me addition to the present means of he arrangement of the rounds of the ally by the employment of a number whose duties would not be confined icts, but who under the direction of m, would make visits to all parts of when neither the watchmen nor the them. It also appeared desirable of controlling the watchmen, and guilty of misconduct should be de- of the difficulties which were thrown of parliament; but still he conceived were not insuperable. A committee for this purpose, consisting of one each district; or, if that were on of the act of parliament, the town his purpose, into two districts, and a in each. A number of minor doubt be beneficially adopted; and probably occur to the members of he meeting should think proper to ght be obtained by a correspondence e police of other places where better ent were in use; and especially with ere he understood the watchmen had efficient footing, which gave great nhabitants. There was one subject ce of motion, on which he had not yet to the wages of the watchmen. He ns, prepared to say their present wages in the present state of the police funds, very proper subject of inquiry for the was one fact, which served to shew that, ere high enough to ensure a sufficient tes for the situation; namely, at the ere were no less than 300 applications hich might occur. Of course he need all the suggestions he had thrown out onsideration of the committee in the if they should be there approved, of a terwards; so that the meeting were not pledge themselves to any specific alter- t system. He concluded by moving for terms of the notice.

OHN SMITH seconded the motion.

WOOLLAM expressed some doubts whe- tions as were proposed, could be made he act of parliament; adding that, in h he resided, the watchmen had been cient by the exertions of the district

nd MR. JOHN WOOLLAM made similar spect to their respective districts, but it in many of the districts there was no r the watchmen. They thought, how- trol would be best supplied by the exer- et commissioners.—After a few observa- WHITWORTH, MR. W. WALKER, and ntlemen, MR. GARNETT briefly replied, was put and carried unanimously.

FOR THE DEPUTY CONSTABLE.

HARBOTTLE (one of the constables) d be in the recollection of the commis- e last meeting, a resolution was passed, nstables to take a lease of a suitable resi- ty constable; and they now had an offer more eligible than any other which had d which they now submitted to the meet- ssary to give an immediate answer to the ses in question were those opposite the ccupied by Mr. John Walker; and the them was 140 guineas a year,—a higher n the constables had previously any in- . The premises, however, were much avender would require; and, by re-letting them, the expense to the town would be lessened. It was calculated, that, about twenty pounds in alterations, premises might be re-let, as would a year; thus reducing the rent to 80 the commissioners required it, Mr. La- ertake, at his own risk, to re-let that part, werable for the 60 guineas, which it was ace. In addition to the £20. necessary for n would be needed for fixtures, which tively required to be purchased by the These had been valued; and the value put the £20. required for alterations, would £100. He therefore moved, that the con- authorized to contract for a lease of the ion; and that £100. should be granted for ad mentioned. At the same time, he ob- ables were perfectly in the hands of the ommissioners thought the rent too much; hat the whole of the rent ought to fall on or that Mr. Lavender ought to guarantee —they had only to express their opinion, bles would implicitly obey.

le discussion, MR. SERGEANT suggested the resolution that it was informal, inas- to alter the existing order of the commis- nly empowered the constables to provide a e deputy-constable, when the police build- sed of. It would therefore require notice. LE then withdrew his motion; and Mr. e notice, that at the next general meeting he matter before the commissioners.

then adjourned to Wednesday, December

CCIDENT IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednes- most dreadful accident occurred at the ex- and colour works of Messrs. Ackers, Bow. Spitalfields, which has been attended with lives. It is very well known to the public stors of most factories and other premises, offensive smell issues, are obliged to have chimnies, in order that the smoke may be arried off without being felt in the neigh- ssrs. Ackers and Co. had on their premises imnies, extending to a height of about ninety ee. Yesterday morning about three o'clock, duty it was to remain in charge of the fur- night, heard a noise as of some person knock- ; he enquired who was there, and not recei- er, he immediately conceived that the noise chimney. Alarmed at what might happen, watchman, and relating what had occurred, come into the works; the watchman, how- ly refused to do so, and requested the work- out, which he did, and most providentially te which seemed to await him, for the next onderous chimney, the smelting-house, &c. of ruins! Messrs. Ackers' premises were back by a number of small houses, occupied e in Norris-court; and the houses, Nos. 3, 4, arly destroyed; the mass of bricks falling on ke through them, and levelled the floors to estroying the furniture, and carrying destruc- ogress. The accident happening at a time rson was in bed, it is only a matter of wonder es were lost; however, three poor people, viz., atherine Landy (man and wife), and John e dug out of the ruins quite dead; one poor taken to the infirmary, most grievously in- understand that hopes are entertained of her many others were considerably hurt by the upon them. From all the information we e to glean, we cannot find that any blame rests vidual whatever, nor is there the least conjecture able cause of the accident. Messrs. Ackers ly rebuilding a small furnace near to the chim- l, but the workmen do not appear to have dis- tter chimney, nor the ground near it. As soon t occurred, a messenger was dispatched to Mr. esided out of town, and that gentleman imme- d on the spot and rendered what assistance was

At twelve o'clock a coroner's jury was sum- the bodies of the unfortunate persons who were evidence was produced touching the manner of but the coroner, (Mr. J. B. Hollinshead) said atisfied respecting the cause of the chimney was of opinion that no blame was attributable s, or any individual; but in order to allow rubbish to be cleared, and the production of ence as to the cause of this distressing accident, ourn the case until Friday week.—*Gore's Adv.*

DINARY PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—About three poor half-starved weaver, of the name of Wil- better known by the bye-name of "Cheers," Pendle Forest, near Burnley, proposed to walk hin 24 hours, on a very high ground near there, am Height, on receiving a contribution of £3.; oposal several persons readily acceded, conceiv- too difficult for Wilkinson to accomplish.— owever, was performed by him, in the presence r of individuals of the place, some of whom are able, within 21 hours and 48 minutes, in eleven ugh the day and night were particularly stormy; ous were some of his fellow weavers for his suc- three of them abreast occasionally kept before eld him from the force of the wind until his ar- was completed.—*Blackburn Mail.*

not find that any change has taken place in th Leeds within the last two or three weeks, nor i al alteration to be expected till after Christmas. ipal manufactories of every kind in this place con ork, but the domestic manufacturers who attend hall complain loudly, and we fear truly, of dull At Bradford and Halifax the demand for tuffs continues nearly equal to the supply. It is a neighbouring paper, that an improvement has ce in the fancy trade at Huddersfield, but our in- does not correspond with this statement.—At dwike the blanket and carpet trades are dull.— on the state of the Bradford market, our corres- says,—"Our market continues to improve, even ter end of November. We had a brisk demand al sorts of goods on Thursday, but no advance of a great deal of business was done."—*Leeds*

FIELD.—The office of post-master, vacant by the on of Mr. William Todd, has been given to Mr. s. It is pleasing to observe, that this office has, resent instance, been bestowed by Mr. Freeling from ical motive, but liberally conferred on a gentleman, d no other influence but that of good character, and ommendation of his townsmen.—*Sheffield Inde-*

mother of the first wife of Mr Edward Gibbon ield, has entered a suit in the rolls court against the of Mr. Wakefield, who was trustee under the mar- ettlement. The young lady's father (a Mr Pattle, ed in India,) left her £70,000. subject to an annuity mother of £2000. a year. The family lived together daughter's death, and the object of the suit is to Mr. Wakefield to account for the £2000. a-year, which rts was absorbed by the mother's expenses. Mrs. since her daughter's death, has married a Major

