close of the session having given an additional stimulus to its activity. On Monday last the repeal rent of the previous week was announced to be 1,380*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* On Tuesday, Mr O'Connell, with his characteristic energy, reviewed the Royal speech, denouncing that part of it relating to Ireland, and concluded by saying—"Will all this stop the people of Ireland? (Cries of 'No, no.') I know little of my countrymen if they would be arrested by such paltry depravity—such miserable, snivelling policy as Ministers exhibited. (Cheers.)"

A great Protestant meeting has been announced to be held at Belfast, on the 7th instant, the object of which is intended as a counteraction to the repeal agitation. In reference to this meeting, the Marquis of Londonderry has addressed a very sensible letter to the Earl of Roden, entreating him to withhold his sanction from it, and warning him, from previous experiments of a similar nature, not only of the risk of failure, but of the danger of reviving religious discords in Ireland.

Earl de Grey, the Lord Lieutenant, and Sir Edward Sugden, the Irish Lord Chancellor, are at present both in England.

#### SCOTLAND.

The vacancies in the Established Kirk of Scotland are gradually filling up. The Rev. Mr Ferguson, of Inch, who had been expected to join the secession, intimates a disposition to remain in the Establishment, his objections to the interference of the civil courts in ecclesiastical concerns being in the main removed by the Earl of Aberdeen's bill, passed just before the close of the session.

"**THE FREE CHURCH.**"—We are in the midst of great and undoubted difficulties, and it is by a very obvious arithmetic that we explain them. It is true that the reported amount, both of the direct and associational donations, is upwards of 160,000*l.*; but it must be recollected that more than three-fourths of these, and more especially of the latter, is retained in the localities within which they have been raised for the building of their own churches, and not sent up to the Central Fund at all. The truth is, that the sum of 50,724*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* is all that has been remitted to Edinburgh, and that burdened, too, to such an extent with reservations in favour of particular churches, that it were unwise to calculate on more than the free amount of 30,000*l.* wherewith to aid the erection of churches in the poorer

and more destitute localities of Scotland. It is in these circumstances that the Building Committee do not feel themselves warranted to hold out more than the allowance of 5s. a sitting to each church, and that only if built in a style so economical as to cost not more than 15s. a sitting on the whole. Suppose the average accommodation of the churches which required this aid to be 600 sittings, then each church would receive 150*l.*; and by 200 such churches the whole sum of 30,000*l.* would be exhausted.—*Monthly Statement, just published, and subscribed "Thomas Chalmers."*

Sir James Colquhoun, in reply to a requisition from the Free Churchmen in the parish of Luss, for a site on which a church in connexion with the Free Kirk might be erected, has granted their request. Lady Colquhoun has subscribed 100*l.*, Miss Colquhoun 50*l.*, and Sir James 50*l.*, in all 200*l.*, for the erection of a church in the vicinity.

The Earl of Roden has remitted through the hands of the Rev. Mr Shields, Newry, 10*l.* towards the "Building Fund of the Free Church."

The herring fishery appears to have hitherto been very successful.

#### WALES.

The Rebeccaite in Wales seem to have succeeded in two objects, that of demolishing toll-gates, and of calling attention to their grievances. It is a pity, certainly, that the condition of the people should be neglected, until they start up to remind Government and the Legislature by taking the means of remedy into their own hands. Insurrectionary movements always leave evils behind them, like a smouldering fire, to break out again when least expected.

On Friday last there was a great meeting on Mynydd-Selen (the great mountain), in Carmarthenshire, at which from 3,000 to 4,000 men, it is computed, assembled to take into consideration the dreadfully depressed and progressive deterioration of the people in the neighbourhood, with a view to remedial steps—to specify the particular grievances which they most hardly felt—to make known their wants and wishes in a legitimate and peaceful manner. The assembled multitudes were chiefly operative colliers, farmers, and coal-dealers (many of the last-named class combine both the occupations of sellers of coal and cultivators of the soil). The place of meeting forms a division of a mountainous district, the population of which is, for the most part, employed in, or connected with, the collieries; it is situated about twelve miles from this town (Carmarthen), and six from Lanelly.

After various speeches, in English and Welsh, a petition was adopted for presentation to the Queen, setting forth the various grievances complained of, as the turnpike-gates' grievance, the poor law's operation, and that of the tithe commutation, which is described as most onerous, unequal, and unjust; the present distressed state of the country in connexion with the increased amount of the county stock. Magisterial costs and fines fall in, most justly too, for a share of censure. Rent follows—measures are asked for, such as may at the same time render the condition of the landlord and the cultivator easier; and the petition concludes in the following very noticeable terms:—

"That the petitioners most humbly and earnestly implore her Majesty to exercise the august prerogative for the benefit of the country, and thereby to dissolve the present and to convoke a new Parliament, with directions to consider the various grievances of the country, and as to ameliorating the same; and also to devise measures to restore the commercial prosperity of the country generally, whereby the demand may be commensurate to the supply—a course which would conduce to the prosperity of the whole country, and your petitioners amongst the number.

"Your Majesty's petitioners earnestly entreat your Majesty to listen graciously to their humble complaints; and they beg to tender to your Majesty their humble assurances of their loyalty and fidelity to your Majesty's sacred person and to the constitution."

#### GREAT FREE-TRADE DEMONSTRATION IN LIVERPOOL.

(Abridged from the *Liverpool Mercury*.)

One of the greatest, if not the greatest public demonstration ever made in Liverpool in favour of free-trade principles, was made on the evening of Wednesday last, on the occasion of the regular monthly meeting of the Liverpool Anti-Monopoly Association. The meeting was first announced to be held as usual in the Music hall, but it having been ascertained that the newly-elected member for Durham, John Bright, Esq., would be present, the Royal Amphitheatre was engaged. Long before the hour at which the doors of the theatre were announced to be opened, the street opposite the house was densely crowded by persons eager to obtain admittance, and soon after the doors were thrown open the pit and gallery, to which the admission was free, were completely packed in every corner with individuals. The boxes, which were principally reserved for ladies, and to which there was a charge of sixpence for admission, were quite filled, but not inconveniently crowded. The stage was crammed, although there was also a charge of sixpence for admission to that part of the house. Never has it been our lot to see a more numerous or more enthusiastic meeting. Thousands were obliged to go away without obtaining admission, although every available corner of the capacious building was filled up. Even from the ventilating aperture in the centre of the ceiling there were numbers of individuals to be seen peering upon the animated and densely crowded assembly below. The theatre was appropriately fitted up with banners, bannerets, and free-trade devices.

About half-past seven o'clock William Rathbone, Esq., entered the house, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. He was followed shortly afterwards by John Bright, Esq., M.P., who was welcomed with deafening applause. As soon as the cheering had subsided, James Mellor, Esq., proposed that William Rathbone, Esq., take the chair, which was seconded by Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., and carried by acclamation.

The Chairman, who was warmly received, addressed the meeting, after which Mr John Smith, in an effective speech, proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That, as the distress which all classes of the community have long been suffering, and the exemplary patience with which it has been endured, have been fully acknowledged by her Majesty's Ministers, this meeting desires to record their extreme dissatisfaction that another session of Parliament has been permitted to close without a single attempt to apply a remedy; and this dissatisfaction is aggravated by the knowledge of the fact that such guilty neglect of all just legislation has neither the excuse of ignorance on the one hand, nor the want of power on the other; but that, while constantly acknowledging the truth of the principles of free trade, and possessed of a large majority in both Houses of Parliament, her Majesty's Ministers still continue to sacrifice the national prosperity to a selfish, but shortsighted, system of monopoly."

Mr James Mullenex supported the resolution, which was then put by the chairman, and literally a forest of hands were held up in its favour. Not one was extended in opposition, and it was declared as passed unanimously.

Richard Shell, Esq., considered himself particularly fortunate in having

to propose a resolution which needed no recommendation from him, and which only required to be read to ensure its adoption. It was:—

"That the Anti-Corn-law League, by their energetic and unwearied exertions in proving to the community generally, and especially to the agriculturists, the evils of the so-called protective system, have well earned the gratitude of their countrymen; and this meeting testify their high gratification in being honoured by the presence of John Bright, Esq., a distinguished member of that body, and, thanking him most earnestly for his past exertions, rejoice that his sphere of usefulness is enlarged by his triumphant election of the city of Durham."

That was the resolution he had to propose, and all he begged was, that they would reflect a little upon it. Just let them consider what effect the election of John Bright for the city of Durham must necessarily have upon the community at large,—on the great change which had taken place in that city,—a change which was rapidly spreading throughout the country, a change which would soon place the representatives of the people in the House of Commons in the position from which they ought never to have been removed. (Loud cheers.)

Christopher Rawdon, Esq., most sincerely wished that he could add anything in the way of novelty or strength to the arguments adduced in favour of the cause which they were assembled to support, but as he could not do so, he would content himself with most cordially seconding the resolution.

The Chairman then put the resolution, and declared it to be carried unanimously. A gentleman near the chair having said he thought he saw one hand held up against it, the Chairman put the question again, but the imaginary solitary dissentient did not appear in all the immense assemblage.

John Bright, Esq., M.P., then rose, and his reception was most enthusiastic. When the repeated rounds of cheering had subsided, he addressed the audience in his able and eloquent style, dwelling with great point on topics similar to those urged in the Preliminary Number of THE ECONOMIST, touching on sugar, coffee, wool, &c., and then addressed himself to the question of the opinions of the Liverpool constituency. He knew that the 10*l.* householders of Liverpool were in favour of free trade. (Hear, hear.) He would not make a speech on party politics—he would not say a word of any man as the representative of any constituency whatever, on any ground whatever, except as being for or against free trade. The 10*l.* householders of Liverpool would declare in favour of free trade if an election took place tomorrow morning. (Great cheering.) But their borough had been handed over, bound hand and foot, to the monopolists, by that portion of the electors who were themselves the greatest sufferers by this system—men who were the first crushed by it, and who would be plunged into the intensest suffering unless this system were abolished. (Hear, hear.) He had a right to speak to freemen. He was almost going to say that he had no claim to sit in Parliament, except as the representative of the freemen and working classes of the city of Durham. (Great cheering.) He had canvassed them over and over, and over again. They had always been asked to vote for either red or for blue, he believed that was the other colour,—they had always voted for either Whig or Tory without thinking that it was of any sort of consequence to them what sort of opinions were held by the one or the other. But he had sat with them in their cottages; he saw them taking their breakfast and their tea; he showed them how monopoly robbed them of their coffee and sugar, and of bread and butter for their children; he showed them how stonemasons, shoemakers, carpenters, and every kind of artisan suffered if the trade of the country were restricted; he showed them that if their families increased, if the population increased, and trade did not increase, those who had no property but their labour, who must have work or must starve, suffered most; he showed them how the fierce competition for labour thus created reduced the rate of wages; he showed them that the foul fiend of monopoly stood upon, and had been called into existence by the law of England,—that law which they by their conduct at former elections had assisted to make,—and he proved to them that that fiend deprived them of one-third or one-half of the miserable pittance of wages that they earned. They never made a single party speech at that election; the words Whig and Tory were never used; they talked of free trade—of the rights of industry, of the trampling of the poor under the hoof of monopoly; there was no sinister interest there, no West India monopolists there—they had their labour only to depend upon; they were honest men and had intelligence, and when their intelligence and their sympathies were thus appealed to, it was not possible for all the intimidation, all the influence of the rich and the powerful, to prevent them from voting for a man of whom they knew nothing excepting as connected with the Anti-Corn-law League, and as an advocate for the abolition of all monopolies. (Great cheering.) He wished that all the freemen of Liverpool were then present at that meeting; he would stay till twelve o'clock at night—nay, he would stay till twelve o'clock tomorrow night to discuss with them all points connected with this great question; he wished he could have one shake of the hand with the whole body of the freemen of Liverpool. There was no class of people for whom he had so sincere a sympathy as for those who lived by their labour, well knowing that the effects of bad laws must come into every cottage, and that good laws would send some sunshine and some comfort to every cottage and to every heart in the land. (Much cheering.) There was no remedy for the existing distress amongst the working classes but the abolition of those laws which restricted their trade and which bound down an increasing population to restricted employment and an insufficient supply of food. At another election, he called upon them to think no more of party, which was but a miserable bone of contention thrown amongst them to distract their attention, whilst somebody else was running away with all that was worth contending for. He was glad to see that last session had destroyed the adherence to party objects in Parliament. The ministry had found out that by strict adherence to their party they could do nothing for the people; on the one hand they found that if they attempted to do much for the people, their party would forsake them,—on the other, that if they adhered strictly to party objects they could not withstand the opposition of the people. The Whig party dared not march with their principles; they had been the most powerless opposition that ever confronted a government; they knew what the people wanted; but somehow or other there was a clinging to aristocratic prejudices; and he (Mr Bright) told the people that they had nobody to rely upon but themselves. (Hear, hear.) Tell him that Whig or Tory, or any other aristocracy could save England! It was a foolish and a hopeless tale; their salvation must come from themselves, and it must come from them at the polling booth. (Enthusiastic cheering.) There were two methods only,—one by the sword, the other by the vote. He had nothing to do with the sword. Take away the sword; the state might be saved without it; but let them think of their votes, the vote of the working man was as good as the man who owned a county. (Hear, hear.) Let not the working man think himself merely an atom in the political machine; his one vote might turn the election for Liverpool, and the one vote for Liverpool might destroy for ever this odious corn law. (Great



cheering.) When he thought what Liverpool was,—what it would be if this law were abolished, he was anxious that that night should not pass away without producing some effect. When he thought of their noble, their exulting river, he saw in it a source of great and increasing prosperity. A friend of his left this river on the 4th of this month, and in twenty-five days he had a letter from him from Halifax, Nova Scotia; in six hours they could travel from London to Boulogne; and was it to be tolerated, that a people who could effect such wonders as these should submit any longer to such an imbecile system as that of monopoly? (Loud cheers.) Talk not of the continuance of such a childish and wicked system,—a system to which there was no parallel in any age or nation. (Continued cheering.) The people of Egypt, who built pyramids to last till the end of time, were a people so ignorant and imbecile as to worship monkeys; why the people of Liverpool bore some resemblance to the people of Egypt in that. (Much laughter and cheering.) If he were an inhabitant of Liverpool he should be ashamed to acknowledge in foreign countries that he belonged to it, for the people of Liverpool did something as absurd as the worshipping of monkeys. They did things to endure for ages,—they had led the world in many a grand career,—and yet they bowed down to this miserable creature monopoly, compared with which the monkey of the Egyptians was indeed a god. (Great cheering.) He asked them on behalf of the people of Rochdale, who sent their produce through the port of Liverpool, who imported their cotton and their wool through the port of Liverpool,—he asked them, on behalf of that industrious population, amongst whom he lived, to vote for the abolition of the corn laws; and on behalf of that constituency who had entrusted him with the representation of their city, because he came fearlessly amongst them to advocate the abolition of all monopolies, on their behalf, and on behalf of the suffering people of this country, and on behalf of the great principles of justice and humanity all the world over, and on behalf of that Christianity for which they professed to be willing to make some sacrifices,—he called upon them to think on this question, and having thought upon it to decide, and give their voices and their votes in favour of the abrogation of the worst law that any human legislature ever passed to the misery and misfortune of any people.—The Hon. Gentleman resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic and prolonged acclamations, having spoken exactly an hour and twenty minutes.

