

the late Liverpool assizes, the sum of £214 17s. 4d., being the taxed costs of such prosecution.

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nation ; and in wealth, industry, commerce and population, she now stands nearly on a level with her haughty rival. She feels her own might, and, although willing to admit Austria as a compeer, she refuses to recognize in her any one title to superiority. Besides these two, there has arisen, during the last peace, a third power, scarcely less jealous of its dignity, and basing its pretensions to equality on equal terms on hardly a less firm conviction of its strength. Two of the six monarchies of Germany contend each for exclusive supremacy, but the other four are far from willing to assume the part of passive spectators of such a contest. Prussia and Austria are each great powers in Europe ; but Hanover, Saxony, Württemberg, and Bavaria consider themselves as being conjointly worthy of equal consideration in Germany. Hence they have, throughout the whole course of these proceedings, offered, some a tacit, others an open opposition to the large pretensions first formed by each of the two leading powers. The consequence is, that no scheme after another has been proposed and decided. First, Austria wants to have the old Empire of 1815 restored in all its primitive integrity, bearing with it, of course, her assumption of the presidential office. Prussia very naturally opposed this very modest proposition, and brought forward the " dual plan," as it has been called, by which the supreme authority was to be divided between the two, or held alternately. The minor kingdoms then lifted

Under the old *regime* they had been too much in the position of mere feudatories of Austria, and now that circumstances have emancipated them from such a galling tutelage, they are averse to consent to its being reinforced. However this delicate point of dignity may be decided, one of the three rival claimants must be disintegrated, unless indeed, the whole question of hegemony, or headship, be dropped altogether.

Another moot point, which seems especially difficult of adjustment, is the mode in which the central power shall be constituted, so as to observe a due regard to the relative weight of the individual states in the confederation. The fate of the proposition brought before the Conference will illustrate the difficulties with which the settlement of this matter is surrounded. It was that a council of state should be formed to possess the supreme executive, and exceptionally also the legislative power, consisting of seven ministers, with nine votes; Austria to Prussia to send each one minister with two votes, and the remaining five votes to be divided amongst the remaining states. The four minor kingdoms at once protested against such an arrangement, by which the two others appropriated to themselves such an outrageous share of power, and with equal selfishness each claimed an entire vote for itself; at the price of its consent, leaving one vote only for all the other four and twenty states—Brunswick, Baden, the Saxons, the Anhaltines, the Hesses, the Hanse Towns, and the others of course grumbled at being valued at a ninth part only of the confederation; and so the mode of making things pleasant has likewise fallen to the ground.

In fine, the present position of German affairs seem to be this—that the sovereigns and statesmen are squabbling among themselves to gain as large a share of power in the new confederation as they can, but that all are agreed on one important point—that the people are

in the management of their own affairs. On all the princes represented at these conferences, are resolved that the representative principle shall be carefully excluded from the plan, so far, at least, as the popular voice is concerned. There is to be no Federal Legislature elected by the free and general votes of the people of Germany, nor will any state be permitted to have legislatures of its own in the sense of those created by the various constitutions granted after the movement of March, 1848. Where they do already exist, their powers will be limited to mere consultative functions; but as to real power such as the imposition of taxes, the granting of supplies, or the enactment of measures they will be rigidly denied them. Reaction is in the ascendant, Russia has decreed the re-establishment of absolutism in its worst and most tyrannous forms. Time will show what results.

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### MORE HELP.

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The National Public School Association has already borne good fruit. The Educational Question has been removed from the category of debatable theories into that of practical public measures. Sectarianism is knocked off the head in Manchester, at all events. The difficulties which have heretofore seemed so insuperable, have melted like ice in the sunshine. Churchmen and Dissenters of all denominations, have at last found out that it is possible to teach the rising generation the leading principles of morality, and the ordinary branches of school instruction, without insisting, at the same time, upon their being crammed with any particular creed; and farther, that to do this efficiently, voluntary efforts are not enough, but that there must be a regular provision made by a public rate for the purpose.

All this is exceedingly gratifying, and not a little surprising. We

speculate as to the cause which so unexpected brought together the Dean of Manchester and the Rev. Mr. Gurnea, the Dean of the Church clergymen, Wesleyan Ministers, Independent Preachers, and Unitarian teachers, &c. On this subject, Without being too curious on the subject, it is so singular an occurrence that it may be pardoned for venturing upon a guess or two.

