The Manchester Guardian.

Manchester: Printed and Published by GARNETT, *No.* 29, *Market-street.*

No. 1. SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1821. PRICE SEVEN-PENCE.

TAKEN UP,

A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND BITCH, any person having lost the same, may have her again on describing her marks, and paying all expences, by applying at No. 80, Shudehill, or at the York Inn.

N.B. If not owned in 14 days from the date hereof, she will be sold to defray expenses.

May 5, 1821.

THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt, bearing date the 17th day of March, 1818, awarded and issued forth against ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Silk-mercer and Haberdasher, dealer and chapman, intend to meet on the 8th day of June next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the Star Inn, in Manchester aforesaid, in order to make a final dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend. And all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

WILSON, Solicitor.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

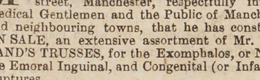
THE newly-erected MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-houses and Premises of the late John Wardle, Merchant, of Ancoats Meadow, near Ancoats Hall, Manchester, consisting of an excellent and well-built dwelling-house, with a good front, containing a seven feet lobby, and four spacious rooms, on the ground floor; five lodging-rooms, and good cellaring, a gig-house, and two stalled stable, shippon for six cows, milkhouse, &c., with a good pump in the yard. Also an excellent Garden, well stocked with choice fruit trees, together with a Plot of Land adjoining the whole, containing about 2000 square yards, at a moderate groundrent.—The whole of the premises are in good repair.—Immediate possession can be given.

Apply to Mr. George Wilson, near the house; or Mr. Ralph Wardle, Mc. Donald's Lane.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

HAVING reduced their Premiums, in many cases Twenty and Thirty per cent, Tables of the new Rates, with the conditions of Assurance, may be had at the SUN LIFE OFFICE in Cornhill, and at the SUN FIRE OFFICE, in Craig's Court, London; also of any of the Agents for the SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Manchester, Blackburn & Chorley	ROBT. DUCK
Liverpool	Charles Pole
Kendal	John Moffett
Leeds	I. Kitchingman.
Preston	J. Green
Lancaster	J. Sanderson
Douglas, I. of Man	Jas. Moore
Macclesfield	Edward Johnson



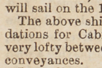
EAGLAND'S

IMPROVED TRUSSES FOR RUPTURES.

MR. HANSON, SURGEON, No. 38, Bridge-street, Manchester, respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the Public of Manchester and neighbouring towns, that he has constantly ON SALE, an extensive assortment of Mr. EAGLAND'S TRUSSES, for the Exomphalos, or Navel, the Emoral Inguinal, and Congenital (or Infantile) Ruptures.

Those who apply by letter are requested be be particular in the description of rupture, viz. how large, where situated, and the circumference of the body over the ruptured part, and if it can be easily reduced.

TO PASSENGERS.——FOR BALTIMORE.



The Fine American Ship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Captain Allen,

Burthen 360 Tons; will positively on the 8th instant.

For NEW YORK, the New American Ship FAVOURITE, CAPTAIN BARNES, burthen 350 Tons; will sail on the 10th instant.

The above ships have most excellent accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, being very lofty between decks, and will be found eligible conveyances.

Immediate application to be made to the Captains on board, in the Queen's Dock, or P. MOONEY and Co. 17, Wapping, near the King's Dock, who have ships chartered to the different parts of the United States and British America, which sail in succession every ten days.

Liverpool, 3d May, 1821.

MISSING,

Since Mid-Lent Sunday, the 1st of April instant, and supposed by his Friends to be Drowned or Murdered;

A GENTLEMAN, about the age of Forty-six, of middle Stature, about five feet five inches in height, moderately stout, and fresh complexioned, scarce of hair, inclining to grey, and bald on the forehead and the back of the crown.

He had on, when he left his friends after dinner on Sunday the 1st instant as aforesaid, a black coat and waistcoat, blue trowsers, and Wellington boots, with a green silk umbrella in his hand. It is believed he was seen walking about two miles from Manchester, on the Cheetham Hill Road, a little after two o'clock, on the above day.

Any person who can give information of any one answering this description, to Mr. F. R. ATKINSON, solicitor, Ridgefield, or at the POLICE OFFICE, Manchester, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

Manchester, April 30th, 1821.

BROWN'S FIELDS.

BUILDING and WHARF LAND adjoining the Rochdale Canal, in Great Ancoats-street and Port-street, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. HOWE,

On Monday the 7th of May next, at Six o'clock in the evening, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, in Manchester, in such lots and subject to such conditions as will be stated at the time of sale, unless previously disposed of by private contract, in which case due notice will be given.

A VALUABLE Plot of BUILDING and WHARFE LAND, containing about 5,500 square yards, being the most eligible part of a larger plot of land, situate on the westerly side of Great Ancoats-street, known by the name of Brown's Fields.

The plot of Land intended to be sold, is bounded on the north by Port-street, on the east by Ancoats-street, on the south by the Rochdale Canal, and on the west by a cut or branch from the said canal, extending to Port-street.—*It is freehold of inheritance, and free from chief rent and all other incumbrances;* and from its peculiar situation and advantages, it is most admirably adapted for the sites of manufactories, warehouses, dwelling-houses, or wharfs.

For the accommodation of purchasers, it will be sold in lots of from 500 to 1,500 square yards each.

A plan of the intended lots may be seen at the office of Mr. WILSON, Solicitor; and for further particulars, or to treat for the purchase of any of the lots by private contract, applications may be made either to him or to Messrs. John and Thomas Leech, Altrincham: if by letter, post paid.

R. REYNER,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,

11, *Market-Place,*

IMPRESSED with gratitude for favours already received, begs to offer his sincere thanks to those Friends who have so liberally supported him, as well as to the public in general, and hopes by continuing to select the best articles, and an unremitting attention to merit a continuance of their favours.

R. R. embraces this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has handsome new PALLS, CLOAKS, &c., and continues to pay every attention to the undertaking department, on the most reasonable terms.

Manchester, May 5th, 1821.

PANTOION

CHINA AND GLASS WAREHOUSE.

THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC are most respectfully informed, that THE PANTOION CHINA and GLASS WAREHOUSE, and CUT-GLASS MANUFACTORY, No. 14, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, is now open for business, and displays a splendid assortment of ELEGANT PORCELAIN, of French, Worcester, and other manufacture; also, an extensive variety of Superior Cut Glass, of Fashionable Chandeliers, Lustres, Dining-room Lamps, Hall Lanterns, Passage Lamps, and Bronze Ornaments. Likewise a fine collection of highly-finished BRONZE FIGURES and SCAGLIOLA PEDESTALS; with every article of domestic utility in China, Glass, and Staffordshire ware, of the very best quality and first manufacture.

May 4, 1821.

JAMES NUTTALL, BOOKSELLER,

Ridge-field, Back King-street, near the Police Office,

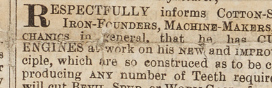
RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the repeated favours conferred on him, and earnestly entreats a continuance of that kindness which he has so often experienced. He has considerably enlarged his Shop, in Ridge-field, Back King-street, by laying the two Shops together, so as to admit of a larger assortment of Literature and afford a better accommodation to those Friends who may please to favour him with an inspection of his new and second-hand Books, and particularly his Collection of Prints, Portraits, and Etchings; the whole of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Every description of new Books supplied from London on the shortest notice. Libraries and parcels of old Books purchased or exchanged.

☞ Bill and Receipt Stamps.

N.B. Two good CELLARS TO LET, at No. 23, Ridgefield, very suitable for Porter or Spirit Vaults, or for a Plumber and Glazier, &c.

Apply as above.



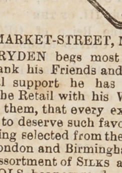
RICHARD ROBERTS,

Lathe, Screw, Screw-Engine, Screw-Stock, &c. &c. Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs COTTON-SPINNERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, MACHINE-MAKERS, and MECHANICS in general, that he has CUTTING-ENGINES at work on his NEW and IMPROVED principle, which are so construced as to be capable of producing ANY number of Teeth required: they will cut BEVIL, SPUR, or WORM GEER, of any *size* and *pitch* not exceeding 30 inches diameter, in WOOD, BRASS, CAST-IRON, WROUGHT-IRON, or STEEL, and the TEETH will NOT REQUIRE FILEING UP; DIVISION-PLATES, QUADRANTS, &c., accurately divided, or additional Numbers put on *Old Plates.*

N.B. R. R. cuts, on his *Improved Screw Engine,* SCREWS of ALL Sorts, Pitches, or sizes, with the greatest accuracy.

Manufactory, New Market Buildings, Pool Fold; House, 5, Water-street, Manchester.



46, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER.

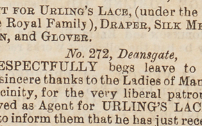
JOHN BRYDEN begs most respectfully again to thank his Friends and the Public, for the very liberal support he has experienced since re-uniting the Retail with his Wholesale Business, and assures them, that every exertion is continued on his part to deserve such favour.

J. B. having selected from the different Manufacturers in London and Birmingham an elegant and extensive assortment of SILKS and other Materials for PARASOLS, has now ready a considerable stock of that article, at the following very reduced prices:

A fair quality of Silk and Mounting, full sizes...	10s. 6d. to 12s. 0d. each.
Second do. do.	12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. "
Best with figur'd Silks, &c.	15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d. "

And with Ivory Tube Mountings, 3s. to 4s. higher; on which prices the usual allowance is made to wholesale customers.

Continues to have on hand a large assortment of his much-improved SILK and fancy-mounted fine GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, with all the usual kinds, at very reduced prices. Also his real WATER-PROOF CLOTH CAPS, Leather Baps, Seal Turbans, Travelling Caps, Braces, Hat-Covers, and every description of Oil-casing.



JOHN WATTS,

AGENT FOR URLING'S LACE, (under the potronage of the Royal Family), DRAPER, SILK MERCER, LACEMAN, and GLOVER.

No. 272, *Deansgate,*

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies of Manchester and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage he has received as Agent for URLING'S LACE; and further to inform them that he has just received a very valuable and elegant assortment of LACE DRESSES, SCARFS, VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. figured and plain NETS, QUILLINGS, FLOUNCES, and every other description of Lace. It is scarcely necessary to descant upon the peculiar beauties and excellences of this manufacture, in some points rising superior to the most valuable foreign lace; as its exquisite clearness and transparency, its beautiful colour and durability (all of which it retains after repeated washing,) are well known and justly appreciated by all who have worn the *Genuine Article.*

N.B. Specimens, (with a *fac-simile* of her late Majesty's appointment) shewing the superiority of Urling's Lace, may be seen in all the fashionable periodical publications, and also had at Mr. J. WATTS's, the Agent, No. 272, Deansgate.

J. W. wishes to remind his numerous Friends that, from the increased demand for rich Fancy Goods, he has established an agent in London (instead of making occasional visits) to select the newest, and most fashionable descriptions of Goods, (and which, from the undoubted advantage of such connection) as taking the choice of the market, must enable him to offer not only the cheapest, but the best that pre-eminent Mart can produce.

TO GARDENERS AND SEEDSMEN.

TO BE LET, together or separate, a DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN, containing Seven Thousand Square Yards of Land, lately occupied by a Market Gardener, and planted with Fruit Trees, &c. To a respectable Tenant, the above will be low rented.—Apply to Mr. CHARLES MAWSON, Calender-street.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, situate in BRAZENNOSE-STREET, late in the occupation of Mr. Tomlinson, Surgeon. Also a HOUSE, now in the occupation of Mr. Clay, which may be entered upon in June next.—Apply to Mr. MAWSON, Calender-street. (one property.)

TO LET,

A WAREHOUSE, very suitable for a DEALER in TWIST or WEFT, situate in New Market Lane. Also TWO SEATS in TRINITY CHAPEL, Salford.—Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. MAWSON, Calender-street. (one property.)

CONSTABLES' ACCOUNTS.

IN pursuance of the Act of the 18th Geo. 3d, c. 19, we, the undersigned CHURCHWARDENS and OVERSEERS of the Town of Manchester, do intend, at the Parish Table in the Collegiate Church, Manchester, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to lay before the Inhabitants, being Ley-Payers of the said Township, the ACCOUNTS of the CONSTABLES of MANCHESTER for the last Three Months; and we do therefore request such Inhabitants to attend at the time and place aforesaid.

ROBT. ANDREW,
ROBT. DUCK,
HENRY NEWBERY, } Churchwardens.
ROBERT BOWKER,
WILLIAM WELSBY, } Overseers.

Manchester Police Office, 30th April, 1820.

CARPET, BLANKET AND DRUGGET WAREHOUSE, No. 3, SPRING GARDENS.

W. R. SMALPAGE tenders his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, in return for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto met with; and begs leave to inform them, that he has always on hand a large and elegant assortment of BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, and VENETIAN CARPETS; Whitney and Rose BLANKETS; MOREENS, DRUGGETS, &c.; which he is enabled to offer at the undermentioned low prices, for present money:—

Brussels,	from 5s. 0d. to 5s. 9d.
4-4ths Kidderminster "	2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d.
4-4ths Super Do. "	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.
4-4ths 3 Cord Super Kidderminster, WARRANTED,	5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.
2-4ths Venetian Stair......	1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.
5-8ths Do. Do.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.
Hearth Rugs......	from 10s. 6d. to 16s.
Imperial Do.	

N.B. BLANKETS, DRUGGETS and MOREENS equally low.

☞ SHOPKEEPERS SERVED AT THE MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Manchester, May 4th, 1821.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

At PEACOCK's new shop you may certainly find
In silk, wool, or cotton, cheap hose to your mind,
We make them so cheap that we've thousands of dozens,
To half give away to our friends and their cousins.
Our fine cotton stockings, as white as the snow,
'Tis really surprising we sell them so low;
And when you compare with those in your possession,
They will make you exclaim—"This has taught me a lesson!"
For stockings like these, I may safely declare,
I ne'er bought so cheap by full sixpence a pair;
And so long as in future I stockings do wear,
To WELLINGTON-HOUSE I will always repair.
Our black worsted hose, with a good double heel,
In duration will make you imagine them steel;
And our Saxony wool, so soft to the touch,
Will make you exclaim—"For my money too much."
Our charming lamb's wool, so fine and so warm,
Will prevent you receiving from cold any harm;
We have them in grey, and the mixture so bright
As to please you, and also we have them in white.
In worsted or wool, in ribb'd or in plain,
So good and so cheap, they will bring you again:
We make them OURSELVES, and sell them so cheap,
That, by coming, you every advantage will reap.

MICHAEL PEACOCK begs most respectfully to apprize his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his old Shop, to his new Establishment, No. 270, on the opposite side of Deansgate, where he solicits a continuance of past favours.—His present stock consists of a very capital selection of every description of HOSIERY, which (if equalled) will not be surpassed, in point of cheapness, by any House in the kingdom.—Also, Poplins, Bombazines, Stuffs, Manchester & Scotch Muslins, Silks, Shawls and Scarfs, Cotton Shawls and Scarfs, Irish Linens, Dowlas Linens and Sheetings, Fancy Prints, Printed and Dimity Furnitures, Cassimere Shawls and Scarfs, Linen Checks, all kinds of Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Lancashire and Welsh Flannels, &c. &c.;—the whole of which he is now selling most astonishingly cheap.

Wellington House, 270, *Deansgate, Manchester.*

NEW DIRECTORY OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD,

ALTRINCHAM, ASHTON, BOLTON, BURY, OLDHAM, ROCHDALE, STOCKPORT, &c. &c. &c.

THE Proprietors of the MANCHESTER DIRECTORY (J. PIGOT, 16, Fountain-street, and R. and W. DEAN, 80, Market-street,) having been repeatedly solicited, by many Mercantile Gentlemen, to extend the circuit, considering that, if the neighbouring Towns were added, it would greatly enhance its utility,—they therefore respectfully announce, that they mean to comply with the wishes of their friends, and to publish, along with the MANCHESTER and SALFORD GENERAL and COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY, the Address of the Merchants, Tradesmen, Professional Gentlemen, and respectable Inhabitants, residing within TWELVE MILES of Manchester; consequently including the flourishing and populous towns of ALTRINCHAM, ASHTON, BOLTON, BURY, OLDHAM, ROCHDALE, STOCKPORT, &c. &c. &c.

The work will be printed in demy octavo, embellished with Two elegant MAPS, engraved expressly for the work; *one* of the towns of Manchester and Salford, with every alteration to the present time; and *the other,* of the most populous parts of Lancashire, including part of Cheshire.

The residents of each Town, &c. will be personally waited upon, for the express purpose of inserting their names, and, with the utmost deference, to solicit a share of that patronage a work of such importance merits.

The whole will be published in the month of May, and delivered to the respective subscribers, neatly bound, at *Eight Shillings and Sixpence,* being only 2s. additional to the regular price of the Manchester Directory. To Non-subscribers, an extra price will be charged. No money to be paid till the work is delivered.

N. B. Those Subscribers to the Manchester Directory who wish to be accommodated with the extra towns are respectfully informed that they may have them when the work is delivered.

The Publishers particularly request, that information of removals, alterations of firms, &c. (since the names have been taken) may be addressed to them, and they will be punctually attended to, and thankfully received.

GRESDALE'S

Wholesale and Retail LINEN and FLANNEL Warehouse,

No. 47, HANGING DITCH, MANCHESTER.

ABRAHAM GRESDALE respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from Ireland, after collecting, in the best Markets, a choice assortment of six-fourths, five-fourths, four-fourths, and seven-eighths Irish Linens. Seven-eighths and three-fourths Lawns; four-fourths, seven-eighths, three-fourths and five-eighths Diapers; a large assortment of Derrys, Droghedas, Sligos, Armaghs, Monaghans, Longwards, &c. &c. He has also on hand a large assortment of Knaresbro' and Ulverstone Dowlas, Sheetings, Russian Drills and Ducks, Irish, Scotch, and Yorkshire Table Linens; Linen, Union, and Cotton Ticks and Checks, &c. &c. FRENCH CAMBRICS of the BEST QUALITY.