The Chairman said, that after what they had heard, and they had heard a great deal, the next thing was to go and remember what they had heard, and act upon it. The meeting was now dissolved, and he felt proud in seeing such an assembly as the one before him that evening; one so well conducted, and free from any of that clap-trap by which they had been so often allured. He trusted they would remember what they had heard and act upon it.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then moved by Mr Charles Edward Rawlins, jun., which was put to the meeting and carried.

The Chairman briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and hoped that the people of Liverpool would show, not only in word, but in deed, that which would tell on the next generation and on children yet unborn.

Three cheers having been given for Mr Cobden, and the same for Mr Bright, the meeting separated at a quarter to ten o'clock.

**ANTI-MONOPOLY MEETING AT NEWTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS.**—A large meeting, attended by about 300 persons, many of them farmers, was held in the village of Newton-in-the-Willows, on Tuesday evening last, the Rev. Mr Massie in the chair. Mr C. E. Rawlins, jun., addressed the meeting on behalf of the objects of the Anti-Monopoly Association. A free-trade resolution was carried unanimously.

**FREE-TRADE FESTIVAL AT BURY.**—A great Free-Trade Festival was held at Bury, on Thursday, in a pavilion erected for the purpose in Paradise street, in honour of Mr Bright's return for Durham. It was one of the largest meetings of the kind ever held in Bury, upwards of one thousand persons being present. Richard Walker, Esq., M.P., took the chair, and on his right was John Bright, Esq., M.P., and on his left Jos. Brotherton, Esq., M.P. Among the other gentlemen present were Alderman Brooks, Mr. R. R. Moore, the Rev. J. W. Massie, the Rev. Franklin Howorth, and many of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Bury.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.**

The *Anti-Bread-Tax Circular*, the well-known organ of the Anti-Corn-law League, gives the following summary view of the movements of THE LEAGUE AMONGST THE FARMERS.

The county meetings having been suspended during the harvest, we have no fresh rural triumph for our present number; but it may not be amiss to take a retrospective glance at the progress of our agitation in the agricultural districts during the late session of parliament. The time is doubly appropriate for such a review, inasmuch as the labours of the League, and the toils of the session, have been protracted together. Deputations from the League have visited eighteen counties, in which twenty-two meetings have been held. We subjoin a list:

Counties.	Place of Meeting.	Counties.	Place of Meeting.
Bedfordshire . . .	Bedford.	Kent (2 meetings) . . .	Canterbury.
Berkshire . . . . .	Reading.	Lincolnshire . . . . .	Lincoln.
Buckinghamshire . . . . .	Aylesbury.	Middlesex . . . . .	Uxbridge.
Dorsetshire . . . . .	Dorset.	Norfolk . . . . .	Norwich.
Essex (2 meetings) . . . . .	Colchester.	Somersetshire . . . . .	Taunton.
" . . . . .	Chelmsford.	Suffolk . . . . .	Bury St. Edmunds.
Hampshire . . . . .	Winchester.	Surrey (2 meetings) . . . . .	Guildford.
Herefordshire . . . . .	Hereford.	" . . . . .	Croydon.
Hertfordshire . . . . .	Hertford.	Sussex (2 meetings) . . . . .	Rye.
Huntingdonshire . . . . .	Huntingdon.	" . . . . .	Lewes.
Kent (2 meetings) . . . . .	Penenden Heath.	Wiltshire . . . . .	Salisbury.

The course pursued in calling these meetings has, we believe, been invariably the same. From a fortnight to three weeks' notice has been given throughout the county, by advertisement in the local papers, by placards posted in all the towns and villages within twenty miles of the place of meeting, and by handbills distributed to the farmers visiting the principal markets. Hustings have been erected in the most convenient public place sufficiently spacious to accommodate all who desired to take a part in the proceedings, and the most influential landowner present has been always preferred for chairman. With a view to giving the widest and most correct publicity to the proceedings, able reporters have invariably accompanied the deputation from London, who have taken down the speeches verbatim, which have been printed and systematically distributed by the agents of the League throughout every parish in the county.

**NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—The members for this borough and island have this week received perhaps the most significant notice to quit which has yet been given them. On Saturday evening one of the most numerous meetings we have had in this district assembled in the Council Chamber to hear an address from Mr Sidney Smith, on the subject of the Corn

Laws. We observed many of the most respectable inhabitants of the borough present, and that they had brought their wives and daughters with them. On the motion of Mr Dunkin, John Cooke was unanimously called to the chair.—Mr Cooke stated, that although the choice of the meeting might have fallen upon an abler chairman, it could not have selected one more convinced of the necessity of regenerating the country by emancipating its industry from the shackles which were bringing it to decay. (Hear.) To the National Anti-Corn-law League (cheers) the country was indebted for the most patriotic exertions, and the most untiring assiduity. (Cheers.) One of its oldest representatives, and ablest speakers, was now before them, and he would no longer interpose between them and the instructive address which he was confident they would hear. (Cheers.)—Mr Sidney Smith on rising was welcomed with applause, and delivered an address of two hours and a half. Some interruption was anticipated from the Chartists, but if any "came to scoff," they remained to praise. The speaker had every reason to congratulate himself upon the most favourable reception.—The Reverend Edmund Kell stated, that the course of political instruction which the Anti-Corn-law League afforded to the nation, was fraught with the most precious results, and entitled that noble body to the most strenuous and universal support. (Loud cheers.) Much valuable truth had been imparted to them by their esteemed friend Mr Smith (hear, hear), and he now rose to propose to him a vote of thanks, which was carried with loud cheers.—The Chairman, in putting the motion, said, that Mr Smith's address had convinced him that the Anti-Corn-law League were instructing the community, not merely on a branch of political economy, but on the entire elements of wise legislation. (Hear, hear.) They had that night heard Christianity beautifully applied to the great business of public life (cheers), and practical law making measured by the standard of truth and justice. The motion was unanimously carried, and three cheers for the League.

**ALRESFORD.**—On Monday evening Mr Sidney Smith visited this locality. His address was announced to be delivered at the Market-room of the Bell Inn, on the evils of the Corn Laws. The room was crowded long before the time appointed for the delivery of the lecture, and the clamouring for admission by those who were not so fortunate as to succeed in getting in, became so great, that it became necessary to adjourn into the street, where the meeting was addressed by Mr Smith, who took his place at the window of the Bell Inn. Many respectable townsmen and ladies stood in the streets to hear the learned gentleman's address, thus manifesting the interest felt by them in the question.

**AGRICULTURE.**

**ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN CATTLE, &c.**—The following return embraces a period of about nine months of the present year. There seems but little reason for any panic amongst our agriculturists from foreign competition. Duty paid under the new tariff to last week this year:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
London . . . . .	90	7	6
Liverpool . . . . .	200	94	19
Hull . . . . .	94	6	30
Southampton . . . . .	128	0	0
	512	107	55

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.**—"We cannot deny," says the *National*, "whatever be the causes which paralyse the progress of our agriculture, that our produce is much inferior to that of the English. The following is a comparison of the agricultural produce raised by one thousand families in France and England:—

	In England.	In France.	Difference.
Horses . . . . .	273	65	four times less.
Oxen . . . . .	1,220	203	six times less.
Sheep . . . . .	11,000	1,043	ten times less.
Corn . . . . .	56,000 hectolitres.	40,000 hectolitres.	

In France, it is calculated that on every thousand square yards of ground there are thirty-three cultivators: in England, only twenty-eight. Our agricultural produce ought, therefore, to be at least equal to that of England; and our inferiority consequently proves the want of skill amongst the French agriculturists.—*Le Siècle* observes that the results of the statistics published by the Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce demonstrate, that during the year 1841 there has been imported into France 22,434,000*l.* worth of live cattle, 91,889,000*l.* worth of animal matter (hides, wool, and tallow); total, 114,323,000*l.* The exports having amounted to only 15,000,000*l.*, it appears that France has paid 99,000,000*l.* for foreign agricultural produce during the year 1841.

**REDUCTION OF RENTS.**—The Duke of Hamilton has caused a reduction of ten per cent. to be made on the rents of his tenants on his estates in Lancashire. Sir John Lowther, at his recent audit, made a return of ten per cent. to the whole of his farm tenants.

**HOW TO OBTAIN LARGE CROPS OF WHEAT.**—What would some farmers say, if we proposed to hoe out the wheat plants to ten inches or more apart, as we do turnips? and yet whoever has examined a crop of wheat of seven or eight quarters per acre, will have seen that it consisted of tufts of ten or fifteen stems, each proceeding from one coronal root, and that such plants required nearly a square foot of ground to grow in. If they are crowded, the side stems are weak, and bear but small ears; but, if they have sufficient room, all the stems are of equal height, and all ears equally large; this, besides a heavy crop, produces an equal sample, which is more valuable in the market. The practice of dibbling the wheat, which is found so useful in Norfolk and Suffolk, leaves proper intervals between the plants, which can be hoed; and depositing the seed at a proper depth insures the formation of roots beyond the influence of a hot and dry sun. The great fault of the dibblers is, that they put too many seeds in each dibble hole: if the seed is good, three or four grains, at most, are sufficient; of these one or two only will take the lead, and form the tuft; the others will be overpowered by the more vigorous. When land is well prepared, half a bushel of seed is an ample allowance for an acre; the rows being at nine inches from each other, and the dibble holes at the same distance in the rows. This allows of perfect stirring and hoeing of the intervals, and the complete destruction of weeds.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

**SUCCESSFUL HUSBANDRY.**—The Rev. Mr Gillespie, minister of Cummertrees, planted in spring, a week or so earlier than usual, an acre of potatoes, after as careful a selection of seed as possible. Previously he had provided a Winchester bushel of beans. When the drills were drawn, the manure spread, and the seed laid in, a bean was placed between every two of the sets; and this task performed, he had nearly a half of the pulse remaining, which he distributed among the neighbouring cottagers, with a recommendation to try the same experiment. The beans, as may be supposed, were first above ground; and as they had made some head before tendrils of a different kind appeared, they protected the potatoes during the earlier part

of the season, and proved a special shelter during the cold weather in May. At topping time the stalks stood four feet high, and are so rich in well-formed pods, that the grower confidently reckons on a crop of pulse worth at least ten pounds sterling. The blooming tubers have thriven in proportion, and at reaping time the acre of ground thus cropped will prove the most productive ever cultivated on the glebe of Cummertrees. The experiments of the cottagers proved equally successful; and, in submitting the above statement, as verbally communicated by the rev. gentleman on Lockerby hill, we trust that it is one that will not be thrown away on the public.—*Dumfries Courier*.

### CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

We regret that the great pressure of matter in this number has rendered it necessary to leave out several articles prepared for it, especially on *Economical Science and Agriculture*.

We have received a number of applications respecting Agents for *THE ECONOMIST* in the various towns of the country. We have no present intention of appointing Agents, as our friends can be regularly and promptly supplied through any metropolitan or provincial Bookseller or News-vender with whom they are in the habit of dealing. Or orders may be sent direct to the Office of *THE ECONOMIST*, addressed to the Publisher, who will hand them to respectable News-venders, through whom they will be regularly supplied.

Many letters have poured in upon us since the "Preliminary Number" of *THE ECONOMIST*, some of which have been from agricultural friends, kindly and encouraging in their tone, and, to us, strikingly indicative of the great change going on amongst the agricultural constituencies. The following letter is from a plain, honest, intelligent Northumberland farmer:—

Northumberland, 29th of August, 1843.

"Sir,—A friend having put the specimen number of *THE ECONOMIST* into my hands, I cannot refrain from offering my hearty approval of a design which will, nay, must, prove of so much benefit to the community at large. Although only a humble and obscure farmer, I was, like my brethren, alive to those attempts of the Legislature to bolster up the agricultural interest, which have given rise to so much discussion and dissatisfaction. I attempted to form an opinion for myself, and found that to do so required not a slight smattering of political economy, and by making myself acquainted with a few of the leading truths of the science of wealth, I soon saw not only the impolicy of restrictive Corn Laws, but also the reason of their utter inefficiency, and can now lament the ignorant prejudices of the men who allow themselves to believe in our grandmother's errors. I am, therefore, convinced, that if any person will but make himself acquainted with the doctrines of Adam Smith, the scales must fall from his eyes, and that he will at once perceive the absurdity and folly of protection to any class as being in reality nothing but making an article scarce and hard earned—in fact, acting contrary to common sense, when thousands are every day, by inventions and discoveries, making commodities of every description cheaper and more easily accessible to every person, and thus increase the wealth, comfort, and happiness of every nation which fully adopts the Free Trade system; in fact, I look upon the opposite theory, if carried fully out, as most assuredly ruining every community who are so foolish as to legislate upon such palpable errors.—would it not warrant us in breaking up all machinery and employing manual labour in the production of those articles which now do not require one-tenth of the work, as the only way to set industry to work?—would it not warrant the statesman in shutting our ports to every article of foreign produce, and even attempting to grow in England our cotton, coffee, tea, and sugar, though at a hundred times the cost?—nay, would it not induce our farmers to neglect the best soils and resort to the worst, as yielding less for labour and making corn dearer, and thus increasing the wealth of the community?"

"I find that one great cause of its little progress amongst men of business is the contradiction these seem to imply when understood in the sense generally attached to them instead of that restricted or adopted meaning of the school;—take, for instance, the word wealth, how many still attach the meaning of the commercial theory of money alone, and many of my brother farmers are still harping upon the effects of a free trade in corn as allowing the foreigners to take the gold out of the country and leave us poor and miserable. Their objection appears to be based upon the commercial and agricultural theories so ably exposed by Dr Adam Smith.

"I hope to see your project succeed, as I am convinced nothing but a general acknowledgment of the truth can restore our country to prosperity and happiness, and should I find leisure this winter, I shall gladly assist in dispelling the errors respecting the corn trade, which have done so much harm for twenty years."

Having had many inquiries as to our opinions respecting the policy of an immediate or gradual adoption of the principles of Free Trade, we have no hesitation in stating that we have the strongest conviction that commercial changes are always attended with the least inconvenience to all parties, when made decidedly and at once, and that gradual or delayed changes only tend to prolong the inconvenience and frequently to realise, by anticipation, difficulties which exist only in the imagination, and which, in the reality, would never be experienced. We shall take an early opportunity of explaining our views on this point at the greater length which it deserves.