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE REV. JAMES ASPINALL, A. M. LATE CURATE OF ROCHDALE.— Pursuant to a public notice, a meeting was held at Rochdale, on Wednesday the 22d ult. for the purpose of presenting the plate above alluded to. At eleven o'clock a highly respectable portion of the inhabitants of Rochdale being assembled in the large room at the Wellington Hotel, John Entwisle, Esq. of Foxholes, was called to the chair, and thus addressed himself to Mr. A.—"Mr. Aspinall, I am deputed by the inhabitants of Rochdale to present you with this plate, as a small tribute of respect and gratitude for your exertions and valuable services in behalf of the poor, during that season of unparalleled distress which has afflicted this district through so great a portion of the present year, and to express to you their warmest thanks for those services, to which I also most sincerely add my own." Mr. Aspinall then made the following reply:—

Gentlemen;—I have heard of some one who regretted that gratitude had not a language peculiar to itself, so inadequate are all words and phrases in common use to express the sentiment. Such a regret I must now adopt, and echo as my own. And, in truth, good cause have I to do so, whether I look back upon the past, or gather my thoughts to the contemplation of the present time. When I revert to the past, it tells me of kindnesses without end, of attentions without number, which I have received at your hands; it tells me that I came amongst you unknown, and was admitted as a friend; a stranger, and was treated as a brother. And when I exchange the past for the present, let this *memento* of your kindness declare what are the feelings which should have possession of my heart at this moment, and then hear me, when I say for myself, that what those feelings should be, such, however ill or feebly my tongue may pourtray them, such, I am confident, they are. Notwithstanding the complimentary strain which has been used on this occasion by our respected friend Mr. Entwisle, I am free to confess that this mark of your esteem is as much above my deserts as beyond my hopes; but, therefore, do I receive it the more gladly; therefore do I hail with a warmer welcome the voice which speaks in it—that you have accepted my wishes to be useful as the reality, and appreciated my efforts to discharge my duty as the very discharge thereof itself. And, proud as I shall always be to display so flattering a testimony of your favour and good opinion to the view of my friends, yet I shall never appeal to it as any proof of individual merit on the part of him upon whom it has been bestowed, but rather show it for what it truly is—a monument of the liberality of the inhabitants of Rochdale. There is another point to which I would advert with an extraordinary degree of satisfaction: it is, that this is no sacrifice upon the shrine of bigotry, no emanation from party spirit to reward the champion of violence, but the common gift of all amongst whom I have been living, of all parties in politics and all denominations in religion; a compliment which cannot but be highly gratifying to me as a man, and more than gratifying to me as a minister of the gospel. Believe me, wherever my future lot may place me, whether far or near, the recollection of this day will be for ever present to me, painted in all the vivid colours of delight, high-chronicled and sainted in my heart, but yet alloyed by one source of sorrow and regret—that I shall be separated from those friends whose kindness has consecrated and hallowed it, and rendered it dear to me above all the other common days of my existence. Yes, as long as the tide of life circulates within my veins, as long as my heart continues to beat within my breast, as long as memory holds her seat within me, so long shall I look back upon this day as the proudest of my existence, so long shall I regard the years I have spent in this place as among the happiest that have fallen to my portion. And now, gentlemen, I will only say further what I could but say were I to speak for ever and give utterance to volumes—I thank you—from the bottom of my heart and soul I thank you.

The inscription on the plate is as follows:—

Presented to the Rev. James Aspinall, A. M. by the inhabitants of Rochdale, in testimony of their esteem and gratitude for his services whilst he resided amongst them, and especially for his great exertions in behalf of the poor, during the severe distress of the year 1826.

GAS-LAMPS FOR CARRIAGES.—On Wednesday last, at a quarter before five in the evening, one of Mr. Bretherton's coaches, the Regulator (Woods), started from the Talbot Inn, Water-street, lighted by means of portable gas. This is the first carriage which has appeared in Liverpool with gas apparatus; and at the hour of starting, a number of persons were on the spot, to witness the effect of this new mode of lighting vehicles that travel by night. The gas is contained in a reservoir or cylinder of tin (we believe), which is placed snugly under the front top seat behind the coachman's box, and also occupies a part of the boot, and it is conducted to two lamps of the usual form, with jets or burners. The light was bright and steady, but the pressure on the reservoir did not appear sufficient to prevent the flame from partly collapsing. This apparatus is furnished by Mr. Gordon, of Manchester, whose father is the patentee. The receiver will, we learn, contain thirty feet of gas, which will burn for fourteen to sixteen hours, and it can in a few moments be replaced, by changing the empty vessel for a full one of the same dimensions, at the Portable Gas Company's Office, Manchester.—*Tuesday's Liverpool Advertiser.*

WHICH SHALL WE BELIEVE?—*One fact is worth a volume of declamatory theory.* At this moment, weavers in France, who went from this country, *are obtaining 5d. per yard, for wearing an article for which they can scarcely here obtain 2d. per yard.* Very well then, ask our political economists, how can France come into competition with us in any market. Competition! Why, she laughs at it. She does not want it.—*Glasgow Courier, Nov. 21.*—One of the strongest instances of the pernicious tendency of our free trade system has just been communicated to us by a gentleman newly arrived from Demerara. Previous to his leaving that colony, in the beginning of October last, a British vessel, chartered in the colonies, had arrived there from Bordeaux direct, with a cargo of wines, provisions, silks, *muslins and calicoes*, all the three latter, but *more especially the calicoes*, of qualities and texture *decidedly superior* to the same kind of articles received from Great Britain, and which, *low as goods are here, could be sold at a still lower rate.*—*Glasgow Courier, Nov. 25.*

A few days ago, James Crawford, flesher in Blairinghone, near Dollar, on killing a cow, fed by Mr. Moody, of Muir of Muckart, found, in that part of the intestines commonly known by the name of the *king's hood*, four pieces of silver coin, which consisted of one five-shillings two three-shillings, and one eighteen-pence, tokens of the bank of England, one dated in 1804, and the others 1811. There can be no doubt as to the pieces having been swallowed previous to the calling-in of the tokens, which happened eight years ago, at which time the cow was not more than twelve months old. The coins, although considerably discoloured, had been acted upon to so trifling an extent by he stomach, that a little scouring brought them nearly to heir original colour.—*Glasgow Courier.*

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.—On Wednesday the faculty met in the first division of the court, for the purpose of electing a dean, which office had become vacant in consequence of the elevation of Mr. Cranstoun to the bench.—After an eloquent speech, Mr. Solicitor-General proposed that Mr. James Moncreiff should fill that honourable office; which proposal being seconded by Mr. Jeffrey, was carried by acclamation. Mr. Moncreiff returned his acknowledgments in a most affecting address, and after receiving the congratulations of his brethren, the meeting separated.—*Scotsman.*

COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.—The packets have arrived rather irregularly for some days past, sometimes at two o'clock, sometimes at five o'clock, and even so late as seven o'clock in the evening. It is evident then that the present post-office arrangements will not answer. Indeed, when our readers are told what those arrangements are, they will easily conceive the cause of their failure. The London mail is not, as many suppose, sent direct by Liverpool. The post-office packets sail from Liverpool every evening at five o'clock, with the mails from the north of England, and call at Holyhead between twelve and one o'clock at night, for the London bags. They are thus obliged to go a considerable way out of their course, and have to contend in the darkest hours of the night with the difficulties of making Holyhead—difficulties which will be increased ten-fold during the winter months. Any one acquainted with the passage between this and Liverpool, and who has ever seen the bay of Holyhead, after the wind has blown for some time strongly from the west, must at once perceive the utter impossibility of carrying such arrangements into effect. Under these circumstances, we would recommend the post-office to adopt the plan which, we believe, had been originally proposed, and to send the London mail direct by Liverpool. The mail from London to Liverpool at present arrives at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. It could be easily accelerated two hours, and could be despatched from the port at half-past five o'clock. In any thing like moderate weather, its arrival in Dublin may be reckoned upon at nine or ten o'clock in the morning. We conceive that these arrangements would be found to answer every purpose.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE BARK OF THE POMEGRANATE.—The following extract is from the first volume of the "Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta," which has but lately reached this country, and which, Professor Jameson remarks, is a work highly creditable to the Calcutta society:—"The bark of the stem of the pomegranate is a specific in the cure of the tænia or tape-worm. P. Breton, Esq. says, 'I have repeatedly put to the test of trial, in cases of tænia, with uniform success, the dried bark of the stem of the pomegranate shrub, both in decoction and in powder, without exciting any other sensations than those which arise from the exhibition of the fresh bark of the root of the plant. I have also ascertained, by frequent trials, that the virtues of the bark may be preserved several years, a circumstance favourable to its transmission to Europe. Some bark of the stem, which I have had upwards of four years packed in a deal box, I have recently tried in several cases of tænia with perfect success; so that I have no hesitation whatever in recommending this drug, not only as a safe, but as an equally certain remedy for the expulsion of tænia. This drug is perfectly efficacious in expelling tænia from the lower animals, especially dogs, to which they are very subject in this country (India). To full grown dogs may be given the same dose as that taken by adults. The powder mixed with butter or minced meat, is as good a form as any; some dogs will, of themselves, eat it when prepared in this manner. The powder may be given in balls, or the decoction may be substituted with equal effect. We are indebted, it seems, for our knowledge of this invaluable remedy for the tape-worm, to a mussulman fakeer, named Azim Shah, who, in 1801, having relieved, in a few hours, Mr. Robert Home, of Calcutta, of a tænia, which measured 36 feet in length, was prevailed on, by a reward of two gold mohars, to disclose the secret.'"

M. Gambart, the astronomer at Marseilles, has been making observations upon the comet recently discovered in that city. "On the 10th inst.," says M. Gambart, "I was enabled to descry it near the horizon, though I could not discover any of the stars in consequence of the thickness of the atmosphere. I was, however, much astonished, on turning my telescope to another part of the heavens, to perceive in its focus a new object at the same time that I perceived the star alpha of the snake. This object was no other than a most brilliant star, to which no name has as yet been given. I took one of Dolland's telescopes, and could plainly ascertain the extent of its diameter, which had the appearance of a part of that of Mercury. I think this star is totally unknown—it is, perhaps, a comet without a tail, and the disk appears to be shortened like that of Jupiter. The comet of 1819 had a very brilliant disk, but less so than the one which I have just discovered. I am as yet undecided whether it is a new star, or merely a comet of a peculiar description; but I hope to be able to solve this difficulty in a day or two."

RHYME AND REASON.—Thomas Corneille lodged in the same house with his brother Peter Corneille. When Peter wanted a rhyme, he called to his brother Thomas. When Thomas wanted a thought he called to his brother Peter.

Forty-three individuals read their recantation last Sunday, in Cavan church, thereby making the total number who have abjured the errors of popery in the said church alone, within the last eight weeks, one hundred and thirty-three.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

In Michaelmas term last, William Bent, Esq., fellow of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, and son of the late William Bent, Esq., of Bent-lanes, in the county of Lancaster, deceased, was called to the degree of barrister-at-law, by the benchers of that society.—*Morning Herald.*

A singular piece of cunning was practised upon the magistrates of Bury St. Edmund's on Thursday last. An information had been laid against a young man of the society of friends, for letting off fire-works, and a summons was issued for the attendance of the supposed culprit, who had been convicted of a similar offence on a former occasion; but when the constable was called upon to swear to the person of the offender, lo and behold! *three quakers* in outward appearance, dressed so precisely alike as to set his recollection at defiance, stood before him, and as he was unable to point out "the real Simon Pure," a conviction was impossible.—*Bury Post.*

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—After the decay of my sight I never made a boast that I could see as well as other people; yet, to avoid exciting compassion, my show of better vision than I really possessed, was, about thirty years back, often attended with most ridiculous and whimsical effects, at which, on reflection, no one laughed more than myself. Being with my brother at Margate, in Austin's reading-room, at a great table covered with newspapers, magazines, and such like, I wished Daniel to give me some news by the help of his optics, and having just sight enough to see the white papers on the green cloth, I hastily caught up a newspaper that lay spread on my right hand, and with my left stretched it out to my brother, saying, "Read that for me." A loud and surly voice the same instant came to my right ear, from lips not two feet from me, "What the d—l, sir, do you mean by snatching the newspaper out of my hand; I have not done with it?" I was too confounded to attempt on apology, but rising, walked off, leaving my brother to calm him by explaining the state of my sight, which led me into the mistake of my only seeing the newspaper, not the gentleman who was reading it; his anger instantly changed to politeness.—*O'Keefe's Recollections.*

DR. JOHNSON.—The doctor was a pretty general attendant at the theatre, and commonly indulged in the habit of talking and laughing very loud to the company in the box. Garrick, who was upon friendly terms with him, took an opportunity to remonstrate on this impropriety, and observed, that "it *hurt his feelings* very much." "What!" answered Johnson, with a sarcastic sneer, "what, sir, *Punch* have feeling!"

AN OUTSIDE PASSENGER.—When General Burgoyne was once at a play, which was *most miserably enacted*, at a barn in Lancashire, he called one of the performers, and asked the name of the piece. "*The stage coach*, sir," replied buskin. "Well, then," replied the general, "you will oblige me by giving me early notice the next time it is performed, that I may be an *outside passenger*."

NEW BAILEY, WEDNESDAY.

Seth Fewsdale was again brought up for examination; when Mr. Barker stated that a £10. note had been traced from the prisoner's wife, who got change for it from a Mr. Eckersley, a butcher. That note he (Mr. Barker) now had in his possession; and he should shew that it had been sent in a letter from Glasgow, directed to Mr. Thelwell, of this town. He then called David Ridgway, who stated that he travelled for Mr. Thelwell; that, on the 27th of October, he was at Glasgow, and received, at the bank in Ingram-street, a £10. and a £5. Bank of England notes, which he enclosed in a letter, directed to Mr. Thelwell, and put it into the post-office himself. He did not take the number of the £10. note, nor did he make any mark upon it himself; but in folding it, for the purpose of inclosing it in the letter, he observed a name and a date written close to one end of the note. He did not exactly recollect either the name or the date. A note being here put into his hands by Mr Barker, the witness said to the best of his belief it was the same. There was upon it "Warman, August 13," written at the end, exactly in the situation and in the manner in which he had observed a name and date to be written upon the note he enclosed at Glasgow; but he could not venture to swear positively that it was the same note. He said the bankers in Scotland almost invariably asked the name of every person to or from whom they paid or received notes; and he had no doubt that he gave them either the name of Ridgway or Thelwell.

Mr. Barker then said he would call Mr. Thelwell to prove that he had never received the note.

Mr. E. Owen, who appeared for the prisoner, submitted that the proof of identity was not sufficient; and that, until Mr. Barker had gone further, he was not entitled to call Mr. Thelwell.

Mr. Foster said he certainly thought the evidence of identity was not sufficient; and at present Mr. Thelwell's evidence was inadmissible. He (Mr. Foster) wished to know how the note was traced to the prisoner.

Mrs. Eckersley was then called, and stated that her husband was a butcher in this town. On Saturday the 4th of November, the prisoner's wife applied to her to change a £10. bank of England note, which she did. She kept the note in her purse until the following morning, when she gave it to her husband, who put a mark upon it in her presence. She was quite sure that the note produced was the one which she received from the prisoner's wife.

Mr. Barker observed that this was all the evidence which he was then prepared to offer; and he trusted the magistrate would further remand the prisoner, until some person could be procured from Glasgow to identify the note.

Mr. Owen said he hoped, after what had fallen from Mr. Foster, on a former occasion, he would not again remand the prisoner. It was quite clear that the post-office had not used due diligence in endeavouring to procure evidence. They might easily have had a person from Glasgow before that time.