A. G. having laid in the above Goods with ready money, is enabled to offer them on such Terms as he hopes will ensure to him a continuance of that very liberal support which he has experienced since commencing in the above business.

TO BE LET,

For the term of Two Years from the 25th of March last;

ANCOATS HALL, together with the extensive Garden and Pleasure Grounds, well stocked with choice fruit trees, in full bearing. Also, a Pew, in the OLD CHURCH, next to the Strangers' Seat; or, if desired, the Lease of the Property will be sold for the Term, and the fixtures may be taken at a valuation.—Particulars may be learnt by applying to Mr. Howe, at his Rooms, Fountain-street, Manchester, or to JON. POLLARD, Esq., Higher Ardwick.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

MR. HOWE will SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday next, the 7th of May, at the residence of the late Thomas Hoyle, situated at the upper end of Buxton-street, near Mayfield, London-Road.

The entire of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising four post mahogany and tent bedsteads, with moreen and other hangings; capital goose feather beds and bedding; mahogany and painted washstands and dressing tables, chests of drawers and wardrobe, pier and swing glasses, capital eight days' clock, clock in handsome mahogany case, dining and card tables, sofa, mahogany bookcase, guardavine, secretaire and bookcase, lobby lamp, a complete bath tub, brewing vessel, kitchen requisites, china, glass, and sundry other effects.

The sale will commence at Ten o'clock *precisely,* as the whole must be sold in the course of the day.

TO CALICO PRINTERS AND OTHERS.

MR. HOWE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at his Rooms, Fountain-street, on Tuesday the 8th day of May, at Twelve o'clock precisely;

ONE Four-coloured PRINTING MACHINE; One Two-coloured Ditto; One Padding Machine, in excellent condition; Three Casks of capital Ink; and One cask of Turner's Blacking. Also Ten Weaver's Looms and a quantity of Brushes.

May be viewed the day before the sale.

A VALUABLE STUD OF HORSES, &c.

MR. HOWE will SELL BY AUCTION, in St. Ann's Square, Manchester, on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, 1821, at twelve o'clock precisely,

THE following valuable HORSES, (being the property of Officers on their march to Ireland.)

Lot. 1. A Bay Horse, 6 years old, by Phantom, out of Carthage, a capital Hunter and Roadster.

Lot 2. A Chesnut Horse, 7 years old, perfectly sound, free from vice and blemish, perfect as a Hunter, or Roadster, and would carry a Lady well, being one of the best managed Horses in England.

Lot 3. A Bay Mare, by Teddy, 7 years old, a first rate Hunter, and undoubtedly the fastest Hack in England.—The above Lots have been regularly hunted in Leicestershire, and with Mr. Meynell and Mr. Chaworth's hounds; engaged sound, free from vice and blemish. Lot 1 and 3 would match well.

Lot 4. A valuable Chesnut Horse, as Roadster and Gig Horse, 6 off, sound and without blemish.

Lot 5. A capital Horse and Gig; the Horse sound and free from vice; the Gig in perfect repair, boxes, &c. together with a good set of Harness.—This lot will not be separated.

Lot 6. A Black Mare, a perfect Roadster and Gig Mare, free from vice and blemish, 6 years old, warranted sound.

Lot 7. A Bay Horse, 6 years old, perfectly sound, free from vice, and a very desirable Horse as Hunter, Roadster, or Gig Horse.

Lot 8 and 9. A Tilbury and Dennet.

May be viewed at the Barracks, from ten to three o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday and Tuesday preceding the Sale.

Approved Bills at Three Months will be taken as payment.

The Horses will be warranted, subject to the inspection of a Veterinary Surgeon at the time of sale, if required by the Purchaser.

TO MERCHANTS AND THE TRADE.

Lace, Long Lawns, West of England Cloths, Toilinets, &c.

MR. HOWE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at his Rooms, Fountain-street, Manchester, on Friday the 11th of May, 1821, Fifteen Thousand Yards of COTTON THREAD LACE, twenty Pieces of LONG LAWNS, various qualities, five Pieces of West of England Black BROAD CLOTHS, prime quality, eighteen Pieces of Fashionable Toilinets, and about twenty Pieces of sundry Muslins and Shirtings.

The Cloths will be sold in half pieces, or at the option of the purchaser. (The whole of the property is brought to the hammer to close an account.)

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and the Goods will be on view the day before.

Scarce and valuable BOOKS, superb CHINA, GLASS, Table and Bed Linen, Furniture, &c.

MR. HOWE will SELL by ATCTION, at his Rooms, Fountain-street, Manchester, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of May, (by instructions from the Executors of a Gentleman deceased, eminent in the Law.)

THE entire of an extensive LIBRARY, embracing many scarce and valuable Works, accompanied with a fine edition of Bell's British Poets, Ormerod's History of Cheshire, Platt's History of Staffordshire, Chamber's Dictionary, Voltaire's Works, Don Quixote, elegantly bound in russia; Statutes at Large, State Trials, Burn's Justice, British Review, Aikin's History of Manchester, Bell's Shakespeare, Tillotson's Works, Hume's History of England, elegantly bound in russia, Milton and Garside's Ornamental Groups, and various other Works of equal merit and consideration.

A curious and elegant India Jar, enamelled blue and gold, two curious Boxes of Tools for Ladies' Shoemakers, superb Set of Tea China, and Dinner Service of Foreign China, a variety of Glass, in Wine Goblets, Tumblers, &c.

Also the entire of the Family Linen, comprising damask Table and Breakfast Cloths, and Napkins, curious fine Holland and Russia Sheets, kc.

A handsome Set of Harness, for two horses, mounted in silver, and in good condition, will be sold at twelve o'clock on the Wednesday, after which a few choice articles in Cabinet Furniture.

The Property has been removed from a considerable distance, to insure an absolute sale. May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had at the same time.

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued against THOMAS ROBINSON, THOMAS HENRY ROBINSON, and RICHARD HANCOCK, all of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton-merchants, dealers, chapmen and co-partners, are desired to meet the assignees of the said bankrupts estate, on Thursday the 17th day of May next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Star Inn, in Manchester aforesaid, in order to assent to, or dissent from, the amount of the proof to be made by the said assignees upon the estate of JOHN MOON, a bankrupt, being compromised at a certain sum, which will be stated at the meeting, and on other special affairs.

DUCKWORTH and DENNISON.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt is awarded and issued against JOHN GOODAIR, late of Chorley, in the County of Lancaster, Cotton-spinner, dealer and chapman, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the ninth and tenth days of May next, and on the second day of June following, at the Mosley Arms Inn, in Manchester, in the said county of Lancaster, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint, but give notice to Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, solicitors, Temple, London; or to Mr. BUCKLEY, solicitor, Manchester.

THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued forth against RICHARD NORRIS, of Bury, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton Spinner, dealer and chapman, (late partner with Christopher Norris and Richard Kay, of Bury aforesaid, carrying on business at Bury aforesaid, under the firm of "Norris and Kay,") intend to meet on the 4th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Albion Hotel, in Manchester, in the said county of Lancaster, in order to receive the joint proof of debts of the said Richard Norris, Christopher Norris, and Richard Kay, under the said commission.

BUCKLEY.

THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt bearing date the 2d day of October, 1820, awarded and issued forth against CHRISTOPHER NORRIS, of Bury, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton-spinner, Woollen-draper, and Shop-keeper, dealer and chapman, (late partner with Richard Norris and Richard Kay, carrying on business at Bury aforesaid, under the firm of "Norris and Kay," intend to meet on the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Albion Hotel, in Manchester, in the said county of Lancaster, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt: when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

BUCKLEY.

THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued forth against ABRAHAM DE LA PRYME, GEORGE HILTON, and ROBERT HILTON, all of Chorley, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton Spinners, dealers, chapmen and co-partners, (carrying on business at Chorley aforesaid, under the firm of "Samuel Hilton and Company,") intend to meet on the 31st day of May instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Bridgewater Arms, in Manchester, in the said county (by adjournment from the 27th of April last), to take the last examinations of the said bankrupts: when and where they are required to surrender themselves, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects, and finish their examination: and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of their certificates.

BUCKLEY.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At the Dog Tavern, in Deansgate, in Manchester, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced:

THE FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of and in all that MESSUAGE or PUBLIC HOUSE, with the Back Yard and Appurtenances thereto belonging; situate, standing, and being in Crown-street, in Manchester aforesaid, known by the sign of the THREE CROWNS, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Charlesworth.

The above Premises will be sold subject to the yearly chief or ground rent of £10: 15: 4

Mr. Charlesworth, the tenant, will shew the premises, and any further particulars may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. HALSTEAD and AINSWORTH, Solicitors, Manchester.

TO BE LET,

At a low Rent, for a Term of Years, and may be entered upon immediately,

ALL those very convenient PREMISES, situated at Gaythorn, near Knot Mill, in Manchester, adjoining the Rochdale Canal and River Medlock, lately used as DYE and BLEACH WORKS, consisting of large strong Buildings, with arched Cellars, Engine-house, Logwood-mill, Scouring-house, and Bleaching-house; under which is a large Chamber Reservoir of excellent Spring Water, with Rooms over the whole; also a very powerful Steam Engine, with two good Boilers, Drums, Shafts, Fly Winces, and Geering complete, two large Dyehouses, with hot and cold water pipes; also sundry other Buildings, with Tenter-ground thereunto belonging. The whole is abundantly supplied with water from the Rochdale Canal, which is of a peculiar good quality for dyeing, bleaching, or printing purposes.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Smith, 51, Major-street; or to Messrs. HALSTEAD and AINSWORTH, Solicitors, Essex-street, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. JOHN ATKINSON,

On Wednesday the 16th day of May, 1821, at Six o'clock in the afternoon, at the Spread Eagle, Chapel-street, Salford, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced:

ALL those TWO MESSUAGES or DWELLING-HOUSES, situate and being in the front of Greengate, in Salford, and marked Nos. 107 and 108; and all those EIGHT other MESSUAGES, or DWELLING-HOUSES, situate and being in Ravald's Court, and adjoining the before-mentioned Two Messuages or Dwelling-Houses: together also with a Stable, Hay-Loft, &c.

The above are free from all Chief Rent and Land Tax, the latter being redeemed, and the site of the LAND to be sold contains 460½ square yards. The premises are well tenanted, some of the occupiers having lived there 15 or 20 years, and the whole produce a Rental of £91 per annum.—The respective Tenants will shew the premises; and for further particulars apply to Mr. F. R. ATKINSON, Solicitor, Ridge-Field, Manchester; or to the AUCTIONEER, No. 17, Back King-street.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

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A NEW system of VEGETABLE COOKERY: with an INTRODUCTION recommending abstinence from ANIMAL FOOD AND INTOXICATING LIQUORS. The Second Edition, by a Member of the Society of Bible-Christians.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox, and hatred therewith. *Prov.* xv. 17.

It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink (*intoxicating*) wine. *Rom.* xiv. 21.

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Sold by Mr. T. SOUTER, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, and Messrs. W. & W. CLARKE, Market-place, Manchester.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the TOLLS arising at the several Toll-Gates or Bars hereunder-mentioned, erected upon and across the Turnpike Road leading from GLOSSOP to MARPLE BRIDGE, with its Branches, will be put up to be LET by AUCTION, to the best bidder, for the Term of One Year, commencing on the 15th day of June now next, at the house of Mr. John Wagstaffe, in Glossop aforesaid, on Thursday the 17th day of May now next, at the hour of Two in the afternoon; at which time and place will also be held the next Meeting of the Trustees of the same road.

The said tolls were let the last year for the several undermentioned sums, and will be put up at those, or such other sums respectively, as shall be declared immediately preceding the putting up; and whoever happens to be the best bidder, must at the same time be prepared to give security, with sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Trustees then present, for the due payment of the rent agreed for, at such times and in such proportions as they shall direct; and no person's bidding will be accepted, whose sureties are not present at the meeting.

Rose Brow Bar	£105
Holehouse Bar	260
Dinting Bar	167
Woolley Bridge Bar	122
Glossop Mill Bar	100
Glossop Bar	90

MATTHEW ELLISON,
Clerk to the said Trustees.

Glossop Hall, April 16th, 1821.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the TOLLS arising at the several Toll-Gates or Bars hereunder mentioned, erected upon and across the Turnpike Road leading from the town of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, to or near to ENTERCLOUGH BRIDGE, in the county of Derby, with its branches, will be put up to be LET by AUCTION to the best bidder, for the term of One Year, commencing on the 15th day of June now next, at the house of Mr. John Wagstaffe, in Glossop aforesaid, on Thursday the seventeenth day of May now next, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon; at which time and place will also be held the next Meeting of the Trustees of the same road.

The said tolls were let the last year for the several undermentioned sums, and will be put up at those, or such other sums respectively, as shall be declared immediately preceding the putting-up; and whoever happens to be the best bidder must at the same time be prepared to give security, with sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Trustees then present, for the due payment of the rent agreed for, at such times and in such proportions as they shall direct; and no person's bidding will be accepted, whose sureties are not present at the meeting.

New Smithy Bar	£175
Hayfield Bar	120
Fisher's Bar	80
Longhurst Lane Bar	96

MATTHEW ELLISON,
Clerk to the said Trustees.

Glossop Hall, April 16, 1821.

CHEAP LOTTERY.

THE Public, at all times the best judges of merit, have not failed to discern and appreciate the new and interesting features of the present Lottery.

J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors,

Are grateful for such distinction; and are confident of receiving additional patronage as its merits become known. The following is a brief outline:

ALL the Prizes of £21,000 are sure to be drawn 17th of MAY.

100 Chances for gaining TWO Prizes of £20,200 are also sure to be drawn the 17th of MAY.

4,007 Prizes, including Capitals of £21,000, £4,000, £1,000, &c. are sure to be drawn on the 17th of MAY.

There are no Classes—Every Ticket will be drawn singly, each deciding its own fate and no other.

There will be no suspense—Every Chance bought before 17th of MAY, will be decided 17th MAY.

The above great advantages will be gained at the following cheap Prices:

FOR THE DRAWING 17th of MAY.

Ticket Chance	£14 14 0	Quarter	£3 17 0
Half	7 13 0	Eighth	1 19 6

SIXTEENTH ONLY ONE POUND.

All in One Day, 17*th May.*

The Tickets are issued in Chances of Tickets, Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, which are now selling by J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors, 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket, London; where they sold, in the Two last Contracts, ALL the 20,000*l.* Prizes! also 2,053, (Class B) 21,000*l.*! and several smaller Capitals. The Chances are also selling by their Agents, as under, many of whom sold parts of the above Capitals.

D. & P. JACKSON, Spring Gardens, Manchester.
R. SUTTON, 7, Paradise-street, Liverpool.
W. MINSHULL, Printer, Lancaster.

All the 4007 Prizes must be drawn the 17th of this Month (MAY).

LONDON, MAY 2.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Saturday, April* 28.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *April* 28.—Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore has transmitted to this office a copy of a letter addressed by Capt. Bruce, British agent at Mocha, to Mr. Salt, his Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, dated at Mocha, the 10th of January last, and communicating the successful termination of the expedition sent from India, under the orders of Capt. Lumley, of his Majesty's ship Topaze, for the purpose of obtaining redress for the injuries which the British interests had suffered from the officers of the Imaun of Senna.—The squadron arrived off Mocha on the 3d of December, and the agent having previously used every means to obtain redress without effect, the place was bombarded on the 4th, and an attempt was made to get possession of the north fort, which failed, with some loss. On the 5th a parley took place, and on the following day two hostages were sent off to the squadron, with a promise that the British demands should be acceded to in fourteen days. This period, however, elapsed without the arrival of a person with proper authorities from Senna; and after prolongations of the truce, on various excuses made by the Imaun's officers, hostilities recommenced; and the enemy submitted after a trifling resistance, to the demands of the British Commander.

FRANKFORT, *April* 23.—The house of Rothschild has just received orders from London to be ready with funds for the supply of the King of England, on his journey to Germany. His Majesty will make a short stay at Frankfort. It is said that he is to have an interview with several Monarchs of Europe.

ODESSA, MARCH 26.—A ship, under the Russian flag, from Constantinople, brings intelligence that a strong American squadron has appeared in the Archipelago, and captured five Turkish ships, two of which are frigates. The reason assigned for these hostilities is the non-recognition of the American ambassador. The whole Morea is under arms, and the inhabitants of that Peninsula are formidable both by sea and land. Prince Ypsilanti is a very gallant officer. He was wounded by the side of General Moreau at the battle of Dresden: the same bullet that struck the General carried away Ypsilanti's left hand.

The Austrian Observer asserts that the revolution has failed in Moldavia and Walachia. The accounts from these countries, however, state that the Greeks are more than ever determined to continue their enterprize. The Turkish and Russian troops are advancing in great numbers on the Turkish frontiers.

It is said in an article from Nuremberg, that the English government is about to reinforce very considerably the garrisons in the Ionian islands, and that it is intended to send troops to Malta. A strong English squadron of observation will be kept in the Mediterranean.

TURIN, *April* 20.—Letters from Laybach announce, that the two Emperors will remain there a month.—It appears that the Allied Powers are determined to do their utmost in order that this Congress may be the last. They imagine that it will be easy for them to repress for ever the agitators of Europe.—The Austrian troops, without any resistance, are spreading themselves over all the Neapolitan provinces. It is said, however, that Civitella del Tronto, under the orders of Col. Pepe, still obstinately holds out, and rejects all accommodation. Some hundreds of the most ardent of the Carbonari have there found an asylum.

ROME, *April* 14.—Letters from Udina, dated the 2d, state that the advanced guard of the Russian army will arrive in that city on the 29th. That army consists of four corps, commanded by Lieut.-Generals Marshals Avray, Rudsowitz, Roitz, and Rorosdin. The force of all the Russian troops marching for Italy amounts to 70,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 3,500 Cossacks, and 372 pieces of cannon.