In reply to N. O., Liverpool, the following are the quantities of wheat imported, and delivered for consumption in the United Kingdom, in the first seven months of the year:

	Imported.	Delivered for consumption.
January . . . . .	7,016	223
February . . . . .	7,916	614
March . . . . .	8,123	846
April . . . . .	13,360	1,532
May . . . . .	47,276	5,937
June . . . . .	35,910	1,978
July . . . . .	66,067	1,363
Total . . . . .	185,672	12,527

In reply to E. & Co., of Leeds, the entire import of flax this year up to the 5th of August, has been 774,659 cwt. against 608,111 cwt. for the same period of last year. The exports of linen manufactures, for the first seven months of this year, have increased to 1,645,970l., against 1,463,484l. in 1842.

J. S. & Co., Glasgow.—Article six, of the last Treaty of Commerce with Austria, provides, in distinct terms, that all articles which can be legally imported into each country, shall be subject to the same rates of duty, whether such goods be imported in the ships of one or the other country; and Article seven provides, that goods so imported into either country can be bonded; and if re-exported and not taken for consumption, the re-exportation can take place in the ships of either country, on the same terms in every respect, and subject only to the same charge.

P. & Co., Bristol.—The difference to which they allude in the rate of duty charged on a cargo of sugar at Antwerp, varying from the duty in the tariff, arises from the facts that in Belgium, in addition to the rate of fixed duty; there are added 16 centimes per franc, called general additional duty, and 6 centimes per franc, called special general duty—thus:

	f.	c.
50 Kilograms of Sugar imported by a foreign ship, pays . . . . .	2	0
16 Centimes per franc, general additional duty . . . . .	0	32
6 " " " special, ditto . . . . .	0	12
	2	44

Or about 1s. 5d. sterling.—A scheffle of wheat in Wurtemberg is equal to four four-fifths Winchester bushels.

### POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, September 2, 1843.

STOCK EXCHANGE, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

There is little change to-day in our markets, and no new feature in foreign or English stocks, except that Consols are nominally a trifle higher, being 95 to 95½, having left off yesterday at 94½ to 95.

The last intelligence respecting the movements of her Majesty, left her and her Royal consort visiting Weymouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth. The Royal yacht is probably to-day, Saturday, crossing the channel, her Majesty being expected to arrive at the Chateau d'Eu on this evening, or on Sunday. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* describes the Chateau d'Eu situated on the river Bresle, close to, or rather within, the small but very ancient town of Eu, and on the borders of Normandy. It is at the distance inland of two miles from the small fishing village of Trepout, a place, the very existence of which may be unknown to many of our countrymen, who consider themselves by no means badly informed on most subjects. But this obscure place is to acquire such a notoriety by the casual visit of a Queen of England, as will make it for ages to come as familiar to every Englishman as household words. The Chateau d'Eu, in its appearance, certainly comes within the nomenclature of "fantastic," for it has high roofs, pinnacles, enormous chimneys, and other excrescences, which do not accord with the architecture of modern palaces, but which still are not without beauty and pleasing effect. The building itself is of considerable extent, and its principal front handsome and imposing. In approaching it from Abbeville, as I did, every one must be struck with admiration, both of the beauty of the structure and its charming situation, surrounded as it is with woods and green fields, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the picturesque town of Eu, and the tranquil river below.

The notice just issued by the Bank of England, with the settled appearance of fine weather, lead to the conclusion that the present abundance of money will continue. The Bank of England has given notice that loans will be given as formerly on bills having not more than six months to run, on Exchequer-bills, and East India Bonds, to be repaid with interest at the rate of three per cent., against the 19th of October next, for sums not less than 2,000l. each. Besides this low rate of usage for loans, more capital is said to be in the market for investment on account of the payment of the opium claims, which amount to about 1,200,000l., and in a few weeks hence the October dividends will come in course of payment, still increasing the glut of money, and tending to keep the rates of interest very low. In the midst of all this plethora of money in London, poverty and distress form the general complaint from the provinces, and while money is to be obtained by persons in good credit, at rates not exceeding two per cent., there is a class of economists, who prescribe an issue of paper as the remedy for the difficulties of the country.

The Marquis of Londonderry's letter to the Earl of Roden has had the desired effect of inducing an abandonment of the intended Protestant Anti-Repeal Demonstration at Belfast.

The *Leeds Mercury* of this morning inserts an extract from the letter of a London correspondent in the following terms:—"London, 30th August, 1843.—We have it from first-rate authority that the Duke of Palmella has come to this country without any powers to negotiate a treaty as unwisely reported." Our correspondent speaks of Palmella as "a deep diplomatist and intriguer, who is only beating the bush." As, in another part of the *Economist*, we have made a different statement, our esteemed contemporary must excuse us for being disposed to rely on our authority rather than that of its metropolitan correspondent, who, we believe, has been misinformed.

The extensive sales of cotton at Liverpool excite much attention here, as indicating either a very decided improvement in trade or reviving speculation.

The average price of Wheat was such on Thursday as to reduce the duty to 14s. per quarter. It seems probable that the duty will continue the same for at least a fortnight, as it is not likely that the next weekly average will be below the average of the week, which will be then struck off in making the six weeks' average.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY NIGHT.—Cotton: the demand seems to increase rather than abate; the sales have been during the week, 63,130 bags, making an aggregate, in three weeks, of 158,930 bags; 27,800 American, and 2,000 Madras have been taken on speculation, and 1,450 American, 400 Peonams, and 300 Surat, for export this week.

Taken for Consumption:		for Export:		whole Import.	
1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1st Jan. to 1st Sept.
1842.	1843.	1842.	1843.	1842.	1843.
770,000	893,500	64,300	62,100	993,165	1,322,339

Computed Stock.

Computed Stock.		Average weekly quantity taken for Consumer's use.	
1st September.	1842.	1842.	1843.
588,000	871,500	22,090	25,634

Sugar continues very dull. Tea: a fair demand throughout the week. Indigo: nothing reported. Shell Lac: a better demand, and little offering. Grain: the market has become very flat, and to effect sales of wheat and oats lower prices must be taken. Flour, in some demand, at former prices.

The French papers are so occupied with the anticipated meeting of Louis Philippe and her Majesty as not to notice an interview which has just taken place between other Sovereigns in the castle of Aschaffenburg. King Leopold of Belgium visited and dined with his Majesty of Bavaria, and the monarchs spent the evening in amicable converse. The King of the Belgians is anxious to have the iron and woollen manufactures of his kingdom allowed more advantageous entrance into the German Union. The Prussian Rhenish provinces are those most jealous of the Belgians. But it would be much for the advantage of South Germany, which consumes, without producing, these commodities, if the market were more open. This is supposed to be the chief object of King Leopold's visit to Bavaria.

The news from Madrid is solely relating to military promotions and preparatory meetings for the coming elections. The parliamentary party, which affected the last revolution, will be successful in the approaching struggle.

The authorities of Madrid are engaged in adopting measures calculated to insure tranquillity.

The Queen and her sister are greatly pleased with their residence at La Granja.

Mr Aston will leave Madrid on the 1st of September.

IRELAND.—Mr Howley, the assistant barrister for Tipperary, and a Roman Catholic, has been appointed to the third Serjeanty, vacant by the elevation of Mr Keatinge to the judgeship of the Prerogative Court.



**CHANGE OF TIMES, &c.**—Among the hills the owners of woolly stock complain that lambs, dinmots, and gimmers are falling in price at a period when rents are higher than ever; while such as fold the bleaters on turnips shake their heads and say—"that breeding's a surer trade than feeding, as the best of us chance to ken to our cost." All the world are aware of the marked difference between buying and selling, or, in other words, the antagonist forces self-interest introduces into every market; and, in conversing the other day with a clergyman on these and other matters, he related the following anecdote of his uncle, one of the old stock of Ettrick Forest:—About sixty years ago a worthy man, whose orbears for generations had rented lands under the bold Buccleuch, drove his lambs to St Boswell's fair, or, as it was then called, "Boswell's on the green." Buyers were not wanting, but even then, as now, they universally liked lucky bargains; and the highest price offered to one of the acquaintances of Dandie Dinmont for the castings of his carefully tended ewes was two-and-twenty pence per head. This he considered an "unco wee price;" and, although the lambs had travelled a distance of twenty miles, he determined on re-driving rather than take it—a wearisome march and counter-march for tiny trotters, less accustomed to hard roads than the velvet sward of a green hill-side. After an interval allowed for rest and refreshment, he next turned his attention to the Langholm July fair; but, on reaching that lovely locality found, as often enough happens, that he had realised the proverb by "travelling farther and faring worse." But, as expenses were accumulating, there was no remead, and, accordingly, he struck a bargain at five groats per lamb, gifting an odd one to every twenty, or as shepherds say, making delivery by the clad score.—*Dumfries Courier.*

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**—On the termination of the proceedings at Cork, it was resolved, that the next meeting should be held in September, 1844, at York. The following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed honorary officers of the Association for 1844:—*President*, The Very Rev. George Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely.—*Vice-Presidents*, Earl Fitzwilliam, F.R.S.; Lord Morpeth; John Stuart Wortley, Esq., M.P.; Sir David Brewster, F.R.S.; Michael Faraday, Esq., LL.D.; and the Hon. and Rev. W. V. Harcourt, F.R.S.—*Local Secretaries*, William Hadfield, Esq., F.G.S.; Thomas Meynell, Esq., F.L.S.; Rev. William Scoresby, D.D., F.R.S.; William West, Esq.—*Local Treasurer*, William Gray, Esq., F.G.S.—*General Secretaries*, R. I. Murchison, Esq., F.R.S.; Lieut.-Colonel Sabine, F.R.S.—*Assistant General Secretary*, Professor John Philips, F.R.S.—*General Treasurer*, John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S. Amongst the council for 1844 are two of our townsmen, James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.; and Eaton Hodgkinson, Esq., F.R.S.

**WHAT MAY BE DONE BY INDUSTRY, ACTIVITY, AND INTELLIGENCE.**—Mr Charles Bianconi, a gentleman exceedingly well known in Ireland, is an Italian by birth, and was originally a travelling hawkker. Having saved a little money, and feeling, in the course of his travels, the want of means of conveyance in the south of Ireland, he started a humble vehicle, and ultimately succeeded in establishing a vast concern, as creditable to himself as beneficial to his adopted country. Personally he is an exceedingly amiable and affable man. At the recent meeting at Cork of the British Association he read a paper relative to his extensive coach and car establishments, of which the following contains the most curious facts:—"In July, 1815, I started a car for the conveyance of passengers from Clonmel to Cahir, which I subsequently extended to Tipperary and Limerick; at the end of the same year I started similar cars from Clonmel to Cashel and Thurless, and from Clonmel to Carrick and Waterford, and I have since extended this establishment, including the most isolated localities, namely, from Longford to Ballina and Belmullet, which is 201 miles north-west of Dublin; from Athlone to Galway and Clifden, 183 miles due west of Dublin; from Limerick to Tralee and Cahirciveen, 233 miles south-west of Dublin, and numbering 110 vehicles; including mail coaches and different sized cars, capable of carrying from four to twenty passengers each, and travelling eight or nine miles an hour, at an average fare of one penny farthing per mile for each passenger, and performing daily 3,800 miles, passing through over 140 stations for the change of horses, consuming 3,000 to 4,000 tons of hay, and from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of oats annually, all of which are purchased in their respective localities. There were 140 stations, and each station had from one groom to six, or even eight; there were somewhere about 110 drivers, and the horses were about 1,300. The rate of travelling was from about eight to nine miles an hour, including stoppages.

### THE WORLD IN MINIATURE.

True or false, there is a sublimity in the speculations of geologists which fascinates the imagination. They tell us of successive formations of the crust of the earth; of long periods, during which repeated, renewed, and wholly different races of creatures basked in the sunshine, or preyed in the waters; and of successive revolutions subverting all that had pre-existed, and all leading, through a sort of eternity in time, to the grand result of the world as it now is, inhabited by the human race.

It may be very fanciful: but the moral and social progress of the human race seems to bear some resemblance to these geological speculations. For there are those amongst us, who, amid doubt, discouragement, decayed enthusiasm, and even chilling sneer, still cling to the belief, that a better, a higher, a nobler destiny still awaits the family of man. Not an imaginary perfectibility, not a visionary millennium, not such a change of the organic structure, body and mind, as would make the human being other than he is. But man as he is, in many respects helpless, in much imperfect, and in all feeble, when viewed individually, is still capable of a social elevation such as society has not yet beheld. Christianity is to be the prime agent of the change. Its divine truths, thoroughly pervading the atmosphere of public opinion; working upon all thought, upon all mind, upon all education; calling to their aid the wondrous resources of science, and all the appliances of art; gradually, from generation to generation, elevating the common standard of morals and of knowledge; and achieving the prime result of making HUMAN LAW subservient to the prime object of ministering to the best interests of humanity; these are capable—perfectly capable—of changing man as he is, into man as he ought to be; and to this end wait all whom the bustle of the world has not yet rendered incapable of reflection, nor its corruptions and disappointments rendered insensible to those generous emotions which animated their younger years.

These men are not disheartened by appearances, which, to superficial observers, would seem to indicate that man, so far from advancing, is sometimes retrograding; and that the human race is, after all, much the same from age to age, merely different in external characteristics. They can see a Cromwell, the type of daring and courageous usurpation, succeeded by a Charles, the concentration of selfish profanity and disgusting profligacy, and yet not lose their faith in the conviction

that the world moves. They can witness the volcanic eruption of French revolution without the absorbing fear, that the "boiling lava" is destined to encrust the globe, and embrace religion, honour, truth and social order in one petrifying deluge; nay, the world may rise in arms, and though deprecating the misery and the mischief which the folly and the passion of man inflicts upon his kind, still they feel that "all things work together for good." The world *does* move; that is their conviction, and it is ours; were it not so, the ECONOMIST should not have appeared.

All great changes have been preceded by a general conviction of a WANT—a something which all concurred in testifying they felt to be essential. The introduction of Christianity itself was preceded by a general decay of Pagan superstition, which, even before the birth of Our Saviour, was losing its hold over all educated and intelligent minds. Nay, the Hebrew polity was already waxing old, and preparing to vanish away, at the period of the Advent. And when the Apostles set forth on their great mission, the way was cleared before them; the Roman empire comprised what was considered as the known world; and though troubles prevailed here and there, the universal peace was but little broken. Similar concurring causes may be remarked as coincident with other great changes in the moral and social condition of the human race; old errors decaying; new truths dawning on the horizon; commotion, controversy, and even revolution ensuing; and at last the new condition of humanity becoming as much an essential of the race, as if we had lived under it since Adam was created.

