



ALEXANDER TROTTER, ESQ<sup>U</sup>



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# THE BRITISH ALMANAC

OF

THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL  
KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1836.

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Price One Shilling, stitched in a wrapper; or, bound in cloth with the Companion  
to the Almanac, Four Shillings.

15-10-90

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## EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

### *Explanation of the column "Remarks on the Weather."*

THE principal observations consist of the *average or mean* state of the atmosphere in the different months in regard to pressure, temperature, and moisture; and of the extremes to which it is liable in these respects. The observations are recorded in inches and thousandth parts of an inch of mercury. The temperature registered is that of the air in the shade; but, besides this, the power of the sun's rays is recorded, and the force of terrestrial radiation. The Hygrometer, by which the state of the atmosphere is ascertained with regard to moisture, is a contrivance by which the degree of temperature is readily noted at which moisture begins to be deposited upon a cold body: as we see in summer in the familiar instances of a bottle of wine brought from a cellar, or a decanter of water fresh filled from a well. This degree is called the *dew-point*; and from it the degree of dryness may be accurately calculated, and the force or elasticity of the atmosphere of steam, which is always mingled with the air. The averages have been calculated for London; but they will apply to a very large circle around.

*Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks" and "Twilight ends."*

THE column headed "Length of day," contains the number of hours and minutes between sunset and sunrise. The column headed "Day's increase," expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1836 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h 34'; and on the 6th of July following, we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunset and sunrise, is set down at 16h 22'; hence the day has decreased 12' since the longest day, and accordingly in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h 12'.

### *Equation of Time.*

IN the Almanacs of the Society the calculations are all made in *mean time* (according to the clock), instead of *apparent time* (according to the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1333. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful, and to obtain it from apparent time, as usually given, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time," have been hitherto used. This is now unnecessary. The same plan has been adopted by the "Nautical Almanac" in almost every instance in which apparent time was formerly employed. The column "Equation of Time," ought, however, to be consulted, when persons are desirous of setting their clocks by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

### *Moonlight.*

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus, it is New Moon on the 18th January, at 8h. 28m. morning, and therefore at noon on the 19th she is 27h. 32m. old, which is set down as one day and one-tenth. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

## HALLEY'S COMET.

While this body is actually undergoing observation, there is very little information of a definite kind which can be given to the general reader. We shall merely state a few general facts, and must refer to the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1837, for information relative to the orbit, which will probably have been deduced before that time, as the best representative of all the observations.

Circumstances referred to in the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1835, made some suppose that the comet might perhaps be seen at an earlier period than that predicted. This, however, did not turn out to be the case. It was first seen, most probably (for as yet it cannot be called quite certain whether it was the comet or a nebula which is nearly in the same part of the heavens), at Rome. It was soon afterwards seen in England, France, and other parts of Europe. During the latter half of August and the greater part of September it was observed by equatorial instruments, and soon became visible to telescopes of very ordinary power, greatly increasing, as we are told, the demand for those instruments. It then became visible to the naked eye, and about the middle of October was a tolerably bright star, just above the constellation of the Great Bear. Though having no tail at first, it soon appeared with one, firstly to the telescope, and latterly to the unassisted eye. The tail at its longest, in the middle of October, was between twenty and thirty degrees in length. At the period we write (Oct. 23), it has approached so near to the sun as to render it invisible except for a very short time after sunset, and on favourable evenings. Indeed, for the last few evenings we cannot suppose it to have been observed at all.

The position of the comet, at its first appearance, was very nearly that which had been predicted. But it very soon began to assume a place in the heavens above that pointed out by either of the orbits which have been calculated, and finally crossed the Great Bear above instead of below the seven stars. (This indicates a considerable

error in the inclination of the orbit. As the observations have proceeded, temporary orbits have been calculated, both at home and abroad, to enable the observer to find the comet, as well as to deduce the time of perihelion passage, by comparing the ephemeris in his hands with the observations. The time of perihelion passage, or nearest approach to the sun, appears now to be about the 15th of November, later than was supposed.

We have no means in our possession of giving an ephemeris for the months of January and February, 1836; but as there is little chance of the comet being seen with the naked eye, this is not of much consequence.

### AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN- RISING AND SETTING.

*The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.*

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac, the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 2m. A.M., and 7h. 52m. P.M. In the table, in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which subtracted from 4h. 2m., leaves 3h. 39m. for time of sunrise; and added to 7h. 52m., gives 8h. 15m. for time of sun-setting.

The names of places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude, either north or south of it.

Lat.	GREAT BRITAIN.
58° 0'	Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclain.
57° 30'	Peterhead, Fraserburg, Bamff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
57° 0'	Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Cornock.
56° 30'	Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardochattan.
56° 0'	Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.
55° 30'	Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanerk, Irvine, Ayr.
55° 0'	Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigtown.
54° 30'	Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cocker-mouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
54° 0'	New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
53° 30'	Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
53° 0'	Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
52° 30'	Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Litchfield, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberistwith.
52° 0'	Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.
51° 30'	LONDON, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Wallingford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
51° 0'	Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.
50° 30'	Newport (I.W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
50° 10'	Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

### IRELAND.

55° 0'	Carrickfergus, Antrim, Colerain, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
54° 30'	Belfast, Killyleagh, Down Patrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Angher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
54° 0'	Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick, Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
53° 30'	Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Roscommon, Lanesboro', Tulsk, Tuam, Ballinrob.
53° 0'	Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlinton, Maryboro', Ballynakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
52° 30'	Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmell, Cashell, Killmallock, Limerick, A-kepton.
52° 0'	Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghall, Tallagh, Lismore, Rathcormuck, Cork, Mallow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardfast, Dingle.
51° 30'	Kinsale, Bandor, Clonekelty, Baltimore.



A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND BEFORE SUNRISE, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	March 12 h.	April 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 15 h.	Dec. 16 h.	Day of Mth.
1	..			○	○	...	...	...	...	....	.....☾	.....☾	1
2	.	○		.	..	...	...	...	....☾	....☾	.....	.....	2
3		.	○	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	3
4	○	..	.	...	...	...	...	....☾	....	....	.....	.....	4
5	.	...	...	...	...	...	....☾	....	....	....	.....	.....	5
6	..	...	...	...	...	....☾	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	7
8	....	....	....	....☾	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....☾	8
9	....	....	.	...	...	...	.	.	..	..	.....☾	.....	9
10	....	....☾	....☾	....	....	....	.	..	....	....	.....	.....	10
11	....☾	....	....	....	....	....	.	..	....	....☾	.....	.....	11
12	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	.....	.....	12
13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....☾	....	....	....	.....	.....	13
14	....	....	....	....	....	....☾	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	14
15	....	....	....	....☾	....☾	....	....	....	....	....	.....☾	.....☾	15
16	....	....☾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	16
17	....	....	....☾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....☾	.....	.....	17
18	....☾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....☾	....	.....	.....	18
19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....☾	....	....	....	.....	.....	19
20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	20
21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....☾	....	....	....	.....	.....	21
22	....	....	....	....	....	....☾	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	22
23	....	....	....	....	....☾	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	23
24	....	....☾	....	....☾	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	24
25	....☾	....	....☾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	25
26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	26
27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	27
28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	28
29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	29
30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	30
31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....☾	31

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position ..... indicates, the one ..... before, the other ..... after midnight.

SAINTS' DAYS, FIXED FESTIVALS, &c.

*Fixed Festivals, &c., observed by the Church of England, and for which Offices are appointed, are inserted in the Calendar of the Society's Almanacs, and are there distinguished, as they are in the Calendar attached to the Prayer Book, by italics.*

*Fixed Festivals not observed by the Church of England, but important to be known as regulating Terms of Law and Payments of Rent, or forming Anniversaries of National Observance, are inserted in the Calendar of the Society's Almanacs in Roman letters.*

*The following Saints' Days, &c., are not observed by the Church of England, though inserted in the Calendar attached to the Prayer Book.*

Jan. 8. Lucian.	May 27. Ven. Bede.	Sept. 30. St. Jerome.
18. Prisca.	June 1. Nicomede.	Oct. 1. Remigius.
20. Fabian.	5. Boniface.	6. Faith.
21. Agnes.	17. St. Alban.	9. St. Denys.
22. Vincent.	20. Tra. of Edw. King of West Saxons.	13. Edward the Confessor.
Feb. 3. Blase.	July 2. Visit. of B.V. Mary.	17. Ethelreda.
5. Agatha.	4. Tra. of St. Martin.	25. Crispin.
Mar. 2. Chad. [citas.]	20. Margaret.	Nov. 6. Leonard.
7. Perpetua, et Felicity.	22. Magdalen.	13. Britius.
12. Gregory.	26. St. Anne.	15. Machutus.
18. Edward, King of West Saxons.	Aug. 6. Transfiguration.	17. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.
21. Benedict.	7. Name of Jesus.	20. Edward King and Martyr.
April 3. Richard, Bishop of Chichester.	10. St. Lawrence.	23. St. Clement.
4. St. Ambrose.	28. St. Augustine.	25. Catharine.
19. Alphege.	29. St. John Baptist beheaded.	Dec. 6. Nicholas.
May 3. Invention of the Cross.	Sept. 1. Giles.	8. Concep. of B. V. Mary.
6. St. John Port. Lat.	7. Enurchus.	13. Lucy.
19. Dunstan.	8. Nat. of B.V. Mary.	14. O Sapientia.
26. Augustin 1st Abp. of Canterbury.	14. Holy Cross.	31. Silvester.
	17. Lambert.	
	26. St. Cyprian.	

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1836.

[When the commencement of the year coincides with the Christian year, that alone will be given; when it begins at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1836, occurs, will be also stated.]

	Correspondence with 1836.	Abbreviations.
Roman Year . . . . .	2589	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account) . . . . .	7344	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account) . . . . .	7328	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account) . . . . .	11th Tebet 5596	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar . . . . .	3rd of Pharmuti 2584	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian . . . . .	23rd Cobiac 2582	A. Æg.
Julian Period . . . . .	6549	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs . . . . .	23rd Cobiac 1552	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian . . . . .	Audynæus 2147	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander . . . . .	3rd month 2159	A. Mort Alex
Era of Tyre . . . . .	Audynæus 1960	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek account) . . . . .	Audynæus 1884	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian account) . . . . .	Canun II. 1883	
Era of Abraham . . . . .	4th month 3851	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars . . . . .	1874	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account) . . . . .	1205	A. Pers.
Armenian common year . . . . .	23th Drethari 1285	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year . . . . .	12th Kaghots 1284	
Hegira . . . . .	12th Ramadan 1251	A. II.
Calî yug . . . . .	Poos or Margaly 4937	Cal.
Salivahana (Saca) . . . . .	Ditto 1758	Saca.
Vikramaditya (Samwat) . . . . .	Ditto 1892	Samvat.
Bengalee . . . . .	Ditto 1242	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account) . . . . .	Ditto 1243	Fusl.
Ditto (Telînga account) . . . . .	Ditto 1245	Fusl.
Parasurama . . . . .	4th month 1011	Paras.
Grahaparivriti . . . . .	60th year of 21st cycle	Grah.
Brihस्पotee (Bengal) . . . . .	41st year of 84th cycle	Cyc. Brih.
Ditto (Telînga) . . . . .	30th year of 83rd cycle	
Chinese year . . . . .	11th month of Yih we, 71st cycle	

## HIGH WATER.

The following List, shewing the difference of Time between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few Foreign Ports, is derived from local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Aberdeen . . . . .	sub.	1 31	Ilfracombe . . . . .	add	3 14
Alderney . . . . .	add	4 29	Jersey . . . . .	—	3 54
Antwerp . . . . .	—	3 26	King's Road . . . . .	—	4 29
Ayr Harbour . . . . .	sub.	2 31	Leith . . . . .	—	0 4
Bantry Bay . . . . .	add	1 29	Lerwick Harbour . . . . .	sub.	4 31
Barnstaple Bar . . . . .	—	3 14	Little Hampton . . . . .	—	3 1
Berwick . . . . .	—	0 0	Liverpool . . . . .	—	2 54
Blakeney Harbour . . . . .	—	3 44	Ditto, Rock Perch, entrance to . . . . .	—	3 16
Blexen . . . . .	sub.	0 46	Loch Foyle . . . . .	add	4 14
Boulogne . . . . .	—	3 46	Margate . . . . .	sub.	3 1
Brest Harbour . . . . .	add	2 14	Millford Haven, entrance to . . . . .	add	3 29
Brighton . . . . .	sub.	3 1	Montrose . . . . .	sub.	0 46
Brill, the . . . . .	—	1 2	Morlaix . . . . .	add	2 59
Buchan-ness . . . . .	—	2 16	Mount's Bay . . . . .	—	2 14
Calais . . . . .	—	2 46	Newhaven . . . . .	sub.	3 16
Campbeltown . . . . .	—	2 46	Newport (Isle of Wight) . . . . .	—	2 1
Cape Clear . . . . .	add	1 44	New Shoreham Harbour . . . . .	—	3 2
Cardigan Bar . . . . .	—	4 59	Nore Light-vessel . . . . .	—	1 18
Carmarthen Bay . . . . .	—	4 2	Orfordness . . . . .	—	3 46
Cherbourg . . . . .	—	5 29	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man . . . . .	—	3 46
Christchurch Harbour . . . . .	sub.	5 26	Pembroke Dock-Yard . . . . .	add	3 48
Cork Harbour . . . . .	add	2 14	Plymouth Sound . . . . .	—	3 14
Cowes . . . . .	sub.	3 31	Port Glasgow . . . . .	sub.	2 31
Cromarty . . . . .	—	2 31	Port Patrick . . . . .	—	3 16
Cuxhaven . . . . .	—	1 16	Portsmouth Harbour . . . . .	—	2 36
Dartmouth Harbour . . . . .	add	3 44	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man . . . . .	—	3 46
Donegal Bar . . . . .	—	2 49	Ramsgate Harbour . . . . .	—	2 30
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man . . . . .	sub.	3 46	Rye Harbour . . . . .	—	3 40
Dover Harbour . . . . .	—	3 1	Scarborough . . . . .	add	1 59
Duncansby Head . . . . .	—	6 17	Seilly Islands . . . . .	—	1 54
Dundee . . . . .	—	0 0	Shannon Mouth . . . . .	—	1 29
Dunkirk . . . . .	—	2 31	Sligo Bay . . . . .	—	2 59
Exmouth Bar . . . . .	add	3 44	Southampton . . . . .	sub.	2 46
Eyder, Mouth of the . . . . .	sub.	2 16	Southend and Sheerness . . . . .	—	1 47
Eyemouth . . . . .	—	0 0	Spurn Point, the . . . . .	add	2 59
Falmouth Harbour . . . . .	—	2 59	St. Ives . . . . .	—	2 14
Flushing (Walcheren) . . . . .	—	0 56	St. Malo . . . . .	—	3 44
Fort George . . . . .	—	2 16	Stromness . . . . .	sub.	5 16
Galway . . . . .	add	1 59	Sunderland . . . . .	add	0 44
Glenluce Bay . . . . .	sub.	3 16	Tay Bar . . . . .	sub.	0 31
Gravelines . . . . .	—	2 31	Texel Road . . . . .	add	6 44
Greenock . . . . .	—	2 31	Torbay . . . . .	—	3 44
Guernsey . . . . .	add	4 14	Tynemouth Bar . . . . .	—	0 34
Hartlepool . . . . .	—	0 59	Waterford, Hook point of . . . . .	—	2 59
Håvre de Grace . . . . .	sub.	3 46	Wells Harbour . . . . .	—	3 44
Heligoland . . . . .	—	3 16	West Scheldt, entrance . . . . .	sub.	1 31
Hellevoet Sluys . . . . .	—	0 1	Whitby . . . . .	add	1 14
Holyhead Harbour . . . . .	—	4 32	Wigton Bay . . . . .	sub.	3 16
Horn Point . . . . .	—	2 16	Wranger Oog . . . . .	—	2 16
Hull . . . . .	add	3 59	Yarmouth Road . . . . .	add	6 26
Hythe . . . . .	sub.	3 11			

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 3rd of January, the afternoon High Water at London Bridge is at 1h. 57m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 3h. 1m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 3h. 1m. from 13h. 57m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour, on that day, will be found to be at 10h. 56m. in the morning.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letters	. C and B	Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 31
Golden Number	. . 13	Shrove Sunday	. . Feb. 14
Cycle of the Sun	. . 25	Easter Day	. . April 3
Epact	. . 12	Whit Sunday	. . May 22
Roman Indiction	. . 9	Trinity Sunday	. . May 29
Julian Period	. . 6549	Advent Sunday	. . Nov. 27

*The Year 1836 is Leap Year.*

ECLIPSES IN 1836.

May 1, MOON partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich.

May 15, SUN eclipsed, annular; but at Greenwich a partial eclipse only is visible. Beginning 1h. 51.2m. P.M., greatest phase 3h. 19.1m., end 4h. 39.1m.

October 24, MOON partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich.

Nov. 8-9, SUN totally eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Beginning on the earth generally at 10h. 54.5m. P.M., ending on the 9th, at 4h. 3.1m, A.M.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 20	1 <sup>h</sup> 39 <sup>m</sup>	afternoon.
SUMMER . . . . .	June 21	10 41	morning.
AUTUMNAL . . . . .	September 23	0 37	morning.
WINTER . . . . .	December 21	6 2	afternoon.

TERMS AND RETURNS, 1836.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 1st February.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 9th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 22nd May—Ends 13th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

The first General Return Day for every term is the fourth day before the first day of the term, both days being reckoned in the computation. In Hilary Term, therefore, the first General Return Day will be January 8; Easter Term, April 12; Trinity Term, May 19; and Michaelmas Term, October 30. There were also three other General Return Days in the term upon which certain writs were returnable; but now, by the stat. 1 Wm. IV. cap. 3, sec. 2, "all writs now usually returnable before any of his Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, respectively, on General Return Days, that shall be made *returnable* after the 1st of January, 1831, may be made returnable on the third day exclusive before the commencement of each term, or on any day (not being Sunday) between that day and the third day exclusive before the last day of the term; and the day for appearance shall, as heretofore, be the third day after such return, exclusive of the day of return; or, in case such third day shall fall on a Sunday, then on the fourth day after such return exclusive of such day of return." When the Terms themselves commence on a Sunday, as on May 22 the Term is dated from such day, although the sittings do not commence till the following day. In the Calendar the duration of the term is marked by a strong line.

OXFORD TERMS.

	Begins.	Ends.
Hilary Term.....	Jan. 14.....	March 26
Easter Term.....	Apr. 13.....	May 21
Trinity Term.....	May 25.....	July 9
Michaelmas Term..	Oct. 10.....	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 5.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Hilary Term.	Jan. 13.	Feb. 18, n.	Mar. 25
Easter Term.	Apr. 13.	May 26, n.	July 8

Mich. Term. Oct. 10. . Nov. 12, m. . . Dec. 16

The Commencement will be July 5.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

*Usually taken in Leases.*

25 March. Ladyday | 29 Sept. Mich. Day  
24 June... Midsum. | 25 Dec... Christmas

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas. Feb. 2 | Lammas... Aug. 1  
Whitsunday\* May 15 | Martinmas. Nov. 11

\* This term, in Scotch leases, does not depend upon the moveable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

AT THE BANK.

*Div. due.*

Bank Stock—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday .....	} Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.—Tues. Wed. Thur. and Frid.....	} Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. 1726—Tues. & Thurs.	} July 5
3 per Cent. Reduc.—Tues. Wed. Thur. and Frid.....	} Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid.....	} Jan. 5, July 5
New 5 per Cent. Annuity.—Tues. Wed. and Frid.....	} July 5
3½ per Cent. Red.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid.....	} Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3½ per Cent. 1818.—Tues. Thur. and Frid.....	} Oct. 10
Con. Long. Ann.—Mon. Wed. and Sat. ....	} Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.—Tues. Thurs. and Sat.....	} Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.—Mon. Wed. and Friday.....	} Jan. 5, July 5
Life Annuities, if purchased between Jan. 5, and Apr. 4, or between July 5 and Oct. 9 .....	} Jan. 5, July 5

*Div. due.*

If purchased between Apr. 5, and July 4, or between Oct. 10, and Jan. 4 .....	} Apr. 5, Oct. 10
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AT THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

South Sea Stock.—Mon. Wed. and Friday .....	} Jan. 5, July 5
New 3 per Cent. Ann.—Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat. ....	} July 5
Old 3 per Cent. Ann.—Mon. Wed. and Frid.....	} Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751—Tues. & Thurs.	} Jan. 5, July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday .....	} Jan. 5, July 5, Mar. 31
Interest on India Bonds, due ....	} Sept. 30

Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—At the East India House before 2.

Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer.—At the South Sea House 3s. 6d.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at India House by 3; at South Sea House by 2—on Sat. by 1.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1836.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, much of the money business of the Exchequer is removed to the Bank of England. At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EXCISE, STAMPS AND TAXES OFFICES.

- Queen's Birth-day kept, February 24.
- Good Friday, April 1.
- King's Birth-day kept, May 28.
- Restoration King Charles II. May 29.

- Coronation, Sept. 8.
- Christmas Day, December 25.

INDIA HOUSE.

- Good Friday, April 1.
- Christmas Day, Dec 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, April 1.

Christmas Day, December 25.

And, in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.—Same as Bank of England.

QUARTER-SESSIONS

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the act 1 Will. IV., c. 70, it is enacted, that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule, observing the day of the week on which the Sessions have been hitherto commenced at the respective places.

It having been found that some inconvenience occasionally arose from the time fixed for the holding of the Spring Quarter Sessions interfering with that appointed for holding the Spring Assizes, an Act has been passed (4 and 5 William IV., cap. xlvii.) for allowing a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter Sessions, and they are empowered, at the preceding Epiphany Session, to appoint two of their body to alter the day for holding the Sessions, if they shall see occasion, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April; notice of the day so appointed is to be advertised in such papers as the Justices shall direct.

**BEDFORD**—W. Jan. 6, April 6, June 29, Oct. 19.  
**BERKS**—T. Reading, Jan. 5. Newbury, April 5—Abingdon, June 23, Oct. 13.  
**BRISTOL CITY**—M. same as Somerset.  
**BUCKS**—Aylesbury, T. same as Berks.  
**CAMBRIDGE**—Cambridge County, F. Jan. 8, April 3, July 1, Oct. 21. For the Town, the Monday before  
**CHESHIRE**—Chester, M. Jan. 4, April 4, June 27, Oct. 17.  
**CORNWALL**—T. same as Berks.  
**COVENTRY**—M. same as Cheshire.  
**CUMBERLAND**—T. as Berks, at Cocker-mouth, Carlisle, or Penrith.  
**DERBYSHIRE**—April Sessions at Chester-field, the others at Derby, T. same as Berks.  
**DEVONSHIRE**—Exeter, T. same as Berks.  
**DORSETSHIRE**—Dorchester, T. as Berks.  
**DURHAM**—M. same as Cheshire.  
**ELY**, Isle of—W. as Bedford at Wisbeach or Ely.  
**ESSEX**—Colchester and Harwich, M. same as Cheshire. Chelmsford, T. as Berks.  
**EXETER**, CITY, T. same as Cheshire.  
**GLOUCESTERSHIRE**—Gloucester, T. as Berks.  
**HAMPSHIRE**—Winchester, T. as Berks.  
**HEREFORDSHIRE**—Hereford, T. as Berks.  
**HERTFORDSHIRE**—Hertford, M. same as Cheshire. St. Alban's, the same week.  
**HUNTINGDONSHIRE**—M. same as Cheshire.  
**KENT**—Maidstone, Th. Jan. 7, Tu. Ap. 5, Th. June 30, Tu. Oct. 18. Canterbury, as Berks.  
**LANCASHIRE**—Lancaster, M. same as Cheshire. Adjudgments are held at Preston, at Salford, and at Kirkdale.  
**LEICESTERSHIRE**—Leicester, as Cheshire.  
**LINCOLNSHIRE**.—  

Parts of Lindsay.				
Date.	City.	Kirton.	Louth.	Spilsby.
January	S. 2	F. 1	T. 5	...
April	9	8	...	W. 13
July	2	1	W. 6	...
October	15	14	...	T. 18

Bourn and Boston, T. as Berks. Sleaford and Spalding, Th.  
**MIDDLESEX AND LONDON**.—The Sessions for Middlesex and London are fixed in November for the succeeding twelve months: until November, 1836, they are as follows:—1835, November 23; December 14. 1836, January 4; February 1; February 29; April 4; May 9; June 13; July 4; August 15; September 19; and October 24.  
**MONMOUTHSHIRE**—Uske, M. as Cheshire.  
**NORFOLK**—Shire House, Norwich, W. same as Bedford; City of Norwich the day before.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**—Northampton, Th. Jan. 7, April 7, June 30, Oct. 20. Peterborough, as Bedford.  
**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**:—  
 Nottingham, M. Jan. 4, Ap., 4, June 27, Oct. 17  
 Newark, F. Jan. 8 8 July 1 21  
 East Retford, M. 11 11 4 24  
 Town of Nottingham—two days after the County Sessions at Nottingham.  
**NORTHUMBERLAND**—The County Sessions are held alternately at Newcastle on Tyne, Morpeth, Hexham, and Alwick, Th. same as Northampton. Town of Newcastle, W. previous.  
**OXFORDSHIRE**—Oxford, M. as Cheshire.  
**RUTLANDSHIRE**—Okeham, T. as Berks.  
**SHROPSHIRE**—Shrewsbury, M. as Cheshire For the Town, the Wednesday after.  
**SOMERSETSHIRE**—Wells, M. Jan. 4, Ap. 4. Bridgewater, June 27, Taunton, Oct. 17.  
**STAFFORDSHIRE**—Stafford, W. as Bedford.  
**SUFFOLK**—Beccles, M. as Cheshire. Woodbridge, W. as Bedford. Ipswich, F. as Cambridge; and Bury, the M. following.  
**SURREY**—New Sessions House, Newington Tu. Jan. 5. Reigate, April 5. Guildford, June 28. Kingston, Oct. 18.  
**SUSSEX**—Eastern Division: Lewes, M. same as Cheshire. Western Division: Petworth, Thurs. Jan. 7 and April 7. Horsham, June 30. Chichester, Oct. 20.  
**WARWICKSHIRE**—Warwick, T. as Berks.  
**WESTMINSTER**—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Monday of the Quarter Sessions for Middlesex.  
**WESTMORELAND**—Appleby, T. as Bedford.  
**WILTSHIRE**—Tu. Devizes, Jan. 5. Salisbury, April 5. Warminster, June 23. Marlborough, Oct. 18.  
**WORCESTERSHIRE**—Worcester, M. same as Cheshire.  
**YORKSHIRE**—York City, F. as Cambridge. St. Peter's Liberty, S. as Lincoln City.  
 —EAST RIDING: Beverley, T. as Berks.  
 —WEST RIDING: Wetherby, Tu. Jan. 5. Wakefield, Th. Jan. 7. Doncaster, W. Jan. 13. Pontefract, M. April 4. Skipton, Tu. June 28. Bradford, Th. June 30. Rotherham, Th. July 7. Knaresborough, Tu. Oct. 18. Leeds, Th. Oct. 20. Sheffield, W. Oct. 26.—NORTH RIDING: Northallerton, M. as Cheshire.—ARCHBISHOP'S Quarter-Sessions for the Liberty of Cawood, Wistow, and Otley—Otley, W. as Bedford. Cawood, W. April 6, Oct. 19.  
 The Quarter-Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius, is in the first part of the month invisible, from the middle to the end an evening star. On the 6th at 11h 32m A.M. in superior conjunction with the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 15th at 10h 25m P.M. in conjunction with  $\zeta$  Capricorni at  $0^{\circ} 50' N.$

*Mars*, in the const. Sagitt. on 15th, rises at 7h 7m A.M., and passes merid. at 11h 41m.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Gemini, on the 2nd at 4h 17m A.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th passes the meridian at 11h 2m P.M.; on the 27th, at 2h 14m A.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  Gem., at  $1^{\circ} 56' S.$

*Saturn*, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th rises at 1h 28m A.M., and passes the meridian at 6h 37m A.M.; on the 25th, at 8h 11m P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Capricornus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 28m P.M.

The Moon on the 13th, at 6h 25m A.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  2 Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at  $1^{\circ} 1' N.$ ; the 21st, at 3h 56m A.M., with  $\delta$  Aquarii, at  $3^{\circ} 21' N.$ ; on the 30th, at 9h 7m P.M., with Jupiter, at  $3^{\circ} 10' N.$

The constellation Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and C. Minor abt. the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 4th, Em. at 6h 5m 33s A.M.; 6th, Em. at 1h 26m 9s A.M.; 7th, Em. at 7h 54m 42s P.M.; 13th, Em. at 3h 20m 32s A.M.; 14th Em. at 9h 49m 8s P.M.; 20th, Em. at 5h 15m 4s A.M.; 21st, Em. at 11h 43m 42s P.M.; 23rd Em. at 6h 12m 23s P.M.; 29th Em. at 1h 38m 25s A.M.; 30th Em. at 8h 7m 8s P.M.

*Second Satellite.* 8th, Em. at 8h 16m 39s P.M.; 16th, Em. at 10h 53m 54s P.M.; 24th, Em. at 31m 10s A.M.; 31st, Em. at 6h 23m 58s A.M.

*Third Satellite.* 22nd, Em. at 8h 24m 3s P.M.; 29th, Em. at 6h 23m 58s A.M.

*Fourth Satellite.* 5th, Em. at 9h 13m 31s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 F	1	Circumcision.
2 S	2	. . . . .
3 S	3	2 Sunday after Christmas
4 M	4	. . . . .
5 Tu	5	. . . . .
6 W	6	Epiphany. Old Christ. Day
7 Th	7	. . . . .
8 F	8	. . . . .
9 S	9	. . . . .
10 S	10	1 Sunday after Epiphany
11 M	11	Hilary Term begins
12 Tu	12	. . . . .
13 W	13	Can. Hilary Term begins
14 Th	14	Oxford Hil. Term begins
15 F	15	. . . . .
16 S	16	. . . . .
17 S	17	2 Sunday after Epiphany
18 M	18	. . . . .
19 Tu	19	. . . . .
20 W	20	. . . . .
21 Th	21	. . . . .
22 F	22	. . . . .
23 S	23	. . . . .
24 S	24	3 Sunday after Epiphany
25 M	25	Conversion of St. Paul
26 Tu	26	. . . . .
27 W	27	D. of Sussex b. 1773
28 Th	28	. . . . .
29 F	29	. . . . .
30 S	30	King Charles I. Martyr
31 S	31	Septuagesima Sunday

British Zoology.

QUADRUPEDS.

The Dormouse (*Myoxus avellana-rius*) }  
 The Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) } Become torpid in  
 The Bats (*Vespertilio murinus*, cold weather, but  
 &c. } in mild evenings  
 The Hedge-hog (*Erinaceus Euro- the bats, of which  
 paus*) } there are several  
 } British species, fly  
 } about.

BIRDS.

The Sarcelle Duck (*Clangula glaci- alis*) }  
 The Tufted Duck (*Fuligula crista- ta*) } Are occasionally  
 } but not regularly  
 } seen, their ap-  
 } pearance and de-  
 } parture depend-  
 } ing on the sever-  
 } ity or mildness  
 } of the weather.  
 The Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) }  
 The Snow Bunting (*Emberiza nivalis*) }  
 The Grosbeak (*Pyrthula enucleator*) }  
 The Aberdevine (*Carduelis spinus*) }  
 The Red-breast (*Sylvia rubecula*) } May occasional-  
 } ly be heard to  
 } sing; but this  
 } appears to de-  
 } pend more on  
 } the health and  
 } spirits of indivi-  
 } dual birds than  
 } on the state of  
 } the weather.  
 The Wren (*Aurthura communis*) }  
 The Duncock (*Accentor modularis*) }  
 The Tomtit (*Parus caeruleus*) }  
 The Song Thrush (*Turdus musicus*) }  
 The Blackbird (*Merula vulgaris*) }  
 The Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*) }  
 The Woodlark (*Alauda arborea*) }  
 The Chaffinch (*Fringilla spiza*) }  
 The Nut-hatch (*Sitta Europæa*) }

INSECTS, &c.

The Black Slug (*Limax ater*) }  
 The Grey Sling (*Limax hyalinus*) } Come forth chief-  
 The Earth Worm (*Lumbricus gigas*) } ly at night in  
 } open weather.  
 The Peacock Butterfly (*Vanessa Io*) old ♀ }  
 The Tortoise-shell Butterfly (*V. Urtica*) do. }  
 The Winter Moth (*Cheimatobia brunata*) }  
 The Early Moth (*Ch. ruficapitata*) }  
 The Bay-Shoulder Button (*Peronea spadi- ceana*) }  
 } May be  
 } seen in  
 } their  
 } respec-  
 } tive  
 } haunts,  
 } parti-  
 } cularly  
 } on fine  
 } days.  
 The Winter Gnat (*Trichocera hiemalis*) }  
 The Hearth Cricket (*Acheta domestica*) }  
 The Dung Beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*) }  
 The Chain Beetle (*Carabus catenulatus*) }  
 The Greater Water B. (*Hydrophilus piceus*) }  
 The Thief Beetle (*Ptinus Fur*) }  
 The Boatfly (*Noloneceta glauca*) }  
 The 7-spot Lady Bird (*Coccinella 7 punctata*) }  
 The 2-spot Lady Bird (*C. 2 punctata*) }

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayors of Boroughs, under the Municipal Reform Act, to be elected this day, but on all future occasions the day of election is Nov. 9.
5. Half-yearly dividends on some of the species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.
8. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid on or before this day, or the Policy becomes void.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

<i>Barometer.</i> Ins.		<i>Thermometer.</i> °	
Mean height . . .	29.921	Mean temperature	36.1
Highest . . . . .	30.770	Highest . . . . .	52
Lowest . . . . .	28.890	Lowest . . . . .	11
<i>Hygrometer.</i>		<i>Radiation.</i>	
Mean dew-point . .	34.3	Mean great. of Sun	4.4
Highest . . . . .	50	Greatest power . .	12
Lowest . . . . .	10	Mean cold of terrest.	3.5
Mean dryness . . .	1.8	Greatest do. . . . .	10
Mean greatest do. of day . . . . .	3.5	inches.	
Greatest dryness	19	Mean qty. of rain	1.483
		Mean of evap. . . . .	0.413

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dcw-P.	
N. . . . .	3½ 31° .5	S. . . . .	1½ 39°
N.E. . . . .	4½ 27 .5	S.W. . . . .	6½ 42 .5
E. . . . .	1½ 23 .5	W. . . . .	6½ 37
S.E. . . . .	3½ 34 .5	N.W. . . . .	4½ 32

Although this is the coldest month of the year, the mean of the 24h. upon a long average of years, does not fall below the freezing point.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full . . . . . 4th day, 1h. 5m. morn.  
 Last Quart. . 11th day, 4h. 30m. aftern.  
 New . . . . . 18th day, 8h. 28m. morn.  
 First Quart. . 25th day, 2h. 45m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 50	0 5	6 3	6 5	16' 17"
6	7 56	0 11	6 3	6 9	16 17
11	8 6	0 21	6 2	6 14	16 17
16	8 17	0 32	5 59	6 21	16 17
21	8 30	0 45	5 55	6 23	16 16
26	8 46	1 1	5 51	6 36	16 16

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Soutbing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.	
	h.	m.	m.	s.					h.	m.		h.	m.		h.
1	8	9	3	35	3 59	23 s 4	12.6	1 a 55	10 a 23	5 m 55	—	—	32	1	
2	8	9	4	3	4 0	22 59	13.6	2 29	11 13	7 2	—	55	1 18	2	
3	8	8	4	31	4 1	22 54	14.6	3 14	morn.	8 2	1 40	1 57	3	3	
4	8	8	4	59	4 2	22 48	○	4 11	0 4	8 52	2 18	2 35	4	4	
5	8	8	5	26	4 3	22 42	16.6	5 17	0 56	9 32	2 55	3 14	5	5	
6	8	8	5	53	4 4	22 35	17.6	6 29	1 47	10 2	3 31	3 49	6	6	
7	8	7	6	19	4 6	22 28	18.6	7 45	2 36	10 25	4 8	4 28	7	7	
8	8	7	6	45	4 7	22 20	19.6	9 1	3 23	10 44	4 47	5 7	8	8	
9	8	6	7	11	4 8	22 12	20.6	10 18	4 9	11 0	5 27	5 49	9	9	
10	8	6	7	36	4 10	22 4	21.6	11 36	4 54	11 14	6 12	6 34	10	10	
11	8	5	8	0	4 11	21 55	☾	morn.	5 39	11 28	6 58	7 23	11	11	
12	8	5	8	24	4 12	21 46	23.6	0 56	6 27	11 43	7 43	8 7	12	12	
13	8	4	8	47	4 14	21 36	24.6	2 20	7 17	0 a 2	8 39	9 10	13	13	
14	8	3	9	9	4 15	21 26	25.6	3 47	8 12	0 26	9 42	10 18	14	14	
15	8	2	9	31	4 17	21 15	26.6	5 16	9 11	0 58	10 58	11 35	15	15	
16	8	2	9	53	4 19	21 4	27.6	6 40	10 15	1 46	—	—	12	16	
17	8	1	10	13	4 20	20 53	28.6	7 50	11 20	2 52	—	48	1 18	17	
18	8	0	10	33	4 22	20 41	☉	8 42	0 a 24	4 12	1 48	2 16	18	18	
19	7	59	10	52	4 23	20 29	1.1	9 19	1 24	5 39	2 39	3 4	19	19	
20	7	58	11	11	4 25	20 16	2.1	9 44	2 19	7 5	3 28	3 51	20	20	
21	7	57	11	29	4 27	20 3	3.1	10 3	3 9	8 27	4 14	4 36	21	21	
22	7	56	11	46	4 28	19 50	4.1	10 19	3 55	9 45	4 57	5 18	22	22	
23	7	54	12	2	4 30	19 36	5.1	10 32	4 38	10 59	5 40	6 3	23	23	
24	7	53	12	17	4 32	19 22	6.1	10 45	5 20	morn.	6 20	6 38	24	24	
25	7	52	12	32	4 34	19 8	☽	10 58	6 2	0 11	6 56	7 15	25	25	
26	7	51	12	45	4 35	18 53	8.1	11 14	6 45	1 22	7 35	7 59	26	26	
27	7	49	12	58	4 37	18 38	9.1	11 32	7 30	2 33	8 25	8 52	27	27	
28	7	48	13	10	4 39	18 22	10.1	11 56	8 17	3 43	9 25	10 0	28	28	
29	7	47	13	22	4 41	18 6	11.1	0 a 26	9 6	4 51	10 37	11 16	29	29	
30	7	45	13	32	4 42	17 50	12.1	1 7	9 57	5 54	11 49	—	—	30	30
31	7	44	13	41	4 44	17 34	13.1	2 0	10 49	6 48	—	20	—	49	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellation *Aquarius*, is an evening star till after the middle of the month, then invisible; in the end, a morning star. On the 2nd, at 4h 45m A.M., in conjunction with *Uranus*, at 0° 20' S.; on the 12th, at 1h 34m P.M. stationary; on the 22nd, at 4h 39m A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellations *Aquarius* and *Pisces*, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 14m P.M., and sets at 8h 9m, or 2h 57m after the sun.

*Mars*, in the constellation *Capricornus*, is a morning star throughout the month, rising from 20 to 36 minutes before the sun.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation *Gemini*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 47m P.M.; sets on the 16th at 5h 4m A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation *Virgo*; on the 15th rises at 1h 27m P.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation *Aquarius*; on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h 32m P.M.

The *Moon* on the 3rd, at 7h 0m P.M., in conjunction with a *Leonis* (*Regulus*), at 4° 50' N.; on the 7th at 8h 7m P.M., with *Spica Virginis*, at 5°

22° N.; on the 0th at 0h 12m A.M., with *Saturn*, at 0° 55' S.; on the 10th at 8h 20m P.M., with  $\beta$  *Scorpii*, at 1° 27' S.; on the 15th at 4h 44m P.M., with *Mars*, at 3° 57' N.; on the 17th at 7h 44m A.M., with *Mercury*, at 8° 51' S.; on the 19th at 7h 11m A.M., with *Venus*, at 3° 30' S.; on the 24th at 7h 7m P.M., with a *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at 6° 52' N.; and on the 27th at 2h 9m A.M., with *Jupiter*, at 3° 14' N.

The *Constellations Ursa Major*, *Leo Minor*, and *Leo*, will be on the meridian about midnight near the middle of the month.

*Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.*

*First Satellite.* 5th, Em. at 3h 33m 15s A.M.; 6th, Em. at 10h 2m 1s P.M.; 13th, Em. at 11h 57m 1s P.M.; 15th, Em. at 6h 25m 45s P.M.; 21st, Em. at 1h 52m 7s A.M.; 22nd, Em. at 3h 20m 53s P.M.; 29th, Em. at 10h 16m 6s P.M.

*Sec. Sat.* 10th, Em. at 5h 4m 26s P.M.; 17th, Em. at 10h 41m 27s P.M.; 25th, Em. at 1h 18m 24s A.M.

*Third Satellite.* 6th, Im. at 1h 10m 39s A.M.; Em. at 4h 24m 17s A.M.

*Fourth Satellite.* 24th, Im. at 1h 57m 1s P.M.; Em. 25th, at 2h 52m 42s A.M.

British Zoology.

QUADRUPEDS.

The Mole (*Talpa Europæa*) prepares a nest of moss. The Bats (*Vespertilio murinus*, &c.) revive from torpidity.

BIRDS.

The Knot (*Tringa cinerea*) } Begin to retire from the sea coast, or other winter haunts, to their several breeding places in more inland situations. The Gossander (*Mergus Merganser*) } These, and the other song birds enumerated under January, are now coming into fuller song, in consequence of milder weather and more abundant food. The Brent Goose (*Anser Brenta*) } The Tame Goose (*Anser palustris domes.*) } Begin to pair and look out for suitable nesting places. The Bernacle Goose (*A. Bernicla*) } The Wild Goose (*A. palustris*) } The Golden Plover (*Charadrius plumifalis*) } The Curlew (*Numenius arquata*) } The Sky-lark (*Alauda arvensis*) } The Tomtit (*Parus coruleus*) } The Gold-crested Wren (*Regulus cristatus*) } The Common Wren (*Anorthura communis*) } The Chaffinch (*Fringilla spiza*) } The Yellow Hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) }

FISH, INSECTS, &c.

The Dace (*Leuciscus communis*) spawns. The Salmon (*Salmo Salar*) descends rivers to the sea. The Slow-worm (*Anguis frogitii*) revives from torpidity. The Brimstone Butterfly (*Gonepteryx Rhanni*) } The Small Egger Moth (*Eriogaster lanestris*) } The February Carpet Moth (*Aplocera cæsiata*) } The Orange Upper-wing Moth (*Xanthia croceago*) } The Small Brindled Beauty Moth (*Nyssia hispidaria*) } The Spring Usher Moth (*Anisopteryx leucopheraria*) } The Dark-bordered Usher (*A. nigricaria*) } The Clouded Lead Moth (*Diurnea tortricella*) } The Clouded Brown Moth (*Capitatoria tessellata*) } The Rosy Day Moth (*Diurnea sulicella*) } The Bacon Beetle (*Dermestes lordarius*) } The Meal Worm Beetle (*Tenebrio Molitor*) } The Dark Carrion Beetle (*Silpha opaca*) } The Ditch Beetle (*Hydrophilus caraboides*) } The lurid Pool Beetle (*Berosus luridus*) }

MONTHLY NOTICES.

*Tenancy.*—A yearly tenant must take care that he gives notice to quit his premises half a year before the time of the expiration of the current year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quarter's notice is to be sufficient, the notice must expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 M	32	{ Sal. Fish. beg. in Scotld. Pheas. & Par. Shoot. ends Hilary Term ends. Purification of B.V. Mary
2 Tu	33	. . . . .
3 W	34	. . . . .
4 Th	35	. . . . .
5 F	36	. . . . .
6 S	37	. . . . .
7 S	38	Sexagesima Sunday.
8 M	39	Half Quarter.
9 Tu	40	. . . . .
10 W	41	. . . . .
11 Th	42	. . . . .
12 F	43	. . . . .
13 S	44	. . . . .
14 S	45	Quinquages. Sun. Valentine
15 M	46	. . . . .
16 Tu	47	Shrove Tuesday . . . . .
17 W	48	Ash Wednesday . . . . .
18 Th	49	Camb. Hil. Term div. n.
19 F	50	. . . . .
20 S	51	. . . . .
21 S	52	1 Sunday in Lent . . . . .
22 M	53	. . . . .
23 Tu	54	. . . . .
24 W	55	St. Matthias. D. of Cam. b.
25 Th	56	[Ember Week.
26 F	57	. . . . .
27 S	58	Hare-hunting ends . . . . .
28 S	59	2 Sunday in Lent . . . . .
29 M	60	. . . . .

May be met with by collectors in their several haunts.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

<i>Barometer.</i> Ins.		<i>Thermometer.</i>	
Mean height . . .	30.067	Mean temperature	38
Highest . . .	30.820	Highest . . .	53
Lowest . . .	29.170	Lowest . . .	21
<i>Hygrometer.</i>		<i>Radiation.</i>	
Mean dew-point.	34.9	Mean great. of Sun	10.1
Highest . . .	40	Greatest power . .	36
Lowest . . .	20	Mean cold of ter.	4.7
Mean dryness . . .	3.1	Greatest do. . .	10
Mean greatest do. of day . . .	6.1	Mean qty. of rain	0.746
Greatest dryness	20	Mean of evap. . .	0.73

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N. . . . .	1½ 30°	S. . . . .	2½ 37° 5
N.E. . . .	4½ 29	S.W. . . .	5 39 5
E. . . . .	2½ 32	W. . . . .	5½ 39
S.E. . . .	2½ 34.5	N.W. . . .	3½ 34

The average of nights in this month, of which the air is frosty, does not exceed eleven. An abundance of hoar frost is a well-known indication of rain. Great frosts are commonly preceded by continued thick mists, arising from the condensation of the vapour emitted by the rivers and other waters.