PARIS, *April* 26.—Letters from Barcelona state that General Pepe, with some members of the late government of Naples, has arrived there on board of a small vessel.

A decree by the King of Naples, or by the Austrian General in the name of Ferdinand, reminds the King's subjects that his "paternal hints of the 28th and 31st March, against secret associations, and in favour of a general *disarming*" of the people, have not been sufficiently attended to. He therefore appoints a court-martial, with enormous powers of life and death against all persons bearing arms or collecting warlike stores, &c.—all members of the Carbonari, or persons present at meetings of Carbonari. The situation of the Austrians must be far from safe, or this decree is extremely sanguinary and cruel. A Provisional Government is to be formed for Sicily at Palermo; and General Rossaroll, accused of treasonable conduct at Messina, is proscribed every where within the dominions of his Sicilian Majesty. A reward of 1,000 ducats is also affixed to the heads of Laurent de Concilliis, and four other persons.

It is believed that the Sovereigns have transmitted to the present Spanish Government a note, explanatory of their sentiments on the political changes introduced into that country. A similar note is understood to have been transmitted to Lisbon.

MADRID, *April* 16.—The Life Guards, who are accused of having taken part in the events of Madrid on the 4th and 5th of February last, have been transferred to the convent of St. Basil, where they are cut off from all communication with their friends or the public.

The papers of Portugal give reason to apprehend that intrigues and conspiracies are at work in that kingdom, as it is natural they should be, wherever a transfer of political power has been recently and forcibly effected. The provincial magistrates and ecclesiastical authorities have in many instances betrayed such an hostility to the constitution, and the means of punishing or displacing them have been at the same time so circuitous and inconvenient, that Senhor Alves de Rio moved, in the sitting of the 10th ult., to invest the Regency with power to remove these functionaries at its own discretion, and to supply their places with others in whom confidence could be safely reposed.

BRAZIL.—The spirit of independence appears to be spreading rapidly through the Portuguese colonies in South America. Revolutions have taken place at Bahia and Pernambuco; and we may expect shortly to hear, that the whole of the Brazils have followed the example of the mother country.—The 15th of February was the day on which the inhabitants of Bahia determined to proclaim their liberty, by the adoption of the constitutional system, and by taking an oath to the constitution which the Cortes are framing. They instituted a Governing Junta, and offered the Presidency to Count Palma, who was Governor of the Captainship. The Count, however, declined to accept the office, and it appears asked leave to retire to Rio de Janeiro.—The towns and villages in the neighbourhood followed the same course, and sent their homage and promises of obedience to the Junta of the capital. The people of Bahia then fitted out an expedition for Pernambuco, to inform the inhabitants of that city of the revolution which had been accomplished, add to invite them to take similar measures without delay; they at the same time offered the Pernambucans their fraternal co-operation and assistance, should aid be necessary to them. His excellency Laoz da Rego Bareto, governor of the Captainship, convoked the ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities of the capital, and having explained to them the purpose for which the meeting was called, they proceeded to deliberate on the necessity of following the example of Bahia, and delivering the country from the evils with which it was afflicted. All the persons present with one voice agreed to unite with their brethren of Bahia, to proclaim the Portuguese constitution, and to swear to it as it shall be adopted by the Cortes.

By the arrival of a free trader from the East Indies, the latest news regarding Buonaparte has reached London. The letters from St. Helena are to the 2d ult. He enjoyed a very good state of health, expressed much satisfaction at his new house, and passed a good deal of his time in attending to the decorations of it.

ICE BOAT.—*Montreal, March* 7.—A gentleman at Chamblay, having made a boat of this description, (running on skates, one on each side, and a third near the rudder), was lately sailing on the basin, when the wind shifted, blew violently, and carried the vessel at an inconceivable swift rate towards the rapids. To attempt lowering the sails would have been useless, as there was not sufficient time; nor would the rapidity of the motion permit him and a companion to jump out: fortunately, however, at the moment when they were on the verge of destruction and their fate seemed inevitable, their course was arrested by a large sheet of ice, the boat was stopped, the sails lowered, and they reached the shore in safety.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Belzoni has finished his magnificent representation of the great monument which he first discovered in Egypt—the tomb, or more properly speaking, sepulchral palace, of Psamethicus, the Egyptian King and Conqueror. Preparatory to the opening of the exhibition, Mr. Belzoni invited a number of his friends, amongst whom were many persons eminent for rank or literature, to a private view of it, on Friday last. We shall not attempt to describe this perfectly novel and most interesting scene. It is one of those which can be adequately understood and appreciated only after a personal examination. We shall but remark, in general, that the two principal members of which the spectacle consists, are—a model of the entire tomb, on a reduced scale of one sixth of its actual magnitude, that is to say, the original being 309 feet in length, the model is 51½; and, secondly, a fac-simile of two of its most beautiful apartments, the dimensions of which were accurately measured, the human and other figures, and subordinate ornaments, taken off in waxen moulds, and the colours copied in all their brilliancy on the spot. Every eye, we think, must be gratified by this singular combination and skilful arrangement of objects so new, and in themselves so striking. The vivid freshness of the tints, as rich and unchanged after three thousand years, as those of the finest draperies of Rubens—the symmetry, according to fixed, though erroneous principles, of the proportions—and, above all, the peculiar, and, we may add, beautiful expression and character of the national countenance, which predominates throughout—an assemblage of many hundred human forms—must affect the mind of the cultivated spectator with strange and mingled views respecting that unknown people, of whose history, nay, of whose positive existence, the mansions of the dead are the melancholy but, almost exclusive records. The mechanical ingenuity and indefatigable diligence by which Mr. Belzoni has been enabled thus to transport to the arena of European controversy, the otherwise immoveable excavations of Egypt reflect no less credit upon him as an artist, than his sagacity and success in discovering the subject matter of his extraordinary exhibition has distinguished him above all European travellers in modern times. A multitude of collateral curiosities,—such as mummies, papyri, medals, and female ornaments—are placed in cases round the rooms, and are well worth public attention: the expense of the whole, we are given to understand, has been enormous.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS; MONDAY, APRIL 30.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Steam Engines Bill.—After a few words from Mr. D. GILBERT and Mr. Alderman WOOD, who disapproved of the extension of the bill to the mines in Cornwall, it was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

Mr. CREEVEY said, they had been now sitting six weeks upon the Army Estimates, without a single reduction in any one item proposed having been agreed to; still, however, he understood, that in the public offices circulars had been addressed to the inferior clerks, to intimate a probable reduction of salaries. The lower clerks were the most useful class of persons in the public departments, and yet their salaries, it appeared, were to be curtailed, while the salaries of those at the head of the offices were not to be touched.—*(hear, hear.)* He wished the House to pledge itself on this subject, not, indeed, to any specific reduction, but, according to the terms of a Resolution which he held in his hand, which referred to several great Officers in the Civil Department of the Army, who were already provided for by the votes on the Estimates. He then moved, as an amendment, a Resolution, stating that the House was impressed with the deepest conviction, that in the present state of peace, and of universal distress, this nation ought not to provide for its various and extensive establishments, upon the same expensive scale as formerly; and that the House would take into its most serious consideration, the expediency of reducing the expenses of several officers mentioned, when the Resolution respecting the same should be reported from the Committee of Supply.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had never before heard so extraordinary a ground given for any motion as that which the Hon. Member had stated as the foundation of his. The motion was preposterous and unnecessary, and the House, by agreeing to it, would only stultify itself.

Mr. BENNET supported the amendment. He firmly believed, that if it was moved to reduce a sum of 70l. 10s. 6¾d. by the 6¾d., and the Noble Lord opposite (Palmerston) opposed it, the majority of that House would support the Noble Lord, and carry the sixpence halfpenny by a triumphant majority.—*(A laugh.)*

Mr. HUME asked, what was the object of his Hon. Friend's motion? Merely that the House should pledge itself, on the bringing up the Report of the Committee, to take into consideration the large salaries which the motion enumerated. What would be the result of refusing to agree to this proposition? That the people would believe Parliament had no such intention.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY (*ci-devant* Lord Castlereagh,) felt it unnecessary to press on the House the impropriety and inutility of the motion, after what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who had just spoken, who had made the strongest speech that had been made in hostility to the motion, and who, indeed, had pushed his reproach of the Hon. Mover to a degree of harshness disproportionate to the offence which the want of confidence that certainly had been exhibited towards him was calculated to excite; and he would therefore content himself with saying that, for the reason which that Hon. Member had stated, he (the Marquis of Londonderry) should certainly vote against the motion.

Mr. HUTCHINSON maintained that if such motions as these were rejected, he was persuaded things could not go on as they were; for the distressed people, finding that all their Petitions for relief were fruitless, would naturally withdraw their confidence from those by whom their complaints were disregarded.

The House then divided—

For Mr. Creevey's Resolution.....22
Against it.....55
Majority .....—33

The House then went into a Committee of Supply.—On the Resolution for granting a sum not exceeding 16,915*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for the Royal Military College, a considerable discussion took place; and it was opposed by Mr. Hume, Colonel Davies, Lord John Russell, the Hon. H. G. Bennet, Mr. Bright, and other Members, on the ground that the number educated at the Institution was greater than commissions could be provided for; that it was perverted from its proper purpose; and that it was highly objectionable to have young men educated from their earliest youth, solely with a view to the Army, and separated from the duties and associations of civil life.

Lord PALMERSTON maintained the efficiency of the College, and stated that there were at present only fourteen cadets who had passed their examination and not obtained commissions.

The Resolution was also supported by Sir Lowry Cole, Col. Wood, and Sir H. Hardinge, and carried by 32 to 25.

On the motion for a grant of 28,404*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* for defraying the expenses of garrisons, a long discussion took place, and the House divided:—For the motion 87:—Against it 27:—Majority 60.

The House divided on an amendment moved by Mr. Bennet, for reducing the allowance to the agent employed in transmitting half-pay to officers of foreign corps.—For the amendment 35:—Against it 89:—Majority 54.

The following Resolutions were then agreed to:
115,256*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for the full pay of retired and unattached officers.
42,706*l.* for the in-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.
943,000*l.* for the Out-pensioners of ditto.
215,222*l.* for Kilmainham Hospital.
15,970*l.* In-pensioners of ditto.
32,226*l.* for the Royal Military Asylum.

On the Resolution for granting 31,564*l.* for superannuation of civil officers, an amendment was moved by Col. Davies; and after some discussion the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

NEW CHURCHES.

The House having resumed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill for amending the late Acts relative to the building of new Churches.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, MAY 1.

The Belfast commercial bill, the Irish courts of law bill, the Irish lunatic asylum bill, the timber duties bill, the privately stealing in shops' law abolition bill, and the Irish quarter sessions bill were read a first time.

Lord HOLLAND presented a petition from certain inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, particularizing several instances of undue administration of justice, stated to have occurred in the colony, and praying that their lordships would adopt some measures for the regulation of the government of that colony, and for giving it the same advantages which were possessed by other colonies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the report of the committee of supply be brought up. It was then brought up, and some of the items were agreed to without any observation. On the resolution for granting 105,931*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* for the pay of the general staff in Great Britain being read.

Mr. H. G. BENNET said, that it was the intention of an hon. friend of his (Mr. Hume) to submit to the house, as soon as the whole of the estimates for the army, the navy, and the ordnance, had been reported, a series of resolutions on the whole of our military expenditure. This, he (Mr. Bennet) thought, would be a better mode than that of going now into the details of each item; for, from the scanty attendance of the house, it appeared as if the house had become tired of the estimates. When the whole should have been gone through, the motion of his hon. friend would embrace a comprehensive view of the entire of our military expenditure as compared with former years. The house had been now occupied with those estimates for seventeen days, and notwithstanding all the efforts that had been made on that (the opposition) side, a reduction of a single shilling had not taken place. They had passed great and small estimates just as they had been proposed by ministers, without the slightest deduction. Indeed, upon the amount they seemed to have been wholly indifferent. He was satisfied, however, that though the house was not ashamed of granting such immense sums, his Majesty's ministers were not now indifferent to them, and that we should never again, in time of peace, see such estimates.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the estimates had been brought in on a scale suitable to the circumstances of the country, and the house had agreed to them without a single deduction; and having the approbation of the house in favour of those estimates, it was not the opinion of the hon. member (Mr. Bennet) which should induce ministers to change them.

The resolution was agreed to.

On the question for re-considering the half-pay,—Colonel DAVIES said that, in his opinion, the great body of the officers on half pay had been very ill treated, and the country had not been justly dealt with, in having so many new commissions given while so large a body of men remained on the half-pay list. On this subject he would take an early opportunity of submitting a resolution to the house. The resolution which he would propose was one which had been carried *nem con.* in that house in the year 1740. It was, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased, for the present and future ease of his Majesty and the public, to employ in his army such officers on the half pay list, as were still qualified to serve.

Lord PALMERSTON said, that it was the intention of his Royal Highness the commander in chief to fill up vacancies from the half pay, and to satisfy the cravings of the officers on that list, as far as it could be done without prejudice to the service.

The resolutions were read and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

On the motion of the EARL of LIVERPOOL, the third reading of the Cash Payment Bill was postponed till Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 2.

ARREST FOR HIGH TREASON.

Lord A. HAMILTON rose to present a petition from Mr. James Turner, of Glasgow, who had been arrested on a charge of high treason, and had never been brought to trial. He stated, that on the 9th of April, 1820, he was awoke in the night time by officers, who entered his house with a warrant to search for papers and arms; he was taken immediately to the police-office, and marched from thence, guarded by a file of soldiers, to the Bridewell, where he was locked up in a solitary cell, with a stone floor, as if he had been the worst of felons. The object of the petitioner, in making this appeal to the House, was to clear his character, which he had not been allowed to do by a trial in a Court of Law. If the Learned Lord did not make a distinct avowal of his innocence, he (Lord A. Hamilton) should feel himself called on to trouble the House still further on the subject. The petition was brought up, and on the question that it be read,

The Lord ADVOCATE observed, that he could not avoid calling the attention of the House to the time, at which this complaint made its appearance: this transaction took place in April, 1820, and eleven months had been allowed to pass before the present petition was put into the hands of the Noble Lord. During all that time the doors of the courts in Scotland had been open to the petitioner if he thought himself aggrieved. As to the treatment received by the petitioner while in prison, he (the Lord Advocate) was also prepared to defend it, as having been marked with every degree of humanity.

Mr. MONTEITH defended the conduct of the authorities on the occasion of the riots alluded

Mr. HUME said that he heard with surprise from the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Monteith), that there were no depositions, but that the magistrate had acted upon letters, some anonymous and some otherwise—some containing false statements, and others true.

Mr. MONTEITH begged to deny having said any such thing. Happily, in Scotland, in times of peril, there had always been some individuals whose remorse of conscience impelled them to give information of the impending danger in which they were involved.

The LORD ADVOCATE of Scotland replied, that the law of Scotland did not, like the law of England, require previous depositions in cases of this nature.

Mr. HUME said it was deplorable to think from what had just fallen from the Learned Lord that any Scotsman could be dragged from his home and family, perhaps upon false testimony, perhaps upon the information of those who had themselves excited a disturbance, and without the previous security of an oath to justify his detention. If any thing more than another called for a Committee, it was the allegations of this petition. No man was safe under such a powrr. If this were to be the law of Scotland, it would not be safe for him to pay a visit to his country.—*(A laugh.)*

The petition was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

ILCHESTER GAOL.—Mr. H. G. BENNET rose to present a petition from a boy, John Wheeler, only 13 years of age, who was now a prisoner in Ilchester Gaol. This boy, having been deprived of the protection and care of his father early, had been in a most destitute state from seven to twelve years of age. The petition complained of cruelties inflicted upon him in the gaol, and prayed that he might not be punished for thus complaining of them.

Sir ROBERT WILSON said he had inquired of Sir Charles Bampfylde, the late High Sheriff of the County, respecting the complaints formerly presented, and found they were fully warranted. Mr. Hunt was severely and cruelly treated in that gaol. With respect to Mr. Hunt, he would always say it was the man, and not the offence that was punished.

The petition was read, and ordered to be on the table.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Colonel DAVIES rose to submit the Motion of which he had given notice, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that for the present and future ease of the country, his Majesty would be graciously pleased to employ the half-pay officers who are qualified to serve his Majesty. He proposed the employment of the half-pay officers only for one half the vacancies that might occur in each regiment. A similar motion had been agreed to without a dissentient voice in 1740.

After some discussion, and an explanation from Lord Palmerston and Sir R. Wilson, the House divided—

For the motion, 14 | Against it, 45 | Majority against it, 31.

On our re-admission we found Mr. Hume on his legs making some remarks, approving the system adopted by Ministers with regard to the supply of medicines for the army, by which a saving of 19 per cent. had been effected beyond the sum expended for the same purpose in the navy.

A great variety of sums were then granted in the Committee of Supply—a discussion afterwards took place the second reading of the Metropolis Police Bill, in which Mr. CLIVE, Mr. BERNAL, Mr. BENNET, &c. participated. The Bill was read without a division.

POSTSCRIPT.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 4.

SPAIN.—There have been very serious disturbances at Alcoy, a manufacturing town in the province of Valencia. The 8th of the month the electors assembled to choose an Alcale. The whole population assembled in the square to know the result of the election. Immediately that the name of the person elected was proclaimed, the discontent of the people broke out. The garrison of the place took arms, but the people did not disperse, crying that they would not have any other Alcale than *Sampere*, a rich proprietor of the country. The Commandant of the armed force harangued the multitude several times in vain; he then threatened them repeatedly. Seeing at last they would absolutely annul the legal election, that the meetings increased, that consternation was spread through the town, and that their audacity was carried so far as to throw stones at the soldiery, the latter fired, and wounded a few country people. The tumult was then gradually appeased. About thirty persons were arrested with arms in their hands. The examinations preliminary to their trial are going on actively.