Now, everything around us concurs to demonstrate that we are approaching a GREAT CHANGE, not only in pent-up Britain, but all over the earth. The social problem of this age is the rapid MULTIPLICATION OF THE HUMAN RACE. The great question is, by what means may this increase be met, by a corresponding increase of MATERIAL ENJOYMENT. Since the world began, no such phenomenon has met the eye of the observer. Particular countries may have risen, flourished, and faded; particular nations at particular periods may have swollen out into multitudinous combinations, afterwards leaving but a relic of themselves; and at this very day and hour particular races are unhappily disappearing from the earth. Yet it stands as the one vast and stupendous FACT of the present day, that within the now capacious bounds of what is called civilization, the human race is multiplying at a rate unknown since man appeared on the globe. This is the fact which perplexes governments and amazes nations; which calls into existence hostile tariffs and perpetuates commercial blunders; which leads senates into the vain delusion that there is a shorter road to the WEALTH OF NATIONS than that which nature and providence point out; and which has created a war of social interests more momentous in its consequences than all the conquests of an Alexander, all the achievements of a Napoleon, all the victories of a Marlborough or a Wellington. Man multiplies within all the range of civilization, and is casting his swarms beyond it; man multiplies, not alone within Great Britain, where they say some 230,000 souls are annually added to our numbers, but in France, in Germany, in the United States, in Southern America, in India, in the South Seas. Turn back upon the by-past records of history, and ask if such a phenomenon was ever known before. No! the swelling flood of human life rises up to the topmost height of all its ancient barriers—way must be found for it, or it will overleap them all!

Yes!—the world is on the eve of a stupendous social change. The old delusions of seclusion, exclusion, restriction, interference, and protection are waxing old, and are even now ready to vanish away. No man believes in their permanence, who has a heart to feel, and a mind to think; and if events are in any way the interpretation and the index of Providence, we may with reverence affirm, that the finger of God himself points man onwards. Through much suffering, it is said, is the kingdom of heaven attained; through much suffering, it may also be observed, do nations as well as individuals learn those truths which are necessary to their temporal welfare. But at last, purged of their dross, they appear in native lustre; and a whole people, taught by bitter experience, receives them with humility, and applies them in earnestness and faith.

It must also be recollected, that there are certain periods or times in the application of truths, which are essential in their subservience to man's use. Christianity, for instance, to recur to our primary illustration, was not promulgated until the "fulness of time;" and some of the greatest of those inventions which have blessed the human race have been, as it were, purposely retarded until the world had been prepared for it. Amongst other examples, that of Printing may be adduced, which was all but discovered two thousand years ago. The ocean has been at the service of man since the first bark was launched on it; and commerce has been proved to be the great medium of international intercourse since the earlier Phœnicians adventured on distant voyages, and, in exchange for their manufactures, distributed the metallic products of Britain over the then civilized world. But never, until now, was the ocean literally SUBDUED to our service. Scarcely a gun can boom along its surface, even in remotest seas, but the echo is heard almost instantaneously in Europe. There is scarcely a rock on which a buccaneer may take shelter; not an island where a pirate may safely nestle. From arctic to antarctic circle, its utmost bounds are searched; it is now, of a verity and truth, the great HIGHWAY of the globe; and it waits but the application of universal FREE TRADE to be the means of pouring into every country the products of every clime; to diffuse the noblest gifts of religion, of science, of literature, and of art; and to effect, in the whole condition of the race, changes such as the most sanguine imagination may scarcely dream of.

Never, too, was there a time so favourable as this for the application of universal Free Trade. With the exception of some comparatively slight exceptions, there is universal Peace; while the great pressure of necessity, the accumulation of *man* and of *capital*, the unequal distribution of both, the impulsive cry which breaks out, not in England alone, for a something which will give employment to both—strong energy pent up within narrow bounds—science waiting the call of capital, art ready to minister to man's comfort—yea, civilization standing at the threshold of all nations, and entreating for aid: these proclaim that Free Trade *must* come, and a thousand signs and symptoms return for answer that it *shall* come. Beginning, then, with the beginning; starting with the first of commercial nations, the one whose

example carries force to every other, and from which Free Trade must first emanate, let us ask what are its chances in

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament is scattered; and though London is still full of people, it is understood to be empty. From the Queen to the humblest individual who can obtain time and means, the metropolis has gone on trips, tours, and marine excursions; and, as usual, attention is divided between the Highlands, the Rhine, the Isle of Wight, and Switzerland, Wales and Ireland being left to the more adventurous. Gravesend, Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, and Brighton, are free to those to whom time is money, and who cannot quit home or occupation on more lengthened expeditions.

Parliament is scattered; and every member of the collective wisdom, whose daily paper pursues him to his haunts, must either smile or sigh at the spent shots sent after Lords and Commons. Papers of both political parties are railing at the "Do-Nothing" session; friend and foe alike bear testimony to the monstrous inaction which characterised seven months of debate. In one respect, we join in the complaint, but with motives of a different kind from those which actuate many of our fellow grumblers. We lament, for the sake of the country alone, that the session just concluded has been so barren of results. We regret, for the sake of Sir Robert Peel himself, that he did not boldly continue on the course which he had begun. And, opposed as we are to all monopoly, we have no desire to see the application of the principles of Free Trade in the exclusive possession of any party or class. For the sake of the country alone do we join in deploring the inaction and the neglect of the great do-nothing session of 1843.

But though barren of immediate legislative results, and in many respects fatal to the domination of mere party, the session just concluded has been far from unfruitful. It may rather be compared to the fine winter fructifying the seed in the soil, and preparing it for the genial spring. Indeed, discussing the matter as a mere speculative question, and looking at it apart from the pressing necessities of the country, it may almost be affirmed that the session just concluded has been far more favourable to the permanent growth of free-trade principles, than even a course of legislative action. No doubt, if Sir Robert Peel had resolutely determined to give the country more free trade, and had maintained high ground from the very outset, he might have scared his party into submission, and, with the aid of the free traders in the House, have blessed the country with measures which must at last be conceded. Still he might have arrayed against him a formidable minority of his own ranks, who, instead of remaining in their present passive state, would have started into a dogged opposition, and, entrenching themselves behind the crumbling bulwarks of old monopoly, prepared for a vigorous resistance. But the inactive policy of the Government compelled the ministerial majority to assent, at least by their silence, to the modified arguments with which Sir Robert Peel and Mr Gladstone at once advocated and resisted free-trade principles. Not a word was spoken, last session, from either side of the House about the inherent virtue which used to be considered resident in monopoly. Had anybody talked, as they talked in 1841, about "independence of foreigners," it would have raised a storm of laughter. True, Sir Edward Knatchbull hinted about the Corn Laws as being necessary, in order to enable landlords to give good marriage settlements with their daughters. But while he was speaking you might have seen written on every countenance on his own side of the House—"The old fool!" Those arguments which, in 1841, were in full lustihood and vigour—which were simpered in pamphlets, roared from the hustings, re-echoed in meetings, and cheered by crowds, are now as dead and gone as the proofs that the sun rolled round the earth. In the Commons they are dumb; in the Lords only heard in the strains of well-meaning, but very mistaken Earl Stanhope. In truth, the majority of the House of Commons has become, in 1843, completely ashamed of what it had said and done in 1841. This is truly a "prodigious" advance; it is a rich compensation for the do-nothing policy of the session. The Government, by abstaining from action, gave time for the principles of free trade to grow in minds not very apt for their reception; and considering the rather dull character of their pupils, it must be admitted that Sir Robert Peel and Mr Gladstone have been very successful in their tuition. Even most respectable and steady Mr Goulburn is rising up, under the care of Sir James Graham, to an appreciation of the truth, that the principles of free trade are the principles of common sense.

In truth, last session, so bewailed as a do-nothing session, was a most remarkable one for accomplishing one of the great ends for which parliament assembles. The sole business of the House of Commons is not simply to legislate, for then might its sessions be comprised within two months of each year. Its prime function is the FORMATION OF PUBLIC OPINION, or rather its CONDENSATION AND CONCENTRATION, preparatory to legislation. No great change, to be effectual, safe, and permanent, can be achieved by a sudden impulse; the public mind, in this country, is somewhat sluggish in its movements, and requires continued reiteration to stamp it with the sense, the feeling, and the power of those arguments by which great changes are promoted. But when it does move, the House of Commons is, after all, not a bad index. Sometimes, like certain not very infallible barometers, it predicts a fall of rain after the rain has come down. But, on the whole, let the constituencies evince that they are positively affected, and the great body of members will be seen turning slowly round, and pointing steadily at the desired object.

The debates in the House of Commons are interesting, not to Great Britain alone, but to the whole civilised world; and the debates on FREE TRADE attract the attention of every community which owns a ship, works a mine, drives a loom, or grows a grain of corn. Now, on the subject of free trade, a kind of moral miracle was achieved within the House of Commons during last session. Those debates, complained of by some as wearisome, proved in the clearest and most emphatic manner, the great change now at work in the public mind—a change which, at no very remote period, will testify itself in a practical shape, by being embodied in legislation.

Take the first great debate of the session—that raised by Lord

Howick on the 13th of February, lasting from Monday till Friday, and which was closed by the memorable scene between Sir Robert Peel and Mr Cobden, of which, as we have reason to believe that the prime minister is heartily ashamed, and desirous that it should be buried in oblivion, we shall say nothing more. The speech of Lord Howick was really an admirable one—clear, distinct, manly, and straightforward. Indeed, this nobleman has many if not most of the qualifications requisite for the leader of a party which will take up high ground, and be the van-guard of public opinion. His economic views are sound; they are laid down with ability, precision, clearness, and are sustained by a kind of pointed and common-sense eloquence somewhat rare in his class. Personally, he is a little defective in temper, and leans rather towards a certain kind of dogmatism: but his honour and his honesty are unimpeachable. We hope to see him next session taking up a position worthy of his station, character, and ability.

How was Lord Howick answered? Let Mr Gladstone tell. He left the Corn Laws tottering on the stepping-stone of temporary expediency; he talked of "the revolution of ages and of circumstances." The philosophic President of the Board of Trade had doubtless been reading Guizot's Lectures on Civilization, and probably had in his mind, that "Providence moves through time, as the gods of Homer through space—it makes a step, and ages have rolled away!" So thought, at least, every free trader who heard him—so felt every advocate of protection, who had sense enough to see where "the revolution of ages and of circumstances" tended.

The debate was characterised by many remarkable speeches; that by Mr Cobden was one of his most striking efforts, and was an inciting cause of the very silly attempt to put him down. The ministerial members had been all expressly whipped up to town, in order, by a heavy division, to effect a double object. The agricultural interest having succeeded in making a compact with the Government, that no farther changes should be undertaken, it was deemed advisable at once to overawe Ministers and the Opposition; and therefore, about four o'clock of a very snowy morning (though within the House there had been a tropical hurricane), of the representatives of the people there divided 306 against 191, being a majority of 115.

But grievously was the majority mistaken, in supposing that their numbers would render the opposition quiet, or even keep the government passive. For though the government did very little, still they did something; they brought in a Canadian Wheat Bill, which stirred up the whole question from its very foundations; and they closed the session, by repealing the prohibition to export machinery. Mr Gladstone urging the measure with arguments identical with those by which he will probably argue for the repeal of the Corn Laws, say next session. As for the free traders, they did their duty. There was Mr Ward, with his very adroit motion for inquiring into the peculiar burdens alleged to be laid on land. This was one of the most gravelling things of the session, and literally put the agriculturists between the horns of their own dilemma. Mr Ward was supported by 133 against 232, who said "No!" to his motion for inquiry. But their refusal was scarcely requisite; the debate had already done the business, and left an impression on the public mind not easily to be eradicated.

Again, there was Mr Villiers' motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws, in the month of May, which lasted a week, and was not permitted to be closed without a *fit of passion* similar to that which marked the close of the debate on the motion of Lord Howick. An adjournment of the debate was proposed on Friday night till the following Monday, several members not having had opportunity of joining in it. Whereupon certain members on the Ministerial side thought fit that they should be gagged; and persevered, with something very like stupidity, in refusing to permit the adjournment. The Opposition were not to be put down in this way, and therefore prolonged the contest; Ministers fled from the scene, ashamed of the conduct of their own supporters, of which they themselves at last so felt the disgrace, that one of them compelled the reporters to withdraw, in order that no record might be given to the public. The morning sun put out the lights in the House of Commons; and the free traders, having obtained the victory, were permitted to leave the field.

But our space would fail us were we to go over the varied debates of last session all bearing on the great question. We shall have ample time, however, to do this during the recess, for they will form our text-book preparatory to next session. Our task is a similar one to that which Mr Cobden assigned himself, when, in his pointed way, he faced the agricultural benches, and told its occupants what he intended to do. It was on Monday, August 14; the occasion was the Chelsea Pensioners' Bill. In 1835, said Mr Cobden, when work was plentiful, and food cheap, not even Demosthenes could have gathered round him an audience on the subject of the Corn Laws. But now!—to their castle gates, he exclaimed, would he carry the war; amongst their own constituencies would he find anxious and attentive listeners. They heard and felt; for Mr Cobden, by indomitable courage and keen intellect, has established his unquestioned right to be heard in the House of Commons; and they know that what he says he will do.

Next week we may go in search of a monopolist in the House of Commons, for with the exception of Colonel Sibthorp and Sir Howard Douglas—two very great men—we do not know one who does not by this time avow an adherence to free trade, either in the *abstract* or the *practical*.

#### FRANCE.

France, at first sight, would appear to be one of the last countries of the continent where the example of England on the subject of free trade would be imitated. There prevails, amongst what may be termed the political and reading classes in France, a tolerably strong feeling of jealousy with respect to this country, which is fostered by certain Parisian newspapers to an extent scarcely credible, and with a furious spirit resembling bitter hatred, the cause of which seems difficult to understand. In addition to this, the protected interests of that country are always able to raise a clamour, enough to scare a minister from large and liberal changes, especially when conjoined with *Anglophobia*.

Nevertheless, there is much to hope for in France. The Parisian war papers do not represent the whole public opinion; the country is rapidly advancing in material prosperity; and there is a great middle class, increasing both in numbers and in wealth, who are not ready to sacrifice



the solid advantages of peace and good-will between the two countries for the empty glory or probable disgrace of an insane war. The very jealousy and impatience of Frenchmen with respect to this country is, in itself, one proof that France is advancing; and though we are not likely to coax the French Government and people into the adoption of free trade before we set them the example, we may depend upon it that the moment we do so we shall have taken a more decided step towards securing a permanent peace between the two countries than all the treaties we can negotiate. It is impossible to exaggerate the benefit which would result to both countries—and as much, if not more, to France than England—were they free, open markets for one another's productions.

