

Bought by Mrs Shawcross of Mr Cowdroy 11. Apr 1818

COWDROY'S MANCHESTER AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Vol. 23.—No. 1185.]

SATURDAY, April 11. 1818.

[No. 3 in the Quarter.—Price Sevenpence.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the COURT-LEET or View of Frank Pledge of Sir Oswald Mosley, Baronet, Lord of the Manor of Manchester, in the County of Lancashire, will be held at the Court House, in High Street, in Manchester aforesaid, on Wednesday the 13th day of April instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place, all burgesses, inhabitants, and other persons who owe suit and service at the said Court, are required to attend.

JAMES HOWARTH,
Bailiff of the Manor.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Commissioners for putting in execution the powers of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the 32d year of the reign of his present Majesty, King George the Third, entitled, "An Act for cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, lanes, passages and places, within the towns of Manchester and Salford, in the County Palatine of Lancaster; for widening and rendering more commodious several of the said streets, lanes and passages, and for other purposes therein contained," will hold their next General Meeting, at the Police-office, in Manchester aforesaid, on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the further execution of the powers of the said Act, relative to the said town of Manchester.

NEVERGENT and MILNE,
Law Clerks to the Commissioners.
Police-office, Manchester, 27th March, 1818.

WHEREAS
A Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against JAMES LORD, of Manchester, in the County of Lancashire, tobacconist and drayster, 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 sixteenth and twenty-first of April next, and on the second day of May following, at three o'clock in the afternoon of each day, at the George Inn, in Manchester aforesaid, 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 Mr. BUCKLEY, Solicitor, Manchester, or to Messrs. HANCOCK and HANCOCK, Solicitors, Saint Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-street, London.

Fruit Lozenges,

For Sore Throats, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.
THE very extensive sale which this Preparation has already obtained, is the best criterion of its excellence. Having met with the approval of many of the Faculty, it is with confidence recommended in the above complaints, as likewise in Asma, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, the acidity of the Stomach, and in all cases tending to cleanse the Mouth and Throat, from that accumulation of phlegm, so often attendant on those complaints; they are well calculated for children, particularly in the Hooping Cough.

Prepared and sold by Phillips and Schofield, Pitt-street; and by the following Gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Pears, and Butler, Castleside, Liverpool; Mottershead and Brown, Lich, and T. Rogers, Manchester; Harris, Wigan; Mounsey, Preston; Home and Eaton, Birmingham; Materson, and M. Widdell, Leeds; and many others; in Boxes at 1s. 1d. each, or six for 6s.

N.B.—As the Patrons have paid every attention to bring this article to the greatest perfection, the public are particularly requested to procure Phillips and Schofield's Lozenges, which they trust, will be found superior to any other preparation of the kind.

Valuable and Lustrous Wholesale and Retail Linen and Linen Drapery Concern,

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE TREATY.

THE Premises and Stock in Trade, late in possession of Mr. John Dawson, at the warehouse of Messrs. Gordon, Dawson, and Bindloss, New Cannon-street, Manchester, N.E., at the warehouse of Messrs. Gordon, Dawson, and Bindloss, New Cannon-street, Manchester, N.E., also an extensive and well-assorted variety of Irish, Scotch, and Barnsley, Brown and White Linens, most of which are in their original packages, and lately imported.

Also the RETAIL SHOP and STOCK, in Smithy-door, consisting of a large assortment of articles in the Linen Drapery and Hosiery Business. The executors are actively engaged in taking an account of the stock, which will be completed in fourteen days from this date, and will then be ready to treat with any respectable person for the same, allowing the purchaser a liberal time for payment, on receiving sufficient security.

Also to be sold on LEGAL TOWN BUILT CHARIOT, with harness for four horses, and a handsome pair of gold harness, and a pair of strong and beautiful brown horses.

Persons desiring to apply to Mr. GEORGE GARDNER, at the warehouse of Messrs. Gordon, Dawson, and Bindloss, New Cannon-street, Manchester.

N.B.—All persons having any demands upon the estate of the late Mr. John Dawson, are requested to furnish particulars for examination and payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to pay the same to Mr. GARDNER, one of the executors.

April 6th, 1818.

BENNETT'S

Improved Filtering Mugs.

THE great sale that the Inventor has had, and continues to have for his IMPROVED FILTERING MUGS, is a convincing proof of their superiority over filtering stones. This filter works by a system of fine pores, which it yields a pure and constant stream of more than 100 gallons in 24 hours, at the same time rendering RIVER, CANAL, PIT, or other STAGNATED waters, however muddy, turbid, or foul, completely pure, and as clear as crystal, and makes RAIN WATER sufficient for all uses, and for other domestic purposes. It does not require oil, wool, or other frame, stands in 20 inches space, and may be removed at pleasure; and, as it filters by agent, the dirty and clean water are in separate apartments, and drawn off from each by brass taps, a method not known to any species of filtration by a agent. The advantages of filtering fluids, particularly water, need not be enlarged upon. Clear lines, clean food, pure beverages, and the consequent health and comfort of the inhabitants of great towns are materially concerned; but to the seaman, who is confined in distant and hot climates to the constant use of water abounding with insects, animals, and a variety of impurities, which render it disgusting and frequently dangerous, must acquire the use of Bennett's improved filtering mug, an invaluable benefit.

The Filters are sold by the Inventor, JOHN BENNETT, dealer in GLASS, CHINA and EARTHWARE, No. 78, Market-street, Manchester, at which place any person may see a filtering mug at work.

Orders from the country by letter will be duly attended to, and if required, will be given to families of the first respectability, in Manchester, and neighbourhood, who have these filters now in daily use.

Wanted at a Print Works,
A MAN who is thoroughly capable of managing a madder dye-house on the most approved plan. None need apply but such as are fully competent for the situation; references as to ability and address will be required. Liberal wages will be given.
Apply at the Printer's.

LONDON FASHIONS.

M. FURNIVALL.
BEGS leave most respectfully to inform her Friends and the Public of Manchester and its vicinity, that she is just returned from LONDON, where she has selected from the first Houses of Fashion, an extensive and elegant Assortment of LEGHORN, STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS, with FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., which will be ready for inspection on Thursday next, 16th April, 1818.
29, Oldham-street.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the partnership heretofore subsisting and carried on between JOHN Mc ADAM, now deceased, ANDREW STEWART, and THOMAS Mc ADAM, under the firm of Mc ADAM, Stewart, and Mc ADAM, as drapers and tea-dealers, in the town of Rochdale, in the County of Lancaster, was on the 6th April, 1818, dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the said partnership concern, will be received and paid by the said Andrew Stewart and Thomas Mc ADAM, by whom the partnership was carried on in future, under the firm of "Stewart and Mc ADAM." Dated the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
(Signed) ANDREW STEWART, THOMAS Mc ADAM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By Mr. GASQUOINE,
On Monday, the 13th day of April instant, at six o'clock in the afternoon, at the Gibraltar Tavern, in Pall-mall, in Manchester, by order of assignees, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced;
THE Fee-simple and Inheritance of, and in all those two substantial and well-built MESSUAGES, or COTTAGES, situate and being in Cannon-street, near Great Ancoats-street, in Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, and numbered 5 and 6.
The above premises are subject only to a small yearly chief or ground rent of 12s. 3d.
The tenants will show the premises; and further particulars may be had, by applying at the office of Mr. ERSKINE, Solicitor, Fountain-street, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By Mr. JAMES SHAWCROSS,
On Monday the thirteenth day of April next, at the House of Mr. Joseph Smith, the Angel Inn, in Salford, in the County of Lancaster, at six o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions as will be then produced;
THE Inheritance and Fee-simple of, and in all that PLOT or PARCEL OF LAND, situate in Gravel-lane, at the corner of King-street, in Salford aforesaid, containing 275 superficial square yards of Land, or thereabouts; together with all those four Messuages or Dwelling houses, erected on the said plot, three fronting King-street, and one fronting Gravel-lane aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Miss Grime, John Merry, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Collier.
The above premises are subject to a small chief rent of 24 lbs. 11d. only. The tenants will show the premises; and for further particulars apply at the office of Mr. HESON, Cross-street, Manchester.

Bankrupts' Effects.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
In One Lot.

At the house of Mr. John Platt, the Flower Inn, Saint Helen's, in the County of Lancaster, on Thursday the 14th day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon;
THE beneficial interest of John Houtson and Co. in the lease of all that substantially built COTTAGE MILL, warehouses, manufactory houses, seven cottages, smith's and farm, containing about nine acres of land, of the large measure there used, situate at Eccleston, a quarter of a mile from St. Helen's aforesaid.

Together with the steam engine of ten horse power on the patent principle, mill gearing, steam pipes, and cotton machinery therein, consisting of fourteen carding engines of 30 and 36 inches, rollers, with cards and working rollers complete; three drawing frames, containing ten double head of drawing; ten slubbing and roving frames, with spindles; one stretching frame, of 120 spindles and bobbins; eight mules, containing 1800 spindles; sixteen bobbins, containing 1800 spindles; with bobbins complete, with the various lathes, straps, casks, counting-house furniture, engine and day clocks, &c.
The machinery is a great part of it new, and the whole in good condition and ready for immediate working.