A French paper says, "Though the Duke of Tuscany is beloved, as well for his popularity as for the mildness of his government, yet symptoms of discontent have shown themselves in his states, caused partly by the fear lest Austria should extend its arbitrary power over all Italy, and partly by an eager desire to see the public welfare confirmed by constitutional guarantees. The result has been the arrest of some persons of inferior rank, and of several subaltern officers."

In consequence of the Drawing-room held in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, neither house of Parliament met on Thursday.

The powers of the North of Africa are still in a state of great agitation. Civil war exhausts all its fury upon them. Muley Asid and Muly Soliman, who aspire to the crown of Tunis, carry on an obstinate war.

By advices from Maranham, received in Liverpool, we learn that on the 6th of March, the inhabitants of the former place, simultaneously with those of Pernambuco, declared in favour of the Portuguese constitution.

"A circumstance, not very usual now, occurred yesterday afternoon, viz. the arrival of an express from St. Petersburgh. The object of it appears to have been chiefly of a commercial nature, as it relates to the state of the Exchange between this country and Russia. Of late, this has been a much more important subject than formerly, especially as it may be thought in some degree indicative of the intentions of the Emperor ALEXANDER, with regard to the South of Europe. The Exchange has recently suffered a very severe depression, being reduced to the rate of 9d. the rouble. Of course a reaction appears to have been expected, and accordingly the express of yesterday evening brought advices of its having risen to 9⅜ 5-6. In addition to this fact, it is mentioned as one of the causes of the elevation, that the Russian armies destined for the South of Europe has received orders to halt, and that they had actually halted. The report was believed at St. Petersburgh, and the positive manner in which it was stated in the express, induced many to give it credit in London, and to conclude, in consequence, that there was no truth in the statement, that the Sovereigns, who still continue at Laybach, had any design upon Spain."—*Courier, May* 3.

COTTON TRADE.

Copy of a Treasury Letter relating to the Trade in Cotton Wool, dated "Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, March 13.

"Gentlemen,—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the result of the experiments to ascertain whether the allowance of four per cent. for tare on cotton wool might not be reduced, I am commanded by their lordships to direct you, in lieu of the present allowance, to make an allowance of two per cent. for tare on cotton wool from the Brazils and St. Domingo, and of three per cent. on cotton wool from all other places (exclusive of ropes), except in cases where the merchant shall require the actual tare to be ascertained, or where the officers of the revenue may deem such a proceeding advisable.

(Signed) "S. R. LUSHINGTON.

"To the Commissioners of Customs."

We understand that Lord J. Russell's motion for giving the Elective Franchise to great towns, is to be brought forward on the 9th of May. We should wish to see it carried. That "half a loaf is better than no bread," is as sound a maxim in politics as in economics. It is not, however, necessary on that account, to persuade ourselves that half a loaf is a whole one. In comparison of Mr. Lambton's, we think very meanly of Lord J. Russel's plan. There are two questions respecting any plan of Reform. Is it likely to be carried—and what is it fit for when carried? We think that Lord J. Russell's plan of Reform is not to be carried more easily than Mr. Lambton's; and that if it were carried it would be worth much less. No general measure of Reform, even as extensive as that of Lord J. Russell, will be carried, unless the people thoroughly feel the advantage of Reform, and express themselves loudly in favour of it. Now it is difficult to conceive that the people can feel can feel very strongly, or express themselves very loudly, in favour of a plan, which would make such a difference in the constitution of the House of Commons as would scarcely be perceptible in its public acts. It is only to make the House of Commons conduct itself very differently, that Reform is *ardently* desired. It can scarcely be contended, that Lord John Russell's plan of giving the Elective Franchise to a few of the great towns which do not now possess it, would have that effect. The battle between economy and profusion in the House of Commons, is not now so doubtful, that a small accession of force to the better side would turn it against the worse. The majorities are triumphant and overwhelming.—Lord John Russell's plan may be therefore held forth by those who like a little Reform for the sake of quieting the people, or who wish to make the present system more decent and seemly; but it will not be *warmly* supported by those who wish to see a Reform for the sake of the change which it would produce in the mode of managing public affairs. These are the only men by whom Reform will be achieved, for they must be the only ones who will seek it zealously.—*Traveller.*

CASH PAYMENTS.—The bill for allowing the Bank to make payments in specie being still before parliament, the issue of sovereigns, which would otherwise have taken place on Tuesday, is postponed; but we understand that, as soon as it has passed, it will be acted on. Sovereigns to the amount of five millions, are, it is said, prepared at the Bank for that purpose, and the directors have so fully arranged their measures for the issue of specie, that they mean to decline further purchases of bullion, with the view of effecting a reduction in its price.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"ROYAL EXCHANGE, THURSDAY NIGHT.

"It has been very currently reported at the West End of the Town, that the Duke de Frias, Spanish Ambassador at this Court, is about to leave the kingdom for Spain, having been recalled by Ferdinand, that his Grace may become a member of a new administration about to be chosen by the King at Madrid. It is added, that he is to be succeeded by the Count de Onis, who was so long Spanish Envoy in the United States.

"The French Mail which became due this morning has not yet arrived; but we may conclude, from the non-arrival of any express from Paris, that no further advices respecting the operations of the Russian army in Bohemia had been received in France up to Tuesday last.

"It is alleged, we know not on what authority, that the Emperor Alexander, finding that the Revolution in Italy and Piedmont has already effected a change of such magnitude in the finances of St. Petersburg, has now given up the idea of restoring the ancient order of things in Spain. From the tenor of private advices from Paris, Leghorn, and Grenoble, a doubt may be gathered whether such an attempt would not lead to an almost instantaneous rising of the French people.

"The latest news from Peru and Chili, is communicated in letters from Jamaica, of 13th March. The city of Lima had not fallen up to the 30th of December, so that it seems that the reports received through France, of Lord Cochrane's having carried the place are incorrect, at least up to the beginning of the present year. A very profitable trade in produce and manufactures, was carried on between Jamaica and the Spanish main; which was the more brisk under the idea that it was possible, that the armistice between the revolutionists and royalists, would not lead to the acknowledgment of the independence of South America, although, from present appearances, there is pretty strong ground for supposing, that it will be ultimately agreed to by Ferdinand VII.

"DRAWING ROOM.—To-day one of the most splendid and fullest drawing rooms seen for many years, was held in honour of the King's birthday, at Buckingham House.

"THE FUNDS.—Funds have improved to day, though not materially. Consols for money advanced to 72⅝, and for account to 72¾. As the third reading of the Cash Payments Bill will probably take place to-morrow, it is thought that it will be acted upon by the Bank of England next week, and that a great quantity of Gold and Silver will be immediately put in circulation. Jews who are supposed to be well acquainted with the subject have been again purchasing stock to day both for money and for time, and act under the impression that the funds will be higher.

WANTED, an ENGROSSING CLERK.—Apply to Mr. BUCKLEY, Solicitor, Brown-street.

WANTED, by a Youth about Eighteen Years of age, a SITUATION in a WAREHOUSE. He has been some time in a Draper's Shop, and would engage for a term at a moderate rate.—Applications, addressed B. A., left at the Guardian Office, will be duly attended to.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the co-partnership trade formerly carried on by us, the undersigned, in Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, under the firm of "Wilkins and Pullein," was dissolved on the 28th day of February, 1818. Dated the 3rd day of May, 1821.

THOMAS WILKINS
SAMUEL PULLEIN

FASHIONS.

E. WILKINSON most respectfully announces to her Friends and the Ladies of Manchester, that she is returned from LONDON with a Fashionable Selection of Leghorn, Split and Fancy Straw Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Trimmings, &c. which will be ready for inspection on WEDNESDAY, May 9th, and following days,—No. 35, LONDON ROAD.

E. W. takes this opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to her Friends, and the Ladies who have so kindly supported her since she commenced business; and hopes, by a strict attention, to merit a continuance of their favour.

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St. Ann's Place, 4th May, 1821.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

IT will be readily believed, that we are far from being devoid of anxiety, in laying before the public the first number of a new weekly Journal. We are entering upon an undertaking of an important and responsible character, and the duties of which we cannot but estimate highly. When the influence of the periodical press upon the public morals and conduct, is so great as at the present time, he who connects himself with it, ought not to regard as an indifferent matter, the principles he may attempt to disseminate, or the conduct he may endeavour to induce. His first care should be that his pages are not stained by any thing offensive to correct moral feeling; his next, that the political opinions he promulgates are such as will tend to advance the social prosperity of his country.

Nor is the career of the Editor of a Newspaper attended with moral responsibility alone, it is encompassed with dangers; dangers, against which the best and purest intentions furnish no preservative. In the present state of the libel law, his duty to his country and himself will often be at variance. Circumstances may imperiously call for a prompt and fearless exposure of delinquency in high places. In the ardour of laudable indignation he may pass those "metes and bounds" which the discretion of an Attorney General assigns to the freedom of the press—he is not permitted either to prove the truth of his allegations, or to negative the averments of the charge against him—in short he is asked to defend himself, where the law (or at least the practice of the Courts) renders defence impossible—he is convicted, and banishment presents itself to his mind as the penalty of a second involuntary, or even laudable, transgression.

Mr. Hume says, in his essay on the liberty of the press, that "the spirit of the people must "frequently be roused, in order to curb the ambi-"tion of the court; and the dread of rousing this "spirit must be employed to prevent that ambi-"tion." If, however, we should wish to exhibit the actual state of the case now, the form and substance of the preceding sentence must be materially changed; and we shall find that the curb, instead of being applied to the ambition of a court, and the prodigality of a minister, is placed upon the people and the press; and the prospective dread of a punishment equally unconstitutional and severe, prevents the full operation of that salutary check, which the liberty of the press, no less than the spirit of the people, affords against the mismanagement of public affairs. This, however, is not all; the writings of an editor necessarily issuing from his office without an opportunity being afforded to him, for weighing the import of every word, or the bearing of every sentence, are now subjected to a new and more austere tribunal. There are certain ultra-loyal individuals, the supporters of the self-styled London "Constitutional Association, for opposing the progress of disloyal and seditious principles," who think that the attorney-general sleeps upon his post that his eye is not sufficiently quick, or his scent sufficiently keen; and who offer themselves as volunteers, for making those attacks upon the press, which he declines to attempt. This is not a holy, but a political Inquisition. It is not a hater of the licentiousness of the press, but an enemy of certain opinions;—opinions which are hostile to the means, by which many of the most active of its promoters, make a great gain. Were it impartial, it would be less intolerable; but the grossest scurrility and the foulest slander may pass unregarded, provided it be used on the safe side.

For ourselves we are enemies to scurrility, and slander, on either side; and though he will not compromise the right of making pointed animadversions on public questions, we hope so to deliver them, as that even our political opponents, shall admit the propriety of the spirit in which they are written, however fundamentally they may differ from their own principles and views.

In commencing the publication of the GUARDIAN, we are entering on a course not only new, but in a considerable degree pre-occupied, and where our progress is impeded, at least by the number of our competitors. We believe, however, that by industry and attention, by displaying a wish to cater judiciously for the public taste, and to contribute, however, humbly to the public improvement, the success of our undertaking may be secured,—that we shall obtain that support, which we do not expect, and in fact, ought not to wish for, on any other terms.

Professions are too easily made to be of much value, and we therefore prefer relying for public patronage on a mature appreciation of our labours, rather than attempting to obtain it by promises which we may fail to realize.

THE hopes which were entertained, at the period when our prospectus was issued, with respect to the Revolutions at Naples, and in Piedmont, have since been fatally disappointed, and the termination of the contest almost without a struggle on the part of the Neapolitans, or of the Piedmontese, has afforded to the enemies of popular rights, opportunity for many a sneer. It was not to be supposed that the forces of Naples, or of Piedmont, separated, or even united, could cope with the armies of Austria, particularly when supported, as in case of their receiving even a momentary check they would have been, and as in point of fact they still appear likely to be, by those of Russia. The hopes of the friends to Neapolitan liberty, who did not suffer their wishes to influence their conclusions, or outstrip their judgment, rested principally on the favourable nature of the country for defensive warfare, and on the expectation that, though the Austrians could not be defeated in the field, they might be harassed and worn out by desultory hostilities. More, much more, was certainly expected from the spirit of the people, than they appear to have shown themselves disposed to accomplish. Yet with all our contempt for their dastardly submission to their Invaders, we must admit that there is a great lack of authentic intelligence from that quarter, and that matters may not be quite so nearly settled as the Austrian accounts would have us to believe. Granting however, that we have at present but little to hope for from Italy, which is favourable to the progress of liberty, there are plenty of demonstrations that the people will no longer consent to be governed upon the principles so long in use and approved amongst despotic states. Our columns contain notices of the revolutionary movements of Prince Ypsilanti and his followers in Moldavia, (which the Courier assures us, on the authority of letters from Constantinople, will soon be suppressed) and it will also be seen, that the Portuguese settlements of Bahia and Pernambuco have determined to participate in the advantages expected to

result from the constitution adopted in the mother country.

The armies of Austria and Russia must, therefore, possess the faculty of ubiquity, before they can fully overcome that tendency, hostile to many old governments, which has been excited by the leisure that a state of external peace affords, for discovering their abuses, and their strong disinclination to amend them.

MANCHESTER, May 5.

Accounts received last evening from the deputation in London, afford reason for a confident expectation, that the difficulties which have impeded the progress of the Market street Bill through Parliament, are likely to be speedily removed. It is understood that the Bill would, on Thursday, be ordered to be recommitted, for the purpose of introducing the amendments which have been agreed upon.

We are happy to learn, that the Chamber of Commerce in this town, has addressed a spirited memorial to the Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, remonstrating against the sudden and arbitrary Banishment of Mr. Peel from Leghorn. The consequences of proceedings of this intolerable and monstrous nature to merchants, whose business requires their constant personal superintendence, and whose credit, perhaps even commercial existence, is dependent upon their regularity, will easily be appreciated. And since the enterprise of British Merchants has made them the residents of every nation in the world, it behoves Government to take care that they shall not suffer by the whims and caprices of those despotic States where will stands in the place of law.—We should write with more decision, and assume a higher tone on this subject, if we did not know that similar transactions *may* take place here *by* law, to that which has just occurred at Leghorn *without* law. We have our Alien Act, which legalises that in England, of which the Chamber of Commerce complains in another country; and the whole body of Foreign Merchants resident amongst us are constantly liable to removal, from their concerns and their adopted homes, without warning and without knowing the offences laid to their charge. It is of no use to tell us that this power is not likely to be wantonly exercised; it is sufficiently bad that it exists. We are not for investing Ministers with extraordinary powers, and then consoling ourselves by the hope that they will not be abused. They may, and if they are suffered to remain on the Statute Book long enough to lull that constitutional jealousy, with which invasions of personal liberty have been usually regarded amongst us, they will be abused. We hope that the Chamber of Commerce will see the applicability of this reasoning, and petition for the repeal of the Alien Bill. The removal of this obnoxious Act of Parliament would much strengthen the hands of Government, in demanding satisfaction for the outrage offered to the British nation, in the person of Mr. Peel; and prove to the world that we did not desire a discretional power in our own case, the exercise of which we blame in that of another.

We beg to refer our readers to a very important document respecting the means provided by public benevolence, for the education of the children of the labouring classes in this town, which appears in our fourth page, and for which we are indebted to the industry and zeal of a friend. A similar statement appeared some weeks ago, in the Liverpool Mercury, and we perceive in the number of that Journal published yesterday, a letter signed "Consistency" adverting to the "monstrous discrepancy" between the returns furnished to Mr. Brougham, and the actual state of the case. A similar discrepancy will be f[illegible] the returns made from this town: however, a[illegible]ave full confidence in the correctness of the results obtained, from enquiries made, we leave Mr. Brougham and his friends to account for the difference as they can.

We have great pleasure in being enabled to announce that Earl Fitzwilliam, in consideration of the prevailing depression in the agricultural interests, has directed his agent to return 15 per cent. to the tenantry, at the approaching rent-days at Wentworth-house.

There is an old couple at Llanberris, in Carnarvonshire, who have 134 descendants now living: Morris Davis, of Llwyn Bedw, 89 years of age, and his wife 93; they have been married 63 years, and have ten children now living, 66 grand children, and 56 great grand children; one of the great grand children is upwards of 20 years of age, and another 18. The old man regularly attends church on Sunday. There is an old woman, Ellen Owen, in the same neighbourhood, who is 95; she goes to the mountain to fetch turf and heath, and can walk to Carnarvon (nine miles) and return the same day.

In the House of Commons on Monday Evening, Mr. Denman took occasion to observe that the want of deliberate examination often caused Acts of Parliament to be passed containing gross inaccuracies; and some years ago it was the practice of the printer to make a mark in the margin to show that he was not accountable for the faults apparent on the face of the Acts, but that they had been *so* passed by the House, and he wrote *sic* in the margin for this purpose; but such marks in the margin were no longer permitted. He made these observations, merely to point out the manner in which mistakes in Acts of Parliament were passed over.

During the last two months some interest has been excited in this town by the establishment of a colony of rooks in the trees in a small garden at the top of King-street, belonging to Mrs. Halls. One pair of these birds made their appearance at the latter end of February, and, after cautiously surveying the place, began to construct a nest with branches which they very dexterously broke from the trees. They were speedily followed by a single bird, (apparently a female,) which, alone and unaided, built a nest in another tree; but, when it was nearly completed, apparently not liking her situation, she demolished it, and erected another immediately under the first comers. After a short interval, another pair appeared, and constructed a habitation, chiefly with materials purloined from the other nests. Indeed, all the members of this sable republic appear to have very loose notions of *meum* and *tuum*, and evince as much dexterity in appropriating the effects of their neighbours, as any of the worthies who have adorned the annals of the New Bailey. The poor widowed female has been particularly exposed to depredation: no sooner did she quit her nest to search for food, than the last comers fell to work (in which they were assisted by a number of Jackdaws), and, on her return, she has more than once found her little dwelling reduced almost to its foundations. These thefts, and the frequent contests which they produce, have for some time furnished a constant fund of amusement to the bystanders. The nest first built now contains four young ones, nearly fledged, and the owners of the last are engaged in incubation; but the poor female remains in all the misery of singleness, scarcely daring to leave her house, lest it should be demolished before her return. Food has been placed for these birds in the garden, but they have never ventured to descend to it, nor have they been observed to alight on the adjacent buildings—it is difficult to conceive why they should select a situation apparently so ineligible, and so incompatible with their usual shy and cautious habits, as the centre of a large town; but we hope that they will not be molested, and that they will have no cause to repent the confidence they have thus reposed in mankind.