Meantime, it is pleasant to notice the exchange of courtesies between King Louis Philippe and Queen Victoria. The King of the French, with his family, are now at his marine villa, the Chateau d'Eu, awaiting the expected visit of the Queen and Prince Albert. On Monday last they met with a very dangerous adventure. It appears that the King, the Queen, the Count of Paris, the Prince and Princess of Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and, in fact, all the members of the Royal Family now here, took one of their usual drives in the neighbourhood of the chateau. The carriage occupied by the Royal Family was a large open one, hung round with curtains, with seats across it, and capable of carrying a great number of persons, and contained, upon this occasion, no less than ten members of the Royal Family, including Louis Philippe, the Queen, and the Count of Paris. The carriage was drawn by four very spirited horses. The party, it appears, happened, in the course of their drive, to pass through Treport, a small fishing village, and the inhabitants saluted them with a *feu de joie*. The guns were fired just as the carriage was approaching the neighbourhood of a bridge which spans the Brezle, a small river, at the mouth of which the village of Treport is situated. Nothing could be more unexpected than the result. The horses, startled by the noise, commenced plunging furiously. The postilions lost all command of them, and they darted forward towards the bridge, the parapet of which the leaders cleared at a bound. The third horse was dragged after its companions, and for a moment the destruction of the whole party seemed inevitable; but fortunately the postilion was enabled to acquire some command over the fourth horse, and he did not follow. Had he done so, there could be no doubt of the result. Assistance, however, was happily at hand, and the whole party were released from their perilous position; not, however, before the traces had been with great difficulty cut, and the horses left to their fate. The three horses, of course, fell into the stream below, and were injured, but both the postilions escaped.

The alarm of the whole party in such fearful circumstances must have been very great. The Queen was much affected, and wept bitterly after the danger was over. The King himself acted with great presence of mind. He held the young Count of Paris in his arms, and refused to leave the carriage till every member of his family was placed in safety on *terra firma*.

#### SPAIN.

This fine country, which has been, and might be, one of the most flourishing in Europe, is involved in all the disquietude, uncertainty, and danger, which the recent revolution has produced. We are too little informed as to the real causes which brought about the expulsion of Espartero from the Regency; whatever may have been his defects of judgment, he appears to have exercised his power with the purest motives; and we hear that there are too many indications that the men who have superseded him are not likely to give tranquillity to the country, or inspire the people with confidence in their government.

The young Queen of Spain has been conveyed to the Royal palace of La Grauja, about four leagues from Madrid.

Later intelligence states that the members of the Juntas who have arrived at Madrid have come to an understanding with the Government, and it is probable that the submission to the present rulers of the nation will soon be general. The *Morning Chronicle* thinks that, "as to the Duke of Victory, as soon as a regularly convened and constituent Cortes shall have passed a vote terminating his Regency, we think he ought to submit to it. But that he should yield an authority conferred by the Cortes to the summons of Senors Serrano, Narvaez, and Olozaga, a triumvirate without legal powers of any kind, and who at this moment shrink from ordaining elections for either Cortes or Municipalities;—to give up his constitutional authority before the tribunals of this French-paid insurrection, were unworthy of Espartero."

Mr Aston has been instructed to recognise the Provisional Government.

#### ITALY.

It seems that an insurrection was prepared for the month of August, in Sicily and Naples, as well as in the legations. The King of Naples had, however, taken every precaution. He has sent a number of troops to Sicily, and has taken steps to fortify Messina and Syracuse. It was on the rumour of some troubles in Naples that the Liberals of Ravenna thought the time was come to make a demonstration. The Papal legate, Spinola, was, however, on his guard, and most of those suspected were seized. Many, however, escaped to the coast. It is said that the Austrian garrison of Ferrara was augmented. The Duke of Modena's Police Minister, Ricci, has not only been dismissed in disgrace, but he has thought it necessary to fly and hide himself, as implicated in these troubles.

The German papers contain congratulations on the subject of Berlin being rendered a port, by the railroad just opened between it and Stettin. The journey is performed in four hours.

The *Berlin Gazette* contradicts the report that the Bokharians had taken Khiva. On the contrary, having laid siege to Khesarash, they were attacked by the Khivans and defeated with immense loss.

#### GREECE.

The Greek Government has suspended 25 professors of the University, in compliance, it is said, with the desire of the protecting powers, who insisted on the strictest system of economy being introduced into the finances. The crops had suffered severely in most of the provinces, and the greatest misery pervaded the whole country.

#### SERVIA.

The change brought about in the Government of Servia—introduced by the intrigues of the Porte—interfered with by the Court of St Petersburg, and further embarrassed by the indecision of some of the other Powers—promises, nevertheless, an issue favourable to the broad interests of Europe. The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that, in an assembly of the Servian Notables, held on the 8th inst. at Kracjewatz, Wacziar and Petrouiewicz had themselves acknowledged the necessity of their departure. They arrived at Belgrade on the 14th and immediately embarked for Widdin, where they were to wait until their fate should be definitively fixed. It was expected that the beret of investiture of Prince Alexander would be shortly published.

#### JERUSALEM.

M. de Lentivy, the newly-appointed French Consul at Jerusalem, having

imprudently hoisted the tri-coloured flag at the consulate on the 27th ult., in commemoration of the revolution of 1830, the people had become infuriated at a proceeding hitherto without example in a holy city of the Moslems, and threatened, if the offensive emblem were not instantly taken down, to sound the signal of the "ghuzi," or extermination of the infidels. M. de Lentivy refusing to comply with this injunction, the mob attacked the consulate, shots were exchanged, and several persons wounded, and the tumult only ended when the flag was removed. Redschid Pasha had given full satisfaction for the ill treatment suffered by Dr McGowan from a Turkish officer. The latter was to be publicly degraded, and his man bastinadoed, as demanded by the British Consul, but owing to the excitement occasioned by the affair of the French flag, Mr Young had deemed it expedient to defer the infliction of the penalty for some days.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

Great preparations are making by the Democratic party for the coming Presidential contest. It may now be considered as settled that both the Democratic and the Whig parties hold their respective conventions in May next, to designate their candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. In thus fixing the time of meeting in May, the friends of Mr Calhoun have triumphed over the friends of Mr Van Buren. The latter contended that the convention should be held in November, 1843, while the former urged with great pertinacity, and succeeded, that it should be postponed until May, 1844.

The new Congress convene in December. The Democratic party will have an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, and, probably, one-half the Senate; but if, as reported, the Legislature of Tennessee, just elected, is Whig, that party will have a decided majority in the Senate of the United States, inasmuch as two senators are to be chosen to represent that state, both seats having been vacant for more than a year. The Democratic party stands pledged, among other things, to restore the sub-treasury, and to repeal or remodel the present tariff.

The Whigs are inactive. Some little excitement has been produced in two or three states, but there is no prospect of its extending during the year 1843. They appear resolved to fight the great Presidential battle of 1844 in 1844, and not before. No person in their ranks has been spoken of as a candidate except Mr Clay.

The weather over the greater part of the United States had been, as in this country, more than usually wet in the months of May and June; and the growth of the cotton plant (which was sown late) had been so far retarded as to make it certain that the picking, like our own harvest, would commence from three weeks to a month later than last year. There seems also little reason to doubt, that partial injury has been sustained in the low grounds, from floods and superabundant moisture. This intelligence, brought by the *Acadia* steamer, on Tuesday, caused considerable excitement in the Liverpool market. But the *Manchester Guardian* says that, at the date of the last advices, the crop had received no serious injury; and, though the probable lateness of the picking would, no doubt, diminish the produce to some extent, yet, with favourable weather, an average produce may be expected; and it is admitted on all hands that the breadth of land under cultivation is decidedly greater than was ever before known.

The receipts of the crop of 1842 are now fast drawing to a close. The following are the latest particulars:

	£
Total receipts at the ports . . . . .	2,367,000
Total exports . . . . .	1,990,000
Exports to Great Britain . . . . .	1,460,000
Stock in all the ports . . . . .	110,000

EXPENSES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.—By a table in the papers, it appears that the aggregate annual expenditure of the several states, in their executive, judicial, and legislative departments, was—Executive, 198,470 dollars; legislative, 747,253 dollars; judiciary, 646,185 dollars; total, 1,591,908 dollars.

AMERICAN FACTORIES.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company are about erecting another mill at Manchester, N.H. It is to be 400 feet in length, and will be sufficiently large to contain from 460 to 480 looms, and 18,000 spindles—double the size of the mills now in operation at that place. The Lanvale Factory, the Washington Factory, and the calico and bleaching works on Jones Falls, near Albany, are about being started on an extensive scale by a company of capitalists.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—A merchant of Troy, engaged in the eastern trade, informs us that he found it extremely difficult, when in Boston last week, to obtain a supply of domestics by the 15th of August; the orders already received by the manufacturers being so full as to keep them constantly at work. There have already been exported from Boston to China, the present year, 15,000,000 yards of cotton goods, while from Great Britain to China, the export has only been 12,000,000 yards; the celestials giving our cloths the preference.—*Troy Whig*.

The Oregon question was exciting some interest in Philadelphia. An ambassador has been sent to China, with a very friendly letter to the Emperor, and a claim for 250,000 dollars worth of opium destroyed.

In Canada, it appears the commissioners appointed to settle the claims of the settlers on the St John had taken a holiday, from the unfavourable weather they had experienced, and also in consequence of the difficulty of disposing of the settlers' claims. It was reported that the boundary commissioners had disagreed about the meaning of the language in the celebrated Ashburton treaty, and that one of the surveying party had suspended operations for the present.

#### MEXICO.

From Mexico we learn that the President Santa Anna has issued a decree, bearing date June 17, which declares that all foreigners taken with arms in their hands fighting against Mexico, will be immediately put to death.

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE

*Russia*. By J. G. Kohl. One vol. 8vo. Chapman and Hall. 1842.

This is one of the pleasantest books of travels we ever remember to have read; it is a compressed translation of nine octavo volumes, closely printed in German, and it describes the appearance and the character of a large portion of Russia and its inhabitants. There are many who have neither the time nor the money to spare for a journey to Russia, even though they may wish much to get some acquaintance with a people which occupies so large a portion of our world, and which now plays so important a part on the stage of European affairs. To such, we think, we may safely recommend Mr Kohl's book: he has travelled with his eyes and his ears open, and not only does he seem to

have observed acutely, but he describes well what he has observed. Any one who has ever attempted to swallow the trash which is daily administered to the public in the shape of books of travels, under the various titles of "notes," "journals," "recollections," &c. &c. &c. will be aware that what we say of Mr Kohl's book is no slight praise. To write a tolerable book on most subjects is generally supposed to require some labour, some reflection, and some practised habits of composition, but when the subject is to describe a country or a nation, the public seems to suppose that everybody,—boys just out of college, ensigns in the guards, fine ladies, and titled boobies,—can write a respectable book. Such productions have generally but two phases; by dint of puffing they obtain an ephemeral existence, during which they lie on the club library table, or in the London drawing room, or circulating in the country book society, they draw yawns from the clergyman's wife and the squire's daughter: this is their first phase. For the second, inquire at the next trunk-maker's shop. But we do not wish our opinion of Mr Kohl's book to be taken on trust; we will endeavour to prove that our praise is just, though there is a vein of animation and liveliness running through the work, of which extracts will hardly give any correct idea.

We hear of costly wines, but none can be compared in price with the Emperor's yearly draught of water:—

"The Northern winter imprisons the lovely nymph of the Neva in icy bands for six months in the year. It is seldom till after the beginning of April that the water requires sufficient warmth to burst her prison. At that moment the commandant of the fortress, arrayed in all the insignia of his rank, and accompanied by the officers of his suite, embarks in an elegant gondola and repairs to the Emperor's palace, which is immediately opposite. He fills a large crystal goblet with the water of the Neva, and presents it to the Emperor, who drinks it off to the health of the dear citizens of his capital. There is not, probably, on the face of the globe another glass of water that brings a better price, for it is customary for the Emperor to fill the goblet with ducats before he returns it to the commandant. Such, at least, was the custom; but the goblet was found to have a sad tendency to enlarge its dimensions, so that the Emperor began to perceive that he had every year a larger dose of water to drink, and a greater number of ducats to pay for it. At last he thought it high time to compromise matters with his commandant, who now receives on each occasion a fixed sum of 200 ducats."—P. 14.

But here is the Emperor himself, the man who rules from China to Germany, and from the North Pole to Persia:—

"The Admiralty is surrounded by a boulevard and double row of trees. Under these trees the spectators usually walk about during the time of the parade. The Emperor generally commands in person. To see the Emperor ride by with his brilliant staff is itself worth seeing. He is a handsome majestic-looking man. By his side rides his eldest son, and behind follow a cloud of cavaliers, of whom each is, at the least, a prince's son and a major-general. As this splendid *cortège* advances, the soldiers, drawn up in line, present their arms, and the spectators uncover their heads. 'Good morning, children!' is the Emperor's salutation; 'We thank your Majesty,' is the response that comes thundering in unison from thousands of throats."—P. 34.

The Emperor has no sinecure:—

"A stranger has no occasion, however, to go to the parade, if his object is merely to see the Emperor, who may be met with on foot, on horseback, or in a droszky, in all parts of St Petersburg, and at every hour of the day. There is no other monarch who appears to have so much business to do in the streets as the successor of Peter the Great. There are public institutions to be inspected, the offices of the different departments of government to be visited, reviews to be held, national festivals at which he is expected to attend, new buildings to be superintended, not to speak of the many private visits paid to those whom he is disposed to honour with so high a mark of favour."

Like the early Roman emperors, he seeks to disarm envy by avoiding great display of superiority:—

"Whenever the Emperor appears in public, he does so in the most simple and unpretending manner that can be imagined. His usual vehicle when driving through the streets of his capital, is a sledge or a droszky, drawn by a single horse; and when travelling his *tetogue* is a rude carriage, little better than those used by the serfs. This is not, however, a custom peculiar to the present Emperor, it was adopted by Peter the Great, and has been followed by all his successors."