Mr. Barker said that he had not lost any time whatever. He was never able to obtain possession of the note until Wednesday last; when he immediately caused letters to be written to several places, in the hope of meeting with Mr. Ridgway, who was then upon a journey. Having learnt on Wednesday night that he was at York, a special messenger was immediately sent to fetch him, and he arrived in Manchester on the Friday night, so that there had been no opportunity even of sending a letter to Glasgow before the examination, but they would now lose no time in sending.

After some discussion, Mr. Foster consented to remand the prisoner until Thursday next; but intimated that that would certainly be the last time he would remand without further evidence.

David Sefton, whose apprehension on a charge of forgery we mentioned in our last, was brought up for final examination. In addition to the facts which we detailed last week, and which were fully proved in evidence against the prisoner,—Jefferson, one of the beadles, stated that he had been to Chester, to make inquiry respecting a Mr. R. Roberts, from whom it will be recollected the prisoner stated that he had received the two bills, and who, he said, was a gentleman of independent fortune, and an alderman of Chester. After making strict inquiry, he found there was no R. Roberts an alderman of Chester, or a gentleman of independent fortune in that city. He found two persons named Richard Roberts, and one named Robert Roberts; but they did not answer the description given by the prisoner; and, on being applied to, they denied all knowledge of the bills. After visiting Chester, witness proceeded to Liverpool, and saw the Rev. John Gladstone, the nephew, (as we understood) of Mr. Gladstone, the merchant: he stated that the bills were not drawn by him; but witness did not meet with any person sufficiently acquainted with his hand-writing.

Mr. Foster asked Mr. Varley, if he inquired from the prisoner who John Gladstone, the drawer of the bill, was?

Mr. Varley said he did not make that inquiry.

Mr. Foster then observed that he had received a note from the prisoner, expressing a wish to make some statement relative to the charge against him. He wished to know whether he was now inclined to make that statement. At the same time he (Mr. Foster) felt it his duty to observe that the prisoner need not say any thing unless he thought proper to do so.

The prisoner said he had sent that note, supposing that he should be brought up the day before, and he was then inclined to make some disclosures; but, now, on reflection, he had determined not to take the course he intended to take.

Mr. Lavender then stated that there was in court a clerk from the house of Esdaile and Co. of London, who could prove the forgery of their acceptance; but he stated that it would be inconvenient for him to attend, and he was desirous that the case should be made out without him if possible.

Mr. Newbery said, that, of course, it was by no means convenient for him to attend and give evidence at Lancaster; but he submitted to the inconvenience in discharge of what he conceived to be a public duty.

After some consideration, Mr. Foster said, that however desirable it might be to Messrs. Esdaile, that their clerk should not be bound over, he (Mr. Foster) did not feel justified in taking any other course. He must, therefore, now call upon him to give evidence.

The clerk, a Mr. Gunning, was then sworn, and stated that the acceptances on the two bills shewn to him were both forgeries. No person in the house of Esdaile and Co. except the partners, was authorised to accept bills, and the acceptances in question were not in the hand-writing of any of them.

The examinations of the witnesses, relative to the bill paid to Mr. Varley, were reduced to writing, and read over in the presence of the prisoner, who was then asked if he had any thing further to say, or any questions to ask.

The prisoner requested the magistrate to look at the bill in question, which, he believed, was dated the 24th of September, which was a Sunday. His recollection did not exactly serve him, whether that might have any effect in nullifying the bill.

Mr. Foster said, he believed that would make no difference. It was his duty to commit the prisoner to Lancaster for trial.

MONDAY.

SWINDLING.

John Smith, a young man of genteel appearance and of respectable connexions in this town, was charged with obtaining the sum of £12. by false and fraudulent pretences.

Mr. Scholefield, who keeps the Globe Inn, in Audenshaw, stated that on Saturday week the prisoner came to his house on horseback, put up his horse, and had some liquor. In a short time he went out, and returned soon afterwards, when he stated that he was clerk to Mr. Whitehead, solicitor, of Oldham; that he had been sent to receive a sum of money, and was £12. short of change in giving the difference out of an £80. bank post bill. He therefore requested witness would lend him £12. for a short time, as it would save him the trouble of returning to Oldham. Witness, knowing Mr. Whitehead, and being imposed upon by the respectable appearance of the young man, borrowed the £12. in a £10. note and two sovereigns, from Mr. Renshaw, a butcher, who resided near him, and handed it over to the prisoner. The latter was very particular in inquiring whether the note was a good one, marked it himself, and desired Mr. Renshaw (who came into the house with witness), to do the same. He then went away, promising to return in a few minutes; but he never came again. The horse on which he rode was left in the stable until it was claimed by Mr. Steel, of Ardwick, from whom it had been hired, and who learnt where it was to be found by means of a letter sent to him through the Ashton post-office; of which the following is a copy:—

Sir;—Your horse is at Mr Scholefield's, in Ashton. The young man is not in the place where he said he was, and is gone to Sheffield.—From your intimate friend,
Ashton, Saturday-night. ABEL THOMPSON.

Witness was therefore compelled to give up the horse, and never received any part of his money again.

Mr. Renshaw, the butcher, who advanced the £12. to Mr. Scholefield, corroborated his evidence.

Mr. Whitehead, solicitor, of Oldham, stated that the prisoner was not, nor ever had been in his service; and that there was no other Mr. Whitehead, solicitor, of Oldham.

The prisoner cross-examined the two first witnesses, with the view of shewing that the money was lent to him, not by Mr. Scholefield, but by Mr. Renshaw, but this was denied by both; Mr. Renshaw observing, with some warmth, that it was not at all likely he should lend £12. to a person he never saw before, and knew nothing about.

The prisoner was committed for trial to the sessions.

A constable from Stockport then stepped forward, and stated that there was another charge against the prisoner, who had obtained a sum of £7. from an innkeeper at Stockport, under a pretence that he was clerk to Mr. Eccles, of Marple. It appeared, however, that no person was present to prove that the prisoner was not in the service of Mr. Eccles; and the case was therefore not gone into.

[About a month ago another fraud, similar to the above, was committed at Rochdale, and one attempted at Bury, by the same individual,—who, from the description of his person, and the similarity of his proceedings, we have little doubt was the prisoner in the above case. In the morning, a young man, mounted on a very good horse, rode up to the door of the Grey Mare Inn, in Bury, and asked whether any person had been inquiring for the clerk of Messrs. Cross and Rushton, of Bolton. Being answered in the negative, he dismounted, put up his horse, and went into the house, where he seemed busy in examining some papers. He then went out for a few minutes, and, on his return, asked for Mr. Stead, the landlord, to whom he stated that he was Messrs. Cross and Rushton's clerk; that he had been sent to receive some money, but was short of change for a bill, and he therefore requested the loan of £12. for a short time. From the respectability of his appearance, and the apparent value of the horse he rode, Mr. Stead was, for some time, in doubt, whether he ought not to lend the money; but prudential feelings prevailed; and, after returning an evasive answer at first, he finally declined to advance the loan. The young man then said he might probably make shift with £3.; but Mr. Stead was deaf to this proposal also; and the young man, after waiting a little longer, paid for his liquor, and rode off. On the same day he went to the Reed Inn, at Rochdale, where he stated himself to be clerk to Mr. Woodcock, of Bury, and there succeeded in obtaining £12. with which he went off, leaving his horse in the stable; and two days afterwards it was claimed by a publican of Bolton, from whom it had been borrowed in the name of Cross and Rushton, and who had been apprised where it was by a note, purporting to be written by the ostler at the Reed Inn, but, no doubt, in reality by the young man himself.]

TUESDAY.