Snow, when slowly produced, will often be found crystallized in the most beautiful forms.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full . . . . . 2nd day, 6h. 50m. aftern.  
 Last Quart. . . 10th day, 1h. 52m. morn.  
 New . . . . . 16th day, 8h. 18m. aftern.  
 First Quart. . . 24th day, 11h. 46m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day's Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 4	1 19	5 44	6 45	16' 15"
6	9 21	1 36	5 37	6 52	16 14
11	9 39	1 54	5 30	7 1	16 13
16	9 58	2 13	5 21	7 10	16 12
21	10 17	2 32	5 13	7 16	16 11
26	10 36	2 51	5 3	7 24	16 10

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	7 42	13 50	4 46	17s17	14.1	3 a 5	11 a 41	7m31	1 16	1 40	1		
2	7 41	13 58	4 48	17 0	○	4 16	morn.	8 4	2 1	2 20	2		
3	7 39	14 5	4 50	16 43	16.1	5 32	0 31	8 30	2 41	3 0	3		
4	7 38	14 11	4 51	16 25	17.1	6 50	1 20	8 50	3 18	3 35	4		
5	7 36	14 17	4 53	16 7	18.1	8 7	2 7	9 7	3 53	4 10	5		
6	7 34	14 22	4 55	15 49	19.1	9 25	2 53	9 21	4 28	4 47	6		
7	7 33	14 25	4 57	15 31	20.1	10 45	3 38	9 35	5 8	5 24	7		
8	7 31	14 29	4 59	15 12	21.1	morn.	4 24	9 50	5 44	6 4	8		
9	7 29	14 31	5 1	14 53	22.1	0 6	5 13	10 6	6 23	6 45	9		
10	7 27	14 32	5 3	14 34	☾	1 31	6 5	10 27	7 8	7 30	10		
11	7 25	14 33	5 4	14 14	24.1	2 57	7 1	10 56	7 56	8 29	11		
12	7 24	14 33	5 6	13 54	25.1	4 21	8 1	11 36	9 7	9 50	12		
13	7 22	14 32	5 8	13 34	26.1	5 35	9 3	0 a 32	10 37	11 24	13		
14	7 20	14 31	5 10	13 14	27.1	6 33	10 7	1 43	—	— 6	14		
15	7 18	14 29	5 12	12 54	28.1	7 15	11 7	3 8	— 42	1 17	15		
16	7 16	14 26	5 14	12 33	☉	7 44	0 a 4	4 34	1 43	2 6	16		
17	7 14	14 22	5 15	12 13	0.7	8 5	0 56	5 57	2 36	2 58	17		
18	7 12	14 17	5 17	11 52	1.7	8 22	1 44	7 20	3 17	3 38	18		
19	7 10	14 12	5 19	11 30	2.7	8 36	2 29	8 37	3 56	4 15	19		
20	7 8	14 7	5 21	11 9	3.7	8 50	3 13	9 52	4 32	4 49	20		
21	7 6	14 0	5 23	10 48	4.7	9 3	3 56	11 5	5 5	5 21	21		
22	7 4	13 53	5 24	10 26	5.7	9 17	4 39	morn.	5 35	5 54	22		
23	7 2	13 45	5 26	10 4	6.7	9 34	5 23	0 17	6 11	6 28	23		
24	7 0	13 37	5 28	9 42	☽	9 56	6 10	1 29	6 46	7 5	24		
25	6 58	13 27	5 30	9 20	8.7	10 23	6 58	2 33	7 27	7 49	25		
26	6 56	13 17	5 32	8 58	9.7	11 0	7 49	3 44	8 21	8 56	26		
27	6 54	13 7	5 33	8 35	10.7	11 48	8 40	4 41	9 40	10 24	27		
28	6 52	12 57	5 35	8 13	11.7	0 a 58	9 32	5 28	11 8	11 47	28		
29	6 49	12 45	5 37	7 50	12.7	1 57	10 23	6 5	—	— 20	29		

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellation *Aquarius*, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 3h 54m P.M., in conjunction with *Mars*, at 30° 59' S.

*Venus*, in the constellations *Pisces* and *Aries*. On the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 23m P.M., and sets at 9h 39m P.M.

*Mars*, in the constellations *Capricornus* and *Aquarius*, on the 15th, rises at 5h 47m A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h 55m A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation *Gemini*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 54m P.M., and sets on the 16th at 3h 4m A.M.; on the 27th at 1h 22m P.M. in quadrature with the sun.

*Saturn*, in the constellation *Virgo*, on the 14th rises at 9h 32m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th at 2h 42m A.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation *Aquarius*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h 45m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 2nd, at 2h 54m A.M., in conjunction with a *Leo*is (*Regulus*) at 4° 51' N., on the 6th at 2h 23m A.M. with *Spica Virginis*, at

50° 9' N.; on the 7th at 5h 18m A.M. with *Saturn*, 1° 14' S.; at 6h 2m P.M. with 2 *a* *Libræ* (*Zuben el Chamali*) at 0h 29m N.; on the 9th at 1h 47m A.M. with  $\beta$  1 *Scorpii*, at 1° 53' S.; on the 15th at 1h 55m A.M. with *Mercur*, at 5° 4' S.

The *Constellation Ursa Major* and the east part of *Leo* will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle of the month.

*Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.*

*First Satellite.* 8th, Em. at 6h 11m 24s A.M.; 9th, Em. at 6h 40m 16s P.M.; 15th, Em. at 2h 6m 46s A.M.; 16th, Em. at 8h 35m 39s P.M.; 23rd Em. at 10h 31m 5s P.M.; 31st, Em. at 6h 26m 32s A.M.

*Second Sat.* 13th, Em. at 7h 50m 5s P.M.; 20th, Em. at 10h 26m 37s P.M.; 28th, Em. at 1h 2m 59s A.M.

*Third Sat.* 5th, Em. at 8h 27m 21s P.M.; 12th, Im. at 9h 10m 43s P.M.; 13th, Em. at 0h 27m 46s A.M.; 20th, Im. at 1h 10m 23s A.M.

*Fourth Sat.* 12th, Em. at 9h 5m 18s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	61	St. David
2 W	62	. . . . .
3 Th	63	. . . . .
4 F	64	. . . . .
5 S	65	. . . . .
6 S	66	3 Sunday in Lent
7 M	67	. . . . .
8 Tu	68	. . . . .
9 W	69	. . . . .
10 Th	70	. . . . .
11 F	71	. . . . .
12 S	72	. . . . .
13 S	73	4 Sund. in L. Mid. Lent. S.
14 M	74	. . . . .
15 Tu	75	. . . . .
16 W	76	. . . . .
17 Th	77	St. Patrick . . . . .
18 F	78	. . . . .
19 S	79	. . . . .
20 S	80	5 Sun. in L. Spring Q. beg.
21 M	81	. . . . .
22 Tu	82	. . . . .
23 W	83	. . . . .
24 Th	84	. . . . . [Mary.]
25 F	85	{ LADY DAY. An. B. V.
26 S	86	{ Camb. Hil. Tm. ends Oxford Hil. Tm. ends
27 S	87	6 Sun. in Lent. Palm Sun.
28 M	88	. . . . .
29 Tu	89	. . . . .
30 W	90	. . . . .
1 Tu	91	. . . . .

British Zoology.

QUADRUPEDS, &c.

The Dormouse (*Myoxos arctanarius*) } Revive from  
The Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) } their torpidity,  
The Hedgehog (*Erinaceus Europæus*) } and come  
The Viper (*Vipera communis*) } abroad from  
The Toad (*Bufo communis*) } their winter  
retreats.

BIRDS.

The Widgeon (*Mareca Penelope*) }  
The Hooded Crow (*Corvus Cornix*) } Take their de-  
The Red-wing (*Turdus iliacus*) } parture from  
The Turnstone (*Streptopus collaris*) } their winter-  
The Gannet (*Sula alba*) } quarters in  
The Teal (*Querquedula crecca*) } this country,  
The Merlin (*Falco Esalon*) } and migrate to  
The Pochard (*Nyroca ferina*) } their several  
The Wood-cock (*Scotopax rusticola*) } breeding  
The Snipe (*S. Gallinago*) } places.

The Jack Snipe (*S. Gallinula*) }  
The Chiff-Chaff (*Sylvia Hippolais*) } Are amongst  
The Wheat-ear (*Saricola Euanthe*) } the few arri-  
The Stone Curlew (*Edicnemus crepi-  
tans*) } vals of migra-  
tory birds.

The Ring-dove (*Columba Palumbus*) } Utter their  
The Magpie (*Pica caudata*) } peculiar  
The Jay (*Garulus glandarius*) } calls, indica-  
The Jack-daw (*Corvus monedula*) } tive of  
The Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla Lator*) } high spirits,  
The Marsh Tit (*Parus palustris*) } caused by  
The Turkey Cock (*Meleagris gallopavo*) } this genial  
The Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*) } season.

FISHES, INSECTS, &c.

The Pike (*Esox lucius*) }  
The Roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*) } Spawn about this  
The Smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*) } time

The March Moth (*Anisopteryx æscularia*) }  
The Dotted Border Moth (*Lampetia stictaria*) }  
The Orange Under-wing M. (*Brephna Parthenias*) }  
The Red Admiral Butterfly (*Vanessa Atalanta*) }  
The Tortoise-shell Butterfly (*V. Urtica*) }  
The Large Tortoise-shell B. (*V. Polychloros*) }  
The Peacock Butterfly (*V. Io*) }  
The Oak Beauty Moth (*Biston prodromarius*) }  
The 22-spot Lady Bird (*Coccinella 22 punctata*) }  
The Pill Beetle (*Byrrhus Pilula*) }  
The Green Rose Chafer (*Celonia aurata*) larva. }  
May be found in their  
several haunts.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.

Overseers are to be appointed on the 25th of March, or within fourteen days thereafter. Those whose year has expired must verify their accounts by oath before one justice, within fourteen days, to be delivered to their successors after the appointment of such successors. Constables, headboroughs, and tithingmen, are to deliver their accounts every three months, and within fourteen days after they leave office, to the overseers, who are, within the following fourteen days, to lay them before the inhabitants, and if approved by a majority, they shall be allowed; but if not, the constables, &c., may appeal to a justice.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

<i>Barometer.</i> Ins.		<i>Thermometer.</i> °	
Mean height . . .	29.843	Mean temperature	43.9
Highest . . . . .	30.770	Highest . . . . .	66
Lowest . . . . .	28.870	Lowest . . . . .	24
<i>Hygrometer.</i>		<i>Radiation.</i>	
Mean dew-point . .	39	Mean great. of Sun	16
Highest . . . . .	58	Greatest power . .	49
Lowest . . . . .	19	Mean cold of ter. .	5.5
Mean dryness . . .	4.9	Greatest do. . . .	10
Mean greatest do. .		Inches.	
of day . . . . .	9.6	Mean qty. of rain	1.440
Greatest dryness .	23	Mean of evap. . .	1.488

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N. . . . .	2½ 31° 5	S. . . . .	2½ 47°
N.E. . . . .	4 31	S.W. . . . .	9½ 44.5
E. . . . .	— —	W. . . . .	6½ 42
S.E. . . . .	2 35	N.W. . . . .	4½ 35

The temp. of this month advances 6°, while the dew point rises only 4; the increase of temp. is chiefly during the day; and takes place by sudden starts.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full . . . . . 3rd day, 9h. 52m. morn.  
 Last Quart. . 10th day, 9h. 24m. morn.  
 New . . . . . 17th day, 9h. 4m. morn.  
 First Quart. 25th day, 8h. 24m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 52	3 7	4 55	7 32	16' 9"
6	11 12	3 27	4 43	7 40	16 8
11	11 31	3 46	4 32	7 51	16 7
16	11 51	4 6	4 22	7 59	16 5
21	12 11	4 26	4 7	8 9	16 4
26	12 31	4 46	3 54	8 20	16 2

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Sonthing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		bef. Sun.	Clock							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 6 47	m. s. 12 33		h. m. 5 39	° ' 7 s 27	13.7	h. m. 3 a 13	b. m. 11 a 13	h. m. 6m 33	h. m. — 48	h. m. 1 15	1
2	6 45	12 21		5 41	7 4	14.7	4 31	morn.	6 55	1 38	1 59	2
3	6 43	12 8		5 42	6 41	○	5 51	0 1	7 12	2 18	2 37	3
4	6 41	11 54		5 44	6 13	16.7	7 10	0 48	7 26	2 57	3 14	4
5	6 38	11 41		5 46	5 55	17.7	8 31	1 34	7 42	3 32	3 48	5
6	6 36	11 26		5 48	5 32	18.7	9 54	2 21	7 56	4 4	4 20	6
7	6 34	11 12		5 49	5 9	19.7	11 19	3 10	8 12	4 39	4 57	7
8	6 32	10 57		5 51	4 45	20.7	morn.	4 1	8 31	5 14	5 35	8
9	6 30	10 41		5 53	4 22	21.7	0 46	4 56	8 57	5 59	6 21	9
10	6 27	10 25		5 54	3 58	☾	2 11	5 54	9 32	6 43	7 6	10
11	6 25	10 9		5 56	3 35	23.7	3 27	6 56	10 22	7 35	8 11	11
12	6 23	9 53		5 58	3 11	24.7	4 29	7 57	11 28	8 55	9 43	12
13	6 21	9 36		6 0	2 48	25.7	5 15	8 57	0 a 47	10 37	11 25	13
14	6 18	9 20		6 2	2 24	26.7	5 46	9 54	2 11	—	— 5	14
15	6 16	9 3		6 3	2 0	27.7	6 10	10 46	3 35	— 38	1 9	15
16	6 14	8 45		6 5	1 36	28.7	6 27	11 35	4 56	1 36	1 58	16
17	6 12	8 28		6 6	1 13	☉	6 42	0 a 21	6 15	2 18	2 40	17
18	6 9	8 10		6 8	0 49	1.1	6 55	1 5	7 31	2 59	3 14	18
19	6 7	7 52		6 10	0 25	2.1	7 8	1 48	8 45	3 33	3 47	19
20	6 5	7 34		6 11	0 s 2	3.1	7 22	2 32	9 59	4 2	4 18	20
21	6 2	7 16		6 13	0 N 22	4.1	7 37	3 16	11 12	4 34	4 48	21
22	6 0	6 58		6 15	0 46	5.1	7 57	4 2	morn.	5 3	5 17	22
23	5 58	6 39		6 17	1 9	6.1	8 21	4 50	0 24	5 33	5 51	23
24	5 55	6 21		6 18	1 33	7.1	8 54	5 40	1 32	6 9	6 28	24
25	5 53	6 2		6 20	1 57	☽	9 37	6 31	2 33	6 45	7 9	25
26	5 51	5 44		6 22	2 20	9.1	10 32	7 22	3 24	7 37	8 12	26
27	5 49	5 25		6 23	2 44	10.1	11 37	8 13	4 4	8 56	9 44	27
28	5 46	5 6		6 25	3 7	11.1	0 a 50	9 3	4 35	10 28	11 13	28
29	5 44	4 48		6 27	3 30	12.1	2 7	9 51	4 58	11 48	—	29
30	5 42	4 29		6 28	3 51	13.1	3 26	10 39	5 17	— 18	— 45	30
31	5 40	4 11		6 30	4 17	14.1	4 26	11 25	5 33	1 9	1 32	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Aquarius, Pisces, and Aries, is invisible throughout the month; on the 1st rises 24 minutes before the sun, and the 30th sets with the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 50m P.M., sets at 11h 10m.

*Mars*, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month, rising from 33 to 50 minutes before the sun.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Gemini, on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h 3m P.M., and sets, on the 16th, at 1h 49m A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h 32m A.M.; on the 22nd at 2h 11m A.M. in opposition to the sun.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian, at 6h 48m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 4th, at 1h 17m A.M., in conjunction with 2 $\alpha$  Libræ (Zuben el Chamah), at 0 $^{\circ}$  22' N.; on the 10th, at 10h 33m P.M. with  $\delta$  Capricorni (Dencb Algedi) 2 $^{\circ}$  47' S.; on the 19th, at 8h 15m P.M. with Venus, at 0 $^{\circ}$  27' S.; on the 25th, at 9h 1m P.M. with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at 5 $^{\circ}$  6' N.; on the 29th, at 8h 47m P.M., with Spica Virginis, at 5 $^{\circ}$  5' N.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 8th, Em. at 8h 50m 51s P.M.; 15th, Em. at 10h 46m 19s P.M.

*Second Satellite.* 21st, Em. at 10h 9m P.M.

*Third Satellite.* 17th, Em. at 8h 31m 42s. P.M.; 24th, Im. at 9h 11m 43s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 F	92	<i>Good Friday</i> . . .
2 S	93	. . . . .
3 S	94	<i>Easter Day</i> . . . . .
4 M	95	. . . . .
5 Tu	96	. . . . .
6 W	97	<i>Old Lady Day</i> . . . . .
7 Th	98	. . . . .
8 F	99	. . . . .
9 S	100	. . . . .
10 S	101	1 <i>S. af. Easter. Low S.</i>
11 M	102	. . . . .
12 Tu	103	. . . . .
13 W	104	<i>Oxf. &amp; Cam. East. Terms</i>
14 Th	105	. . . . . [begin
15 F	106	<i>Easter Term begins</i> . . . . .
16 S	107	. . . . .
17 S	108	2 <i>Sunday after Easter.</i>
18 M	109	. . . . .
19 Tu	110	. . . . .
20 W	111	. . . . .
21 Th	112	. . . . .
22 F	113	. . . . .
23 S	114	<i>St. George.</i> . . . . .
24 S	115	3 <i>Sunday after Easter.</i>
25 M	116	<i>St. Mark. Ds. of Glou. bn.</i>
26 Tu	117	. . . . .
27 W	118	. . . . .
28 Th	119	. . . . .
29 F	120	. . . . .
30 S	121	. . . . .

British Zoology.

QUADRUPEDS.

The Fox (*Canis Vulpes*) } Suckle their young,  
 The Polecat (*Mustela putorius*) } and begin to bring  
 The Martin (*Martes Fagorum*) } them animal food.

BIRDS.

The Silvery Gull (*Larus argentatus*) } Retire from  
 The Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostris*) } our shores to  
 The Green Sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*) } more north-  
 The Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) } ern latitudes  
 The Aberdevine (*Cuscutis Spinus*) } to breed.

The Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) } Arrive from  
 The White Throat (*Curruca cinerea*) } southern lati-  
 The Hay Bird (*Sylvia trochilus*) } tudes, and an-  
 The Swallows (*Hirundo urbica, H. rustica, &c.*) } nounce them-  
 The Wry-neck (*Yunx torquilla*) } selves by their  
 The Win-chat (*Saxicola Rubeta*) } peculiar call-  
 The Ring Blackbird (*Merula torquata*) } notes, or song,  
 The Quail (*Coturnix major*) } continued till  
 The Turtle Dove (*Columba Turtur*) } they begin to  
 The Ruff (*Tringa pugnax*) } moult.

REPTILES, FISHES, AND INSECTS.

The Frog (*Rana temporaria*) } Spawn early in  
 The Toad (*Bufo communis*) } the month, and the  
 The Natterjack (*Bufo Rubeta*) } young are speedily  
 The Eft (*Triton palustris*) } hatched.

The Snake (*Natrix torquata*) appears.  
 The Barbel (*Barbus communis*) }  
 The Rud (*Barbus orfus*) }  
 The Loche, Bearded, or Stone Roach (*Gobitis barbata*) } Spawna.

The Mole Cricket (*Grylletalpa vulgaris*) } May be  
 The Death-watch B. (*Anobium tessellatum*) } seen in  
 The Catch-weed Beetle (*Tinarchatenebricosa*) } their  
 The Garden Beetle (*Carabus hortensis*) } peculiar  
 The small Copper Butterfly (*Lycæna Phleas*) } haunts,  
 The Speckled Wood B. (*Hipparchia Zegeria*) } both  
 The Humming-bird Hawk Moth (*Macroglossa Stellatarum*) } now and  
 The Kentish Glory (*Eudromis versicolor*) } in the  
 The Marvel de Jour Moth (*Miselia Aplitina*) } follow-  
 The Angle Shades Moth (*Phlogophora mcticulosa*) } ing  
 The Gamma Moth (*Plusia Gamma*) } month.  
 The Emperor Moth (*Saturnia pavonia*) } Beetles  
 The 20-plume Moth (*Alucita hexadactyla*) } (Coleoptera) } abundant.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1835, and the 5th April, 1836. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.

5. Dividends on several species of Stock become due. See Transfer Days.

8. Fire insurance due at Lady Day, must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

<i>Barometer.</i> Ins.	<i>Thermometer.</i> °
Mean height . . . 29.881	Mean temperature 49.9
Highest . . . . . 30.540	Highest . . . . . 74
Lowest . . . . . 29.200	Lowest . . . . . 29
<i>Hygrometer.</i> °	<i>Radiation.</i>
Mean dew-point. 43.5	Mean great of Sun 28.1
Highest . . . . . 58	Greatest power . . . 47
Lowest . . . . . 27	Mean cold of ter. . . 6.2
Mean dryness . . . 6.4	Greatest do. . . . . 14
Mean greatest do. of day . . . . . 12.8	Mean qty. of rain 1.786
Greatest dryness 26	Mean of evap. . . 2.290

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full . . . . . 1st day, 10h. 7m. aftern.  
 Last Quart., 8th day, 4h. 1m. aftern.  
 New . . . . . 15th day, 11h. 3m. aftern.  
 First Quart. 24th day, 2h. 45m. morn.

*Table of the Winds.*

<i>Days.</i> <i>Dew-P.</i>	<i>Days.</i> <i>Dew-P.</i>
N. . . . . 2½ 40°	S. . . . . 2½ 47°
N.E. . . . . 3¼ 40.5	S.W. . . . . 4 45
E. . . . . 3 45	W. . . . . 5¼ 44
S.E. . . . . 3½ 49	N.W. . . . . 5¼ 42

Mr. Howard is of opinion, from a careful comparison of a long series of observations, that a wet spring is an indication of a dry time for the ensuing harvest. There are upon an average six frosty nights in this month.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 55	5 10	3 38	8 32	16' 1"
6	13 14	5 29	3 23	8 43	15 59
11	13 33	5 48	3 8	8 56	15 58
16	13 52	6 7	2 53	9 9	15 57
21	14 11	6 26	2 37	9 23	15 55
26	14 30	6 45	2 21	9 37	15 54

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		bef. Sun.	Clock					h. m.	h. m.	Morn.	Aftern.			
1	h. m. 5 37	m. s. 3 53		h. m. 6 32	° / 4N40	☉	h. m. 6 a 9	h. m. morn. 5m 47	h. m. 5m 47	h. m. 1 51	h. m. 2 11		1	
2	5 35	3 34		6 33	5 3	16.1	7 32	0 13	6 1	2 28	2 42		2	
3	5 32	3 16		6 35	5 26	17.1	8 59	1 2	6 17	3 0	3 17		3	
4	5 30	2 58		6 37	5 49	18.1	10 29	1 54	6 36	3 37	3 57		4	
5	5 28	2 40		6 33	6 12	19.1	11 57	2 49	6 57	4 15	4 35		5	
6	5 26	2 23		6 40	6 34	20.1	morn.	3 48	7 31	4 55	5 18		6	
7	5 24	2 5		6 42	6 59	21.1	1 19	4 49	8 16	5 41	6 6		7	
8	5 22	1 48		6 43	7 19	☾	2 27	5 52	9 18	6 31	6 55		8	
9	5 19	1 32		6 45	7 42	23.1	3 17	6 52	10 33	7 27	8 7		9	
10	5 17	1 15		6 46	8 4	24.1	3 52	7 49	11 57	8 57	9 46		10	
11	5 15	0 59		6 48	8 26	25.1	4 16	8 42	1 a 19	10 34	11 19		11	
12	5 13	0 43		6 50	8 48	26.1	4 35	9 31	2 40	11 54	—	—	12	
13	5 11	0 27		6 51	9 10	27.1	4 50	10 17	3 58	— 26	— 52		13	
14	5 8	0 12		6 53	9 31	28.1	5 3	11 1	5 14	1 19	1 42		14	
15	5 6	after 3		6 55	9 53	☉	5 15	11 43	6 28	2 0	2 14		15	
16	5 4	0 18		6 56	10 14	0.5	5 28	0 a 26	7 42	2 30	2 47		16	
17	5 2	0 32		6 58	10 35	1.5	5 42	1 10	8 55	3 2	3 20		17	
18	5 0	0 46		7 0	10 56	2.5	6 0	1 55	10 8	3 35	3 48		18	
19	4 58	0 59		7 1	11 17	3.5	6 22	2 43	11 18	4 6	4 22		19	
20	4 56	1 12		7 3	11 38	4.5	6 51	3 32	morn.	4 37	4 49		20	
21	4 54	1 25		7 5	11 58	5.5	7 29	4 23	0 23	5 3	5 19		21	
22	4 52	1 37		7 6	12 18	6.5	8 19	5 14	1 18	5 37	5 56		22	
23	4 49	1 49		7 8	12 38	7.5	9 20	6 4	2 2	6 19	6 41		23	
24	4 47	2 0		7 10	12 58	☽	10 29	6 54	2 36	7 10	7 39		24	
25	4 45	2 11		7 11	13 18	9.5	11 43	7 42	3 2	8 18	9 3		25	
26	4 43	2 22		7 13	13 37	10.5	1 a 0	8 28	3 22	9 44	10 26		26	
27	4 41	2 32		7 15	13 56	11.5	2 19	9 15	3 38	11 5	11 38		27	
28	4 40	2 41		7 16	14 15	12.5	3 39	10 1	3 53	—	— 8		28	
29	4 38	2 50		7 18	14 34	13.5	5 2	10 49	4 6	— 33	— 55		29	
30	4 36	2 58		7 19	14 52	14.5	6 29	11 40	4 20	1 13	1 30		30	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Aries, Taurus, and Gemini; on the 1st at 2h 24m A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun, and invisible; from the 8th to the end of the month an evening star.

*Venus*, in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer, on the 13th at 1h 36m A.M., in conjunction with  $\epsilon$  Geminorum, at 1° 3' N.; on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h 11m P.M., and sets at 1h 49m; on the 19th at 6h 49m P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 2° 48' N.

*Mars*, in the constellations Pisces and Aries; on the 15th rises at 3h 6m A.M., passes the meridian at 9h 49m.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Gemini; on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h 26m P.M., and sets at 1h 39m.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Virgo; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 10h 20m P.M., and sets on the 16th at 3h 40m A.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Aquarius; on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 54m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 8th, at 3h 57m A.M., in conjunction with  $\delta$  Capricorni (Deneb Algedi) at 2° 5' S.; on the 16th at 6h 8m P.M., with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 15' N.; on the 19th at 5h 29m P.M., with Venus, at 1° 13' N.; and at 5h 44m P.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 1' N.; on the 23rd at 4h 57m A.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 6' N.; on the 28th at 0h 14m A.M., with Saturn, at 0° 54' S.; and at 9h 30m P.M., with  $2\alpha$  Libræ (Zuben el Chumali) at 0° 20' N.; on the 30th at 3h 31m A.M., with  $\beta$  1 Scorpii, at 2° 0' S.

The *Constellations* Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, Libra, and Lupus, on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month, and Scorpio, near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite*. 1st, Em. at 9h 6m 9s P.M.; 24th, Em. at 9h 21m 5s P.M.

*Second Satellite*. 23rd, Em. at 9h 46m 3s P.M.

*Fourth Satellite*. 18th, Em. at 9h 50m 3s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	122	4 Sunday after Easter. St. [Philip & St. James]
2 M	123	. . . . .
3 Tu	124	. . . . .
4 W	125	. . . . .
5 Th	126	. . . . .
6 F	127	. . . . .
7 S	128	. . . . .
8 S	129	5 Sun. aft. Easter. Rog. S.
9 M	130	East. Term ends. Half Qr.
10 Tu	131	. . . . .
11 W	132	. . . . .
12 Th	133	Ascen. D. Holy Thursday
13 F	134	Old May Day. . . . .
14 S	135	. . . . .
15 S	136	Sunday after Ascension D. [Eclipse of Sun]
16 M	137	. . . . .
17 Tu	138	. . . . .
18 W	139	. . . . .
19 Th	140	. . . . .
20 F	141	. . . . .
21 S	142	Oxford Easter Term ends
22 S	143	Whit Sunday. Tr. T. begins
23 M	144	Whit Monday. . . . .
24 Tu	145	Princess Victoria born 1819
25 W	146	Oxf. Trin. Term b. Em. Wk.
26 Th	147	Cam. Easter Term div. n.
27 F	148	. . . . .
28 S	149	King's Birth Day kept
29 S	150	Trinity Sunday. Chas. II [restored]
30 M	151	. . . . .
31 Tu	152	. . . . .

British Zoology.

QUADRUPEDS.

The Mole (*Talpa Europæa*) extends its burrows. The Hedge-hog (*Eriacus Europæus*) hunts for Cockchafers.

The Brown Rat (*Rattus decumanus*) litters near water.

BIRDS.

The Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) } Arrive from southern latitudes, as do several other species, the females usually appearing a week or more later than the males.  
 The Nightingale (*Sylvia luscinia*) }  
 The Babillard (*Curruca garrula*) }  
 The Redstart (*Sylvia phænicurus*) }  
 The Wood Wren (*Sylvia sibilatrix*) }  
 The Sedge Bird (*Curruca salicaria*) }  
 The Fauvette (*Sylvia hortensis*) }  
 The Swift (*Cypselus murarius*) }  
 The Nightjar (*Nyctchelidon Europæus*) }  
 The Flusher (*Lanius collurio*) }  
 The Thrush (*Turdus musicus*) } Are now in full song, and, with most other birds, are busy in nest-building or in hatching.  
 The Redbreast (*Sylvia rubecula*) }  
 The Wren (*Anorthura communis*) }  
 The Black-cap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) }

REPTILES, FISHES, AND INSECTS.

The Frog (*Rana temporaria*) } May be seen in the tadpole state, and also in their second form, like the Eft.  
 The Toad (*Bufo communis*) }  
 The Natterjack (*Bufo Rube-ta*) }

The Bream (*Abramis Brama*) } Deposit their spawn among the gravel in the shallows of rivers.  
 The Bleak (*Leuciscus alburnus*) }  
 The Minnow (*L. phoxinus*) }  
 The Chub (*L. cephalus*) }

The Eel (*Anguilla communis*) runs up rivers.  
 The Cabbage Butterfly (*Pontia Brassicæ*) }  
 The Wood Lady B. (*Pontia Cardamines*) } May be seen in their several haunts, the greater number of them being very abundant.  
 The Queen of Spain B. (*Argynnis Lathonia*) }  
 The Common Blue B. (*Polyommatus Aleris*) }  
 The Ghost Moth (*Hepialus Humuli*) }  
 The Goat Moth (*Cossus ligniperda*) }  
 The Cinnabar Moth (*Callimorpha Jacobææ*) }  
 The Pass Moth (*Cerura Vinula*) }  
 The Whirlwig Beetle (*Gyrinus Nutator*) }  
 The Cockchafer or May Bug (*Melolontha vulgaris*) }  
 The Smooth Dor Beetle (*Geotrupes lavis*) }  
 The Rose Chafer (*Cetonia awata*) }  
 The Burying Beetle (*Necrophorus Sepultor*) }  
 The Bombardier Beetle (*Brachinus crepitans*) }  
 The 2-spotted Lady Bird (*Coccinella 2-punctata*) }  
 The Tortoise-shell L. (*Coccinella dispar*) }  
 The Cuckoo-spit Frog-hopper (*Aphrophora spumaria*) }

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Licenses to be taken out yearly.—By appraisers, except licensed auctioneers.—Bankers, or other persons issuing promissory notes for money, payable to the bearer on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.—Pawnbrokers within London and Westminster, and the limits of the Twopenny Post, and elsewhere.—Hawkers and Pedlars on the 1st of August.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °	
Mean height . . .	29.893	Mean temperature	54
Highest . . . . .	30.390	Highest . . . . .	70
Lowest . . . . .	29.169	Lowest . . . . .	33
Hygrometer. °		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point . .	46	Mean great. of Sun	30.5
Highest . . . . .	62	Greatest power . .	57
Lowest . . . . .	28	Mean cold of ter. .	4.2
Mean dryness . . .	7.9	Greatest do. . . .	13
Mean greatest do. .		Inches.	
of day . . . . .	15.6	Mean qty. of rain	1.853
Greatest dryness .	24	Mean of evap. . . .	3.286

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full . . . . . 1st day, 7h. 58m. morn.  
 Last Quarter, 7th day, 10h. 49m. aftern.  
 New . . . . . 15th day, 2h. 7m. aftern.  
 First Quarter. 23rd day, 5h. 55m. aftern.  
 Full . . . . . 30th day, 4h. 0m. aftern.

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N. . . . .	3 42°	S. . . . .	1 54°
N.E. . . . .	4 40.5	S.W. . . . .	6½ 49.5
E. . . . .	4½ 45.5	W. . . . .	3½ 46.5
S.E. . . . .	4 50.5	N.W. . . . .	3 41

The temperature of the air still outstrips the advance of the vapour, and the atmosphere attains very nearly its greatest dryness. Genial showers are common; but frosty nights occur.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 47	7 2	2 4	9 54	15'53"
6	15 4	7 19	1 45	10 9	15 52
11	15 21	7 36	1 25	10 31	15 51
16	15 35	7 50	1 1	10 56	15 50
21	15 50	8 5	0 28	11 36	15 49
26	16 2	8 17	No real Night.		15 48

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.	m. s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 4 34	m. s. 3 6	h. m. 7 21	° / 15N10	☉	h. m. 3 a 0	h. m. morn. 0 35	h. m. 4 m 38	h. m. 1 49	h. m. 2 8	1	
2	4 32	3 13	7 23	15 28	16.5	9 32	0 35	4 58	2 29	2 49	2	
3	4 30	3 20	7 24	15 46	17.5	11 1	1 34	5 27	3 11	3 35	3	
4	4 28	3 26	7 26	16 3	18.5	morn.	2 37	6 8	3 57	4 19	4	
5	4 26	3 32	7 23	16 21	19.5	0 17	3 42	7 5	4 43	5 8	5	
6	4 25	3 37	7 29	16 37	20.5	1 16	4 45	8 20	5 31	5 59	6	
7	4 23	3 42	7 31	16 54	☾	1 55	5 45	9 42	6 15	6 54	7	
8	4 21	3 45	7 32	17 10	22.5	2 23	6 40	11 7	7 29	8 8	8	
9	4 20	3 49	7 34	17 26	23.5	2 43	7 30	0 a 29	8 50	9 32	9	
10	4 18	3 51	7 35	17 42	24.5	2 58	8 16	1 47	10 16	10 54	10	
11	4 16	3 54	7 37	17 58	25.5	3 11	9 0	3 2	11 33	—	11	
12	4 15	3 55	7 38	18 13	26.5	3 24	9 42	4 15	— 3	— 28	12	
13	4 13	3 56	7 40	18 28	27.5	3 36	10 24	5 29	— 48	1 7	13	
14	4 12	3 56	7 41	18 42	28.5	3 50	11 7	6 41	1 27	1 44	14	
15	4 10	3 56	7 43	18 57	☉	4 6	11 52	7 54	1 59	2 15	15	
16	4 9	3 55	7 44	19 11	0.9	4 26	0 a 38	9 6	2 32	2 48	16	
17	4 7	3 54	7 46	19 24	1.9	4 52	1 27	10 13	3 4	3 22	17	
18	4 6	3 52	7 47	19 37	2.9	5 26	2 17	11 12	3 38	3 54	18	
19	4 4	3 49	7 49	19 50	3.9	6 12	3 8	12 0	4 10	4 27	19	
20	4 3	3 46	7 50	20 3	4.9	7 9	3 58	morn.	4 44	5 3	20	
21	4 2	3 43	7 52	20 15	5.9	8 15	4 47	0 37	5 21	5 39	21	
22	4 1	3 39	7 53	20 27	6.9	9 26	5 35	1 5	6 2	6 24	22	
23	3 59	3 34	7 54	20 39	☽	10 41	6 21	1 27	6 50	7 18	23	
24	3 58	3 29	7 56	20 50	8.9	11 57	7 6	1 44	7 49	8 25	24	
25	3 57	3 24	7 57	21 1	9.9	1 a 14	7 51	1 58	9 3	9 49	25	
26	3 56	3 18	7 58	21 11	10.9	2 32	8 37	2 12	10 17	10 48	26	
27	3 55	3 11	7 59	21 21	11.9	3 56	9 26	2 25	11 18	11 40	27	
28	3 54	3 4	8 1	21 31	12.9	5 24	10 18	2 40	—	— 6	28	
29	3 53	2 57	8 2	21 40	13.9	6 56	11 15	2 59	— 32	— 57	29	
30	3 52	2 49	8 3	21 49	☉	8 29	morn.	3 23	1 19	1 41	30	
31	3 51	2 41	8 4	21 58	15.9	9 55	0 17	3 58	2 6	2 30	31	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellation Gemini, is an evening star till the middle of the month; then invisible to the end; on the 5th, at 11h 27m P.M., in conjunction with  $\delta$  Geminorum, at  $1^{\circ} 17' S.$ ; on the 26th, at 11h 7m P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellation Cancer, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h 56m P.M.; sets at 7h 52m or 2h 37m after the sun.; on the 17th, at 7h 16m A.M., in conjunction with  $\delta$  Cancii, at  $1^{\circ} 12' N.$

*Mars*, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, on the 15th, rises at 1h 46m A.M., passes the meridian at 9h 15m.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Gemini, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h 50m P.M., and sets at 9h 58m

*Saturn*, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h 14m P.M., sets 16th, at 1h 34m A.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian, at 4h 53m A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 10th, at 5h 22m P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at  $0^{\circ} 5' S.$ ; on the 13th, at 0h 15m A.M., with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at  $7^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; on the 16th, at 3h 24m A.M., with  $\delta$  Geminorum, at  $4^{\circ} 32' N.$

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

The *Satellites of Jupiter* are not visible after the 13th day of this month until the 16th day of August, Jupiter being too near to the sun.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	British Zoology.
			<b>QUADRUPEDS.</b>
1	W 153	. . . . .	The Mole ( <i>Talpa Europæa</i> ) } Often leave their runs in search of water.
2	TH 154	. . . . .	The Brown Rat ( <i>Rattus decumanus</i> ) } Build their nests, and bring forth their young.
3	F 155	. . . . .	The Dormouse ( <i>Myoxus avellanarius</i> ) }
4	S 156	. . . . .	The Squirrel ( <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> ) }
			<b>BIRDS.</b>
5	S 157	1 Sunday after Trinity. [Duke of Cumb. born]	The Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus canorus</i> ) becomes hoarse.
6	M 158	. . . . .	The Rook ( <i>Corvus predalorius</i> ) } May be seen, with their young in the pastures and in woods searching for food, and very noisy.
7	TU 159	. . . . .	The Jackdaw ( <i>Corvus monedula</i> ) }
8	W 160	. . . . .	The Magpie ( <i>Pica caudata</i> ) }
9	TH 161	. . . . .	The Jay ( <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> ) }
10	F 162	. . . . .	The Thrush ( <i>Turdus musicus</i> ) } Continue partially in song, together with a few individuals of other species.
11	S 163	St. Barnabas . . . . .	The Sedge Bird ( <i>Curruca salicaria</i> ) }
12	S 164	2 Sunday after Trinity	The Dunnoek ( <i>Accenor modularis</i> ) }
13	M 165	Trinity Term ends	The White Throat ( <i>Curruca cinerea</i> ) }
14	TU 166	. . . . .	The Dipper ( <i>Cinclus aquaticus</i> ) }
			<b>REPTILES, FISHES, INSECTS, &amp;c.</b>
15	W 167	. . . . .	The Frog ( <i>Rana temporaria</i> ) } Leave the water for the adjacent fields, particularly after rain.
16	TH 168	. . . . .	The Eft ( <i>Triton palustris</i> ) }
17	F 169	. . . . .	The Hair Worm ( <i>Gordius aquaticus</i> ) }
18	S 170	. . . . .	The Salmon ( <i>Salmo Salar</i> ) } Appear in the young state in rivers and are called Pars.
19	S 171	3 Sunday after Trinity.	The Sea Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ) }
20	M 172	. . . . .	The Tench ( <i>Tinea communis</i> ) } Deposit their spawn.
21	TU 173	Longest D. Summer Q. b.	The Dah ( <i>Platessa Linanda</i> ) }
22	W 174	. . . . .	The Brown Argus E. ( <i>Polyommatus Agestis</i> ) }
23	TH 175	. . . . .	The Small Heath B. ( <i>Hipparchia Pumphilus</i> ) }
24	F 176	MIDSUMMER DAY. [Nat. of St. John Bap.]	The Ringlet B. ( <i>H. hyperanthus</i> ) }
25	S 177	. . . . .	The Meadow Brown B. ( <i>H. Janira</i> ) }
26	S 178	4 Sun. after Trin. Access. [of William IV.]	The Marbled White B. ( <i>H. Galathea</i> ) }
27	M 179	. . . . .	The Comma B. ( <i>Vanessa C. album</i> ) }
28	TU 180	William IV. procl. 1830	The Large Tortoise-shell B. ( <i>V. polychlorus</i> ) }
29	W 181	St. Peter. . . . .	The Hawthorn B. ( <i>Pieris Cratægi</i> ) }
30	TH 182	. . . . .	The Colewort B. ( <i>Pontia Sabellicæ</i> ) }
			<b>MONTHLY NOTICES.</b>
			20. Overseers to fix on church-doors notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims.—N.B.—Persons on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. <i>lbs.</i>		Thermometer. <i>°</i>	
Mean height . . .	30.020	Mean temperature	58.7
Highest . . . . .	30.460	Highest . . . . .	90
Lowest . . . . .	29.600	Lowest . . . . .	37
Hygrometer.		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point . .	50.7	Mean great. of Sun	89.9
Highest . . . . .	70	Greatest power . .	65.0
Lowest . . . . .	35	Mean cold of ter.	5.2
Mean dryness . . .	8.0	Greatest do. . . .	17.0
Mean greatest do. of day . . . . .	16	Inches.	
Greatest dryness	25	Mean qty. of rain	1.820
		Mean of evap. . .	3.760

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 6th day, 7h. 0m. morn.  
 New . . . . . 14th day, 5h. 37m. morn.  
 First Quarter 22nd day, 5h. 53m. morn.  
 Full . . . . . 28th day, 10h. 57m. aftern.

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N. . . . .	5 49° .5	S. . . . .	1 62°
N.E. . . . .	6½ 49 .5	S.W. . . . .	3½ 56
E. . . . .	2 56	W. . . . .	3 52
S.E. . . . .	4 57	N.W. . . . .	5 50 .5

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 15	8 30			15'47"
6	16 23	8 38		No real	15 47
11	16 28	8 43		Night,	15 46
16	16 33	8 48		but constant	15 46
21	16 34	8 49		Twilight.	15 45
26	16 33	D.de. 1			15 45

The temperature of the air does not attain its highest point till the two following months; the dryness of the atmosphere, and the consequent amount of evaporation, are at their height. The average number of days on which rain falls is under 12.

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Soutthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o ' /		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.					
1	3	50	2	32	8 5	22 N 6	16.9	11 a 4	1 m 23	4 m 49	2 57	3 23	1				
2	3	50	2	23	8 6	22 14	17.9	11 53	2 30	5 58	3 47	4 13	2				
3	3	49	2	13	8 7	22 22	18.9	morn.	3 34	7 21	4 39	5 3	3				
4	3	48	2	3	8 8	22 29	19.9	0 26	4 32	8 49	5 28	5 53	4				
5	3	48	1	53	8 9	22 35	20.9	0 49	5 25	10 14	6 22	6 50	5				
6	3	47	1	43	8 10	22 42	21.9	1 6	6 14	11 35	7 18	7 49	6				
7	3	47	1	32	8 11	22 48	22.9	1 20	6 59	0 a 52	8 25	9 1	7				
8	3	46	1	20	8 12	22 53	23.9	1 32	7 42	2 6	9 35	10 8	8				
9	3	46	1	9	8 12	22 58	24.9	1 45	8 24	3 19	10 39	11 9	9				
10	3	45	0	57	8 13	23 3	25.9	1 58	9 6	4 31	11 39	—	10				
11	3	45	0	45	8 13	23 7	26.9	2 13	9 50	5 43	— 4	— 28	11				
12	3	45	0	33	8 14	23 11	27.9	2 31	10 35	6 55	— 48	1 11	12				
13	3	44	0	20	8 15	23 15	28.9	2 55	11 23	8 4	1 30	1 49	13				
14	3	44	0	8	8 16	23 18	29.9	3 27	0 a 13	9 5	2 6	2 27	14				
15	3	44	before 5		8 16	23 20	1.3	4 8	1 3	9 58	2 45	3 3	15				
16	3	44	0	18	8 17	23 23	2.3	5 2	1 54	10 38	3 24	3 38	16				
17	3	44	0	31	8 17	23 25	3.3	6 5	2 44	11 8	3 55	4 13	17				
18	3	44	0	44	8 17	23 26	4.3	7 15	3 32	11 39	4 32	4 47	18				
19	3	44	0	57	8 18	23 27	5.3	8 28	4 18	11 50	5 6	5 26	19				
20	3	44	1	10	8 18	23 28	6.3	9 42	5 2	morn.	5 45	6 5	20				
21	3	44	1	23	8 18	23 28	7.3	10 57	5 46	0 5	6 29	6 56	21				
22	3	45	1	36	8 18	23 28	8.3	0 a 13	6 30	0 18	7 25	7 55	22				
23	3	45	1	49	8 19	23 27	9.3	1 31	7 15	0 31	8 21	8 47	23				
24	3	45	2	2	8 19	23 26	10.3	2 54	8 4	0 45	9 17	9 44	24				
25	3	46	2	14	8 19	23 24	11.3	4 22	8 57	1 1	10 17	10 51	25				
26	3	46	2	27	8 19	23 22	12.3	5 53	9 56	1 21	11 23	11 55	26				
27	3	47	2	39	8 19	23 20	13.3	7 23	11 0	1 50	—	— 30	27				
28	3	47	2	51	8 18	23 17	14.3	8 42	morn.	2 32	— 59	1 28	28				
29	3	48	3	3	8 18	23 14	15.3	9 42	0 7	3 32	1 53	2 21	29				
30	3	48	3	15	8 18	23 11	16.3	10 23	1 14	4 51	2 50	3 15	30				

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellation Gemini, the first part of the month invisible, being too near the sun; from the 10th to the end a morning star.

*Venus*, in the constellation Cancer, is an evening star till the 11th, then invisible to the end of the month; on the 26th, at 0h 39m A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

*Mars*, in the constellation Taurus; on the 15th rises at 0h 42m A.M., and passes the meridian at 8h 44 m.

*Jupiter*, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer; on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h 20m P.M. and sets at 8h 21m; on the 20th at 2h 11m A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Virgo; on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 16m P.M., and sets at 1h 36m; on the 21st at 5h 36m P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Aquarius; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 2h 53m A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 7h 54m P.M., in conjunction with  $\delta$  Capricorni (Deneb Algedi), at 2<sup>o</sup> 41' S.; on the 12th at 4h 54m A.M., with Mercury, at 7<sup>o</sup> 17' N.; on the 14th at 4h 27m A.M., with Jupiter, at 4<sup>o</sup> 23' N.; on the 16th at 5h 15m P.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at 4<sup>o</sup> 55' N.; on the 20th at 10h 52m P.M., with Spica Virginis, at 4<sup>o</sup> 44' N.; on the 21st at 3h 51m P.M., with Saturn, at 0<sup>o</sup> 57' S.; on the 23rd at 1h 14m P.M., with  $\beta$  Scorpii, at 2<sup>o</sup> 19' S.; on the 25th at 11h 23m P.M., with  $\mu^1$  Sagittarii, at 5<sup>o</sup> 52' S.

The *Constellations* Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius, on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

The *Satellites* of Jupiter are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near to the sun.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 F	183	. . . . .
2 S	184	. . . . .
3 S	185	5 Sun. after Trinity. Dog [days begin.
4 M	186	
5 Tu	187	Oxf. Act. and Cam. Com.
6 W	188	Old Mids. Day . . . . .
7 Th	189	Thomas à Beckett . . . . .
8 F	190	Camb. Easter Term ends
9 S	191	Oxford Trin. Term ends
10 S	192	6 Sunday after Trinity
11 M	193	. . . . .
12 Tu	194	. . . . .
13 W	195	. . . . .
14 Th	196	. . . . .
15 F	197	Swithin . . . . .
16 S	198	. . . . .
17 S	199	7 Sunday after Trinity
18 M	200	. . . . .
19 Tu	201	. . . . .
20 W	202	. . . . .
21 Th	203	. . . . .
22 F	204	. . . . .
23 S	205	. . . . .
24 S	206	8 Sunday after Trinity
25 M	207	St. James . . . . .
26 Tu	208	. . . . .
27 W	209	. . . . .
28 Th	210	. . . . .
29 F	211	. . . . .
30 S	212	. . . . .
31 S	213	9 Sunday after Trinity

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QUADRUPEDS.

The Cow (*Bos Taurus*, ♀) } Betake themselves to pools  
 The Swine (*Sus Scrofa*) } of water for coolness, to get  
 The Fox (*Canis Vulpes*) } rid of troublesome insects.