The following account is an interesting proof of his influence over his subjects. The circumstance occurred

"In 1832, when the cholera raged in St Petersburg, and when the mobility, who make the hay market their daily lounge, were seized with the notion that not God, but the doctors, had brought the pestilence among them. The physicians were supposed to be poisoning the people, and thus excited by their own absurd suspicions, broke out one morning into open insurrection. The frantic mob of graybeards ran wildly about the neighbouring streets, seized upon the cholera carts, made the patients get out, set the horses loose, and after breaking the vehicles, threw the fragments into the Fontanka, and then fortified the market place by erecting barricades of hay waggons at the several entrances. The insurgents passed the night behind their intrenchments, and resolved, on the following morning, to deal with the doctors as they had dealt with the carts. Early in the morning, accordingly, the great cholera hospital was attacked and taken by storm. The physicians, mostly Germans, were thrown from the windows and torn to pieces by the mob, and the patients were conveyed to their houses, that they might be freed from the clutches of their supposed tormentors. Shortly afterwards the Emperor arrived from Zarskoye-Selo, and immediately repaired to the market in an open carriage, unattended by any military escort. The barricades disappeared at his approach. His carriage drew up at the entrance of the church, where he prayed and crossed himself, and then addressed to the multitude a few words. He bade the people kneel down and pray to God to forgive them their sins; and all that lately so tumultuous multitude knelt down at the command of their sovereign, and unresistingly allowed the police to come among them and quietly convey the ringleaders of the riot to prison."—P. 58.

We have seen the Emperor; here is his subject. The mushik is an

individual belonging to the "black people," the Russian term for the lower orders:—

"At the first glance there is something exceedingly repulsive in the Russian mushik. His hair is long and shaggy, and so is his beard; his person is dirty, he is always noisy; and when wrapped up in his sheepskin he certainly presents a figure more suitable for a bandit or a murderer than for a man devoted to peaceable occupations. This apparent rudeness, however, is less a part of the man himself than of his hair and beard, of his shaggy sheepskin, and the loud deep tone of his voice. The stranger who is able to address him with kindness in his native language, soon discovers in the mushik a good-humoured, friendly, harmless, and serviceable creature. 'Good day, brother, how goes it?' 'Good day, father, thank God it goes well with me. What is your pleasure? How can I serve you?' And at these words his face unbends into a simpering smile, the hat is taken off, the glove drawn from the hand, bow follows bow, and he will catch your hand with native politeness and good-humoured cordiality."—P. 63.

Though good-humoured and polite, however, sad to say, the mushik, according to our author, is apt to be both a cheat and a sot. He is a clever fellow, too, as the following anecdote will prove:—

"The Emperor wished to illuminate the Alexander column in a grand style, the size of the round lamps was indicated, and the glasses bespoken at the St Petersburg manufactory, where the workmen exerted themselves in vain, and almost blew the breath out of their bodies in the endeavour to obtain the desired magnitude. The commission must be executed, that was self-evident, but how? A great premium was offered to whoever should solve this problem. Again the human bellows toiled and puffed, their object seemed unattainable, when at last a long-bearded Russian stepped forward and declared that he could do it: he had strong and sound lungs, he would only rinse his mouth first with a little cold water to refresh them. He applied his mouth to the pipe, and puffed to such purpose that the vitreous ball swelled and swelled nearly to the required dimensions, up to it, beyond it. 'Hold, hold,' cried the lookers on, 'you are doing too much, and how did you do it at all?'—'The matter is simple enough,' said the long-beard; 'but first, where is my premium?' And when he had clutched the promised bounty he explained. He had retained some of the water in his mouth, which had passed thence into the glowing ball, and there becoming steam, had rendered him this good service."

Mr Kohl gives us a portrait of our countrymen in St Petersburg; we should say the resemblance was good.

"The English form a colony apart yet more than the Germans, who have many Russian subjects among their body; while the former remain always the 'foreign guests,' who in time of peace share the privilege of the natives without partaking of their burdens. They call their body the St Petersburg Factory. They have their own church, and live secluded among themselves, despising all other nations, and more particularly their hosts the Russians; drive English equipages; hunt the bear on the shores of the Neva as they do the tiger on the banks of the Ganges; decline taking off their hats to the Emperor, and looking down on all men, boast of their own indispensableness and their invincible fleet."

As they look down on the Russians, so do the latter look up to them.

"According to the views of the ordinary Russian, the whole European world is divided into two parts, into 'our side' and 'your side,' under which latter denomination he includes all Europe that is not Russian. The other half of Europe he also calls the 'foreign land,' and has a general idea that all within it is of a superior kind, the people particularly excellent, nature extraordinarily beautiful, the productions of art and industry irreproachable. Thence come those 'Inostranzi,' or foreigners, those wise people who understand everything better than he does, and from whom he learns so much."

We quote the following as a remarkable instance of like effects following like causes, and of the power of a landed aristocracy, even in an absolute monarchy, to bend the force of the law to the promotion of their individual interests:—

"The landowners have turned to account their large unemployed capital of money and serfs, and established manufactories on their own ground, under the management of their own slaves. All these fairs and markets of interior Russia are flooded with paper, iron goods, cups, teapots, &c., of the Demidoffs, Jakowsleffs, Karpzoffs, &c. These mighty influential manufacturing aristocrats are in many cases the great obstacles to the improvement of the manufactures by means of the smaller, but more skilful producers, who are now quite shut out from competition by the privileged monopolists. In this respect the Russian aristocracy stand in the same relation to the manufacturing industry, as the English aristocracy do to the agricultural. In England, where the importation of raw produce is so greatly needed, the sole proprietorship of the soil by the powerful aristocracy not only makes bread dear, but prevents the improvement of agriculture. In Russia, where there is a superfluity of raw produce, but a want of manufactures, the aristocracy manufacturing for themselves have demanded a high tax on the foreign article, and partly because their social position gives them a natural predominance; partly because, for the advancement of some particular branch of industry, they unite to obtain monopolies from their government, a bar is placed to the invention and acquisition of the other classes, who, moreover, must pay much dearer for the necessary manufactures on that very account."—P. 125.

We here close our extracts. We have taken them from a part only of the volume, and we may perhaps, therefore, be tempted to make a few more on some future occasion. We hope, however, that we have extracted enough to show that we do not err in thinking Mr Kohl's book one of those which it is a satisfaction not only to read, but also to possess when read. We understand that the author is at present in this country; if this be so, we hope he will take a full-length likeness of us, with the same skill with which he has depicted the Russians.

George Selwyn and his Contemporaries, with Memoirs and Notes. By John Heneage Jesse. 2 vols. 8vo. Bentley. 1843.

We have been much disappointed by this book. With the credulity natural to man, putting faith in the title, we hoped to discover in these two octavo volumes some evidence of that wit and conversational



talent which the tradition of London society attributes to the name of George Selwyn. In this hope, and expecting to find it a fit companion on the library shelf for Horace Walpole and Madame de Sevigné, we sent for the book. It consists of a great number of letters from a number of different persons, addressed to George Selwyn, during a period of thirty years; but from Selwyn's own hand there are in the whole two volumes only seven or eight letters, and the great number of them entirely relating to business. There is not a vestige of anything which can enable us to judge of the truth of the tradition above mentioned; and, in point of fact, the book has as much claim to be entitled *George Selwyn and his Contemporaries*, as *Walpole's Letters to Sir H. Mann* might have to be called *Mann and his Times*. There is nothing else in these letters to compensate for our disappointment. The mass of them consists of the merest gossip, of commissions for the purchase of silk stockings or china in Paris, and other matters wholly uninteresting. A gossiping letter of our own friends is often interesting, because it relates to persons and things with which we are familiar, but tittle-tattle and scandal lose their zest when they concern unimportant personages many years dead, buried, and forgotten. No one cares a farthing whether Lady A. was civil to Mr B. a century ago, or that Lord C. thought of marrying Miss D., who was great grandmother to Mrs F. Who is amused, interested, or pleased at learning that Lord March, in 1766, had changed his mistress, or that Mr Williams was willing to invest five pounds in a pair of French ruffles? Details such as these, to have any interest with posterity, must concern great personages, with whom fame has made us acquainted, and regarding whom we wish to know every particular, however trifling; or they must relate to persons whom we ourselves know; or, lastly, they may be written with such a charm of style as to please on that account, without reference to their subject matter. Few of these letters, as we think, can be put under any one of the heads of exception to the general rule which we have laid down above; a few, perhaps, but a few only, may be saved from condemnation under the third. We were rather amused with the following note to Selwyn, who had lately succeeded his father as member for Gloucester. The duties of the member for an important city were certainly somewhat different ninety years ago from what they are now. Mr Alderman Harris writes in 1752 from Gloucester:—

"Sir,—At the request of Mr Mayor, whose extraordinary hurry of business will not afford him leisure to write himself, I am desired to acquaint you, that by the Gloucester waggon this week is sent the usual present of a lamprey pie from this corporation to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It is directed to you, and I am further to request the favour of you to have the same presented, with the compliments of this body, as your late father used to do."—Vol. i, p. 153.

What recollection of good old times does this note call up! How sad to think that they have passed away! Alas! for Albert Edward Prince of Wales, no Berkeley or Philpotts is now directed to present him with lamprey pie. But all things are not changed since those times, Oxford, for instance:

"I cannot help casting my eyes on that part of your letter, where you seem to think the people of Oxford had principles; this really astonishes me, for you must know they never had any, moral or divine; party only governs."—Vol. i, p. 85.

There were Waterfords, too, in those days. Mr Scrope writes—

"After drinking four bottles, which had made me mad, and the rest of the company drunk, I strapped and carried Baron Newman, *alias* Crook-fingered Jack, in a chair, quite up to the end of Joy's long room, at nine o'clock, where all the company then in Tunbridge were assembled. I tore open the door and top of the chair, and down he dropped, to all appearance a dead man. Miss Chadleigh fainted, and was carried off. This spread among the ladies like a contagion. I am informed of eight at least who fell into fits."

County members may take a hint from the following. Lady Sarah Bunbury, a celebrated beauty, writes—

"We think and talk of nothing but elections. Sir Charles's (her husband's) county meeting is to-morrow, where he expects an opposition, and the day after we both set out, he to go to one side of the county, and I on the other, to canvass."

The first Lord Holland, no mean judge, speaks thus of two men who were both first ministers of the crown. Of George Grenville:

"I do not wonder when I see sensible men with strong prejudices, but it does surprise me, when they are in favour of a *conceited fellow*, whom one can neither see nor hear without disgust, and who noddles his head so, and is so tedious."—Vol. ii, p. 24.

The Duke of Newcastle:

"His Grace had no friends and deserved none. He had no rancour: no ill nature, which I think much to his honour: but though a very good quality, it is only a negative one, and he had absolutely no one positive good, either of his heart or head."—Vol. ii, p. 269.

We have a saddening picture of the feelings of a deserted statesman in these lines, from the hand of the same great man:

"I never envied Mr Yorke whilst he lived, but I must take leave to envy him, and everybody else, when they are dead."—Vol. ii, p. 378.

We will conclude our extracts with something less melancholy. He who, when alive, is said to have made so many laugh by his wit, can, when dead, we think, fairly claim a smile from us, by the following evidence of his weakness. A correspondent writes to Selwyn:

"Your old maid-servant desired I would, with her humble duty, let you know that the little dog is very well, and that she continues to sleep with it at my Lord Carlisle's, lest the smell of the paint should hurt it."

We fear, besides affording proof of such harmless weakness as this, that the perusal of these letters leads us to an inference that Selwyn's

habits were none of the most respectable, or moral. We began with saying that we found no trace of his wit or social qualities, but there are undeniable traces of his being a confirmed gambler; and, if he is to be judged of by his companions and most frequent correspondents, we may safely pronounce him to have been a profligate spendthrift. The history of these letters we may readily conjecture. Miss Faguiani, the present Dowager Lady Hertford, was the legatee of Selwyn's property; the late Lord, with that lady and her fortune, no doubt became the possessor of these letters, and by his executors they have been transferred for a consideration to the hands of a publisher. Of course the residuary of his lordship's estate has been benefited, but we cannot discover what advantage has accrued either to Selwyn's credit or to the public by this transaction.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TURN-OUT OF SEAMEN IN LIVERPOOL.**—A turn-out has taken place among the seamen of this port of a somewhat formidable character, as to the numbers who have already joined in it, and also as regards the determined manner in which they seem bent on accomplishing their purpose. It commenced very unexpectedly at noon on Thursday, when about 200 seamen marched in a body towards the west front of the Custom-house, where they halted, formed a sort of meeting, and proceeded to inveigh most strongly against an exorbitant charge to which they alleged they had been subjected at what are called the shipping offices of the port. They complain of the exactions of the agents with whom ships are manned.

**A WITNESS REPROVED.**—Are you always in the house? said Mr Watson to a witness in a libel case. Witness: Nearly so, except when I go to the news-room. Mr Watson: You are perhaps a conscientious reader of a newspaper. (Laughter.) You read all the debates and advertisements through. Witness: No, nor lawyer's jargon, either. Mr Justice Cresswell: Witness, I do not know what the jury think of that sort of conduct, but to me it adds little to the value of a witness's evidence. Witness: It was rather a queer question, my Lord. Mr Justice Cresswell (sharply): What, to ask you whether you read the debates? Don't give such an excuse as that for your impertinence.

**AN UNFORTUNATE NAME.**—On Friday Mr Rotch applied to the judge to allow a cause to stand over for an hour or two under the following circumstances:—He said, my Lord, there is a witness in this case named John Jones, who has to come from Wales. On Wednesday the parties expected they had all the witnesses here ready for the trial. They sent over a subpoena for John Jones, but as you are aware, my Lord, that is rather an unfortunate name in Wales; when John Jones arrived it was found that he was not the right John Jones. Another subpoena was sent for the proper John Jones, and we have intimation that he will arrive by the packet at three o'clock this afternoon, and as it is highly necessary that the genuine John Jones should be here, I hope you will allow the cause to stand over. His lordship joined in the laugh occasioned by this statement, and allowed the case to stand over.

**A LAWYER'S OPINION OF SIZE.**—In a case involving a breach of contract, Mr Knowles was arguing that in consequence of a bar having been placed across the inside of an iron pan, the pan was thereby made larger. Mr Justice Cresswell: I cannot think that a pan is larger because it has iron bars placed across it inside. Mr Knowles: Undoubtedly, my Lord; I think that if you make an article which contains more iron, it is larger. Mr Justice Cresswell: Suppose you were to fill the pan with iron, would you say the pan was larger then? Mr Knowles: Certainly, I should, my Lord. (Laughter.)

**CAUTION TO WITNESSES.**—There can be no greater infliction upon judge, jury, and counsel than the putting into the witness-box a person who will not speak up. It is one of the greatest nuisances which attend our courts of justice. The other day, one of these mumbling individuals was called to give evidence in a case touching the efficiency of a machine. Mr Justice Cresswell strongly remonstrated with the witness; the opposing counsel called, "Speak out;" the jury said, "Can't hear;" and the leading counsel coaxed; but all in vain, the witness could not be heard. Mr Cowling, who was leading, said at last, "Why can't you speak out; you see none of us can hear?" Mr Justice Cresswell: "I have remonstrated with him all I can, but it is of no use, and I hope he won't speak up for you, as he would not speak up for me. I must repeat what I have before said, that I have always very great suspicion of a witness who will not speak up."