A Roman padlock made of iron, in excellent preservation, inscribed L E G. XX. was found on Tuesday week, near the site of the Roman altar, at Boughton.

Butterfly Hunting.—In a letter from Mr. Brume to Mr. Rawlin, June 14, 1735, in the Bodleian Collection, he states that on Mr. Vernon followed a butterfly *nine miles* before he could catch him!

Blasphemy.—Te Deum has been sung at Vienna for the success of the Austrian arms in Italy; and the same religious ceremony is to be performed throughout the empire.

A young man of the name of Skeels, of March, in Northamptonshire, undertook last week, for a wager, to jump at a single jump, twenty feet, which he exceeded by three inches, to the astonishment of the spectators.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—For a considerable time past, much discussion has existed amongst the inhabitants of this parish, on subjects connected with the management of their local affairs. It has been customary annually to appoint four Churchwardens, one of whom is nominated by the Lord of the Manor (the Earl of Stamford), another by the Rector, and two by the Ley-payers. A great proportion of the parish of Ashton-under-lyne is what is called demesne land; and, from the circumstance of its having formerly belonged to the church, is exempted from the payment of church rates. Upon the inhabitants of the extremities of the parish, including Stayley Bridge, this operates as a great hardship, both because the rate is rendered proportionably heavier to them, and because the management of the church and parish affairs has frequently fallen into the hands of individuals, as churchwardens, who, not being themselves subject to the payment of the church leys, are supposed to have been less careful in the expenditure of the funds than they would, if they had had to contribute to them.

The annual vestry for the appointment of churchwardens has, therefore, for some time, been looked to with great interest; it was held on Wednesday week, and was, we understand, most numerously attended. The Rev. Mr. France, the curate of the parish, presided at it.

Our readers are probably aware that some weeks ago a fire broke out in the church at Ashton, which destroyed the organ, and did other damage to a very considerable amount. Many of the parishioners, being of opinion that the fire, which was communicated from the stove, originated in the want of due attention to its construction, determined to vote for such churchwardens only as would enquire into that fact, and rigidly examine the present state of the parish accounts, and who had a personal interest in securing the economical disposal of the parish money. A long and stormy discussion took place; in the course of which it appeared, that a very considerable sum was owing by the churchwardens of the past year; to the payment of which, it seems, the parishioners threaten to demur. Ultimately, however, by the vote of an immense majority of the leypayers present, two churchwardens were appointed for the ensuing year, who are not connected with the demesne lands, and in whose watchful control of the expenditure, the parishioners have full confidence.

Collection of the Revenue in Ireland.—At Baltimore (county of Cork) the average expense for three years was £8365 6 8; and the whole amount of duties collected was £1263 16 8; leaving a *loss* to the country of £7102 10 0!

An an account of the number of Country Bankers' Notes stamped in each year, from the 10th October, 1804, to the 5th of April, 1821, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The number of said notes not exceeding 1*l.* 1*s.* for the year ending the 10th of October, 1805, was 3,184,643; duty 89,908*l.* 9*d.*; and for the year ending 10th Oct., 1820, the number was 1,612,614; duty 83,596*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The late Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, had a habit of imputing the diseases of his Glasgow patients to immoderate doses of punch. On one occasion he remarked, to a self-elected magistrate, "Sir, you have you been a very hard liver." "If I have," said the Bailie, "it has been on sour milk."

A bitch, belonging to a gentleman in Arbroath, was given away to a gentleman, who took her along with him in his carriage to Dundee. She pupped in the evening of her arrival there, and brought forth four; before morning she had carried them all back to Arbroath, a distance of more than seventeen miles.

On Thursday week a beautiful steam ship, named the Majestic, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. John Scott and Sons, Greenock, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators.—The vessel is 346 tons burthen, 144 feet in length on deck, coppered to the bends, has four cabins, (the principal one 34 by 20 feet, finished with mahogany,) and sleeping apartments for upwards of 80 persons. She is fitted up in the most comfortable manner, and is to be propelled by two engines of 50 horses' power each. The Majestic belongs to the Glasgow and Liverpool Steam Packet Company, and is to be employed along with the Robert Bruce and Superb, for the conveyance of passengers between Greenock and Liverpool.

The conversation on board a ship where a party of gentlemen were dining lately, turning on the native wit of the Irish, the captain remarked he had on board an uneducated "fellow of infinite humour," who, strange to say, denied being an Irishman, though he had the brogue strongly. A young son of Erin, who was present, expressed a wish to see the humourist, and said he should be convinced by one word whether they were countrymen or not. The party adjourned to the deck, where stood Paddy, washing potatoes. "And how do you call those things, now?" exclaimed the young Hibernian. "Plase your honour," said Paddy, (shrewdly perceiving the drift of the query,) "we don't call 'em; we fetch 'em when we want 'em."

Bridge over Cartland Craigs.—Last week was laid the Foundation Stone of a Bridge over the sublime and romantic chasm, at the bottom of which the waters of the Mouse, find their way to the River Clyde, near Lanark. Nearly 8000 persons were present at the ceremony. The scenery is of the grandest character, and Sir Walter Scott has not used poetical license, when, speaking of it, he says, it seems

"As if some mountain, reft and riven,
A channel to the stream had given."

The direct road from Carlisle to Glasgow, leaves the Clyde at Abinton and goes nearly in a strait line through the barren country, at the *west* end of Tinto, the highest mountain in the south of Scotland. The River bends to the *east* round the base of the mountain, and a new road has lately been formed, which follows the curve of the River by Covington to Lanark. By the New Bridge over Cartland Craigs the line is completed to Glasgow, so that the Tourist will have a road not six miles round, along the Banks of the Clyde, from its rise amongst the wild hills near Moffat, through the more softened and pastoral scenery above Lanark, to the romantic scenes in the neighbourhood of that ancient (rotten) Burgh, and from thence along the fine and luxuriant vale to Hamilton and Glasgow.

[From the Leeds Mercury, May 5.]

Pontefract Sessions commenced on Monday:—J. A. S. Wortley, Esq. in the chair. There were 40 magistrates on the bench.—On Wednesday morning a motion was made by Thomas Horton, Esq., which was seconded by Colonel Plumbe, that the sum of 279*l.* should be paid out of the county-rate, towards the erection of temporary barracks at Halifax, provided for the military during the late alarm of insurrection in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. This motion was resisted on the ground that such a payment would be a misapplication of the county-rate, and that there was no law to warrant the payment of such an item of expenditure out of that fund. On the motion being put, it was negatived by a vast majority; there being for the motion only the mover and seconder, and against it, all the other magistrates on the bench. By this decision, the sum of about 1250*l.* will be saved to the Riding, arising out of the following claims, which are all disallowed:

For the erection of temporary Baracks at	£.	s.	d.
Huddersfield	535	17	2
At Halifax	270	0	0
At Leeds	439	0	0

STATE OF THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE IN THE WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

The following is the report of the Woollen Cloth milled during the last year, viz. from the 25th March, 1820, to the 25th March, 1821, as delivered by the searchers to the Magistrates on Wednesday:—

NARROW CLOTHS MILLED.

	Pieces.	Yards.
First Quarter	34,756	
Second ditto	32,862	
Third ditto	32,317	
Fourth ditto	29,335	
	129,269	5,225,791
Milled last year	119,700	4,889,181
Increase	9,579	336,610

BROAD CLOTHS MILLED.

	Pieces.	Yards.
First Quarter	6[illegible],308	
Second ditto	77,399	
Third ditto	71,207	
Fourth ditto	69,806	
	286,720	9,186,223
Milled last year	263,278	8,406,314
Increase	23,442	779,909

Total milled this year in Yards	14,412,014
Total milled last year in Yards	13,295,495
Total Increase this year in Yards	1,116,519

CHORLTON-ROW POLICE.

The following paragraph we copy from a Manchester paper of last week.

"Extensive Forgery.—Alexander Payne and John Hill, were brought up on the following charges.—John Fleming said, that about three months ago, on coming home, he found the prisoner Hill in his house talking to his wife, telling her that he had been to Stockport, where he had seen some of her relations. An acquaintance commenced between him and Hill, and witness very often met Hill at the White Hart, in New Town, where they had frequent conversations about forged notes; Hill said, that he could introduce witness to one Payne, the other prisoner, who could serve him with some *good ones.* On the 10th March last, he was introduced to Payne, who said he could have some very *nice* ones when he wanted any. Witness accordingly gave Hill 10*s.* to purchase a note from Payne, which he did, and gave it to witness, who resolving to inform of the prisoners, associated with one White for that purpose; he gave information to George Burgess of the transaction, who supplied him with money to purchase two more, which he did, and gave the first note to Burgess. Witness was supplied with money at different times from Burgess, and purchased no less than eleven notes, which were all given to Burgess. The notes were all bought through the medium of Hill, who received the money, and gave them to witness. White was present, at two different times, when witness delivered money to Hill for the purchase of notes. On the 30th March, it was concerted that Burgess and White should be concealed in the coal-hole of witness's house, as Hill was to bring some notes, which witness had paid him for. Thus Hill accordingly came, and told witness that he had got some very *nice* ones. Witness took them from *him*, and put them under a candlestick in the sight of George Burgess, and went out with prisoner to get something to drink, but returned under a pretence for something, and saw George Burgess taking the notes from under the candlestick. On the 3rd of April witness saw Payne, who told him that in the way they dealt, he (Payne) lost half of the profit, and that if witness would come to his house he might have them himself.—Witness went in a day or two after, and saw William Payne, son of prisoner, who asked him if he was come for one of these things; witness said he was. William Payne appointed to meet witness at the Seven Stars, which he did in about half an hour, and said to witness, that the *plant* could not be sprung till dark. Witness afterwards gave Hill money for two more, who procured them for him, telling him they were the last they had till more came. Witness afterwards met Hill in Oldham-street, who gave him an inferior executed note, telling him that he would take it back if he could not pay it. It was afterwards arranged between Burgess and Platt, that the prisoners should be taken, and for that purpose money that was marked was given to Fleming, who met Payne at a public-house, along with Hill and White. On a signal given by White, who went out, the officers came in and secured the prisoners; and in the pocket of Payne was found the marked money. On the officers coming in, Payne dropped the bad note which he had received from Fleming. This evidence was corroborated by White, Burgess, and Platt. Hill, in defence, said, that he received all the notes from Payne. Payne denied ever having given any notes to Fleming, as he knew the character of the man too well to trust him, from his having been a witness against the thirty-eight men at Lancaster; and the reason of his having the marked money was, that he had given Fleming change for a note in the public-house. He complained bitterly of this prosecution, as intended to take away his life, because he had lost his character; he having been acquitted at last August Assizes, at Lancaster, and having been transported for a similar offence. Fleming, on being asked by Payne, said that he had never received any notes from Payne himself; and no evidence was afforded with respect to that, but only to prove their having been seen together in a public-house once or twice. They were both committed for trial to Lancaster."

We do not wish to appropriate the labours of our contemporaries to our own use, and our object in giving the above statement (which we presume to be substantially correct) is to exhibit to the public the sort of persons with whom Mr. Burgess, the constable of Chorlton Row, has thought fit to associate himself in his extra-official meddling with Manchester police affairs.

The real name of the man called John Fleming in the above statement, is Samuel Fleming. He was, as is mentioned, *the* witness upon whose testimony thirty-eight persons were, on Saturday, the 13th of June, 1812, committed to Lancaster, on a charge of administering to himself and others an unlawful oath. We shall give a few of the questions put to him on the trial, and his answers, from the short hand report of Mr. Farquharson, fo. 47. "Birch asked me to step forward to Washington, who asked me, Is not your name Samuel Fleming? I said Yes. Then he said, Take hold of this book.—Q. Did you lay hold of the book? A. Yes.—Q. What more did he say to you? A. He told me to say after him.—Q. Can you remember all that he did say to you? A. No, I do not think I can.—Q. Let me hear what you can remember. A. He said 'I Samuel Fleming do solemnly swear and declare, that I will never reveal the secret to any one, unless a Brother, and that I will never name the name, or complexion, or place of abode, or any thing that will lead to a discovery.' I cannot say I can recollect any more perfectly. After I had said after him what he repeated to me, *I kissed the Book*, and said, *Help me God to keep this my oath.*"—In cross examination he was asked, "*Are you sure Washington was the man who administered the oath to you?* A. *Yes he was.*"

We shall now shew how this statement was met by evidence.

Sarah Brown, the landlady of the house where the prisoners were apprehended, swore that she saw Washington come into the house that night about a quarter before eleven o'clock. This woman was a witness for the prosecution.

William Cummins swears, page 113, that he was in the room at the Prince Regent's Arms, when Washington entered it; and is then asked, p. 114, Q. Upon your solemn oath, was there any oath administered to any person at that time? A. No.—Q. If any thing of the sort had passed, if any person had been taking an oath, or administering an oath, must you have heard it? A. Yes.—Q. *Can you swear positively that no such thing happened?* A. *Yes.*

Thomas Hepworth, page 125, is asked, whether during the time he was at the meeting (from 9 to 11 o'clock), he "heard any thing of any oath being taken?" A. "I did not; I neither saw nor heard any thing of the kind mentioned."

Fleming had previously sworn that he found Washington in the room on his arrival; that it was about ten o'clock when he entered the room, and about eleven when Nadin and the soldiers were coming to arrest the prisoners. Therefore Hepworth's account covers the period in which, according to Fleming, the oath must have been administered to him by Washington.

Richard Scott swore, that he and Washington had been levying an execution that day; and that he was engaged with Washington from three o'clock in the afternoon; and from nine until eleven at night, was with him at the sign of Sir Sidney Smith, in Port-street, except about a quarter of an hour, whilst the latter went for an auctioneer to value the goods seized.

Thomas Johnson swore that he left Washington at the Sir Sidney Smith (distant probably half a mile from the place of Washington's apprehension,) at half-past ten o'clock.

Isaac Bland, the landlord of the public house just mentioned, swore, page 128, that Washington came to him in the bar before he went away, and that he had not the least doubt it was eleven o'clock.

Mr. Baron Wood remarked in summing up the evidence, page 150—"Fleming has sworn *positively, and specifically that the oath was administered by Washington.* On the other hand, you have a number of persons, *no less than five or six*, to contradict Fleming, and to show you that *what he has told you is not true.* It seems to me that *the witness for the prosecution being so contradicted*, it makes an end of the case, and *that the prisoners must be acquitted.* You have the *single oath of Fleming, to support the case against the prisoners;* and you have the evidence of *five or six witnesses whose evidence is unimpeached,* all of them *contradicting what Fleming has sworn.*" It is almost unnecessary to say that the jury acquitted the prisoners.

Who Mr. Platt is will be sufficiently established by a reference to the trial of Mr. Hunt and others, at York, in March, 1820. He is a person who boasts that he detects dealers in "*flimsies*" by "*inveiglement*," and has "*nailed*" every person he has appeared against. He has lately been dismissed from the Manchester Police-Office, certainly not for his good conduct.

Of White we know nothing, but upon the principle of "*noscitur à sociis*," we can easily form our own opinions.

One would have thought that a single exhibition of this sort, in a court of justice, would have satisfied even Fleming's appetite. But it seems he is not so soon satiated.

We do, however, protest, in the name of justice, and of law, against the use of such polluted agents. We are aware that the prisoner Payne has for many years been a very bad character; and in fact, it is stated in the report we have copied, though we think incorrectly, that he has already been convicted of the offence, with which he is at present charged. He may, therefore, be guilty now; we know nothing about; but we know this, that upon the testimony on which he has been committed, (at least on that of Fleming and Platt) we would not "pluck a feather from a sparrow's wing."

If the evidence against Payne and Hill were strong enough, without the oaths of Fleming and Platt, there was no occasion to outrage public feeling by examining them: if not, we leave it to our readers, in their uncorrupted regard for truth, to decide what degree of confirmation is given to a case by their testimony.

And what business has Mr. Burgess to quit the scene of his own duty, and picking up a discarded subaltern from the Manchester Police Office, and a fellow like Fleming, to apprehend persons for a crime which the latter had (apparently with difficulty) induced them to commit? What [illegible]sion for his interference with the business of [illegible]own? We advise the inhabitants of Chorlton-Row to look to it, and mind well that a system which has been, we hope and believe, banished from Manchester, shall not be suffered to take root amongst them.

Lord Byron's New Tragedy.—Mr. Murray, the publisher of Lord Byron's tragedy, "The Doge of Venice," lately obtained an injunction from the Lord Chancellor to prevent Mr. Elliston, of Drury-lane Theatre, from performing it; but in defiance of this injunction, and also of the express declaration of the Noble Author in his preface, that in its publication he had no view to the stage, Mr. Elliston got up the tragedy in the course of five days, and dragged it, in a mangled and mutilated form before that very audience, alluding to whom, the author expresses the certainty of his impudence, were he to elect them as judges. Mr. Elliston afterwards moved for the removal of the injunction, and the matter was pleaded before the Lord Chancellor, who having heard the Attorney-general on the part of Mr. Elliston, and Mr. Shadwell on the part of the publisher, consented to withdraw the injunction, and the matter is to be decided by a Court of Law, on the question of damages.