BIRDS.

The Quail (*Coturnix major*) }  
 The Stone Curlew (*Edicnemus crepitans*) } Utter their  
 The Bittern (*Ardea stellaris*) } peculiar  
 The Gold-crested Wren (*Regulus cristatus*) } call notes.  
 The Green Bird (*Fringilla chloris*) }  
 The Nightingale (*Sylvia luscinia*) } Are now, with most  
 The Blackcap (*S. atricapilla*) } other song birds,  
 The White-throat (*Currucula cinerea*) } silent, except a  
 The Fauvette (*Sylvia hortensis*) } chance individual  
 The Redstart (*S. phaniceus*) } which may be late  
 The Redbreast (*S. rubecula*) } in moulting, but all  
 The Linnet (*Linaria Linota*) } the earlier broods  
 The Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*) } of their young now  
 The Chaffinch (*Fringilla spiza*) } begin to warble in  
 The Thrush (*Turdus musicus*) } as soft tone, or record  
 The Blackbird (*Merula vulgaris*) } in it is termed;  
 The Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) } continuing this  
 The Edible Frog (*Rana esculenta*) } even during their  
 The Toad (*Bufo communis*) } moulting; when  
 The Gralyng (*Coregonus Thymallus*) } their health is not  
 The Trout (*Salmo Fario*) } thereby affected.

REPTILES, FISHES, AND INSECTS.

The Large Copper Butterfly (*Lycena dispar*) } Lie in wait for  
 The Silver-bordered-ringlet B. (*Hipparchia Hero*) } insects by the mar-  
 The Small-ringlet B. (*H. Cassiope*) } gins of water.  
 The Gate-keeper B. (*H. Tithonus*) } Rise at flies, and,  
 The Grayling B. (*H. Semele*) } with several other  
 The Honeysuckle B. (*Limnitis Camilla*) } fish, afford good  
 The Silver-streak B. (*Argynnis Paphia*) } sport to the angler.  
 The Purple Emperor B. (*Apatura Iris*) }  
 The Wood Leopard Moth (*Zeuzera Esculi*) }  
 The Drinker Moth (*Odonestus potatorius*) }  
 The Vapourer Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*) }  
 The Lackey Moth (*Clisiocampa Neustria*) }  
 The Great Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*) }  
 The Nut-weevil (*Balaninus Nucum*) } Are for  
 } the most part first  
 } seen in  
 } this  
 } month,  
 } though  
 } seen  
 } earlier  
 } and  
 } later.  
 } Butter-  
 } flies and  
 } Moths  
 } abound.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

- 5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.
- 8. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
- 20. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on the 6th April must be paid on or before this day by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.
- 20. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.
- 31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °	
Mean height . . .	29.874	Mean temperature	61
Highest . . . . .	30.300	Highest . . . . .	76
Lowest . . . . .	29.390	Lowest . . . . .	42
Hygrometer.		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point . .	54.5	Mean of Sun 25.8	
Highest . . . . .	67	Greatest power . .	60
Lowest . . . . .	41	Mean cold of ter. .	3.6
Mean dryness . . .	6.5	Greatest do. . . . .	13
Mean greatest no. of day . . . . .	13.7	Mean of evap. . . .	3.293
Greatest dryness	20	Mean of rain 2.516	

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 5h. 35m. aftern.  
 New . . . . . 13th day, 8h. 49m. aftern.  
 First Quarter, 21st day, 3h. 5m. aftern.  
 Full . . . . . 28th day, 5h. 47m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	'Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15' 45"
6	16 22	0 12		No real	15 45
11	16 14	0 20		Night.	15 45
16	16 4	0 30			15 46
21	15 52	0 42			15 46
26	15 39	0 53	1 3	11 16	15 46

Table of the Winds.

Days, Dew-P.		Days, Dew-P.	
N.	S.	S.W.	W.
2 1/2	50°	7 1/2	53° 1/2
3	49	5	59
2	50 1/2	5	56
4	58	5 1/2	53

This is, upon an average, the hottest month of the year. A continuance of rainy weather commonly happens about the middle of the month.

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.		Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Soutthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.		
	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	°	'		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.		h.	m.
1	3	49	3	27	8	18	23N	7	17.3	10 a	51	2m	17	6 m	20	3	43	4	8	1
2	3	50	3	38	8	17	23	3	18.3	11	11	3	15	7	51	4	30	4	56	2
3	3	50	3	49	8	17	22	58	19.3	11	26	4	7	9	16	5	19	5	44	3
4	3	51	4	0	8	16	22	53	20.3	11	40	4	54	10	37	6	8	6	33	4
5	3	52	4	11	8	16	22	47	21.3	11	52	5	39	11	54	6	57	7	21	5
6	3	53	4	21	8	15	22	41	22.3	morn.		6	22	1 a	8	7	42	8	6	6
7	3	54	4	31	8	15	22	35	23.3	0	5	7	5	2	21	8	30	8	59	7
8	3	55	4	40	8	14	22	23	24.3	0	19	7	48	3	34	9	32	10	5	8
9	3	56	4	49	8	14	22	21	25.3	0	36	8	33	4	46	10	40	11	12	9
10	3	57	4	58	8	13	22	14	26.3	0	53	9	20	5	55	11	45	—	—	10
11	3	58	5	6	8	12	22	6	27.3	1	27	10	9	6	59	—	11	—	38	11
12	3	59	5	14	8	11	21	58	28.3	2	6	10	59	7	54	1	2	1	25	12
13	4	0	5	22	8	10	21	49	29.3	2	56	11	50	8	38	1	46	2	7	13
14	4	1	5	29	8	9	21	40	0.6	3	57	0 a	41	9	12	2	27	2	46	14
15	4	2	5	35	8	8	21	31	1.6	5	6	1	29	9	37	3	3	3	19	15
16	4	3	5	41	8	7	21	21	2.6	6	18	2	16	9	56	3	36	3	54	16
17	4	4	5	46	8	6	21	11	3.6	7	32	3	1	10	12	4	12	4	32	17
18	4	6	5	51	8	5	21	0	4.6	8	47	3	44	10	23	4	49	5	7	18
19	4	7	5	56	8	4	20	59	5.6	10	1	4	27	10	37	5	28	5	49	19
20	4	8	5	59	8	3	20	38	6.6	11	17	5	11	10	51	6	9	6	30	20
21	4	10	6	3	8	2	20	27	7.6	0 a	36	5	57	11	5	6	52	7	11	21
22	4	11	6	5	8	1	20	15	8.6	1	58	6	47	11	22	7	32	7	58	22
23	4	12	6	7	7	59	20	3	9.6	3	26	7	41	11	45	8	25	8	55	23
24	4	14	6	9	7	58	19	50	10.6	4	54	8	41	morn.		9	30	10	11	24
25	4	15	6	10	7	56	19	37	11.6	6	17	9	45	0	20	10	54	11	34	25
26	4	16	6	10	7	55	19	24	12.6	7	26	10	52	1	9	—	—	—	14	26
27	4	18	6	9	7	54	19	11	13.6	8	15	11	57	2	20	0	48	1	18	27
28	4	19	6	8	7	52	18	57	14.6	8	49	morn.		3	46	1	50	2	17	28
29	4	21	6	7	7	51	18	43	15.6	9	12	0	58	5	18	2	42	3	6	29
30	4	22	6	5	7	49	18	28	16.6	9	30	1	54	6	48	3	30	3	52	30
31	4	24	6	2	7	48	18	14	17.6	9	44	2	44	8	13	4	15	4	26	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, in the beginning of the month a morning star; on the 13th at 7h 0m P.M. in superior conjunction with the sun, and invisible to the end; on the 2nd at 1h 43m A.M. in conjunction with Venus, at 8° 3' N.; on the 3rd at 4h 56m P.M., with Jupiter, at 0° 39' N.

*Venus*, in the constellation Cancer, invisible till the 3rd, then a morning star throughout the month; on the 15th rises 2 hours before the sun.

*Mars*, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, on the 14th rises at 11h 55m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th at 8h 12m A.M.; on the 21st at 6h 35m P.M., in conjunction with  $\eta$  Geminorum, at 1° 8' N.; on the 24th at 3h 45m A.M., with  $\mu$  Geminorum, at 1° 6' N.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Cancer, on the 15th rises at 2h 55m A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h 47m.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th

passes the meridian at 4h 19m P.M., and sets at 9h 35m.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 47m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 8th at 11h 16m P.M., in conjunction with  $\epsilon$  Geminorum, at 1° 54' N.; on the 10th at 7h 12m A.M., with Venus, at 12° 7' N.; on the 12th at 1h 16m P.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at 4° 44' N.; on the 13th at 4h 30m A.M., with Spica Virginis, at 4° 29' N.; on the 18th at 9h 46m P.M., with  $\alpha$  Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at 0° 14' S.

The *Constellations* Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus, are in the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

The Satellites are not visible before the 16th day of this month, Jupiter being too near to the sun.

*First Satellite.* 30th, Im. at 3h 22m 44s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 M	214	Lammas Day . . . .
2 Tu	215	. . . . .
3 W	216	. . . . .
4 Th	217	. . . . .
5 F	218	. . . . .
6 S	219	. . . . .
7 S	220	10 Sunday after Trinity
8 M	221	. . . . .
9 Tu	222	. . . . .
10 W	223	. . . . .
11 Th	224	Dog-days end. Half-Quar.
12 F	225	Grouse shooting begins.
13 S	226	Q. Adelaide b. 1792
14 S	227	11 Sunday after Trinity
15 M	228	. . . . .
16 Tu	229	. . . . .
17 W	230	Duchess of Kent born 1786
18 Th	231	. . . . .
19 F	232	. . . . .
20 S	233	. . . . .
21 S	234	12 Sun. after Trin. King [Wm. IV. b. 1765]
22 M	235	. . . . .
23 Tu	236	. . . . .
24 W	237	St. Bartholomew . . .
25 Th	238	. . . . .
26 F	239	. . . . .
27 S	240	. . . . .
28 S	241	13 Sunday after Trinity
29 M	242	. . . . .
30 Tu	243	. . . . .
31 W	244	. . . . .

British Zoology.

QUADRUPEDS.

The Harvest Mouse (*Mus messori-us*) } Have litters of young in their nests.  
The Field Mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*) }

BIRDS.

The Aberdevine (*Carduelis Spinus*) } Arrive from the North on their winter-visit, along with a few other species.  
The Mountain Finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*) }  
The Crossbeak (*Loxia curvirostra*) }  
The Turnstone (*Streptilas Interpres*) }  
The Knot (*Tringa cinerea*) }  
The Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*) }  
The Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) } Retire to more southern latitudes, to take up their winter-quarters, along with their young.  
The Swift (*Cypselus murarius*) }  
The Wryneck (*Yunc torquilla*) }  
The Tittlark (*Anthus trivialis*) }  
The Turtle-dove (*Columba Turtur*) }  
The Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*) }  
The Laughing Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) }  
The Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) }  
The Dottrel (*Charadrius morinellus*) }

REPTILES, FISHES, AND INSECTS.

The Natterjack (*Bufo Rubela*) } Utter their loud cries.  
The Toad (*Bufo communis*) }  
The Frog (*Rana temporaria*) } Takes shelter under broad-leaved plants.  
The Tench (*Tinea communis*) spawns.  
The Trout (*Salmo Fario*) } Bask in the sun.  
The Minnow (*Leuciscus phoxinus*) } shine on clear days.  
The Carp (*Cyprinus Carpio*) }  
The Pearl-skipper Butterfly (*Pamphila Comma*) }  
The scarce Copper B. (*Lycena Virgaureæ*) } Are more or less plentiful in their several haunts.  
The Purple-edged Copper B. (*Lycena chrysetsis*) }  
The Brown Hair-streak B. (*Thecla Betulae*) } Butterflies and Moths abound.  
The Scotch Argus B. (*Hipparchia blandina*) }  
The Painted Lady B. (*Cynthia Cardui*) }  
The Red Admiral B. (*Vanessa Atalanta*) }  
The Clouded-sulphur B. (*Colias Europome*) }  
The Brown-tailed Moth (*Porthesia auriflua*) }  
The Eyed Hawk Moth (*Smerinthus ocellatus*) }  
The Elephant Hawk Moth (*Sphinx Elpenor*) }  
The Zig-zag Moth (*Notodonia Ziczac*) }  
The Wasp-nest Beetle (*Ripiphorus paradoxus*) }

MONTHLY NOTICES.

7 and 14. (Two first Sundays) Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.

20. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

25. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors, also the last day to claim as borough electors.

29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and number of objections to the high constable of their hundreds.

31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

<i>Barometer.</i> Ins.		<i>Thermometer.</i> °	
Mean height . . .	29.891	Mean temperature	61.6
Highest . . . . .	30.260	Highest . . . . .	82
Lowest . . . . .	29.350	Lowest . . . . .	41
<i>Hygrometer.</i> °		<i>Radiation.</i>	
Mean dew-point . .	55.3	Mean great. of Sun	33.1
Highest . . . . .	69	Greatest power . .	59
Lowest . . . . .	46	Mean cold of ter. .	5.2
Mean dryness . . .	6.3	Greatest do. . . . .	12
Mean greatest do. of day . . . . .	12.4	Mean qty. of rain 1.453	
Greatest dryness	29	Mean of evap. . . .	3.327

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 4th day, 7h. 11m. morn.  
 New . . . . . 12th day, 11h. 12m. morn.  
 First Quarter 19th day, 10h. 16m. aftern.  
 Full . . . . . 26th day, 1h. 40m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day br.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 21	1 13	1 30	10 38	15' 47"
6	15 4	1 30	1 50	10 18	15 48
11	14 48	1 46	2 8	9 59	15 49
16	14 31	2 3	2 24	9 42	15 50
21	14 12	2 22	2 39	9 25	15 51
26	13 54	2 40	2 52	9 10	15 52

<i>Table of the Winds.</i>		<i>Days, Dew-P.</i>	
Days.	Dew-P.	Days.	Dew-P.
N. . . . . 1	55° .5	S. . . . . 2½	63°
N.E. . . . 2½	53	S.W. . . . 6	53 .5
E. . . . . 1½	55 .5	W. . . . . 11½	55
S.E. . . . 3	60	N.W. . . . 3	53

The temp. is but little reduced, owing to the prevalence of hot nights. The action of the sun's rays is assisted by the warm earth, which radiates heat.

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h.	m.	m.	s.							h.	m.	
1	4	25	5	59	7 46	17N59	18.6	9 a 57	3m32	9m34	4 58	5 23	1
2	4	27	5	55	7 44	17 43	19.6	10 10	4 16	10 51	5 39	5 58	2
3	4	28	5	50	7 43	17 28	20.6	10 25	5 0	0 a 7	6 15	6 33	3
4	4	30	5	45	7 41	17 14	21.6	10 41	5 44	1 21	6 51	7 11	4
5	4	31	5	39	7 39	16 56	22.6	11 1	6 29	2 34	7 34	8 0	5
6	4	33	5	33	7 37	16 39	23.6	11 28	7 16	3 45	8 26	9 3	6
7	4	34	5	26	7 36	16 22	24.6	morn.	8 4	4 52	9 38	10 17	7
8	4	36	5	19	7 34	16 5	25.6	0 3	8 54	5 50	10 58	11 37	8
9	4	37	5	11	7 32	15 48	26.6	0 49	9 45	6 38	—	— 8	9
10	4	39	5	2	7 30	15 31	27.6	1 47	10 36	7 14	— 39	1 4	10
11	4	40	4	53	7 28	15 13	28.6	2 54	11 26	7 41	1 29	1 50	11
12	4	42	4	44	7 26	14 55	29.6	4 7	0 a 13	8 3	2 9	2 29	12
13	4	44	4	33	7 24	14 37	1.0	5 21	0 59	8 19	2 49	3 6	13
14	4	45	4	23	7 22	14 18	2.0	6 36	1 43	8 33	3 23	3 38	14
15	4	47	4	11	7 20	13 59	3.0	7 52	2 27	8 46	3 52	4 10	15
16	4	48	3	59	7 19	13 40	4.0	9 7	3 10	8 58	4 28	4 44	16
17	4	50	3	47	7 16	13 21	5.0	10 25	3 55	9 12	4 59	5 16	17
18	4	52	3	34	7 14	13 2	6.0	11 45	4 43	9 27	5 37	5 55	18
19	4	53	3	21	7 12	12 42	7.0	1 a 9	5 34	9 48	6 15	6 37	19
20	4	55	3	7	7 10	12 23	8.0	2 35	6 30	10 17	6 58	7 19	20
21	4	56	2	52	7 8	12 3	9.0	3 59	7 31	10 58	7 43	8 22	21
22	4	58	2	37	7 6	11 43	10.0	5 12	8 34	11 53	9 6	9 56	22
23	5	0	2	22	7 4	11 22	11.0	6 7	9 39	morn.	10 44	11 27	23
24	5	1	2	6	7 2	11 2	12.0	6 46	10 41	1 15	—	— 10	24
25	5	3	1	50	7 0	10 41	13.0	7 13	11 38	2 44	— 47	1 16	25
26	5	4	1	33	6 58	10 20	14.0	7 33	morn.	4 15	1 45	2 11	26
27	5	6	1	16	6 56	9 59	15.0	7 48	0 31	5 43	3 33	2 55	27
28	5	7	0	59	6 53	9 39	16.0	8 2	1 21	7 7	3 16	3 36	28
29	5	9	0	41	6 51	9 17	17.0	8 14	2 7	8 28	3 54	4 7	29
30	5	11	0	23	6 49	8 55	18.0	8 28	2 52	9 46	4 29	4 45	30
31	5	12	0	5	6 47	8 34	19.0	8 44	3 37	11 3	5 1	5 18	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellation *Virgo*, is an evening star throughout the month, setting about half an hour after the sun; on the 1st, at 9h 3m A.M. in conjunction with  $\beta$  *Virginis*, at  $0^{\circ} 13' S.$ ; on the 6th, at 3h 3m P.M., with  $\gamma$  *Virginis*, at  $1^{\circ} 40' S.$ ; on the 19th, at 6h 22m P.M., with  $\alpha$  *Virginis* (*Spica*) at  $0^{\circ} 10' N.$

*Venus*, in the constellations *Cancer* and *Leo*, on the 15th, rises at 1h 37m A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h 1m; on the 19th, at 3h 47m A.M., in conjunction with *Jupiter*, at  $3^{\circ} 36' S.$

*Mars*, in the constellations *Gemini* and *Cancer*, on the 1st, at 4h 53m A.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  *Gemiorum*, at  $1^{\circ} 40' S.$ ; on the 14th, rises at 1h 20m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th, at 7h 34m A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation *Cancer*, on the 15th rises at 1h 28m A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h 11m A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation *Virgo*, on the 11th, at 9h 49m P.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  *Virginis*, at

$0^{\circ} 43' S.$ ; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h 27m P.M., and sets at 7h 36m.

*Uranus*, in the constellation *Aquarius*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h 37m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 8h 9m P.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*) at  $7^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; on the 7th, at 4h 0m A.M., with *Venus*, at  $9^{\circ} 43' N.$ ; on the 9th, at 6h 25m A.M., with  $\alpha$  *Leonis* (*Regulus*), at  $4^{\circ} 46' N.$ ; on the 12th, at 5h 43m P.M., with *Mercury*, at  $3^{\circ} 57' N.$ ; on the 15th, at 3h 19m A.M., with  $\alpha$  *Librae* (*Zuben el Chamali*), at  $0^{\circ} 25' S.$ ; on the 22nd, at 0h 51m A.M., with  $\beta$  *Capricorni* (*Deneb Algedi*) at  $2^{\circ} 39' S.$ ; on the 30th, at 4h 42m with  $\alpha$  *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at  $7^{\circ} 59' N.$

The constellation *Pegasus* is on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 22nd, Im. at 3h 32m 41s A.M.

Second Satellite. 15th, Im. at 4h 0m 52s A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 13th, Em. at 4h 36m 24s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 TH	245	Partridge Shooting beg.
2 F	246	. . . . .
3 S	247	. . . . .
4 S	248	14 Sunday after Trinity
5 M	249	. . . . .
6 TU	250	. . . . .
7 W	251	. . . . .
8 TH	252	Cor. of W.IV. & Adel. 1831
9 F	253	. . . . .
10 S	254	. . . . .
11 S	255	15 Sunday after Trinity
12 M	256	. . . . .
13 TU	257	. . . . .
14 W	258	Salm.-Fish. in Scot. ends
15 TH	259	. . . . .
16 F	260	. . . . .
17 S	261	. . . . .
18 S	262	16 Sunday after Trinity
19 M	263	. . . . .
20 TU	264	. . . . .
21 W	265	St. Matthew. Ember Week
22 TH	266	. . . . .
23 F	267	Autumnal Quarter begins
24 S	268	. . . . .
25 S	269	17 Sunday after Trinity
26 M	270	. . . . .
27 TU	271	. . . . .
28 W	272	. . . . .
29 TH	273	MICHAELMAS DAY
30 F	274	. . . . .

British Zoology. QUADRUPEDS.

The Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*)  
 The Dormouse (*Myoxus avellanarius*)  
 The Water Rat (*Arvicola aquatica*)  
 The Hedgehog (*Erinaceus Europaeus*)

} Lay up a stock of vegetable provisions for winter-store.

BIRDS.

The Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*)  
 The Wood Wren (*Sylvia sibilatrix*)  
 The Fauvette (*Sylvia hortensis*)  
 The Nightingale (*Sylvia luscinia*)  
 The White Throat (*Curruca cinerea*)  
 The Babbler (*Curruca garrula*)  
 The Grasshopper Lark (*C. locustella*)  
 The Sedge Bird (*Curruca salicaria*)  
 The Chiff-chaff (*Sylvia Hippotais*)  
 The Hay Bird (*Sylvia trochilus*)  
 The Chimney Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)  
 The Flusher (*Lanius collurio*)  
 The Night-jar (*Nyctichelidon Europaea*)  
 The Ring B'ackbird (*Merula torquata*)  
 The Wheatear (*Saxicola Oenanthe*)  
 The Green Plover (*Charadrius plumalis*)  
 The Bull (*Tringa pugnax*)  
 The Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*)  
 The Gannet (*Sula bassana*)  
 The Snipe (*Scolopax Gallinago*)  
 The Jack-snipe (*Scolopax gallinula*)  
 The Curlew (*Numenius arquata*)  
 The Bean Goose (*Anser segetum*)

} Take their departure for the south, some in flocks, and others separately, some in the day, but the greater number in the night, particularly by moon-light.

} Arrive from their northern haunts.

FISHES AND INSECTS.

The Char (*Salmo alpinus*) spawns.  
 The Clouded Yellow Butterfly (*Colias edusa*)  
 The Swallow-tail B. (*Papilio Machaon*)  
 The Death's-head H. M. (*Acherontia Atropos*)  
 The Cockroach (*Blatta Germanica*)

} Grass-hoppers & field-bugs abound.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

5. Overseers of Parishes and Boroughs to make out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act, which must be delivered to the Town-Clerk on this day.

8. Town-Clerk in Boroughs to cause the Burgess List to be fixed in some public place in the Borough from this day till the 15th.

15. Claims of persons omitted in the Burgess Lists and objections to persons improperly inserted therein, to be given to the Town-Clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.

24. Lists of claimants and of persons objected to, to be fixed by the Town-Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till the 1st of October.

(Two Sundays preceding the 15th) Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists to be affixed to church doors.

Highway Surveyors.—On the 22nd of September, unless Sunday, and then the day after, the constables, &c., churchwardens, surveyors, and rated householders, are to meet for the purpose of preparing the list for the selection, by the justices, of the surveyors of the highways. Accounts to be produced at a parish meeting, to be held within fifteen days before the special sessions, in the week next after the Michaelmas quarter sessions.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °	
Mean height . . .	29.931	Mean temperature . . .	57.8
Highest . . . . .	30.410	Highest . . . . .	78
Lowest . . . . .	29.410	Lowest . . . . .	36
Hygrometer. °		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point . . .	52.3	Mean great. of Sun . . .	82.7
Highest . . . . .	66	Greatest power . . .	54
Lowest . . . . .	37	Mean cold of ter. . .	5.4
Mean dryness . . . .	5.5	Greatest do. . . . .	13
Mean greatest do. of day . . . . .	11.1	Inches.	
Greatest dryness . . .	20	Mean qty. of rain . . .	2.193
Table of the Winds.		Mean of evap. . . . .	
Days. Dew-P.	Days. Dew-P.	2.620	

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 2nd day, 11h. 48m. aftern.  
 New . . . . . 11th day, 0h. 43m. morn.  
 First Quarter, 18th day, 4h. 19m. morn.  
 Full . . . . . 24th day, 11h. 48m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day br.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 31	3 3	3 6	8 52	15'53"
6	13 11	3 23	3 17	8 37	15 54
11	12 52	3 42	3 18	8 22	15 55
16	12 33	4 1	3 39	8 9	15 57
21	12 13	4 21	3 49	7 55	15 58
26	11 53	4 41	3 58	7 42	15 59

The reduction of temp. begins to be sensibly felt; but still less during the night than the day. At the latter part of this month, or the beginning of the next, the equinoctial gales may be expected. The changes of the barometer are great and sudden.

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Arc.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	o ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	5 14	0 14	6 45	8 12	20 0	9 a 3	4 m 22	0 a 18	5 35	5 53	1		
2	5 15	0 33	6 42	7 50	19 0	9 27	5 9	1 32	6 11	6 28	2		
3	5 17	0 52	6 40	7 29	22 0	9 59	5 58	2 41	6 47	7 8	3		
4	5 19	1 11	6 38	7 6	23 0	10 41	6 48	3 43	7 36	8 8	4		
5	5 20	1 31	6 36	6 43	24 0	11 35	7 39	4 35	8 49	9 31	5		
6	5 22	1 51	6 33	6 21	25 0	morn.	8 29	5 15	10 19	11 3	6		
7	5 23	2 11	6 31	5 59	26 0	0 40	9 20	5 45	11 40	—	7		
8	5 25	2 31	6 29	5 36	27 0	1 51	10 8	6 8	— 11	— 40	8		
9	5 27	2 52	6 27	5 13	28 0	3 6	10 55	6 26	1 4	1 29	9		
10	5 28	3 12	6 24	4 50	29 0	4 22	11 40	6 40	1 46	2 3	10		
11	5 30	3 33	6 22	4 28	30 0	5 38	0 a 24	6 53	2 21	2 39	11		
12	5 31	3 54	6 20	4 5	1 5	6 55	1 8	7 6	2 55	3 12	12		
13	5 33	4 15	6 17	3 42	2 5	8 13	1 53	7 19	3 28	3 42	13		
14	5 35	4 35	6 15	3 19	3 5	9 34	2 40	7 34	3 57	4 15	14		
15	5 36	4 57	6 13	2 56	4 5	10 58	3 31	7 53	4 33	4 50	15		
16	5 38	5 18	6 11	2 32	5 5	0 a 24	4 25	8 18	5 8	5 28	16		
17	5 39	5 39	6 8	2 9	6 5	1 48	5 24	8 55	5 52	6 13	17		
18	5 41	6 0	6 6	1 46	7 5	3 4	6 25	9 45	6 36	7 0	18		
19	5 43	6 21	6 4	1 22	8 5	4 3	7 28	10 56	7 33	8 17	19		
20	5 44	6 42	6 1	0 59	9 5	4 46	8 29	morn.	9 5	10 1	20		
21	5 46	7 3	5 59	0 36	10 5	5 15	9 27	0 19	10 50	11 32	21		
22	5 48	7 24	5 57	0 12	11 5	5 38	10 20	1 48	—	— 10	22		
23	5 49	7 45	5 54	0 11	12 5	5 54	11 10	3 16	— 41	1 7	23		
24	5 51	8 5	5 52	0 35	13 5	6 8	11 57	4 42	1 31	1 55	24		
25	5 52	8 26	5 50	0 58	14 5	6 21	morn.	6 3	2 16	2 36	25		
26	5 54	8 46	5 47	1 21	15 5	6 34	0 43	7 22	2 51	3 8	26		
27	5 56	9 6	5 45	1 45	16 5	6 48	1 28	8 40	3 25	3 42	27		
28	5 57	9 26	5 43	2 8	17 5	7 5	2 14	9 58	3 59	4 13	28		
29	5 59	9 46	5 40	2 32	18 5	7 26	3 1	11 14	4 30	4 48	29		
30	6 1	10 6	5 33	2 55	19 5	7 55	3 40	0 a 26	5 1	5 17	30		

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations *Virgo* and *Libra*, is invisible throughout the month; on the 21st, at 10h 40m P.M. in inferior conjunction with the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellations *Leo* and *Virgo*, on the 7th at 0h 42m P.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  *Leonis*, (*Regulus*), at  $1^{\circ} 27' S.$ ; on the 25th, at 8h 23m A.M., with  $\sigma$  *Leonis*, at  $1^{\circ} 7' S.$ ; on the 26th, at 11h 25m P.M., with  $\tau$  *Leonis*, at  $1^{\circ} 28' N.$  On the 15th passes the meridian at 8h 56m A.M.

*Mars*, in the constellation *Cancer*, on the 14th, rises at 10h 51m P.M., and passes the meridian at 6h 46m A.M.; on the 20th, at 8h 57m P.M. in conjunction with  $\delta$  *Cancr*, at  $1^{\circ} 18' N.$

*Jupiter*, in the constellation *Leo*, on the 14th, rises at 11h 49m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th, at 7h 33m A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellations *Virgo* and *Libra*, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h 42m P.M. and sets at 5h 47m P.M.; on the 31st, at 9h 44m A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

*Uranus*, in the constellation *Aquarius*; on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h 35m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 4th, at 4h 46m A.M., in conjunction with *Mars*, at  $4^{\circ} 8' N.$ ; on the 5th, at 10h 45m A.M. with *Jupiter*, at  $4^{\circ} 55' N.$ ; on the 10th, at 6h 12m P.M. with  $\alpha$  *Virginis* (*Spica*), at  $4^{\circ} 14' N.$ ; on the 13th, at 5h 40m P.M. with  $\beta$  *Scorpii*, at  $2^{\circ} 56' S.$ ; on the 29th, at 10h 33m P.M. with  $\alpha$  *Geminorum*, at  $2^{\circ} 29' N.$

The *Constellations Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus*, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle, and *Aries* at the end of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 8th, Im. at 1h 48m 16s A.M.; 15th, Im. at 3h 41m 42s A.M.; 22nd, Im. at 5h 35m 5s A.M.; 31st, Im. at 1h 56m 40s A.M.

*Second Sat.* 20th, Im. at 1h 1m 36s A.M.; 27th, Im. at 3h 36m 18s A.M.

*Third Satellite.* 21st, Im. at 0h 48m 25s A.M.; Em. at 4h 19m 27s A.M.; 28th, Im. at 4h 46m 55s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	275	Pheasant Shooting beg.
2 S	276	18 Sunday after Trinity
3 M	277	. . . . .
4 Tu	278	. . . . .
5 W	279	. . . . .
6 Th	280	. . . . .
7 F	281	. . . . .
8 S	282	. . . . .
9 S	283	19 Sunday after Trinity.
10 M	284	Ox. & Cam. Mich. Terms b.
11 Tu	285	Old Michaelmas Day .
12 W	286	. . . . .
13 Th	287	. . . . .
14 F	288	. . . . .
15 S	289	. . . . .
16 S	290	20 Sunday after Trinity
17 M	291	. . . . .
18 Tu	292	St. Luke . . . . .
19 W	293	. . . . .
20 Th	294	. . . . .
21 F	295	. . . . .
22 S	296	. . . . .
23 S	297	21 Sunday after Trinity
24 M	298	. . . . .
25 Tu	299	. . . . .
26 W	300	. . . . .
27 Th	301	. . . . .
28 F	302	St. Simon and St. Jude
29 S	303	. . . . .
30 S	304	22 Sunday after Trinity.
31 M	305	. . . . .

British Zoology.

QUADRUPEDS.

The Alpine Hare (*Lepus variabilis*) becomes more white.

The Field Mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*)  
The Shrew Mouse (*Sorex araneus*)  
The Vole Mouse (*Arvicola agrestis*) } Prepare their winter nests.

BIRDS.

The Tawny Owl (*Strix aluco*) hoots.  
The Window Swallow (*Hirundo urbica*)  
The Bank Swallow (*Hirundo riparia*).  
The Redstart (*Sylvia phenicurus*)  
The Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*)  
The Landrail or Corncrake (*Ortygometra Crex*)  
The Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*)  
The Sandpiper (*Totanus hypoleucos*)  
The Redshank (*Totanus calidris*)  
The Hawk Owl (*Otus brachyotus*)  
The Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*)  
The Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*)  
The Wood Pigeon (*Columba Palumbus*)  
The Hooded Crow (*Corvus Cornix*)  
The Shoveller (*Spathulea clypeata*)  
The Grey-leg Goose (*Anser palustris*)  
The Teal (*Querquedula crecca*)  
The Merlin (*Falco Esalon*)

Depart for more southern latitudes.

Arrive on our shores from the North.

REPTILES, FISHES, AND INSECTS.

The Viper (*Vipera communis*) } Burrow under ground  
The Snake (*Natrix torquata*) } or conceal themselves  
The Toad (*Bufo communis*) } in holes.

The Salmon (*Salmo Salar*) } Spawn near the sources  
The Phinock (*Salmo albus*) } of rivers,

The Small Copper Butterfly (*Lycæna Phlæas*)  
The Red Admiral B. (*Vanessa Atalanta*)  
The Peacock B. (*Vanessa Io*)  
The Large Cabbage B. (*Pontia Brassicae*)  
The Painted Lady-B. (*Cynthia Cardui*)

May still be seen, on fine days.

The Plumed Moth (*Pterophorus pterodactylus*)  
The Scarce Umber M. (*Hibernia prosapiaria*)  
The Hornet Sphinx Moth (*Egeria crabroniformis*)

Appear, but not common.

The Feathered Thorn M. (*Himera pennaria*)  
The Parrot Carpet M. (*Euthalia psittacata*)

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town-Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the act, from the 1st of November.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

13. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

15. Half-yearly dividend on Old 3 per Cent. Ann. becomes due.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

<i>Barometer.</i> Ins.		<i>Thermometer.</i> °	
Mean height . . .	29.774	Mean temperature	48.9
Highest . . . . .	30.610	Highest . . . . .	68
Lowest . . . . .	28.740	Lowest . . . . .	27
<i>Hygrometer.</i> °		<i>Radiation.</i>	
Mean dew-point.	44.8	Mean great. of Sun	27.5
Highest . . . . .	66	Greatest power . .	43
Lowest . . . . .	32	Mean cold of ter. . .	4.0
Mean dryness. . . .	4.1	Greatest do. . . . .	11
Mean greatest do. .		Inches.	
of day . . . . .	4.5	Mean qty. of rain	2.073
Greatest dryness	15	Mean of evap. . . . .	1.488

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. . 2nd day, Gh. 42m. aftern.  
 New . . . . . 10th day, 1h. 29m. aftern.  
 First Quart. 17th day, 10h. 25m. morn.  
 Full . . . . . 24th day, 1h. 4m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 34	5 0	4 8	7 30	16' 1"
6	11 14	5 20	4 17	7 18	16 2
11	10 55	5 39	4 26	7 7	16 3
16	10 35	5 59	4 34	6 57	16 5
21	10 16	6 18	4 42	6 47	16 6
26	9 57	6 37	4 50	6 37	16 7

Table of the Winds.

Days.		Dew-P.	Days		Dew-P.
N. . . . .	3	38° .5	S. . . . .	2½	53° .5
N.E. . . . .	3½	41 .5	S.W. . . . .	5½	50 .5
E. . . . .	2	45 .5	W. . . . .	5	46 .5
S.E. . . . .	3½	49	N.W. . . . .	6½	43

The moisture of the atmosphere increases, and evaporation diminishes; and by increasing clouds, the effect of radiation is greatly reduced.

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock after Sun.		Sun sets.		Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o /	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Morn.	Aftern.			
1	6	2	10	25	5	36	3s19	20.5	8 a 33	4m39	1 a 32	5 32	5 52	1				
2	6	4	10	44	5	34	3 42	☾	9 23	5 30	2 29	6 12	6 34	2				
3	6	6	11	2	5	32	4 5	22.5	10 23	6 21	3 14	6 59	7 29	3				
4	6	7	11	20	5	29	4 28	23.5	11 32	7 11	3 47	8 12	8 52	4				
5	6	9	11	38	5	27	4 51	24.5	morn.	8 0	4 12	9 38	10 22	5				
6	6	11	11	55	5	25	5 14	25.5	0 44	8 47	4 32	11 5	11 39	6				
7	6	12	12	12	5	23	5 37	26.5	2 0	9 33	4 47	—	—	7				
8	6	14	12	29	5	20	6 0	27.5	3 17	10 18	5 0	— 31	— 52	8				
9	6	16	12	45	5	18	6 23	28.5	4 35	11 2	5 13	1 15	1 36	9				
10	6	17	13	1	5	16	6 46	☉	5 53	11 47	5 25	1 53	2 6	10				
11	6	19	13	16	5	14	7 9	0.9	7 15	0 a 31	5 39	2 21	2 40	11				
12	6	21	13	30	5	12	7 31	1.9	8 40	1 25	5 57	2 55	3 14	12				
13	6	22	13	45	5	9	7 54	2.9	10 8	2 19	6 20	3 31	3 51	13				
14	6	24	13	58	5	7	8 16	3.9	11 36	3 18	6 53	4 9	4 26	14				
15	6	26	14	11	5	5	8 39	4.9	0 a 56	4 19	7 40	4 47	5 9	15				
16	6	28	14	24	5	3	9 1	5.9	2 1	5 22	8 44	5 34	6 0	16				
17	6	29	14	36	5	1	9 23	☽	2 48	6 23	10 4	6 27	6 55	17				
18	6	31	14	47	4	59	9 45	7.9	3 21	7 21	11 32	7 32	8 21	18				
19	6	33	14	58	4	57	10 6	8.9	3 44	8 15	morn.	9 12	9 57	19				
20	6	34	15	9	4	54	10 28	9.9	4 1	9 4	0 57	10 43	11 20	20				
21	6	36	15	18	4	52	10 49	10.9	4 15	9 51	2 21	11 54	—	21				
22	6	38	15	27	4	50	11 11	11.9	4 27	10 36	3 42	— 24	— 52	22				
23	6	40	15	35	4	48	11 32	12.9	4 40	11 21	5 2	1 14	1 31	23				
24	6	41	15	43	4	46	11 53	☉	4 53	morn.	6 19	1 47	2 5	24				
25	6	43	15	50	4	44	12 13	14.9	5 9	0 6	7 37	2 22	2 39	25				
26	6	45	15	56	4	42	12 34	15.9	5 28	0 52	8 53	2 57	3 15	26				
27	6	47	16	1	4	40	12 54	16.9	5 53	1 40	10 9	3 33	3 47	27				
28	6	49	16	6	4	39	13 15	17.9	6 27	2 30	11 19	4 3	4 18	28				
29	6	50	16	10	4	37	13 35	18.9	7 12	3 21	0 a 20	4 33	4 50	29				
30	6	52	16	13	4	35	13 54	19.9	8 8	4 12	1 10	5 10	5 23	30				
31	6	54	16	15	4	33	14 14	20.9	9 14	5 3	1 47	5 42	6 6	31				

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 19th at 6h 40m A.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at  $1^{\circ} 12' N.$

*Venus*, in the constellation Virgo, on the 1st at 8h 14m A.M., in conjunction with  $\beta$  Virginis, at  $0^{\circ} 29' N.$ ; on the 8th at 5h 18m A.M., with  $\eta$  Virginis, at  $0^{\circ} 9' N.$ ; on the 15th rises at 2h 7m A.M., and passes the meridian at 8h 56m.

*Mars*, in the constellations Cancer and Leo; on the 6th at 3h 6m A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 13th at 11h 0m P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at  $1^{\circ} 22' N.$ ; on the 14th rises at 10h 8m P.M., and passes the meridian at 5h 45m A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Leo; on the 9th at 11h 34m A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 14th rises at 10h 43m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th at 5h 43m A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Libra; on the 15th rises at 5h 56m A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h 34m A.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 82m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 2h 11m A.M., in con-

junction with Jupiter, at  $4^{\circ} 54' N.$ , at 11h 33m P.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at  $5^{\circ} 8' N.$ ; on the 7th at 3h 52m A.M., with  $\alpha$  Virginis (Spica), at  $4^{\circ} 16' N.$ ; on the 10th at 2h 5m A.M., with  $\beta$  1 Scorpii, at  $2^{\circ} 57' S.$ ; on the 12th at 2h 9m A.M., with  $\mu$  Sagittarii, at  $6^{\circ} 24' S.$ ; on the 23rd at 8h 45m P.M., with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at  $8^{\circ} 2' N.$ ; on the 26th at 6h 4m A.M., with  $\alpha$  Gemino- rum, at  $2^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; on the 29th at 11h 15m P.M., with Mars, at  $2^{\circ} 51' N.$

The *Constellations* Perseus and Eridanus are on the meridian at midnight, in the middle of the month.

*Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.*

*First Satellite.* 7th, Im. at 3h 49m 55s A.M.; 14th, Im. at 5h 43m 7s A.M.; 16th, Im. at 0h 11m 26s A.M.; 23rd, Im. at 2h 4m 37s A.M.; 30th, Im. at 3h 57m 46s A.M.

*Second Satellite.* 3rd, Im. at 6h 11m 8s A.M.; 21st, Im. at 0h 38m 25s A.M.; 29th, Im. at 3h 13m 45s A.M.

*Third Satellite.* 26th, Em. at 0h 9m 35s A.M.

*Fourth Satellite.* 19th, Im. at 0h 14m 8s A.M.; Em. at 4h 45m 45s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	306	All Saints . . . . .
2 W	307	All Souls. Mich. T. beg.
3 Th	308	Princess Sophia born 1777
4 F	309	. . . . .
5 S	310	Gunpowder Plot 1605 . . . . .
6 S	311	23 Sunday after Trinity
7 M	312	. . . . .
8 Tu	313	Prss. Aug. Soph. born 1768
9 W	314	Lord Mayor's Day . . . . .
10 Th	315	. . . . .
11 F	316	St. Martin. Half Quarter.
12 S	317	Cambr. Mich. Term div. m.
13 S	318	24 Sunday after Trinity
14 M	319	. . . . .
15 Tu	320	. . . . .
16 W	321	. . . . .
17 Th	322	. . . . .
18 F	323	. . . . .
19 S	324	. . . . .
20 S	325	25 Sunday after Trinity
21 M	326	. . . . .
22 Tu	327	St. Cecilia
23 W	328	. . . . .
24 Th	329	. . . . .
25 F	330	Mich. Term ends . . . . .
26 S	331	. . . . .
27 S	332	Advent Sunday . . . . .
28 M	333	. . . . .
29 Tu	334	. . . . .
30 W	335	St. Andrew

British Zoology.

QUADRUPEDS.

The Roe (*Cervus capreolus*) } Pair, and utter their  
 The Stag (*Cervus Elaphus*) } peculiar calls.  
 The Alpine Hare (*Lepus variabilis*) becomes quite  
 white.  
 The Water Rat (*Arvicola aquatica*) } Remain much in  
 The Hare (*Lepus timidus*) } their holes.

BIRDS.

The Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*) } Arrive from  
 The Poacher (*Nyroca ferina*) } the North,  
 The Gadwal (*Anas strepera*) } or from the  
 The Wigeon (*Anas Penelope*) } more moun-  
 The Bohemian Wax-wing (*Bombycilla*  
*garrula*) } tainous  
 The Golden-eye Duck (*Clangula vulgaris*) } parts of the  
 The Stock Dove (*Columba Ænas*) } country.  
 The Red-breast (*Sylvia rubecula*) }  
 The Wren (*Anorthura communis*) } Frequently break  
 The Dunnock (*Acentor modularis*) } out into song, as  
 The Thrush (*Turdus musicus*) } in summer.  
 The Linnet (*Linuria Linota*) }  
 The Green Bird (*Fringilla chloris*) } Assemble in  
 The House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) } numerous  
 The Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) } flocks in the  
 The Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) } fields and  
 The Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) } hedges.  
 The Chaffinch (*Fringilla spiza*) }

FISHES, INSECTS, &c.

The Garden Snail (*Helix aspersa*) } Retire under shel-  
 The Orchard S. (*Helix pomatia*) } ter for the winter.  
 The Copper Butterfly (*Lycæna Phleas*) } May still be  
 The Red Admiral B. (*Fanæssa Atalanta*) } occasionally  
 The Great Rove Beetle (*Gœrius olens*) } seen.  
 The 7-spot Lady-bird (*Coccinella 7-punctata*) }  
 The 2-spot L. (*Coccinella 2-punctata*) } May be  
 The Tortoise-shell L. (*Coccinella dispar*) } found  
 The Wood-boring Beetle (*Anobium pertinax*) } lurking  
 The Springtail (*Podura grisea*) } under  
 The Woodlouse (*Porcellio scaber*) } the bark  
 The Bark Centipede (*Polyxenus lugurus*) } of trees.  
 The Millepede (*Julus terrestris*) }  
 The Winter Moth (*Cheimatobia brumata*) }  
 The Nov. Dagger M. (*Diurnea Novembris*) } Make  
 The Drab Day Moth (*Diurnea phryganella*) } their  
 The Bordered Nov. M. (*Oporabia ditutata*) } appear-  
 ance.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.  
 9. Mayor and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.  
*Certificates* to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary-public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °	
Mean height . . .	29.776	Mean temperature	42.9
Highest . . . . .	30.270	Highest . . . . .	62
Lowest . . . . .	29.080	Lowest . . . . .	23
Hygrometer. °		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point . .	40.5	Mean great. of Sun	6.8
Highest . . . . .	40	Greatest power . .	23.5
Lowest . . . . .	25	Mean cold of ter. .	3.6
Mean dryness . . .	2.4	Greatest do. . . .	10
Mean greatest do. .	4.7	Inches.	
of day . . . . .	14	Mean qty. of rain	2.400
Greatest dryness . .	4.7	Mean of evap. . . .	0.770

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. 1st day, 2h. 39m. aftern.  
 New . . . . . 9th day, 1h. 34m. morn.  
 First Quart. 15th day, 5h. 51m. aftern.  
 Full . . . . . 23rd day, 5h. 31m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 35	6 59	5 0	6 27	16' 9"
6	9 17	7 17	5 7	6 20	16 10
11	9 0	7 34	5 14	6 13	16 11
16	8 45	7 49	5 22	6 7	16 12
21	8 31	8 3	5 29	6 2	16 13
26	8 17	8 17	5 36	5 59	16 14

Table of the Winds.

Days, Dew-P.		Days, Dew-P.	
N.	3 33°	S.	3 43°
N.E.	3 37	S.W.	8 47
E.	3 40	W.	5 42
S.E.	2 46	N.W.	5 35.5

This month is dark and dreary, and the atmosphere is saturated with moisture. The comparative warmth of the season is owing to the heat given out by the condensation of vapour into rain, &c.