**IMPORTANT LEGAL INQUIRY.**—During a trial, on Wednesday last, in the Crown Court, Mr Sergeant Murphy had occasion to cross-examine a female witness as to the existence of the marriage contract, which the learned counsel appeared to consider of rather a questionable character, when the following colloquy took place:—Mr Wilkins: "I apprehend we are not here to try the question of the connubial bliss of Mr and Mrs —." Mr Sergeant Murphy: "Not at all—not in the least; but I am unacquainted with connubial bliss, unfortunately, and I want to know what sort of thing it is."

**VISITS OF BENEVOLENCE TO THE TWO UNIVERSITIES.**—It is announced that Mr Bright and his friends are to visit Oxford early in the ensuing month, for the purpose of promulgating free-trade doctrines in that famous University city. It is only to be regretted that this very useful mission has been undertaken during the long vacation, instead of during term, as, owing to the absence of the great body of the gowmsmen just now from their Alma Mater, they will be prevented profiting by the information which Mr Bright has the power of imparting.—It is also stated that the sister University town of Cambridge is shortly to be the scene of Father Mathew's labours in the cause of temperance. Again we have to regret that an extremely important subject will not be presented to the attention of our Universities by reason of their necessary absence from their proper place of study at this season of the year.

**GREAT TURN-OUT OF MINERS.**—The colliery proprietors of West Cumberland, understanding that there was a general strike agreed upon by their workmen to take place on the 1st of October, last week held a meeting, and came to the resolution not to admit any one into their pit until he had renounced the Union. This brought on at once the stand-out, and at present the pits in the whole of the district are standing still.

Higginson, who was convicted at the late assizes for the brutal murder of his child, was executed on Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, in front of the county goal, Stafford, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons.

**RAMSGATE, AUG. 30.**—Yesterday the annual regatta took place at Margate, and the town was completely filled.

—The *Nottingham Review* says, "Never was the hosiery trade of Nottingham in so depressed and forlorn a state as at the present time."

This is felt in all the branches of plain silk, silk knots, and plain silk gloves, and as for silk fancy hosiery, we scarcely ever hear it named, and silk ribbed hose is, and always was, such a small branch, that it has ever been considered of minor importance, except to those actually engaged in the manufacture. The hands are, many of them, stinted to earn about three shillings per week, and how they subsist is to us a mystery; at the same time, the masters having the rents of large houses to pay, and doing but little, find themselves gradually sinking in their affairs.

STATE OF THE NATION.—HOME COLONIZATION.—Mr Robert Owen, on Tuesday evening, commenced a course of lectures, in the theatre, in Nottingham, on the state of the nation, and recommends, as a cure for all the evils under which society is labouring, home colonization.

—The new steam-ship *Bentinck* sailed from Southampton Thursday week, for Calcutta.

—An American paper mentions a pump, the water from which has the extraordinary faculty of converting a quart of milk into three pints.

—On dit that Dr Wynter, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, having submitted Dr Pusey's sermon to his Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, before condemning it, received for answer this pithy direction from the military theologian—"He must recant, or he must be silenced!"

—The income tax commissioners have decided that a benefited clergyman has no right to deduct from his gross receipts stipends paid to licensed curates.

—Newspapers become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more feared. But to suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Of late commercial matters have assumed a more cheerful aspect in every quarter. The last accounts from the UNITED STATES report a very decided improvement in the state of trade generally. Stocks of Colonial goods are represented as moderate, and both Sugar and Coffee had advanced in price. Their manufacturers were in very active operation, with full demand. The accounts from the Southern States complain much of the poor prospects of the Cotton and Tobacco crops. The heavy rains in Louisiana and Mississippi caused serious alarm.

Accounts from HAVANNAH, to the 5th of August, represent an unabated activity in the shipments of sugar; the shipments were 302,387 boxes this year, against 292,729 boxes to the same date last year.

In the Home Markets, during the past week, the demand for almost every description of foreign and colonial produce has been on a decidedly improved scale.

COTTON WOOL.—In consequence of the unfavourable accounts of the forthcoming crop renewed this week, a very great excitement has prevailed in this market, in Liverpool, as well as in London, and an advance on common and middle qualities of American has taken place of 1s. 4d. to 3s. 8d., in the face of a stock of about 900,000 bags. The stocks to day in London are 79,109 bags against 78,250 bags on this day last year. The transactions at Liverpool, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st ult., at the above advance, amount to 43,000 bags, of which 24,000 bags are on speculation. The stock, however, is still extremely large; but two very favourable points are in favour of prices being maintained: the consumption is very active, and the prices, even with the advance, are still very low. The entire quantity taken for consumption in the kingdom was—

To the 5th of August, 1842	2,883,208 lbs.	
" " " " " " " " " "	1843	3,710,279 "

SHEEP'S WOOL.—This market has also shown great firmness, and at the large sales of 22,086 bales of Colonial, which terminated last Friday, an advance of 1/4 to 1d. per lb. was realized on many sorts, and the sales went off with great spirit. This is the more gratifying, when we state that the quantity of foreign wool imported this year has increased very much upon that of last year, and has nearly reached the quantity of 1841, as will appear below. The home wools remain firm, but with change of price to notice.

Total imports into the kingdom, to August 5th, 1841	27,804,390 lbs.	
" " " " " " " " " "	1842	21,584,724 "
" " " " " " " " " "	1843	26,075,062 "

FLAX.—The demand is very active at very low prices; twelve head flax being now quoted at 34s., against 45s. in 1842; 48s. in 1841, 1840, and 1839; 46s. in 1838; 42s. in 1837; and 50s. in 1836.

Total import into the kingdom, to August 5th, 1842	608,111 cwts.	
" " " " " " " " " "	1843	774,659 "

SUGAR.—During the last week this market has been very flat, though a better feeling became manifest as the week advanced, and to day there has been decidedly more demand for British plantation. The quantity disposed of during the week has been 2,700 hhds., and 2,565 bags Bengal, at extreme rates, by auction. This is one of the few articles of any importance the consumption of which has fallen off this year. Up to the 5th of August there was cleared for consumption in the whole kingdom—

	1842.	1843.		1842.	1843.
West Indian	1,237,689 cwts.			1,342,023 cwts.	
Mauritius	528,104 "			309,804 "	
East India	606,735 "			693,251 "	
Foreign	84 "			39 "	
	2,372,615 cwts.			2,345,119 cwts.	

COFFEE.—This article has sold during the last week freely, and at full prices. The trade in British plantation has been checked, by the holders requiring higher prices. Both the import and consumption has considerably increased this year; which, as compared with last year, up to the 5th of August, have been in the whole kingdom—

	Imported.		Cleared for Consumption.	
	1842.	1843.	1842.	1843.
Foreign	10,129,928 lbs.	12,420,388 lbs.	6,945,263 lbs.	5,931,073 lbs.
British Plantation	7,231,719 "	7,965,838 "	9,646,952 "	11,634,117 "
	17,361,647 lbs.	19,386,226 lbs.	16,592,195 lbs.	17,615,190 lbs.

TEA.—The importation and consumption of this article have both increased very largely during the present year; there is no other feature particularly worthy of remark.

	Imported.		Entered for Consumption.	
	1842.	1843.	1842.	1843.
	13,938,275 lbs.	16,008,431 lbs.	21,982,976 lbs.	23,542,632 lbs.

WINE.—This trade is becoming more settled than it has been, but the rumours of re-opened negotiations with the Portuguese may cause some slight suspension; though we have confident hopes that the government will not again re-open the question, but leave the Duke of Palmella to reject or accept the terms already proposed, and we have reason to think he will do the former. The trade has begun to recover, though very slightly; but the consumption up to the 5th of August this year, as compared with last, shows a very slight increase. Wine of all sorts—

Entered for consumption to August 5, 1842	3,101,083 gallons.	
" " " " " " " " " "	1843	3,115,824 "

INDIGO.—This article shows a very great diminution both in consumption and export. There were delivered from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, in

	1842.	1843.
Home consumption	6,093 chests.	4,986 chests.
Export	12,859 "	9,419 "
	18,952 "	14,405 "

In other dyeing materials there is little to notice, except that the import of Cochineal is very much below that of last year, being only 3,025 serons against 4,686 serons in 1842. The price of this article is higher.

In the Home trade, in many branches, a very considerable improvement is manifest. The continued moderate price of food, and the very low prices of raw materials of various kinds, have produced a great impression on the consumptive ability at home and the latter reason has induced a large export.

The WOOLLEN DISTRICTS have at length shown a considerable revival, and though profits are very low, all hands are fully employed. The export has considerably increased this year, up to the 5th of August, which was in

1842.	1843.
£2,842,207	£3,856,913

The COTTON DISTRICTS showed an earlier and more palpable evidence of recovery, and the great advantages of low prices are very evident in this case, not only in inducing a larger export trade, but also in increasing the home demand. The export of Cotton manufactures to the 5th of August was in

1842.	1843.
£8,226,441	£9,304,585

The LINEN TRADE also exhibits greater symptoms of activity, and the export has also increased; as has also the Silk trade; indeed we are near the truth, when we estimate the increase of exports this year as compared with last year at 2,000,000l.; but it must not be forgot that last year was one of extreme depression, and that this increase barely recovers the position we held in 1841, which was by no means a very favourable one.

The IRON TRADE.—In Iron there is a decided improvement, and an advance of 5s. to 10s. per ton has been realised, and all the makers are full of orders; but none of the idle furnaces have been called into operation, and the demand is chiefly on speculation for foreign account. These anticipated purchases and the chances of a larger make may check this demand before long; the price, however, is still very low, and consumption must with such prices increase. In other metals there is no change.

CORN MARKETS.—There are at the present moment so many conflicting considerations acting on this market, especially with reference to the future prospects, that we refrain from any opinion till some of them are better determined. On the whole, the accounts of the harvest at home are to day better, and more calculated to excite our hopes; but the weather is still so variable that changes of feelings and opinions are too sudden and great to admit of any decision worth acting upon. The trade this week is decidedly flatter, and particularly so at market this day; and lower prices have been taken to effect sales; this has been even more felt with foreign wheat. In all other things the market was very dull.

MONEY MARKET.—Though there is a somewhat improved demand for money, owing to the revival of many branches of trade, yet it remains very abundant at little or no improvement of price. Good paper is readily done at 2 per cent.

PRICES CURRENT, SEPT. 1, 1843.

ENGLISH FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.	FOREIGN FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.
Bank Stock for Account	182 1/2	Belgium Bonds	74
India Stock	266 1/2	Brazilian Bonds	74
3 per Cent. Red.	95 1/2	Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	101 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols Money	94 1/2	Columbian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	101 1/2
2 1/2 per Cent. Annuity, 1818	102 1/2	Dutch, 5 per Cent.	101 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Red.	102 1/2	Ditto, 1/2 per Cent. Exchange 12	58 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent. Annuity	101 1/2	Guil.	308 3/4
Bank Long Annuities	94 1/2	Mexican Bonds, 1837, 5 per Cent.	43 1/2
New Annuities, Jan. and July	69 6/7	Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent.	43 1/2
India Bonds 3 per Cent.	69 5/8	Portuguese 5 per Cent. Converted	101 1/2
Exchequer Bills 1844	94 1/2	Ditto 3 per Cent. Ditto	101 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols for Account	94 1/2	Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per Cent.	101 1/2
Onalium	94 1/2	Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent. 1821	101 1/2
		1822	101 1/2
		Ditto, Deferred	101 1/2
		Ditto, Passive	26

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gullies and Horne's Circular.)

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, AUG. 25.—The weather during last week was very unsettled; the heavy rains of the night of Wednesday and Thursday, which lasted fifteen hours, completely soaked the cut corn and prevented any of it from being carted during the fine days at the close of the week. This morning the farmers commenced to cart again, but the rain has since mid-day again set in with every appearance of continuing. There was a liberal supply of 1st carriage samples of new Essex and Kentish wheat this morning, the condition good, having been secured of course previous to the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday last—the weight may probably average 62 to 63 lbs. a bushel—the whole was quickly taken off by our millers at 2s. advance on the rates of this day week—Old foreign and bonded more inquired for. Barley is 1s. lower than this day week, but if the rains continue we may expect a rally. In consequence of the immense supply of Irish oats they are fully 1s. cheaper than this day week, as however it is not likely that such a supply will be repeated till the new crop comes to this market, which cannot well be the case till October, there is no general disposition to press sales. Beans are not cheaper. The few peas at market find buyers at late prices. Flour is firm. Norfolk households are 42s. per sack.

BRITISH.		PER QR.	BRITISH.		PER QR.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, red	51s a 58s		Malt, Chevalier		60s a 63s
Ditto, white	53s a 62s		Beans, Tick		50s a 51s
Ditto, new, red	— a —		Harrow		54s a 55s
Ditto, new, white	— a —		Pigeon, new 34s to 36s.		30s a 38s
Norfolk, Lincoln, & York			Peas, white		31s a 34s
red,	50s a 58s		New boilers		30s a 32s
Ditto, white,	51s a 61s		Grey and maple		31s a 34s
West Country red,	— a —		Oats, English feed		19s a 22s
Ditto ditto, white,	— a —		Short small		20s a 24s
Northumberland and Ber-			Polands		23s a 25s
wickshire, white	— a —		Scotch, Angus		25s a 28s
Moray, Argus, and Ross-			Potatoes		27s a 29s
shire, white,	44s a 48s		Irish, Limerick, Newry, Dun-		
lath, white	— a —		dall, and Londonderry		19s a 22s
Rye, white,	30s a 32s		Ditto, Westport, Ballina,		
Buckwheat, white	34s a 37s		and Sligo		19s a 18s
Barley, malting, white	New 33s a 35s		Ditto, Cork and Youghal		18s a 21s
Chevalier, white	35s a 37s		Ditto, Black		19s a 18s
Distilling, white	32s a 35s		Ditto, Galway		19s a 18s
Grinding, white	30s a 33s		Flour, town-made and 1st country		
Irish	none.		marks	per sack	48s a 53s
Malt, brown	51s a 54s		Norfolk and Suffolk		42s a 43s
Pale Suffolk and Norfolk	55s a 57s		Stockton and Yorkshire		39s a 40s
Ware pale	58s a 60s		Irish		none

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.—The weather since last Tuesday has been hot and close—no rain has fallen, but it has not been drying weather, consequently the harvest work has not proceeded so well as it would have done with a fine drying wind. The arrivals this week are moderate. Wheat is very dull sale, and where sales are forced lower prices must be taken. Barley is lower than on Monday. Oats, in consequence of last week's overwhelming supply of Irish, are extremely difficult to sell even at Monday's reduced prices, but this week the supply is short. Beans in bond rather more inquired for. Peas, no change. Flour, country marks 1s. to 2s. lower.