Remembering the course of all other good reforms in this country, then we cannot help suspecting that the parties alluded to have become convinced that the time for the establishment of a National System of Education cannot be staved off much longer; and, therefore, rather than permit the enactment of a broad, sweeping, and comprehensive measure they mean to forestall it by such arrangements as will in the main preserve and maintain their influence as a class. This has, indeed, been the practice of the priestly class in all ages. They resist progress and improvement as long as they can, and when the tide is likely to become too strong for them, they desperately launch themselves upon it, and guide it as far as possible to their own ends and interests. There can be little doubt but that this the real *animus* of the new movement in Manchester, else why propound a new scheme, like, and yet so much inferior to that so recently adopted at the Manchester Education Conference by Mr. COBDEN and his friends?

If the new converts to the doctrine that public schools should be secular in their foundation, had no *arriere pensée* they would never have dreamt of setting on foot a separate agitation. Having resolved on doing that, however, it will be the duty of the National Association to see that they do not mar or prevent the realisation of a thoroughly unsectarian plan of instruction. It is high time that the disgrace was wiped away from this country, of being next to Papal Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and to despotie Russia, in the want of any systematised and adequate provision for the education of the people.

So far as we comprehend the plan of the parties, who are, it appears, to be headed by the Bishop of MANCHESTER, in opposition to the National Association and Mr. CONDEY, the leading provisions of both are identical, any rate in words. The differences are, apparently, in the details; and they ought to be closely watched, lest these details should materialise the serious weaknesses of both.



Perry, liquorist: "Next to the approval of my own conscience, the approval of my principal fellow townsmen," (what a thrust at the burghesses), "conveys the greatest satisfaction I could enjoy, more especially when tendered spontaneously, and after I have been the subject of so much misrepresentation." The crack about "my principal fellow townsmen," and their "approval when tendered spontaneously," is highly rich. And can Mr. Perry really suppose, that the issue of this contest can be effected by such a farcical proceeding as this? Does he suppose that we, or the townsmen, care two straws for the opinion of himself and his little principal townsmen? Let him just ask his principal townsmen, and make a gross of tin snuicaps, or a good supply of ladus, which are likely to be in great demand this next season. Let him ask them to make him a Town Councillor. We would rather advise him to cultivate the respect and affection of those by whose labour he has realised his present wealth; and by those exertions alone can he expect to increase it. He never has been, anything unreasonable required of him. He is simply asked to pay the same for his labour as his neighbours are paying, and less even than they have been paying for some years; surely there is nothing very unreasonable in this. We also take the opinion of some of the principal inhabitants of the town into consideration. Alas! though, in justice, to pay the same price as Messrs. Walton and Shootred, that being the market price. We hope, and believe he will pay it yet. We have received an "address issued by the framemakers of Messrs. Sharp, Brothers, and Co., of Manchester, in the eight week of their strike, to the trades of Great Britain, and to the people of the world, and an application from the seamen of the Port of

who also are on the strike in resistance to a most unwarrantable reduction in their wages. We need scarcely say to them, and all men similarly

not from a desire to array labour against capital, but to repel the encroachments of capital against labour. If consistently with our laws we can render any service to the seamen of Lynn; the Central Committee believe it will be their duty, as well as it is their inclination, to do so.

But both these questions we must postpone for another week, as we may not enouch too much upon the privilege so kindly awarded us by the proprietor and Editor of the *Star*.

WILLIAM PEELE, secretary  
250, Tottenham-court-road.

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**BARRELL'S COPYING TELEGRAPH.**—We, some time since, gave an account of a very ingenious invention, by means of which an individual writing at one extremity of the country can transmit, through a sheet of telegraphic wire, a perfect *fac-simile* of what he writes, and which it shall appear in the course of a few minutes, though *there* were a whole page or more, at the other extremity of the line, and of course, at however great a distance. We are glad to perceive that this beautiful idea of the telegraphic pen is still held to be a practicable invention. We had feared that it had turned out to be more perfect in theory than attainable in practice; but on Wednesday last Mr. Drake well exhibited in the Illustrated London News, Great Coram-street, with considerable success. The principle, as many of our readers may remember, consists mainly in the winding of an iron point round a cylinder at each extremity of the line of telegraph the cylinder in the one case being covered with a sheet of tinfol, written on with a non-conducting ink, while in the other it is covered with a sheet of paper, on which is prepared, so that the iron point can be in electrical contact with the cylinder, two simultaneously, regulated in synchronous time by electro-magnetism) trace their apparent course round the cylinders spirally: the non-conducting intervals, as they pass over the ink in the one case, being marked and denoted in the other by blank or white intervals, in a blue spiral, so that an exact copy of the writing appears in white characters on a blue ground.