Ghost.—During the last week the Inhabitants of Truro have been amused, astonished, or alarmed, according to the different degrees of nerve and judgment possessed by each, by the mischievous freaks of a ghost, whose pranks have excited no small degree of interest; and which has hitherto eluded every attempt to discover its retreat, or detect it in the exercise of its vagaries, though numbers of persons have been on the watch for that purpose. Near Carclew-street, a part of the town lately built, a house has been hired as a depot, in which the arms of the militia regiment of Royal Miners are deposited. On the evening of Wednesday se'nnight, the person who resides in a part of this house, and who takes care of the arms, was alarmed by the breaking of the windows; he ran to the door; but could not discover the spot from whence the stones proceeded. Still the missiles continued to fly at intervals, and several panes of glass were demolished, not only in the depot but in the adjoining house, which is inhabited by the serjeant-major of the regiment, named Candy. This continued for some time, and the affrighted armourer and serjeant-major applied to the officers resident in the town, who repaired to the spot; but though they saw the stones strike the houses, and break the windows, and were occasionally struck themselves, every attempt to discover the person who threw them, or the precise spot from whence they came, was unavailing. This continued through the night, and the people in the neighbourhood insisted that the stones were directed by no mortal hand. At length the Mayor was applied to, who, with the active constables of the parish of Kenwyn, Messrs. Clemence and Brown, hastened to the place, accompanied by numbers, eager to witness the proceedings. The scene of attack was now changed from the front to the rear of the houses; and though the stones continued to fly, and the civil power was on the alert, and the scouts were sent out in all directions, no dis[illegible]y was made. The ghost appeared to enjo[illegible]e confusion it had excited, for both his Worship and his assistants were struck with stones whilst endeavouring to unravel the mystery. After the activity of the scouts and the ingenuity of the constables were exhausted, sentinels were placed at various points; some of the cavalry in the barracks which adjoin the spot were engaged to assist, and the magistrate and constables withdrew. Still no detection took place, though the stones continued to be thrown occasionally, and in utter hopelessness of wearying the invisible assailant, the windows of both houses were barricadoed on the outside with boards. As the sport has been so long continued, we should think it very probable that the ghost will overact its part, so as finally to lead to detection. At all events, it appears to be susceptible of fatigue; for its attacks are only resumed at intervals, and but one stone is flung at a time. The houses attacked are open both at the front and rear; on the one side are several newly-built and uninhabited houses, and on the other are the barracks, from which two troops of the 16th Lancers have marched this week. None of the adjoining premises have as yet been attacked.—More recent accounts state that the stones still continue to be thrown; and every effort to detect the offender has hitherto been fruitless.

STEAM ENGINES.

"Bill for giving greater facility in the prosecution and abatement of Nuisances arising from Furnaces used in the working of steam Engines."

Whereas great inconvenience has arisen, and a great degree of injury has been and is now sustained by his Majesty's subjects, in various parts of the United Empire, from the improper construction, as well as from the negligent use of furnaces employed in the working of engines by steam: and whereas it has been ascertained, that the greater proportion, if not the whole, of the smoke issuing from such furnaces may, by a proper construction and due attention, be consumed, so as to prevent the nuisance thereby arising:

And whereas, by law, every such nuisance, being of a public nature, is abateable as such by indictments, but the expences attending the prosecution thereof, have deterred parties suffering thereby from seeking the remedy given by law:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Court before which any such indictment shall be tried, in addition to the judgment pronounced by the said Court in case of conviction, to award such costs as shall be deemed proper and reasonable to the prosecutor or prosecutors, to be paid by the party or parties so convicted as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That if it shall appear to the Court before which any such indictment shall be tried, that the grievance may be remedied by altering the construction of the furnace, or any other part of the premises of the party or parties so indicted, it shall be lawful to the Court, without the consent of the prosecutor, to make such order touching the premises, as shall be by the said Court thought expedient, for preventing the nuisance in future, before passing final sentence upon the defendant or defendants so convicted.

ON MONEY PRICES.

To the Editor *of the* Manchester Guardian.

Sir,

If it accord with your plan, you will please to insert in your Paper the following article on "Money Prices;" it relates to a subject not generally understood, and bears directly on some of the great leading questions which at present so strongly interest the nation. Without having a distinct conception of the causes of the difference of Money Prices in different countries, it will be difficult to form correct opinions on the probable effects of a resumption of cash payments by the Bank, on the expediency of our corn law system, or on the probable effects of a free trade. And it will be readily acknowledged, that while so very large a nominal sum is raised in this country annually by taxation the causes which affect the value of that sum must be considered as meriting our most particular attention.

Yours, respectfully,

H.

The fact, that there is a great difference in the value of money in different nations, seem not to be so well understood. It is perfectly notorious, that the same quantity of money will exchange for unequal quantities of food, in London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, and Calcutta. That there exists an adequate cause for this difference will not be disputed; but what is this cause?

It is commonly said, that heavy taxes make commodities *dear.* True: but what do we mean by *dear?* If by dear we mean more difficult to obtain, we are correct; but if we mean a higher Money Price, we are liable to fall into a material error.

A tax upon any particular article, (excepting common food,) raises its price, compared with the prices of all other articles, as is the case with Salt: but we are not therefore to infer, the heavy taxes raise the *General Money Prices* of all commodities. The opposite is the fact; the tendency of taxation being to reduce the general Money Prices of commodities. A reference to the state of prices in America, a country lightly taxed, compared with the Money Prices of such countries as Greece and Egypt,* which are groaning under the weight of taxation, would shew experimentally that taxation, instead of raising, tends to lower general Money Prices.

In countries where the precious metals are obtained from the earth, they will pass current for what they have cost in producing; that is, the amount of the wages of the labourers, the profit of the masters, rent of the owner, and the tax of the government; and these component parts form the exchangeable value of money in such countries as Peru and Brazil.

Similar causes regulate the value of money in countries not possessed of mines, but which have to obtain gold and silver by bartering other articles for them; and the unequal means of purchasing them, which different countries possess, will determine the various values of the metals in the respective countries.

Great Britain, from the industry and ingenuity of her inhabitants, the great division of labour, and the accumulated capital in the shape of machines, to assist it, can readily barter manufactured goods, which have not cost much in making, for the precious metals of other countries. The consequence is that the precious metals are likely to be plentiful in Great Britain, and to be of less value in exchange, than in other countries differently circumstanced.

In Russia the absence of manufacturing skill and industry, and the want of capital, leave the population with inferior means of obtaining the metals; it will cost much labour, a great consumption of food, to export their rude manufactures or raw produce to obtain a supply of the precious metals; and therefore money will be of a high exchangeable value; or, to speak in more common language, commodities will be cheap.

The means of France and Austria to procure gold and silver are superior to those of Russia, but inferior to those of Great Britain; therefore Money Prices, will be found higher in those two countries than in Russia, but lower than in Great Britain.

At Tobolsk, in Siberia, Money Prices will be greatly below what they are at St. Petersburg, from the same general cause, the greater difficulty and expense, in labour or food, of procuring a supply of gold and silver. A closer examination of the subject, will shew that the view here taken is correct; that the general Money Prices of a country depend upon the cost, in food or labour, of the supply of gold and silver necessary to furnish and keep up the stock.

Great Britain procures her gold and silver from other countries, in exchange, suppose for calico. At the existing rate of wages and profits say it is necessary to consume or expend 100lbs of flour, to obtain a piece of calico, which, when taken to a foreign country to be exchanged for gold or silver, will sell for 15s. Now supposing the 100lbs of flour to have only cost 10s. the merchant would have 5s. profit, which would be a sufficient inducement to him to continue the trade until his return of gold and silver had increased the quantity of money in the country, and through that increase altered the prices of commodities, until the money price of 100lbs. of flour rose to 13s. or 14s. leaving the merchant only a bare living profit.

If by the use of machinery or any other improvement in the mode of making the calico, a piece could be manufactured with the expenditure of only 50lbs. of flour, and 15s. the same price as before be still obtained, for it in the foreign market, the inducement to make calicoes and exchange them for the precious metals would be very great, until abundance of gold and silver caused the money price of flour to rise so high that 50lbs of flour would cost 13 or 14s. or as much as 100lbs did before the improvement in the mode of making the calicoes took place.

When great improvements are made in the modes of manufacturing goods for exportation, the sudden accumulation of the precious metals in the manner above stated is prevented by different causes. Such as a rise in the wages of workmen in that branch of manufacture, higher rate of profit causing the master manufacturer to expend more freely, and particularly a reduction in the selling price of the goods: these check the returns of the metals, and together with the rise of prices at home, at last establish a general rate of money prices, which may be considered the natural rate in the actual circumstances of the country.

A fall in wages, a reduction in the rate of profit, or anything else that causes the exported article to be produced with a smaller expenditure, has the same tendency as improvement in the mode of manufacturing, and is calculated to raise the general money prices of commodities.

When general prices are higher in any one than in the surrounding countries, there will be a strong inducement to import certain articles from those countries, such as raw produce and coarse manufactures; but high duties and prohibitory laws may prevent this from being done to any considerable extent, and money prices may, in a prosperous manufacturing country, be raised to, and sustained at, a much higher level, than in neighbouring nations.

Money prices are at present higher in Great Britain than in other parts of Europe; but if many of the existing taxes could be repealed, such as those on wool, cotton, leather, &c., there is little doubt that prices would rise above their present rate; while, on the other hand, heavy duties on cotton and other principal articles exported, as they would make them cost more to the exporter, so would they cause a fall in general Money Prices.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above view of the subject is, that taxation tends to lower Money Prices, or to make commodities what is called cheap; whilst ingenuity and industry, in manufacturing and exporting goods, tend to raise Money Prices; or to make, in common language, commodities generally dear.

* Legh says in his account of upper Egypt, that 1000 eggs, or 14 fowls, might be purchased for a dollar, and higher up the Nile they were cheaper.

In addition to the improvement making at Eaton Hall, by the building of a new wing on the north side, the gardens have received an addition of several acres, by being thrown open to the artificial river, which will form their boundary. In a few years, the grounds of this splendid domain will equal most in the country, as well in beauty of situation, as in tasteful design.

One of our Manchester contemporaries lately announced the sudden death of John Ikin, Esq., of Roe-head, Mirfield, near Leeds, by a fall from his horse whilst riding at full speed (as was his custom) from Huddersfield. We have authority to state, that on the 9th ult. this Gentleman received from Messrs. Higson and Hughes, the Agents of the Norwich Union Fire Office, in Manchester, £765. in discharge of his claim on that office for a cotton mill recently destroyed by fire at Moseley. And his representatives have now a claim for £3000. on that office, in consequence of his death; that gentleman having insured his life to that amount with the Norwich Union Life Office. Mr. Ikin was about 45 years of age, and his appearance was what may fairly be called "a picture of perfect health." This catastrophe deserves the serious attention of every man, and affords a pointed illustration of the paramount necessity of Life Insurance.

There is now regularly sold in this and the neighbouring towns, a cheap and interesting weekly Publication, well adapted for literary families. (No political or religious matters are inserted.) It is called the Kaleidoscope, price 3½d., and contains a great variety of good reading. To give our readers an idea of the value of the work, we may state that this week's number comprises—Walks in Derbyshire, and Description of Matlock—Essay on the Study of Coins—Notes on the Siege of Lathom House—American Poetical Puffing—Sonnet on the death of Keats—Poetical Legend of Winifred's Well, Holywell—Adventures of a Bookworm—Hugh Elliot—Formation of the Globe—"Under the Rose"—Gretna Green—Blundering Oratory—Letter on Personalities—Hydrophobia—Dermot O'Goster—The enraged Ormskirk Poet, &c. &c.—For other particulars we must refer to the Advertisement in our first page.

Pugilism and Philosophy.—Carter and Sutton are in Cork, as we perceived by the following advertisement, which we extract literally from a newspaper of that city. We did not know that pugilism, at least scientific pugilism, was much patronized in Ireland; but we see our error. It is not only regarded there as scientific, but as literary also; and Carter and Sutton shew forth under the patronage of a learned society. We should very much wish to see some of the transactions of that sage body; they must, no doubt, be very *striking.*

"*A Card.*—Messrs. Carter and Sutton return their best thanks to the Committee of the Cork Scientific and Literary Society, for the kind offer of their Hall, Faulkner's Lane; and beg to announce to the nobility and gentry, that a course of lectures will be delivered at the above Hall, on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday next, by Mr. John Carter, with practical illustrations. *The upper seats will be exclusively appropriated to the Ladies.* Tickets for the Course, half-a-guinea; single tickets, 2s. 6d; to be had at Mr. Bolster's, Patrick-street, and Mr. Thomas Holt's, Secretary."—*Mercantile Chronicle.*

Trade of Liverpool.—Lady-Day Quarter, 1821, compared with 1820.

From 5th Jan. to 5th April, 1821; Europe, 125: British, 135: Foreign, 101: Irish, 579: Total 943.

From 5th Jan. to 5th April, 1820: Europe, 99: British, 133: Foreign, 107: Irish, 109: Total 748.

Vessels increased 195.

Infirmary, 30th April, 1821.

Inoc. for the Cow Pox	24	Made In-patients	2
In-patients dis. cured	8	In-patients admitted	16
Relieved	0	Out-patients	108
Made Out-patients	12	Home patients	75
Dead	0	Accidents	56
Out-patients dis. cur.	35	Patients in Infirmary	97
Dead	0	In Lunatic Asylum	80

Home Visitors and Inspectors to both Hospitals next week,—Messrs. Jonathan Pollard, John Potter, Thomas Potter (of Pigot's Court), Thomas Potter (of Cannon-street), Richard Potter, and Phillips and Wood.—Physician, Dr. Lyon.—Surgeon, Mr. Ainsworth.—Chaplain, Rev. R. Elsdale, A. M.

Manchester and Salford Bank for Savings, *April* 30, 1821.

Accounts opened since last Statement, 39.—Accounts received, 1288*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*—Accounts closed, 23.—Accounts paid, 687*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*—Total from January, 1818.—Accounts opened, 1574.—Deposits made, 5932.—Amount deposited, 33,777*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*—Withdrawn, 10,325*l.*—Amount of Deposits remaining, 23,452*l.* 12*s.* 2d.

BIRTH.

On the 24th ult. at Rode Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at Eccles, Mr. E. H. Walker, of North Meols, to Frances, second daughter of Mr. Richard Buckley, of Barton upon Irwell.

Lately, Mr. Joynson, shipwright, of Chester, to Mrs. Martha Thomas, of the same place.

On Wednesday, the 11th ult., at the Friends' Meeting-house, Kendal, Mr. Caleb Howarth, of Halifax, conveyancer, to Miss Jane Emmy, of the former place.

On Monday, the 23rd ult., by special licence, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, the Right Honourable Heneage Earl of Aylesford, to the Right Honourable Lady Augusta Sophia Grezille, sister to the Earl of Warwick.

On F[illegible]y, the 27th ult. at Dolgelly, an amorous couple, whose united ages amounted to 149 years. Hum[illegible]rey Thomas, aged 73, was father to four children, g[illegible]dfather to 28, and great grandfather to 11. The bride, Elinor Williams, was 76.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, suddenly, the Rev. Noah Blackburn, upwards of thirty-five years Minister of the Independent Congregation, at Delph in Saddleworth.

Lately, Mr. Thomas England, late a partner in the firm of Messrs. T. K. Glazebrook and Co. flint glass manufacturers, Warrington.

On Tuesday last, at Disley, aged 42, Mr. John Hancock, merchant, of Liverpool.

A few days since, at his seat, Bellevue, near Southampton, Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, in the 88th year of his age. He was an Admiral of the Red, and G. C. B.

On Wednesday se'nnight, at London, in the 78th year of his age, Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton. He was distinguished in early life as Col. Luttrell. He fought some political battles, and was the opponent of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes, in the memorable contest for the county of Middlesex, when the latter was expelled the House of Commons, by a vote of the house.

On Monday morning last, at the advanced age of 91, that venerable and highly respected Nobleman, the Marquis of Drogheda. From his noble father, who died in 1758, he inherited the titles of Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Moore, Baron Mellefont in Ireland, and was, himself, created a Marquis of Ireland in 1791, and a Baron of Great Britain in 1801. He was also a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. His Lordship married in 1766, Lady Ann, daughter of the first Marquis of Hertford, by whom he had several children.—He is succeeded in his titles by his son Charles Viscount Moore, now Marquis of Drogheda. The deceased was the oldest General in the service, and Colonel of the 18th Dragoons.

MARKETS.

Mark Lane, *Monday, April* 30.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain last week were moderate, and this morning the fresh supply is not large. Wheat of superfine quality met a tolerable free sale this morning, and a few select parcels of White exceeded our quotations of runs, and obtained from 60s. to 62s.; but the qualities that are at all soft still meet an extremely dull sale. The primest samples of Malting Barley are rather higher, while other kinds continue very heavy in disposal. Beans that are very dry sell freely at the prices quoted, but soft samples are almost unsaleable on any terms. Peas of both kinds remain unaltered. Oats meet a very heavy sale, and with great difficulty the price of last week have been maintained.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, *Tuesday, May* 1, 1821.—We had a middling supply of grain at today's market, which was not a very brisk one. Fine Irish wheat maintains its price, but the demand is not extensive. Barley goes off very languidly, yet the importers do not give way; nor do the holders of Oats, although at present few seem to be wanted. Last week's prices may also be nominally quoted for Beans, Peas, Flour, &c

STANZAS,

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

A beam of tranquillity smil'd in the west,
The storms of the morning pursued us no more,
And the wave, while it welcom'd the moment of rest,
Still heav'd, as rememb'ring the ills that were o'er!

Serenely my heart took the hue of the hour,
Its passions were sleeping--were mute as the dead,
And the spirit becalm'd, but remember'd their power,
As the billow, the force of the gale that was fled!

I thought of the days, when to pleasure alone
My heart ever granted a wish or a sigh;
When the saddest emotion my bosom had known,
Was *pity* for those *who* were wiser than I!

I felt how the pure intellectual fire
In luxury loses its heavenly ray;
How soon, in the lavishing cup of desire,
The pearl of the soul may be wasted away!