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.	
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	aft. Sun.							Morn.	Aftern.		
1	6	56	16	17	4	31	14s33	☾	10 a 25	5 m 52	2 a 15	5 32	7 1	1
2	6	58	16	17	4	29	14 52	22.9	11 39	6 39	2 36	7 34	8 10	2
3	6	59	16	17	4	27	15 11	23.9	morn.	7 25	2 53	8 53	9 31	3
4	7	1	16	16	4	26	15 30	24.9	0 54	8 9	3 7	10 11	10 50	4
5	7	3	16	14	4	24	15 48	25.9	2 10	8 53	3 19	11 22	11 50	5
6	7	5	16	11	4	22	16 6	26.9	3 27	9 37	3 31	—	— 12	6
7	7	6	16	8	4	21	16 24	27.9	4 47	10 24	3 44	— 33	— 51	7
8	7	8	16	3	4	19	16 41	28.9	6 12	11 13	4 0	1 9	1 27	8
9	7	10	15	58	4	17	16 59	☉	7 41	0 a 7	4 20	1 47	2 7	9
10	7	12	15	52	4	16	17 16	1.4	9 12	1 5	4 50	2 25	2 45	10
11	7	14	15	45	4	14	17 32	2.4	10 39	2 8	5 32	3 7	3 31	11
12	7	15	15	37	4	13	17 49	3.4	11 53	3 13	6 33	3 53	4 15	12
13	7	17	15	29	4	11	18 5	4.4	0 a 48	4 17	7 51	4 39	5 5	13
14	7	19	15	19	4	10	18 20	5.4	1 25	5 17	9 17	5 31	6 1	14
15	7	21	15	9	4	9	18 36	☽	1 51	6 12	10 44	6 31	7 2	15
16	7	22	14	58	4	7	18 51	7.4	2 9	7 2	morn.	7 37	8 20	16
17	7	24	14	46	4	6	19 5	8.4	2 24	7 49	0 8	8 58	9 38	17
18	7	26	14	33	4	5	19 20	9.4	2 36	8 34	1 29	10 19	10 57	18
19	7	27	14	20	4	4	19 34	10.4	2 48	9 18	2 47	11 29	11 53	19
20	7	29	14	5	4	3	19 48	11.4	3 1	10 1	4 4	—	— 17	20
21	7	31	13	50	4	2	20 1	12.4	3 15	10 47	5 20	— 38	— 59	21
22	7	32	13	34	4	0	20 14	13.4	3 33	11 34	6 36	1 19	1 36	22
23	7	34	13	18	3	59	20 26	☉	3 55	morn.	7 52	1 53	2 11	23
24	7	36	13	0	3	58	20 39	15.4	4 25	0 22	9 4	2 30	2 47	24
25	7	37	12	42	3	57	20 50	16.4	5 6	1 13	10 10	3 6	3 24	25
26	7	39	12	23	3	56	21 2	17.4	5 58	2 5	11 4	3 40	3 57	26
27	7	40	12	3	3	55	21 13	18.4	7 0	2 56	11 46	4 16	4 33	27
28	7	42	11	43	3	54	21 23	19.4	8 9	3 46	0 a 17	4 51	5 10	28
29	7	43	11	22	3	54	21 34	20.4	9 21	4 33	0 41	5 29	5 49	29
30	7	45	11	0	3	53	21 43	21.4	10 35	5 19	0 58	6 13	6 37	30

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, on the 1st, at 6h 39m A.M. in conjunction with  $\beta$  1 Scorpii, at  $0^{\circ} 55' S.$ ; then invisible throughout the month, being too near the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellations Virgo, Libra, and Scorpio, on the 12th, at 5h 49m A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at  $0^{\circ} 9' S.$ ; on 28th, at 3h 56m A.M., with  $\nu$  Scorpii, at  $0^{\circ} 3' N.$  On 15th, rises at 4h 38m A.M., and passes meridian at 9h 23m.

*Mars*, in the constellation Leo, on the 14th rises at 8h 55m P.M., and passes the meridian at 4h 22m A.M. on the 15th; on the 17th, at 6h 22m A.M. in conjunction with  $\eta$  Leonis, at  $1^{\circ} 55' S.$

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Leo, on the 14th, rises at 8h 17m P.M., and passes the meridian at 3h 47m A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Libra, on the 6th, at 7h 24m A.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  2 Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at  $1^{\circ} 56' N.$ ; on the 15th, rises at 4h 17m A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h 9m A.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Aquarius; on the

15th, passes the meridian at 4h 37m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 6th, at 6h 4m A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at  $29^{\circ} 32' S.$ , and with  $\alpha$  2 Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at  $0^{\circ} 30' S.$ ; on the 21st, at 3h 14m A.M., with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at  $6^{\circ} 3' N.$ ; on the 31st, at 11h 24m P.M., with  $\alpha$  Virginis (Spica), at  $2^{\circ} 58' N.$

The *Constellation Taurus* is on the meridian at midnight, the beginning, and Orion and Auriga in the middle of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 1st, Im. at 10h 26m 2s P.M.; 7th, Im. at 5h 50m 57s A.M.; 9th, Im. at 0h 19m 14s A.M.; 16th, Im. at 2h 12m 26s A.M.; 23rd, Im. at 4h 5m 41s A.M.; 24th, Im. at 10h 34m 1s P.M.; 30th, Im. at 5h 59m A.M.

*Second Satellite.* 5th, Im. at 5h 49m 14s A.M.; 15th, Im. at 9h 43m 14s P.M.; 23rd, Im. at 0h 19m 10s A.M.; 30th, Im. at 2h 55m 14s A.M.

*Third Sat.* 3rd, Im. at 0h 35m 26s A.M.; Em. at 4h 7m 41s A.M.; 16th, Im. at 4h 33m 19s A.M.

*Fourth Satellite.* 5th, Em. at 10h 47m P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 TH	336	. . . . .
2 F	337	. . . . .
3 S	338	. . . . .
4 S	339	2 Sunday in Advent . . . . .
5 M	340	. . . . .
6 Tu	341	. . . . .
7 W	342	. . . . .
8 TH	343	. . . . .
9 F	344	. . . . .
10 S	345	. . . . .
11 S	346	3 Sunday in Advent . . . . .
12 M	347	. . . . .
13 Tu	348	. . . . .
14 W	349	Ember Week . . . . .
15 TH	350	. . . . .
16 F	351	Camb. Mich. Term ends . . . . .
17 S	352	Oxf. Mich. Term ends . . . . .
18 S	353	4 Sunday in Advent . . . . .
19 M	354	. . . . .
20 Tu	355	. . . . .
21 W	356	St. Thomas—Shortest Day . . . . .
22 TH	357	[Winter Quarter begins . . . . .
23 F	358	. . . . .
24 S	359	. . . . .
25 S	360	CHRISTMAS DAY . . . . .
26 M	361	St. Stephen . . . . .
27 Tu	362	St. John . . . . .
28 W	363	Innocents . . . . .
29 TH	364	. . . . .
30 F	365	. . . . .
31 S	366	. . . . .

## British Zoology.

## QUADRUPEDS.

The Black Rat (*Mus rattus*) } Become more trouble-  
The Mouse (*Mus domesticus*) } some in houses, from  
The Brown Rat (*Mus decuma- } provender falling out  
nus*) - } of doors.  
The Fox (*Canis Vulpes*) } For the same reason  
The Polecat (*Mustela putorius*) } often visit hen-roosts.  
The Mole (*Talpa Europæa*) } throws up hillocks.

## BIRDS.

The Grey Lapwing (*Vanellus } departs southward.  
melanogaster*) }  
The Snow Bunting (*Emberiza nivalis*) }  
The Hawfinch (*Fringilla coccythraustes*) }  
The Scaup Duck (*Nyroca marila*) } Arrive on  
The Sarcelle Duck (*Clangula glacialis*) } our coasts  
The Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*) } more or less  
The Wild Swan (*Cygnus ferus*) } regularly,  
The Lumme (*Columbus arcticus*) } according to  
The Cobble (*Columbus septentrionalis*) } the severity  
The Velvet Duck (*Oidemia fusca*) } or mildness  
The Eider Duck (*Somateria mollissima*) } of the  
The Goosander (*Mergus Merganser*) } weather.  
The Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) }  
The Redbreast (*Sylvia rubecula*) } Sing in all  
The Wren (*Anorthura communis*) } weathers.

## FISHES AND INSECTS.

The Burbot (*Molva lota*) } Deposit their  
The Gwinnid (*Coregonus lavaretus*) } spawn.  
The Torgoch (*Salmo selvelinus*) }  
The December Moth (*Paeclioampa Populi*) }  
The Yellow-line Quaker M. (*Macilentestavilinea*) } Make  
The Wingless M. (*Diurnea phryganella* ♀) } their  
The Winter-leaf Roller M. (*Cheimatophila cas- } ap-  
tanea*) } pear-  
The Winter Scorpion Fly (*Panorpa hyemalis*) } ance.  
The Green-veined White Navew Butter- }  
fly (*Pontia Napi*) } May be  
The Cabbage B. (*Pontia Brassicæ*) } found in the  
The Swallow-tail Queen B. (*Papilio } pupa state  
Machaon*) } under shel-  
The Peacock B. (*Vanessa Io*) } tered pro-  
The Brimstone B. (*Gonepteryx Rhamni*) } jectons.  
The Puss Moth (*Cerura Vinula*) }  
The Lime-tree Hawk Moth (*Imerin- } May be found in  
thys Titia*) } the pupa state  
The Cinnabar Moth (*Callimorpha } as well as most  
Jacobææ*) } other Moths and  
Butterflies.

31. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.				THE MOON'S CHANGES.					
Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °		Last Quarter, 1st day, 10h. 12m. morn.					
Mean height . . .	29.693	Mean temperature . . .	39.3	New, . . . . . 8th day, 1h. 0m. aftern.					
Highest . . . . .	30.320	Highest . . . . .	55	First Quarter, 15th day, 3h. 52m. morn.					
Lowest . . . . .	29.120	Lowest . . . . .	17	Full, . . . . . 23rd day, 0h. 15m. morn.					
Hygrometer. °		Radiation.		Last Quarter, 31st day, 3h. 53m. morn.					
Mean dew-point . . .	37.6	Mean great. of Sun 5.4							
Highest . . . . .	53	Greatest power . . .	12.5						
Lowest . . . . .	15	Mean cold of ter. . .	3.5						
Mean dryness . . .	1.7	Greatest do. . . . .	11						
Mean greatest do. . .		Inches.							
of day . . . . .	3.3	Mean qty. of rain 2.426							
Greatest dryness . .	10	Mean of evap. . . . .	0.516						
Table of the Winds.									
Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.		M.	L. of	Day's	Day	Twil.	☉'s
N. . . . .	1 31° .5	S. . . . .	2 45° .5	D.	Day.	decr.	brk.	ends.	semi-di.
N.E. . . . .	2½ 29	S.W. . . . .	2½ 44	1	8 6	8 28	5 41	5 56	16' 15"
E. . . . .	3½ 27.5	W. . . . .	6 40	6	7 57	8 37	5 47	5 55	16 16
S.E. . . . .	4 33	N.W. . . . .	4 35	11	7 50	8 44	5 53	5 55	16 16
Frosts are seldom of long continuance. The mean temp. of the year is not found to vary, in different years, more than four degrees and a half.									
16	7 46	8 48	5 57	5 55	16 17				
21	7 45	8 49	6 0	5 58	16 17				
26	7 46	D.in 1	6 2	6 0	16 17				

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's h. e.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	m. s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	7 46	10 37	3 52	21s53	3 52	23.4	11 a 48	6 m 2	1 a 12	7 2	7 33	1	
2	7 48	10 14	3 52	22 2	3 51	24.4	morn.	6 45	1 25	8 3	8 36	2	
3	7 49	9 50	3 51	22 10	3 51	25.4	1 3	7 28	1 37	9 13	9 45	3	
4	7 50	9 26	3 51	22 19	3 50	26.4	2 19	8 12	1 49	10 15	10 43	4	
5	7 51	9 1	3 50	22 26	3 50	27.4	3 39	8 59	2 3	11 11	11 38	5	
6	7 53	8 35	3 50	22 34	3 49	28.4	5 6	9 50	2 21	—	— 2	6	
7	7 54	8 9	3 49	22 40	3 49	29.4	6 36	10 46	2 45	— 26	— 53	7	
8	7 55	7 42	3 49	22 47	3 49	30.4	8 8	11 48	3 21	1 17	1 41	8	
9	7 56	7 15	3 49	22 53	3 49	31.0	9 32	0 a 54	4 15	2 3	2 29	9	
10	7 57	6 48	3 49	22 58	3 49	32.0	10 37	2 1	5 28	2 59	3 22	10	
11	7 58	6 20	3 49	23 3	3 49	33.0	11 23	3 5	6 55	3 47	4 14	11	
12	7 59	5 52	3 49	23 8	3 49	34.0	11 54	4 4	8 26	4 38	5 4	12	
13	8 0	5 23	3 49	23 12	3 49	35.0	0 a 15	4 58	9 54	5 30	5 54	13	
14	8 1	4 54	3 49	23 15	3 49	36.0	0 31	5 47	11 18	6 24	6 55	14	
15	8 2	4 25	3 49	23 19	3 49	37.0	0 44	6 33	morn.	7 22	7 53	15	
16	8 3	3 56	3 49	23 21	3 49	38.0	0 56	7 17	0 37	8 25	8 56	16	
17	8 4	3 27	3 49	23 23	3 49	39.0	1 9	8 0	1 53	9 25	9 57	17	
18	8 4	2 57	3 50	23 25	3 50	40.0	1 22	8 44	3 8	10 23	11 2	18	
19	8 5	2 27	3 50	23 27	3 50	41.0	1 40	9 30	4 25	11 32	11 58	19	
20	8 6	1 57	3 50	23 27	3 50	42.0	1 59	10 18	5 40	—	— 24	20	
21	8 6	1 27	3 51	23 28	3 51	43.0	2 26	11 8	6 53	— 49	1 11	21	
22	8 7	0 58	3 51	23 28	3 51	44.0	3 3	11 59	8 0	1 31	1 51	22	
23	8 7	0 28	3 52	23 27	3 52	45.0	3 51	morn.	8 58	2 13	2 32	23	
24	8 8	bef. 2	3 53	23 26	3 53	46.0	4 51	0 50	9 44	2 50	3 9	24	
25	8 8	0 32	3 53	23 24	3 53	47.0	5 58	1 41	10 19	3 23	3 45	25	
26	8 8	1 2	3 54	23 22	3 54	48.0	7 9	2 29	10 44	4 3	4 21	26	
27	8 9	1 32	3 55	23 20	3 55	49.0	8 21	3 15	11 3	4 39	4 56	27	
28	8 9	2 1	3 56	23 17	3 56	50.0	9 33	3 59	11 18	5 14	5 32	28	
29	8 9	2 30	3 57	23 14	3 57	51.0	10 46	4 41	11 31	5 52	6 11	29	
30	8 9	2 59	3 57	23 10	3 57	52.0	11 59	5 23	11 42	6 34	7 0	30	
31	8 9	3 23	3 58	23 5	3 58	53.0	morn.	6 5	11 54	7 24	7 46	31	

HEBREW CALENDAR.			MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.		
1036.	5596.		1036.	Hegira, 1251.	
Jan. 1	11 Tebet .....		Jan. 1	12 Ramadan.	
20	1 Sebat .....		2	13 .....	Fortunate Days.
Feb. 1	12 .....		3	14 .....	
19	1 Adar .....		4	15 .....	
Mar. 1	12 .....		20	1 Shawall.	Grand Bairam.
2	13 .....	Fast of Esther.	21	2 .....	
3	14 .....	Feast of Purim.	22	3 .....	
4	15 .....	Ditto.	Feb. 1	13 .....	Fortunate Days.
19	1 Nisan .....		2	14 .....	
Apr. 1	14 .....		3	15 .....	
2	15 .....	Passover.	16	1 Dhu'lkadah	Fortunate Days.
3	16 .....	Second Day.	Mar. 1	13 .....	
8	21 .....	Seventh Day.	2	14 .....	
9	22 .....	End of Passover.	3	15 .....	Kurban Bairam.
18	1 Jyar .....		19	1 Dhu'lhajjah	
27	10 .....	{ Fast. Death of Eli-	28	10 .....	
May 1	14 .....	jah.	31	13 .....	Fortunate Days.
15	23 .....	{ Fast. Death of	Apr. 1	14 .....	
17	1 Sivan .....	Samuel.	2	15 .....	
22	6 .....	Pentecost.	13	1 Moharem.	Beginning of the Ma- hometan Year 1252. Ashura.
23	7 .....	Second day.	27	10 .....	
June 1	16 .....		30	13 .....	
9	24 .....	Schism of Jeroboam.	May 1	14 .....	Fortunate Days.
16	1 Thammuz..		2	15 .....	
July 1	16 .....		18	1 Saphar.	
3	18 .....	{ Fast. Taking of Je-	30	13 .....	Fortunate Days.
15	1 Ab. ....	rusalem.	31	14 .....	
24	10 .....	{ Fast. Destruction of	June 1	15 .....	
29	15 .....	the Temple.	16	1 Rabi' I.	Birth of Mahomet.
Aug. 1	18 .....	{ Tubeab. Little Fes-	26	11 .....	
14	1 Elul .....	tival.	28	13 .....	
20	7 .....	{ Dedication of the	29	14 .....	Fortunate Days.
30	17 .....	Walls by Nehe-	30	15 .....	
Sept. 1	19 .....	miah.	July 1	16 .....	
12	1 Tisri .....	{ Expulsion of the	16	1 Rabi' II.	Fortunate Days.
13	2 .....	Greeks.	28	13 .....	
14	3 .....	{ Feast of the New	29	14 .....	
21	10 .....	Year, 5597.	30	15 .....	
26	15 .....	Second day.	Aug. 1	17 .....	Fortunate Days.
27	16 .....	{ Fast. Death of Gue-	14	1 Jomadhi I.	
Oct. 1	20 .....	daliah.	26	13 .....	
2	21 .....	{ Fast. Day of Atone-	27	14 .....	Fortunate Days.
3	22 .....	ment.	28	15 .....	
4	23 .....	{ Feast of Tabernacles	Sept. 1	19 .....	
12	1 Hesvan .....	Second day.	2	20 .....	Taking of Constanti- nople.
Nov. 1	21 .....		13	1 Jomadhi II.	
10	1 Kislev .....	{ Feast of Branches.	25	13 .....	
Dec. 1	22 .....	End of the Feast of	26	14 .....	Fortunate Days.
4	25 .....	Tabernacles.	27	15 .....	
9	1 Thebet .....	{ Feast of the Law.	Oct. 1	19 .....	
18	10 .....		12	1 Regeb.	Fortunate Days.
31	23 .....	{ Feast of the Dedic-	24	13 .....	
		ation of the Temple.	25	14 .....	
		{ Fast. Siege of Jeru-	26	15 .....	Day of Victory.
		salem.	Nov. 1	21 .....	
			7	27 .....	
			11	1 Shaban.	Exaltation of Ma- homet.
			23	13 .....	
			24	14 .....	
			25	15 .....	Fortunate Days.
			Dec. 1	21 .....	
			10	1 Ramadan.	
			22	13 .....	Month of Abstinence
			23	14 .....	
			24	15 .....	
			31	22 .....	Fortunate Days.

## MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## THE KING.

WILLIAM IV., born August 21, 1765; married July 11, 1818, to ADELAIDE AMELIA LOUISA TERESA CAROLINE, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

*Royal Princes and Princesses.*

Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1763.

Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1818, to Frederic Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1829.

Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, to Frederica Carolina Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue*, George Frederick, born May 27, 1819.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born January 27, 1773.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born February 21, 1774; married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse; born July 25, 1797. *Issue*, George William, March 26, 1819, Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

Sophia, born November 3, 1777.

*Cousin to his Majesty.*

Princess Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester, born May 29, 1773.

*Present order of succession to the Crown.*

Alexandrina Victoria, issue of the late Duke of Kent, born May 24, 1819.

*Related by Marriage.*

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, now king of Belgium, married May 2, 1816, to the daughter of his late Majesty, who died November 6, 1817.

Duchess of Kent (widow of his Majesty's late brother) Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, born Aug. 17, 1766.

## KING'S HOUSEHOLD, &amp;c.

*Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England*, Marchioness of Cholmondeley and Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Dep.* Marquis of Cholmondeley—*Sec.* Major E. Macarthur.

*Hered. Earl Marshal*, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* Rev. Jas. Dallaway

*Lord Steward*, Duke of Argyll—*Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Freemantle—*Comp.* Hon. G. S. Byng—*Master of Household*, Sir F. B. Watson—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Thos. Marrable, esq.

*Lord Chamberlain*, Marquis Conyngham—*Vice-Chamberlain*, Lieut.-Col. Lord C.

Fitzroy—*Comptroller of Accounts*, J. B. Mash, esq.—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Sir Hen. Wheatley—*Secretary to Privy Purse*, J. Bott, esq.—*Master of Ceremonies*, Sir Robert Chester—*Assistant and Marshal*, T. S. Hyde, esq.—*Mast. of Robes*, Sir Geo. Seymour—*Groom of Robes*, Capt. F. H. Seymour—*Poet Laureat*, Robert Southey, esq., LL.D.—*Exam. of Plays*, Geo. Colman, esq.—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Dav. Wilkie, esq.

*Master of the Horse*, Earl of Albemarle—*Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal*, Sir Andrew Barnard

*Groom of Stole*, Marquis of Winchester—*Master of the Stag Hounds*, Earl of Errol—*Hereditary Grand Falconer*, Duke of St. Alban's

*Lord High Almoner*, Archbishop of York—*Sec.* Jos. Hanby, esq.

*Hereditary Grand Almoner*, Marquis of Exeter

*Sub. Almoner*, Rev. Ed. Goodenough, D.D.

*King's Private Sec.*, Sir Herbert Taylor

*Dean of the Chapel*, Bishop of London

*Physicians*, Sir Henry Hallford, Bt. M.D.,

Sir Mat. John Tierney, Bt. M.D., Sir

W. Burnett.

*Serjeant Surgeons*, Sir Astley P. Cooper,

Bt. Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt.

*Surgeon to the Person*, Robt. Keate, esq.

*Aurists*, W. Maule, esq. J. H. Curtis, esq.

*Captain of Hon. Band of Gentlemen at Arms*, Lord Foley

*Captain of Yeomen of King's Guard*, Earl

of Courtown

## QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Lord Chamberlain*, Earl of Denbigh

*Vice Chamberlain and Treasurer*, Hon. W.

Ashley.

*Mistress of the Robes*, Duch. Dow. of Leeds

*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, Marchioness of

Westmeath, Countess of Mayo, Marchioness

Wellesley, Countess Brownlow,

Lady Clinton, Marchioness of Ely.

*Attorney General*, Serg. W. Taddy

*Solicitor General*, Serg. H. A. Merewether

*Master of the Horse*, Earl of Errol

*Physicians*, Sir H. Halford, Bt. M.D., Sir

C. M. Clarke, Bt. M.D.

*Surgeon*, David Davies, esq.

*Apothecary*, E. D. Moore, esq.

## DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Comptroller*, Lient.-Gen. Wetherall

*Equerry and Private Sec.*, Sir J. Conroy

*Governess to Princess Victoria*, Duchess of

Northumberland

*Principal Master to ditto*, Dean of Chester

*Physician*, Isaac Wilson, M.D.

*Surgeon*, Richard Blagden, esq.

## MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

## THE CABINET.

*First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)*, Viscount Melbourne  
*Lord President of the Council*, Marquis of Lansdowne  
*Lord Privy Seal, and Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests*, Viscount Duncannon  
*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice

*Secretaries of State* { *Home Affairs*, Lord John Russell  
*Foreign Affairs*, Viscount Palmerston  
*Colonial Affairs*, Lord Glenelg

*President of the Board of Control*, Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse  
*First Lord of the Admiralty*, Earl of Minto  
*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, Lord Holland  
*President of the Board of Trade*, Right Hon. C. P. Thomson

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

*President*, Marquis of Lansdowne  
*Clerks in Ordinary*, C. C. F. Greville, esq. and Hon. W. Bathurst  
*Chief Clerk*, J. B. Lennard, esq.

## THE PRIVY SEAL.

*Lord Privy Seal*, Viscount Duncannon  
*Patent Clerk*, J. H. Carles, esq.  
*Deputy*, Mr. Samwell  
*Patent Clerks on the regulated Establishment*, J. G. Donne, esq. Ralph Eden, esq.  
*Junior Clerk*, Mr. Goodwin  
*Keeper of the Records*, Ralph Eden, esq.  
*Private Secretary to the Lord Privy Seal*, F. C. Sheridan, esq.

## THE TREASURY.

*Lords Commissioners*, Viscount Melbourne, Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice, Lord Seymour, W. H. Ord, esq., Robert Stuart, esq., Richard More O'Ferrall, esq.  
*Joint Secretaries*, F. T. Baring, esq. and E. J. Stanley, esq.  
*Assistant Secretary*, Hon. J. K. Stewart  
*Solicitors*, G. Maule, esq. C. Bouchier, esq.

## THE EXCHEQUER.

*Chancellor*, Right Hon. T. Spring Rice  
*Comptroller*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Newport  
*Assistant Ditto*, Arthur Eden, esq.  
*Chief Clerk*, Ashburnham Bulley, esq.  
*Accountant*, Francis F. Ottey, esq.  
*First Clerk*, George Frederick, esq.

## EXCHEQUER BILL OFFICE.

*Senior Clerk*, E. B. Smith, esq.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*Senior Clerk*, W. Charsley, esq.  
*Paymaster of Civil Services*, W. Sargent, esq.

*Deputy Paymaster*, S. Beltz, esq.  
*Cashier*, E. Saunders, esq.  
*Accountant*, E. W. Cleere, esq.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE'S OFFICES.

*Home Affairs*—*Principal Secretary*, Lord John Russell—*Under Secs.*, Hon. Fox Maule, S. M. Phillips, esq.  
*Foreign Affairs*—*Principal Secretary*, Viscount Palmerston—*Under Sec.* W. Fox Strangways, esq.  
*Colonial Affairs*—*Principal Secretary*, Lord Glenelg—*Under Secs.*, R. W. Hay, esq., Sir George Grey, bart.—*Assistant Under Sec.*, Jas. Stephen, esq.

## BOARD OF CONTROL.

*President*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse  
*Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. J. Sullivan, Sir Chas. Cockerill, Robert Gordon, esq., Francis Vernoo Smith, esq.  
*Secretary*, none appointed; duties executed by the two last-named Commissioners

## THE NAVY.

*Admiralty*—*Lords Commissioners*, Earl of Minto, Rear-Adm. Sir C. Adam, Rear-Adm. Sir W. Parker, Capt. Hon. G. Elliott, Capt. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Lord Dalmeny—*Secretaries*, Ch. Wood, esq., Sir John Barrow, bart.—*Hydrographer*, Capt. F. Beaufort—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.  
*Navy Pay-Office*—*Treasurer*, Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell—*Assistant*, Charles Avimer, esq.  
*Civil Departments*—*Accountant-Gen.* J. T. Briggs, esq.—*Surveyor*, Capt. William Symonds—*Storekeeper-Gen.* Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, James Meek, esq.—*Physician-Gen.* Sir William Burnett, M.D.

## THE ARMY.

*War Office*—*Secretary at War*, Lord Howick—*Deputy*, L. Sullivan, esq.—*Paymaster-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir H. Parnell—*Medical Director-Gen.* Sir James McGregor, bart. M.D.—*Chief Examiner of Army Accounts*, E. Marshall, esq.  
*Home Guards*—*Commander of the Forces*, Gen. Lord Hill—*Military Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset—*Adj.-Gen.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Wilmoughby Gordon—*Judge Advocate Gen.*, Rt. Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson—*Chaplain-Gen.* Rev. Dr. W. Dakins  
*Ordnance*—*Master-Gen.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. H. Vivian—*Surveyor-Gen.*, Sir Rufane Donkin—*Clerk of Ordnance*, And. Leith Hay, esq.—*Sec. to Board*, R. Byham, esq.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

*President*, Right Hon. C. P. Thomson  
*Secretaries*, C. C. F. Greville, esq., Hon. W. Bathurst  
*Assistant-Secretary*, Thomas Lack, esq.  
*Joint-Assistant Secretary*, J. D. Hume, esq.

OFFICE OF WOODS, FORESTS, &c.  
Commissioners, Viscount Duncannon, Sir  
B. C. Stephenson, A. Milne, esq.

THE MINT.

Master, Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere  
Deputy, Jas. W. Morrison, esq.  
Comptroller, John Tekell, esq.

IRISH OFFICE.

Chief Sec., Lord Morpeth

REVENUE BOARDS.

Customs—Chairman, R. B. Deane, esq.—

Deputy, Hon. E. R. Stewart—Sec. C. A. Scovell, esq.  
Excise—Chairman, Sir F. H. Doyle, bart.  
—Deputy, W. Plunkett, esq.—Sec. John C. Freeling, esq.  
Stamps and Taxes.—Chairman, John Wood, esq.—Dep. John Thornton, esq.—Sec. C. Pressley, esq.  
Post Office—Postmaster-Gen., Earl of Lichfield—Sec., Sir F. Freeling, bart.—Assistant, G. H. Freeling, esq.—Sec. in Edinburgh, Sir E. Lees, bart.—Sec. in Dublin, A. Godby, esq.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

\* \* The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers. The family name is not given where it is the same as the title.

Speaker, The Lord Chief Justice Denman—	Chairman of Comm., E. of Shaftesbury.
Princes of the Blood Royal . . . . . 3	Peers of Scotland (elected 1835). . . . . 16
Dukes . . . . . 21	Peers of Ireland (elected for life) . . . . . 28†
Marquises . . . . . 19	English Archbishops and Bishops . . . . . 26
Earls . . . . . 108	Irish representative Archbishops . . . . . 4
Viscounts . . . . . 17	and Bishops . . . . . 4
Barons . . . . . 188	
	—430

\* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.  
o ————— Irish Peers.

a Marked thus are Scotch Represent. Peers.  
b ————— Irish Represent. Peers.

ROYAL DUKES.

Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus, 1799, o  
Sussex, Prince Augustus Fred., 1801, o  
Cambridge, Prince Adolphus Fred., 1801

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, William Howley, 1828  
Armagh, J. G. Beresford, 1806, b.  
York, Edward Harcourt

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry Charles Somerset, 1682  
Bedford, John Russell, 1694  
Brandon, Alexander Hamilton, 1711 (Hamilton, D. \*)  
Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. Grenville, 1822, o  
Cleveland, William Harry Vane, 1833  
Devonshire, W. Spencer Cavendish, 1694  
Dorset, Charles Germaine, 1720  
Grafton, George Henry Fitzroy, 1675  
Leeds, Geo. Wm. Fred. Osborne, 1694, \*  
Manchester, William Montagu, 1719  
Marlborough, George Churchill, 1702  
Newcastle, Henry Pelham Clinton, 1756  
Norfolk, Bernard Edward Howard, 1483  
Northumberland, Hugh Percy, 1766  
Portland, Wm. Henry Cavendish Bentinck, 1716  
Richmond, Charles Lennox, 1675, \*  
Rutland, John Henry Manners, 1703  
St. Alban's, William Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, 1683  
Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1517  
Sutherland, Geo. Granville Gower, 1833  
Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUISES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, \* o  
Ailesbury, Charles Bruce, 1821  
Ailsa, Archibald Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. \*)  
Anglesey, Henry William Paget, 1815

Bath, Thomas Thynne, 1789  
Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831, \*  
Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826  
Bute, John Stuart, 1796, \*  
Camden, John Jeffreys Pratt, 1812  
Cholmondeley, George Horatio, 1815, o  
Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801  
Hastings, Geo. Augustus Francis, 1816, o  
Hertford, Francis Chas. Conwry, 1793, o  
Lansdowne, Henry Petty, 1784  
Northampton, Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, 1812  
Salisbury, James Brownlow William Gaseoigne-Cecil, 1805  
Thomond, William O'Brien, 1800, o b  
Townshend, George Ferrars, 1787  
Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, a  
Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, b  
Westminster, Robert Grosvenor, 1831  
Winchester, Charles Ingoldesby Paulet, 1531

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Henry Neville, 1784  
Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682  
Airlie, David Ogilby, 1639, a  
Albemarle, William Charles Keppel, 1696  
Amherst, William Pitt, 1826  
Ashburnham, Bertram, 1730  
Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714  
Bandon, James Bernard, 1795, b  
Bathurst, Henry, 1772  
Beauchamp, John Reginald Beauchamp Pindar, 1815  
Belmore, Somerset Lowry Corry, 1797, b  
Berkeley, Cropley, 1679  
Beverley, George Percy, 1790  
Bradford, George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgman, 1815  
Brownlow, John Cust, 1815  
Buckinghamshire, George Robert Hampden, 1746  
Burlington, George Augustus Henry Cavendish, 1831, (R)

- Cadogan, George, 1800  
 Caledon, Dupré Alexander, 1800, *b*  
 Camperdown, Robert Haldane, 1831  
 Cardigan, Robert Brudenell, 1661  
 Carlisle, George Howard, 1661  
 Carnarvon, Hen. John Geo. Herbert, 1793  
 Carrick, Somerset Rich. Butler, 1748, *b*  
 Cathcart, William Schaw, 1814, \*  
 Cawdor, John Fred. Campbell, 1827  
 Charlemont, Francis William Caulfield, 1760, *b*  
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628  
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801  
 Clancarty, Rich. Trench, 1823, *b* (Clancarty, V.)  
 Clarendon, John Charles Villiers, 1776  
 Cornwallis, James Mann, 1753  
 Coventry, William George, 1697  
 Cowper, Peter Leopold Louis Francis, 1718  
 Craven, William, 1801  
 Dartmouth, William Legge, 1711  
 De Grey, Thomas Philip, 1264  
 Delawarr, George John West, 1761  
 Denbigh, Wm. Basil Percy Fielding, 1622  
 Derby, Edward Stanley, 1485  
 Devon, William Courtenay, 1534  
 Digby, Edward, 1790, *o*  
 Doncaster, Walter Francis Scott-Douglas, 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. \*)  
 Durham, John George Lambton, 1833  
 Egremont, George Wyndham, 1749  
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821  
 Elgin, Thomas Bruce, 1633, *a*  
 Enniskillen, John Willoughby Cole, 1789, *b* (Grinstead, L.)  
 Essex, George Capel Coningsby, 1661  
 Falmouth, Edward Boscawen, 1821  
 Ferrers, Washington Shirley, 1711  
 Fitzwilliam, Charles William, 1746, *o*  
 Fortescue, Hugh, 1789  
 Glengall, Richard Butler, 1816, *b*  
 Gosford, Archibald Acheson, 1806, *b*  
 Graham, James, 1722 (Montrose, D. \*)  
 Granville, Frederick John Gower, 1833  
 Grey, Charles, 1806  
 Guilford, Francis North, 1752  
 Harborough, Robert Sherard, 1719, *o*  
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754  
 Harewood, Henry Lascelles, 1812  
 Harrington, Charles Stanhope, 1742  
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809  
 Hillsborough, Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull, 1772 (Downshire, M., *o*)  
 Home, Alexander Home-Ramey, 1604, *a*  
 Howe, Richard William Penn, 1821  
 Huntingdon, Francis Theophilus Henry Hastings, 1529  
 Ilchester, Hen. Steph. Strangeways, 1756  
 Jersey, George Villiers, 1697, *o*  
 Kingston, George King, 1821, *b*  
 Leven, David Leslie, 1641, *a*  
 Lichfield, Thomas William Anson, 1831  
 Limerick, Edmund Henry Pery, 1815, *b* (Foxford, L.)  
 Lindsey, Albemarle Bertie, 1626  
 Liverpool, Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, 1796  
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807  
 Lucan, Richard Bingham, 1795, *b*  
 Macclesfield, George Parker, 1721  
 Mansfield, William Murray, 1792 \*  
 Malmesbury, James Edw. Harris, 1800  
 Manvers, Chas. Herbert Plerrepoint, 1806  
 Mayo, John Bourke, 1785, *b*  
 Minto, Gilbert Kynynmound, 1813  
 Morley, John Parker, 1815  
 Morton, George Sholto Douglas, 1457, *a*  
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*  
 Mount-Edgecumbe, Rich. Edgcumbe, 1789  
 Mulgrave, Constantine Henry Phipps, 1812, *o*  
 Munster, George Fitz-Clarence, 1831  
 Nelson, Horatio Bolton, 1805  
 Norwich, Geo. Gordon, 1784 (Gordon, D. \*)  
 O'Neill, Chas. Henry St. John, 1831, *b*  
 Onslow, Arthur George, 1801  
 Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1896  
 Orkney, Thos. John Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*  
 Oxford and Earl Mortimer, Edw. Harley, 1829  
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Hen. Herbert, 1605.  
 Plymouth, Andrew Windsor, 1682  
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721  
 Portsmouth, John Chas. Wallop, 1743  
 Poulett, John, 1706  
 Powls, Edward Clive, 1804  
 Radnor, William Bouverie, 1765  
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801  
 Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833  
 Rosse, Lawrence Parsons, 1806, *b*  
 Rosslyn, James Erskine, 1801  
 Saint Germans, William Eliot, 1815  
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660  
 Scarborough, J. Saville-Lumley-Saunders, 1690, *o*  
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*  
 Shaftesbury, Cropley Cooper, 1672  
 Shrewsbury, John Talbot, 1442, *o*  
 Somers, John Somers Cocks, 1821  
 Spencer, John Charles, 1765  
 Stamford and Warrington, Geo. Harry Grey, 1628  
 Stanhope, Philip Henry, 1718  
 Stradbroke, John Edward Cornwallis Rous, 1821  
 Strange, John Murray, 1786 (Atholl, D. \*)  
 Suffolk and Berkshire, Thomas Howard, 1603  
 Talbot, Charles Chetwynd, 1784  
 Tankerville, Charles Aug. Bennett, 1714  
 Thanet, Henry Tufton, 1628  
 Vane, Charles William, 1823 (London-derry, M. *o*)  
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, \* *o*  
 Waldegrave, John James, 1729  
 Warwick and Earl Brooke, Henry Rich. Greville, 1747  
 Westmoreland, John Fane, 1624  
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*  
 Wilton, Thos. Grosvenor-Egerton, 1801  
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, Geo. Wm. Hatton, 1628  
 VISCOUNTS.  
 Arbuthnot, John, 1641, *a*  
 Beresford, William Carr, 1823  
 Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry St. John, 1712

Canterbury, C. M. Sutton, 1835  
 Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, 1826  
 Doneraile, Hayes, 1785, *b*  
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816  
 Gordon, George, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. \*)  
 Gort, Charles Vereker, 1816, *b*  
 Hutchinson, John Hely, 1821 (Donoughmore, E. *o*)  
 Hereford, Henry Devereux, 1550  
 Hood, Henry, 1796, *o*  
 Lake, Francis Gerard, 1807  
 Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald, 1747, *o* (Leinster, D.)  
 Lorton, Robert Edward King, 1806, *b*  
 Maynard, Henry, 1766  
 Melville, Robert Dundas, 1802  
 St. Vincent, Edward Jervis, 1801  
 Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1805  
 Strathallan, James Drummond, 1686, *a*  
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789  
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, Christopher Bethell, 1830  
 Bath and Wells, Geo. Henry Law, 1824  
 Bristol, Joseph Allen, 1834.  
 Carlisle, Hugh Percy, 1827  
 Chester, John Bird Sumner, 1828  
 Chichester, Edward Maltby, 1831  
 Cloyne and Cork, S. Kyle, 1830, *b*.  
 Down, R. Mant, 1820, *b*  
 Durham, William Van Mildert, 1826  
 Ely, Bowyer Edward Sparke, 1812  
 Exeter, Henry Philpotts, 1830  
 Ferns, R. Fowler, 1813  
 Gloucester, James Henry Mank, 1830  
 Hereford, Edward Grey, 1832  
 Lichfield and Coventry, Hen. Ryder, 1824  
 Llandaff, Edward Copleston, 1827  
 Lincoln, John Kaye, 1827  
 London, Chas. James Blomfield, 1828  
 Norwich, Henry Bathurst, 1805  
 Oxford, Richard Bagot, 1829  
 Peterborough, Herbert Marsh, 1819  
 Rochester, George Murray, 1827  
 St. Asaph, William Carey, 1830  
 St. David's, John Banks Jenkinson, 1825  
 Salisbury, Thomas Burgess, 1825  
 Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827  
 Worcester, Robert James Carr, 1831

BARONS.

Abercromby, George, 1801  
 Abinger, James Scarlett, 1835  
 Alanley, William Arden, 1801  
 Arden, Charles George Perceval, 1802  
 Ardrossan, Archibald William, 1806 (Eglintoun, E. \*)  
 Arundell of Wardour, Henry Benedict Everard, 1605  
 Ashburton, A. Baring, 1835  
 Auckland, George Eden, 1793, *o*  
 Audley, George John Tucket, 1296  
 Bagot, William, 1780  
 Barham, Charles Noel, 1805  
 Bayning, Henry William Powlett, 1797  
 Berners, Robert Wilson  
 Berwick, William Hill, 1784  
 Bexley, Nicholas Vansittart, 1823  
 Bolton, William Powlett, 1797  
 Boston, George Irby, 1761

Boyle, Edmund, 1711 (Cork and Orrery E. *o*)  
 Braybrooke, Richard Griffin, 1788  
 Brodriek, Geo. 1796 (Midleton, V. *o*)  
 Brougham and Vaux, Henry, 1830  
 Byron, George Anson, 1643  
 Calthorpe, George, 1796  
 Camden, G. C. Pratt, 1835  
 Carbery, John Freke, 1715, *b*  
 Carleton, Henry, 1786 (Shannon, E. *o*)  
 Carrington, Robert Smith, 1797, *o*  
 Carysfort, John Proby, 1801 (Carysfort, E. *o*)  
 Carteret, George Thynne, 1784  
 Chaworth, John Chambre, 1831 (Meath, E. *o*)  
 Churchill, Francis Almeric Spencer, 1815  
 Clanbrassill, Robt., 1821 (Roden, E. *o*)  
 Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clanwilliam, E. *o*)  
 Clements, Nath., 1831 (Leitrim, E. *o*)  
 Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh Charles, 1672  
 Clifton, Edward, 1608 (Darnley, E. *o*)  
 Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299  
 Cloncurry, Valentine Brown-Lawless, 1831, *o*)  
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817  
 Colville of Culross, John, 1609, *a*  
 Cowley, Henry Wellesley, 1823  
 Crewe, John, 1806  
 Dacre, Thomas Brand, 1351  
 Dalhousie, George Ramsay, 1815 (Dalhousie, E. \*)  
 De Dunstanville and Bassett, Francis Bassett, 1796  
 Delamere, Thomas Cholmondeley, 1821  
 Delisle and Dudley, P. C. Sidney, 1835  
 Denman, Thomas, 1834  
 De Ros, Henry William, 1264  
 De Saumarez, James, 1831  
 De Tabley, George Leycester, 1826  
 Dinorben, William Lewis Hughes, 1831  
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786  
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddens, 1615  
 Dover, Henry Ellis, 1831  
 Douglas of Douglas, Archibald, 1790  
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b*  
 Dufferin and Claneboye, Jas. Blackwood 1800, *b*  
 Dunalley, Henry Prittie, 1800, *b*  
 Duncannon, John William Ponsonby, 1834  
 Dundas, Lawrence, 1794  
 Dunmore, Geo. 1831 (Dunmore, E. \*)  
 Ducie, Thomas Morton, 1763  
 Dyncvor, George Talbot Rice, 1780  
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1802  
 Erskine, David Montagu, 1806  
 Farnborough, Charles Long, 1826  
 Farnham, John Barry, 1756, *b*  
 Feversham, Charles Duncombe, 1826  
 Fife, James, 1827 (Fife, E. *o*)  
 Fingall, Arthur Jas., 1830 (Fingall, E. *o*)  
 Fisherwick, George Augustus, 1796 (Donegall, M. *o*)  
 Fitzgerald, W. (Vesey), 1835  
 Fitzgibbon, John, 1799 (Clare, E. *o*)  
 Foley, Thomas, 1766  
 Forbes, James Ochoncar, *before* 1436, *a*  
 Forester, John George Weld, 1821  
 Gage, Henry Hall, 1790 (Gage, *o*)  
 Gardner, Alan Legge, 1806

- Gifford, Robert Francis, 1824  
 Gleneig, Charles Grant, 1835  
 Glenlyon, James Murray, 1821  
 Godolphin, Francis Godolphin Osborne, 1832  
 Granard, Geo. Forbes, 1806 (Granard, E.)  
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782  
 Gray, Francis, 1437, *a*  
 Grey of Groby, George Harry, 1832  
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton, L. \*)  
 Harris, William George, 1815  
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835  
 Hawke, Edward William, 1776  
 Hay, Thos. Robert, 1712 (Kinnoul, E. \*)  
 Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828  
 Hill, Rowland, 1814  
 Holland, Henry Richard Fox, 1762  
 Hopetown and Nidry, John Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. \*)  
 Howard of Effingham, Kenneth Alex., 1554  
 Howard de Walden, Ch. Augustus Ellis, 1597  
 Howden, John Francis Caradock, 1831, *o*  
 Howland, Francis Russell, 1832  
 Hunsdon, Lucius Carey, 1832 (Falkland, V. \*)  
 Kenlis, Thos., 1831 (Headfort, M. o)  
 Kenyon, George, 1788  
 Ker, John Wm. Robert 1821 (Lothian, M. \*)  
 Kilnarnock, William Geo. Hay-Carr, 1831 (Erroll, E. \*)  
 Kingston, G. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. o.)  
 King, William, 1725  
 Lauderdale, Jas. 1806 (Lauderdale, E. \*)  
 Lilford, Thomas Atherton Powis, 1797  
 Loftus, John Loftus, 1801 (Ely, M. o)  
 Lovel and Holland, John, 1762 (Egmont, E. o)  
 Ludlow, George James, 1831 (Ludlow, E. o)  
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827  
 Lynedoch, Thomas Graham, 1814  
 Lyttelton, William Henry, 1794, *o*  
 Manners, Thomas Sutton, 1807  
 Maryborough, William Pole, 1821  
 Melbourne, William Lamb, 1815, *o*  
 Meldrum, Geo. 1815 (Aboyne, E. \*)  
 Melros, Thos., 1827 (Haddington, E. \*)  
 Mendip, Henry Welbore, 1794 (Clifden, V. o)  
 Middleton, Henry Willoughby, 1711  
 Minster, Francis Nathaniel, 1824 (Conyngham, M. o)  
 Monson, Frederick John, 1728  
 Montagu, Henry James Montagu Scott, 1786  
 Monteagle, Howe Peter Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M. o)  
 Montfort, Henry Bromley, 1741  
 Moore, Chas., 1801 (Drogheda, M. o)  
 Mostyn, Edward Pryce Lloyd, 1831  
 Northwick, John Rushout, 1797  
 Oriol, Thomas Henry Skeffington, 1821 (Ferrard)  
 Ormonde, James, 1821 (Ormonde, M. o)  
 Paget, Henry, 1832  
 Panmure, Wm. Ramsay-Maule, 1831  
 Penhurst, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, 1824 (Strangford, V. o)  
 Petre, William Francis Henry, 1603<sup>1617</sup>  
 Ponsonby, Fred., 1749 (Besborough E. o)  
 Ponsonby of Imokilly, John, 1806  
 Plunket, William Conyngham, 1827  
 Poltimore, George Warwick Bamfylde, 1831  
 Prudhoe, Algernon Percy, 1816  
 Ranfurly, Thomas Knox. 1826 (Ranfurly, E. o)  
 Ravensworth, Thos. Hen. Liddell, 1821  
 Reay, Eric MacKay, 1628, *a*  
 Redesdale, John Thomas Mitford, 1802  
 Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797  
 Rivers, George Pitt. 1776  
 Rodney, George, 1782  
 Rolle, John, 1796  
 Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose, 1828 (Rosebery, E. \*)  
 Ross, George, 1815 (Glasgow, E. \*)  
 Rossie, George William Fox, 1831 (Kinnaird, L. \*)  
 St. Helens, Alleyne Fitzherbert, 1801  
 St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp, 1558  
 Saltersford, James George, 1796 (Courtoun, E. o)  
 Saltoun, Alex. George Frazer, 1445, *a*  
 Saye and Sele, Gregory William Fiennes, 1603  
 Scarsdale, Nathaniel Curzon, 1761  
 Seaford, Charles Rose Ellis, 1826  
 Sefton, William Philip Molyneux, 1831 (Sefton, E.)  
 Segrave, William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 1831  
 Selsey, John Henry Peachey, 1794  
 Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles, 1802 (Sheffield, E. o)  
 Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784  
 Sinclair, Charles, 1449, *a*  
 Skelmersdale, Edw. Wilbraham, 1828  
 Solway, Chas., 1833 (Queensberry, M. \*)  
 Somerhill, Ulick John De Burgh, 1826 (Clanricarde, M. o)  
 Sodes, Lewis Richard Watson, 1760  
 Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780  
 Stafford, Geo. Wm. Jernyngham, 1640  
 Stewart of Garlics, George, 1796 (Galloway, E. \*)  
 Stourton, William, 1448  
 Stowell, William Scott, 1821  
 Strafford, J. Byng, 1835  
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, Francis, 1796 (Moray, E. \*)  
 Stuart de Rothesay, Charles, 1828  
 Suffield, Edward Harbord, 1786  
 Sundridge and Hamilton, George Wm., 1776 (Argyll, D. \*)  
 Tamplemore, Arthur Chichester, 1831  
 Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827  
 Teynham, Henry Francis Curzon, 1616  
 Thurlow, Edward Thomas, 1792  
 Tyrone, Henry Beresford, 1786 (Waterford, M. o)  
 Vernon, George Charles, 1762  
 Wallace, Thomas, 1828  
 Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780  
 Ward, William Humble  
 Wellesley, Rich., 1797 (Wellesley, M. o)  
 Wemyss, Francis, 1821 (Wemyss, E.)  
 Wenlock, Robert Lawley, 1831  
 Western, Charles Callis, 1833

Wharncliffe, James Archibald Wortley-Mackenzie, 1826	Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robert Burrell, 1313
Wigan, James Lindsay, 1825 (Balcarras, E. *)	Wodehouse, John, 1797
Willoughby de Broke, Henry Peyto Verney, 1492	Wynford, William Draper Best, 1829
	Yarborough, Charles Pelham, 1794

PEERESSES.