The mill is partly worked by water, is situated twelve miles from Liverpool, and from Wigan, and from Warrington, near the Stanley Canal, by which there is water conveyance to Manchester and Liverpool, is in a neighbourhood where coal is remarkably cheap and labour low.

Mr. Lewis Watson, iron founder, of Saint Helen's, will show the premises and machinery; and further particulars may be had of the ASSIGNEES of John Houtson and Co., of Mr. ATKINSON, Solicitor, Ridgefield; or of Mr. JON. LEES, Accountant, Manchester.

Smith's Ploughman's Drops.

Sir,
I, T. W. near Hanley, in the Staffordshire, shire Potteries, contracted a Venereal Complaint; and living with a gentleman of respectability in that neighbourhood, was recommended by my employer to several eminent Physicians and Apothecaries for relief. The complaint being so deeply rooted in my constitution, I was thrown into a deep consumption, having undergone several dreadful operations in the Staff and Manchester Infirmary, but all to no use; it was by my master's pressing desire I stopped there so long. I being honest in my service and useful, he began to despair of my recovery, and calling at the Star Inn in Staffordshire, I then related the above statement, and he told me there was one "Dr. SMITH, of Upton Magna, near Shrewsbury, supposed to be the First Man in the Kingdom, for those cases." I applied to you, and by taking five bottles of your Ploughman's Drops I was perfectly cured; and I had also a bunch of the gravel, which it entirely cured. Of this I am ready to make oath on the Holy Evangelists whenever called upon.
Yours obediently,
T. W.
Stafford, 12th January, 1817.

These Drops are to be had in square bottles, with these words moulded on each, "Dr. Smith's Ploughman's Drops." (all others are spurious) at 2s. the large, and 11s. the small, duty included, at the Doctor's House, Upton Magna, near Shrewsbury. Sold also by Winderbottom, 45, Oldham-street; Messrs. Staines & Mottershead, Market-place; Gasfild, Exchange-street; and Davies, Deansgate, Manchester; Mr. Clave, bookseller, Stockport; and Mr. Schofield, druggist, Bolton; Mr. Hadcock, printer, Varrington; Mr. Bayley and Mr. Hadcock, Manchester; &c. &c.

WILLIAM VICKERS,

Original Manufacturer of all kinds of
Copper, Brass, and Iron Tubing,
And Erector of
GAS APPARATUS

For Lighting Public Buildings, Inns, Shops, and private Houses, in the most firm, neat, and elegant manner.

HAS ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF
Chandeliers, Brackets, Suspenders, Pillars, &c. both ancient and modern.

At his Works, Back Parade, St. Mary's, and House, No. 5, Bridge-street, Queen-street, Manchester.



Cheap Travelling
To all Parts of the Kingdom, from
WHITAKER and LEARY'S
ORIGINAL COACH OFFICE,
Star Inn, Manchester.

LONDON ROYAL TELEGRAPH,
Every Afternoon at half past three o'clock, through Macclesfield, Leek, Ashbourne, Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham, to the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street; Cross Keys, Wood street; and the White Horse, Fetter-lane, in twenty-six hours, (only one Guard).

ELIOT'S POST COACH, every Morning, a quarter before seven o'clock, through Newcastle, Stone, and Wolverhampton, to the Castle and Swan Inn, Birmingham, in twelve hours; carries only four passengers.

WELLINGTON, to Sheffield and Doncaster, every Morning at eleven o'clock, through Chapel-en-Frith and Castleton, to the Tontine and King's Head Inns.

Carlisle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow NORTH STAR POST COACH, every Morning at half past six o'clock, through Lancaster, Kendal, and Penrith.

Shrewsbury Coach, called the HIGHFLYER, every Morning at six.

Shrewsbury, Whitechurch, and Wem Coach, the WELLINGTON, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday Mornings, at seven, through Middlewich and Sandbach.

RETAILER COACH, to Liverpool, every Morning at half past five, carries only four inside.

Nantwich Coach, the CHESHIRE HERO, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday Mornings, at seven o'clock.

TALLY-HO COACH, through Buxton, Bakewell, Chesham, Workington, and Redford, to the White Hart Inn, Gainsburg, where it meets the Steam Packets to Hull.

Chester Coach, called the VICTORY, every Morning at six o'clock, through Northwich.

DEFNANCE, to Halifax, Bradford, and Leeds, every day, at seven o'clock.

REGULATOR COACH to Liverpool, every Morning at six o'clock, carries only four inside.

Blackburn and Preston Coach, every Morning at six o'clock.

Liverpool VOLUNTEER, every Morning at ten o'clock.

Liverpool BALLOON, every Afternoon at half past three o'clock.

Liverpool VOLUNTEER, every Afternoon, at half past four o'clock, carries only four inside.

Blackburn and Bolton Coach, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday Mornings, at seven o'clock.

York and Hull Coach, every day at twelve o'clock.

Newark Coach, called the HERFORD, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, a quarter past six, through Mansfield and Southwell, to the Castle and Falcon, Newark, where it meets direct conveyances to Grantham, Stamford, &c.

EXTRACTS
From Letters addressed to Dr. Solomon, Gilead-house, near Liverpool.

ILLUSTRATING the efficacy of the COR-DIAL BALM OF GILEAD, in those difficult and complicated disorders, for which it is peculiarly adapted, being administered to the tender infant, the pregnant female, and to the aged, with safety and efficacy, hitherto unparalleled in the Annals of Medical discovery.

As R. M. Willis, Penlla Castle, near Bangor, writes thus: "I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the great blessing I now enjoy; and for the good of the afflicted, request you will make my case known. I have been seven years afflicted, ever since I had a dangerous fever in January, with a violent pain in the back part and crown of my head, spasms in my stomach, nausea and frequent vomiting; pains in my thighs, legs, and arms; a dry cough, disordered sleep, and little appetite; for which I have consulted the most eminent physicians, without obtaining relief. Through the use of your Cordial Balm of Gilead, and God's assistance, I feel myself better than I have been for the last twenty years, and I recovered my long lost health solely through the merit of your truly valuable restorative.

Liverpool. Edward Jones of this town, says: "My mind is impressed with a lively sense of gratitude for the very great benefit which I have received from your Cordial Balm of Gilead, in a nervous fever, which reduced me to such a state of weakness, that I could not hold up my head. I was in this situation (the most deplorable imaginable) fourteen months, when a friend advised me to try your Cordial Balm of Gilead, one bottle of which, to my great comfort, enabled me to follow my usual avocations, and the use of two more bottles completely recovered my health.

Sold by Mottershead and Bowne, Hargreaves, Lynch, and Rogers, Manchester; Hartley, Roebuck, Garsner, Bolton; Hadfield, Macclesfield; Hadcock, Warrington; Dean, Congleton; Dawson, Stockport; and Lower Leek; and all other Medicine Vendors, price 11s. each, or four in one family bottle for 38s. by which one 11s. bottle is saved, with the words "Saml. Solomon, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp.

Of whom may be had,
The Anti-impetigo, or Solomon's Drops, an absolute cure for the Scour, Scrofula, Leprosy, &c. price 11s. and 38s. per bottle.
Solomon's Cordial Balm of Gilead, an effectual cure for Scrofula Eruptions, Cancers, Redness, Pimples, &c. on the face, hands and neck. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle.
Also, Solomon's Guide to Health, which explains in a concise and easy manner, the most simple methods of treatment, and efficacious remedies, for nervous, hypochondria, and consumptive complaints. Price 3s.
As Dr. SOLOMON'S practice has now become so great and extensive, that his constant engagements require a considerable portion of his time and attendance, he expects, when consulted, the usual complement of one pound.—but all written cases, or letters of advice, and accompanied with an order for medicine and remittance, to be answered at his leisure, are required to enclose only half a guinea. Drafts may be obtained at any post-office, payable at Liverpool, for small sums of money, which is a sure mode of conveyance. Such letters should, for safety be thus directed: "Money Letter, Dr. Solomon Gilead house, near Liverpool. Paid double postage."

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION

By Subscription,
A NEW MAP

OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF
LANCASTER,

From actual Survey, laid down to a Scale of One Inch to a Mile, on Six Sheets, and embellished with an accurate and splendid View of Liverpool.

By C. GREENWOOD,
SURVEYOR OF THE NEW MAPS OF YORKSHIRE, MIDDLESEX, &c.

This Work is now in the process of Surveying, and is intended to be published the latter end of this Year. From the extent of support already given to this work, the proprietors feel themselves bound, not only to fulfil the various pledges made to the public through the medium of Newspaper circulation, but, inasmuch as a work of this kind will admit, to exceed their most sanguine expectations.