James Nangle, an Hibernian, was charged with tricking an honest Yorkshireman out of a silver watch, a sovereign and seven shillings in silver, by a trick which we should hardly have considered likely to succeed, at this time of day, not merely on a native of the "metropolitan county," but on any *yokel* in the three kingdoms. The dupe on this occasion, Mr. William Rowley, a clothier, from the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, had just descended from the coach (having come hither for the purpose of vending his drapery at the Salford cloth-hall), and was walking down Market-street, and, with an eye to the main chance, examining the cloth ticketed for sale at the doors of the different shops, when he felt a sudden twitch behind; and, on turning hastily round, saw a man with what appeared to be a gold chain and seals in his hand. "Do you see, sir," said the stranger, "you have actually been treading these seals into the snow."—"Indeed!" replied Mr. Rowley, "I declare I did not see them."—"Well," observed the stranger, "you were present when they were found, and you have a right to a share of them. What do you think they are worth?" Mr. Rowley declared his ignorance of their value; but said he thought that if they were gold, they would be worth something handsome. In this opinion the stranger concurred, and proposed that they should immediately look out for some person who could inform them of the value of their prize. To this proposal Mr. William Rowley gladly acceded; and they turned out of Market-street into the New Market, where they saw a man standing, and the stranger proposed that he should be consulted on the subject. Mr. Rowley consented of course; and his companion asked the third man if he was a judge of gold. "Oh yes!" replied the man, my "father is a goldsmith."—"Well, then," said the other, "you can tell us what these seals and chain are worth." The man took the precious articles, and, after a short examination, exclaimed, "These are very valuable indeed; they are "worth thirty pounds at least. "But," added he, pointing out another man, who turned out to be the prisoner, Mr. James Nangle, "there is a gentleman who understands "these things full as well as I do; you had better ask him." Him accordingly they did ask; and he declared that the chain and seals were worth, at least, £40. The pretended finder then proposed that they should all adjourn to some public house in order to make a division of the spoil, and they went accordingly to the Rifleman, in the New Market, where they had some liquor, and proceeded to discuss the means of effecting a divison. At length the finder offered to take the property at £38. giving to the two valuers £2. each, and to Mr. Rowley £12. leaving a balance of £12. for himself. Of course Mr. Rowley made no objection to this arrangement, being much delighted with the prospect of putting £12. into his pocket with so little trouble. But here a seeming difficulty arose. The finder, said he had plenty of money at home; but, unfortunately, he had none then about him, and could not get any without going to fetch it. As he and Mr. Rowley were strangers to each other, he could not think of going off with the chain and seals; nor, as he delicately hinted could be prudently leave them in the hands of Mr. Rowley. At length he hit upon an expedient. He proposed that Mr. Rowley should keep the property, depositing in his hands something like half the value, as a security that it should be forthcoming when he had obtained his cash from home. Mr. Rowley's finances, however, afforded only a sovereign and seven shillings, which was pronounced to be too small a sum for the purpose; but he had got a good silver watch; and the finder proposed that that and the 27s. should be put into his hands; and he would then consent to leave the chain and seals with Mr. Rowley. To this the latter, after a little consideration, acceded; the money and the watch were given up,—and the finder went off stating that he would return with the money in less than half an hour. The prisoner and the other man said they would also go out for a few minutes; and, as Mr. Rowley had parted with all his money, the prisoner gave him a shilling to spend in their absence. Away they all went; and Mr. Rowley waited their return with tolerable composure for the first half hour; but they came not. He then waited, rather impatiently for two or three hours more, but still they did not come. He then bethought him of asking the landlord what he supposed to be the value of the chain and seals, and was not a little astounded to learn that, instead of thirty or forty pounds, their real value was about half as many pence. Application was immediately made to the police-office; and the prisoner having imprudently returned to the house in the evening, (probably with the view of learning how the Yorkshireman had gone on,) was recognized and secured. Being now called upon for his defence, he admitted that he was present on the occasion, but denied that he had any thing to do with the fraud.—Mr. Foster, however, thought otherwise, and committed him for trial at the sessions.

THURSDAY.

Daniel Cooper was charged with committing a most brutal assault on the person of Sarah Foster, a child not more than four years of age;—the details, however, are of a nature to render them unfit for the columns of a newspaper.—He was ordered to find two sureties of twenty-five pounds each to keep the peace towards all his majesty's subjects; and in default thereof was committed to the house of correction for six calendar months.

Seth Fewsdale, the letter-carrier, who has been so often remanded on the charge of stealing money from letters entrusted to his care for delivery, was again placed at the bar, when Mr. Barker stated that he was unable to make out the capital charge against the prisoner, as the bank at Glasgow did not take the number of the £10. note that was missing;—and as the law only awarded a penalty of £20. he did not think it would be any satisfaction to proceed against him for the detention of letters;—but he would substantiate the charge which had been at first preferred—viz. that of secreting letters with a felonious intent.

The evidence produced was the same as on the first examination.

Mr. Owen then submitted, that this charge had been before dismissed by Mr. Foster, on account of it having appeared on the cross-examination of one of the witnesses, that the prisoner was tipsy at the time he received the letter for delivery, and therefore was not capable of secreting feloniously, and that Sunday (*on which there is only one delivery*, and that not obligatory, if the parties should chance to be out, when the prisoner called at the regular time) intervened between then and the day on which he was apprehended.

The magistrates retired for about half an hour, when they returned, and Mr. Hibbert said, that as this charge had been dismissed by Mr. Foster, and Mr. Barker had nothing further to offer, the prisoner must be discharged.—He was discharged accordingly.

Cheap books appear now to be the order of the day, judging from some which have been lately published. The House Book, for instance, by Dr. Scott, forms a volume of upwards of 600 closely printed pages, in 8vo., combining Medicine, Cookery, Diet, General Economy, Health, Sea-Bathing, Gardening, Manufactures, Arts, &c., with the various branches of Domestic Concerns; and including upwards of a thousand select Recipes and Prescriptions, from the best authorities; with a variety of other important information, for the use of Families, Invalids, and Convalescents, price 12s. in boards. This work contains analyses of most of the Patent Medicines, with numerous miscellaneous Recipes for Dying, Varnishing, and other useful Arts; Directions for making Distilled Waters, Home-made Wines, Liqueurs, Hard Confections, Cosmetics, &c. with a very copious general index: the volume altogether containing as much in quantity and quality as is frequently sold for double the price.

EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

SIR;—In making the following observations which have occurred to me, relative to the subject of the exportation of machinery, taken into consideration at the late meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, I beg to premise that I am among the number of the warmest advocates of *free trade*; but *for itself alone*,—for I would not have even the doctrine of free trade set up as an idol, before which the *understandings of mankind* must fall down and worship. *So far as it would be productive of advantage to the country*, I would give it my most strenuous support, but no further; and I consider it no reproach to my consistency to state, that there are bounds beyond which, in my opinion, it ought not to proceed.

In reference to the question of *a free trade in machinery*, I request to be informed what class of men *have craved this boon from government?* I ask what suffering body of artisans and mechanics have publicly declared such a measure *necessary to their well being and existence?*

During a period of several years prior to the late revulsion in business, it is notorious that our machine-makers have almost constantly had more orders on hand than they could execute.—I will venture to assert, that manufacturers in this part of the kingdom have been *greatly inconvenienced* by not having had their orders for machinery executed within a *reasonable time!* What advantage then would arise to this country, from the permission to export machinery?

It will perhaps be answered, it would cause more capital and labour to be embarked in the machine trade. Granted: such might be the case; but is this a consummation so devoutly to be wished? Ought we not rather to turn our attention to the improvement of the great branches of our manufactures, than to the furnishing of other countries with the direct means of becoming our rivals and superiors in them?