The paper can also be prepared so as only afterwards to show the writing, and thus to insure secrecy between correspondents.—*The Builder*.

LOOKS.—The *gazette* at *Yoon* contains the following:—We learn that the Commission appointed by the Archbishop of *Yoon* to examine the facts affirmed with regard to the picture in the chapel of *St. Salum*—is-Apt, has decided unanimously that there are no grounds for proceeding any further in the matter, as the facts have nothing of a supernatural character in them. A letter which we have just received, and which emanates from *Yoon*, is so manifestly the intelligence as to his perfect good faith, announces that everything which has appeared miraculous in the reported phenomenon is only the result of a miserable intrigue, the work of a person of whom some very bad information has been given to us. This conclusion proves how necessary it is on all questions of this kind to wait for the decision of the ecclesiastical authorities, who are alone competent, and, for our part, we cannot too much applaud ourself, for having followed the dictates of prudence in our reserve on this subject."

THE ASSAULT ON MR. MIALLE.—Our readers will remember that at an Anti-Papal meeting of the parishioners of *Islington*, on the 18th of November last, Mr. Mialle was assaulted and pushed off the platform by the Rev. Messrs. Over and Cole, on his attempting to move an amendment. Legal proceedings have been instituted against the assailants, but as they have been publicly apologised in the *Nonconformist* journal, and consented to pay costs, the proceedings have terminated.

THE PIRASQUE OF DONG GOOD.—There is a satisfaction in the thought of having done what we know to be right; and there is a discomfort, amounting often to bitter and remorseful agony, in the thought of having done what we know to be wrong. This implies a sense of the rectitude of what is virtuous. There is instant delight in the first conception of benevolence; there is sustained delight in its continued exercise; there is consummated delight in the happy, smiling, and prosperous result of it. Kindness, and honesty, and truth, are of themselves, and irrespective of their rightness, sweet to the taste of the inner man. Malice, envy, falsehood, iniquity, are repulsive to their own wretchedness, and of themselves bitter to the bitter of

A LETTER from Constantinople of the 25th ult., in the *National Gazette* of Berlin, says that the remaining Hungarian refugees who had been at

were about to be shipped off for England. The government had given each of them 300 piastres. The refugees at Kintanya were shortly to be set at liberty, the government of Vienna having, after much resistance, yielded to the wishes of the Ottomans. This letter confirms the news of the death of General Beder at Kintanya, and the government greatly regretted his loss, as he had commenced the introduction of several useful reforms in the Turkish army.

Accessibility takes away, instead of bestowing the zest. Sir Walter Scott admitted that he had never visited Melrose Abbey by moonlight; and L.E.L., who had lived most of her life in London, bore her last farewell to England without having once seen the doors of Westminster Abbey.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE FOLLOWING is the proportion of criminals to the population of the three kingdoms:—In England and Wales, one offender to 372 persons; in Ireland, one offender to 194 persons; in Scotland, one offender to 601 persons; so that by this simple comparison it appears to be the highest, and Ireland the lowest in general civilization.—*Spectator.*

SOMEWHAT APPARENTLY SURPRISED.—A Frenchman, conversing in English with an Englishman staying in Paris, on the subject of the underground concerns in that capital, asked if there were any similar establishments in London. The Englishman quietly replied, that London abounded in *l'alcovites*. Oh!—*Cock's Medical Miscellany.*

THE LADY, passing from Scotland to England at Christmas, brought with her, as a present, a couple of gallons of whiskey, with a permit attached, which, she was told, would keep her all right. Not so, her whiskey was seized at Berwick—and she, too, was seized. She was kept in durance three days, and then set at liberty.