Favoured with the means they now happily possess in all the various departments of the undertaking, they beg most respectfully again to come before the public and more auspicious circumstances. Having received a full and satisfactory assurance that Mr. Gile's projected Survey of this County is now finally relinquished, there can be no impropriety in thus candidly and publicly announcing it; and, at the same time to say to those of his subscribers who may be willing to make an immediate transfer of the public and more auspicious circumstances. Having received a full and satisfactory assurance that Mr. Gile's projected Survey of this County is now finally relinquished, there can be no impropriety in thus candidly and publicly announcing it; and, at the same time to say to those of his subscribers who may be willing to make an immediate transfer of the public and more auspicious circumstances. Having received a full and satisfactory assurance that Mr. Gile's projected Survey of this County is now finally relinquished, there can be no impropriety in thus candidly and publicly announcing it; and, at the same time to say to those of his subscribers who may be willing to make an immediate transfer of the public and more auspicious circumstances.

NEW MAP OF YORKSHIRE.

Shortly will be published, the SECOND or remaining PART OF THE NEW MAP OF YORKSHIRE.

From an actual Survey made in the Years 1815, 1816, and 1817.

By C. GREENWOOD,
Laid down to a Scale of Three Quarters of an Inch to a Mile, on Nine Sheets, forming, when joined, a Map of near 7 feet by 6.—Engraved in the very best style of elegance, by Messrs. Neale and Son, and printed on a superior paper.

The merit of this Work has been manifestly acknowledged in the very flattering encouragement it has received since the publication of the First Part; the Proprietors anticipate with much pleasure, the reception the Second Part cannot fail to meet with, as it contains by far the greatest proportion of the Work, and when combined will, they venture to presume, be the most complete, splendid, and accurate rank among the first productions of the kind extant. Price Five Guineas; may be had of the Proprietors, Messrs. Robinson and Co., Leeds; Mr. John Hurst, and Mr. C. Greenwood, Wakefield, or their Agents.

NORWICH, OR NATIONAL UNION Fire and Life Offices,
KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.

Surplus Capital £300,000.
Annual Receipts £120,000.

TRUSTEES.
The Most Noble the Duke of Somerset.
The Most Noble the Duke of Beaufort.
The Right Honourable Earl Grosvenor.
The Right Honourable Earl Rosebery.
The Right Honourable Earl St. John.
J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P.
H. Birley, Esq. &c. &c.

COMMITTEE FOR MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
President, Elias Ch. Wick, Esq.
H. Hornby Birley.
George Jackson.
Robert Andrew.
William Craven.
Edward Compton.
Paul Cartwright.
John Greaves.
O. H. Hume.
Thomas Holdsworth.
John Hygate.

The Most Noble the Duke of Somerset.
The Most Noble the Duke of Beaufort.
The Right Honourable Earl Grosvenor.
The Right Honourable Earl Rosebery.
The Right Honourable Earl St. John.
J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P.
H. Birley, Esq. &c. &c.

THE NORWICH UNION was established in 1797, and is now in the receipt of 80,000 Pounds per annum on Fire Insurance; and the following Statement of the Amount of Duty annually paid to Government, will strikingly demonstrate the progressive increase of business, and afford the best proof of the confidence which it experiences from the Public:—

1815—£29 260 0 0
1816—36 710 17 6
1817—48 520 0 0
Being an increase of Twelve Thousand Pounds in the last Year.

RETURN OF FIFTY PER CENT.

The following, among 20,000 Persons, have received Dividends.

Messrs. Whiteley and Co. £64 17 0 312 8 6
Whitaker, Stockport. 262 0 0 131 0 0
Gr. & Hodgkiss, ditto. 320 10 0 160 5 0
Messrs. Runcorn and Co. 165 0 0 82 10 0
ditto. 144 6 0 72 3 0
Mr. Thos. Slater, ditto. 116 11 0 58 5 6
Wm. Eccles, ditto. 111 11 0 55 15 10
Mr. John Pooley, ditto. 50 8 4 25 4 2

Life Office.

TWENTY PER CENT.

Has been added as a BONUS, on all Policies for the whole of Life, effected prior to 30th June, 1815, and the Premium in the first instance, is TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN OTHER OFFICES.

Redeemable, unredemable, and deferred ANNUITIES, are granted by this Office, on liberal terms.

Persons insuring in this Office are respectfully informed, Policies falling due on the 25th March, must be renewed within fifteen days from that period.

HIGSON and HUGHES,
King-street, Manchester.
Agents for Stockport, Oldham, Salford, and Manchester Department.

* * Office Hours from ten to four o'clock.

Forfeited Pledges.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
By Mr. J. MILLS,

At the Room lately occupied by Mr. Lowe, in the Market place, Manchester.

A QUANTITY OF FORFEITED PLEDGES, the property of John Boardman, No. 40, Angel-street, consisting of gold and silver watches, men and women's wearing apparel, &c. &c.; pledged with him in the months from March, 1815, to Nov. 1816.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

NEW BAYLEY SESSIONS.

These Sessions commenced on Tuesday last, before the Rev. Mr. HAY, and the usual Magistrates. The following Prisoners have taken their trials:

Transported Fourteen Years.
Richard Heyes, aged 20, for stealing one pocket-book, &c. at Manchester.

Transported seven years.
John Woolsthorpe, 25, for stealing a silver watch, &c. at Chadderton.

Joseph Shepley, 16, Joseph Eccles, 16, and James Hewson, 20, for stealing a metal watch, at Ashton-under-lyne.

John Tattersall, 36, for stealing ten yards of cotton cloth, at Castleton.

John Birch, 16, for stealing a watch, at Manchester.

John Thompson, 25, Samuel Pendleton, 22, and James Brierley, 26, for stealing sheep's wool, &c. at Spotland.

John Webster, 18, and James Metcalf, 17, for stealing lace, at Manchester.

John Jervis, 20, for stealing woollen cloth, at Manchester.

Thomas Preston, 24, for stealing a watch, at Manchester.

John Curran, 20, for receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen.

John Leach, 26, for stealing cotton, &c. at Hurst.

Philip Buckley, 25, and Robert Stott, 40, for stealing thirty pieces of quilting, at Tottington-lower-end.

James Rowbottom, 13, for stealing cloth, at Manchester.

Richard Foster, 25, for stealing cotton cloth, at Manchester.

William Bagley, 16, for stealing pantaloons, &c. at Manchester.

John Drinkwater, 22, for stealing check cloth, &c. at Manchester.

James Cavanagh, 25, for stealing wearing apparel, at Great Bolton.

Mary Miles, 70, for stealing a cheese, at Great Bolton.

Imprisoned two years.
John Schofield, 40, for receiving cotton cloth, knowing it to be stolen.

Benjamin Youg, 21, for stealing calico, at Manchester.—*Whipped.*

James Eves, 20, for stealing knives, &c. at Manchester.—*Whipped.*

Elleu Williams, 24, for receiving a gown, knowing it to be stolen.

Imprisoned twelve months.
Thomas Gill, 20, for stealing lead, at Manchester.

Travis Buckley, 33, for stealing a coat, &c. at Kroyton.

John McGuire, 23, for stealing handkerchiefs, at Manchester.—*Whipped.*

Joseph Sney, 20, for stealing cotton cloth at Manchester.—*Whipped.*

Thomas Smith, 25, for stealing shoes, &c. at Manchester.—*Whipped.*

Nathaniel Widdley, 25, for stealing leather, at Manchester.—*Whipped.*

Elizabeth Hazlam, 35, for stealing wearing apparel, at Manchester.

Rose Daley, 30, for stealing two pieces of stuff, at Manchester.

William Hazlehurst, 20, for stealing wearing apparel, at Manchester.

Thomas Rowbottom, 16, for stealing a time-piece, at Manchester.

James Woolly, 30, for stealing stockings, at Oldham.

John Brown, 13, for stealing two guns, at Manchester.

Esther Cowburn, 29, for stealing a piece of print, at Manchester.

LONDON MAILS.

London, April 3, 4, 1818.

per Cont. Cons. 89-5 per Cent. N. No. 10914
This morning we received Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last, from which we have made extracts.

Paris, March 31.—A letter from Munich states, that among the 12 old men who appeared on Holy Thursday at the ceremony of washing the feet, per formed by the King of Bavaria, there was one man of 113 years, five of 90, and six of 80.

It is believed at St. Petersburg that the place of Hetman of the Cossacks, vacant by the death of General Platow, will be given to a Grand Duke.

Genoa, March 12.—The earthquake experienced in Sicily was felt throughout the island, and even the town of Palermo suffered a slight shock.

The villages of Bronte, Castiglione, Rocella Valicchio, and Milazzo, have suffered considerable injury. In the estate of the Duke of Mischianico there were seen seven columns of water thrown at once out of the earth; fifteen minutes afterwards they disappeared with the same rapidity. At the same moment was perceived a torrent of fire, which crept along the surface of the old volcanic lava, which extends from Licata to Botta-dell'Aqua.

This stream of fire, which seems to have been a new lava issuing from the sides of the mountain, lighted for some minutes all the neighbouring country.

We have seen Genoa, that several earthquakes have shaken the Apennines on the same days in which Sicily felt the effect of this dreadful plague.

Dutch and German papers have been received to the 1st instant. Private letters received at Brussels from Paris, say, that "five persons are to be brought to trial on account of the attempt on the Duke of Wellington," and that "hitherto the affair remains a mystery to the public." It is very probable that it will ever remain so.