Canning, <i>Vss.</i> , 1828	Mansfield, <i>Countess</i> , 1778,	Sandys, <i>Bss.</i> 1802, ( <i>Dowager March of Downshire.</i> )
Howe, <i>Bss.</i> 1788, Waller	Greville	Zouche, <i>Bss.</i> 1308, Bisshopp
Keith, <i>Bss.</i> 1803, Elphinstone	Rayleigh, <i>Baroness</i> , 1821,	Wenman, <i>Baroness</i> , 1834
Le Despencer, <i>Bss.</i> 1264,	Strutt	
Stapleton		

\* \* To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon)	Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick)	Headfort, M. (see Kenlis)
Aboyne, E. (see Meldrum)	Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinson)	Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Hatholl, D (see Strange) (milton)	Down, V. (see Dawnay)	Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
Balcarras, E. (see Lindsay)	Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)	Londonderry, M. (see Vane)
Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)	Drogheda, M. (see Moore)	Lothian, M. (see Kerr)
Besborough, E. (see Ponsonby)	Eglinton, E. (see Ardrossan)	Menth, E. (see Chaworth)
Brecknock, E. (see Camden Lord)	Egmont, E. (see Lovel)	Midleton, V. (see Brodrick)
Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)	Ely, M. (see Loftus)	Montrose, D. (see Graham) (art)
Clauricarde, M. (see Somerhill)	Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)	Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle St.
Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)	Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)	Queensberry, M. (see Solway)
Clifden, V. (see Mendip)	Ferrard, V. (see Oriel)	Roden, E. (see Clanbrassil)
Conyngnam, M. (see Minster)	Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Gar-	Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
Cork, E. (see Boyle)	Glasgow, E. (see Ross) [lies]	Sligo, M. (see Monteagle)
Courtown, E. (see Saltersford)	Gordon, D. (see Norwich)	Strangford, V. (see Penhurst)
Darnley, E. (see Clifton).	Haddington, E (see Melrose)	Tavistock, M. (see Howland)
	Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)	Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , Earl of Shaftesbury	<i>Copying Clerk</i> , Robert Walmisley, esq.
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose	<i>Clerk of Engrossments</i> , Henry Stone Smith, esq.
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , John William Birch, esq.	<i>Librarian</i> , John Frederick Leary, esq.
<i>Additional Clerk Assistant</i> , Benj. Currey, esq.	<i>Short-hand Writer</i> , W. B. Gurney, esq.
<i>Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Committees</i> , — Rose, esq.	<i>Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod</i> , Sir Augustus Clifford, bart.
<i>Counsel to the Chairman of Committees</i> , Robert Palk, esq.	<i>Yeoman Usher</i> , James Pulman, esq.
<i>Clerk of the Journals</i> , Edward Parratt, esq.	<i>Sergeant at Arms</i> , Sir Geo. F. Seymour Deputy, Mr. W. Butt
	<i>Receiver of Fees</i> , Mr. Shells.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. — ELECTED JANUARY, 1835.

Speaker—Rt. Hon. James Abercromby.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Abingdon, T. Duffield                                     | 15 Bedford, Capt. F. Polhill, S. Crawley                         |
| 2 Alban, St., Hon. E. H. Grimston, H. G. Ward               | 16 Berkshire, R. Palmer, J. Walter, P. P. Pusey                  |
| 3 Andover, R. Etwall, Sir J. W. Pollen                      | 17 Berwick-upon-Tweed, J. Bradshaw, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. S. Donkin |
| 4 Angleseyshire, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley                      | 18 Beverley, J. W. Hogg, H. Burton                               |
| 5 Arundel, Lord D. C. Stuart                                | 19 Bredley, Sir T. E. Winnington                                 |
| 6 Ashburton, C. Lushington                                  | 20 Birmingham, T. Attwood, J. Scholefield                        |
| 7 Ashton-under-Lyne, C. Hindley                             | 21 Blackburn, W. Turner, W. Feilden                              |
| 8 Aylesbury, W. Rickford, W. H. Hanmer                      | 22 Bodmin, Major C. C. Vivian, Sir S. T. Spry                    |
| 9 Banbury, H. W. Tancred                                    | 23 Bolton, W. Bolling, P. Ainsworth                              |
| 10 Barnstaple, J. P. B. Chichester, Major St. John Fancourt | 24 Boston, J. S. Brownrigg, J. Wilks                             |
| 11 Bassetlaw, G. H. Vernon, Hon. A. Duncombe                | 25 Bradford, J. Hardy, E. C. Lister                              |
| 12 Bath, Major-Gen. C. Palmer, J. A. Roebuck                | 26 Breconshire, Col. T. Wood                                     |
| 13 Beaumaris, &c., Captain F. Paget                         | 27 Brecon, C. M. R. Morgan                                       |
| 14 Bedfordshire, Lord C. J. F. Russell, Viscount Alford     | 28 Bridgenorth, T. C. Whitmore, R. Pigot                         |
|   | 29 Bridgewater, C. K. K. Tynte, J. T. Leader                     |

- 30 *Bridport*, H. Warburton, H. Twiss  
 31 *Brighton*, Capt. G. R. Pechell, I. N. Wigney  
 32 *Bristol*, P. J. Miles, Sir R. R. Vyvyan  
 33 *Buckinghamshire*, Marquis of Chandos, Sir W. L. Young, J. B. Praed  
 34 *Buckingham*, Sir T. F. Fremantle, Sir H. Verney  
 35 *Bury*, R. Walker  
 36 *Bury St. Edmunds*, Earl Jermyn, Lord C. Fitzroy  
 37 *Calne*, Earl of Kerry  
 38 *Cambridgeshire*, Capt. E. T. Yorke, R. J. Eaton, R. G. Townley  
 39 *Cambridge University*, Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, C. E. Law  
 40 *Cambridge*, Right Hon. T. S. Rice, G. Pryme  
 41 *Canterbury*, Lord A. Conyngham, S. R. Lushington  
 42 *Cardiff, &c.*, J. Nicholl, jnn.  
 43 *Cardiganshire*, Col. W. E. Powell  
 44 *Cardigan, &c.*, P. Pryse  
 45 *Carlisle*, P. H. Howard, W. Marshall  
 46 *Carmarthenshire*, Hon. G. R. R. Trevor, Sir J. H. Williams  
 47 *Carmarthen*, D. Lewis  
 48 *Carnarvonshire*, T. A. Smith  
 49 *Carnarvon, &c.*, Colonel L. P. J. Parry  
 50 *Chatham*, Sir J. P. Beresford  
 51 *Cheltenham*, Hon. C. F. Berkeley  
 52 *Cheshire (South)*, G. Wilbraham, Sir P. G. Egerton  
 53 *Cheshire (North)*, E. J. Stanley, W. T. Egerton  
 54 *Chester*, Lord R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis  
 55 *Chichester*, Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith  
 56 *Chippenham*, J. Neeld, H. G. Boldero.  
 57 *Christchurch*, G. W. Tapps  
 58 *Cirencester*, J. Cripps, Ld. R. E. H. Somerset  
 59 *Clitheroe*, J. Fort  
 60 *Cockermouth*, H. A. Aglionby, F. L. B. Dykes  
 61 *Colchester*, R. Sanderson, Sir G. H. Smyth  
 62 *Cornwall (West)*, E. W. W. Pendarves, Sir C. Lemon  
 63 *Cornwall (East)*, Sir W. Molesworth, W. L. S. Trelawny  
 64 *Coventry*, Right Hon. E. Ellice, W. Williams  
 65 *Cricklade*, R. Gordon, J. Neeld  
 66 *Cumberland (East)*, Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, W. Blamire  
 67 *Cumberland (West)*, E. Stanley, S. Irton  
 68 *Dartmouth*, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Seale  
 69 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Hon. W. Bagot  
 70 *Denbigh*, W. Jones  
 71 *Derbysire (North)*, Hon. G. H. Cavendish, T. Gisborne  
 72 *Derbysire (South)*, Sir G. Crewe, Sir R. Gresley  
 73 *Derby*, E. Strutt, Hon. J. G. B. Ponsonby  
 74 *Devizes (vacant)*, Sir P. C. H. Durham  
 75 *Devonport*, Sir E. Codrington, Sir G. Grey  
 76 *Devonshire (North)*, Visc. Ebrington Hon. N. Fellowes  
 77 *Devonshire (South)*, Sir J. Y. Buller, M. F. N. Parker  
 78 *Dorchester*, Hon. A. H. A. Cooper, R. Williams, jun.  
 79 *Dorsetshire*, Lord Ashley, Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby, H. C. Sturt  
 80 *Dover*, J. M. Fector, Sir J. R. Reid  
 81 *Droitwich*, J. Barneby  
 82 *Dudley*, T. Hawkes  
 83 *Durham County (North)*, Sir H. Williamson, H. Lambton  
 84 *Durham County (South)*, J. Pease, jun., J. Bowes  
 85 *Durham City*, Hon. A. Trevor, W. C. Harland  
 86 *Essex (North)*, Sir J. T. Tyrell, Rt. J. P. Elwes  
 87 *Essex (South)*, R. W. H. Dare, T. W. Branston  
 88 *Evesham*, Sir C. Cockerell, P. Borthwick  
 89 *Exeter*, Sir W. W. Follett, F. Divett  
 90 *Eye*, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Kerrison  
 91 *Finsbury*, T. S. Duncombe, T. Wakley  
 92 *Flintshire*, Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn  
 93 *Flint, &c.*, Sir S. R. Glynne  
 94 *Frome*, T. Sheppard  
 95 *Gateshead*, C. Rippon  
 96 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, L. W. Dillwyn  
 97 *Gloucestershire (East)*, Hon. A. H. Moreton, W. C. Codrington  
 98 *Gloucestershire (West)*, Marquess of Worcester, Hon. G. C. G. F. Berkeley  
 99 *Gloucester*, H. T. Hope, Capt. F. F. Berkeley  
 100 *Grantham*, G. E. Welby, Hon. A. G. Talmash  
 101 *Great Grimsby*, E. Heneage  
 102 *Greenwich*, J. Angerstein, E. G. Barnard  
 103 *Guildford*, J. Mangles, C. B. Wall  
 104 *Halifax*, C. Wood, Hon. J. S. Wortley  
 105 *Hampshire (North)*, C. S. Lefevre, J. W. Scott  
 106 *Hampshire (South)*, J. W. Fleming, H. C. Compton  
 107 *Harwich*, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, F. R. Bonham  
 108 *Hastings*, F. North, H. Elphinstone  
 109 *Haverfordwest, &c.*, W. H. Scourfield  
 110 *Helston*, Lord J. N. B. B. Townsend  
 111 *Hercfordshire*, R. E. Hoskins, E. T. Foley, Sir R. Price  
 112 *Hereford*, E. B. Clive, R. Biddulph  
 113 *Hertfordshire*, Viscount Grimston, A. Smith, R. Alston  
 114 *Hertford*, Viscount Mahon, Hon. W. F. Cowper  
 115 *Honiton*, A. Chichester, Col. H. D. Baillie  
 116 *Horsham*, R. H. Hurst  
 117 *Huddersfield*, J. Blackburne  
 118 *Huntingdonshire*, Viscount Mandeville, J. B. Rooper  
 119 *Huntingdon*, Sir F. Pollock, Col. J. Peel  
 120 *Hythe*, S. Majoribanks  
 121 *Ipswich*, R. Wason, J. Morrison  
 122 *Ives, St.*, J. Halse  
 123 *Kendal*, J. Barham

- 124 *Kent (East)*, Sir E. Knatchbull, J. P. Plumpton
- 125 *Kent (West)*, Sir W. R. P. Geary, T. L. Hodges
- 126 *Kidderminster*, G. R. Phillips
- 127 *King's Lynn*, Lord W. G. F. C. Bentinck, Sir S. Canning
- 128 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, Col. P. Thompson, W. Hutt
- 129 *Knaresborough*, A. Lawson, J. Richards
- 130 *Lambeth*, Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, B. Hawes
- 131 *Lancashire (North)*, Lord Stanley, J. W. Patten
- 132 *Lancashire (South)*, Lord F. Egerton, Hon. R. B. Wilbraham
- 133 *Lancaster*, T. Greene, P. M. Stewart
- 134 *Launceston*, Sir H. Hardinge
- 135 *Leeds*, Sir J. Beckett, E. Baines
- 136 *Leicestershire (North)*, Lord R. W. Manners, C. M. Phillips
- 137 *Leicestershire (South)*, H. Halford, T. F. Turner
- 138 *Leicester*, Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, T. Gladstone
- 139 *Lecomister*, Lord Hotham, T. Bish
- 140 *Lewes*, Sir C. R. Blunt, T. R. Kemp
- 141 *Lichfield*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Anson, Sir E. D. Scott
- 142 *Lincolnshire (Kesteven)*, H. L. Landley, G. J. Heathcote
- 143 *Lincolnshire (Lindsey)*, Hon. C. A. Pelham, T. G. Corbett
- 144 *Lincoln*, Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp, E. G. E. L. Bulwer
- 145 *Liskeard*, C. Buller, jun.
- 146 *Liverpool*, Visc. Sandon, W. Ewart
- 147 *London*, Alderman M. Wood, G. Grote, W. Crawford, J. Pattison
- 148 *Ludlow*, Visc. Clive, E. L. Charlton
- 149 *Lyme Regis*, W. Pinney
- 150 *Lynton*, J. Stewart, W. A. Mackinnon
- 151 *Macclesfield*, J. Ryle, J. Brocklehurst
- 152 *Maidstone*, W. Lewis, A. W. Roberts
- 153 *Maldon*, Q. Dick, T. B. Lennard
- 154 *Malmesbury*, Lord Andover
- 155 *Malton*, J. C. Ramsden, Sir C. C. Pepys
- 156 *Manchester*, Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson, M. Phillips
- 157 *Marlborough*, Lord E. A. Bruce, H. B. Baring
- 158 *Marlow (Great)*, T. P. Williams, Sir W. R. Clayton
- 159 *Marylebone*, Sir S. B. Whalley, H. L. Bulwer
- 160 *Merionethshire*, Sir R. W. Vaughan
- 161 *Merthyr-Tydvil*, J. J. Gnest
- 162 *Middlesex*, G. Byng, J. Hume
- 163 *Midhurst*, W. S. Poyntz
- 164 *Monmouthshire*, Lord G. C. H. Somerset, W. A. Williams
- 165 *Monmouth*, B. Hall
- 166 *Montgomeryshire*, Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn
- 167 *Montgomery, &c.*, J. Edwards
- 168 *Morpeth*, Hon. E. G. G. Howard
- 169 *Newark-upon-Trent*, W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Serjeant Wilde
- 170 *Newcastle-under-Line*, E. Peel, W. H. Miller
- 171 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, Sir M. W. Ridley, W. Ord
- 172 *Newport*, W. H. Ord, J. H. Hawkins
- 173 *Norfolk (East)*, E. Wodehouse, Lord Walpole
- 174 *Norfolk (West)*, Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Sir J. Astley
- 175 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
- 176 *Northamptonshire (North)*, Lord Brudenell, Vacant
- 177 *Northamptonshire (South)*, Sir C. Knightley, W. R. Cartwright
- 178 *Northampton*, C. Ross, R. V. Smith
- 179 *Northumberland (North)*, Ld. Howick, Lord Ossulston
- 180 *Northumberland (South)*, T. W. Beaumont, M. Bell
- 181 *Norwich*, Lord Stormont, Hon. R. C. Scarlett
- 182 *Nottinghamshire (North-West)*, T. Houldsworth, H. G. Knight
- 183 *Nottinghamshire (South-East)*, Earl of Lincoln, J. E. Denison
- 184 *Nottingham*, Sir J. C. Hobbouse, Sir R. C. Ferguson
- 185 *Oldham*, J. Fielden, J. F. Lees
- 186 *Oxfordshire*, G. G. Harcourt, R. Weyland, Lord Norreys
- 187 *Oxford University*, Sir R. H. Inglis, T. G. B. Estcourt
- 188 *Oxford City*, W. H. Hughes, D. Maclean
- 189 *Pembrokeshire*, Sir J. Owen
- 190 *Pembroke, &c.*, Colonel H. O. Owen
- 191 *Penryn*, R. M. Rolfe, J. W. Freshfield
- 192 *Peterborough*, J. N. Fazakerly, Sir R. Heron
- 193 *Petersfield*, C. Hector
- 194 *Plymouth*, J. Collier, T. B. Bewes
- 195 *Pontefract*, J. Gully, Lord Pollington
- 196 *Pool*, G. S. Byng, C. A. Tulk
- 197 *Portsmouth*, J. Bonham Carter, F. T. Baring
- 198 *Preston*, P. H. Fleetwood, Hon. H. T. Stanley
- 199 *Radnorshire*, W. Wilkins
- 200 *Radnor, &c.*, R. Price
- 201 *Reading*, C. Russell, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd
- 202 *Reigate*, Viscount Eastnor
- 203 *Richmond*, Hon. T. Dundas, A. Speirs
- 204 *Ripon*, Sir J. C. Dalbiac, F. Pemberton
- 205 *Rochdale*, J. Entwisle
- 206 *Rochester*, R. Bernal, T. T. Hodges
- 207 *Rutlandshire*, Sir G. N. Noel, Sir G. Heathcote
- 208 *Rye*, E. B. Curteis
- 209 *Salford*, J. Brotherton
- 210 *Salisbury*, W. B. Brodie, W. Wyndham
- 211 *Sandwich*, S. G. Price, Sir T. Troubridge
- 212 *Scarborough*, Sir F. W. Trench, Sir J. B. V. Johnstone
- 213 *Shaftesbury*, J. S. Poulter
- 214 *Sheffield*, J. Parker, J. S. Buckingham
- 215 *Shoreham*, Sir C. M. Burrell, H. D. Goring
- 216 *Strewsbury*, Sir J. Hanmer, J. C. Pelham

- 217 *Shropshire* (North), Sir R. Hill, W. O. Gore  
 218 *Shropshire* (South), Earl of Darlington, Hon. R. H. Clive  
 219 *Somersetshire* (East), Colonel W. G. Langton, W. Miles  
 220 *Somersetshire* (West), E. A. Sanford, C. J. K. Tynte  
 221 *Southampton*, J. B. Hoy, A. R. Dottin  
 222 *South Shields*, R. Ingham  
 223 *Southwark*, J. Humphery, D. W. Harvey  
 224 *Staffordshire* (North), Sir O. Mosley, E. Buller  
 225 *Staffordshire* (South), Sir J. Wrottesley, Sir F. L. H. Goodricke, Bt.  
 226 *Stafford* (vacant), W. F. Chetwynd  
 227 *Stamford*, Colonel T. Chaplin, G. Finch  
 228 *Stockport*, T. Marsland, Major H. Marsland  
 229 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. Davenport, R. E. Heathcote  
 230 *Stroud*, G. P. Scrope, Lord John Russell  
 231 *Sudbury*, J. Bagshaw, B. Smith  
 232 *Suffolk* (East), Lord Henniker, Sir C. B. Vere  
 233 *Suffolk* (West), Col. R. Rushbrooke, H. Wilson  
 234 *Sunderland*, Alderman W. Thompson, D. Barclay  
 235 *Surrey* (East), Capt. Alsager, Major A. W. Beauclerk  
 236 *Surrey* (West), W. J. Denison, C. Barclay  
 237 *Sussex* (East), H. B. Curteis, Hon. C. C. Cavendish  
 238 *Sussex* (West), Lord J. G. Lennox, Earl of Surrey  
 239 *Swansea, &c.*, J. H. Vivian  
 240 *Tanworth*, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, W. Y. Peel  
 241 *Tavistock*, Lord W. Russell, J. Rundle  
 242 *Taunton*, H. Labouchere, E. T. Bainbridge  
 243 *Tewkesbury*, W. Dowdeswell, C. H. Tracey  
 244 *Thetford*, Lord Euston, F. Baring  
 245 *Thirsk*, S. Crompton  
 246 *Tiverton*, J. Heathcoat, Lord Palmerston  
 247 *Totnes*, Lord E. D. Seymour, J. Parrott  
 248 *Tower Hamlets*, Dr. S. Lushington, W. Clay  
 249 *Tyuro*, J. E. Vivian, W. Tooke  
 250 *Tynemouth*, G. F. Young  
 251 *Wakefield*, D. Gaskell  
 252 *Wallingford*, W. S. Blackstone  
 253 *Walsall*, C. S. Forster  
 254 *Wareham*, G. H. Calcraft  
 255 *Warrington*, J. I. Blackburne  
 256 *Warwickshire* (North), Sir J. E. E. Wilmot, W. S. Dugdale  
 257 *Warwickshire* (South), Sir J. Mordaunt, E. R. C. Sheldon  
 258 *Warwick*, Sir C. Greville, E. B. King  
 259 *Wells*, J. L. Lee, N. W. R. Colborne  
 260 *Wenlock*, Hon. G. C. W. Forester, J. M. Gaskell  
 261 *Westbury*, Sir R. F. Lopez  
 262 *Westminster*, Sir F. Burdett, Colonel Evans  
 263 *Westmoreland*, Visc. Lowther, Colonel H. C. Lowther  
 264 *Weymouth, &c.*, W. W. Burdon, T. F. Buxton  
 265 *Whitby*, A. Chapman  
 266 *Whitehaven*, M. Attwood  
 267 *Wigan*, R. Potter, J. H. Kearsley  
 268 *Wight, Isle of*, Sir R. G. Simeon  
 269 *Wilton*, J. H. Penruddocke  
 270 *Wiltshire* (North), P. Methuen, W. Long  
 271 *Wiltshire* (South), Hon. S. Herbert, J. Benett  
 272 *Winchester*, J. B. East, W. B. Baring  
 273 *Windsor*, J. Ramsbottom, Sir J. Elley  
 274 *Wolverhampton*, T. Thornley, C. P. Villiers  
 275 *Woodstock*, Lord C. S. Churchill  
 276 *Worcestershire* (East), E. Holland, T. H. Cooke  
 277 *Worcestershire* (West), Hon. Colonel H. B. Lygon, H. J. Winnington  
 278 *Worcester*, G. R. Robinson, J. Bailey  
 279 *Wycombe*, Hon. R. J. Smith, Hon. C. Grey  
 280 *Yarmouth*, W. M. Praed, Thos. Baring  
 281 *Yorkshire*, (East Rid.) P. B. Thompson, R. Bethel  
 282 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), Lord Morpeth, Sir G. Strickland  
 283 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), Hon. W. Dnncombe, E. S. Cayley  
 284 *York*, J. H. Lowther, Hon. J. C. Dundas
- IRELAND.
- 285 *Antrim County*, Hon. J. B. R. O'Neil, Earl of Belfast  
 286 *Armagh County*, Colonel W. Verner, Lord Acheson  
 287 *Armagh*, L. Dobbin  
 288 *Athlone*, Capt. G. B. Mathew  
 289 *Bandenbridge*, J. D. Jackson  
 290 *Belfast*, J. E. Tennent, George Dunbar  
 291 *Carlow Co.* Col. Bruen, T. Kavanagh  
 292 *Carlow*, F. Bruen  
 293 *Carrichfergus*, P. Kirk  
 294 *Cashel*, Serjeant Woulfe  
 295 *Cavan County*, H. Maxwell, J. Young  
 296 *Clare County*, C. O'Brien, Major W. N. M'Namara  
 297 *Clonmel*, D. Ronayne  
 298 *Coleraine*, Alderman W. T. Copeland  
 299 *Cork County*, R. Longfield, G. S. Barry  
 300 *Cork*, D. Callaghan, H. Baldwin  
 301 *Donegal County*, Sir E. S. Hayes, E. M. Conolly  
 302 *Down County*, Lord A. Hill, Lord Castlereagh  
 303 *Downpatrick*, D. Ker  
 304 *Drogheda*, Hon. R. Plunkett  
 305 *Dublin County*, C. Fitzsimon, G. Evans  
 306 *Dublin City*, D. O'Connell, E. S. Ruthven  
 307 *Dublin University*, F. Shaw, T. Lefroy  
 308 *Dundalh*, W. S. Crawford  
 309 *Dungannon*, Hon. J. J. Knox  
 310 *Dungarvon*, M. O'Loughlin  
 311 *Ennis*, H. Bridgman

- 312 *Enniskillen*, Hon. A. H. Cole  
 313 *Fermanagh*, Lord Cole, M. Archdale  
 314 *Galway Co.*, J. J. Bodkin, T. b. Martin  
 315 *Galway*, A. H. Lynch, M. J. Blake  
 316 *Kerry County*, Hon. F. W. Mullins, M. J. O'Connell  
 317 *Kildare County*, R. M. O'Ferrall, E. Ruthven  
 318 *Kilkenny County*, Hon. P. Butler, W. F. Finn  
 319 *Kilkenny*, R. Sullivan  
 320 *King's Co.*, Hon. Col. J. C. Westenra, N. Fitzsimon  
 321 *Kinsale*, Colonel H. Thomas  
 322 *Leitrim Co.*, Visc. Clements, S. White  
 323 *Limerick County*, Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon, W. S. O'Brien  
 324 *Limerick*, W. Roche, D. Roche  
 325 *Lisburne*, Capt. H. Meynell  
 326 *Londonderry County*, Sir R. Bateson, Capt. T. Jones  
 327 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson  
 328 *Longford Co.*, Vis. Forbes, A. Lefroy, jun.  
 329 *Louth County*, R. M. Bellew, Sir P. Bellew  
 130 *Mallow*, C. D. O. Jephson  
*Mayo County*, D. Browne, Sir W. Brabazon  
 332 *Meath*, H. Grattan, M. O'Connell  
 333 *Monaghan County*, E. Lucas, Hon. H. R. Westenra  
 334 *Newry*, D. C. Brady  
 335 *New Ross*, J. H. Talbot  
 336 *Portarlington*, Col. G. L. D. Damer  
 337 *Queen's County*, Sir C. Coote, Hon. T. Vesey  
 338 *Roscommon Co.*, F. Ffrench, O'Conor Don  
 339 *Sligo Co.*, E. J. Cooper, Lt.-Col. A. Perceval  
 340 *Sligo*, J. Martin  
 341 *Tipperary Co. R. L.* Sheil, R. O. Cave  
 342 *Tralce*, M. O'Connell  
 343 *Tyrone County*, Hon. H. T. L. Corry, Lord C. Hamilton  
 344 *Waterford County*, Sir R. Musgrave, W. Villiers Stuart  
 345 *Waterford*, H. W. Barron, T. Wyse  
 346 *Westmeath County*, Sir R. Nagle, M. L. Chapman  
 347 *Wexford Co.*, J. Maher, J. Power  
 348 *Wexford*, C. A. Walker  
 349 *Wicklow Co.*, J. Grattan, R. Howard  
 350 *Youghall*, J. O'Connell

SCOTLAND.

- 351 *Aberdeen Co.*, Hon. Capt. W. Gordon  
 352 *Aberdeen*, A. Bannerman  
 353 *Andrew's, St.*, A. Johnston, jun.  
 354 *Argyll Co.*, W. F. Campbell  
 355 *Ayr Co.*, John Dunlop  
 356 *Ayr, &c.*, Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart  
 357 *Banff Co.*, G. Ferguson  
 358 *Bute Co.*, Sir W. Rae  
 359 *Berwick Co.*, Sir H. P. H. Campbell  
 360 *Caitness Co.*, G. Sinclair, jun.  
 361 *Clackmannan & Kinross*, Adml. Adam  
 362 *Dunbarton Co.*, A. Dennistoun, jun.  
 363 *Dumfries Co.*, J. J. H. Johnstone  
 364 *Dumfries, &c.*, Lieut.-Gen. M. Sharpe  
 365 *Dundee*, Sir H. Parnell  
 366 *Edinburgh Co.*, Sir George Clerk  
 367 *Edinburgh*, J. Abercromby, Sir J. Campbell  
 368 *Elgin and Nairn*, Hon. F. W. Grant  
 369 *Elgin, &c.*, Col. A. L. Hay  
 370 *Falkirk, &c.*, W. D. Gillon  
 371 *Fife Co.*, Capt. J. Wemyss  
 372 *Forfar Co.*, Hon. D. G. Hallyburton  
 373 *Glasgow*, J. Oswald, C. Dunlop  
 374 *Greenock*, R. Wallace  
 375 *Haddington Co.*, R. Ferguson  
 376 *Haddington, &c.*, R. Stenart  
 377 *Inverness Co.*, A. W. Chisholm  
 378 *Inverness, &c.*, C. L. C. Bruce  
 379 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Dr. Bowring  
 380 *Kincardine Co.*, Hon. H. Arbuthnott  
 381 *Kirkcaldy, &c.*, J. Fergus  
 382 *Kirkcudbright Co.*, Rt. Hn. R. C. Ferguson  
 383 *Lanark Co.*, John Maxwell, jun.  
 384 *Leith, &c.*, J. A. Murray  
 385 *Linlithgow Co.*, Hon. J. Hope  
 386 *Montrose, &c.*, P. Chalmers  
 387 *Orkney & Shetland Co.*, T. Balfour, jun.  
 388 *Paisley*, Capt. A. G. Speirs  
 389 *Peebles Co.*, Sir J. Hay  
 390 *Perth Co.*, Hon. F. Maule  
 391 *Perth*, L. Oliphant  
 392 *Renfrew Co.*, Sir M. S. Stewart  
 393 *Ross & Cromarty, &c.* J. A. S. Mackenzie  
 394 *Roxburgh Co.*, Lord J. Scott  
 395 *Selkirk Co.*, R. Pringle  
 396 *Stirling Co.*, W. Forbes  
 397 *Stirling, &c.*, Lord Dalmeny  
 398 *Sutherland Co.*, R. Macleod, jun.  
 399 *Wick, &c.*, J. Loch  
 400 *Wigtown Co.*, Sir A. Agnew  
 401 *Wigtown, &c.*, J. M. Taggart.

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Pollen, Sir J. W.	3	Sheppard, T.	94	Tynte, C. J. K.	220	Wyse, T.	38
Pollington, Lord	193	Sheil, R. L.	341	Tyrell, Sir J. T. Bt.	86	Yorke, E. T.	38
Polluck, Sir F.	119	Sibthorp, Col. C. D. W.	144	Vaughan, Sir R. W. Bt.	160	Young, Sir W. L.	33
Ponsonby, Hon. G. B.	73	Simcoe, Sir R. G. Bt.	268	Vere, Sir C. B.	232	Young, G. F.	250
Ponsonby, Hn. W. F. S.	79	Sinclair, G. jun.	360	Verner, Colonel W.	286	Young, J.	295
Potter, Rich.	267	Smith, J. A.	55	Vernon, G. H.	11		
Poulter, J. S.	213	Smith, T. A.	48	Villiers, C. P.	274		
Powell, Col. W. E.	43	Smith, Hon. R. J.	279	Vivian, Major C. C.	22		

English	County Members	144	} 471
	Universities	4	
	Cities and Boroughs	323	
Welsh	County Members	15	} 29
	Cities and Boroughs	14	
Scotch	County Members	30	} 53
	Cities and Boroughs	23	
Irish	County Members	64	} 105
	Universities	2	
	Cities and Boroughs	39	
Total Number of Members		658	

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk, John Henry Ley, esq.  
 Clerk Assistant, John Rickman, esq.  
 Second Clerk Assistant, William Ley, esq.  
 Clerk of Committee of Privileges and Elections, Thomas Dyson, esq.  
 Clerk of Fees, J. E. Dorrington, esq.  
 Principal Committee Clerks, Sir Ed. Stracey, Lt., S. Gunnell, W. G. Rose, esqs.  
 Clerk of the Journals and Papers, vacant  
 Clerk of the Ingressments, Sir E. Stracey  
 Clerks in the Private Bill Office, Messrs. E. Johnson, W. Hawes, R. Gibbons

Librarian, T. Vardon, esq.  
 Short-hand-writer, Wm. B. Gurney, esq.  
 Serjeant-at-Arms, Sir William Gosset  
 Deliverer, Mr. C. Paskin  
 Receiver of Serjeant's Fees, Mr. J. Bellamy  
 Chaplain to the House of Commons, the Rev. J. Vane  
 Secretary to the Speaker, C. Romilly, esq.  
 Printer of Journals, &c., Messrs. Hansard  
 Printer of the Votes, Messrs. J. B. Nichols

## ENGLISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Secs.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1813	Wm. Howley, D.D., <i>Primate of all England..</i>	Canterbury ..	1828	Sutton, <i>dec.</i>	Bp. of Oxford.
1791	E. Harcourt, D.C.L., <i>Primate of England..</i>				
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D. ....	London .....	1828	Howley, <i>tr.</i>	Bp. of Llandaff.
1819	W. Van Mildert, D.D. ....	Durham .....	1826	Barrington, <i>d.</i>	Bp. of St. David's.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D. ....	Winchester ..	1827	Tomline, <i>dec.</i>	T. Rennell, D.D.
1803	Thos. Burgess, D.D. ....	Salisbury ....	1825	Fisher, <i>dec.</i>	H.N. Pearson, D.D.
1805	Henry Bathurst, D.C.L.	Norwich ....	1805	Sutton, <i>tr.</i>	G. Pellew, D.D.
1809	Bowyer E. Sparke, D.D.	Ely .....	1812	Dampier, <i>dec.</i>	J. Wood, D.D.
1812	G. Henry Law, D.D. ....	Bath & Wells	1824	Beadon, <i>dec.</i>	E. Goodenough, D.D.
1815	Henry Ryder, D.D. ....	Lichfi. & Cov.	1824	Cornwallis, <i>d.</i>	H. Howard, M.A.
1816	Herbert Marsh, D.D. ....	Peterborough.	1819	Parsons, <i>dec.</i>	T. Turton, D. D.
1820	John Kaye, D.D. ....	Lincoln .....	1827	Pelham, <i>dec.</i>	G. Gordon, D.D.
1820	William Carey, D.D. ....	St. Asaph. ....	1830	Luxmoore, <i>d.</i>	C.S. Luxmoore, M.A.
1824	Robert James Carr, D.D.	Worcester ...	1831	Cornwallis, <i>dec.</i>	Bp. of Rochester.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	Bangor .....	1830	Majendie, <i>dec.</i>	J. Warren, M.A.
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D.D.	St. David's...	1825	Burgess, <i>tr.</i>	R. Richardson, D.D.
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D. . .	Carlisle .....	1827	Goodenough, <i>d.</i>	R. Hodgson, D.D.
1827	George Murray, D.D. . . .	Rochester ....	1827	Percy, <i>tr.</i>	R. Stevens, D.D.
1828	Edward Copleston, D.D.	Llandaff' ....	1827	Sumner, <i>tr.</i>	J. Probyn
1828	John Bird Sumner, D.D.	Chester .....	1828	Blomfield, <i>tr.</i>	G. Davys, D.D.
1829	Richard Bagot, D.D. ....	Oxford .....	1829	Lloyd, <i>dec.</i>	T. Gaisford, D.D.
1830	John Henry Monk, D.D.	Gloucester ...	1830	Bethell, <i>tr.</i>	E. Rice, D.D.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D. ....	Exeter .....	1830	Carey, <i>tr.</i>	W. Landon, D.D.
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D. ....	Herechester ...	1831	Carr, <i>tr.</i>	G. Chandler, DCL.
1832	E. Grey, D.D. ....	Hereford ....	1832	Huntingford, <i>d.</i>	J. Merewether, D.D.
1834	Joseph Allen, D.D. ....	Bristol .....	1834	Gray, <i>dec.</i>	H. Beeke, D.D.
1827	William Ward, D.D. ....	Sodor & Man	1827	Murray, <i>tr.</i>	

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to Priority of Consecration. The Bishop of Sodor and Man does not sit in Parliament.

## LAW.

## COURT OF CHANCERY

The Great Seal is in Commission:—*Commissioners*, Sir C.C. Pepys, Master of the Rolls, Sir L. Shadwell, Vice Chancellor, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet  
*Master of the Rolls*, Rt. Hon. Sir C. C. Pepys. — *Chief Sec.* R. B. Wingfield, Esq. — *Under Sec.* J. A. Murray, Esq.  
*Vice Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Shadwell *Sec.* Cayley Shadwell, Esq.  
*Accountant-General*, W. G. Adam, Esq.  
*Masters in Chancery*, J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq., F. Cross, Esq., Jas. Trower, Esq., W. Wingfield, Esq., J. W. Farrer, Esq., Sir Giffin Wilson, Lord Henley, H. Martin, Esq., J. B. Roupell, Esq., Wm. Brougham, Esq.

## COURTS OF LAW.

*King's Bench*—*Lord Chief Justice*, Lord Denman—*Judges*, Sir Jos. Littledale, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. Williams, and Sir J. T. Coleridge.  
*Common Pleas*—*Lord Chief Justice*, Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal—*Judges*, Sir Jas. Allan Park, Sir Stephen Gaselee, Sir John B. Bosanquet, Sir John Vaughan.  
*Exchequer*—*Lord Chief Baron*, Lord Abinger—*Barons*, Sir James Parke, Sir Wm. Bolland, Sir E. H. Alderson, Sir John Gurney. — *Cursitor Baron*, G. Bankes, Esq. — *Accountant-General*, R.

Richards, Esq.—*King's Remembrancer*, H. W. Vincent, Esq.

## ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

*Vicar General's Office*—*Vicar General and Dean of Peculiars*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner—*Registrar*, J. Moore, Esq.  
*Court of Arches*—*Official Principal*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner—*Registrar*, William Townsend.  
*Prerogative Court*—*Master*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner—*Registrars*, Rev. G. Moore, Rev. R. Moore.  
*Faculty Office*—*Master*, Lord Stowell—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. Sutton-Manners.  
*Consistory Court*—*Judge*, Dr. Step. Lushington—*Registrar*, Rt. Hon. R. Ryder.

## ADMIRALTY COURT.

*Judge of the Admiralty*, Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl—*King's Advocate-General*, Sir John Dodson—*Admiralty Advocate*, Dr. Phillimore—*Counsel to Admiralty and Navy and Judge-Advocate of Fleet*, H. J. Shepherd, Esq.—*Registrar*, Lord Arden.

## COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

*Chief Judge*, Rt. Hon. T. Erskine—*Judges*, Sir J. Cross, Sir G. Rose—*Chief Registrar*, Mr. Serg. Edw. Lawes—*Commissioners*, C. F. Williams, J. H. Merivale, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, and E. Holroyd, Esqs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

*Chief Commissioner*, H. R. Reynolds, Esq.  
*Commissioners*, J. G. Harris, T. B. Bowen, and Wm. J. Law, Esqs.—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturges, Esq.—*Tax Master*, H. C. Richards, Esq.—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White, Esq.—*Chief Clerk*, John Massey, Esq.

MARSHALSEA AND PALACE COURTS.

*Knight-Marshal*, Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart.—*Steward of the Court*, W. Brent Brent, Esq.—*Dep. Steward*, J. Knowles, Esq.—*Prothonotary*, Sir H. F. Campbell—*Dep. J. C. Hewlett*, Esq.

COURTS OF REQUEST.

Near Guildhall, *Chief Clerk*, R. Jupp, esq.  
Court-days, Wed. and Sat. at 11; office hours on other days, 10 till 1  
Castle-street, Leicester-sq., *Chief Clerks*,

E. C. Grojan, J. Hodgson, esqrs. Court-day, Thurs. at 3, other days, 10 till 1  
Vine-street, Piccadilly, *Chief Clerks*, E. C. Grojan, J. Hodgson, esqrs. Court day, Tues. at 3, other days, 10 till 1  
King-gate-st. Holborn, *County Clerk*, G. Heath, esq.; *Dep. County Clerk*, E. Du-bois, esq. Court-days, Mon. & Thurs. at 9, other days, 9 till 3  
Osborn-st. Whitechapel. *Clerks of the Court*, C. Lash, H. Lang, H. Stratton, esqrs. Court-days, Tu. & Fri. at 11, other days, 9 till 3.  
Swan-st., Trinity-st., Southwark, *Chief Clerks*, Geo. Drew, J. G. Meymott, esqrs. Court-days, Tu. & Fri. at 10, other days, 9 till 2

LAW OFFICERS.

*Attorney-General*, Sir John Campbell.  
*Solicitor-General*, Sir R. M. Rolfe.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c. OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

*Bedford*, Earl De Grey  
*Berks*, Earl of Abingdon  
*Bucks*, Duke of Buckingham  
*Cambridge*, Earl of Hardwicke  
*Chester*, Earl of Stamford and Warrington  
*Cornwall*, Earl of Mount Edgumbe—*Lord Warden*, Marquis of Hertford  
*Cumberland*, Earl of Lonsdale  
*Derby*, Duke of Devonshire  
*Devon*, Earl Fortescue  
*Dorset*, Earl Digby  
*Durham*, Duke of Cleveland—*Custos Rot.* Bishop of Durham  
*Essex*, Viscount Maynard  
*Gloucester*, Duke of Beaufort  
*Hereford*, Earl Somers  
*Hertford*, Earl of Verulam  
*Huntingdon*, Duke of Manchester  
*Kent*, Marquis Camden  
*Lancashire*, Earl of Derby  
*Leicester*, Duke of Rutland  
*Lincoln*, Earl Brownlow  
*Middlesex*, Duke of Portland  
*Monmouth*, Duke of Beaufort  
*Norfolk*, Lord Wodehouse  
*Northampton*, Earl of Westmoreland  
*Northumberland*, Duke of Northumberland  
*Nottingham*, Duke of Newcastle  
*Oxford*, Earl of Macclesfield

*Rutland*, Marquis of Exeter  
*Shropshire*, Earl of Powis  
*Somerset*, Marquis of Bath  
*Southampton*, Duke of Wellington  
*Stafford*, Earl Talbot  
*Suffolk*, Duke of Grafton  
*Surrey*, Lord Arden  
*Sussex*, Duke of Richmond  
*Tower-Hamlets*, Duke of Wellington  
*Warwick*, Earl of Brooke and Warwick  
*Westmoreland*, Earl of Lonsdale  
*Wilts*, Marquis of Lansdowne  
*Worcester*, Lord Lyttelton  
*York, East-Riding*, Earl of Carlisle  
— *West-Riding*, Earl of Harewood  
— *North-Riding*, Duke of Leeds

WALES.

*Anglesey*, Marquis of Anglesey  
*Brecon*, Duke of Beaufort.  
*Cardigan*, Wm. E. Powell, esq. M.P.  
*Carmarthen*, Lord Dynevor  
*Carnarvon*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby  
*Denbigh*, Sir Watkins W. Wynn, bt. M.P.  
*Flint*, Marquis of Westminster  
*Glamorgan*, Marquis of Bute  
*Merioneth*, Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. M.P.  
*Montgomery*, Visc. Clive, M.P.  
*Pembroke*, Sir John Owen, bart. M.P.  
*Rudnor*, Lord Rodney

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND KING'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of	A. Vail, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires. Col. Aspinwall, Consul Gen.	Henry S. Fox, Esq., Envoy Ext. C. Bankhead, Esq., Secret. of Legation.
Austria - - -	M. Hummelauer, Chargé d' Affaires.	Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, Amb. Ex. and Plen. Hon. Henry Ed. Fox, Sec. of Emb.
Bavaria - - -	Baron de Cetto, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.	Lord Erskine, Env. Ex. Hon. R. Blugham, Sec. of Leg.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
Belgium - - -	{ M. Van de Weyer, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. M. Achard, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Robert Adair, Amb. Ex. Sir G. B. Hamilton.
Brazil - - -	{ Chevalier Lisboa, Chargé d' Affaires.	{ H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq., Env. Ex. W. G. Ouseley, Esq., Sec. Leg. Esq., Min.
Buenos Ayres	{ Don Manuel Moreno, Envoy Extra.	{ Plen. R. Y. Gore, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Colombla - -	Don J. F. Madrid, Env. Ext.	Wm. Turner, Esq., Env. Ex.
Denmark - -	{ Baron de Blome, Envoy Extra- ordinary. M. de Bille, Sec. of Leg.	{ Right Hon. H. W. W. Wynn, Env. Ex. Peter Browne, Esq. Sec. of Leg.
France - - -	{ Count Sebastiani, Amb. Ex. and Plen. M. de Bourqueney, Sec. of Leg.	{ Earl Granville, Ambassador Ex- traordinary. Arthur Aston, Esq., Sec. of Emb.
Germanic Con- federation - -		{ T. Cartwright, Esq., Min. Ple. Hon. F. G. Molyneux, Sec. of Leg.
Greece - - -	M. Trikupis.	Capt. Sir E. Lyons, Min. Plen.
Hanover - - -	Baron d'Ompfeda, Env. Ext.	
Hanseatic Towns Lubeck, Bremen, & Hamburg.	{ James Colquhoun, Chargé d'Aff- aires and Cons. Gen.	{ Henry Canning, Esq. Con. Gen.
Hesse Cassel & Darmstadt - -	{ Baron de Langsdorf, Res. Min.	{ T. Cartwright, Esq., Min. Plen. (and to Germ. Conf.)
Mexico - - -	M. Garro, Min. Plen.	R. Pakenham, Esq., Chargé d'Aff.
Netherlands - -	{ M. Dedel, Amb. Extr. and Plen. M. Boreel, Sec. to Emb.	{ Sir Edw. Cromwell Disbrowe, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Persia - - -	(none sent by this Power)	{ Rt. Hon. H. Ellis, Amb. John McNeill, Esq., Sec.
Portugal - - -		{ Lord Howard de Walden Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. J. M. Grant, Esq. Sec. of Leg.
Prussia - - -	{ Baron de Bülow, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. C. de Seckendoff, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir George Shee, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. R. Abercrombie, Esq., Secretary of Leg.
Rio de la Plata	. . . . .	J. H. Mandeville, Esq., Min. Plen.
Russia - - -	Count Pozzo di Borgo.	{ Earl of Durham, Amb. Ext. J. R. Milbank, Esq., Sec.
Sardinia - - -	{ Count St. Martind'Aghé, Envoy Ext. and M. Plen. Count Moiran, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Aug. John Foster, bart. Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Sir Alex. Malet, Bt. Sec. of Leg.
Saxony - - -	M. de Gersdorff, Res. Min.	{ Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen. C. T. Barnard, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Sicilies (Two) -	Count de Ludolf, sen. Env. Ext.	{ Hon. W. Temple, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. John Kennedy, Esq. Sec. of Leg.
Spain - - -	{ General Alava, Amb. Extr. Don José Curtoyo, Sec. of Leg. !	{ G. W. F. Villiers, Esq., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Lord W. Hervey, Sec. of Leg.
Sweden - - -	{ Count de Bjærnstjerna, Amb. Extr. Baron Rchausen, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. J. D. Bligh, Min. Plen. Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield, Sec. Leg.
Switzerland - -	M. Prevôt, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ D. R. Morier, Esq. Min. Plen. T. F. Wilmot, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey - - -	Noori Effendi.	{ Ld. Ponsonby, Am. Ex. David Urquhart, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Tuscany - - -		{ G. H. Seymour, Esq., Min. Res. Hon. G. Edgumbe, Sec. of Leg.
Wirttemberg - -	{ Count de Mandelsloh, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Lord Wm. Russell, Min. Plen. Hon. H. R. F. Wellesley, Sc. of Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

*Lord Mayor*, Right Hon. W. T. Copeland, Bishopsgate, 1829  
*Bridge Without*.....1800 J. Ansley, Father of the City  
*Bassishaw*..... 1804† Sir C. S. Hunter  
*Dowgate*..... 1805 G. Scholey  
*Candlewick*..... 1807 S. Birch  
*Cripplegate*..... 1807 M. Wood  
*Walbrook*..... 1808 J. Atkins  
*Coleman Street*... 1812 Sir W. Heygate  
*Queenhithe*..... 1821 W. Venables  
*Billingsgate*..... 1821 A. Brown  
*Tower*..... 1821 M. P. Lucas  
*Cheap*..... 1821 W. Thompson  
*Langbourn*..... 1823 Sir J. Key  
*Aldersgate*..... 1826 Sir P. Laurie  
*Lime Street*..... 1826 C. Farebrother  
*Vintry*..... 1826 H. Winchester  
*Farringdon Within* 1830\* T. Kelly

*Recorder*, Hon. C. E. Law  
*Common Sergeant*, J. Mirehouse, Esq.  
*Broad Street*..... 1831\* J. Cowan  
*Castle Baynard*... 1831\* Samuel Wilson  
*Bridge Within*.... 1832\* Sir C. Marshall  
*Farringdon Without* 1833\* James Harmer  
*Portsoken*..... 1833 Thos. Johnson  
*Cornhill*..... 1834 John Pirie  
*Cordwainer*..... 1834 Thos. Wood  
*Bread Street*..... 1834 J. Lainson  
*Aldgate*..... 1835 Vacant

\* \* All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also below the Recorder, marked thus\*, have served the office of Sheriff; and thus†, Col. of the City Militia.  
*Sheriffs*, Ald. J. Lainson and D. Salomons, esqrs.  
*Chamberlain*, Sir J. Shaw, Bart.