LONDON AVERAGES.

For the week ending August 30.					
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Qrs. 5s. 19d.	Qrs. 3s. 8d.	Qrs. 2s. 6d.	Qrs. 1s. 10d.	Qrs. 1s. 3d.	Qrs. 1s. 1d.
5s. 6d.	3s. 9d.	2s. 2d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 7d.	3s. 10d.

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Weeks ending	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July 11th	54 2	29 10	20 8	37 5	30 5	33 11
— 25th	55 7	31 2	21 0	36 2	31 1	33 9
Aug. 2nd	60 9	32 4	21 0	37 1	31 9	34 4
— 9th	61 2	32 1	21 0	37 7	32 1	35 7
— 16th	59 0	32 1	21 9	37 1	32 6	34 7
— 23rd	56 8	32 11	20 7	31 8	31 10	42 9
Aggregate of the six weeks	58 4	32 2	21 1	36 4	31 7	34 0
Duties till Wednesday next	14 1	6 0	6 0	6 6	10 6	8 6
On Grain from B. P. out of Europe	2 0	1 0	2 0	0 6	2 0	1 0

Flour—Foreign 9s. per 196 lbs.—B. Possession 1s. 2d. ditto.



## THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 28.

## BANKRUPTS.

**THREADGOLD, G.**, Finsbury circus and City road, builder. [Clarke, George street, Mansion house.  
**PELL, J.**, Oakley street, Lambeth, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, and Walbrook, soda manufacturer. [Combe, Staple inn.  
**JEANS, J.**, Poole, postmaster. [Cuvellé, Skilbeck, and Hall, Southampton buildings.  
**TIMMIS, W.**, Longton, Staffordshire, draper. [Mr Ashurst, Cheapside.  
**JACKSON, T. H.**, Sheffield, glass cutter. [Sudlow, Sons, and Torr, Chancery lane.  
**KNIGHT, J.**, Preston and Lancaster, mercer. [Baxter, Lincoln's-inn fields.

## DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 22, **J. Twisse**, Manchester, power-loom cloth manufacturer—Sept. 23, **J. Bent**, Dudley, grocer—Sept. 22, **W. Mason**, Boston, corn dealer.

## CERTIFICATES.

Sept. 22, **R. Armfield**, King street, Cheapside, button manufacturer—Sept. 23, **N. Garvie**, Rahere street, tailor—Sept. 20, **J. Clinch**, Hammersmith, omnibus proprietor—Sept. 22, **T. Bull**, Dilborne, Staffordshire, farmer—Sept. 26, **W. Heginbottom**, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner—Sept. 21, **P. Taylor**, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

## CERTIFICATES, SEPTEMBER 19.

**H. A. Jameson**, North Shields, linen draper—**S. Fowler**, Manchester, corn dealer—**H. T. Wooller**, Backersbury, merchant—**H. and T. W. Panton**, Sunderland, iron manufacturers—**A. Crompton**, Manchester, grocer—**J. Van**, Milton next Gravesend, gold lace manufacturer—**J. N. George**, Upper Berkeley street, bookseller—**T. Hobbs**, Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, potter.

## DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

**J. Sloane**, Liverpool, hatter—final dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound, October 5, or any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr Cazenove, Liverpool.

**E. Seddon**, Bury and Manchester, cotton spinner—fourth dividend of 3-16th of a penny in the pound, September 19, October 10, or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Hobson, Manchester.

**S. Wood and Sons**, Birstal, Yorkshire, machine makers—dividend of 6d. in the pound, and 20s. in the pound on the separate estates of W. and S. Wood, September 21, or any Thursday after October 4, at the office of Mr Freeman, Leeds.

**H. Parker**, Oilley Shore, J. Brewin and J. Rodgers, Sheffield, first dividend of 5s. in the pound, September 4, 5, and 6, at the Old Bank, Sheffield; and September 7 and 21, or any Thursday after October 4, at the office of Mr Freeman, Leeds.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

**E. S. and T. F. Engley**, Grosvenor place, Commercial road, linen drapers—**W. Pimm and G. Holt**, of Guildford, Surrey, cabinet makers—**S. Hastings and T. J. Watkins**, Fenchurch street, wine merchants—**W. Simpson**, stationer, and **L. W. Wright**, engineer, of Wrexham, Denbighshire—**W. Pritchard** and **P. Cornthwaite**, Liverpool, wholesale tea dealers—**H. M. Griffin** and **T. S. Bedford**, Birmingham, jewellers—**Mary Ann Hughes** and **W. C. Williams**, Liverpool, glovers—**J. Stanley**, jun., and **E. Cryer**, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, and **Dukinfield**, Cheshire, machine makers—**R. and J. Priestly**, Tottington Higher-end, Lancashire, cotton spinners—**W. H. and P. Fleck**, Malsbrough, Yorkshire, wharfingers—**L. and E. Edwards**, Newport, Monmouthshire, tailors—**R. Newland**, late of Broadwater, Sussex, and **N. Grinstead**, Durrington, Sussex, farmers—**J. Rodgers**, **H. Atkin**, **J. Nelstrop**, and **G. Rogers**, Sheffield, merchants; as far as regards **G. Rodgers**—**L. and A. Pulbrook**, Blackfriars road, boot and shoe manufacturers—**P. S. and A. G. Robinson**, Leicester, woolstaplers—**E. P. and E. Doudney**, Lombard street, tailors—**M. Nightingale** and **H. Richardson**, Manchester, brewers.

## DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

**P. Cohen**, Lant street, Southwark, dealer in vials—**H. Cohen**, Belvedere place, Borough road, dealer in vials—**T. Downward**, Liverpool, tailor—**J. Tayres**, Manchester, journeyman joiner—**F. Hepworth**, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer—**J. Wilson**, Widnes, Lancashire, out of business—**G. Fowler**, Bawtry, Yorkshire, coachman—**T. Couchor**, Brunton street, New Bond street, livery stable keeper—**J. Hampton**, Bland street, Dover road, eating house keeper—**R. Brown**, Bell's buildings, Salisbury square, Fleet street, commission agent—**J. H. Evans**, Strood, next Rochester, grocer—**F. W. Wightman**, (otherwise **F. W. Wilson**) Battersea, clerk—**S. Lumb**, Batley, Yorkshire, cloth drawer—**J. Hartley**, Bradford, Yorkshire, mechanic—**G. Newsome**, Batley, Yorkshire, clothier—**J. Redgrave**, Walcot square, Lambeth, out of business—**J. Swithenbank**, Calverley, Yorkshire, clothier—**T. Gowar**, Took's court, Cursitor street, Chancery lane, law writer—**A. Levi**, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, watchmaker—**J. Edge**, Whithall, Shropshire, blacksmith—**Mary De R. Lawrence**, Bernard street, Brunswick square—**J. Beaumont**, Huddersfield, grocer—**J. Jessop**, Huddersfield, innkeeper—**J. Walker**, Huddersfield, cloth finisher—**G. Battye**, Netherthong, Yorkshire, dyer—**W. Ansell**, Pontypool, dealer in clothes—**A. Broomhead**, Dukinfield, Cheshire, builder—**S. F. Dimond**, Bristol, butcher—**T. Cook**, Giltspur street, tailor—**W. N. Baines**, Hucknall Torkard, Nottinghamshire, bookkeeper—**W. H. Walton**, Margate, professor of dancing. **H. Gordon**, Wandsworth road, out of business—**G. Hulme**, Manchester, out of business—**A. Dunlop**, Manchester, agent—**W. G. Cranston**, Hammersmith, bricklayer—**W. L. Webster**, Manchester, cutter—**R. Gillion**, Sherburn, Yorkshire, labourer—**C. Cooper**, Sheffield, glass grinder—**J. Dangerfield**, Bridge row, Pimlico, china dealer—**R. M. Suckling** (otherwise **R. Suckling**), Hendon, blacksmith—**J. Hollingworth**, Almondbury, carpenter—**D. Crabtree**, Bradford, beer retailer—**J. Shorrocks**, Blackburn, warper—**M. Jobin**, Manchester, porter—**J. Beazley**, Liverpool, dealer in toys—**S. Deakin**, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, mineral agent—**W. N. B. Harman**, Windsor terrace, Dover road, dealer in jewellery—**R. Bailey**, jun. East Dean, Gloucestershire, labourer.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

**J. Arnot**, Edinburgh, merchant.

Friday, September 1.

## DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

**P. P. R. Woolley**, Winchester.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

**W. T. Sumpter**, mason, Brunel place, New North road, Middlesex.

## BANKRUPTS.

**ELLIOTT, J.**, Chichester, builder. [Staniland and Long, Bouverie street, Fleet street.  
**BAKER, A. and LOCKWOOD, G.**, Tottenham court New road, zinc manufacturer. [Pain and Hatherly, Great Marlborough street.  
**HOSKINS, H. H.**, John street, Bedford row, lodging-house keeper. [Hook, Token-house yard.  
**MORTON, T. M.**, Bishopsgate street Within, City, eating-house keeper. [Pontifex and Moginie, St Andrew's court, Holborn.  
**MONTEFIORE, J. B.**, Nicholas lane, City, merchant. [Wilde, Rees, and Co., Colledge hill.  
**PICKFORD, J.**, Hazle grove, Cheshire, plumber. [Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Bourdillon, Bedford row, London.  
**ALLEN, J.**, Alfreton, Derbyshire, innkeeper. [Stephens, Wilkinson, and Satchell, Queen street, Cheapside.  
**SCOTT, J. J. M. M.**, Liverpool, corn merchant. [Archer, Liverpool, Chilton and Co., Chancery lane, London.  
**HITCHCOCK, T.**, Arewas, Staffordshire, worsted manufacturer. [Arnold, Haines, and Arnold, Birmingham.  
**PARSONS, G.**, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, apothecary. [Hare, Birmingham.  
**LYTHGOE, J.**, Liverpool, cooper. [Vincent and Co., Temple, London.

## DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

**J. Beaumont**, Huddersfield, grocer—**J. Jessop**, Huddersfield, innkeeper—**J. Walker**, Lindley, Huddersfield, cloth finisher—**G. Battye**, Burn Lee, Yorkshire, dyer—**W. Ansell**, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, furniture broker—**W. H. Walton**, Margate, professor of dancing—**A. Broomhead**, Stalybridge, Cheshire, builder—**S. F. Dimond**, Bristol, butcher—**T. Cook**, Giltspur street, City, tailor—**W. N. Baines**, Sheffield, bookkeeper—**H. Gordon**, South-ville, Wandsworth road, Surrey—**G. Hulme**, Manchester, machine maker—**A. Dunlop**, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, wine merchant—**W. G. Cranston**, Brook street, Hammersmith, bricklayer—**W. L. Webster**, Sheffield, manufacturer of table cutlery—**R. Gillion**, Lumby hall, Yorkshire, labourer—**C. Cooper**, Portmahon, Sheffield, glass grinder—**R. M. Suckling**, Hendon, Middlesex, farrier—**J. Dangerfield**, Bridge row, Pimlico, iron-founder—**J. Hollingworth**, Meltham, Yorkshire, carpenter—**D. Crabtree**, Bradford, beer retailer—**J. Shorrocks**, jun., Blackburn, warper—**M. Jobin**, Manchester, porter—**J. Beazley**, Liverpool, dealer in toys—**S. Deakin**, Llanover, Monmouthshire, mineral agent—**R. Bailey**, jun., St Briavel's, Gloucestershire, hallier—**T. Downward**, Liverpool, tailor—**J. Fletcher**, Thorne, Yorkshire, butcher—**W. Sherlock**, Stalybridge, Stockport, mechanic—**J. Frith**, Eccleshill, near Bradford, plasterer—**G. Soane**, Clarendon square, dramatic author—**G. D. Rose**, Duke street, West Smithfield, plumber—**J. Smith**, Dudley, Worcestershire, beer retailer—**W. Jennings**, St Mary, Newington, coal dealer—**S. E. Scott**, St Michael's Belfry, Yorkshire, milliner's assistant—**W. H. Hoggarth**, Woolwich, grocer—**W. Wyatt**, Eccles, Lancashire, butcher—**R. Ayton**, Frith street, Soho, surgeon—**W. D. Hughes**, Rufford's buildings, Islington, bricklayer.

## BIRTHS.

In Lowndes square, London, the Lady Margaret Littleton, of a son.  
 At the Villa Doria, at Albano, the Princess Dora Pamphili, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, of a son and heir.  
 August 9, at Cintra, in Portugal, Lady Howard de Walden, of a son.  
 August 21, at Bleasdale Tower, near Garstang, Lancashire, the wife of E. Bellasis, Esq., of a daughter.  
 August 26, at Bramhall Hall, the Lady of Robert C. Sharpe, Esq., of a son.  
 At Putney hill, Lady Frances Sandon, of a son.  
 On the 21st ult., at the Rectory, Highclere, the lady of the Rev. R. Macdonald Caunter, of a daughter.  
 On the 25th ult., in Montagu street, Portman square, the lady of W. Byrne, Esq., of a daughter.  
 On the 15th ult., Mrs William Harrison, of the Commercial Road, East, of a daughter.  
 On Sunday, the 27th ult., at 15 Manchester buildings, Parliament street, London, the wife of Thomas Layton, Esq., of New Orleans, of a daughter.  
 On the 26th ult., at the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire, the lady of P. C. Maxwell, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at St Mary's, Battersea, by the Rev. Robert Tritton, Rector of Morden, Joseph Gurney, Esq., of Lavender hill, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Henry Tritton, Esq., of St John's hill, Battersea.  
 On the 22nd ult., at St Pancras Church, by the Rev. J. W. Gleadall, M.A., Thomas Webb, Esq., of Tutbury, eldest son of the late John Webb, Esq., of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, to Lucinda, youngest daughter of the late John Boden, Esq., of Ednaston lodge, Derbyshire.  
 On the 21st ult., at Willesden Church, by the Rev. G. Weight, Conolly Lucie Virginie, eldest daughter of Z. Vantini, Esq., to Mr Blott, of Wolverton, Bucks.

## DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., in his 81st year, James Gibson, Esq., of Great St Helen's, and late of Epsom.  
 On Saturday, the 26th ult., at the house of his father, Harwood hall, Upminster, Essex, Lindsey Zachariah Cox, Esq., late of the Carabineers, in the 24th year of his age.  
 On the 28th ult., at his residence, 11 William street, Lowndes square, Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, M.D. the husband of the celebrated Lady Morgan.  
 On the 28th ult., at his residence, Camberwell grove, Thomas Kingsley, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.  
 On the 26th ult., in Park street, Grosvenor square, the Hon Mrs Charles Howard.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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