It is understood, that the Duke of Kent has signified his readiness to enter into a matrimonial union, if the interests of the State are held to require it.

Notwithstanding the late marriage of the French papers, of the postponement of the Duke of Cambridge's marriage, accounts are daily expected of its having taken place.

The Court of Assize of the Pas-de-Calais has condemned to death an ex-convict surgeon, named Roger, for having assassinated his brother and sister-in-law, in their bed, on the night of the 10th of December last, in order to succeed to their property.

He was taken out alive, and appeared to have been fully recovered by the assistance afforded him. The next morning he was going to his work, when, on a sudden, his strength entirely failed him, and he died.

Friday night, about nine o'clock, P. M., a Wharton and Glasgow carrier, was attacked by three fellows about a mile beyond Toll-cross, and robbed of about 200*l*. Two of them seized him and threw him on the ground, and he lay there for some time, while the third man took from a basket a great coat, in which the money was deposited. The villains did not take his watch.

During Attempted Murder & Robbery.—A few nights since, as Mr. L. H. was returning from a house of call, he met with one S. L., in a house at Salisbury bridge, who, observing Mr. L. H. receive a sum of money, and hearing that he pursued to proceed to Port on foot, followed him, and, in company with him, to a certain distance, and then, with his horse, Mr. L. H. agreed, but when they had got a short way on their journey, S. L. knocked him down by a violent blow on the head, and repeated it till he had inflicted five deep wounds thereon; but the cries of Mr. H. brought a servant of the Rev. Mr. Milford to his assistance, and he then fled, mounting his horse, and for a time escaped detection. This is said to be the first attempt at highway robbery, in the Isle of Wight, since 1778 or 79.

Last week J. Hill, aged 11 years, youngest son of Mr. Hill, farmer, near Tebury, Gloucestershire, was killed and drowned in a quarry near the house. His falling in appears to have been caused by his wearing a spout, which, while running, became entangled in a tree, and threw him down.

The body was discovered soon afterwards by two men, who were following the hounds; when every effort was ineffectually used to restore animation. The friends of this unfortunate child had always, from his birth, entertained a presentiment that he would be drowned, and had, until the above day, uniformly sent him away on his horse, and were going where there was any probability of danger from water.

A Morning Journal gives the following as an extract of a private letter from St. Helena, dated Jan. 26:—"Bonaparte's regimen almost confounds our calculations of the materials of which he is composed; so opposed does he appear to be to his former habits of life. He has not passed the threshold of his house these four months; the consequence of his legs are swollen, his corpulence fast increases; he cannot help complaining of having a most painful palpitation at the heart, and his countenance is extremely pallid. His sullen austere manner shuts out all descriptions of persons; he refused to see the Admiral (Pompey) a day or two since. General Montholon (whose wife has lately been delivered of a boy) we are told, lately hinted to his Imperial Master, that he had half a mind to go to Europe; when Bonaparte replied, 'You have always hitherto proved yourself devoted to me; wait twelve months longer, and then you will return with honour; for I shall, by that time, be no longer a trouble to any one.' Certain it is, that his health is become in a very precarious state."

The Swedish papers of the 20th ult. give the following official account of the funeral of the late King, Charles XIII.:—"Yesterday the Herald of the Kingdom proclaimed with great ceremony the funeral of the late King, which has taken place to-day. The King sent invitations to attend the ceremony to the power Officers, to the Crown Prince, to the Princess, to the Duke of Södermanland, and to the Kingdom, the Church Foreign, and the Constituted Authorities. The Foreign Ambassadors were also informed by letters from the Vice Master of the Ceremonies, that places were reserved for them in the Riksdag Church. To-day the whole way by which the procession passed through the city was fitted with black cloth. The Guards and armed citizens formed a double file, and the regiments that have come here on the occasion were drawn up in the squares through which the procession passed on its way to the Church. Every thing being ready, the Marshal of the Kingdom informed the King, who, accompanied by the Royal Family, the Commanders of the several Orders, &c. &c. went to the Hall where the body lay, and here the Marshal of the Kingdom and the three Ministers of State delivered to the King and the Crown Prince the bill of the coffin, with which the latter then closed the coffin themselves. The body was then carried into the Hall, where it was met by all the Generals and Admirals on duty, and carried in the procession. The procession was very long and splendid, and the ceremony in the Church extremely solemn and striking. The funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Rosenstam, Bishop of Linköping."

It is with much pain we copy the following additional article from the Plymouth Telegraph, on the subject of emigration:—"That the tide of British emigration is beginning to flow in this port," as stated in our last, the following facts will amply prove. The William and Amelia, and the Bedford, sailed on Thursday for New Brunswick, with emigrants. On leaving Stonehouse Pool, the passengers cheered the spectators ashore, which they repeated in passing the Devil's Point. Two other vessels are about to follow on the same destination. We may ridicule the folly or repugnance of patriotism in those seeking to leave their country; but still we cannot restrain a fear, that at some future period these persons, or their offspring, may help to swell the list of our enemies."

The orchards in the west have suffered greatly by the late high winds; thousands of trees were blown down.

It appears, from the accounts of the Lord Steward, that the expense of the Prince Regent's 48 hours' cruise off Brighton was twelve hundred pounds.

A pair of earrings which Hussey left with the landlord of the public-house, at Wotton, as a security for the amount of his bill, and which he promised to redeem on his return from Oxford, last Wednesday, to Wolverton, are strongly suspected to be the property of the murdered Mrs. Simmons.

Anecdote of the late King of Denmark.—While Prince Royal. An Officer, mortally wounded at the battle of Quatram, desired to speak with the Prince, and with his dying breath earnestly recommended to his care a young woman of his name, to whom he was engaged. When the Prince returned there, a grand ball was given by the principal inhabitants. He inquired whether this unfortunate girl was invited, and requested that she might, though but of the second class. The girl, who was pretty, and finding herself amongst her superiors, busied herself as near the door as possible, nobody daring to take the least notice of her. Suddenly, the Prince entering, inquired for her, and asked her to dance with him, to the great mortification of the young ladies of high rank. After the dance was over, he handed her to the top of the room, and, placing himself by her, spoke of the loss she had sustained with tenderness, promising to provide handsomely for any one she should marry. She afterwards married, and the Prince strictly kept his promise.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—Saturday, April 3. IMPROPER DRIVING.

Thomas Chavoy was indicted for a misdemeanor, in having, on the 5th of July last, improperly and maliciously driven against Sir John Leach, the Vice-Chancellor, in the Haymarket, by which the Vice-Chancellor's carriage was overturned and broken, and the footman seriously injured.

Thomas Billingworth was charged to Sir John Leach on the 5th of July last, when, evading the witness was attending behind his master's carriage to the Opera-house. When going down the Haymarket, Lord Chalmers's carriage, which was driven by the Defendant, was behind Sir John Leach's carriage. There was a line of carriages, and just as Sir John's carriage arrived within three of the Opera house, the Defendant turned out of the line, to endeavour to get up to the door first; in doing this, the wheel of Lord Chalmers's carriage was run over, and Sir John's carriage was very much injured; the witness was thrown down between the wheels of the two carriages, and his head pressed in so dreadfully, that he had been blind for six weeks since.

Before Sir John's carriage went over, witness observed Defendant look back; he could at that time have prevented the mischief, and he was charged with having done so. He was charged with having whipped the horse, and completed the mischief he had previously begun. After the accident witness went along the carriage, to endeavour to discover the Defendant; he did so, and then, on endeavouring to get at him, the Defendant struck him several times with his whip, and endeavoured to put him again under the surrounding carriages. Sir John was thrown from the carriage at the time, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

The coachman was examined, and his evidence went to corroborate the testimony of the footman.

Mr. Barr addressed the Jury for the Defendant, and contended that this accident arose from a contest between the two coachmen who should go to the Opera-house first. Sir John's coachman was charged by the Vice-Chancellor's coachman, and called the footman of Lord Chalmers to prove the fact.

The witness stated that Lord Chalmers's coachman overtook Sir John's coachman, and would then have passed him, but Sir John's coachman crossed him several times in an unfair manner, and on their arrival near the Opera-house, Sir John's coachman said to the Defendant, "What, old fellow, you could not pass us?" The accident at the Opera-house door was occasioned by Sir John's coachman improperly backing upon Lord Chalmers's carriage.

The Chairman summed up, and the Jury found Defendant Guilty.

The Court sentenced him to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

KINGSTON ASSIZES.—Saturday, April 4. David Owen, aged 50, a stout, mild, good-looking man, was tried on Lord Ellenborough's Act, for stabbing and cutting Sir John's coachman, on the 25th of St. George's last.

He was distinctly proved by many witnesses, that the prisoner had gone to Mr. Jones's house between one and two o'clock, put his foot on the step at the door, and cut and seriously wounded Jones and several other persons with a clasp knife as they came to the door. He never spoke a word while he was acting so outrageously, but he had previously said he would murder the whole family.

The prisoner, in his defence, said he knew nothing of what he had done.