And I pray'd of that Spirit who lighted the flame,
That pleasure no more might its purity dim;
And that, sullied but little, or brightly the same,
I might give back the gem I had borrow'd from HIM!

The thought was extatic! I felt as if Heaven
Had already the wreath of eternity shewn;
As if, passion all chastened, and error forgiven,
My heart had begun to be purely its own!

I look'd to the west, and the beautiful sky,
Which morning had clouded, was clouded no more:
"Oh! thus," I exclaim'd, "can a heavenly eye
Shed light on the soul that was darken'd before!"

ON SOUNDS INAUDIBLE BY CERTAIN EARS.

A very interesting paper on this subject has been recently communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Wollaston. Some of our readers are, no doubt, acquainted with the celebrated paper of our townsman, Mr. John Dalton, on certain peculiarities of vision to which he, and several other individuals, are subject: to this Dr. Wollaston's communication forms an excellent counterpart; and the facts which he has stated, respecting the kindred sense of hearing, are equally singular and striking. As the subject is one of general interest, we need not apologise to our readers for presenting them with an abridgment of the paper.

The Dr. observes, that persons labouring under deafness usually hear acute sounds better than grave ones; and he has found that all ears may be reduced, by artificial means, to the same insensibility to low tones. When the mouth and nose are shut, the tympanum may be so exhausted by a forcible attempt to take breath by expansion of the chest, that the pressure of the external air is strongly felt upon the membrana tympani, and in this state of tension from external pressure, the ear becomes insensible to graver tones, without losing in any degree the perception of sharper sounds.

To a moderate extent the experiment is not difficult, and well worth making. The effect is singularly striking, and may be aptly compared to the mechanical separation of larger and smaller bodies by a sieve. If a table is struck with the end of the finger, the whole board sounds with a deep dull note. If it is struck with the nail, there is also at the same time a sharp sound produced by quicker vibration of parts around the point of contact. When the ear is exhausted, it hears only the latter sound, without perceiving in any degree the deeper note of the whole table. In the same manner, in listening to the sound of a carriage, the deeper rumbling noise of the wheels is no longer heard by an exhausted ear; but the rattle of a chain or loose screw remains at least as audible as before exhaustion.

He has tried the experiment at a concert with singular effect. None of the sharper sounds are lost, but, by the suppression of a great mass of louder sounds, the shriller ones are so much the more distinctly perceived, even to the rattling of the keys of a bad instrument, or scraping of catgut unskilfully touched.

The state to which the ear is thus reduced by exhaustion, may even be preserved for a certain time, without the continued effort of inspiration, and without even stopping the breath; since, by sudden cessation of the effort, the internal passage to the ear becomes closed by the flexibility of the Eustachian tube, which acts as a valve, and prevents the return of air into the tympanum. As the defect thus occasioned is voluntary, so also is the remedy, for the unpleasant sensation of pressure on the drum, and the partial deafness which accompanies it, may at any instant be removed by the act of swallowing, which opens the tube, and, by allowing the air to enter, restores the equilibrium of pressure necessary to the due performance of the functions of the ear.

Those who attempt exhaustion of the ear for the first time, rarely have any difficulty in making themselves sensible of external pressure on the tympanum; but it is not easy at first to relax the effort of inspiration with sufficient suddenness to close the Eustachian tube, and thus maintain the exhaustion; neither is it very easy to refrain long together from swallowing the saliva, which instantly puts an end to the experiment.

All this is very extraordinary; but the comparative insensibility to *acute* sounds, in individuals whose hearing is otherwise perfect, is, perhaps, still more astonishing. We will give, in Dr. Wollaston's own words, his account of this singular phenomenon.

"It is now some years since I first had occasion to notice this species of particular deafness, which I at that time supposed to be peculiar to the individual in whom I observed it. While I was endeavouring to estimate the pitch of certain sharp sounds, I remarked in one of my friends a total insensibility to the sound of a small organ pipe, which, in respect to acuteness, was far within the limits of my own hearing, as well as of others of our acquaintance. By subsequent examination, we found that his sense of hearing terminated at a note four octaves above the middle E of the piano-forte. This note he seemed to hear rather imperfectly, but he could not hear the F next above it, although his hearing was, in other respects, as perfect, and his perception of musical pitch as correct, as that of any ordinary ears.

"The casual observation of this peculiarity in the organ of hearing, soon brought to my recollection a similar incapacity in a near relation of my own, whom I very well remember to have said, when I was a boy, that she never could hear the chirping that commonly occurs in hedges during a summer's evening, which I believe to be that of the *gryllus campestris*.

"I have reason to think that a sister of the person last alluded to had the same peculiarity of hearing, although neither of these was in any degree deaf to common sounds.

"The next case which came to my knowledge was in some degree more remarkable, in as much as the deafness in all probability extended a note or two lower than in the first instance. This information is derived from two ladies of my acquaintance, who agree that their father could never hear the chirping of the common house sparrow. This is the lowest limit to acute hearing that I have met with, and I believe it to be extremely rare. Deafness even to the chirping of the house cricket, which is several notes higher, is not common. Inability to hear the piercing squeak of the bat seems not very rare, as I have met with several instances of persons not aware of such a sound.* The chirping, which I suppose to be that of the *gryllus campestris*, appears to be rather higher than that of the bat, and accordingly will approach the limit of a greater number of ears; for as far as I am yet able to estimate, human hearing in general extends but a few notes above this pitch. I cannot, however, measure these sounds with precision; for it is difficult to make a pipe to sound such notes, and still more difficult to appreciate the degree of their acuteness.

"The suddenness of the transition from perfect hearing to total want of perception, occasions a degree of surprise which renders an experiment on this subject, with a series of small pipes among several persons rather amusing. It is curious to observe the change of feeling manifested by various individuals of the party, in succession, as the sounds approach and pass the limits of their hearing. Those who enjoy a temporary triumph, are often compelled, in their turn, to acknowledge to how short a distance their little superiority extends.

"Since there is nothing in the constitution of the atmosphere to prevent the existence of vibrations incomparably more frequent than any of which we are conscious, we may imagine that animals like the *grylli*, whose powers appear to commence nearly where ours terminate, may have the faculty of hearing still sharper sounds, which at present we do not know to exist; and that there may be other insects hearing nothing in common with us, but endued with a power of exciting, and a sense that perceives, vibrations of the same nature indeed as those which constitute our ordinary sounds, but so remote, that the animals who perceive them may be said to possess another sense, agreeing with our own solely in the medium by which it is excited, and possibly wholly unaffected by those slower vibrations of which we are sensible."

Nothing is said in this paper as to a coincidence between the ordinary pitch, or the compass, of the voice, and the extent to which acute sounds are audible. To reason from analogy, we should suppose that individuals who are remarkable for their power of hearing acute sounds, would either have shriller voices in ordinary conversation or would be able to sound higher notes, than those persons whose ears are pitched lower. In any future experiments on the subject, it may, perhaps, be worth while to examine whether any such coincidence exists.

* We perfectly remember a young man who was remarkable for his dexterity in shooting bats, but was never able to hear their cry, though, in other respects remarkable for acutness of hearing.—ED.

SETTLEMENT AT ALGOA BAY.

The following extracts of letters, just received from one of the recently-formed settlements in Southern Africa, are addressed by a Lady of the name of Francis, who accompanied her husband as one of the settlers, to her friends in this country, and give a melancholy picture of the hardships to which she, in common with many others who so rashly quitted their native shores, have been exposed. The first letter is dated Frogmoor, near Assagya Bush, and is addressed to "Mrs. Blackburn, Laytonstone, Essex."

"My beloved Sister,—I have the pleasure to tell you, after all my perils and adventures, that I have at last gained a shelter. We have been here ever since the 12th of October till we could get a room built. I suffered beyond expression, and the weather was so stormy, that for one whole month it rained incessantly, accompanied with the most dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning. You can have no idea of its effect, enclosed as we are on all sides by high mountains. It would give us both pain were I to relate all that I have felt. God grant that you may never know by experience the miseries of settling; yet, in comparison to hundreds, we are to be envied. We have built an excellent room, which serves us for a 'kitchen, parlour and all,' and we are completely sheltered from the weather. The sun here scorches to that degree, that it burns the skin and raises blisters, exactly as if one had been in the fire; but the evenings and nights are sometimes so cold, that, after a burning day, we are shivering over a fire. This I think the most miserable country in the world, for it produces nothing without manure, and the gardens which we have made are all burnt up before they come to any perfection. The whole of the wheat harvest has totally failed here and in every part of the country; indeed, the miseries of the unhappy settlers are beyond any thing I can express.—Flour is not to be purchased at any price, except that served out by government, and that is most execrable stuff: there is the bread bran, and whole grains of wheat, with a mixture of peas and Indian corn; but all this I do not consider for myself, as I do not eat more than would satisfy an infant. I have been very ill for some weeks, and my spirits are dreadfully depressed; I hope time will reconcile me to my situation. If I had society, I would endeavour to make myself easy, but there is not an English settler nearer than seven miles, and I know none of them but Mr. Lathom, who returned from Clan William, with many others, chiefly Irish: he has been our frequent visitor, but he is as miserable as myself, and detests this country as much as I do. When I reflect that it was on this day twelvemonth I parted from you, my heart is like to break! Why did I ever leave you, my poor mother, and my dear Patty? Never shall I see you and my dear native country again! Yet the thought of staying in this miserable solitude is dreadful;—debarred from all social intercourse—not one female friend to converse with—no doctor within fifty miles—no clergyman or church in the whole country—no post-office nearer than Graham's Town, which is a wretched place, and the road to it terrific. I am more wretched than I can describe; but what are my miseries compared to the miseries of those that went to Clan William;—they are absolutely starving, and the government will do nothing for them, because they would not come up here. I do not think any one will stop a year in this wretched country that can help it, many have already left it, and others are going. What will be the end of it, God only knows, but I dread the worst. There is little short of a famine now; great numbers have nothing to eat but mutton; they can get neither bread nor vegetables, and wine and spirits are all out of price. Not an ounce of tea or sugar is to be got at Graham's Town for 'love or money,' except now and then, as every thing is to be brought from Cape Town, and the conveyance is very uncertain. We have indeed been miserably deceived, both as to the soil and climate. Oh, if anything would but turn up, that I might once more return to England, I would not care if I lived on bread and water, for I envy the poorest servant there. The wretched thought of ending my days in this savage wilderness, surrounded by wild beasts, and every thing that is horrid, quite distracts me. As for poor David (Mr. Francis,) he is well in health, but almost mad to think he ever brought me to such a place. He has led the life of a slave, for as there are no enclosures, the cattle are no sooner over the hills than they are out of sight. He has lost a horse, and four bullocks, and also three sheep, which, I suppose, were picked off by the wolves. It is the same by all the settlers; they have all lost cattle. I am afraid you will think I am a croaker—but, believe me, I have not told you of half our miseries. Oh, how different from the account I first wrote to you on our arrival in this country! but then the weather was mild, and everything seemed enchanting. I was surrounded by friends, by whom I was beloved. Now I am separated from all I ever knew, and have no hope of ever seeing them again. David seems to have no wish to return, and is only unhappy to see me in this state. [Here follows some allusions to family affairs.] I believe I have never laughed since I have been here, but at the loss of 'My Jokey's' (Majocchi) memory. Tell me all about the Queen, and what your opinion is about the trial.

(Signed) "ANNA FRANCIS."

The second letter is dated Jan. 22d, 1821, near Assagya Bush, Nossar River, near Graham's-town, and is directed to "Mrs. Galabin, 12, Old Jewry, London."

"My dear Fanny,—I expected long before this I should have had the pleasure of receiving a line from you; but that, as well as every other consolation, is denied me. I have received but two letters from England, both from my dear sister, the last dated the 9th of August. I wrote to my sister a short time since, and explained to her my uncomfortable situation in this miserable solitude. I thought my situation bad enough then, although I told her that I wanted for nothing, being provided by the government for twelve months, or more if required. All the parties that came off with us were upon the same terms, as some remuneration for the very great expense and loss of time we had incurred. For this we had the governor's verbal promise, as well as a circular letter. We have now received a communication that all rations are to be stopped, unless paid for, or unless undeniable security be given for payment hereafter. This is a blow which, if persisted in, must break up the whole enterprise, as it is impossible to procure corn at any price, the whole of the crops having failed in every part of the colony. As for me, you would hardly think I was the same creature. When I arrived at the Cape, I had grown fat and strong—the sea voyage had entirely restored my long lost health, and I fondly looked forward to happiness. But alas! my dear friend, this is the last place in the world where I could expect to find it; for the country, from every part we have seen of it, is the most barren and desolate you can imagine, except some spots near Cape Town, which have been long made, at a vast expense, and are occupied by the Dutch merchants, and the few monied people, for almost every estate in the country is deeply mortgaged. As a proof of the poverty of the soil, vegetables are sold in the capital at the most extravagant prices. You must give half-a-crown for a cabbage, and 3s. 6d. for a cauliflower; 6s. a pound for fresh better, and everythingelse in proportion. And it was the some at Simon's Bay, but I had very good friends there, who were mostly English.

"And is this the place in which I am to live out the remainder of my wretched existence? Forbid it Heaven! I find I cannot live on such terms. To be buried like a dog in a place surrounded by wild beasts—to me who have been used to every comfort! Think of my sensations when I hear the wolves howling round our dismal dwelling. You can have no idea of the dismal yell they make, as loud as a cow bellowing; add to this, the barking of the jackalls, and the blowing of the porcupines. The ground swarms with insects and reptiles. I have had a snake a yard long coiled up by my bedside, and a mouse, as large as a small rat, in my bed, when I was lying very ill. We cannot set a single article of provisions out of the way, but it is covered with millions of ants, some of them an inch long. The state of my mind is such, that I cannot work for half an hour. I do nothing but cry, and read over and over again the books and old newspapers, I have read a hundred times before.—Poor David blames himself continually for bringing me out, and has promised, that if I am not more reconciled in a year, he will send me to England; but I shall never live that time. And if the government do not assist us, it will be impossible that any one can stay.

"If I was near you, I could be happy to sit and work from morning to night. David has written a long letter to Colonel Strutt, explaining his situation. I envy this paper, because it is going to England; and I declare, rather than stay here I would leave the country in an open boat.

(Signed) "ANNA FRANCIS."

The originals of the above letters, and others of the same character, are in the hands of Dr. Baruh.

THUNDER STORM.

On Wednesday se'nnight, about one o'clock, after a forenoon unusually sultry for the season, several very heavy showers of rain fell in Liverpool and the vicinity, accompanied by loud claps of thunder: the darkness of the atmosphere being interspersed and succeeded by uncommonly bright gleams of sunshine. During one of these showers, the electric fluid was observed to pass along the south end of Edge-hill. In its progress it knocked down several workmen, one of whom was so violently affected in the back of the head, that for relief he had recourse to bleeding; and a girl in a garden had her arm suddenly lifted up by its effect, and felt it benumbed for some time after. The coachman of Mr. Duff was struck on the arm whilst on the box, but was merely stunned. A lady near Islington, who was sewing at the time, felt in the fingers in contact with the needle a sensation resembling that of a slight electric spark. The electric fluid entered the house of Mrs. Clare, in Edge Vale, where its progress was not less alarming to the inmates, than destructive to the premises; and we have never heard of a more surprising escape, than that of the several individuals dispersed in a house, of which almost every room bears testimony of the ravages of the uncontrolable element. It appears probable, from an examination of the apertures which the fluid has made, and the direction in which the bricks, timber, &c. have been forced, that, attracted by the iron railing in front of the house, it entered the wall on one side the door, where it has shattered the bricks, torn to pieces the wood and brick-work between the door-pillar and the arch-way of the door; lifted the boards on the top; shook the fan-light to pieces, burning part of the frame, and leaving a black soot on the paint-work: thence it passed up through the arch door, splitting the bricks and the stone at the bottom of the middle window, the glass of which was shattered to pieces, and the whole frame dislodged and forced into the house. Over the window it forced, in its way to the roof, a large hole, above which the soot appears exactly as if flames had issued from it. Its course appears next to have been towards the chimney: the cans were shattered to pieces; the ridge stones displaced; many bricks and much cement torn from the wall; and the lead in many places forced up. It probably reached the rooms below the chimneys. In the lower room the stucco, plaster and paper are in several places broken, and the fluid, as if searching its way out, scorched the gilding of the chimney glass, and peeled the top ornaments, but did not disturb the polished fire-irons, just below. Six squares of glass were driven out in this room. In the room above, in one corner, stood a bundle of rods, to which it made its way, perhaps from the chimney, between the lathing and the wall, as it forced off the plaster, and *shot* a quantity of it against a chest of drawers, eleven or twelve feet distant, evidently with amazing force. In this room a young lady was standing: she felt as if her head were pressed by a weight to her shoulder; but received no further injury than that resulting from extreme alarm, at the noise of the fluid in its passage, which resembled cannon, and filled the room (and indeed the whole house) with a sulphureous smoke. On going to the door, she found it fast, the bolt having being forced, as if were partly locked, probably from its having attracted the fluid. From this room it seems to have passed through the window and entered another at a right angle from it in the back part of the house, the glass and strong frame of which were broken and forced in. In another front room on the first floor, in which there are no marks whatever, another young lady, who was using a pair of scissors, was struck down, and was deprived, for a short time, of the use of one of her legs; she was seriously hurt, but, we are happy to say, is recovering. A female servant was driven to one end of the kitchen, and a nail in the door, on which her bonnet hung, was drawn out, and the bonnet torn to pieces. From the kitchen the electric current seems to have escaped by the upper part of the door, where the bricks and lime are loosened. The alarm occasioned to the female inmates, by this terrific visitation, need not be described. The house appeared to be filled with vivid flame and smoke, and they fearfully anticipated its falling on their heads. Two men and a boy, who had taken shelter at the end of the house, were thrown fifteen or twenty feet from the spot where they stood; one of them was taken up insensible, but is now recovering. The breast and back of the boy are severely scorched in red branching stripes, as if produced by the blows of a switch. In the next house (that of Mr. Mortimer) in a room, the door and windows of which were closed, the frame of a large pier glass was perforated, as if by a pistol ball; round which, as from a centre, the gilding was regularly streaked with soot: the glass was not broken. A person was in the room, but was not aware of the circumstance when it happened. The greater part of the ceiling of a room above was also stripped off. No other accident, we believe, has occurred.