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF CROWN, ST. TE, AND HOUSEHOLD.

*Heritable Lord High Constable*, and *Kt. Marischal*, Earl of Errol—*Herit. Royal Stand. Bearer*, H. S. Wedderburne, esq.  
*Lord Justice-Gen.* Duke of Montrose—*Vice-Admiral*, Earl Cathcart—*Lord Privy Seal*, Visct. Melville—*Lord Register*, Rt. Hon. Wm. Dundas—*Heritable Master of Household*, Duke of

Argyle—*Herit. Standard Bearer*, Earl of Lauderdale—*Herit. Armour Bearer*, Seton of Touch—*Herit. Usher of White Rod*, Sir Pat. Walker—*Physicians*, John Abercrombie, M.D., Jas. Home, M.D.—*Dean of Chapel Royal*, George Cook, D.D.—*Chaplain to the Queen*, W. Singer, D.D.—*Capt. Gen. of King's Body-Guard*, Earl of Dalhousie.  
*Commander of the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Pat. Stuart

PEERS.

Abercern, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton\*†  
 Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon\* [don\*]  
 Aboyne, *E. of*, 1660, Gordon  
 Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy & Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell\*  
 Arbuthnot, *Viscount*, 1641, a  
 Aston, *Lord*, 1628  
 Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray\*  
 Balcarras, *E. of*, 1651, Lindsay\*  
 Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1675, Hamilton, \*  
 Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stewart, a minor [Campbell\*]  
 Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Buccleuch, *Duke of*, 1673 and Queensberry, 1684 } Scott- of, 1673 and } Dou- glas \*  
 Buchan, *Earl of*, 1469, Erskine [Sinclair]  
 Caithness, *Earl of*, 1445, Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell [Kennedy\*]  
 Cassilis, *Earl of*, 1509, Cathcart, *L.* 1445\*  
 Colville, *L.* 1609, a  
 Cranstoun, *L.* 1609 [say\*]  
 Dalhousie, *E. of*, 1633, Ram-

Dumfries, *E.* } Crichton of, 1633 and }  
 Bute, *E.* 1703 } Stuart\*  
 Dunblane, *V.* 1662, Osborne\*  
 Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane  
 Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686, Murray\*  
 Duffus, *L.* 1650, Dunbar  
 Dysart, *Countess of*, 1643, Tollemache  
 Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomery\*  
 Elgin and Kincardine, *E. of*, 1633, Bruce, a  
 Elbank, *L.* 1643, Murray  
 Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509  
 Errol, *E. of*, 1452, Hay\*  
 Fairfax, *L.* 1627  
 Falkland, *Vis.* 1620, Carey\*  
 Forbes, *Lord*, before 1440, a  
 Forrester, *L.* 1633, Grimston\*† [Stewart\*]  
 Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623, Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703, Boyle\*  
 Gordon, *D. of*, 1684\*  
 Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a  
 Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton\*  
 Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643\*

Home, *E. of*, 1604, Home-Ramey, a [Hope\*]  
 Hopetoun, *Earl of*, 1703, Kenmure, *Viscount*, 1633, Gordon.  
 Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682\*  
 Kinnoul, *E. of*, 1633, Hay\*  
 Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-Falconer [Maitland\*]  
 Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1623, Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675\*  
 Leven, *E. of*, 1641 } Leslie & Melville, 1690 } Melville, a  
 Lothian, *Mar.* 1701, Ker\*  
 Loudoun, *Countess of*, 1633, Hastings  
 Mar, *E. of*, 1061, 1457 } Er- & Kellie, *E. of*, 1610 } \*kino  
 Montrose, *Duke of*, 1707, Graham\*  
 Moray, *E. of*, 1611, Stuart\*  
 Morton, *E. of*, 1457, Doug- Nairne, *Lord*, 1681 [las, a  
 Napier, *Lord*, 1627  
 Newburgh, *E. of*, 1660, Livingstone  
 Northesk, *E.* 1647 Carnegle  
 Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice a  
 Portmore, *E. of*, 1703, Col-year

Queensberry, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1681, Douglas*	Seafield, <i>E. of</i> , 1701, Grant Ogilvy	Strathmore, <i>E. of</i> , 1606 Bowes
Reay, <i>Lord</i> , 1628, McKay a	Selkirk, <i>Earl of</i> , 1646, Douglas a	Sutherland, <i>Countess of</i> , 1614 1057
Rosebery, <i>Earl of</i> , 1703, Primrose*	Sinclair, <i>L.</i> 1449 a Somerville, <i>L.</i> 1430	Torphichen, <i>Ld.</i> 1564, Sandilands
Ruthven, <i>L.</i> 1651	Stair, <i>E. of</i> , 1703, Dalrymple	Traquair, <i>E. of</i> , 1633, Stuart
Rollo, <i>Lord</i> , 1651	Stormont, <i>V.</i> 1621, Murray*	Tweeddale, <i>Marq. of</i> , 1694, Hay, a
Roths, <i>E. of</i> , 1457, Leslie	Strathallan, <i>V.</i> 1686, Drummond, a	Wemyss and March, <i>E. of</i> , 1633, Charteris-Douglas*
Roxburghe, <i>D. of</i> , 1707, Ker, a minor		
Saltoun, <i>Ld.</i> 1445, Fraser, a		

\* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.  
a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

## LAW.

## COURT OF SESSION.

*First Division.*

The Lord President—Ch. Hope.

D. R. W. Ewart, Lord Balgray; † A. Gillies, Lord Gillies; † J. H. Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie.

*Permanent Ordinaries*—Geo. Cranstoun, Lord Corehouse; John Fullerton, Lord Fullerton.

*Ordinary on the Bills & Teinds*.—H. Cockburn, Lord Cockburn.

*Principal Clerks*, A. Rolland, esq. Geo. Jus. Bell, esq. *Jury Court*, John Osb. Brown, esq.

*Second Division.*

†The Lord Justice Clerk—David Boyle. Sir W. Miller, bart. Lord Glenlee; † A. Mc Conochie, Lord Meadowbank; † J. H. Forbes, Lord Medwyn.

*Permanent Ordinaries*—† Sir J. W. Moncreiff, Lord Moncreiff; Francis Jeffrey, Lord Jeffrey.

*Principal Clerks*, Jas. Fergusson, esq. Thos. Thomson, esq. *Jury Court*, J. Russell, esq.

N. B. The Jury Court, erected in 1815, is now abolished, and merged in the Court of Session, by 1 Will. IV. c. 69.

The Judges marked thus † are Lords of the Judiciary or chief criminal court.

## COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Baron, Sir P. Murray, Bart.

*King's Remembrancer*, Sir H. Jardine.

*Auditor*, Hon. G. Murray.

## LAW OFFICERS.

*Lord Advocate*, John Archibald Murray

*Solicitor-Gen.* John Cunningham, esq.

*Advocates-Depute*, J. S. Stewart, G. Napier, Cos. Innes, and Alex. Currie, esqs.

*Crown Agent*, David Cleghorn, esq.

*Clerk of Judiciary*, Patrick Boyle.

Scotland is divided into three circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn, and an additional West Circuit at Christmas.

## CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, 79 Presbyteries; it contains 899 Parishes, and has 938 Clergymen.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Right Hon. Lord Belhaven, *High Commissioner*; Rev. W. A. Thomson, D.D.

*Moderator*; Robert Bell, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church*; Rev. Dr. John Lee, *Principal Clerk*.

*Agents*, John Murray, esq. Edinburgh, John Spottiswood, esq. London.

## LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS DEPUTE OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeenshire.....	Duke of Gordon.....	A. Murray
Argyllshire.....	Duke of Argyll.....	Robert Bruce
Ayrshire.....	Earl of Glasgow.....	Archibald Bell
Banffshire.....	Earl of Fife.....	James Urquhart
Berwickshire.....	Earl of Home.....	William Boswell
Buteshire.....	Marquis of Bute.....	James Ivory
Caithness-shire...	Earl of Caithness.....	Robert Thomson
Clackmannanshire.	Earl of Mansfield.....	John Tait
Cromartyshire.....	Roderick M'Leod, esq. M.P. ....	John Jardine
Dumbartonshire	Duke of Montrose.....	J. C. Colquhoun
Dumfriesshire....	Marquis of Queensberry.....	Sir T. Kirkpatrick, Bart.
Edinburghshire	D. of Buccleuch & Queensberry ...	Adam Duff
Elgin and Moray..	Earl of Moray.....	Graham Speirs
Fifehire.....	Earl of Rosslyn.....	Andrew Clephane
Forfarshire.....	Earl of Airlie.....	James L'Amey
Haddingtonshire	Marquis of Tweeddale.....	William Horne
Inverness-shire...	Hon. Colonel F. W. Grant ..	W. F. Tytler
Kincardineshire ..	Lord Viscount Arbuthnot.....	George Douglas
Kinross-shire ..	Right Hon. William Adam.....	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewarty...)	Earl of Galloway.....	Alexander Wood
Lanarkshire.....	Duke of Hamilton and Brandon ...	Archibald Alison

1801 County.

Lord Lieutenant.

Sheriff Depute.

Linlithgowshire ..	Earl of Hopetoun.....	John Cay
Nairnshire.....	William Brodie, of Brodie, esq. ...	Graham Speirs
Orkney & Shetland	Lord Dundas .....	J. A. Maconochie
Peebles-shire .....	Earl of Wemyss and March.....	John Wood
Perthshire .....	Earl of Kinnoull .....	Adam Anderson
Renfrewshire..	Archibald Campbell .....	John Colin Dunlop
Ross-shire.....	Sir J. W. Mackenzie, Bart. ....	John Jardine
Roxburghshire ..	Marquis of Lothian .....	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirkshire .....	Lord Montagu .....	T. H. Miller
Stirlingshire .....	Duke of Montrose .....	Ranald Macdonald Seton
Sutherland ..	Duke of Sutherland .....	Hugh Lumsden
Wigtonshire.....	Earl of Galloway.....	James Walker

I R E L A N D.

THE MINISTRY.

*Lord Lieutenant*, Earl of Mulgrave  
*Lord High Chancellor*, Lord Plunket  
*Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal*,  
 Rt. Hon. Viscount Morpeth  
*Under Sec.* Thomas Drummond, esq.  
*Private Sec. Lient.*-Col. Yorke  
**OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.**  
*Lord Almoner*, Archbp. of Armagh  
*Clerk of Privy Council*, Visc. Clifden  
*State Steward*, Hon. Capt. Phipps

*Comptroller*, T. H. Kilbee  
*Chamberlain*, W. E. Leeson  
*Gentleman Usher*, Capt. Fred. Willis  
*Keeper of Records of Parl. and Ulster*  
*King at Arms*, Sir W. Betham  
*Dean of the Chapel*, Rev. C. Vignolles, D.D.  
*Commander of the Forces*, Lt.-Gen. Lord  
 Aylmer, K.C.B.  
*Military Secretary*,—Vacant  
*Commander of the Artillery*, Col. Sir Thos.  
 Downman  
*Commander of the Engineers*, Col. Thackery

PEERS.

Aldborough, <i>Earl</i> , 1777, Stratford	Carrington, <i>L.</i> , 1796, Smith*	Cremorne, <i>L.</i> 1797, Dawson
Allen, <i>Vis.</i> 1717	Carysfort, <i>E. of</i> , 1789, Proby	Crofton, <i>Lord</i> , 1797
Annesley, <i>Earl</i> , 1789	Cashel, <i>Arch. of</i> , 1823, Richard Laurence	Darnley, <i>E. of</i> , 1725, Bligh*
Antrim, <i>Countess</i> , 1785, Kerr	Castlemain, <i>V.</i> , 1822, Hand- cock [Stewart	De Blaquiere, <i>Lord</i> , 1800
Arden, <i>L.</i> 1770, Perceval*	Castle Stewart, <i>E. of</i> , 1800, Cavan, <i>E. of</i> , 1647, Lambert	Decies, <i>L.</i> 1812, Beresford
Arkwold, <i>L.</i> , 1801, Prince Fred. Augustus*	Charlemont, <i>Earl of</i> , 1763, Caulfield, <i>a</i> [Bury	Derry, <i>B. of</i> , 1831, R. Pon- sonby
Armagh, <i>Arch.</i> 1822, J. G. De la Poer Beresford	Charleville, <i>Earl of</i> , 1806, Chetwynd, <i>Vis.</i> , 1717	Desart, <i>Earl of</i> , 1793, Cuffe
Arran, <i>Earl</i> , 1762, Gore	Cholmondeley, <i>Vis.</i> , 1661*	Desmond, <i>Earl of</i> , 1622, Fielding
Ashbrook, <i>Viscount</i> , 1751, Flower	Clancarty, <i>E. of</i> , 1803, Trench*a	De Vesci, <i>Vis.</i> 1776, Vesey
Ashtown, <i>Ld.</i> , 1800, Trench	Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Bingham	Dighy, <i>Lord</i> , 1620*
Athlone, <i>E.</i> , 1691, De Gin- kell	Clanricarde, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1825, De Burgh*	Dillon, <i>Vis.</i> 1621, Dillon Lee
Auckland, <i>L.</i> , 1789, Eden*	Clanwilliam, <i>E. of</i> , 1776, Meade* [gibbon*	Donegal, <i>Marquis of</i> , 1791, Chichester* [ <i>a</i>
Avonmore, <i>Vis.</i> , 1800, Yel- verton	Clare, <i>E. of</i> , 1795, Fitz- Clarina, <i>L.</i> 1800, Massey	Doneraile, <i>Vis.</i> 1785, St. Leger
Aylmer, <i>Ld.</i> , 1718	Clifden, <i>Vis.</i> , 1781, Ellis	Donoughmore, <i>E. of</i> , 1800, Hutchinson*
Bandon, <i>Earl of</i> , 1800, Ber- nard <i>a</i>	Clive, <i>Lord</i> , 1762*	Down, <i>Bish. of</i> , 1823, Rich. Mant
Bangor, <i>Vis.</i> , 1781, Ward	Clogher, <i>Bishop of</i> , 1822, Rob. Ponsonby	Downe, <i>Vis.</i> 1680, Dawnay*
Bantry, <i>E. of</i> , 1816, White	Clonbrock, <i>L.</i> , 1790, Dillon	Downes, <i>Lord</i> , 1822, Burgh <i>a</i>
Barrington, <i>Vis.</i> , 1720	Cloncurry, <i>L.</i> 1789, Lawless*	Downshire, <i>Marq. of</i> , 1789, Hill
Belmore, <i>E. of</i> , 1797, Corry, <i>a</i>	Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, <i>B. of</i> , 1804, Ch. Butson	Drogheda, <i>Marq. of</i> , 1791, Moore*
Besborough, <i>Earl of</i> , 1739, Ponsonby*	Clonmel, <i>E. of</i> , 1793, Scott	Dromore, <i>Bishop of</i> , 1820, James Saurin, <i>a</i>
Blayney, <i>Lord</i> , 1621	Cloyne, <i>Bishop of</i> , 1830, S. Kyle	Dublin, <i>Archb. of</i> , 1831, R. Whateley
Bloomfield, <i>Lord</i> , 1825	Conway, <i>Lord</i> , 1703, Sey- mour*	Dufferin, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Black- wood, <i>a</i>
Boyne, <i>Vis.</i> , 1717, Hamilton	Conyngham, <i>Mar.</i> , 1816*	Dunalley, <i>J.</i> 1800, Prittie, <i>a</i>
Bridport, <i>Ld.</i> , 1794, Hood	Cork and Orrery, <i>Earl of</i> , 1620, Boyle* [ford*	Dunboyne, <i>Ld.</i> , 1541, Butler
Caledon, <i>Earl of</i> , 1800, Alexander, <i>a</i>	Courton, <i>E. of</i> , 1762, Stop-	Dungannon, <i>Vis.</i> , 1765, Hill Trevor
Carbery, <i>Ld.</i> 1715, Freke, <i>a</i>		Dunsany, <i>L.</i> 1440, Plunkett
Carew, <i>Ld.</i> 1834		Dunraven, <i>E. of</i> , 1822, Quin
Carrick, <i>Earl of</i> , 1748, Butler, <i>a</i>		Egmoht, <i>Earl of</i> , 1733, Perceval*

- Elphin, *B. of*, 1820, J. Leslie, *a*  
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus\*  
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789,  
 Cole\**a*  
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton  
 Farnham, *L.* 1756, Max-  
 well, *a*  
 Ferrard, *V.* 1797, Skeffington\*  
 Ffrench, *Lord*, 1798  
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff\*  
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett\*  
 Fitzgerald, *L.*, 1826  
 Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1717\*  
 Frankfurt, *Vis.*, 1816, De  
 Montmorency  
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720\*  
 Galway, *V.* 1727, A. Rundell  
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800\*  
 Garvagh, *J.* 1818, Canning  
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, Butler *a*  
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478,  
 Preston  
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker, *a*  
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Ache-  
 son\**a*  
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes\*  
 Grandison, *V.*, 1620, Villiers\*  
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794  
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719\**†*  
 Guillamore, *Viscount*, 1831,  
 O'Grady  
 Harberton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy  
 Hartland, *L.* 1800, Mahon  
 Hawarden, *Vis.*, 1793, Maude  
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Tay-  
 lor\*  
 Headly, *Lord*, 1797, Winn  
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden  
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Hen-  
 niker-Major  
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782\*  
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797  
 Howden, *J.*, 1819, Cradock\*  
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St.  
 Lawrence [Vanneck  
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796,  
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, El-  
 phinstone\*  
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800, Browne  
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776, Ed-  
 wades  
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1722, Fitz-  
 Maurice Petty\*  
 Kildare, *Bishop of*, 1804, C.  
 D. Lindsay  
 Kilkenny, *E. of*, 1793, Butler  
 Killaloe, *Bp. of*, 1804, C.  
 Butson  
 Kilmaine, *L.*, 1789, Browne  
 Kilmore, *B. of*, 1802, G. De  
 la Poer Beresford  
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822,  
 Needham  
 Kingsland, *Viscount*, 1646,  
 Barnewall [\* *a*  
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King  
 Kinsale, *L.*, 1181, De Courcy  
 Langford, *L.*, 1800, Rowley  
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756,  
 Butler  
 Leighlin and Ferns, *Bp. of*,  
 R. Fowler, 1813  
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766,  
 Fitzgerald\*  
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements\*  
 Lifford, *Vis.*, 1781, Hewitt  
 Limerick, *B. of*, 1831, E. Knox  
 Limerick, *E. of*, 1803, Pery\**a*  
 Lisburne, *Earl of*, 1776,  
 Vaughan  
 Lisle, *Lord*, 1758, Jysaght  
 Lismore, *Viscount*, 1806,  
 O'Callaghan  
 Listowel, *E. of*, 1822, Hare  
 Londonderry, *Mar. of*, 1816,  
 Stewart\*  
 Longford, *Earl of*, 1785,  
 Pakenham\*  
 Lorton, *Vis.*, 1806, King, *a*  
 Louth, *Lord*, 1541, Plunkett  
 Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bing-  
 han, *a*  
 Ludlow, *Earl*, 1760\* [son\*  
 Lunley, *Vis.* 1628, Saunde-  
 r-Macdonald, *Lord*, 1776  
 Massareene, *Vis.*, 1660,  
 Skeffington  
 Massy, *Lord*, 1776  
 Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke, *a*  
 Meath, *E. of*, 1627, Brabazon\*  
 Meath, *Bp. of*, 1802, N.  
 Alexander  
 Melbourne, *V.* 1781, Lamb\*  
 Mexborough, *E. of*, 1766,  
 Saville  
 Middleton, *V.* 1717, Brodrick\*  
 Milltown, *E. of*, 1763, Leeson  
 Moira, *E. of*, 1761, Hastings\*  
 Molesworth, *Viscount*, 1716  
 Mountcashel, *Earl of*, 1781,  
 Moore, *a*  
 Mountmorres, *Vis.* 1763,  
 Montmorency  
 Mountnorris, *Earl of*, 1793,  
 Annesley  
 Mountsandford, *Lord*, 1800  
 Mulgrave, *L.* 1767, Phipps\*  
 Muncaster, *Lord*, 1783, Pen-  
 nington  
 Muskerry, *L.* 1781, Deane  
 Netterville, *V.* 1622  
 Newborough, *L.* 1776, Wynn  
 Norbury, *E. of*, 1827, Toler  
 Normanton, *E. of*, 1806, Agar  
 Nugent, *E.* 1776, Grenville\*  
 Nugent, *L.* 1800, Grenville  
 O'Neill, *E.*, 1800, \**a*  
 Ongley, *Lord*, 1776  
 Ormonde, *M. of*, 1825, Butler\*  
 Palmerston, *V.* 1722, Temple  
 Portarlington, *E. of*, 1785,  
 Dawson [field  
 Powerscourt, *V.* 1743, Wing-  
 Radstock, *Lord*, 1800, Wal-  
 degrave  
 Ranelagh, *L.* 1795, Parkyns  
 Ranelagh, *V.* 1628, Jones  
 Ranfurly, *E.* 1831, Knox\*  
 Rathdown, *Earl of*, 1822,  
 Monek  
 Rendlesham, *Lord*, 1806,  
 Thelusson  
 Riversdale, *L.* 1783, Tonson  
 Roden, *E. of*, 1771, Jocelyn\*  
 Rokey, *J.* 1777, Montagu  
 Roscommon, *Earl of*, 1622,  
 Dillon  
 Rosse, *E. of*, 1806, Par-  
 sons, *a*  
 Rossmore, *L.* 1796, Westenra  
 St. Helens, *L.* 1791, Fitz-  
 herbert\* [neux, \*  
 Sefton, *Earl of*, 1771, Moly-  
 \*Shannon, *E. of*, 1756, Boyle  
 Sheffield, *Earl of*, 1816,  
 Holroyd\*  
 Sherard, *Lord*, 1627\*  
 Sligo, *Marquis of*, 1800,  
 Browne\* [ton\**†*  
 Strabane, *V.* 1701, Hamil-  
 Southwell, *Vis.* 1776  
 Strangford, *Vis.* 1628,  
 Snythe\*  
 Taaffe, *Vis.* 1628  
 Talbot de Malahide, *L.*  
 1831, Talbot  
 Teignmouth, *L.* 1797, Shore  
 Templetown, *V.* 1806, Upton  
 Thomond, *Mar. of*, 1800,  
 O'Bryen\**a* [wall  
 Trimlestown, *L.* 1461, Barn-  
 Tuam, *Arch. of*, 1819, P. Le  
 Poer Trench, *a*  
 Tyreconnel, *Earl of*, 1761,  
 Carpenter  
 Ventry, *Lord*, 1800, Mullins  
 Wallscourt, *L.* 1800, Blake  
 Waterford, *Earl of*, 1446,  
 Talbot\*  
 Waterford, *Mar. of*, 1789,  
 Beresford\* [Cavendish  
 Waterpark, *Lord*, 1792,  
 Wellesley, *Mar. of*, 1799\*  
 Westcote, *Lord*, 1776, Lyt-  
 telton\* [Nugent, *a*  
 Westmeath, *Mar. of*, 1822,  
 Wicklow, *Earl of*, 1793,  
 Howard, *a* [Turnour  
 Winterton, *Earl of*, 1766,

\* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. *a* Marked thus are Representative Peers.

## LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.  
 Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Plunket  
 Secretary, R. B. M'Cauley, esq.

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.  
 M'Mahon, Bart.  
 Deputy, Robert Wogan, esq.  
 Masters in Chancery, W. Henn, esq. Rodk.

Connor, esq. J. S. Townsend, esq.  
Thos. Goold, esq.

Accomptant-Gen. John Boyd, esq.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, † Rt. Hon. Charles  
K. Bushe. Judges, Charles Burton.  
P. C. Crampton. Louis Perrin.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, † Rt. Hon. John Do-  
herty. Judges, † Arthur Moore. W.  
Johnson. Robert Torrens.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, † Rt. Hon. Henry Joy.  
Barons, † Sir W. C. Smith, Bart. † R.  
Pennefather. † J. L. Foster.

Chief Remembrancer, A. R. Blake, esq.

Accountant-Gen. David Mahony, esq.

Thus † marked, Commissioners to hear  
and determine Causes in Chancery in  
the Absence of the Lord Chancellor.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General and Judge of Prerog. Court,  
Rt. Hon. Dr. John Radcliff.

Registrars of Metropolitan Court, J. G.  
Brydges and G. Scott, esqs.

Ditto of Prerog. Court, Rev. C. C. Beres-  
ford and W. Stewart, esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Sir Henry Meredith, bart.

King's Advocate-Gen. Sir Thos. Staples,  
bart.

Registrar, Daniel Pineau, esq.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Commissioners, Richard Farrell and Peter  
Burrowes, esqs.

Chief Clerk, P. Burrowes, jun. esq.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen. Rt. Hon. Mich. O'Loghlen.

Solicitor-Gen. John Richards, esq.

Sergeants, R. W. Greene, esq. J. D. Jack-  
son, esq., and S. Wolfe, esq.

CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquis of Hertford.

Armagh, Earl of Gosford.

Carlou, Wm. Browne, Esq.

Cavan, Marquis of Headfort

Clare, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.

Cork, Earl of Shannon.

Donegal, Earl of Leitrim.

Down, Marq. of Londonderry.

Dublin, Sir Compton Domville, Bt.

Fermanagh, Earl of Enniskillen.

Galway, Earl of Clancarty.

Kerry, James Crosbie, Esq.

Kildare, Duke of Leinster.

Kilkenny, Marq. of Ormonde.

King's County, Earl of Rosse.

Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim.

Limerick, Earl of Dunraven.

Londonderry, Marq. of Londonderry.

Longford, Viscount Forbes, M.P.

Louth, Earl of Roden.

Mayo, Marquis of Sligo.

Meath, Marquis Wellesley.

Monaghan, Lord Rossmore.

Queen's Co. Lord Maryborough.

Roscommon, Viscount Lorton.

Sligo, Owen Wynne, Esq.

Tipperary, Hon. F. A. Prittie.

Tyrone, Earl of Belmore.

Waterford, Lord G. T. Beresford.

Westmeath (vacant).

Wexford, Marq. of Ely.

Wicklow, Earl of Meath.

LORDS LIEUTENANT OF  
COUNTIES.

Antrim, Earl O'Neill.

Armagh, Earl of Gosford.

Carlou, Visc. Duncannon.

Cavan, Marquis of Headfort.

Clare, Lord Fitzgerald & Vesey.

Cork, Earl of Shannon.

Donegal, Marquis of Donegal.

Down, Marquis of Downshire.

Dublin, Earl of Meath.

Fermanagh, Earl of Enniskillen.

Galway, Marquis of Clanricarde.

Kerry, Earl of Kenmare.

Kildare, Duke of Leinster.

Kilkenny, Marquis of Ormonde.

King's County, Lord Oxmantown, M.P.

Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim.

Limerick, Hon. R. H. Fitz-Gibbon, M.P.

Londonderry, Lord Garvagh.

Longford, Viscount Forbes.

Louth, Sir P. Bellew, Bart.

Mayo, Marquis of Sligo.

Meath, Earl of Darnley.

Monaghan, Lord Rossmore.

Queen's County, Viscount de Vesci.

Roscommon, Viscount Lorton.

Sligo, Col. Arthur Knox Gore

Tipperary, Earl of Donoughmore.

Tyrone, Earl of Caledon.

Waterford, Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq.

Westmeath, Marquis of Westmeath.

Wexford, Lord Carew.

Wicklow, Earl of Wicklow.

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1306	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.....	1822	Stuart.....	J. E. Jackson, D.D.
1831	Richard Whately, D.D., Primate of Ireland...	Dublin.....	1831	W. Magee...	Bishop of Kildare H. Dawson, D.D.
1822	Rich. Laurence, D.C.L., Primate of Munster...	Cashel, Emtly, } & Waterford. }	1822	Brodrick....	S. Adams, M.A.
1802	P. le Poer Trench, D.D., Primate of Connaught...	Tuan and... } Aradagh... }	1819	W. Beresford.	T. Carter, D.D. R. Murray, D.D.
1802	N. Alexander, D.D.,....	Meath & Clan- macnoise,...	1823	O'Beirne....	H. Roper, D.D.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1803	C. D. Lindsay, D.D.	Kildare	1804	Jones	J. Gregory, A.M.
1801	G. de la P. Beresford, D.D.	Kilmore	1802	Brodriek	Hon. H. V. Fitzgerald, LL.D.
1804	Lord R. Tottenham, D.D.	Clogher	1822	Jocelyn	R. Maude, M.A.
1804	Christ. Butson, D.D.	Killaloe and Kilsfena	1834	Knox	J. Head, A.M.
	(Annexed to Killaloe.)	Clonfert and Kilmacduagh	1804	Alexander	W. H. Stackpole.
	(Annexed to Tuam.)	Killala and Achonry	1833	Verschoyle	T. Hawkins, D.D.
1812	John Leslie, D.D.	Elphin	1819	Trench	R. Hood, D.D.
	(Annexed to Ferns.)	Ossory	1813	Kearney	Hon. Geo. Gore, M.A.
	(Annexed to Cashel.)	Waterford and Lismore	1833	Bourke, dec.	T. Blakeley, M.A.
1819	James Saurin, D.D.	Dromore	1819	Leslie	J. French, M.A.
1820	Richard Mant, D.D.	Down and Connor	1823	Alexander	Hon. J. Bourke, M.A.
1813	Robert Fowler, D.D.	Ferns and Leighlin	1835	Elrington	U. Lee, M.A.
	Annexed to Derry	Raphoe	1834	Bissett	Sir G. W. Bishop, Bt. A.M.
1830	Sam. Kyle, D.D.	Cloyne	1835	Brinkley	J. Mahon, M.A.
1828	Rd. Ponsonby, D.D.	Derry	1831	William Knox	Hon. T. Plunket, M.A.
	(Annexed to Cloyne.)	Cork and Ross	1830	St. Lawrence	H. Leslie, M.A.
1831	E. Knox, D.D.	Limerick, Ard-fert & Aghadoe	1834	Jebb	P. Browne, M.A.
					Hon. R. B. Bernard, D.D.

The Bishops of Meath and Kildare take precedence of all other Bishops: the rest according to priority of consecration.

### IRISH REPRESENTATIVE BISHOPS FOR 1836.

Armagh, Down, Ferns, Cloyne.

### COLONIAL BISHOPS, according to seniority.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of
C. Lipscomb, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1824	See then created by Patent.
W. H. Coleridge, D.D.	Barbadoes & Leeward Isles	1824	Do.
John Inglis, D.D.	Nova Scotia	1825	Stanser, res.
Hon. C. J. Stewart, D.D.	Quebec	1825	Mountain, dec.
D. Wilson, D.D.	Calcutta	1832	Turner, dec.
Thomas Robinson	Madras	1834	See created by Act.
Thomas Carr, D.D.	Bombay	1834	Do.

### GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS OF BRITISH COLONIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

#### Europe.

Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Governor, Sir Wm. Houston.

Malta.—Major-General Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Governor.

Ionian Islands.—Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner.

Ieligoland.—Col. Henry King, Lieutenant-Governor.

#### America.

Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Earl of Gosford, Governor in Chief.

COMMISSIONERS FOR INVESTIGATING GRIEVANCES IN LOWER CANADA.—Earl of Gosford, Sir C. E. Grey, Sir George Gipps; T. F. Elliot, Secretary.

Upper Canada.—Major-General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor.

Nova Scotia.—Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor.

New Brunswick.—Major-General Sir Arch. Campbell, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. Young, Lieutenant-Governor.

Newfoundland.—Captain Prescott, R.N., Governor.

## West India Islands.

- Jamaica*.—Marquis of Sligo, Governor.  
*Bahama Islands*.—Lieut.-Col. Colebrook, Lieutenant-Governor.  
*Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago*.—Major-Gen. Sir L. Smith, K.C.B., Gov.  
*St. Vincent*.—Capt. Geo. Tyler, R.N., Lieut.-Governor.  
*Grenada*.—Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Mair, Lieutenant-Governor.  
*Tobago*.—Major-General H. C. Darling, Lieut.-Governor.  
*Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, the Virgin Isles, and Dominica*.—Colonel  
 Sir E. J. Murray Macgregor, Bart., Governor.—Lieut.-Col. Nixon, Lieut.-Governor.  
*Dominica*.—Captain Sir Chas. M. Schomberg, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor.  
*Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice*.—Major-Gen. Sir Jas. Carmichael Smyth, Lt. K.C.H.,  
 Lieut.-Governor.  
*Trinidad*.—Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., Lieut.-Governor.  
*St. Lucia*.—Colonel Sir Dudley Hill, Governor.  
*Bermuda*.—Colonel Sir S. Chapman, Governor.  
*Honduras*.—Colonel Francis Cockburn, Governor.

## Africa.

- Cape of Good Hope*.—Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.  
*Mauritius*.—Major-General Sir W. Nicolay, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.  
*Sierra Leone*.—Major H. Dundas Campbell, Lieut.-Governor.  
*Gambia*.—George Rendall, esq., Lieut.-Governor.  
*St. Helena*.—Major-General Middlemore, Governor.

## Asia.

- Bengal*.—Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India.  
*Madras*.—Right Hon. Sir F. Adam, K.C.B., Governor.  
*Bombay*.—Right Hon. Robert Grant, Governor.  
*Ceylon*.—Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Governor.

## Australia.

- New South Wales*.—Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., Governor.  
*Van Diemen's Land*.—Colonel George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor.  
*Western Australia (Swan River)*.—Captain Sir James Stirling, R.N. Governor.  
*Southern Australia*.—Captain Hindmarsh, R.N., Governor.

## COMMISSIONS.

**POOR-LAW COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.**—*Commissioners*—The Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, John George Shaw Lefevre, esq., George Nicholls, esq. *Secretary to the Board*—Edwin Chadwick, esq. *Assistant Secretary*—George Coode, esq., barrister at law.

*Assistant Commissioners*—Major Sir Francis Bond Head, K. H., Edward Gulson, esq., Daniell Goodson Adey, esq., Colonel C. A. à Court, C. B., Henry Pilkington, esq., barrister at law, Charles Mott, esq., Alfred Power, esq., barrister at law, William Henry Toovey Hawley, esq., W. J. Gilbert, esq., Sir W. E. Parry, Capt. R.N., Richard Earle, esq., barrister at law, Richard Hall, esq., barrister at law, James P. Kay, esq., M. D. Robert Weale, esq., and Ed. Carleton Tufnell, esq. *Office*—Somerset House. *Office Hours*—10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Communications to be directed "To the Poor-Law Commissioners, London."

**FACTORY COMMISSION.**—*Inspectors*—Leonard Horner, esq. Thomas Jones Howell, esq. Robert Rickards, esq. Robert J. Saunders, esq.—*Secretary*—Muggeridge, esq.—*Office*—at the Home Office.

**IRISH EDUCATION COMMISSION.**—*Commissioners*—Archbishop of Dublin; Duke of Leinster; Right Rev. Dr. Murray, D.D.; Rev. F. Sadlier, D.D.; Rev. William Carlisle; A. R. Blake, esq.; and Robert Holmes, esq.—*Secretary*—J. F. Kelly, esq.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIZATION COMMISSION.**—*Commissioners*—E. Barnard, W. Hutt, J. G. S. Lefevre, W. A. Mackinnon, S. Mills, J. Montefiore, G. Palmer, R. Torrens, and J. Wright, esqrs.—*Secretary*, Rowland Hill, esq.

**COMMISSION FOR INQUIRING INTO CHARITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.**—*Chief Commissioner*—Lord Brougham and Vaux. *Commissioners*—Sir E. B. Sugden, Knt., Rt. Hon. T. F. Lewis, Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, Rev. H. H. Milman; J. W. Warren, J. A. Warre, N. Carlisle, J. G. S. Lefevre, G. Nicholls, J. M'Mahon, esqrs.; Sir J. J. G. Walsham, Bart.; W. Grant, J. Wrottesley, D. Finch, S. Smith, E. Romilly, R. Macintosh, G. I. Pennington, F. O. Martin, W. A. Miles, E. Clarke, J. Sedgwick, G. Long, J. Hume, J. M. Fellowes, C. Hamphrey, W. Peter, H. B. Gunning, P. F. Johnstone, and J. M'Queen, esqrs.

CHURCH COMMISSION.—Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir C. Pepys, Archbishop of York, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Gloucester, Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice, Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, and Sir H. Jenner. *Secretary*—G. R. Murray.

INSPECTION OF PRISONS COMMISSION.—W. Crawford, esq., Rev. W. Russell (late Chaplain at the Penitentiary), Dr. Bisset Hawkins, Capt. Williams, Frederick Hill, esq.

## METROPOLIS ROADS.

*Surveyor-General*—Sir James M'Adam. *Inspector*—Henry Browse, esq. *Accountant*—R. Robertson, esq. *Secretary*—J. L. Punter, esq.

## BANK DIRECTORS.

*Governor*, James Pattison, esq.

*Deputy*, Timothy Abraham Curtis, esq.

John Bowden, esq., John Cockerell, esq., William Cotton, esq., Henry Davidson, esq., Samuel Drewe, esq., Bonamy Dobree, esq., Thomson Hankey, jun., esq., John Oliver Hanson, esq., John Benjamin Heath, esq., William Mellish, esq., Humphrey St. John Mildmay, esq., James Morris, esq., George Warde Norman, esq., John Horsley Palmer, esq., Christopher Pearse, esq., Henry James Prescott, esq., Charles Pole, esq., Henry Porcher, esq., William R. Robinson, esq., Samuel Thornton, esq., William Ward, esq., Thomas Warre, esq., Money Wigram, esq., Melvil Wilson, esq.

*Secretary*, John Knight, Esq.

*Deputy Secretary*, John Watts, esq.

## BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham—Bristol—Gloucester—Hull—Leeds—Liverpool—Manchester—Newcastle upon Tyne—Norwich—Portsmouth—Plymouth—Swansea.

## EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Six Directors go out by rotation every year. The figure prefixed denotes the number of year they have each to serve.

*Directors.*

*Chairman*, 2 Wm. Stanley Clarke, esq.

*Deputy*, 4 James Rivett Carnac, esq.

4 Patrick Vans Agnew, esq., 2 Henry Alexander, esq., 3 Josias Du Pre Alexander, esq., 1 William Astell, esq., 1 William Butterworth Bayley, esq., 3 Sir Robert Campbell, bart., 3 Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, esq., 1 Russell Ellice, esq., 1 Richard Jenkins, esq., 3 Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 4 James Law Lushington, esq., 4 George Lyall, esq., 1 Campbell Marjoribanks, esq., 1 J. Masterman, esq., 4 John Petty Musprat, esq., 3 John Morris, esq., 2 G. Raikes, esq., 3 John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, esq., 2 John Shepherd, esq., 2 John Thornhill, esq., 4 William Wigram, esq., 2 Sir Wm. Young, bart.

*Secretary*—P. Auber, esq.

## BANKERS IN LONDON.

Ashley and Son, 135, Regent-street  
Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co. 54, Lombard-street

Barnard, Dimsdales, & Barnard, 50, Cornhill  
Barnett, Hoares, and Co. 62, Lombard-st  
Bosanquet, Pitt, Anderdon, Franks, and Co. 73, Lombard-street

Bouverie and Lefevre, 11, Haymarket  
Brown, Janson, and Co. 32, Abchurch-lane  
Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten, and Co. 25, Old Bond-street

Campbell and Co. 6, Regent-street

Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street

Cockburns and Co. 4, Whitehall

Cockerell, (*Sir Charles, Bart.*) Smith, and Co. 8, Austin Friars.

Cocks, Biddulph, and Biddulph, 43, Charing Cross

Colls, Thompson, and Co., 72, Lombard-street

Countts and Co. 59, Strand

Cunliffe, Brooks, Cunliffe, and Co. 24, Bucklersbury

Currie (*W. and J.*) 29, Cornhill

Denison and Co. 106, Fenchurch-street

Dixon, Son, and Brooks, 25, Chancery-lane

Dorriens, Magens, Mello, and Co. 22, Finch-lane

Drewett and Fowler, 60, Broad-street

Drummond, *Messrs.* 48, Charing Cross

Esdaile (*Sir James*), Esdaile, Grenfell Thomas, and Co. 21, Lombard-street

Fullers and Co. 84, Cornhill

Gill, Thomas, and Feltham, 42, Lombard-street

Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co. 67, Lombard-street

Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street

Hammersleys and Co. 69, Pall Mall

Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyd, 60, Lombard-street

Hankey and Co. 7, Fenchurch-street

Herries, Farquhar, Halliday, Davidson, Chapman, and Co. 17, St. James's-street

Hill and Son, 17, West Smithfield

Hoare, *Messrs.* 32, Fleet-street

Hopkinson, (*Chr.*), Barton and Co., 3, Regent-street

Jones, Loyd, and Co. 43, Lothbury

Jones and Son, 41, West Smithfield

Kinloch and Son, 1, New Broad-street

Kinnear (*Thomas*) and Co. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House

Ladbroke, Kingscote, and Gillman, Bank-buildings

Lawson, Newham, and Co., 17, Bucklersbury

Lees, Brassey, Farr, and Lee, 71, Lombard-street

Lubbock (*Sir J. W. Bart.*), Forster, Clarke, and Co. 11, Mansion-House-street

Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, & Co. 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street

Mande, Hallet, and Robinson, 14, Great George-street, Westminster.  
 Pocklington and Lacy, 60, West Smithfield  
 Praeds, Mackworth, Fane, and Praed, 189, Fleet-street  
 Prescott, Grote, Prescott, and Grote, 62, Threadneedle-street  
 Price, (Sir C.) Marryat, Coleman, and Price, 1, Mansion House-street  
 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Broad-st.  
 Puget and Bainbridges, 12, St. Paul's Church-yard  
 Ranson and Co. 1, Pall Mall East  
 Robarts, Curtis, Robarts, Curtis, and Co. 15, Lombard street  
 Rogers, Towgood, Olding, Sharpe, and Boycott, 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street  
 Scott (Sir Claude, Bart.), and Co., 1, Cavendish-square  
 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-st.  
 Snow (R. and R.), Strahan, Paul (Sir J. D., Bt.), and Paul (J. D.), 217, Strand  
 Spooner, Attwoods, and Co. 27, Gracechurch-street  
 Stevenson and Salt, 20, Lombard-street  
 Stone, Martins, and Stones, Lombard-st.  
 Twining, Messrs. Devereux Court, Strand  
 Veres, Sapte, and Co. 77, Lombard street  
 Weston, Young, and Bostock, 6, Wellington-street, London Bridge  
 Whitmore, Wells, and Whitmore, 24, Lombard-street  
 Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co. 20, Birchin-lane  
 Willis, Percival, and Co. 76, Lombard-st.  
 Wright and Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden  
 Young and Son, 11, West Smithfield.

## ARMY AGENTS.

Armit, Borough, and Co., Leinster-street, Dublin  
 Ashley and Son, 135, Regent-street  
 Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin  
 Cane, Richard, and Co., Dawson-street, Dublin  
 Collyer, George Samuel, 9, Park-place, St. James's  
 Cox and Son, (for Royal Marines) 44, Hatton-garden

Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross  
 Downes, Chas., 14, Warwick-street, Piccadilly  
 Hill, Charles, St. James's Place  
 Hopkinson, Barton, and Knyvett, 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place  
 Juitt, George, 44, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square  
 Kirkland, John, 80, Pall Mall  
 Lawrie, John, and Charles M'Grigor, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi  
 Price, William Frazer, 34, Craven-street

## NAVY AGENTS.

Atkins and Son, 7, Walbrook  
 Barwise, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street  
 Chard, Wm. and Ed. 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street  
 Chippendale, John, 10, John-street, Adelphi  
 Clementson, Charles, 8, Adelphi-terrace  
 Collier, Thomas, and John Anderson Snee, 3, Brick-court, Temple  
 Cooke, Halford, and Son, 41, Norfolk-street, Strand  
 Copland, John, 23, Surrey-street, Strand  
 Cox and Son, 44, Hatton-garden (Marines)  
 Dufaur, Joseph, 13, Clement's Inn, Strand  
 Evans and Eyton, 7, Northumberland-st., Strand  
 Goode, Frederick, 15, Surrey-street, Strand  
 Hallet and Robinson, 14, Great George-st.  
 Hinxman, J. 72, Gt. Russell-st Bloomsbury  
 Holmes, Wm. 3, Lyon's Inn, Strand  
 M'Inerbeney, Wm. 1, James-st. Adelphi  
 Muspratt, John P., 9, New Broad-street  
 Ommanney, Sir F. Molineux, and Son, 22, Norfolk-street, Strand  
 Pettet, W. 10, Lancaster-place  
 Rice, Mr., 50, Poland street (Marines)  
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand  
 Stilwell, Thomas, and Sons, 22, Arndel-street, Strand  
 Woodhead, Joseph, 1, James-st. Adelphi  
 \* \* \* There are also forty-one Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years,—for whose addresses see the Navy List.

## IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1835.

	Tuesday...	January 5	April 5	July 5	October 11
Walsall.....	—	6	—	—	—
Wolverhampton	—	7	—	—	—
Birmingham...	—	6	—	—	—
Stourbridge....	—	8	—	—	—
Dudley.....	—	9	—	—	—

## METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-street, Westminster.  
 East London—16, St. Helen's-place  
 Grand Junction—South Molton-street  
 Hampstead—43, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road  
 Lambeth—Temple-place, Blackfriars-rd.  
 New River—Myddleton-place, Spa-fields  
 South London—Upper Kennington-lane, Vauxhall  
 Southwark—Park-street, Borough; and Maiden-lane, Queen-street, Chenpside  
 West Middlesex—29, Nottingham-place, New-road



	<i>Elected</i>
<i>Anglo Saxon.</i> —R. M. White, B.D. Magdalen College.....	1831
<i>Aldrich's Anatomy.</i> —J. Kedd, M.D. F.R.S. ....	1822
<i>Aldrich's Medicine.</i> —J. A. Ogle, M.D. F.R.S. ....	1824
<i>Aldrich's Chemistry.</i> —C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. ....	1822
<i>Mineralogy.</i> } Rev. W. Buckland, { 1813 <i>Geology.</i> — } D.D., F.R.S. .... { 1818	
<i>Political Econ.</i> —Rev. W. F. Lloyd, M.A. Student of Christ Church... 1832	
<i>Boden Professor of Sanscrit.</i> —Horace Hayman Wilson, esq. of Exeter College ..... 1832	
<i>Music.</i> —W. Crotch, Mus. Doe. .... 1797	

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

<i>Pub. Orator.</i> —J. A. Cramer, D.D....	1829
<i>Keeper of Bodleian Library.</i> —Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D. ....	1813
<i>Under Librarians.</i> —S. Reay, M.A. . . .	1832
Rev. Wm. Cureton, M.A. Chaplain of Christ Church. ....	1834
<i>Keep. of the Archives.</i> —P. Bliss, D.C.L.	1826
<i>Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.</i> —P. B. Dunnean, M.A. ....	1823
<i>Radcliffe Lib.</i> —John Kidd, M.D. F.L.S. ....	1834
<i>University Counsel.</i> —Sir C. Wetherell <i>Registrar.</i> —P. Bliss, D.C.L., F.S.A. St. John's. ....	1824
<i>Proctors in the University Court.</i> —Rev. J. W. Hughes, M.A. Trinity College, John Perkins, M.A. Christ Church.	
<i>Organist.</i> —Walter Vicary, B. Mus.	
<i>Divinity Clerk.</i> —John Pater.	
<i>Bailiff.</i> —Edmund Grove.	
<i>Marshall.</i> —Moses Holliday.	
<i>Solicitor.</i> —Baker Morrell.	
<i>Esquire Bedels.</i> —H. Forster, B.A., G. V. Cox, M.A., and T. H. Bobart.	
<i>Yeomen Bedels.</i> —J. Brown, J. Holliday, and T. James.	
<i>Clerk of the Schools.</i> —G. Purdue; <i>Verger,</i> Richard Norris.	

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

	<i>Elected</i>
<i>Chancellor.</i> —Marquess Camden, K.G. D.C.L., Trin. Col. . . . .	1834
<i>High Steward.</i> —D. of Northumberland, K.G. D.C.L. F.R.S. St. John's Coll. 1834	
<i>Vice-Chancellor.</i> —G. Archdall, D.D. 1335	
<i>Counsel.</i> —Thomas Starkie, M.A., Downing. H. Bickersteth, M.A., Caius.	
<i>Commissary.</i> —Sir F. Pollock, M.A., F.R.S. Trin. ....	1824
<i>Assessor.</i> —W. Hunt, M.A. King's ... 1805	
<i>Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.</i>	
St. Peter's, F. Barnes, D.D. Master..	1788
Clare-Hall, W. Webb, D.D., F.L.S. Master .....	1815
Pembroke, Gilbert Ainslie, D.D. Master .....	1828

	<i>Elected</i>
Gonville and Caius, M. Davy, D.D., F.R. & A.S. Master .....	1803
Trin. Hall, T. Le Blanc, D.C.L. Master	1815
Corpus Christi, J. Lamb, D.D. Master	1822
King's, G. Thackeray, D.D. Provost.	1814
Queen's, Jos. King, M.A. President	1832
Catharine Hall, J. Procter, D.D. Master	1799
Jesus, Wm. French, D.D. Master. . .	1820
Christ's, John Graham, D.D. Master.	1830
St. John's, J. Wood, D.D. Dean of Ely, Master. ....	1815
Magdalene, Hon. G. N. Grenville, M.A. Master. ....	1813
Trinity, C. Wordsworth, D.D. Master	1820
Emmanuel, G. Archdall, D.D. ....	1835
Sidney Sussex, W. Chafy, D.D. Master	1813
Downing, Wm. Frere, D.C.L. Master	1812
<i>Sen. Proctor.</i> —Rev. G. F. Nicholas, M.A. King's Coll.	
<i>Jun. Proctor.</i> —Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A. Sidney Coll.	
<i>Sen. Pro-Proctor.</i>	
<i>Jun. Pro-Proctor.</i>	
<i>Sen. Scrutator.</i> —Rev. W. Mandell, B.D. Queen's Coll.	
<i>Jun. Scrutator.</i> —Rev. I. Lodge, M.A. Magdalene Coll.	
<i>Sen. Tavor.</i> —Rev. W. Potter, M.A. St. Peter's Coll.	
<i>Jun. Tavor.</i> —H. Kuhff, esq., M.A. Catha- rine Hall	
<i>Sen. Moderator.</i> —Rev. S. Earnshaw, M.A. St. John's Coll.	
<i>Jun. Moderator.</i> —Rev. H. Philpott, M.A. Catharine Hall.	

CAPUT.

[Every University-Grace must pass the CAPUT before it can be introduced into the Senate.]

The Vice-Chancellor for the time being, by virtue of his office.	
<i>Divinity.</i> —W. Webb, D.D. Clare Hall.	
<i>Law.</i> —William Frere, D.C.L. Downing.	
<i>Physic.</i> —Frederick Thackeray, M.D. Em- manuel.	
<i>Sen. Non. Regent.</i> —T. Dickes, M.A.: Jesus.	
<i>Sen. Regent.</i> —R. Birkett, M.A. Emmanuel.	

PROFESSORS. *Elected*

<i>Regius Divinity.</i> —Thos. Turton, D.D. 1827	
<i>Regius Civil Law.</i> —Jas. W. Geldart, D.C.L. ....	1813
<i>Regius Physic.</i> —J. Haviland, M.D. . . .	1817
<i>Regius Hebrew.</i> —Samuel Lee, B.D. . .	1831
<i>Regius Greek.</i> —J. Schoulefield, M.A. .	1825
<i>Margaret Divinity.</i> —Bishop of Peter- borough, F.R.S. ....	1807
<i>Iucasian.</i> —C. Babbage, M.A., F.R.S. . .	1820
<i>Casistical Profes.</i> —F. Barnes, D.D. . .	1813
<i>Arabic.</i> —Thomas Jarrett, M.A. ....	1831
<i>Id. Abn. Arab.</i> —T. Musgrave, M.A. . . .	1820
<i>Phunian Astronomy.</i> —G. B. Airy, M.A. .	1828
<i>Louwdes's Ditto.</i> —W. Lax, M.A., F.R.S. .	1795
<i>Anatomy.</i> —W. Clark, M.D. ....	1817
<i>Modern History.</i> —W. Smyth, M. A. . . .	1807
<i>Chemistry.</i> —J. Cumming, M.A., F.R.S. .	1815
<i>Botany.</i> —J. S. Henslow, M.A. ....	1825
<i>Woodwardian Lecturer.</i> —A. Sedg- wick, M.A., F.R.S. ....	1818

	<i>Elected</i>
<i>Lady Margaret's Prcacher.</i> —R. N. Adams, D.D. Sidney Coll. ....	1834
<i>Norrisian Professor.</i> —J. B. Hollingworth, D.D. ....	1824
<i>Jacksonian Profess.</i> —W. Farish, B.D.	1813
<i>Common Law.</i> —T. Starkie, M.A. ....	1823
<i>Political Econ.</i> —G. Pryme, Esq., M.A.	1830
<i>Medicine.</i> —Cornwallis Hewett, M.D.	1814
<i>Music.</i> —J. Clarke Whitfield, Mus. D.	1821
<i>Mineralogy.</i> —W. H. Miller, M.A., St. John's. ....	1832
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.	
<i>Public Orator.</i> —Ralph Tatham, B.D.	1809
<i>Christian Advo.</i> —George Pearson, B.D. St. John's. ....	1834
<i>Hulsean Lecturer.</i> —H. Howarth, B.D. St. John's.	
<i>Librarian.</i> —Rev. J. Lodge, M.A. ....	1822
<i>Registrar.</i> —J. Romilly, M.A. ....	1832
<i>Esquire-Bedels.</i> —H. Gunning, M.A.	1789
G. Leapingwell, M.A. ....	1826
W. Hopkins, M.A. ....	1827

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

## COUNCIL.

Right Hon. James Abercromby, M.P.
*James Booth, esq. *Dr. Booth. Dr. Bostock. Lord Brougham, F.R.S. S. Duekworth, esq. Win. Ewart, esq. M.P. *I. L. Goldsmid, esq. F.R.S. G. B. Greenough, esq. *E. N. Hurt, esq. James Mill, esq. J. R. Mills, esq. John Romilly, esq. H. C. Robinson, esq. John Smith, esq. *Duke of Somerset. E. Strutt, esq. M.P. *W. Tooke, esq. M.P. F.R.S. C. A. Tulk, esq. M.P. H. Warburton, esq. M.P., F.R.S. H. Weymouth, esq. F.R.S. Thos. Wilson, esq. G. W. Wood, esq. John Wood, esq.
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<i>English,</i> Alexander Blair, LL.D.
<i>Oriental Languages,</i> Forbes Falcener, A.M.
<i>Zoology,</i> R. E. Grant, M.D.
<i>German,</i> Emanuel Hausmann, Ph. D.
<i>Logic,</i> Rev. John Hoppus, A. M.
<i>Hebrew,</i> Hyman Hurwitz, esq.
<i>Latin,</i> T. Hewitt Key, A.M.
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<i>English Law,</i> W. G. Lumley, B.C.J.
<i>Geography,</i> Captain Maconochie, R.N.
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*Under Master,* C. H. Ridding, B.C.L.

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*Upper Master,* Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, M.A.  
*Under Master,* Rev. Geo. J. Dupuis, M.A.

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*High Master,* Jer. Smith, D.D.  
ST. PAUL'S, 1512.  
*Head Master,* J. Sleath, D.D.

SHREWSBURY, 1551.

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MERCHANT TAILORS', 1561.  
*Head Master,* Rev. J. W. Bellamy, B.D.

RUGBY, 1567.

*Head Master,* Thomas Arnold, D.D.

## HARROW, 1555.

*Head Master*, C. T. Longley, D.D.*Under Master*, Rev. H. Drury, M.A.

## WESTMINSTER, 1590.

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## CHARTERHOUSE, 1611.

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## SCOTLAND.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1412.

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AND ST. LEONARD.*Principal*, (Vacant.)*Professors.**Latin*, John Hunter, LL.D. and Thomas Gillespie, LL.D.*Greek*, A. Alexander, M.A.*Mathematics*, Thomas Duncan, M.A.*Logic*, Jas. Hunter, LL.D.*Moral Philosop.* Geo. Cook, D.D.*Nat. Philos.* Thomas Jackson, LL.D.*Civil History*, Wm. Ferrie, D.D.*Medicine*, Robt. Briggs, M.D.

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IRELAND.

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*Vice-Chancellor*, The Primate 1827  
*Provost*, Bart. Lloyd, D.D. 1832  
*Vice-Provost*, Frasn. Hodgkinson, D.C.L. 1830

*Professors.* Appointed

*Reg. Divin.* C. L. Elrington, D.D. 1829  
*Regius Civil Law*, F. Hodgkinson, LL.D.  
*Reg. Feudal and English Law*, M. Longfield, LL.D. 1834  
*Reg. Physic*, Whitley Stokes, M.D. 1830  
*Reg. Greek*, Thomas Prior, D.D. 1834  
*French and German*, C. Willomier, D.C.L. 1801

*Italian and Spanish*, E. Radice, B.C.L. 1827

*Smith's Orient. Languages*, C. W. Wall, D.D. 1824

*Smith's Oratory*, R. M'Donnell, D.D. 1817

*Smith's Mathematics*, F. Sadleir, D.D. 1824

*Smith's History*, F. Hodgkinson, D.C.L. 1799

*Smith's Nat. Phil.* Humph. Lloyd, M.A.  
*Andrew's Astron.* Sir W. Hamilton, B.A. 1827

*Anatomy*, Jas. Macartney, M.D. 1813

*Chemistry*, Fs. Barker, M.D. 1808

*Botany*, Wm. Allman, M.D. 1809

*Nat. Hist.* Whitley Stokes, M.D. 1817

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*Archbishop Whatley's Political Economy*, Mountiford Longfield, LL.D. 1833

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*Chemistry*, Thomas Andrews, M.D.

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*Reader*, Rev. W. H. Rowlatt, M.A.

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*Assistant*, Rev. W. F. Raymond, M.A.

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ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION.  
*Pres.* Duke of Leinster.  
*Hon. Sec.* Rev. J. P. Griffith.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts.* Hertford, Lent, and Summer.  
*Essex*—Chelmsford, L. and S.  
*Kent*—Maidstone, L. S. and W.  
*Sussex*—Lewes, L. and S.  
*Surrey*— { Kingston, L.  
 { Guildford, } alternate, S.  
 { Croydon, }

OXFORD.—*Berks.* — { Reading, L.  
 { Abingdon, S.  
*Oxon.*—Oxford, L. and S.  
*Worcester & City*—Worcester, L. & S.  
*Stafford*—Stafford, L. and S.  
*Salop.*—Shrewsbury, L. and S.  
*Hereford*—Hereford, L. and S.  
*Monmouth*—Monmouth, L. and S.  
*Gloucester & City*—Gloucester, L. & S.

MIDLAND.—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.  
*Rutland*—Oakham, L. and S.  
*Lincoln and City*—Lincoln, L. & S.  
*Nottingham and Town*—Nottingham, L. and S.  
*Derby.*—Derby, L. and S.  
*Leicester & Boro.*—Leicester, L & S.  
*Warwick and Coventry.*—Coventry, L. and S.  
*Coventry*— { Warwick, L. and S.

NORFOLK.—*Bucks.* — { Aylesbury, L.  
 { Buckingham, S.  
*Bedford*—Bedford, L. and S.  
*Huntingdon*—Huntingdon, L. and S.  
*Cambridge*—Cambridge, L. and S.  
*Iste of Ely*—Ely, L. and S.  
*Norfolk* — { Thetford, L.  
 { Norwich, S.  
*Suffolk*—Bury St. Edmund's, S.

NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. & S.  
*Durham*—Durham, L. and S.  
*Newcastle and Town*—Newcastle, L. and S.  
*Cumberland*—Carlisle, L. and S.  
*Westmorland*—Appleby, L. and S.  
*Lancaster*— { Lancaster, L. and S.  
 { Liverpool, L. and S.

WESTERN.—*Hants* — Winchester, L. and S.  
*Wilts.*— { New Sarum L.  
 { Devizes, S.  
*Dorset*—Dorchester, L. and S.  
*Dorset and Exeter*—Exeter, L. and S.  
*Cornwall* — { Launceston, L.  
 { Bodmin, S.  
 { Taunton.  
*Somerset*— { Bridgewater, } alter-  
 { 1836, Wells, } nate, S.  
*Bristol*—Bristol, S.

## SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

*Glamorgan*—Cardiff, L. and S.  
*Carmarthen and Borough*—Carmarthen, L. and S.  
*Pembroke and Borough* } Haverford  
of *Haverford West*— } West, L. & S.  
*Cardigan*—Cardigan, L. and S.  
*Brecon*—Brecknock, L. and S.  
*Radnor*—Presteigne, L. and S.  
*Chester\**—Chester, L. and S.

## NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

*Montgomery*—Welshpool.  
*Merioneth* — { Bala (Spring).  
} Dolgelly (Summer).  
*Carnarvon*—Carnarvon.  
*Anglesey*—Beaumaris.  
*Denbigh*—Ruthin.  
*Flint*—Mold.  
*Chester*—Chester.

\* The City has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

By an Act of 4 William the Fourth, cap. 36, a Central Criminal Court is constituted for London and Middlesex, and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, the Sessions of which are to be holden in London or the suburbs, at least twelve times in every year. The Judges are the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Serjeant of London, and such others as his Majesty may appoint. The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanors, including all places within ten miles of St. Paul's Cathedral; and it comprehends, in Essex, the parishes of Barking, East Ham, West Ham, Little Ilford, Low Layton, Walthamstow, Wanstead St. Mary, Woodford, and Chingford; in Kent, the parishes of Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Eltham, Plumstead, St. Nicholas, Deptford, and that part of St. Paul's, Deptford, which lies within the county of Kent, the liberty of Kidbrook, and the hamlet of Mottingham; and in Surrey, the borough of Southwark, the parishes of Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Christchurch, Clapham, Lambeth, Saint Mary Newington, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Barnes, Putney, the Surrey part of St. Paul's, Deptford, Tooting, Graveney, Wandsworth, Merton, Mortlake, Kew, Richmond, Wimbledon, the Clink Liberty, and the district of Lambeth Palace. By this Act, also, offences committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England are to be tried in this court.—The following sittings are appointed for 1835—6—viz., November 23; Dec. 14; January 4; February 1; February 29; April 4; May 9; June 13; July 4; August 15; September 19; and October 24. Mr. John Clark is Clerk of the Court.

## LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES

*With Hours of Attendance.*

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane; 9 to 2, and 4 to 7; and for delivery of Drafts, 11 to 2 [Westminster  
Adjutant-General's Office, Crown-street,  
Appeals for Prizes, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 8, and Solicitor's office, 1 to 3  
Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Godliman-street, 10 to 3 & 4  
Admiralty Office, Charing-cross, 10 to 5  
Affidavit Office, Symonds' Inn, 9 to 2, and 6 to 8; in vacation 11 to 2  
\*\* Candles not lighted from the last Seal after Michaelmas Term, to the first Seal before Hilary Term.  
Alien Office, Crown-street, Westminster  
Alienation Office, 3, King's Bench Walk Temple; 11 to 1, and 3 to 5  
\*\* The Commissioners attend only from 11 to 12, in the long vacation, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.  
Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-place, Tuesd. and Thursd. 12 to 2  
Apothecaries Hall, Water-lane, Blkfrs. 9 to 8; Solicitor's office, 1 to 3.  
Archdeacon of London's Office, Knight Rider-street, 9 to 7 [man-street, 10 to 5  
Archdeacon of Middlesex Office, 3, Godli-  
Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 3, Paul's Chn.  
Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Bennett's-hill 10 to 7 [street, 10 to 5  
Arches' Register, 20, Great Knight Rider-  
Army Pay Office, Whitehall  
Auditor's Office, Somerset-pl., 10 till 2  
Augmentation Office, Palace-yard, Westminster, 10 to 1  
Bankrupts' Office, 82, Basinghall Street, 10 to 3, and 6 to 8  
Bankrupt Office, (Patentee for Commis-  
sions) 10 to 3, and 6 to 8; 5, Lincoln's  
Inn New Square  
Bill of Middx. Office, (King's Bench) 15, Clifford's Inn; hours same as Seal Office  
Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-  
street, 10 to 5  
Bishop of London Register, 16, Knight Rider  
street, 10 to 5  
Bishop of Winchester's Office, 10, Knight  
Rider-street 10 to 5  
Board of Control for East India Affairs,  
Canon-row, Westminster, 10 to 4  
Board of Trade, Whitehall, 10 to 4  
Board of Works, Scotland-yard  
Bocking Deanery, 10, Gt. Knight Rider-  
street, 9 to 7  
Borough Court of Southwark, St. Mar-  
garet's Hill, Monday, 3 to 4  
Chancery Office, (Masters in), Southampton-  
buildings, 10 to 2—also from 6 to 8 in  
Term time  
Chirographer's Office, (C. P.) Middle Tem-  
ple-lane, 11 to 3  
Church Commission, &c., and Commis-  
sioners of Charities, Gt. George-street,  
Westminster  
City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall  
Clerk of the Crown Office, Roll's-yard,  
Chancery-lane  
Clerk of the Docquets, (K. B.) King's  
Bench Office

- Clerk of the Docquets, (C. P.) Prothonotaries' Office
- Clerk of the Essoigns Office, (C. P.) Elm-court, Temple, 11 to 2, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 4 to 6 in Vacation
- Clerk of the Juries and Hab. Cor. Office, 10 to 3, and 5 to 8 in Term. Executed at Chief Justice C. P.'s Chambers
- Clerk of the Foreign Estreats Office, Exchequer Office, Somerset-place
- Clerk of the Papers' Office (K. B.), 4, Symond's Inn, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8
- Clerk of the Papers Office, (C. P.) Fleet Prison, 10 to 3, and 6 to 9 in Term
- Clerk of the Papers Office, (K. B.) King's Bench Prison, 10 to 2, and 6 to 9
- Clerk of the Rules Office, (K. B.) 6, Symond's Inn, 10 to 2, and 6 to 9, in Vacation, 10 to 2 [Lambeth
- Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Do. Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkenwell
- Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street
- College of Physicians, Pall-Mall East
- College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields
- Colonial Audit Office, 5, Whitehall-place
- Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards
- Commissary of London's Office, 16, Great Knight Rider-street
- Commissary of Surrey's Office, 10, Knight Rider-street, 10 to 5
- Commissioners of Police, Scotland-yard
- Commissioners of Sewers, Guildhall-yard
- Common Bail Office, (K. B.) King's Bench Office, Temple, 11 to 2, and 5 to 7 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
- Common Pleas or Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield-court, 11 to 1, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 1 to 6 in Vacation
- Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-st.
- Corporation Office, 13, Paper-buildings, 10 to 2, and 4 to 7
- Council Office, Cockpit, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Courts of Conscience:—Guildhall; Castle-street; Vine-street; Kingsgate-street, Holborn; Osborne-street, and St. Margaret's-hill
- Crown Office, (K. B.) 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 10 to 2, and 5 to 8
- Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard
- Cursor's Office, Rolls-yard, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 in Term time, and 11 to 2 in Vacation
- Custom-house, Thames-street
- Custos Brevium Office, (C. P.) 4, Elm-court, Temple, 11 to 2, and 5 to 7 in Term time, and 11 to 1 in Vacation
- Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, Bennett's Hill, 9 to 7.
- Declaration Office, King's Bench Office, Inner Temple, hours same as Seal Office
- Dispensation Office (C.), 4, Elm-court, Temple
- Doctors' Commons, south side of St. Paul's Churchyard
- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-place
- Duchy Office, Lancaster, Somerset-place, and Lancaster-place, 10 to 4
- East India House, Leadenhall-street 10 to 3
- Emigrant Office, Queen-sq. Westminster
- Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8
- Enrolment of Fines and Receiver's Office, Inner Temple
- Error Office for Allowance and Transcript, (K. B.) at Lord Chief Justice's Chambers
- Error Office, (K. B.) Gray's-Inn Square
- Error Office, (C. P.) 4, Serjeants'-Inn, 10 to 2, 5 to 7
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 2 in Vacation
- Exchequer Chamber Office, Garden-court, 10 to 12, and 5 to 7 in Term, and 10 to 12 Vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 9, Lincoln's Inn, Old-square, 11 to 3 and 5 to 9 in Term, 11 to 3 in Vacation [House
- Exchequer Loan Bill Office, South Sea
- Exchequer Seals Office, Whitehall-yard, 10 to 4
- Excise Office, Broad-street, 9 to 3
- Excise Export Office, Tower Dock; 9 to 2
- Faculty Office, 10, Knight Rider-st. 9 to 7
- Fen Office, Tanfield-court, Inner Temple, 10 to 2, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays
- Filazer's Office to the Common Pleas for London and Middlesex, 4, Elm-court, Inner Temple
- Filazer's, Exigenter's, and Clerk of the Outlawries' Office, 1, Pump-ct. Middle Temple (K. B.)
- First Fruits' Office, 2, opposite the Church, Inner Temple, 10 to 2
- Foreign Apposer's Office, Exchequer Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 4
- Gazette Office, Cannon-row
- Gazette Advert. Office, 42, Chancery-lane
- Grand Junction Canal Office, Surrey-street, Strand
- Greenwich Pension Office, Tower-hill, 10
- Habeas Corpus Office, Chancery-lane
- Hackney Coach Office, Stamp Office, Somerset House, 9 to 4
- Half-pay Office, Whitehall
- Hanaper Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
- Hawker's and Pedlar's Office, 23, Essex Street, Strand, 10 to 2
- Heralds' College Office, St. Bennett's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
- Inrolment Office, Chancery lane; 10 to 2, and 6 to 8
- Inrolment of Fines and Receiver's Office, Inner Temple
- Insolvent Debtor's Ct., Portugal-st., 10 to 4
- Invalid Office, opposite the Admiralty
- Irish Office, Queen-street, Westminster
- Judges' Chambers, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 and 6 to 9 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
- Judgment Office, and Clerk of the Docquets (King's Bench Office), Inner Temple. Hours the same as the Seal Office
- King's Bench Office, King's Bench walk, Temple, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7; in Term 11 to 3. In Vacat. same as the Seal Office
- King's Remembrancer's Office, Eq. Ex. King's Bench, Temple, 10 to 4 and 6 to 9. No attendance from Christmas till after Twelfth Day
- King's Silver Office (C. P.), Elm-ct. 11 to 3
- Land Revenue Office, Whitehall
- Land Tax Office for London, Guildhall-yard
- Land Tax Register Office, Somerset-place
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset-place
- London University, 9 to 5; 9 to 2 on Sat.

- London Registry for Wills, 16, Knight Rider-street, 10 to 5 [James's  
Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St.  
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office,  
Somerset-place [change, 10 to 2  
Lord Mayor's Court and Office, Royal Ex-  
Lunatic Office, Southampton-buildings,  
Chancery-lane  
Marine Office, New-street, Spring-gardens  
Marshalsea and Palace Court, Scotland-yd.  
Masters in Chancery Office, Southampton-  
buildings, 10 to 3 and 6 to 8; except in  
Trinity Term, when only a few attend  
in the afternoon  
Master's Office, Paper-buildings, Temple  
(K. B.), 11 to 1; and 6 to 8 in the even-  
ing in Term  
Master of the Rolls' Office, Rolls-yard  
Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy,  
19, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square  
Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames,  
22, Whitehall-place  
Metropolitan Police Office, Scotland-yard  
Middlesex Writ Office (K. B.), 15, Clifford's  
Inn; hours as Seal Office  
Navy Office, Somerset-place  
Nisi Prius Office, King's Bench Office, 11  
to 1, and 4 to 7 in Term [ford-row.  
Office of Coroners for Middlesex, 44, Bed-  
Office for taking Affidavits in Chancery,  
K. B. and C. P. Ireland, for London Dis-  
trict, 9, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4  
Ordnance Office, Pall Mall and Tower  
Palace Court Office, 39, Chancery-lane  
Patent Office, 4, Lincoln's Inn Old Square,  
Chancery-lane, 10 to 4  
Pay Office of the Army, Horse Guards,  
Whitehall  
Navy, Somerset-place, 10 to 2  
Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office,  
Bell-yard, Doctor's Commons  
Pell Office, Westminster Hall, 10 to 1  
Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard (C.), 10 to 2  
and 5 to 8  
Pipe Office, Somerset-place  
Plantation Office, Whitehall, 11 to 3  
Poor Law Commission, Somerset House  
Post-horse Tax Office, Cooke's-court, Serle-  
street  
Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand  
Prerogative Office, College-sq. Doctors'  
Commons  
Prerogative Will Office, Great Knight  
Rider-street, 9 to 4, and 9 to 3 in winter  
Presentation Office, 2, Hare-court, Middle  
Temple [place  
Prevention of Cruelty Society, 2, Pantom-  
street, Haymarket.  
Privy Seal and Signet Office, Somerset-  
Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield-ct. Temple  
Public Accounts Office, Somerset-place  
Public Office in Chancery, Southampton-  
buildings  
Public Offices for the Administration of  
Justice—Bow-st.; Queen-square, West-  
minster; Great Marlborough-st.; Hatton  
Garden; Worship-street; Lambeth-st.,  
Whitechapel; High-street, Mary-le-bone;  
and Union-street, Southwark  
Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard,  
Westminster [Tower Hill  
Receiver's Office for Greenwich Hospital,
- Record Office, Tower (Chancery), 10 to 3  
Record Office (Old), Westminster Abbey  
Register Office, Chancery-lane (C.), 10 to 5  
and 5 to 8  
Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex  
Bell-yard, Temple-bar, open from 10 to  
3, and Register 11 to 1  
Register Office of the Dean and Chapter of  
St. Paul's, Deans Court, 10 to 7  
Report Office, Chancery New Buildings  
Chancery-lane, 10 to 1 and 4 to 3  
Rule Office, 6, Symond's Inn  
Salt Office, Somerset-place  
Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court  
Fleet-street  
Seal Office, 3, Inner Temple-lane, during  
Term, and ten days after Hilary and  
Trinity Terms; and one week after each  
of the other Terms, from 11 to 2 in the  
forenoon, and from 5 to 7 in the after-  
noon. At other periods from 11 to 3  
Secondaries' Office of Pleas (K. B.), King's  
Bench Walk, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7 in Term  
and 10 to 12 and 11 to 3 in Vacation  
Secondaries Office, 5, Basinghall-street  
Secretary's Office, Rolls, Chancery-lane  
10 to 2 and 6 to 8  
Sheriffs of London Office, 28, Coleman  
street, 12 to 2 and 3 to 6  
Sheriffs of Middlesex Office, Red Lion  
square, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7 in Term, and  
11 to 3 in Vacation  
Signer of Writs Office, (K. B.) King's  
Bench Office, Temple. Hours same as  
Seal Office  
Signet Office, Somerset-place  
Six Clerks Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2  
in Term, and 10 to 2 in Vacation. Occa-  
sionally 10 to 4 in Vacation  
Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge  
59, Lincoln's Inn Fields  
Sons of the Clergy, Paper-buildings, Temple  
Stage Coach Duty Office, Somerset-place  
Stamp Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4  
Stamp Office, Irish, 47, Chancery-lane  
State Paper Office, Duke-street, West-  
minster, 10 to 3  
Stock Exchange, Bartholomew-lane, Ban-  
Subpœna Office, Rolls-yard, 11 to 2 and  
to 8 in Term, and 11 to 2 in Vac. only  
Surgeons' College, Lincoln's-inn-fields  
Surveyor of Crown Lands, Somerset-place  
Tax Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4  
Tenth's Office, Lincoln's Inn Chamber  
Portugal-street, every day, Holiday  
excepted, 10 to 2  
Transport Office, Somerset-house  
Treasurer for the County of Middlesex  
Office, Clerkenwell Sessions House  
Treasury Office, Whitehall, 10 to 5.  
Treasury Remembrancer's Office, Somer-  
set-place, 10 to 4  
Vicars General and Peculiars Office, Bel-  
yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 8  
Victualling Office, Somerset place  
War-Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4  
Warrant of Attorney Office, 3, Pump-court  
Middle Temple (C. P.), 11 to 2 and 4  
to 7 in Term, and 4 to 6 only in Vacation  
Wine Licence Office, Somerset-place  
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues Of-  
fice, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, LONDON.

The business of this department was transferred to the New Post Office on Sept. 23, 1829; and Branch Offices opened at Charing cross, Vere-st., Oxford street, Blackman-st., Borough; and in Lombard-street, for the receipt of inland, foreign, and ship letters, where notice will be given of the arrival of foreign mails, &c. The Branch Offices are open for the receipt of letters until a quarter before seven, P.M., and in Lombard-street, till seven; after which hour no letters are received except at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand (where they are received till  $\frac{1}{4}$  past seven, paying 6d. each).

Letters pay, if single, from any post-office in England to any place not exceeding 15 measured miles from such office 4d.  
 Above 15 not exceeding 20m. .... 5d.

50	.....	30	.....	6
30	.....	50	.....	7
50	.....	80	.....	8
80	.....	120	.....	9
120	.....	170	.....	10
170	.....	230	.....	11
230	.....	300	.....	12
300	.....	400	.....	13

400, for every 100, or part thereof 1

Letters between England and Ireland pay over and above the common rates, a packet postage, viz., for every single letter, 3d.—Double, 4d.—Treble, 5d.—Ounce weight, 9d.

Packets of one ounce weight are charged as four single letters.—If a single sheet exceed one ounce, it is charged according to its weight.

Packets or covers, containing patterns or samples only, not exceeding one ounce, are charged double postage.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the branch offices they must be put in before five. They must be sent in covers, open at the sides, and no words or communication must be printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent; and no paper or thing enclosed or concealed in or with such printed paper, or the cover thereof, nor any printed words or communication on the cover thereof. They must be posted within seven days after publication. If addressed to persons who have removed, they may be re-directed, and sent free of extra charge. Such papers may be examined by the Post Office officers; and if there be any breach of the above regulations, the packet shall be charged with treble duty; and if it shall appear not to have been duly stamped, shall be stopped, and sent to the Commissioners of Stamps.

The weight of a letter franked by a Member of Parliament must not exceed

one ounce. Each Member may frank ten and receive fifteen daily.

5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 25.—21st Aug., 1835.

By this Act, as soon as arrangements are entered into by the Postmaster General with the Post Office of any foreign country, foreign letters can be sent and received on the payment of the British and foreign postage, *in one sum*, at the option of the senders. The Act also reduces the packet postage between Dover and Calais to 6d. per letter; and reduces the postage on ship letters, by which letters can be sent by steam or other vessels from one port of Great Britain and Ireland to another, or to British ports abroad, to 8d. per letter, and masters of vessels are to be allowed by the Post Office 2d. per letter for conveyance. Newspapers received from, or sent to, the colonies by private ships are to pay a sea postage of 1d. each, instead of 3d. as formerly. Newspapers may also be sent to, and received from, foreign countries, under the regulations, at 1d. each.

The Act enables any letter carrier to recover the amount of any account for letters, &c., not exceeding 20%, by distress and sale of the goods of the person indebted.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

America and West Indies, 2s. 2d.—Madeira, 2s. 7d.—Gibraltar, 2s. 10d.—Malta, Majorca, Sicily, and the Mediterranean. 3s. 2d.—South America, 3s. 6d.—Portugal, 2s. 6d.—France, 1s. 2d.—Holland, 1s. 4d.—Hamburg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Prussia, Russia, &c. 1s. 8d.—Italy by Germany, 1s. 8d.; by France, 1s. 11d.—Spain, by France, 2s. 2d.

Mails made up in London as follows: France, daily: Letters received on Tuesday and Friday till 11 P.M., and on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till 7 P.M. Belgium, every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, till 7 P.M. and Friday, till 11 P.M. Holland and Netherlands, Germany, and the North of Europe, every Tuesday and Friday: Letters received till 11 P.M. Sweden, every Friday: Letters rec. till 11 P.M. America, first Wednesday, Monthly. Leeward Islands and Jamaica, 1st and 15th of each Month; if these days fall on a Sunday, then the Monday following. Madeira and Brazil, first Tuesday, Monthly. Portugal, every Friday. Gibraltar, Malta, and Mediterranean, first Tuesday, Monthly. Buenos Ayres, third Tuesday, Monthly. Columbia, first Wednesday, Monthly. La Guayra, Mexico and Havannah, 15th Monthly. St. Domingo, 1st and 15th of each Month.

TWOPENNY POST OFFICE.

The principal office is at the General Post-Office.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another.—If put into the Receiving Houses by 8, 10, and 12 o'clock in the morning, and by 2, 5, and 8, in the afternoon: or into the principal Office by 9 and 11 in the morning, and by 1, 3, 6, 9, in the afternoon: they are sent out for De-

livery at 10 and 12 in the morning; and at 2, 4, 7, in the afternoon, and 8 the next morning. These deliveries, however, only apply to distances within a circle of three miles round the General Post Office, beyond which, but within a circle of about twelve miles, the postage is threepence, and the deliveries not so frequent, but varying with circumstances. This circle includes the post towns of Hounslow, Barnet, Edgware, Stanmore, Southall, Waltham-cross, Romford, Bromley, Footscray, Croydon, and Kingston. It must be observed also that letters for places within twelve miles must be put in the Twopenny Post Office, or they will be forwarded only by the General Post. Each letter must not weigh more than four ounces.

RATES OF PARCELS FROM INNS IN LONDON.

For any parcel not weighing more than 56lbs., and when the distance does not exceed a quarter of a mile, 3d.; half a mile, 4d.; a mile, 6d.; a mile and a half, 8d.; two miles, 10d.; and 3d. for every additional half mile. Porters exacting more to be fined 20s., or not less than 5s.; misbehaving, 10s. to 20s.

A ticket to be sent with every parcel, with the charge for carriage and portorage marked on it, under a penalty of 40s., or not less than 5s. Parcels are to be delivered within six hours after arrival, under a penalty of 20s., or not less than 10s. Parcels arriving between four in the evening and seven in the morning, to be delivered in six hours from the latter period, under the like penalty.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CARRIERS.

By 1 William IV., cap. 68, it is enacted that mail contractors, coach proprietors, and carriers, shall not be liable for the loss of any parcel containing coin, gold or silver manufactured or unmanufactured, jewellery, watches, clocks, &c.; bills, bank-notes, or securities for the payment of money, maps, writings, title-deeds, paintings, plated articles, glass, china, manufactured or unmanufactured silks, furs, or lace, where the value of such parcel exceeds 10l., unless delivered as such, and an increased charge be paid and accepted for the same, of which charge notice is to be affixed in offices and warehouses. Carriers, &c. are to give receipts, acknowledging such increased rate; and in case of neglecting to give a receipt or affix notice, the party not to be entitled to the benefit of this Act. The publication of notices is not to limit the liability of proprietors, &c., in respect of any other goods conveyed. Every office used to be deemed a receiving-house; and any one coach proprietor or carrier liable to be sued. Nothing in this Act extends to annul, or in any wise affect any special contract between such mail contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or common carrier, and any other parties, for the conveyance of goods. This Act does not protect any mail contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or other common carrier, from liability to answer for loss or injury to any goods arising from the felonious acts of any coachman, guard, hook-keeper, or other servant, nor to protect any such coachman, servant, &c., from liability, for any loss or injury occasioned by his own neglect or misconduct.

MAIL COACH ROUTES DIRECT FROM LONDON.

The following List, by the kindness of the Gentlemen connected with the Mail Coach Superintendent's Department at the Post Office, has been corrected according to the latest arrangements, and is of importance, as enabling persons to ascertain the time of receiving and delivering letters, as well as of forwarding parcels, and otherwise availing themselves of these conveyances. A very trifling computation will enable them also to ascertain the time of the mail passing any of the intermediate places. The first column gives the distance in miles from London, measured from the Post Office; the third is the time of the mail's passing from, and the last its time of passing to London. The mails leave the Post-Office, London, every evening at 8, except on Sundays, when they are an hour earlier. The time mentioned is London time throughout, for the difference between which and the time at the different places, see the Companion for 1831. The Edinburgh and Glasgow mails arrive at the General Post Office at 5h. 30m. a.m.; the others arrive between 6 and 7 a.m., with the exception of the Liverpool and Leeds, which arrive in the evening at half-past Six o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM and BANBURY, from the King's Arms, Holborn Bridge.

42 Aylesbury . . . . .	12 40m	2 19m
59 Bicester . . . . .	2 30m	12 29m
74 BANBURY . . . . .	4 15m	10 34a
83 Fenny Compton . . . .	5 25m	9 34a
89 Southam . . . . .	6 2m	8 57a
98 Warwick . . . . .	7 3m	7 46a
107 Hearnfield . . . . .	8 23m	6 46a
119 BIRMINGHAM . . . . .	9 39m	5 30a

BRIGHTON, from Blossoms Inn, Lawrence Lane.

11 Croydon . . . . .	9 45a	4 10m
23 Reigate . . . . .	11 10a	2 48m
31 Crawley . . . . .	12 20m	1 38m
40 Cuckfield . . . . .	1 30m	12 23m
55 BRIGHTON . . . . .	3 20m	10 30a

CARMARTHEN, GLOUCESTER, and CHELTENHAM, from Golden Cross, Charing Cross.

12 Hounslow . . . . .	9 20a	5 30m
29 Maidenhead . . . . .	11 8a	3 49m
49 Benson . . . . .	1 20m	1 30m
61 Oxford . . . . .	2 38m	12 19m
73 Witney . . . . .	3 58m	11 0a
90 Northleach . . . . .	5 43m	9 16a
102 CHELTENHAM . . . . .	7 3m	7 57a
112 GLOUCESTER . . . . .	8 0m	7 0a
109 Ross . . . . .	10 8m	4 52a
139 Monmouth . . . . .	11 11m	3 49a
147 Ragland . . . . .	12 1a	2 59a
156 Abergavenny . . . . .	12 58a	2 2a
176 Brecon . . . . .	3 26a	11 59m
188 Trecastle . . . . .	4 34a	10 46m

197 Llandoverly	5 22a	9 48m
209 Llandillo	6 32a	8 33m
224 CARMARTHEN	8 0a	7 10m
DEVONPORT, EXETER, and SALISBURY, from <i>Swan with Two Necks</i> , Lad Lane.		
20 Bagshot	11 0a	3 49m
39 Hartley Row	12 1m	2 44m
43 Basingstoke	12 55m	1 48m
59 Whitechurch	2 7m	12 37m
66 Andover	2 53m	11 51a
73 Wallop	3 33m	11 9a
84 SALISBURY	4 41m	9 50a
96 London Elm	6 2m	8 35a
104 Shaftesbury	6 57m	7 45a
114 Henstridge Ash	7 57m	6 35a
125 Yeovil	9 9m	4 55a
134 Crewkerne	10 35m	3 59a
142 Chard	11 22m	3 12a
147 Yarrow	12 noon	2 34a
155 Honiton	12 50a	1 46a
171 EXETER	2 28a	11 48m
182 Chudleigh	4 3a	10 38m
191 Ashburton	4 58a	9 43m
204 Ivy Bridge	6 21a	8 23m
217 DEVONPORT	7 44a	7 0m

DOVER, from the *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross, and *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

11 Welling	9 25a	4 44m
16 Dartford	10 0a	4 11m
30 Rochester	11 45a	2 34m
41 Sittingborne	1 5m	1 17m
58 Canterbury	3 1m	11 35a
73 DOVER	4 57m	9 45a

FALMOUTH, DEVONPORT, EXETER, and BATH, from the *Spread Eagle*, Gracechurch Street, and the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

12 Hounslow	9 20a	5 20m
29 Maidenhead	11 8a	3 32m
47 Theale	12 59m	1 41m
58 Newbury	2 12m	12 28m
77 Marlborough	4 7m	10 33a
91 Devizes	5 34m	9 6a
191 Atworth	6 37m	8 3a
199 BATH	7 27m	7 10a
122 Old Down	9 30m	5 12a
129 Wells	10 7m	4 32a
137 Street	10 55m	3 44a
149 Bridgewater	12 10a	2 29a
160 Taunton	1 15a	1 14a
171 White Ball	2 38a	12 11a
180 Collumpton	3 34a	11 15m
193 EXETER	4 49a	10 0m
204 Chudleigh	6 24a	9 39a
210 Newton	7 0a	8 57a
218 Totness	7 50a	7 59a
230 Ernie Bridge	9 2a	6 35a
243 DEVONPORT	10 20m	5 0a
245 Torpoint	7 30m	3 35a
262 Liskeard	9 50m	1 15a
274 Lostwithiel	11 25m	11 42m
283 St. Austle	12 35a	10 27m
297 Truro	2 45a	8 30m
307 FALMOUTH	4 25a	7 0m

GLASGOW, CARLISLE, and WETHERBY, from *Bull and Mouth*, Bull & Mouth Street.

11 Barnet	9 18a	3 55m
25 Welwyn	10 46a	2 24m

38 Baldoek	12 6m	1 4m
47 Caldecot	1 2m	12 7m
65 Alconbury	2 59m	10 7a
75 Stilton	3 56m	9 8a
89 Stamford	5 23m	7 33a
97 Stretton	6 18m	6 31a
110 Grantham	7 40m	5 6a
116 Foxton	8 56m	3 44a
124 Newark	9 41m	2 51a
137 Ollerton	11 3m	1 35a
146 Worksop	11 52m	12 46a
154 Bagley	12 48a	11 58m
158 Wadworth	1 3a	11 35m
162 Doncaster	1 26a	11 12m
176 Pontefract	2 53a	9 45m
186 Aberford	3 52a	8 46m
193 WETHERBY	4 36a	7 22m
206 Boroughbridge	5 48a	6 10m
218 Leeming Lane	7 35a	4 58m
229 Catterick Bridge	8 41a	3 52m
242 Greta Bridge	10 2a	2 30m
252 New Spital	11 10a	1 24m
262 Brough	12 15m	12 14m
270 Appleby	1 7m	11 18a
283 Penrith	2 28m	9 53a
293 Hesketh	3 23m	8 56a
302 CARLISLE	4 17m	8 0a
311 Gretna	5 55m	4 52a
320 Ecclefechan	6 48m	3 56a
331 Dinwoodie Green	7 49m	2 48a
341 Beattock Bridge	8 42m	1 35a
363 Douglas Mill	10 18m	10 46m
376 Know-Knack	12 4a	9 57m
385 Hamilton	12 57a	8 57m
396 GLASGOW	2 0a	7 50m

Branch from PONTEFRACT to

189 LEEDS	2 55a	8 20m
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HASTINGS, from *Bolt-in-Tun*, Fleet Street, and *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross.

15 Farnborough	9 55a	4 6m
24 Sevenoaks	11 11a	2 55m
36 Tunbridge Wells	12 45m	1 0m
38 Woodgate	1 14m	12 50m
47 Plumwell	2 34m	11 28a
59 Battle	4 4m	10 8a
67 HASTINGS	5 14m	9 0a

CHESTER and LIVERPOOL, from the *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross.