REPRESENTATION OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.—A Protectionist candidate, Sir George Tyler, supported by the Bridgend Agricultural Society, Bridgend, Y., has issued a circular to the electors. Although the Protectionist candidate has been formerly announced, it is not expected that Sir George will be permitted to walk over the course unopposed.

an inexhaustible fund of self-conceit—*Eliza Cook's Journal*.  
The recent statement in reference to Dr. Kitto's o's

reoted, on "the best authority" only the former of these misfortunes is suffered by him.

The reduction of the duty on conveyances does not affect cad nor omnibuses.

THE STAMP on Indentures of Apprentices depends on the number of words, it being thought that, but, between master and servant, the fewer words the the better.

SONG for Mr. ST. BARNABAS BENNETT.—"I've I've been Rome-ing, I've been Rome-ing,"—*Punch*.

Those who contemplate on the multitude of railroads—such as the density of steam power, and the conveniences in that respect, the mechanical and agricultural knowledge ofge of our countrymen, may truly exclaim, "this is an Age of gold and Wonders." But it is not in these extensive affairs only that that society is rapidly advancing: the art of medicine puts forth its claim for a share in producing the general Ancestral-Flourishing. Diseases which, only a few years ago were most most alarming, are now subdued, or rendered easy of cure—the small-pox annihilated by the philosophy of a Jenner, and, aud the gout not feared, seeing there is a speedy remedy in Dr. Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.



FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT COWLAIRN.—The  
High Court of Justiciary of Scotland sat on the

The gallies, for the trial of James Cardwell, George Instally, John Fulton, and James Brown, engineers and guards in the employ of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company. The indictment set out the specific charge against each of the travellers respectively, and concluded with averring, that by reason of misconduct and culpable neglect, the accused American, Jean Lennox, James McArthur, Walter Lennox, jun., and George Middleton, passengers by said railway train, were mortally injured, and afterwards died. There was a large attendance of witnesses, most of whom deposed to the facts, with which the public have been already acquainted by the reports of the accident, as published in the newspapers. At the close of the evidence, which did not appear sufficient to bring the jury to a verdict of guilty against the prisoners, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" in the case of all the panels, who were thereupon discharged from the bar.

**LOD PAXURY.**—*The Montrose Standard* says:—"We are sorry to state that this nobleman is at present in a very precarious state of health. He has been almost constantly confined to his bed for a week past, and has taken scarcely any sustenance during the last few days, and is in a state of extreme weakness, and unable to see any one except his medical attendant."

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## IRELAND.

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**THE WEATHER.**—Complaints are heard from various parts of the country of the injurious effect of the late frosts and rainy weather, upon agricultural operations. A Limerick paper says:—"The country is in a deplorably wretched state from the rains which, for the last month have swamped the fields, and rendered of the ground entirely unfit for tillage or farm work of any kind. Ploughing and seed sowing has been, generally speaking, impracticable, and every sort of husbandry is in deep arrear of the season. Farmers appear very despondent, and will good cause, for bad weather, from frosts, high rates, and drought, arising, having sunk into a state of apathy and skill of the very best agriculturist in Ireland."

**APPROACHING VISIT OF HER MAJESTY.**—We are informed, on what we conceive good authority, that it is the intention of her Majesty to visit Limerick in or about June next. The Lakes of Killarney will, of course, be honoured by the royal notice. —*Waterford Mail.*

**THE HONOURABLE STATE OF MANUFACTURES IN ULSTER.**—*The Belfast Mercantile Register* has the following cheering account of the condition and prospects of the cotton, as well as the linen and yarn trade in that part of the Northern Province.—"Every bad has full employment. Factories, as by magic, rise on every side. The cotton manufacture in its different branches, particularly the sewed muslin branch, has of late increased to a wonderful extent, but beyond all in importance and above all in utility, the linen manufacture seems to have chosen Ireland as its favourite seat; and all we have to remark is, from the state of the home, foreign, and colonial markets, that we are for whether we consider the superior adaptation of the soil and climate for the growth of the raw material, the unequalled quality of our water for bleaching purposes, the enormous water power that Ireland affords, or the cheapness of labour, there is no country so well adapted to the seat of the linen manufacture." *The Londonderry Journal* mentions, that the imports of flax seed at that port are the largest in the kingdom, and that the quantity is increasing, observing that this increase is explained, by the very reasonable expectations that have been formed of a large demand for the article, owing to the flax movement throughout the country.

**REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.**—A meeting of the O'Connell committee was held last week at the Lime-Cliff Town Hall, "for the purpose of organising a collection to enable Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., to continue in the representation of the city." The Rev. John Brahan, P.P. presided. Several Roman Catholic clergy were present, and a number of the committee attended, and addressed the meeting, after which a subscription list was opened, and contributions amounting to £80 were handed in. A com-

Committee was appointed to collect further subscriptions, after which the meeting adjourned. Mr. J. O'Connell has addressed the following communication to the Secretary of the Society of Congregated Trades in Limerick:—"Dublin, January 7, 1851. Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the copy of the resolutions of the Society, that you have forwarded, calling on me to do my duty against Lord John Russell in the approaching election. In answer I beg to say that I will do so cheerfully, and to the utmost of my power, labour set on foot; and I am, dear Sir, my most obedient servant, JOHN O'CONNELL. To Mr. Timothy O'Sullivan, Secretary to the Congregated Trades of Limerick."

**COMPETITION FOR LAND, AND AGRARIAN CRIME.**—The County of South Down has been sent by government an American, in search of a farmer named Laffan, in that county; they fired shots through the windows and posted a threatening notice, cautioning the farmer, on the penalty of death, against taking a farm in an adjoining townland, from which some persons had been ejected four years since. The farm is situated in the barony of St. Mullins, where 400 acres are untenanted.

**DUNCAN CHISHOLME.**—Mr. O'Connor, ex-inspector of the detective force, has been sent by government to America, in search of George O'Connell, alias Duncan Chisholme, Dublin Castle.—*Leinster Express.*

**GREAT WILL CASE.**—The Court of Delegates gave judgment on Saturday evening in the will case of "Thewles v. Kelly," involving property to the extent of £300,000. Judgment was unanimous in favour of the appellant, the Court thus reversing the decision of the Court below, and refusing letters of administration to the will propounded by the respondent, who was also condemned to pay the costs of the proceedings, amounting to £15,000.

**HORRIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A FEMALE.**—The neighbourhood of Westland-row was in a state of the greatest excitement on Sunday, arising from the circumstance of the body of a female being found suspended from the railings in the front of the Railway Hotel, opposite the terminus of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. Her head was fixed between two of the spikes, and one side of the face was slightly bruised, and some blood flowed from the back of the head. When discovered the body was wrapped in a wrapper, plain black cloth; but no cap or bonnet. The police had the body removed to Mercer's Hospital, but life was totally extinct, and she was then taken to an outer building attached to the hotel to await an inquest. It appears that about

six o'clock on Saturday evening, a man who gave his name as John Fivory, of Union Lodge, county Down, about fifty years of age, with a female, stated to be his wife, and another female, named Margaret Anne Fivory, who is said to be cousin to Fivory, and a niece of the above, nine or ten years, applied for accommodation at the Railway Hotel, and obtained a double-bedded room with a fire, but had no refreshment. The parties retired to bed, and nothing was heard of them until the discovery of the still-fated woman in the morning. The men appeared to be greatly excited and affected with grief. The police took him and his cousin into custody, where they remained for some time. In the room a sum of money to the amount of £200 in Bank of Ireland and Northern Bank Company's Notes were found lying on an open desk, one of the articles of furniture belonging to the establishment. It is stated that Fivory and the deceased were living for some years as man and wife, and had several children, but that they had resolved upon being married this day in Monkstown Church, and the necessary licence for the purpose being lodged with the Registrar of the church. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and must have been of prepossessing appearance. The books of the hotel states he had heard a considerable crash about the clock, when he prepared to meet the first train from Kingstown, and is stated that they lodged in a respectable house in Dalkey for some time, and that the deceased had been suffering from illness, and attended by Dr. Haslar. The whole affair is wrapped up in great mystery at present. An inquest was held on Monday which resulted in showing that the unfortunate deceased had committed suicide by throwing herself from the balcony of Gilbert's Hotel, while in a state of insanity.

**THE POPE AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE.**—The *Cork Reporter*, of Saturday last, has the following important announcement:—"We are in a position to state, on what we consider perfectly good authority, that the decrees of the Thirles Synod will not be confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff, and will, consequently, not take effect."