Several respectable witnesses gave it as their decided opinion, that the prisoner had not been in his senses. He had a fever nine days before, and since then they thought him subject to phrensy and delirium. He used to talk, to shove his arms, and words and forwards, and to speak to him like a madman. His eyes had a wildness in them. He laughed, sang, and danced the night he was committed to goal. The loss of his wife and of his property deranged his mind. He frequently exclaimed, "Lord, Lord!" He complained of pain in his stomach, and he always been remarkably mild, temperate, humane, and civil. It was proved that the prisoner had a law-suit with John Jones, who was his brother-in-law.

The Jury, after some deliberation, found a verdict of Guilty. After a pause, their Foreman recommended him to mercy, in consideration of the respectable testimony borne to his character.

The Judge immediately pronounced sentence of death, and assured the prisoner that he could not reasonably expect that the recommendation of the Jury would have any effect. When the Judge was proceeding to pronounce sentence, two ladies, friends of the prisoner, screamed and fainted away. They were carried out of Court. The prisoner presented the same unfeeling look composed over the trial, and when sentence was pronounced.

There were two other indictments for feloniously stabbing Margaret Jones and Mary Bevey, in the same place, and on the same occasion but they were not prosecuted.

MURDERS AT GREENWICH.

Dore street.—Since Hussey was suspected of being the perpetrator of this horrible crime, the Magistrates and Officers have been indefatigable in their exertions to trace and apprehend him. On Thursday morning, the acceptable intelligence was brought to the office of his being taken at Deddington, in the County of Oxford.

The information was brought to the office by the law agent, in London, to Mr. Field, the attorney, of Deddington, who stated, that he had received a letter from Mr. Field, informing him that Hussey was taken in that town, and that he would be brought to London. The letter also stated, that they should travel in the Woodstock coach till about the last stage of London, and then change to a stage-coach, and then proceed to London, and a great pressure was made by all present to view the man who was charged with such heinous offences.

He was delivered into the custody of Adkins and Vickery, who conveyed him into their room; and after he was released from his hands, the Officers proceeded to search him very minutely. On taking off his boots, something dropped out of one of them, which proved to be a large ring, supposed to be set with diamonds. It was asked if he had been searching in the country? It was answered that he had, but it was admitted that his boots had not been taken off, and he had slept in them, and they were cleaned on his feet that morning. The account Hussey gave of the ring being in his boot was, that when he went to the privy, it fell out of his foot into his boot. It was among the things. Question, What things?

Answer, In the bundle in which the things were that I found against a tree in Mr. Smith's grounds at Greenwich. Q. Is this the account you mean to give of the ring? A. Yes, it is; I have no other account to give. Mr. Bruce entered the room, and the prisoner, who had been searched, and who had dressed himself, was taken into the office, and placed at the bar, with Adkins and Vickery on each side of him. Mr. Bruce then commenced the examination of the prisoner. John Poulton, the man who discovered and apprehended the prisoner, stated, that he keeps a public-house in Deddington, in Oxfordshire, and is the constable of the parish. On Tuesday night two men, one of them a Irish-republican, and the other a Frenchman, came to his house, called for supper and beds, with which they were accommodated. They left his house about six o'clock on Wednesday morning; they told him their business in travelling was being in pursuit of the prisoner, and described his person very accurately to him, and said he had a gold ring upon his person, with the remarkable inscription on it, "P. M. Ryan's shop to the tower of the King's Arms, where he had some bread and cheese, and a emporium." The witness asked a neighbour of the name of Churchill to accompany him; they went to the house of the prisoner, which he saw in the street, and he learned that he had sold a watch, for 2*l*. 6*s*. and had inquired for a painter at Deddington, saying that he was himself a painter. The prisoner was from Mr. Ryan's shop to the tower of the King's Arms, where he had some bread and cheese, and a emporium. The witness asked a neighbour of the name of Churchill to accompany him; they went to the house of the prisoner, which he saw in the street, and he learned that he had sold a watch, for 2*l*. 6*s*. and had inquired for a painter at Deddington, saying that he was himself a painter. The prisoner was from Mr. Ryan's shop to the tower of the King's Arms, where he had some bread and cheese, and a emporium.

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Vickery, who conveyed him into their room; and after he was released from his hands, the Officers proceeded to search him very minutely. On taking off his boots, something dropped out of one of them, which proved to be a large ring, supposed to be set with diamonds. It was asked if he had been searching in the country? It was answered that he had, but it was admitted that his boots had not been taken off, and he had slept in them, and they were cleaned on his feet that morning. The account Hussey gave of the ring being in his boot was, that when he went to the privy, it fell out of his foot into his boot. It was among the things. Question, What things?

Answer, In the bundle in which the things were that I found against a tree in Mr. Smith's grounds at Greenwich. Q. Is this the account you mean to give of the ring? A. Yes, it is; I have no other account to give. Mr. Bruce entered the room, and the prisoner, who had been searched, and who had dressed himself, was taken into the office, and placed at the bar, with Adkins and Vickery on each side of him. Mr. Bruce then commenced the examination of the prisoner. John Poulton, the man who discovered and apprehended the prisoner, stated, that he keeps a public-house in Deddington, in Oxfordshire, and is the constable of the parish. On Tuesday night two men, one of them a Irish-republican, and the other a Frenchman, came to his house, called for supper and beds, with which they were accommodated. They left his house about six o'clock on Wednesday morning; they told him their business in travelling was being in pursuit of the prisoner, and described his person very accurately to him, and said he had a gold ring upon his person, with the remarkable inscription on it, "P. M. Ryan's shop to the tower of the King's Arms, where he had some bread and cheese, and a emporium." The witness asked a neighbour of the name of Churchill to accompany him; they went to the house of the prisoner, which he saw in the street, and he learned that he had sold a watch, for 2*l*. 6*s*. and had inquired for a painter at Deddington, saying that he was himself a painter. The prisoner was from Mr. Ryan's shop to the tower of the King's Arms, where he had some bread and cheese, and a emporium.

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A good deal having been said about Rewards to Prosecutors or Constables, as the case may be, I have endeavoured to set the same out as accurately as I can; and you will oblige me by inserting it for the information of your numerous readers.

Yours,
A CONSTANT READER.

On the Conviction of any person stealing privately in any house, &c. to the value of £5, Reward of a *Thyburn Ticket*, average value in the town £300. Of house stealing, £40, and a *Thyburn Ticket*. Of highway robbery, £40, and a *Thyburn Ticket*. Of sheep or lamb stealing, £10, of stealing any ox, cow, calf, steer, bullock, heifer, &c., £10, of coining, £40. Of counterfeiting coin, £10. Of offence under Black Act, £50. Of returning from transportation, £20, and a *Thyburn Ticket*. Of taking reward to help to stolen goods, £40, and a *Thyburn Ticket*. Bank Notes, forged or having in possession, unknown: but supposed to have made THOUSANDS in this town and neighbourhood, paid by the Bank Solicitor, to constables, at or after the seizure.

And by the statute of 3d. James, cap. 10, sect. 1, a person committed to goal for a misdemeanour, shall bear his own charges, (if able), for conveying or sending him to the said goal, and the charges of those that guard him thither; and if he shall refuse at the time of commitment to defray the same, or shall not then pay the same, the Justice committing him, shall, by warrant to the high or petty constable where the person shall inhabit, or from whence he shall be committed, or where he shall have any goods within the county, order so much to be paid thereof as by his discretion shall satisfy the same; the appointment to be made by four honest inhabitants. And by the statute 7 Geo. II. cap. 3, sect. 1, 4: And if he have not money nor goods within the county sufficient to bear the charges of himself, and of those who convey him to the goal or house of correction, the constable may make application to a Justice, who may upon oath examine into and ascertain the reasonable expenses; and shall, by warrant, (without fee) order the treasurer to pay the same; except in Middlesex, where the same shall be paid by the overseers of the parish where the person was apprehended.

TESTIMONIES
In favour of Salt as a Manure and a Condiment.

LETTER XXII.
Moseley, near Manchester, Jan. 2, 1818.

Sir,
The reasoning of Sir Thomas Bernard is continued:—"What farmer," says the Baronet, "would grudge to pay two-pence for a peck of salt, if it would secure a load of hay from the effects of wet? or give a shilling for a bushel and a half of salt, to preserve his sheep from the rot, and to increase the health and strength of his bullocks, and the health and strength of his horses and other animals, or who would balk at the cost of ten shillings for fifty bushels of salt to sweeten and improve as many acres of sour chloride grass, or to restore and fertilize as much of exhausted soil? It would, indeed, be an insult to my countrymen, after their noble and disinterested stand for the liberty and happiness of the civilized world, to suppose that their minds can become at once so narrow and so dull, as to be insensible of the inequality and injustice of a tax, lying with such excess of burthen on the property of one class of their fellow-subjects. If the redress of the grievance were to be attended even with some personal expense or loss to the other members, still it should not be withheld: but when the repeal of the tax appears to be of general benefit to the community, it would be an aspersion to the British character (kind and considerate to all other nations) to insinuate, that it can fall in justice and attention to its own members."