Again, sir; what is the value of machinery *in any trade*, in comparison to that of the goods produced by it? This is a question which perhaps could not be determined with any great degree of exactness, as it would necessarily vary according to the different descriptions of goods manufactured. But I will assume, for the sake of argument, what I know to be the fact, as to some of the manufactures of the country, that the annual value of the goods produced, is as ten to one on the value of the machinery employed in their production; and supposing also, that the average duration of machinery kept up by occasional repairs is thirty years. It will then appear, that the value of the machinery compared with that of the goods produced by it, is *as one to three hundred!!*—Now, sir, if this approaches *any where near the fact*, I ask, *in the name of common sense*, would it be politic in us *to run any risk* of endangering our existence as a great manufacturing country, for the sake of securing so inadequate and trivial an advantage?—Shall we tamely resign our superiority into the hands of foreigners, without the least shadow of a recompence? Forbid it every feeling of regard to the welfare and happiness of England!

"These are the very arms and sinews of our strength." It is by these means connected with the indefatigable industry of our population, that we have been enabled to make those gigantic efforts which have distinguished us through the late memorable war. These are the means by which we have acquired, and the only one left us to preserve, our greatness.—I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, QUÆSITOR.

Saddleworth, November 16th, 1826.

IMPROVED FLAX-SPINNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

SIR;—I beg to submit to the flax-spinners of this county a few observations, which, I believe, will be highly interesting to them; or, at least, will correct a misrepresentation that has been made, and render the merit of an important improvement to the real inventor.

A few months ago, a gentleman of the name of Kay, excited a strong sensation in the trade, by announcing a new method of spinning flax, by which much finer and better yarn was produced, than by any other process previously adopted. He announced this invention not only as new, but as his own; the results of his experiments were published in many provincial and London papers; and he granted to several flax-spinners, the right of using his invention, for which he obtained a patent.

The public will now hear, perhaps with some astonishment, that all this noise was made for a discovery long since published on the continent, and even patented in England twelve years ago. This new process of spinning, announced by Mr. Kay, is the same which I invented fourteen years since, and which is established, with great success, in France, Saxony, and Germany. A patent was taken out in England, in the month of May, 1815, by my partners in Paris, Messrs. Cachard and Lanthois, in the name of Mr. Horace Hat.

In this patent is clearly described the principle of reducing the flax to its *elementary fibres*, by dissolving or moistening the glutinous matter which unites them. The merit of this discovery belongs also to me: and the right of using it in England, to Mr. Horace Hat, if to any; but certainly neither of them to Mr. Kay.

This gentleman proposes a solution of potash for the separation of the fibres. This was my first process, specified in my patent in France, with another much preferable to this. I have spoken of the solutions of potash, soda, or soap, in my patent, only to prevent the imitators from invading my rights, by resorting to the use of those solutions; but a much better method will be found in my explanation and drawing, attached to the patent of Mr. Horace Hat.

The yarn produced from my flax-spinning manufactory can be seen on applying to me, and got from my manufactory, at Hirtenberg, near Vienna; or at that of Messrs. Kraus and Brother, at Schemnitz, in Saxony, who, several years ago, adopted my principle of spinning. The superiority of my process will be evident, when it is stated that we spin commonly 120 leas to the pound, while the first spinners in Leeds do not exceed 42, except as experiments.

Why the spinners of Leeds have not taken notice of this important part of my inventions, whilst they adopted, with great advantage, the other parts of them, described in the same patent of Mr. Horace Hat, is difficult to explain on any other ground than that, owing to its extreme difference from the usual process, they doubted of its efficacy; or thought that such a decomposition as it causes would alter the strength of the yarn, which is by no means the case; on the contrary, my yarn has always more strength now than the common yarn because the fibres are more perfectly parallel together.

The part of my invention that I alluded to, and which has given to the flax-spinners of England the means of making the first improvements in their old process was this, of reducing the flax into roving, by drawing it through endless chains of combs, which the flax spinners have adopted these ten years, and which seems to be the only method for making a regular roving of this substance. I am glad that they are now disposed to adopt the second, and important part of my invention, and cannot do less than thank Mr. Kay for having called their attention to it.

Since the taking out of this patent, I have made many further improvements in my method of spinning: among others I have invented a machine for combing the flax, much superior to those now used in Leeds; also another for making the first slivers, which are made in Leeds by hand, &c. &c.

I shall be ready to afford full information to any persons requiring it, on these new improvements, by applying to me, at the address hereafter.—Your most obedt. servt.

PH. DE GIRARD.

Care of Messrs. Harman and Co. London.

MR. M'CULLOCH AND THE CORN LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

In the article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, on "the corn laws" (said to be written by Mr. M'Culloch), the writer labours to prove, that in the event of a free importation of grain into this country being permitted, the price of foreign wheat in an English port could not average lower than 50s. per quarter, and would most probably range from 52s. to 57s. This conclusion is founded on the prices of wheat in the principal foreign markets, and estimates of the costs of conveyance to this country. But from such numerous facts as the writer has had to select from, and with a little bias in the mind, it is easy to make out almost any case within moderate limits. There is, however, one fact which is worth more than all the others brought together, and which is indeed tolerably conclusive on the point of price, namely, that the average price of wheat in the English market, from the year 1785 to the year 1793, was 45s. 9d. per quarter, and during all this time the imports were increasing, and averaged in the eight years 564,185 qrs. per annum. Are we to conclude that the importers regularly lost from 6s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. per quarter upon the wheat brought to England at that time? Or is it the practice of importers of corn to continue or increase a losing trade?

In the ten years of peace from 1815 to 1825, it appears, by official accounts laid before the house of commons, that the average price of wheat in England and Wales was 66s. 11d. per quarter, being 21s. 2d. per quarter higher than in the eight years of peace from 1785 to 1793; and it may be fairly presumed that the difference would have been greater, if there had been no importations during those ten years, in one of which (1818) the importation amounted to 3,500,000 quarters. However, we have, in the returns of the actual prices of the two periods, a fair ground to presume, that free importation would reduce the price of wheat nearly one third under what it has been at since the peace of 1815. And all our calculations respecting the probable effects of free importation on the condition of the country may be rested on those *data*.

The writer in the *Review*, (in page 327) speaks of the exaggeration of zealous partizans, respecting the prices at which foreign grain could be imported. Let us see how he can deal in exaggerated statements.

In page 344 he says, "Of the enormous sum of 20 millions, "which the restrictions on the corn trade take in ordinary "years, from the consumers, not more than five find their way "to the pockets of the landlords. The other 15 millions are "entirely lost, or what is the same thing, are entirely swal- "lowed up by the increased expense attending the cultivation "of the bad soils to which the corn laws force us to have re- "course."

Here it is plainly said that labour equal to 15 millions is entirely thrown away, and five millions more paid to the landlords, making together 20 millions loss to the producers and consumers, merely in consequence of being forced to obtain that portion of grain from our own poor soils, which, if permitted, we should get by importation. Now, let us see, according to the writer's own estimate, what is this portion that causes such a tremendous loss.

In page 326 he says, "There is no reason to think, were "our prices steady, at about 50s. or 55s. that we should be "able to import above 600,000 quarters of all sorts of grain from "the whole of northern Europe. But on that extravagant as- "sumption that we imported double that quantity, or "1,200,000 quarters, it would, after all, amount to only one "fortieth part of our entire consumption."

Here then we have it stated, that the restraints on the importation of corn prevent us from importing 1,200,000 quarters at 50s. or 55s. and force us to raise that quantity from our own bad soils, at the cost to the producers of—yes, really 20 millions sterling, and at a positive throwing away of 15 millions worth of labour!

At this rate these 1,200,000 quarters, when raised from our own *bad* soils, cost nearly £17. per quarter. How this grain, which cost £17. per quarter, happened to be actually sold for an average of £3. 6s. 11d. per quarter during the last ten years, thus leaving a loss of above £13. a quarter to those who raised it, the writer in the *Review* will perhaps tell us, when he next attempts to correct the exaggerations of the zealots of both parties.