The Irish Tenant League were burnt out of their council room by a conflagration, which took place on Friday morning, on the premises of Mr. Le Febvre, a hatter, at No. 38, St. James's-street. The fire was discovered about half-past eight, and in a few minutes the entire house was completely gutted. The *Irish Tenant League* occupied the drawing room.

**RETIREMENT OF MR. HENRY, Q.C.**—The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"It is stated that Mr. Jonathan Henry, Q.C., will not accept any briefs. His retiring from the bar will be severely felt by the public. He was the first lawyer on this circuit."

**DIOCESS OF CORK.**—A numerous meeting of the united dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, convened by the Archdeacon of Cork, Vicar-General, was held at the Cathedral of Cork, on the 9th inst., when it was resolved to present an address to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of the late Papal aggression.

**DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.**—Accounts from Belfast bring the following particulars of the falling of a mill occupied by a melancholy loss of life:—"An accident, the most melancholy in its consequences that has happened in the district, occurred on Saturday for many years, occurred on Saturday morning, near Beer's-bridge, and within a short distance of this town. We allude to the falling in of a new preparing mill, the property of Mr. Robert Boyd and the







**STREET INTERRUPTION.**—Mary Pratt was charged with using insulting and abusive language.

ood. A few days ago the complainant was walking with a lady in Portman-square, when the defendant came up to them, and, addressing the complainant, called him a scoundrel and other insulting names. After she had vented her rage upon the complainant, she turned to the lady with whom he was walking, and called her several names too filthy for mention, and threatened to knock her teeth down her throat, and also to stick a knife into her. In consequence of these threats the present proceedings were adopted, in order to compel the defendant to accept the peace. The defendant, in reply,

harper, said she had formerly lived with Campbell, and had a child by him. He left her some months ago, and now refused to do more than give her a small pension. She ended using strong language or threats towards either of them. She was fined her 10s. and costs. The money was immediately paid.

**EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COLLECTING CLERK.**—Elizabeth Mansell was finally examined on a charge of embezzling various sums of money, the property of Messrs. Druce and Co., upholsters, of the Strand. Her collecting clerk, James Hollingshead, deposed that he had been employed by the firm as collector, and been engaged as collecting clerk at 10s. per week, or nine or ten months, at 10s. per week, and it was his duty to receive and collect in all persons who were prosecutors, and pay it into witness's hands on the same day. He had on several occasions neglected to do so, and appropriated the money to himself. He stated that he had been confirmed by the evidence of numerous clerks and customers of the firm, and that he was a prisoner, who declined offering any defence, &c. &c. He was committed for trial.

**THAMES.—SCRUPLES.**—James Nash, a dock labourer, was charged with sucking spirits from a bottle by means of a tube, in the London Dock. Mr. Dickens, a cooper in the Company's service, who offered handing the book refused to be sworn. "I would refuse to swear," said Mr. Dickens, "to a very respectable-looking man." He replied:—"I have never seen you before; I am a new man. I read in that very book the name of your name."—"Not at all," Mr. Yardley: are you going to tell me that you refuse to swear?"—"Yes," said Mr. Dickens; "No, I intend to tell the truth about what book exempts me from taking an oath."—"Yardley: Stuff and nonsense. You put a question on a constant examination passage, as many clever men have done before me. When I was asked to take a special constable by the company, they did not require me to take an oath."—"Mr. Yardley: if you were not made one before me. I was made one because you made such a foolish fellow a special constable [laughter]. When people are called to speak the truth, their evidence given thus is not an oath."

[illegible]

underland, miller.  
**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**  
 Joseph Curl, East Winch. Norfolk, grocer.  
*From the Gazette of Friday, January 17.*  
**BANKRUPTS.**  
 John Lowett, sen. John Lowett, jun. and James

Jewett, Preston, and Longridge, Laneshire, stone mas-  
James Keelie and Robert John Biddle, Riches-  
son-street, City, merchants.—Peter Monckton, Can-  
terbury, and Shorehouse, near Canterbury, Tinsmiths.  
Messrs—J. & Co., Colfryn, Llansanffraid, Montgomery  
Merchandise dealer.—John Penfold, Marlborough-place, Old  
Bath, wholesale grocer.—Westly Walling, Preston, Lin-  
en-dre, chemist.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**  
John Rabwotton, Sutton, near Macclesfield, Chem-  
ical manufacturer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**  
Thomas Logan and Alexander Logan, Tain, clothiers.