TESTIMONY from Sir John Newport, in the House of Commons, on the 29th of June, 1817.—"I can only say, without pretending to much knowledge on the subject, that I know that a law has been my residence, where, 25 years ago, salt had been strewn, and the grass grown upon that spot was invariably consumed by the sheep, while they would not touch a blade of that on the adjoining ground. This was a fact within his own knowledge, and although the ground had not been sown turned up, the same distinction to the present hour was observable in its quality."

TESTIMONY from John Talbot Dillon, Esq.—"In Spain the first care of the shepherd, when he comes to the spot where his sheep are to spend the summer, is to give them as much salt as they will eat; for this purpose, he is provided with 25 quintals of salt for every thousand sheep, which is consumed in less than five months; but they eat none on their journey, or in winter. The method of giving it is as follows:—The shepherd places 50 or 60 flat stones, about a foot square, from each other he gives salt upon each stone, then leads his flock slowly through the stones, and every sheep eats at pleasure. This is frequently repeated, observing not to let them eat, on those days, in any spot where there is limestone. When they have eaten the salt, they are led to some arid grassy spots, when the craving they have acquired, they devour every thing they meet with, and return again to the salt with redoubled ardour."

TESTIMONY from R. W. Dickson, M. D.—"A Mixture of soda, or sea salt, is a substance that has been, by some, considered as possessing considerable powers of promoting vegetation, whilst others have experienced little or no advantage from its application: but the experiments of Sir John Pringle and others, when employed in large proportions, yet, when used in small quantities, it has evidently a tendency to promote the process. On this account, it may be serviceable when incorporated with farm-yard dung, and other animal or vegetable matters, in small portions. Dr. Darwin, an ingenious author, has supposed, that as common salt is a stimulus which affords little or no support in the way of nourishment, but which may excite the absorbent vessels of vegetables to exert themselves more powerfully, it may, in a certain proportion, assist their growth, by inducing them to take up a greater quantity of nutrient matter in a limited time, and to perform their circulation and secretions more vigorously; but that in a large quantity, its stimulating powers may be so great, as to destroy them, by exhausting the irritability of their vessels, as has been found by Mr. Yate, in watering plants with oxygenated water. These circumstances, probably, further explain the reason why, when used in small quantities in large proportions, is frequently injurious to land and the growth of crops: while employed in small quantities it produces highly beneficial effects. This substance may likewise be useful in other ways, as, from its known power of dissolving various kinds of insects, such as worms, slugs, grubs, snails, &c. a power which Lord Dunsford, an able writer, supposes to depend on the exciting of greater evacuations from their bodies than they are capable of withstanding, much nutrient matter may, in difficult cases, be provided for the support and regeneration of the system. As every where, in the vicinity of the sea, a ready mode of obtaining this article, in unlimited quantities, offers itself, it may deserve more particularly the notice of the agriculturist; and more especially, as many other substances that are known to contain, or be impregnated with it, as the weed thrown up by the tides, and the sand over which they flow, can be easily procured."

I shall finish this letter in the words of J. C. Fawcett, Esq., given in his Agricultural Report for the year 1813.—"It is greatly to be regretted that the farmer cannot have the free use of salt for his stock. Foreigners import salt for the purpose of manuring their land, and giving it to their cattle. Were the duty commuted, the consumption of salt would be prodigious. It would not only be beneficial to all animals, but Mr. Pitt held out hopes of the tax being commuted, and Mr. Addington renewed the same. The public, I have no doubt, were its voice attended to, would readily pay a larger sum than the tax on salt produces, to have the free use of it. A million and a half are the produce of the tax, and one-third of that sum the expense of collecting it. The country would be gainers were two millions paid for commuting it."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
B. DACE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, April 2.
STOCK DEBENTURES.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE moved for various papers relative to the state of the coinage and currency, from the commencement of the present reign to the 1st of January last. A rumour, he said, had for some time prevailed of Ministers having in preparation some plan for issuing debentures on stock. If a plan such as that reported to be in contemplation were adopted, it would completely alter the state of the currency of the country. He might therefore find, that when the day now fixed for the motion of which he had given notice arrived, that the whole subject to which his notice applied had become a nonentity. He wished therefore to be informed by the Noble Lord, whether it was true that any plan of the nature of that to which he had alluded was in contemplation?

The Earl of LIVERPOOL had as well as the Noble Earl opposite heard vague rumours of several projects respecting the currency being under consideration. All he could say on the subject was, that his Majesty's Government should think it advisable to submit any financial plan to the consideration of Parliament, due notice would be given to their Lordships: There was no reason to suppose any measure would be proposed without proper time being afforded for its consideration.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE did not mean to call on the Noble Secretary of State to explain the nature of any project which might be in contemplation, but it surely was in his power to say whether or not it was his intention to propose any plan relative to the currency. He did not desire to know any plan which Ministers might have under consideration. All that he wished to know was, whether it was intended to propose any measure which would operate a change in the existing currency.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL repeated, that if it should be thought proper to submit any plan on the subject to which the Noble Lord had alluded, or on any branch of that subject, to the attention of Parliament, due notice of such intention would be given.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE regretted that he could get no answer from the Noble Secretary of State. The motion for the papers was agreed to.—Adjourned.

Friday, April 3.

The Husbandry Horses' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Earl GROSVENOR said, he had learned from some of his tenants in Grosvenor-square, that a coalition had been formed between certain Water Companies. He should have hoped that these Companies would have fulfilled the two great objects of their institution—namely, to supply the metropolis with water of a purer quality, and at a cheaper rate than formerly. He understood, however, that the charge was not moderate, and that the supply was very bad. He had thought it right to mention this subject, as the state of the water supplied by these Companies was of great consequence to the health and safety of the metropolis.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE observed, that the supply of water was not only bad, but if a fire took place in a quarter of the metropolis appropriated to one Company, the water of another could not be applied to it. This disadvantage would not exist if there was a fair competition; for then the water of each Company would be sent to the same part of the town.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, that if these Companies acted in a way to defeat the object the Legislature had in view at the time of their incorporation, that it was in the power of Parliament to correct such a proceeding.—Adjourned.

Monday, April 6.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

LORD ERSKINE moved for an Account showing the number of persons arrested during the last two years, in cases of libel, before indictment found, and specifying their names, places of abode, the date of their arrest, &c. His Lordship intimated his intention of submitting a motion on this subject to their Lordships, and should only defer until the arrival of a Noble Friend of his in town. Nothing, however, could be further from his intention than to encourage, by any means, the licentiousness of the Press, but he felt that something should be done to prevent the abuses of authority. It was not impossible that the arrest of persons by the inferior Magistrates might be justified, but it was necessary to ascertain the practice, and correct the errors. The Account was ordered.

NORTHERN PASSAGE.

On the motion of Lord MELVILLE, the Northern Passage Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, April 2.

MANUFACTURERS.

MR. W. SMITH presented two petitions from places in Lancashire, from manufacturers, praying in favour of Sir R. Peel's bill; one was signed by 400, and the other by 4000 persons.—Ordered to lie on the table.

MR. J. SMITH presented a petition from 640 cotton-manufacturers in New Lanark, praying for regulations in the hours of labour. This petition, he observed, contained some particular points, which, though they might appear inconsistent, were in fact, he had seen these individuals at a time when they were employed in the cotton-mill, and he could say he never saw any individual of the class of people. They stated the great evil of children being kept at work 14 or 15 hours a day, with scarcely any interval; but added, that the system in practice with themselves was a humane one, as the working hours were only ten hours and a half a day; yet they manufactured more than those who were kept so long at work, owing to less fatigue. A set of the kindness they experienced.—Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

MR. PROTHIERE said he had 286 petitions to present from Bristol, in favour of Parliamentary Reform and Universal Suffrage. Though he did not agree with the opinions of the Petitioners, yet he owed it to say, that they did not appear to be actuated by improper motives. The first of the Petitions was read in part; and they were received.

LORD STANLEY presented two Petitions for Reform from places in Lancashire. Ordered to lie on the table.

TRADE, &c.

ALDERMAN WOOD gave notice, for the 10th inst. of a motion for leave to bring in a Bill concerning the Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries of the United Kingdom. Adjourned.

Friday, April 3.

MR. BENNET brought in a Bill to repeal certain parts of Acts which gave pecuniary rewards to police officers, &c.

A petition against the window-tax from Belfast received. MR. MAY put some questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting his intention to tax the window. He replied, he was sorry to oppose the wishes of a large portion of the population of Ireland, but he could not concur in the repeal, while so great a provision was required for Ireland, and there was such a deficiency in the revenue.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved the first reading of the Bill for promoting the building of new Churches. Read a first time, and to be read a second time on Monday.

MR. GRENFELL, in the absence of an Hon. Friend, postponed a motion respecting forged Bank Notes to Tuesday next.

MR. W. SMITH presented a Petition in favour of Sir R. Peel's Bill, from Glossop, signed by about 800, above 16 years of age; and MR. WILKINSON presented two Petitions of a similar character from Renfrew and Blackburn. Ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned till Monday.

Petitions were presented from the towns of Holywell and Manchester, against the Cotton Manufactures Labour Regulation Bill, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A Petition was presented from the aldermen of the town of Warwick, praying that an amendment might be made in the laws respecting the practice of conveyancing; which being read, was ordered to be laid on the table.