The effects of a free importation, according to Mr. M'Culloch, would be to cause about 1,200,000 quarters less grain to be raised from our own soils, which, when so raised, cost £3. 6s. 11d. per quarter, and to induce us to get the same quantity from foreign soils, at the rate of £2. 10s. per quarter, being a saving of £1. 6s. 11d. per quarter; or, altogether, of a little more than £1,600,000. And yet this he has exaggerated into twenty millions, fifteen of it being thrown away.

This gentleman has committed the great error of confounding together a mere lowering of money price and a reduction in the quantity of labour necessary to produce a commodity. Is it not clear that an importation of 1,200,000 quarters, and a diminution to the same amount of production from our own soils would not affect the quantity of labour necessary to the production of every thing else raised from our own soils? The quantity of labour bestowed on what we continued to produce, would be the same after as before the importation; therefore there could not have been any loss, any throwing away of labour *there*. If the money price of grain should be, by importation, reduced one-third, those who continue to produce grain at home would have but two-thirds of the former price to share among them, instead of the whole former price; and money wages, money profits, and money rents must, some or all, be reduced in the same proportion; in which case, each party would have just the same command over commodities that they now have. Prices would be reduced one-third, and wages, &c. reduced one-third; which would so far be the same thing as if neither had been reduced at all.

The whole gain, then, from free importation would be found in the difference between the real cost in labour of the 1,200,000 quarters when obtained from our own soils, and when obtained from foreign soils in exchange for our manufactures. If the foreign producers would give us the corn for nothing, the whole would be a clear gain; but if, as is always the case, they must have, in exchange for their corn, commodities which require labour to produce them, but yet which do not, perhaps, want as much labour as we must bestow to raise the corn ourselves, then the difference in the quantities of labour would be the gain. Now, if it was necessary that there should be 40,000 people to produce the 1,200,000 quarters at home, and only 30,000 to produce the goods that would purchase them from abroad, the saving or gain to the nation, by importation, would be no more than the labour of 10,000 people. This differs a *little* from the twenty millions sterling of Mr. M'Culloch.

This gentleman, and others of the same school, talk about the poor soils from which our large supply of corn must be drawn, if raised at home; and of the rich soils from which it would come, if we imported it. But what are the known facts of the case? Why, that our soils are, upon the average, so rich, that one-third of the population is sufficient to raise all the raw produce. This appears from the population returns of 1821, where it is stated that of every 1000 inhabitants in this country, only 333 are employed in agriculture!! Now, how stands the case with those very rich soils in the north of Europe, from whence we are to be supplied? Why, that nearly the whole population is employed on the land; while, we are told by these same writers, it will be with the utmost difficulty that a supply of 1,200,000 quarters will be obtained by us from them! And yet *our* soils are to go out of tillage because they are poor!

T. H.

Married.

On the 25th ult. at the Collegiate church, Mr. John Holden, of Ardwick, to Miss Hannah Hallas, of the same place.

Same day, at the same place, Mr. John Kilsall, to M[illegible] Gratrix.

On the 26th ult. at the same place, Mr. Henry Babcock, to Miss Sarah Tipping, both of this town.

Same day, at the same place, Mr. Peter Richmond, of Macclesfield, to Miss Sarah Stanway, of this town.

On the 28th ult. at the same place, Mr. Thomas Woods, to Mrs. Mary Taylor, both of this town.

Same day, at the same place, Mr. James Spencer, to Miss Mary Ashworth, both of this town.

On the 29th ult. at the same place, Mr. Alexander Hogarth, of this town, to Miss [illegible], of Salford.

On the 29th ult. at the same place, Mr. Richard Rhodes, of Rotheram, to Miss Sarah Harris.

On the 30th ult. at the same place, Mr. William Owen, surgeon, to Miss Alice Woodall, both of this town.

On the 28th ult. at St. Mary's, by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Charles Horrocks, of Salford, to Miss Julia Dalli, of Chorlton Row.

On the 30th ult. at St. John's, the Rev. Joseph Massey, of Hyde, to Miss Houghton, of Newton.

On the 29th ult. at Prestwich, Mr. John Stansfield, solicitor, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Wm. Mills, both of this town.

On the 29th ult. at Eccles, by the Rev. T. Blackburn, vicar Mr. Jesse Gallemore, of Pendleton, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Askin, of Worsley Stocks, near this town.

On the 29th ult. at Bury, Mr. Tickle, of Bolton, to Miss Cockcroft, of Bury.

On the 29th ult. at Stockport, Mr. Wm. Lees, of that town, flour-dealer, to Miss Whiteleg, of Chorley Hall, Cheshire.

Same day, at the same place, Mr. John Thomas, of this town to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Chester.

On the 1st ult. at the parish church of Wigan, Mr. Richard Newsham, son of Mr. James Newsham, to Miss M. A. Young, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Young, all of Wigan.

On the 21st ult. at the friend's meeting house, Todmorden, Mr. Wm. Brook, of Stanshills, to Miss Ellen Firth, of the former place.

On the 28th ult. at Llandisilio, Anglesea, by the Rev. Charles Burton, L.L.B. Mr. John Williams, to Miss Elizabeth Parry.

On the 23d ult. at Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. Charles Burton, L.L.B. Mr. George Burton, second son of George Burton, Esq. of Rhodes House, to Miss Wright, only daughter of Wm. Wright, Esq. of Ashton-under-Lyne.

On the 22d ult. at Hindley, by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Mr. Thos Yates, grocer, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Captain Bolton, both of Wigan.

On the 23d ult. at St. Philip's church, Liverpool, by the Rev. T. S. Bowstead, Mr. R. Topping, of Chorley, solicitor, to Sarah eldest daughter of Mr. Winstanley, Clayton-square, Liverpool.

On the 26th ult. at St. Peter's church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Mr. Pulford, Mr. Thomas Sparling, [illegible] ironmonger, to Miss Margaret Rushton, [illegible] Esq. Abercromby-square, Liverpool.

Died.

On the 20th ult. aged 50, Ann, the wife of Mr. [illegible] Greenough, of Gore-street, Piccadilly, deeply lamented by her family and friends.

On the 24th ult. after a long and severe indisposition, borne with christian fortitude, aged 31, Miss Hannah Nobes, of this town; her death will be long and sincerely lamented by her relations and friends.

On the 24th ult. suddenly, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Bird, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Bird, of this town.

On the 25th ult. aged 28, much respected by a large circle of friends, Charlotte, the wife of Mr. Richard Renshaw, at Ancoats' Place, after a protracted illness of near eight months, which she bore with the greatest christian patience and fortitude.

On the 25th ult. aged 65, Mary, relict of the late Mr. John Ogden, late of this town, much respected and lamented.

On the 30th ult. aged 10 months, Charles James, the infant son of the Rev. John Morton.

On the 28th ult. at Rochdale, aged 37, Nancy, daughter of the late Mr. Hamilton, of South Parade, after a painful and protracted affliction, borne with christian meekness and patience.

On the 19th ult. suddenly, Humphry Williams, Esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Merioneth, North Wales, eldest brother to Mr. O. H. Williams, of Pendleton.

On the 19th ult. in his 80th year, Mr. Thomas Swann, of Kingsterndale, near Buxton, formerly an eminent cheese-factor.

On the same day, aged 60, Mrs. Benison, of Heaton Norris.

On the 28th ult. after a lingering illness, aged 22, Thomas, youngest son of the late Mr. John Skilbeck, of Huddersfield, merchant.

On the 19th ult. at his residence, Upper Newington, Liverpool, Mr. Abraham Lonsdale Storey, in the 79th year of his age.

On the 26th ult. at Highbury-place, near London, in his 82d year, John Nicholls, Esq. F.S.A. author of the History of Leicestershire, and Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, and for nearly fifty years editor of the Gentleman's Magazine.