**MARBLE, &c.**

**CORN.**

**MARK LANE, Wednesday, January 15.—**The price  
of supplies for foreign wheat was as well as flour it  
is day we might have been from French and Belg-  
ian wheat. We had only a small show of English wheat  
in store, and mostly in bad condition, in consequence  
of the heavy rain which has prevailed, without any im-  
provement in price. The best dry foreign wheat must  
be accepted, but to sell any quantity rather lower than  
usual prices. The flour trade was excessively dull, unless  
for superior qualities. There were very few orders at all  
excepted for other sorts very unsellable. In malt but lit-  
tle doing. Beans and peas rather cheaper, excepting  
the latter, which are scarce and wanted. Good  
peas sold pretty freely. Foreign arrivals being moderate  
prices held much as last week.

RICHMOND, (YORKSHIRE), Jan. 11.—We had a toler-  
ably good supply of grain in our market this morning. Wheat,  
No. 1, 4s 6d to 5s; No. 2, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; No. 3, 4s 1d;  
No. 4, 3s 9d; Beans, ss to 8s 6d per bushel.

**CATTLE.**

**Smythfield, Wednesday, January 15.—**Our market  
was again seasonably supplied with foreign stock.

very inferior. The supply of home-fed beasts being so extensive, the weather very unfavourable for shepherding, and the dead markets exceedingly intricate, the beef trade was again unusually heavy, and the sellers were compelled, in most instances, to submit to a reduction in the prices of Monday last of 2d. per 5lbs. The lightest figure for the best Scots was 3s. 8d. per 5lbs., and a clearance was not effected. Generally speaking, the

to make in good condition. With sheep we  
 have been, but, to say heavily, supplied.  
 The prime old Downes were very slow in sale, and late  
 currencies were with difficulty supplied. The high  
 quotation was \$s. 4d. per 8lbs. Notwithstanding that  
 supply of calves was limited, the veal trade relied  
 upon stationary prices. In pigs next to nothing  
 was done, and the market has been very quiet.  
 Beef, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; mutton, 5s 6d to 5s; veal, 5s  
 2d to 5d; pork, 2s 8d to 4s 4d.—In price  
 of the offal.  
 NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Wednesday, Jan. 15.—  
 Beef, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; middling, ditto, 2s 4d to  
 3s 2d; prime large, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; small, 2s 4d to  
 3s 2d; mutton, 5s 6d to 5s; prime small, 2s 4d to  
 3s 2d; middling, ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to  
 small, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s  
 per 8lbs. by the carcass.

**PROVISIONS.**

LONDON, Monday.—During the most part of last week the dealings in Irish butter were slow and limited, and the close the demand slightly improved, but the quotations were well maintained. For foreign butter the market rather more encourage. For the present the quality was moderately good, and prices steady; last week's quotations were—Irish and Hambro' single steds; best quality, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; at previous rates. In home and foreign butter, a fair extent.

ENGLISH BUTTER, Jan. 13.—We now experience an unusually dull trade, and prices are not supported, but are 6s. 6d. to 8s.; fresh new, 7s. per ewe; do. middling and 5s. 6d. to 6s.; do. old, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per doz. He.

VEGETABLES.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Jan. 11.—Hothouse produce, although becoming scarce, have not altered in price, and are as usual. Fine-apples are a trifle dearer, and are scarce as usual. Nuts have been very plentiful, and are our last account. Amongst vegetables, there have been some excellent sea-kale, asparagus, and rhubarb. Potatoes, carrots, and turnips are in good quality, and are not scarce. Lettuces and other salads are scarce for the demand. The best mushrooms fetch 1s. 6d. a bottle.

HIDES.

LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 65lb., 11d. to 12s. 6d.; 66lb. to 72lb., 21d. to 24s.; 73lb. to 84lb., 25s. to 34s.; 85lb. to 94lb., 31s. to 41s.; ditto 95lb. to 104lb., 34s. to 44s.; 104lb. to 112lb., 41s. to 44s.; Calves, 4s. to 5s.; Horse-hides 6s. to 7s.

A YOUNG PATRIOT.—The son of Mr. George Carr, of the name of George Carr, born on the 15th of December, 1840, has been registered George Ben Carrill.

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