POOR LAWS.

MR. S. BOURNE moved that the Poor Laws Amendment Bill be taken into re-consideration on Friday, which was agreed to.

COTTON SPINNERS' PETITION.

MR. FINLAY presented a Petition from the cotton spinners of Glasgow against the Cotton Spinners' Bill, praying that the House would not interfere in the appointment of labour in those factories, which must prove prejudicial to their individual interests, and that of trade generally. He also presented a similar Petition from Derby.

LORD LASCELLES presented a similar Petition from Eding, and Lord STANLEY another from Rosendale; which were severally read, and laid on the table.

LORD MELVILLE presented a Petition from the Cotton Spinners at Halifax, in favour of the Bill for regulating the hours of labour in Cotton Factories. Read, and laid on the table.

MR. PEEL felt extreme satisfaction at having it in his power to lay before the House the Petition he then held in his hand. It referred to the question of excessive labour in factories, to which some frequent allusion had been made in and out of the House by petition and otherwise. It was a Petition from a considerable part of the town of Manchester, the signatures of which amounted to 17,311 in number, were of the very first respectability, and from the condition of the subscribers, it was impossible they could be stimulated to make this application to Parliament through any thing like interested motives. He felt happy in introducing to the attention of the House a document containing that species of evidence, of which it had been asserted upon a former evening, the House was not yet in possession.

There was contained the evidence of the constant exertion of the injurious and afflicting consequences of the system of excessive labour, and long-continued confinement in the cotton-manufactures in that neighbourhood. It had been also a source of objection on a late occasion, that although there had been obtained the opinions of some distinguished physicians corroborating the general opinion, that such hours and excessive application were extremely unfavourable to health, still these were nothing more than the opinions of London practitioners, acquainted in point of fact, with the actual situation of the condition of this description of mechanics. It had also been said, that the signatures affixed to former petitions had, some instances, been those of persons actuated by discontent, and even a spirit of Luddism. If any thing could remove these objections, he trusted it would be the present Petition. It was in the first place signed by 17,311 of the most respectable inhabitants of that town, who most feelingly deplored the distressing situation of their labouring manufacturers, whose labour was not alone necessary for their common interests, but who were exposed to a state of excessive warmth, but exerted in a temperate and judicious manner to the system of even the most robust. They in the strongest terms remonstrated, from their knowledge of its prejudicial effects, against the practice of rousing children of extremely tender years from their beds at unreasonable hours, in the most rigorous seasons, to their unhealthy and unremitting labour. And they signed to this Petition would be found those of the magistrates of the town and neighbourhood, amounting to nine in number, of the resident surgeons 21—of the clergy of the district, 20, of whom 17 were of the Established Church. Of the surgeons there were three constantly in the habit of attending the Manchester Infirmary. Thus the Petition embodied every species of testimony which could be respectable, either as to professional knowledge or general disinterestedness. He would not even say that this body of evidence ought to be conclusive as to the propriety of adopting all the changes proposed in the bill before the House; but this he thought it had proved beyond a doubt, that there should be but one opinion within that House as to the prejudicial and destructive consequences to young children, and even to adults, of unremitting and excessive labour in confined and over-heated rooms.

The Petition was then read, which purported to be the Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Manchester, Salford, and the neighbourhood, in favour of the Bill now pending for regulating the Hours of Labour in Cotton Factories.

MR. PHILIPS could not go into the discussion at present; but he would only observe, that if the opinions expressed in the Petition were so generally entertained in Manchester and its neighbourhood, it was rather extraordinary there had no greater number signed it out of a population of such extent as that of Manchester. He was rather apprehensive that the medical subscribers to this Petition was the same person who had already admitted in a publication of his, that the opinion he had given was one formed from general impression, rather than from induction of facts. He had before cited, and his information too was derived from the opinions of professional men, arguing from actual observation and induction of facts, that the health of the labouring class in the cotton-manufactures was in a state of great deterioration.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT could not see how any man could maintain seriously, that children of tender years, called from their beds at four o'clock in the morning, and kept unremittingly at work until nine, should not be excessively injured by such treatment from one month's or year's residence in the cotton-mill. He hoped the House would see the necessity for coming without delay to some remedial regulation on the subject. Whatever was done thereupon should be done quickly, if intended to be of use at all.

LORD STANLEY entered into a comparative estimate of the progress of disease in children: thus employed, contrasted with it in others not employed, from papers and estimates laid before the House, and felt disposed to infer that the representation contained in these Petitions had been at least in this respect overcharged nearly one third.

REFORM PETITIONS.

SIR F. BURDETT presented Petitions from Needham, Market Hallock, Mabley, Preston, and Mary-lebone, praying for Parliamentary Reform.

SIR R. PEEL moved that the consideration of the Report of the Cotton Spinners' Regulation Bill should be postponed until Friday next, which was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

On the motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH, it was ordered, that the House, on its rising, should adjourn to Wednesday next that Committee should have leave to sit notwithstanding; and that such Private Bill as stood for a second reading, to-morrow, should be read a second time, on Wednesday.

MR. BABINGTON presented a petition from Newcastle-under-Lyme, in favour of the Cotton Spinners' Labour Regulation Bill. Laid on the table.

LETTER TO MR. CANNING.

The writer of this has warm blood flowing in his veins, and an English heart beating in his bosom. He feels deeply, therefore he expresses himself strongly; he is an honest hater of the mean, the insolent and the tyrannical, therefore he boldly denounces the guilty, and manfully holds them up to the scorn and detestation of the people. The author prised in about 30 words of open priety; yet we rather suspect, that there is one individual at least who will think it much too long for his reputation and interest. But the reader shall judge for himself.

"The reverend and ruptured Ogden!! And this mad, this monstrous slave was applauded—was received with roars of laughter!! and there was a confession from some more candid lips, that such allusions were not 'quite in good taste,' an abuse was drawn from the warmth of the debate; clear as it was to those accustomed to your patchwork."

that the stupid alliteration was one of the ill-tempered weapons coolly selected from your oratorical armoury.

"Certainly Sir, you found the Legislative Assembly more tractable than your Sovereign, who has, more than once, repulsed your rude familiarity. His Majesty, were he now on the throne, would have been the foremost upstart who placed the hand of his Sovereign upon the seat of the throne, which had been inflicted upon him as the reward of his duplicity; and of him who had referred him to a brother Minister, with the indecent freedom of a rival. When, Sir, you placed the King's hand upon your thigh, when you told him you would send to Pembroke, you gave rise to a resentment, which would have affected your honest interests while the throne of England was filled by a gentleman. But I presume, the silent rebel of offended Majesty was not sharp enough to be felt by the coarseness of your texture; for the insult offered to those who show a respect to the rights of the people, and to the people themselves, is equally rude to the monarch, and is ten times more overbearing, in every respect, than that which before offended your Sovereign."

"In the House of Commons alone you find yourself taken on your word, with no inquiries made; and when you display the whole deformity of a heart devoid of all just, and generous, and gentlemanly feeling, and when you show, by arts unbecoming, how despicable you are yourself, but how you despise all around you, you are not hissed to the ground (as you would infinitely be if you were) venturing at such topics before a popular assembly; you incur a bloody policy; your ridicule of the prisoner and the oppressor are received with shouts of laughter; with loud shouts of laughter!!"

"Go on Sir, I pray you; proceed with your pleasantries; light on the dungeon with the flashes of your tongue; make us familiar, make us as you look upon torture and as you are as agreeable trifles; let whips and manacles become the trifles of Parliament; let patriotism and principle be preserved only as vain names, the materials of a jest; and, as you have convulsed the head of sickness with your unwhimpered mirth, disturb, with appropriate mockery, the long forced approaching *Uthamania* of the expiring Constitution."

"Your efforts to that assembly where they have been so unavailingly received. You will find no other success. You are nothing but on that stage. The clerks, the candles, the heated atmosphere, the hummings and acclamations, the trained, packed, party audience, confused, belated, and jaded into an appetite for the grossest stimulants; these are the preparations indispensable to your exhibition."

"Thank Heaven, however, the House of Commons is not the only tribunal; and it is possible, that in spite of your extraordinary progress and probable success, there may still be in this country, a body of men, now dispersed, but whom the common interests will one day collect and unite, for the defence of their rights, and the punishment of their oppressors."

"Believe me, Sir, that an echo of those shouts of laughter, which hailed your jests upon rebellious old age and traitorous disease, not an echo has been in the wide circumference of the British Islands. Those shouts still ring in our ears; they will never die away as long as the world exists. They are finally referred to your triumph, or you are annihilated by our indignation. Do not flatter yourself, that by securing the continuance of Parliament, you are safe from all national censure. Parliament does not represent the feelings any more than the interests of the British nation. It would be an insult upon the character of this great, this glorious people, to suppose that their representatives were sent to the House of Commons to encourage the playful ferocity of a hardened politician. The nobler portion of the nation are certainly not their members of either House; the better educated, the more enlightened, and the more wealthy, at least the more independent, are to be found without the walls of Parliament. You are (and what dishonest man is not!) an enemy to Reform. But you shall be told, Sir, that the extreme necessity of Reform, and of choosing our representatives from some other classes of society, was never so decidedly shown as in the reception of your speech."