HANGING BY DEPUTY.—An unfortunate, yet somewhat laughable affair recently occurred at Canton, and for a short time put a stop to all commercial intercourse between the English and the Chinese. —It appears that one of the latter was accidentally shot, at a boar hunt, by an officer of the Company's ship London; and as there exists a law in China, that the death of a man, even though accidental, can only be expiated by blood, the Chinese Government demanded the offender, and laid an embargo on the ships in the harbour, until the demand should be complied with. This excited very serious alarm amongst the English; but they were determined not to surrender their countryman to suffer an unjust death. From this unpleasant dilemma they were extricated in a singular manner. One of the crew of the London, who had been sentenced to undergo a severe punishment, hung himself in a fit of despair. His body was sent on shore as a peace-offering and was immediately accepted by the Chinese, who only wanted a man to be hanged, and did not trouble themselves about his identity with the offender. The embargo was immediately removed; and the affair terminated to the satisfaction of both parties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

The annexed Report of the state of Charitable Education in this Town and the immediate Vicinity I communicate, in the expectation that you will consider it of sufficient importance and interest to entitle it to publication. No document of a similar nature has yet been laid before the public. At all times, such information as it contains is valuable; because, without knowing the extent to which education, and particularly the education of the labouring classes, prevails, the best opinions which can be formed of the condition and future progress of society must be necessarily incorrect. But, independent of general considerations, such a document seemed called for at the present juncture, by the legislative measures with which Mr. Brougham is threatening the country, and which appear to me to be a practical consequence of the ignorance which exists on this subject. The facts on which Mr. Brougham makes out the necessity for his Education Bills, are, as he is reported to say, "the numerical results of an inquiry, "carried on for years among the persons *best able* to report the state of education in each village and "hamlet of the island. Those persons have, by the *most minute details* of matters within their own "knowledge, enabled him to state the *exact numbers of schools actually existing, and the number of* "*children actually taught in each*." The persons whose qualification and knowledge are thus extravagantly and (taken in connection with the real facts of the case) ridiculously praised, are the Clergymen of the Church of England, who made up the reports that compose the Education Digest. In the district to which the following report refers, I find the statements are attributed to four respectable Clergymen, who are, I believe, as competent as any of their brethren for the performance of such a task. Them it would be severe to censure for the imperfection of their returns; they were bound by the orders of the Education Committee to communicate only what they knew; and I am not aware that they were obliged *ex officio*, to know even so much as they have communicated. I do not, therefore, hold them accountable for the great inaccuracy which appears in the Digest; but it may be reasonably objected to Mr. Brougham that he ought not to have pledged himself quite so strongly in support of his informants, as "persons *best able* to report the state of education," and of their information as containing "*the exact numbers of schools actually existing, and the numbers of children actually taught in each.*" That the public may judge, I have extracted the official returns that correspond with the district included in the following Report.—Vol. I., p. 444. LANCASHIRE; TABLE.

Parishes or Chapelries.			Endowments.			Unendowed Day Schools.		Unendowed Sunday Schools	
Names.	Population in 1811.	Poor in 1815.	No.	Children	Revenue	No.	Children.	No.	Children.
Manchester	85,828	2,899	1	155	£1800	3	2200	3	8000
			1	80	2000	4	83		
			1	50	200				
			1	10	100				
			1	50	40				
Ardwick	5,344	129	1	none	8			1	200
Salford.......	19,114	791				4	600	3	700

From this it appears that there are only seven Sunday Schools, containing 8900 scholars, in Manchester, Salford, and Ardwick. Such is the *statement* given by four resident Clergymen of the Church of England, who are, as Mr. Brougham thinks, "*best able* to report the state of education;" while the *fact* is, that the number of the CHURCH Sunday Schools alone, is 19; and of the Dissenters, 46; making together, 65; and affording gratuitous education to 23,000 children. If to this number be added the day-scholars and boarders of the public and private schools, it would appear, that, with respect to this town and neighbourhood at least, there is no necessity for any legislative proceeding whatever; and I am persuaded, that there is as little necessity in any part of the manufacturing districts of the country. In the agricultural districts, the case may be different. With respect to them, some legal provision might be useful; but Mr. Brougham's bills are too obnoxious to the liberal spirit of the times, to produce any thing but evil in any part of the kingdom. As *disqualifying* acts, they ought not to pass into laws; and they will not, unless the Dissenters negligently disregard the protection of their own rights. My object, however, is not to discuss the provisions of Mr. Brougham's bills; but merely to call attention to the errors which exist in the Education Digest, and to express an earnest wish, that similar reports may be made up for other large towns, to the publication of which, I trust, your columns would be open. N. H.

DAY SCHOOLS.—*Establishment.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Ann. Exp.*	*Remarks.*
Grammar School	155	......	155	1800	...... (Endowmts)
Blue Coat ditto	80	......	80	2000	Taught, clothed, and boarded.
Green Coat ditto	50	......	50	200	Taught and clothed.
Collegiate Church ditto	......	50	50	40	And offertory money: do. do.
Strangeways ditto	10	......	10	100	......
St. Mary's ditto	12	12	24	40	(Suppose)—Taught and clothed. Funds arising from Sacramental Offerings.
St. John's ditto	9	......	9	40	(Suppose)—Expences raised by voluntary Subscription.
St. Paul's ditto	20	......	20		
Ladies' Jubilee	......	30	30	250	Taught, clothed, and boarded by voluntary Subscription.
Back King-street	21	......	21	40	(Suppose) — Taught and partly clothed. This School is supported by the benevolence of a single individual.
NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Granby-row	194	119	313	600	Voluntary Subscription, and Collections at Churches.
Bolton-street, Salford	300	170	470		
	851	381	1232	£5110	
Dissenters.					
LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, Marshall-st.	692	225	917	400	Voluntary Subscription.
UNITARIAN, Mosley-street	......	35	35	50	Ditto ditto
CATHOLIC	198	121	319	104	Ditto ditto
	890	381	1271	£554	
SUNDAY SCHOOLS. *Establishment.*					
Collegiate Church, Shude Hill	201	205	406		
St. Ann's, Back King-street	50	56	106		
St. Mary's, Back South Parade	130	110	240		
St. Paul's, Green-street	170	183	353		
Turner-street	68	71	139		
Jersey-street	314	281	595		
St. George's, St. George's	141	112	253		
St. John's, St. John's-street	118	163	281		
St. James's, St. James's-street	102	198	300		
St. Michael's, Miller-street	234	352	586	£1023	
St. Peter's, Jackson's-row	......	120	120		
Alport Town	90	......	90		
St. Clement's and St. Luke's, Bennet-street	835	1071	1906	......	This is, perhaps, the largest School in the Kingdom. It cost about £2,300, of which £512 0 10½ was contributed in small sums by the Teachers and Scholars.
St. Stephen's, Bloom-street	181	297	478		
Oldfield-road	139	204	343		
Trinity, King's Head Yard	220	300	520		
Hulme, Duke-street	185	189	374		
All-Saints, Oxford-road	196	191	387	30	
Ardwick	60	110	170	25	
	3434	4213	7647	£1078	
Dissenters.					
FOR ALL DENOMINATIONS, Lever-street	429	522	951		
London Road	607	601	1208		
Ormond-street	220	248	468		
Tib-street	355	384	739		
Long-Millgate	335	319	654		
Bridgewater-street	362	320	682	£923	
Gravel-lane	450	518	968		
Elm-street	223	314	537		
New-Islington	128	113	241		
David-street	257	209	466		
Hulme	160	143	303		
Chancery-lane	219	204	423	40	(Suppose)
Brunswick, Pendleton	202	220	422	37	
	3947	4115	8062		
NEW CONNEXION METHODISTS, Oldham-street	160	120	280	28	
Pendleton	210	160	370	50	
Hope-Town	100	103	203	30	
INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, Edward-street	172	184	356	25	40 Boys and 40 Girls taught writing
Cooke-street	45	50	95		
WELCH METHODISTS, Parliament-st.	30	36	66	4	
WELCH INDEPENDENTS, Oak-street	100	100	200	8	Defrayed by a Monthly Collection in the School.
James-street	30	36	66	5	Adults.
INDEPENDENTS, Grosvenor-street	507	473	980	80	
Lloyd-street	57	68	125	8	
Mosley-street	159	116	275	80	
Mather-street	130	120	250		
Blakeley-street	100	120	220	16	
Jackson's-lane	160	140	300	15	
Chapel-street	173	182	355	60	
Hope-street	74	79	153		
Windsor	120	100	220	20	
BAPTISTS, York-street	230	180	410	45	
Fleet-street	60	40	100	7	
NEW JERUSALEM, Peter-street	75	60	135	30	Taught writing.
Bolton-street, Salford	35	45	80	15	
King-street ditto	60	50	110	10	
Hulme	90	60	150	25	
UNION SCHOOLS, George Leigh-street	200	180	380	40	Taught writing.
UNITARIAN, Mosley-street	230	50	280	80	" writing and accounts.
Greengate, Salford	38	12	50	10	Taught writing and accounts. Expences defrayed by payments from the writing Class of ½d. for every two copies, and fines from the Teachers for non-attendance.
CATHOLICS have Eight Schools	700	500	1200	110	
	7983	7478	15461	£1801	

	DAY SCHOOLS.					SUNDAY SCHOOLS.				
	No. of schools	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Ann. Exp.*	*No. of schools*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Ann. Exp.*
Establishment	13	830	411	1232	£5110	19	3434	4213	7647	1078
Dissenters	3	890	381	1271	554	46	7983	7478	15461	1801
	16	1720	792	2503	5564	65	11,417	11,691	23,108	2879

No. of Day Scholars,..................Establishment, 1232...Dissenters, 1271—— 2503
Sunday Scholars, ...Establishment, 7647...Dissenters, 15471——23,108
——25,701
Deduct One Third of Day Scholars, the proportion supposed to attend Sunday Schools, 834

Total gratuitously educated.. 24867

Besides the above, there is a school recently established in Union Place, Salford, at which there are already 120 scholars.—At the Sunday Schools, reading only is taught, except in the instances noticed in the *remarks*. But it must be observed, that nearly all the school rooms are open two or three evenings in the week, and writing and arithmetic then taught to the Sunday scholars, who pay a small sum to defray the expence.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.—At eleven o'clock on Saturday, in the presence of some hundreds of persons, the top stone of the new dome at the Royal Exchange was elevated to its place. In weight it is above half a ton. In the centre there is a cavity of upwards of 40 inches deep, to receive the iron to which a globe is to be attached, and the whole surmounted by the grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The stone was placed with loud acclamations, and the colours of St. Mary Woolnoth were hoisted at the extremity of the scaffold, on the south side.

On Sunday the 15th ult. being Palm Sunday, according to annual custom, the following singular service was observed at Broughton in Lindsay, in Lincolnshire, by which the manor is held. The deputy of the Lord attended at the church, with a *new cart-whip* in his hand, which he cracked three times in the church porch, then passed with it on his shoulder up the chancel, and seated himself in the pew of the lord of the manor, where he remained till the officiating clergyman was about to read the second lesson. He then proceeded with the whip, to the lash of which he had in the interval affixed a purse, which should have contained thirty silver pennies, but, not being able to procure them, a single half-crown piece was substituted, and kneeling down on a cushion before the reading desk, held the purse suspended over the curate's head during the time of his reading the lesson; after which he returned to the pew, and as soon as divine service was over, went and left the whip and purse at the manor-house.

BANKRUPTS.

GAZETTE—SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

CLARKE Thomas, of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, draper, d. c.; May 7, 8, June 9, at 11, at the Punch Bowl, Nottingham. Att. Mr. Payne, Nottingham.

COLLIN Stephen, of Woodlesford, in the county of York, blacksmith, d. c.; May 11, at 6, at the White Horse, Leeds, May 12, June 9, at 11, at the Court-house, Leeds. Att. Mr. Firth, Wakefield.

DAWSON Robert, of the city of Norwich, linen-draper, d. c.; May 12, 14, June 9, at 4, at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. Atts. Messrs. Simpson and Rackham, Norwich.

GLOVER Benjamin, late of Bread-street, but now of Watling-street, in the city of London, Manchester-warehouseman, commission agent, d. c.; May 8, 12, June 9, at 10, at Guildhall. Att. Mr. Lawrence, Dean's-court.

LAUGHTON John, late of Arbour-square, Commercial road, in the county of Middlesex, master-mariner, d. c.; May 5, at 10, May 15, at 11, June 9, at 10, at Guildhall, London. Atts. Messrs. Tomlinson and Bennell, Throgmorton-street.

LEE Jonathan, of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, grocer, d. c.; May 12, 19, June 9, at 12, at Guildhall, London. Atts. Messrs. Gatty, Haddan, and Gatty, Throgmorton-street.

PAYN Thomas, and John Daniel Payn, of Cateaton-street, in the city of London, warehousemen, d. c.; May 5, 12, June 9, at 1, at Guildhall. Att. Mr. Hindman, Basinghall-street.

SMITH John, now or late of Pattrington, in Holderness, in the county of York, grocer, linen-draper, d. c.; May 11, 12, June 9, at 11, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. Att. Mr. Walmsley, Hull.

TATE John, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, provision-merchant, d. c.; May 17, 18, June 9, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Att. Mr. Denison, Liverpool.

WARD Joseph, late of Banbury, in the county of Oxford, (but now a prisoner in the King's Bench prison), brewer, d. c.; May 5, 15, June 9, at 12, at Guildhall, London. Atts. Messrs. Fisher and Munday, Holborn.

WHARTON Robert and Henry Wharton, of Little Crosby, in the county of Lancaster, joiners and house-carpenters, late copartners in trade, May 1, 19, June 9, at 11, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Att. Mr. Hodgson, Liverpool.

WILLMOTT Daniel, of Princess-street, Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, master-mariner, merchant, d. c.; May 5, at 10, May 15, at 11, June 9, at 10, at Guildhall, London. Atts. Messrs. Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street.

DIVIDENDS.

May 22. Macnair & Atkinson, London, merchants.
22. J. Davies, Shrewsbury, flax-spinner.
29. W. Bewley, Manchester, tailor.
22. W. and A. Copp, Exeter, drapers.
22. W. Burne, Exeter, draper and tailor.
29. J. Dobell, Staplehurst, Kent, draper & tailor.
22. J. Lee, London, warehouseman.
24. T. Cassidy, Liverpool, feather-merchant.
22. J. Williams, London, draper.
22. M. B. Schlesinger London, indigo-merchant.
June 5. Ryder and Nasmyth, London, sugar refiners.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

John Harrison and Brothers, Manchester, cotton spinners.—Widow Welsh and Sons, Manchester, common carriers.—Geo. Ramsden and Co. Manchester, cotton merchants.

GAZETTE—TUESDAY, MAY 1.

ALLISON George, of Bishopwearmouth, in the county of Durham, rope maker, d. c. (carrying on trade at Monkwearmouth Shore, in the said county) May 10, 24, June 12, Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth. Att. Mr. Edward Hinde, Bishop Wearmouth.

BAYLY William Henry, of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, banker, d. c.; May 11, 14, Fleece Inn, Cheltenham, June 12, King's Head, Gloucester. Atts. Messrs. Pruen and Griffiths, Cheltenham.

DEMAINE William, of Burley, in the parish of Otley, in the county of York, worsted spinner; May 10, 11, June 12, New Inn, Bradford. Att. Mr. Crosley, Bradford.

FRANKE Richard the elder, of Newark upon Trent, in the county of Nottingham, miller, d. c.; May 8, 9, June 12, Saracen's Head Inn, Newark. Atts. Messrs. Tallents and Bever, Newark.

GREENWOOD Thomas the younger, of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, upholsterer, d. c.; May 28, 29, June 12, White Hart Inn, Preston. Atts. Messrs. Troughton and Haydock, Preston.

JERRY John, of Kirton, in the county of Suffolk, malster, merchant, d. c.; May 16, 17, June 12, Coach and Horses, Ipswich. Att. Mr. Jackman, Ipswich.

SHEPHEARD John the younger, of the parish of Pirton, in the county of Worcester, and Richard Houghton, of the parish of Badsey, in the said county of Worcester, d. c. and copartners; May 15, 16, June 12, Rein Deer Inn, Worcester. Att. Mr. Elkington, Birmingham.

TURNER Daniel, of Whitechapel Road, in the county of Middlesex, timber merchant; May 5, 12, June 12, Guildhall. Atts. Messrs. Jones and Howard, Mincing Lane.

WALLER Matthew, late of the Furnace, in the parish of Stone, in the county of Stafford, victualler, d. c.; May 21, 22, at the office of Mr. Astbury, Stone, June 12, Crown Inn, Stone. Att. Mr. Astbury, Stone.

WELSH John, of High Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, master mariner, d. c. and master of the ship Claudine employed in the East India trade, May 8, 19, June 12, Guildhall. Atts. Mess. Tomlinson, Thomson and Co. Coleman-street.

WESTAWAY John, of the city of Exeter, watch-maker and jeweller, d. c.; May 21, 22, June 12, Half Moon Inn, Exeter. Att. Mr. Furlong, Exeter.

DIVIDENDS.

May 26. R. Simpson, London, merchant.
22. W. Poole, Leicester, hosier.
21. Foulkes & Darnton, Manchester, cabinet-makers.
19. R. & J. Grimshaw, Manchester, merchants.
19. W. Sherwood, Liverpool, soap-boiler.
19. C. C. Becher, London, merchant.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

N. M. J. and J. Pattison, Congleton, silk throwsters.—Watson and Murdock, Greenock, merchants. —Scholes, Birch, and Co., Manchester, merchants (so far as relates to James de Jongh).

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