On the 19th ult. aged 78, Mr. Thomas Estill, of Albion-place Scarborough; much respected.

On the 20th ult. at the George Inn, Dumfries, Mr. Robert Hope, of Glenlee; for many years one of the most extensive cattle-dealers in the south of Scotland. As a friend, a brother or a member of society, few individuals have been held so high in estimation as Mr. Hope; and his premature death has thrown a gloom over the district of the Glenkens which will not soon be dissipated.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Friday Evening, December 1, 1826.

There has been a tolerable demand for cotton this week from the trade, but the prices barely supporting last week's quotations. At the public sale this day, the Sea Islands sold freely, (1465 having been taken, out of 1780 declared, including stains, &c.) but at a decline of ⅛d. to ¼d. per pound. The total sales, including those by auction, are 11,380 bags, and are as follow, —By private

88 Std. Sea Islands, 6¼d to 8¼d	199 Minas Novas, 7¼d. to 8d.
3921 Boweds, 6¼d. to 7¼d.	30 West Indies, 6¾d.
1195 Alabamas, 6¼d. to 6¾d.	858 Egyptians, 7d. to 9½d.
1245 New Orleans, 6¼d. to 8¼d.	20 Demeraras, 10¼d.
43d Pernams, 10d. to 10½d.	27 Barbadoes, 6¾d.
483 Bahias, 8d. to 9¼d.	183 Carthagenas, 5¾d.
365 Maranhams, 8¼d. to 9¼d.	297 Surats, 5¼d. to 6d.

Total......8812.

By auction this day:—

2175 Sea Islands	10d. to 22d.
220 Stained do.	5¼d. to 8d.
194 Boweds	6¼d. to 6¾d.
36 Bahias	8d.
352 Demeraras	7¼d. to 9¼d.
29 Barbadoes	7d.

Total......3076.

The imports are trifling, being only 1549 from the United States; and 947 from Maranham; total 2496.

INFIRMARY, Nov. 27, 1826.

Inoc. for the Cow Pox	15	Made in-patients	8
In-patients dis. cured	10	In-patients admitted	15
Relieved	0	Out-patients	155
Made out-patients	14	Home-patients	130
Dead	1	Accidents	70
Out-patients dis. cured	85	Patients in infirmary	118
Dead	0	In Lunatic Asylum	68

Physician, Dr. Mitchell.—Surgeon, Mr. Hamilton.—Chaplain, the Rev. J. Piccope, A.M.—House visitors and inspectors to both hospitals next week, Messrs. Thomas Andrew, J. Anderson and Brother, Thomas Allen, John Ashton, Armstrong and Sons, and Wm. Allen.

HOUSE OF RECOVERY, Nov. 28.

Admitted .... 15 | Dead 1
Cured .... 17 | Remain in the house 30

MANCHESTER WORKHOUSE, Nov. 30.

House visitors for the ensuing week, Messrs. George Owen, John Harrington, and Charles Comer.

CHORLTON-ROW DISPENSARY.

A statement of the number of patients admitted and discharged from the 31st Oct. to the 30th Nov.

Out-patients admitted	48	At their own request	2
Discharged cured	71	Made out-patients	10
Made home-patients	4	Dead	9
Dead	0	Remain on the books	88
Remain on the books	156	Accidents	18
Home-patients admitted	94	Inoculated for the cow pox	4
Discharged cured	59		

JUBILEE SCHOOL, Nov. 30.

House visitors, Mrs. Harter, Crescent; Mrs. Hardy, Greengate; Mrs. Harrison, Water-street; and Mrs. Heslop, King street.

VAGRANT OFFICE, 17, Cock Gates.

From Saturday Nov. 18th, to Saturday Nov. 25th, fifty-one persons were relieved with 15s. 6d., of which number forty-three were found with lodgings.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK FOR SAVINGS,

Nov. 30, 1826.

Accounts opened since last statement 108. Amount received £3744. 1s. 11d. Accounts closed 68. Amount paid £2795 10s. 2d. Total from January, 1818. Accounts opened 3[illegible] Deposits made 16061. Amount deposited, £[illegible] Withdrawn £148546. 10s. 8½d. Amount of deposits remaining 119921. 15s. 0d.

MANCHESTER SHEEP AND CATTLE MARKET

Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1826.

3421 Sheep, at 4d. to 5½d. per lb. sinking the offal. 0 Lambs, at 0d. to 0d.; 607 Cattle, at 3d. to 5½d.; 30 Pigs, at 4½d. to 6d.; 122 Calves, 5d. to 6½d.; Total 4106.

KIRKDALE CATTLE MARKET, Monday, November 27.

We have had a very short supply of good beef and mutton to-day, which were in good demand, whilst those of an inferior quality were almost unsaleable. Beef may be quoted 4½d to 6d. and mutton 5d. to 6d. per lb.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Monday, Nov. 27.

The supply of English wheat this morning, though by no means extensive for the season of the year, was better than for some weeks past, and the market opened with great dulness, but flour advancing 3s. per sack during the morning, restored some degree of confidence to the mealing trade, and it closed fully as dear as on Monday last. We had large arrivals of barley from Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, which met a heavy sale at scarcely so good prices. With a trifling exception from our own coast, the oats on sale were exclusively of foreign growth, but the importation continuing liberal, sales proceeded more steadily than on Wednesday or Friday, and the previous currency was maintained without difficulty. A great accumulation of beans and peas, chiefly from the continent, has thrown a damp on the demand for both these articles, which must severally be noted 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper. Linseed has advanced 2s. per qr., and rapeseed £1. per last. No other alteration.

Average prices of CORN from the Returns received in six weeks ending,

Oct. 13.—Wheat 54s. 6d.	Barley 35s. 6d.	Oats 27s. [illegible]	
Oct. 20.—Wheat 54s. 3d.	Barley 36s. [illegible]	Oats 27s. [illegible]	
Oct. 27.—Wheat 54s. 1d.	Barley 36s. 11d.	Oats 28s. [illegible]	
Nov. 3.—Wheat 54s. 3d.	Barley 37s. 1d.	Oats 28s. [illegible]	
Nov. 10.—Wheat 55s. 0d.	Barley 37s. 2d.	Oats 28s. [illegible]	
Nov. 6.—Wheat 55s. 2d.	Barley 37s. 4d.	Oats 28s. [illegible]	

The average price of brown or Muscovado SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Nov. 22, is 29s. 10¼d. per cwt. Exclusive of the duties of customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Tuesday, November 28.

Since our last, there have been pretty good supplies of Irish oats and foreign wheat, but of other grain, &c. they have been small. At our corn exchange to-day, there was a good attendance of the town and country trade, and little disposition to buy any article; of wheat the sales were merely in retail at barely our quotations. Oats were heavy, at 4s. 6d. for fine Sligo, and at a similar reduction on lower qualities. Malting barley scarce, and supported previous prices; Irish, for grinding, saleable at 3s. 9d. @ 5s. 10d. Malt steady. Beans dull; also flour, except coarse qualities which were wanted. Oatmeal without alteration in price, and not much sold. Butter has continued in very limited request. Beef and pork have still gone off very slowly, and only for ships' stores—and bacon has been quite unsaleable.

LIVERPOOL TIDE TABLE.

			Morn.	Even.	Height.	
			h. m.	h. m.	ft. in.	
Dec.	3	Su.	0 4	1 6	18 5	Sun sets 3h. 53m.
	3	Mo.	1 20	1 53	17 5	Advent Sunday
	4	Mo.	2 19	2 44	15 3	Sun rises 8h. [illegible]
	5	Tu.	3 10	3 30	13 8	Sun sets 3h. 52m.
	6	We.	4 8	4 30	13 0	St. Nicholas
	7	Th.	5 13	5 46	12 1	
	8	Fr.	6 27	7 3	[illegible]	Conception [illegible]
	9	Sa.	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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