FOR THE MANCHESTER GAZETTE.

MEN AND BOOKS.

(By Correspondents.)

No. 47.

A Discourse delivered on the Opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution, by Wm. Roscoe, Esq.

One of the most interesting pursuits, to which the human mind can be directed, is that of tracing the course and observing the progress of human knowledge, from its faintest stimulations amongst a rude and barbarous people, to the maturity of the most perfect development in cultivated and refined society. Nor is this an object less useful than it is agreeable. In observing with attention the influence of knowledge upon the condition of society, the mind becomes impressed with a conviction of its necessary tendency to enlarge the bounds, both of our usefulness and our pleasures. By its agency we see man "rising over his birth," elevated to a consciousness of his powers; his mind expanded, and his disposition purified; we trace the effects of science and of the arts, in the growth of liberal and generous sentiments, and in that ardent spirit of free and tolerant enquiry, by which advanced periods of civilization are generally so honourably distinguished. We cannot watch the course of the stream, fertilizing as it flows, without wishing to drink at the human fountains, which it rises. We cannot behold intellectual cultivation, without desiring to partake of the wide range and noble scope of its enjoyments; that science and literature open to our view.

But advantageous as an attachment to literary and scientific pursuits is to personal character; unquestionably it is the general truth of the assertion, the Latin poet, "as to the humanizing effect of knowledge, and the influence of literature and of the arts, upon the happiness and prosperity of a community is less favourable or less decisive; and it may satisfy the calculations of tradesmen to observe, that they actually enjoy in wealth and comfort more than they require for their support." Under the influence of commerce, says Mr. Roscoe, (page 40), "the barren islands of Venice, and the unhealthy swamps of Holland became, not only the seats of opulence and splendour, but the abodes of literature, of science, and of the fine arts; and with each other, not less in the number and celebrity of eminent men and distinguished scholars, and in the extent of their mercantile concerns. Nor is it possible for us to represent our exultation at the rising prospects and rapid improvement of our own country, or to close our eyes to the decisive evidence which every day's experience brings before us of the mutual advantage which commerce and literature derive from each other."

To what are all the astonishing improvements lately made in manufactures, in mechanics, in chemistry, and in every lucrative and useful occupation to be attributed, but to the incessant researches and scientific discoveries of those distinguished individuals whose talents have been exerted to increase the products of the soil, to abridge the necessity of human labour, to produce at less expense and of superior quality or elegance, or to devise the means of carrying on the most dangerous occupations with comfort and security to the persons employed."

It is a point which has been often disputed, whether the enjoyment of civil liberty is necessary to the attainment of a high degree of literary and scientific eminence in any particular country; and this subject is investigated in a very satisfactory manner in the performance now before us. It results in the following conclusion, (page 33):—"According to the degree of confidence which any government has in its own stability, will, in general, be the liberty allowed to the expression of the public sentiments; and in proportion to this liberty, will be the proficiency made in literary pursuits."—"In a government, ingenious discursive seditious artists, Envois mores, nec sicut esse ferus."

ment legitimately constituted, the freedom of enquiry and of expression is a permanent principle, interwoven with the existence of the state: in an absolute monarchy it is temporary and accidental, and may be suppressed or extinguished whenever he may conceive that his measure requires the adoption of such a measure. The consciousness that this power, though not exercised, still subsists, and the uncertainty, by what degree of irritation it may be provoked, decides the degree of the timid, and restrain and circumscribe the efforts of the bold; whilst the dissolving influence of arbitrary favour is often too powerful for even genius itself to resist."

We would fain believe, and we think facts, to a certain extent at least, warrant the conviction, that the tendency of a free press and of literary taste, is respectively to advance the other; and that, if, as we have just seen, the arts and sciences flourish best under a popular or mixed form of government, they themselves, by the spirit of free enquiry, necessarily excite, operate strongly to check the growth, and to arrest the progress of arbitrary and despotic political institutions."

It is difficult to assign the true reasons of the decline of literature and of the arts, in countries where they have once attained to a state of high cultivation. Of the fact itself, there are numerous and lamentable proofs. "Never," says a modern author of the present day, "did the littleness of Man, and the vanity of his best virtues, of patriotism to itself, and of valor to defend his country, appear more conspicuous than in the record of what Athens was, and the certainty of what she now is;" and the mind, in glancing over the history of the world, painfully recoils from the recollection of many other heroes whose sun of mental glory has set, apparently for ever."

"It may justly be thought extraordinary," says Mr. Roscoe, (page 16), "that when mankind have once arrived at a high degree of improvement, have by long and unremitting exertions, have directed themselves of the shackles of ignorance, they should, again, be liable to fall into a state of debasement, and to forfeit those acquisitions which required such an effort of genius and labour to obtain." It might reasonably have been presumed, that mankind, instead of having relapsed into their former state of ignorance and barbarism, would only have to look ardently forward towards higher degrees of improvement."

"Experience, however, affords a perpetual proof that this is not the condition of our nature." Yet, though science has often found a grave amidst the favourite hours of youth, it would, we think, be unsafe to conclude, that the aggregate stock of knowledge in the world is not rapidly accumulating; and, mankind, have, indeed, hitherto lived to little advantage, if they have not learned something from the experience of so many preceding ages, and the fate of so many preceding nations. The course of national decay must be quite too intricate for human sagacity—too deep for human contemplation—if modern States cannot, by avoiding the errors of their predecessors, hope to escape, or at least, soften the severity of their fate. The physical and mental powers of man do not vary with the changes in his intellectual and political condition; and the progress of the arts from infancy to a high degree of excellence, and from thence to decay, and a second period of improvement, too long a period of time, and is an operation of too vast a nature, to be within the range of individual observation; and has occurred too seldom to be safely referred to as a valid ground for apprehending similar vicissitudes in future; so, at least it appears to us; and on this point, with the utmost deference, we are compelled to differ from Mr. Roscoe. India and Egypt, and Greece and Rome, have, indeed, fallen from their high estate; they are no longer the abodes of genius, or of philosophy; the trend of slaves profanes the resting place of departed virtue, and the children are degraded to a state of their own degradation, from very ignorance of the greatness of their sires. Nor have there been wanting, in the past, have predicted even for Britain a similar fate. Their fancy strives to lift the veil that shrouds the future from our view, and can discover nothing but cheerless unvarying gloom."

"Perhaps, she says, long ages past away, and set in Western waves our closing day, and Night, Gothic night, again may shade the plains, and Night, Gothic night, again may shade the plains, and England the seat of arts, be only known to give her away, the Prince Regent being absent, not only in consequence of not being quite recovered from the slight attack of the gout, but owing to a similar scene being fresh in his recollection, in the marriage of his beloved daughter, the Princess Charlotte. As soon as the ceremony had concluded, a signal was given from the Palace to Sergeant Clerke, who had received orders from the Board of Ordnance, with 41 pieces of cannon, to announce the joyous event. They were accordingly discharged. The Tower guns were also discharged upon the occasion."

From Tuesday's Gazette, April 7.

BANKRUPTCY PERSEVERED.

CHARLES WILKINSON, Brighton, stationer.

BANKRUPT: ROBERT at GUILDFORD.

Robert Penfold, late of New-road, Deptford, victualler. April 11, 18, May 1, at ten. Attorney, Mr. Pearson, Temple.

George Biggs, Hallow Bridge, silversmith, April 11, 18, May 19, at twelve. Attorney, Mr. Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings.

Henry Herbert Payne, late of Strood, Kent, brewer. April 14, 18, May 19, at twelve. Attorney, Mr. Brown, Everet-street, Russell-square.

Charles Smith and James Vickridge, Southampton, town-rod, Russell-square, in general, April 18, 25, May 19, at twelve. Attorney, Messrs. Drayner and Bird, Exchange-buildings, Royal Exchange.

BANKRUPT: TO SURRENDER IN THE COUNTRY.

Robert Horrobin, Bolton-cum-Moors, Lancashire, hatter. May 1, 2, 19, at ten, at the Garrick's Head, Fountain-street, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Wynn, Manchester.

Thomas Hardwick, late of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, confectioner, April 16, at five, April 17, May 19, at ten, at the Royal, Northampton. Attorney, Mr. T. J. Jeyes, Northampton.

Samuel Reynolds Wilmot, Bristol, brewer, April 20, 21, May 19, at twelve, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Attorney, Mr. Cooke, Bristol.

DIVIDENDS TO BE MADE AT GUILDFORD.

May 30 J. Farthing, St. John's-street, victualler, 12, W. Bennett, Lawrence Pountney-hill, trade-dealer, 9, W. Bennett, Worthing, builder. April 21. O. M. Thirkley, New-street square, wine merchant, &c. 28. J. Dewar, Bell Buildings, Salisbury-square, glove manufacturer. May 2. T. J. Dowley, W. How-street, Bankside, corn-merchants. May 5. T. Morris, Glamford Briggs, bankers, 5 S. Amburst, Market-street, Westminster, brewer.

DIVIDENDS TO BE MADE IN THE COUNTRY.