25 Redburn	10 42a	3 55m
34 Dunstable	11 34a	3 20m
43 Woburn	12 31m	2 7m
52 Lathbury	1 31m	1 7m
67 Northampton	3 31m	11 27a
82 Welford	4 38m	9 55a
90 Lutterworth	5 30m	9 1a
101 Hineley	6 36m	7 45a
109 Atherstone	7 51m	6 57a
118 Tamworth	8 44m	6 4a
125 Lichfield	9 26m	5 2a
125 Wolsley Bridge	10 26m	4 2a
142 Stafford	11 11m	3 7a
149 Eccleshall	12 3a	2 25a
162 Woore	1 23a	1 5a
170 Nantwich	2 16a	12 12a
180 Tarporley	3 13a	11 17m
190 CHESTER	4 16a	10 10m
205 Woodsides	5 54a	8 40m
Across the Mersey } to LIVERPOOL. }		
	6 23a	8 20m

**HOLYHEAD, SHREWSBURY, and BIRMINGHAM, from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

15	South Mims.....	9 40a	5 20m
26	Redburn.....	10 44a	4 11m
44	Brickhill.....	12 32m	2 26m
53	Stony Stratford ....	1 26m	1 34m
61	Towcester.....	2 12m	12 49m
73	Daventry.....	3 25m	11 32a
81	Dunchurch.....	4 11m	10 51a
92	Coventry.....	5 18m	9 46a
101	Stonebridge.....	6 8m	8 57a
110	BIRMINGHAM.....	7 8m	7 31a
124	Wolverhampton ...	9 1m	6 14a
136	Shiffnall.....	10 14m	5 1a
144	Haygate.....	10 59m	4 16a
151	SHREWSBURY.....	12 0	3 1a
162	Nescliff.....	12 53a	2 12a
172	Oswestry.....	1 46a	1 17a
184	Llangollen.....	2 58a	12 4a
195	Corwen.....	3 55a	11 4m
201	Tynant.....	5 1a	10 23m
208	Cernioge.....	5 39a	9 49m
215	New Stables.....	6 21a	9 8m
222	Capel Carig.....	7 2a	8 26m
229	Tynamas.....	7 46a	7 42m
237	Penry Arms.....	8 38a	6 26m
248	Moua Inn.....	9 43a	5 28m
261	HOLYHEAD.....	10 55a	4 15m

**HULL, LINCOLN, and PETERBOROUGH, from Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street, and Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

12	Waltham Cross....	9 25a	5 0m
27	Watton.....	11 0a	3 25m
39	Baldock.....	12 16m	2 9m
57	Eaton.....	2 4m	12 21m
70	Alconbury.....	3 24m	11 1a
83	Peterborough.....	4 46m	9 24a
99	Bourn.....	6 22m	7 48a
108	Folkingham.....	7 16m	6 54a
117	Sleaford.....	8 8m	5 57a
134	LINCOLN.....	10 22m	3 43a
146	Spittal.....	11 44m	2 31a
158	Brigg.....	12 54a	1 21a
170	Barton upon Humber	2 0a	12 15a
177	HULL, on the opposite side of the Humber, computed at 7 miles	2 45a	11 30m

**LEEDS, from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street.**

11	Barnet.....	9 11a	5 10a
25	Welwyn.....	10 39a	3 47a
34	Hitchin.....	11 34a	2 51a
50	Bedford.....	1 14m	12 59a
65	Higham Ferrars....	2 46m	11 27m
75	Kettering.....	3 46m	10 27m
89	Uppingham.....	5 16m	8 57m
96	Oakham.....	5 55m	8 18m
106	Melton.....	6 57m	6 51m
119	Plumtree.....	8 37m	5 28m
125	NOTTINGHAM.....	9 11m	4 44m
139	Mansfield.....	10 45m	3 20m
146	Heath.....	11 30m	2 32m
151	Chesterfield.....	12 3a	1 59m
157	Dronfield.....	12 39a	1 23m
164	SHEFFIELD.....	1 19a	12 33m
171	Hood's Hill.....	2 16a	11 51a
177	Barnsley.....	2 55a	11 12a
188	Wakefield.....	3 58a	10 9a
197	LEEDS.....	4 52a	9 15a

**LIVERPOOL and LICHFIELD, from Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

Same as Holyhead, to

26	Redburn.....	10 44a	4 1a
53	Stony Stratford....	1 26m	1 9a
61	Towcester.....	2 12m	12 22a
73	Daventry.....	3 25m	11 9m
81	Dunchurch.....	4 11m	10 23m
92	Coventry.....	5 18m	9 16m
104	Coleshill.....	6 31m	8 3m
119	LICHFIELD.....	8 2m	6 3m
129	Wolsley Bridge..	9 29m	5 5m
141	Stone.....	10 41m	3 53m
150	Newcastle.....	11 33m	3 1m
163	Brereton Green...	12 51a	1 43m
173	Knutsford.....	1 52a	12 43m
185	Warrington.....	3 0a	11 35a
203	LIVERPOOL.....	4 50a	9 45a

**LOUTH, BOSTON, and CAMBRIDGE, from Bell and Crown, Holborn, & Saracen's Head, Snow Hill.**

12	Waltham Cross....	9 25a	4 46m
21	Ware.....	10 30a	3 45m
35	Buckland.....	11 50a	2 21m
45	Arrington.....	12 53m	1 18m
50	Caxton.....	1 32m	12 39m
59	Huntingdon.....	2 26m	11 45a
69	Counington.....	3 34m	10 37a
77	Peterborough.....	4 24m	9 32a
86	James's Deeping..	5 23m	8 39a
98	Spalding.....	6 34m	7 27a
108	Sutterton.....	7 32m	6 29a
114	BOSTON.....	8 9m	5 37a
131	Spilsby.....	10 15m	3 56a
148	LOUTH.....	11 56m	2 15a

**LUDLOW and WORCESTER, from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street.**

32	High Wycomb....	11 25a	3 0m
57	Oxford.....	2 7m	12 7m
69	Kiddington.....	3 29m	10 47a
85	Moreton-in-Marsh..	5 5m	9 7a
115	WORCESTER.....	8 20m	5 45a
126	Hundred House....	10 2m	4 7a
136	Tenbury.....	11 27m	2 42a
146	LUDLOW.....	12 24a	1 45a

**MILFORD, CARMARTHEN, and BRISTOL, from Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

12	Hounslow.....	9 20a	5 33m
29	Maidenhead.....	11 8a	3 50m
47	Theale.....	12 58m	2 6m
59	Newbury.....	2 10m	12 43m
90	Calne.....	5 26m	9 32a
109	Bath.....	7 21m	7 37a
122	BRISTOL.....	8 43m	6 15a
134	Aust Passage.....	10 30m	3 21a
	Beachey.....	11 0m	2 51a
154	Newport.....	1 4a	12 47a
166	Cardiff.....	2 18a	11 23m
179	Cowbridge.....	3 54a	10 7m
191	Pyle.....	5 9a	8 52m
203	Neath.....	6 21a	7 40m
211	Swansea.....	7 11a	6 25m
220	Pontarddylais...	8 21a	5 25m
238	CARMARTHEN.....	10 21a	3 5m
262	Robertson Warren	1 36m	12 10m
270	Haverfordwest....	2 31m	11 10a
278	MILFORD.....	3 21m	10 20a

NORWICH and IPSWICH, from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

24 Ingatestone	10 30a	4 13m
35 Witham	11 57a	2 46m
52 Colchester	1 23m	1 20m
64 Bentley	2 36m	12 7m
70 IPSWICH	3 12m	11 21a
76 Barham	3 57m	10 46a
83 Stoke	5 9m	9 32a
103 Long Stratton	6 37m	8 1a
113 NORWICH	7 38m	7 0a

NORWICH and NEWMARKET, from *Beile Sauvage*, Ludgate Hill.

31 Bishop's Stortford	11 30a	2 59m
44 Littlebury	12 52m	1 31m
56 Six-Mile Bottom	2 14m	12 4m
62 NEWMARKET	2 54m	11 21a
76 Bury St. Edmund's	4 27m	9 33a
88 Thetford	5 52m	8 13a
103 Attleborough	7 27m	6 38a
118 NORWICH	9 5m	5 0a

PENZANCE, FALMOUTH, and EXETER, from the *Bull and Mouth*.

19 Staines	10 2a	4 24m
29 Bagshot	11 6a	3 25m
38 Hartfordbridge	12 10m	2 25m
56 Overton	1 55m	12 40m
66 Andover	3 2m	11 24a
84 Salisbury	4 52m	9 24a
95 Woodyates	6 6m	8 19a
107 Blandford	7 19m	7 1a
123 Dorchester	8 57m	4 54a
138 Bridport	10 53m	3 12a
150 Axminster	12 17m	1 45a
160 Honiton	1 21m	12 43a
176 EXETER	2 59m	11 5m
199 Okehampton	8 45a	5 14m
217 Launceston	11 1a	2 54m
238 Bodmin	1 36m	12 16m
261 Truro	4 34m	9 15a
271 FALMOUTH	5 55m	8 0a
296 PENZANCE	9 40m	3 30a

PORTPATRICK, CARLISLE, and MANCHESTER, from *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

Same as Holyhead and Chester to		
25 Redburn	10 44a	3 42m
34 Dunstable	11 32a	2 50m
43 Woburn	12 27m	1 52m
52 Lathbury	1 23m	12 50m
67 Northampton	2 45m	11 18a
85 Market Harborough	4 37m	9 28a
99 Leicester	6 3m	7 38a
110 Loughborough	7 30m	6 31a
116 Kegworth	8 4m	5 53a
127 Derby	9 7m	4 20a
140 Ashbourne	10 25m	2 58a
169 Macclesfield	1 13a	11 56m
177 Bullock Smithy	2 3a	11 0m
187 MANCHESTER	3 0a	10 0m
216 Preston	7 39a	4 7m
227 Garstang	8 47a	2 59m
238 Lancaster	9 53a	1 51m
249 Burton	10 56a	12 44m
260 Kendal	12 4m	11 35a
268 Hnx	1 7m	10 33a
276 Shap	1 57m	9 42a
287 Penrith	3 0m	8 28a
296 Hesketh	4 0m	7 29a
305 CARLISLE	4 53m	6 30a
315 Gretna	6 35m	4 38a

323 Annan	7 30m	3 43a
338 Dumfries	9 13m	2 0a
357 Castle Douglas	12 2a	2 57a
372 Gatehouse	1 55a	12 57a
390 Newton Stewart	4 24a	10 23m
406 Glenluce	6 58a	8 24m
424 PORTPATRICK	9 22a	6 0m

PORTSMOUTH, from the *White Horse*, Fetter Lane, and *Bolt-in-Tun*, Fleet St.

13 Kingston	9 35a	4 55m
37 Mousehill	12 35m	1 55m
55 Petersfield	2 55m	11 40a
73 PORTSMOUTH	5 10m	9 30a

SOUTHAMPTON and POOLE, from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

19 Staines	10 5a	4 20m
40 Farnham	12 22m	2 8m
50 Alton	1 22m	1 8m
80 SOUTHAMPTON	4 30m	9 18a
100 Ringwood	7 26m	6 52a
116 POOLE	9 18m	5 0a

STROUD, from the *Swan with two Necks*, Lad Lane, and *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross.

29 Maidenhead	11 25a	3 34m
38 Henley	12 29m	2 30m
49 Benson	1 49m	1 10m
58 Abingdon	2 49m	12 10m
71 Farringdon	4 19m	10 40a
82 Fairford	5 24m	9 35a
91 Cirencester	6 19m	8 35a
105 STROUD	8 9m	6 50a

THURSO, INVERNESS, ABERDEEN, EDINBURGH, and YORK, from *Bull and Mouth*, Bull and Mouth Street.

12 Waltham Cross	9 25a	4 12m
21 Ware	10 26a	3 10m
35 Buckland	11 52a	1 42m
45 Arrington	12 57m	12 33m
59 Huntingdon	2 30m	10 53a
65 Alconbury	3 3m	10 20a
72 Stilton	3 45m	9 33a
86 Stamford	5 15m	7 45a
94 Stretton	6 3m	6 55a
108 Grantham	7 23m	4 45a
116 Bennington	8 53m	3 53a
122 Newark	9 30m	3 16a
135 Scarthing Moor	10 34m	2 9a
145 Barnby Moor	11 49m	12 50a
155 Rossington Bridge	12 47a	11 48m
159 Doncaster	1 12a	11 12m
174 Ferrybridge	2 44a	9 36m
186 Tadcaster	3 56a	8 16m
196 York	4 54a	6 31m
209 Easingwold	6 54a	5 7m
219 Thirsk	7 58a	3 59m
229 Northallerton	8 52a	3 1m
245 Darlington	10 28a	1 17m
263 Durham	12 23m	11 12a
278 Newcastle	1 50m	9 22a
292 Morpeth	3 22m	7 47a
302 Felton	4 23m	6 41a
313 Alnwick	5 17m	5 41a
327 Belford	6 47m	3 36a
342 Berwick	8 17m	2 1a
356 Houndwood	10 9m	12 33a
372 Dunbar	11 41m	10 55m
383 Haddington	12 45a	9 46m
399 EDINBURGH	2 23a	8 0m
411 South Queen's Ferry	5 0a	5 0m
413 North Ditto	5 30a	4 30m

429	Kinross	7 15a	2 47m
444	Perth	9 0a	12 52m
466	Dundee	11 15a	10 32a
483	Arbroath	1 0m	8 27a
496	Montrose	2 23m	7 3a
510	Bervie	3 47m	5 39a
519	Stonehaven	4 47m	4 37a
534	ABERDEEN	6 22m	3 0a
550	Inverary	8 51m	10 44m
559	Pitmachie	10 0m	9 33m
573	Huntley	11 45m	7 23m
583	Keith	12 58a	6 10m
601	Elgin	3 0a	4 3m
613	Forres	4 49a	2 33m
623	Nairn	6 2a	1 13m
641	INVERNESS	8 6a	11 0a
653	Beauley	10 35a	5 25a
662	Dingwall	11 38a	4 22a
675	Invergordon	1 20m	2 40a
687	Tain	2 45m	1 15a
691	S. side of Mukle Ferry	3 15m	12 45a
692	N. do.	3 45m	12 15a
697	Dornoch	4 25m	11 25m
	Belverade	5 2m	10 48m
708	Golspie	6 5m	9 15m
718	Loth Brigg	8 5m	7 50m
725	Helmsdale	9 5m	6 50m

735	Berridale	10 45m	5 5m
748	Lybster	1 10a	2 50m
762	Wick	3 0a	1 0m
783	Thurso	6 0a	10 0a

WELLS, LYNN, CAMBRIDGE, and LONDON, from Bell and Crown, Holborn, and Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.

24	Wadesmill	10 32a	3 36m
35	Buckland	11 43a	2 23m
42	Melburn	12 31m	1 37m
52	CAMBRIDGE	1 36m	12 2m
69	Ely	3 31m	10 22a
78	Brandon Creek	4 27m	9 26a
87	Downham	5 21m	8 32a
99	LYNN	6 33m	7 0a
110	Snettisham	8 13m	5 45a
116	Hunstanton	8 46m	5 12a
121	Tichwell	9 28m	4 30a
127	Burnham Market	10 5m	3 53a
133	WELLS	10 43m	3 15a

YARMOUTH and Ipswich, from the White Horse, Fetter Lane. Same as Norwich to Ipswich

82	Wickham Market	4 57m	9 41a
94	Yoxford	6 15m	8 23a
124	YARMOUTH	9 30m	5 0a

A Mail from

CROSS MAILS.

Abergavenny to Merthyr	2 10a	8 0m
Bangor to Pwllheli	7 0m	3 0a
Barnstaple to Ilfracombe	7 0a	6 0m
Birmingham to Walsall	8 0m	11 0m
Ditto	3 0a	5 0a
" to Worcester	7 45m	3 0a
" to Yarmouth	7 45m	4 30a
" to Leaning- ton	7 0m	3 0a
" to Sheffield	5 30m	8 0m
" to Liverpool	8 0a	7 0a
" to Stourport	7 45m	3 15a
Bridport to Taunton	8 15m	2 15a
Bristol to Barnstaple	9 5m	7 45m
" to Liverpool	6 0a	5 0a
" to Manchester	6 30a	9 15m
" to Portsmouth	5 30a	6 45a
" to Bath	6 45m	4 30a
Ditto	9 15m	3 0a
Canterbury to Deal	4 0m	6 30a
Cardiff to Merthyr	3 0a	7 0m
Chalford to Wotton	8 0m	5 0a
Cheltenham to Aberyst- with	7 20m	5 45m
" to Bath	7 0m	2 30a
Chester to Salop	7 0m	12 30a
Chippingnorton to Bir- mingham	5 15m	3 0a
Derby to Manchester	9 30m	9 0m
Devizes to Salisbury	7 0m	4 15a
Doncaster to York	1 30a	6 15m
Exeter to Dartmouth	2 45a	6 0m
Grantham to Nottingham	8 0m	1 30a
Hull to Patrington	3 0a	8 15m
Kingship to Totness	5 30a	8 30a
Leeds to Halifax	5 20a	5 45m
Leicester to Burton	6 30m	3 0a
Liverpool to Holyhead	6 0a	4 45a
Liverpool to Preston	4 30a	4 15m
" to Lancaster	8 15m	11 30m
" to Manchester	10 0m	17 0m
Ditto	12 0m	10 0m

Liverpool to Manchester	2 0a	2 0a
Ditto	5 0a	5 0a
Louth to Grimsby	12 30a	10 0m
Louth to Sheffield	5 15m	8 45m
Manchester to York	8 30m	7 0m
Ditto	8 0a	9 0a
" to Knutsford	8 0a	4 15m
" to Colne	4 0a	4 15m
" to Blackburn	4 0a	5 0m
" to Staleybridge	7 0m	1 30a
" to Glossop	4 0a	6 0m
Newcastle to Carlisle	7 0m	6 0m
Newport to Abergavenny	1 45a	8 0m
Norwich to Yarmouth	9 30m	1 45a
" to Cromer	9 30m	1 40a
Rochdale to Bolton	6 0m	5 0a
Salisbury to Christchurch	5 30m	5 30a
Sheffield to Halifax	1 45a	8 0a
Shrewsbury to Newtown	1 0a	8 0m
" to Birmingham	7 0m	3 0a
Southamp. to Lymington	6 15m	5 30a
Stamford to Milton	6 30m	4 15a
Swansea to Merthyr	7 0m	2 0a
Taunworth to Birmingham	7 40m	4 0a
Fauntou to Minehead	2 15a	7 45m
Worcester to Kingston	8 50m	12 47m
York to Hull	7 0m	4 0a
Ditto	7 30a	11 0m
York to Scarborough	7 0m	3 0a

Aberdeen to Ballater	7 0m	8 0m
" to Peterhead	8 0m	9 0m
Edinboro' to Carlisle	7 0m	5 20m
" to Glasgow	9 30a	10 30a
Ditto	12 10a	12 35a
" to Stirling	4 0a	8 30m
" to Dumfries	9 30a	6 30m
Fraserburgh to Burness	7 40m	10 45a
Glasgow to Perth	1 0a	1 9m
" to Portpatrick	5 0a	3 0a
Peterhead to Banff	8 30m	3 30a

STEAM-VESSELS FOR PASSENGERS AND GOODS.

From	To	Time.	Agency Office.
<i>London—</i>			
Hore's Wharf ..	Aberdeen .....	Saturday evening	69, Lombard Str.— 61, Charing Cross
Custom-House ..	Antwerp .....	Sunday and Thurs- day, 10 a.m. ....	
Union Stairs, be- low the Tower.	Belfast — Dublin — Plymouth — Falm.	Sunday and Thurs- day .....	16, John St., Crutch. Frs.—33, Reg. Ci.
Custom House ..	Boulogne .....	Tuesday and Thurs- day morning ...	69, Lombard Street —61, Charing Cr.
Ditto .....	Brighton—Dieppe..	Wednes. and Satur.	Ditto
Ditto .....	Calais .....	Wed. Sat. Sund. mg.	Ditto
St. Katherine's Dock .....	Cork—Plymouth — Liverpool .....	Saturday morning 9	137, Leadenhall St.
	Cowes (see Topsham)		
	Deal (see Ditto)		
St. Katherine's..	Dover—Deal, &c. ..	Wedn. Sat. morn. 7	26, Fish Street Hill
	Dublin (see Belfast)		
Hore's Wharf... Custom House or Tower .....	Dundee—Perth....	Wednesday .....	18, Strand
Brunswick Steam Packet Wharf.	Dunkirk .....	Every Thursday ..	69, Lombard Str.— 61, Charing Cross
	Edinburgh, Leith, &c.	Wed. Sat. summer —Sat. winter—at 10 p.m. all year..	35, Leadenhall-Str.
	Exeter (s. Topsham)		
	Falmouth (s. B. Yst)		
	Gravesend .....	Daily, at hours vary- ing with Season.	
London Bridge— St. Katherine's —Hungerf. Sta. Custom House..	Hamburg .....	Wednes. and Satur- day morning ...	69, Lombard Street —61, Charing Cr.
St. Katherine's .	Herne Bay .....	Tu. Th. Sat. morn. at 11—Sund. at 8	55, Fenchurch Str.
Custom Ho. Quay St. Kath's St. P. Wharf near the Tower .....	Hull .....	Tues. Sat. morn. at 7	Custom Ho. Quay
Brunswick St. P. Wh. E. I. Docks	Leith — Edinburgh —Glasgow .....	Sat. in winter—Wed. Sat. in summer at 10 p.m. ....	Blossoms Inn, Law- rence Lane—56, Haymarket
	Lisbon .....	Occasionally .....	35, Leadenhall Str.
	Liverpool (s. Cork)		
St. Katherine's— Lond. Bridge	Margate .....	Every morning....	62, Lr. Thames St. —55, Fenchur. St.
	Newry (see Cork).		
St. Katherine's— Hungerf. Stairs Custom House ..	Northfleet .....	Every morn.—hours accord. to season. Saturday morning .	69, Lombard Str.— 61, Charing Cr.
	Ostend .....		
	Perth (see Dundee)		
St. Katherine's Dock .....	Plymouth — Cork— Liverpool .....	Saturday morn. at 9	137, Leadenhall St.
	Ditto (see Belfast)		
	Portsmo. (s. Plymo.)		
St. Katherine's.. Custom House ..	Ramsgate .....	Every morning....	55, Fenchurch Str.
	Rotterdam and the Rhine .....	Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.	4, Vine St. Minorics —69, Lombard St.
St. Katherine's..	Southend .....	Daily, hours varying	55, Fenchurch Str.
	Scarboro' (s. Edinb.)		
St. Kath's Steam Packet Wharf.	Stockton - upon - Tees —Newc. or Tyne	Saturday even. at 8	61, Charing Cross
St. Kath's Dock	Topsham—Exeter .	Wednesday morn. 9	137, Leadenhall St
	Waterford (s. Cork)		
Union Stairs ....	Yarmouth—Norwi.	Sunday morning... .	2, Geo. St., Tower H.

From	To	Time.
Aberdeen .....	London .....	Saturday evening
Belfast .....	Dublin .....	Wednesday
Bristol .....	Cardiff .....	3 times a-week
" .....	Carmarthen .....	About twice a-month
" .....	Chepstow .....	Daily
" .....	Cornwall (St. Ives, &c.)	About twice a-month.
" .....	Dublin, Cork, & Waterford	Tuesday and Saturday
" .....	Haverfordwest .....	About twice a-month
" .....	Hfravombe .....	Thursday

From	To	Time
Bristol	Newport	Daily
"	Portsmouth	Daily
"	Swansea	Monday and Thursday
"	Tenby	Monday and Friday
Clyde* (The)	Dublin, Belfast, Newry, and Liverpool	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs- day, and Saturday
Cork	Bristol	Tuesday and Friday
"	Liverpool	Tuesday
"	London	Saturday
"	Plymouth	Saturday
Dorset	London	Monday and Friday at 7
Dublin	Belfast	Every Monday
"	Bristol	Tuesday and Friday
"	Cork	Saturday
"	Falm., Plym., and London	Wednesday
"	Glasgow	Saturday
"	Liverpool	Every evening except Sunday
Dundalk	Liverpool	3 times a fortnight
Dundee	London	Wednesday afternoon
"	Edinburgh	3 times a-week or oftener
Edinburgh	London	Wednes. and Sat. in summer 5 p.m.—Sat. in winter 3 p.m.
"	Aberdeen, Inverness, Wick, Orkney, &c.	At stated periods according to the season
"	Dundee	3 times a-week or oftener
"	Stirling, A'loa, &c.	Daily
Glasgow (see Clyde.)		
Ditto	Ardrossan and Ayr, calling at other places	Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur- day mornings
Gravesend	London	Daily, time according to season
Guernsey and Jersey	Southampton	Tuesday and Friday
Herne Bay	London	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 11—Sun. 2
Hull	London	Wednesday and Satur. 6 morn.
"	Burton	Daily
"	Ferriby	Mon. Tues. Wed. Frid. and Sat.
"	Guilborough	Daily (except Sunday)
"	Grimsby	Daily at High Water
"	Gottenburg	Wed. aft. on arri. of Lond. mail
"	Hamburg	Saturday afternoon and even.
"	Lynn	Wednesday as the tide suits
"	New Holland—(Line.)	Daily
"	Rotterdam	Saturday evening.
"	Yarmouth	Friday evening
Ilfracombe	Bristol	Friday
"	Swansea	Tuesday and Saturday
Leith	London	Wed. Sat. in sun.—Sat. in win.
Liverpool	Cork	Sunday
"	Beaumaris, Bangor, &c.	Daily, except Sundays
"	Dundalk and Newry	3 times a fortnight.
"	Dublin	Daily, Sundays excepted
Margate	London	Every morning
Newry	Liverpool	3 times a fortnight
Plymouth	London	Monday
Portsmouth	London	(See Cork).
Ditto Cowes, and Ryde	Southampton	3 times a-day
Ramsgate	London	Daily
Sheerness	London	Every morning
Southampton	Cowes, Ryde, Portsmouth, Guernsey, and Jersey	3 times a-day
"	Ditto, and St. Malo	Tuesday 6 p.m.
"	Havre	Friday evening
Southend	London	Monday and Thursday
Swansea	Ilfracombe	Every morning
Tenby	Bristol	Tuesday and Saturday
Topsham and Exeter	London	Tuesday and Wednesday
Yarmouth—Norwich	London	Saturday at 9
		Every Wednesday morning

\* Steam-boats sail from the Broomielaw to all parts of the Firth, generally every hour.

*Note.*—In the above table, the times of sailing are to be understood generally with reference to the fine season, but throughout the year they vary according to circumstances. Almost all the vessels receive passengers and goods for places adjacent to or between the ports of their departure and destination. Where a reference is made to any other place, the steam-vessels only call at the place so referred to.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Amount of Duty paid in 1834.

£		£	
21,034	Alliance—1, Bartholomew-l., Bank	1,568	Bath Sun
21,398	Atlas—92, Cheapside	6,042	Birmingham
16,428	British—21, Cornhill, and 429, Strand	3,654	Bristol
40,471	County—Regent's Quadrant, and 11, Castle-alley, Cornhill	1,753	Bristol Crown
27,355	Globe—73, Pall Mall, and 5 and 6, Cornhill	2,552	Bristol Union
33,114	Guardian—11, Lombard-street, and 64, Pall Mall	2,595	Essex Economic—Chelmsford
10,950	Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars	5,356	Essex and Suffolk—Chelmsford
27,030	Imperial—Sun-court, Cornhill, and 5, St. James's-street	2,598	Hants, Sussex and Dorset
9,490	London, 19, Birchin-lane.	10,290	Kent—Maidstone
72,821	Phoenix—19, Lombard-street, and 57, Charing-cross	8,906	Leeds and Yorkshire
56,676	Protector—35, Old Jewry, 25, Regent-st., and 25, Wellington-st., London Bridge	9,490	London—19, Birchin-lane
55,566	Royal Exchange—29, Pall Mall, and Royal Exchange	13,318	Manchester
127,470	Sun—101, Cornhill, and Craig's-court, Charing-cross	5,103	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
16,370	Union—81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street, Portman-square	1,294	New Norwich Equitable
15,531	Westminster—27, King-st., Covent-garden	59,826	Norwich Union—6, Crescent-place, New Bridge-st., Blackfriars
		202	Reading
		5,021	Salamander
		2,812	Salop
		2,056	Sheffield
		758	Shields, North and South
		4,117	Suffolk, East
		5,781	Suffolk, West
		20,284	West of England—20, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
		4,992	Yorkshire

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

*Companies in which the assured do not participate in the Profits.*

- Albion—42, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
- Argus—39, Throgmorton-street.
- Asylum—71, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall
- British Commercial—35, Cornhill
- Globe—73, Pall Mall, and 5 and 6, Cornhill
- London Assurance—19, Birchin-lane, and 42, Pall Mall
- London Life Association—35, Cannon-street
- Pelican—70, Lombard-street, and Spring Gardens
- Promoter—9, Chatham-place
- Royal Exchange—29, Pall Mall, and Royal Exchange
- Sun—101, Cornhill, and Craig's-court, Charing-cross
- Westminster—429, Strand, and 21, Cornhill
- West of England—20, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars

*Companies in which the assured and the Proprietary participate in the Profits.*

- Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane, Bank
- Atlas—92, Cheapside, and Old Jewry
- British Commercial—Belongs to the first and second classes, at different premiums
- Clerical, Medical, &c.—78, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury
- Crown—33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
- Eagle, United Empire—3, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
- Economic—34, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
- European—10, Chatham-place, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
- Guardian—11, Lombard-street, and St. James's Street
- Hope—6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars
- Imperial—Sun-court, Cornhill, and 5, St. James's-street
- Law Life Assurance—Fleet-street
- National—38, Old Broad-street
- Palladium—7, Waterloo place, Regent-street
- Provident—Regent Quadrant, and 12, Castle-alley, Cornhill
- Rock—14, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
- Union—81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street, Portman-square
- University—24, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East

*Companies in which there is no Proprietary, and where the Contributors are consequently mutual Assurers.*

- Amicable—13, Swan's Inn, Fleet-street
- Equitable—26 and 27, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
- London Life Association—Belongs to the first and third Class, at different Premiums
- Norwich Union—6, Crescent-place, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
- Life Annuity, British Annuity, Mutual Benefit, General Benefit Assurance, Royal Union.

## MEETINGS of the SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY BODIES of LONDON for 1835-36.

SOCIETIES.	Times of Meeting.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Royal, Somerset House.	Thursday, 8½ P.M.	19, 26, 30*	10, 17	7, 14, 21, 28	4, 11, 18, 25	3, 10, 17, 24	14, 21, 28	5, 12, 19	2, 9, 16
Antiquaries, Do.	Thursday, 8 P.M.	19, 26	10, 17	7, 14, 21, 28	4, 11, 18, 25	3, 10, 17, 24	14, 23*, 28	5, 12, 19	2, 9, 16
Geological, Do.	Wednesday, 8½ P.M.	4, 18	2, 16	6, 20	3, 19*, 24	9, 23	13, 27	11, 25	8
Linnæan, Soko Sq.	Tuesday, 8 P.M.	3, 17	1, 15	19	2, 16	1, 15	5, 19	3, 24*	7, 21
Horticult., 21, Reg. St.	Tuesday, 1 P.M.	3	1	19	2, 16	1, 15	5, 19	2*, 3, 17	7, 21
Med. & Chirurgical 53, Berners Street.	Tuesday, 8½ P.M.	10, 24	8, 22	12, 26	9, 23	8, 22	12, 26	10, 24	....
Civil Engineers 1, Cannon Row.	Tuesday, 8 P.M.	.....	....	12, 19*, 26	2, 9, 16, 23	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	12, 19, 26	3, 10, 17, 24, 31	....
Society of Arts (Adelphi.)	Wednesday, 7½ P.M.	4, 11, 18, 25	2, 9, 16, 23	13, 20, 27	3, 10, 17, 24	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	6, 13, 20, 27	4, 11, 18, 25	1, 8
Graphic, Thatched Ho.	Instr. Tues. 8 P.M.	10	8	12	9	8	12	10	7
Royal Soc. of Lit. St. Martin's Place.	Wednesday, 8 P.M.	.....	....	13	10	9	13	11	8
Zoological Barton Street	Thursday, 4 P.M.	12, 26	10, 24	14, 23	11, 25	10, 24	14, 28*	12, 19	9, 23
Royal Asiatic 14, Grafton Street.	Thursday, 3 P.M.	5	3	7	4	3	7, 29*	5	2
Royal Geographical 21, Regent Street.	Tuesday, 8½ P.M.	10, 24	8, 22	12, 26	9, 23	8, 22	12, 26	10, 24	14, 28
British Architects 43, King St. Cov. Gar.	Friday, 8½ P.M.	.....	....	22, 29	5, 12, 19, 26	4, 11, 18, 25	15, 22, 29	2*, 6, 13, 20, 27	3, 10
Phrenological 10, Panton Square.	Saturday, 2 P.M.	.....	5	2, 16	6, 20	5, 19	16	7*	4 18 July 2, 16
	Monday, 9 P.M.	23	14	11, 25	8, 22	14, 28	11, 25	9, 16*, 23	12, 27
	Monday, 8 P.M.	.....	5, 19	4, 18	1, 15, 23	14, 28	11, 25	2, 9, 23	6, 20
	Monday, 8 P.M.	2, 16	7, 21	4, 13	1, 15	7, 21, 31*	4, 18	2, 16	6, 20

Those Meetings marked thus (\*) are Anniversaries.

*Entomological Society* (17, Old Bond Street).—The Meetings continue through the year on the 1st Monday of every month, at 8 p.m. The anniversary will be on January 25.

*Royal Astronomical Society* (Somerset House).—Meetings from November to June, on the second Friday in every month, at 8 p.m. The anniversary will be on February 12.

*Statistical Society* (4, St. Martin's Place).—Meet on the third Monday of every month throughout the year. The anniversary will be on March 13.

*Zoological Society*.—The Meetings are continued throughout the year, on the first Thursday, and on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each Month.

*Royal College of Surgeons*.—Museum open to Members of the College, Fellows of the College of Physicians, and persons introduced by them, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12 till 4.—Library open daily, Sundays excepted, to Members of the College, and persons having tickets of admission, from 10 till 4, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, and from 10 till 5 during the other six months; excepting Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock, and except also the month of August.—Hunterian Ornum, Feb. 13.

*British Museum*.—Open to the public every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, from 10 till 4, except during the month of September, and the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks.

Renting Room open every day to persons having tickets, except Sundays, and Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks.

*Royal Asiatic Society*.—Museum open to the public every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 11 till 4.

THEATRES IN LONDON AND THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Performances.	General Limitation of Season.	Time of opening.	Of commencing.
KING'S THEATRE, Haymarket . . . . .	Italian Opera and Ballets . . . . .	End of Jan. to mid. of Aug.	‡ past 7	8
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE . . . . .	Regular Drama, Operas and Spectacle Oratorios . . . . .	End of Sep. to mid. of June During Lent.	‡ past 6	7
THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN . . . . .	Regular Drama, Operas, and Spectacle Oratorios . . . . .	End of Sep. to mid. of June During Lent.	‡ past 6	7
THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET . . . . .	Regular Drama and Operas . . . . .	Easter to November . . . . .	‡ past 6	7
NEW THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM AND ENGLISH } OPERA HOUSE, Strand	Operas and Spectacle . . . . .	*15th March to 15th Nov.	‡ past 6	7
ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand . . . . .	Barlettas, Farces, and Spectacle . . . . .	1 Oct. until Passion Week.	‡ past 6	‡ to 7
ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, Wych Street . . . . .	Vaudevilles and Operettas . . . . .	1 Oct. until Passion Week.	‡ past 6	7
ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Road . . . . .	Horsemanship and Spectacle . . . . .	Easter to Michaelmas . . . . .	6	‡ past 6
SURREY THEATRE, Blackfriars Road . . . . .	Regular and Melo Drama . . . . .	} May be open all the year, and generally are open the greater part.	‡ past 5	‡ past 6
ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, Waterloo Road . . . . .	Regular and Melo Drama and Spectacle . . . . .		‡ past 6	‡ to 7
PAVILION THEATRE, Whitechapel Road . . . . .	Regular and Melo Drama . . . . .		6	‡ past 6
GARRICK THEATRE, Leman Street, Goodman's Flds. . . . .	Regular and Melo Drama . . . . .	} May be open all the year, and generally are open the greater part.	6	‡ past 6
SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, near the New River } Head	Melo-Drama, Pantomime, and Spectacle . . . . .		6	‡ past 6
QUEEN'S THEATRE, Tottenham Street . . . . .	Regular and Melo Drama . . . . .	Nearly all the year . . . . .	‡ past 6	7
STRAND THEATRE, Strand . . . . .	Barlettas, Vaudevilles, &c. . . . .	. . . . .	‡ past 6	7
CLARENCE THEATRE, King's Cross . . . . .	Vaudevilles, Singing, Fire-works, &c. . . . .	. . . . .	6	‡ past 6
VAUXHALL GARDENS . . . . .	. . . . .	About May to beg. of Sept.	7	8

NOTE.—The above Table describes the *general* character of the Performances; but the three principal Theatres, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Haymarket, are licensed for every species of theatrical representation. The two former may be kept open during the whole year, and the latter from Easter to November, though expediency generally restricts the Seasons to the periods above stated. In addition to the foregoing Theatrical Performances, *French Plays* are occasionally represented at one or other of the Theatres, according to convenience, and *German Operas* have during the last two years been performed at the King's and Covent Garden Theatres.

\* Re-licensed until the 11th of January.

## RIGHT OF VOTING.

## COUNTIES.

## 1. FREEHOLDERS.—[See 18th sec. of 2 Wm. IV., c. 45.]

Of inheritance of the yearly value of 40s. above rents and charges } Occupied or not.  
 For life or lives of the yearly value of 10l. above rents and charges.

For life or lives of the yearly value of 40s. above rents and charges, occupied by such freeholders; or, although not occupied, which would have entitled them to vote on the 7th of June, 1832; or acquired after that time by marriage, devise, or by promotion to a benefice or office.

Freeholds for life may be acquired in right of a benefice or an office—as curgy-men, parish clerks, &c., with salaries derived from lands: they may also arise from tithes, rent-charges, &c.

2. COPYHOLDERS.—[See 19th sec. of Act, *supra*.]

For life or larger estate of copyhold, or any other tenure except freehold, of the yearly value of 10l. above rents and charges.

## 3. LEASEHOLDERS.—[See 20th sec.]

Lessee of 10l. yearly value, for not less than sixty years. } Occupied or not.  
 Lessee of 50l. yearly value, for not less than twenty years.

Assignee of the residue of such terms.

Sub-lessee, or his Assignee, of such terms—if occupying.

Tenant actually occupying lands, &c. at a yearly rent not less than 50l.

Freeholders and copyholders must have been in possession or in receipt of their profits for six calendar months, and leaseholders for twelve months; and tenants must have occupied twelve months, before the last day of July in each year—except in cases of descent, devise, marriage, or promotion.

## CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

1. Owners or tenants actually occupying any house, shop, &c., of 10l. yearly value or of such value, together with land of which they are owners, or which they hold under the same landlord; or of premises held in immediate succession.

Joint occupiers of such premises, and of such value, as shall give 10l. yearly to each occupier.

The premises must be occupied for twelve calendar months, and the voter have resided for six months before the last day of July, in the borough, or within seven miles. They must have been rated for the poor during such twelve months, and must have paid the rates due to the 6th of April preceding on or before the 20th of July. If persons otherwise qualified are not rated, a claim may be made upon the overseers to put their names on the rate; and thereupon, and on payment or tender of the rates, they are to be deemed rated from the date of the then existing rate.

2. Freemen or Burgesses, or Freemen and Liverymen of London, entitled to vote at the time of the Reform Act, may be registered if so qualified on the last day of July, as if that were the day of election, and the Act had not passed—and if they have resided for six calendar months previous to that day within the borough or seven miles thereof.

Freemen made after the 1st of March, 1831, if by any other right than birth or servitude, are not to be registered; nor in right of birth, unless it was derived from a freeman entitled before that time, or thereafter becoming a freeman by servitude.—[See sec. 32.]

3. Freeholders and burgage tenants entitled before the 1st of March, 1831, or by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion after that day and before the Reform Act.—[See sec. 33 and 35.]

## CITIES AND TOWNS,

## COUNTIES OF THEMSELVES.

1. Freeholders—as for the Counties.

2. Buggage tenants in possession of rents and profits for twelve months (unless qualified by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion), and resident for six months before the last day of July within the city or seven miles thereof.—[See sec. 31.]

3. Occupiers and Freemen as in other cities and boroughs.

## REGISTRATION.—COUNTIES.

By sec. 37 the overseers are required, on the 20th of June, to give notice to persons entitled to vote to send in their claims, according to a form in schedule II—(see it, in the *Companion to the British Almanac* for 1833, p. 144)—but after the formation of the register, no person shall be required thereafter to make any claim while he retains the same qualification, and remains in the same abode.

By sec. 39, every person registered, or who has so claimed, may object to any other person as not entitled on the last day of July preceding; but he must give notice on or before the 25th Aug., according to schedule II, or to the like effect (see *Companion* for 1833, *supra*, p. 145), to the overseers, and also give to the person objected to, or leave at his abode, a notice, according to schedule II, or to the like effect.

Notice.—Each person, upon sending in his claim, is to pay 1s. (sec. 56). The form in the notice is the preferable one to be adopted; but any notice in writing, sufficiently descriptive of the property and abode of the party claiming, to enable the overseers to make out their list, will satisfy the statute. It is absolutely necessary, however, in all cases, to describe the premises in respect of which the party claims, and to insert the residence of the claimant, in addition to his name.

## CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

Persons omitted are to give notice on or before the 25th of August to the overseers, according to the form No. 4, schedule I.

(see *Company* for 1833, p. 145) or to the like effect; and persons registered may object to others, as not entitled on the last day of July preceding, giving notice as before.—[See sec. 47.]

LONDON.

Every person omitted in the lists, and claiming to be inserted, as entitled on the last day of July preceding, shall, on or before the 25th of Aug., give notice, according to No. 1 in schedule K, or to the like effect, to the returning officer, and the clerk of that company in whose list he claims to be inserted; and any person objecting to any other, as not entitled on the last day of July preceding, shall give to such person, or leave at his abode, a notice, according to No. 3, in schedule K.—[See sec. 48.]

Notice.—Borough electors, whilst on the register, are liable to pay 1s. annually to the overseers.—[Sec. 56.]

ENGLISH REFORM ACT.

By the 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 36, the English Reform Act is so far amended, as that the poll in all contested elections in boroughs is limited to one day; and the booths are to be so arranged as that not more than 300 electors shall be allotted

to poll in each; or, if any candidate, &c., require it, they may be so divided, as that not more than 100 shall be allotted to poll in each: the expense, however, of this latter arrangement falls on the party requiring it. Electors cannot be required to take the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, nor any oaths in lieu of them. Liverymen of London can poll in the booths allotted to their districts, and give in their votes either as liverymen, or as owners or occupiers of premises by which they have a title to vote.

SCOTCH REFORM ACT.

The Scotch Reform Act is amended by the 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 78, by which certain regulations are made respecting the time in which elections for districts of burghs are to take place; and the poll, in contested elections for burghs, is limited to one day.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

<i>For Attendance and Expenses. per day.</i>	
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	£2 2 0
Merchants	1 1 0
Tradesmen	0 15 0
Journeyman Mechanics	0 7 0
<i>For Travelling. 1s. 0d. per mile.</i>	
The Attorney in the cause	1 3 "

ANALYSIS OF THE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

[Passed 9th Sept. 1835.]

NEW CONSTITUENCY.

All male inhabitants of boroughs, who are of full age, and who occupy shops, warehouses, or houses, which have been rated for three years (two years and eight months) to the relief of the poor, if resident within seven miles, are entitled to be *burgesses*. But an alien cannot be a burgess; neither can a pauper; but, receiving medical assistance, or having a child in an endowed school, is not to be construed as parol relief (sec. 9, 10). A valid title to be a burgess may be acquired by descent, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, by which the individual come into occupation of premises rated to the relief of the poor—the rating being reckoned as if he had himself occupied during the full time (sec. 12). In no other way can the qualification of a burgess be obtained than what has been mentioned (sec. 13); for though all rights of property and beneficial exemptions, enjoyed by existing *freemen*, are reserved to them and to their wives and children (sec. 2), yet the obtaining the freedom of boroughs by gift or purchase is abolished (sec. 3). Exclusive rights of trading are also abolished; and now any person may practise any trade, or open any shop in a borough, without being required to be free of it (sec. 14).

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

The burgesses elect the *councillors*, who compose the Municipal Government, and

also the *auditors* and *assessors*; but no burgess can vote who is not enrolled in the burgess roll (sec. 29). No stamp duty is payable by any burgess on being enrolled (sec. 22). In voting, each burgess gives in a voting paper, containing the names of the individuals for whom he votes, with their places of residence attached; the paper to be signed by the burgess, and to contain his own place of residence (sec. 32). The only inquiries that are to be made at an election, and which the burgess is required to answer, are three—viz., If he is the person whose name is signed to the voting paper; if he is the person whose name appears on the burgess-roll; and if he has voted before at that election; (sec. 34.) In the election for auditors and assessors, no burgess can vote for more than one person to be an auditor or assessor (sec. 37). Burgesses convicted of bribery at any municipal election are liable to a penalty of 50*l.* and lose their municipal and parliamentary franchises (sec. 54). Occupiers of houses, shops, &c., may claim to be rated to the relief of the poor, whether the landlord is or is not liable; and upon paying or tendering the full amount of the last made rate, the overseers of the parish are bound to insert the name upon the rate for the time being (sec. 11). Persons omitted from the overseers' list may give notice to the town-clerk; and persons on the list objecting to names on the list may do the same, according to forms prescribed (sec. 17).

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Corporations under the Act are to be styled "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of—" (sec. 6). The ruling body is to be termed "*The Council*," and is to be composed of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors (sec. 25). All councillors must be burgesses; but no Burgess is eligible to be a councillor, unless, in boroughs divided into four or more wards, he be possessed of property to the amount of 1000*l.*, or be rated to the relief of the poor upon the annual value of not less than 30*l.*; and in boroughs divided into less than four wards, or not divided, he be possessed of 500*l.* value, or be rated upon the annual value of not less than 15*l.* No clergyman or dissenting minister can be a councillor. Neither can any person holding any office in the gift of the council, or having any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract or employment with the council. But proprietors or shareholders of companies which may contract for *lighting, insuring from fire, or supplying with water*, any part of the borough, are eligible (sec. 28). The number of councillors is specified in schedules (A) and (B) annexed to the Act. They are to be elected on the first of November in each year, by the burgesses, *one third part* going out of office annually (sec. 30, 31). The councillors elect the *aldermen* from amongst themselves, or from burgesses eligible to be elected, and the number is to be a third of the number of councillors. Their election takes place on the ninth of November in every third year, *one-half* of the number going out of office triennially. Aldermen are thus elected for *six* years; but one-half of the number first elected under the Act will only retain office for *three* years, and the council are to determine the individuals who are thus *first* to vacate office (sec. 25). Aldermen and councillors, on the expiration of their periods of serving, are eligible for re-election; but no alderman going out of office can vote in the election for new aldermen (sec. 25, 31). In boroughs divided into wards, an alderman is to be appointed by the councillors for each ward, to assist the assessors in presiding at elections (sec. 43). The mayor is to be elected by the council from amongst its own members, on the ninth of November in each year (sec. 49).

## AUDITORS AND ASSESSORS.

Two auditors and two assessors are to be chosen on the first of March in each year by the burgesses, from amongst burgesses qualified to be councillors, but who are not at the time members of the council. Where boroughs are divided into wards, as specified in schedule (A) annexed to the Act, each ward is to have *two* assessors (sec. 43). The mode of election is to be similar to that of councillors, *but no Burgess can vote for more than one person to be an auditor or assessor* (sec. 37). The business of the assessors is to assist the

mayor in holding the courts for the revision of the burgess lists (sec. 18), and in presiding at elections (sec. 32). In boroughs divided into wards, the assessors of the mayor's ward are to hold the revision court with the mayor (sec. 43); the business of the auditors is, *in conjunction with a member of the council to be appointed by the mayor*, to examine and audit, *half-yearly*, the accounts of the town treasurer (sec. 93).

## TOWN-CLERK AND TREASURER.

The town-clerk and the treasurer are to be appointed by the council, and to hold office, the first during pleasure, the second for one year; and they are to give security for the performance of their duties. The two offices cannot be held by one individual, neither can they be held by members of the council (sec. 53).

## MODE OF MAKING OUT THE BURGESS ROLL.

The overseers of the poor are to make out the burgess-lists annually, on or before the 5th of September; they then deliver them to the town-clerk (sec. 15); and between the 1st and 15th of October in each year, the mayor and assessors are to hold an open court for the purpose of revising these lists (sec. 19), which are then to be signed by the mayor (sec. 19), delivered to the town-clerk to be enrolled (sec. 22), and copies of the burgess-roll are to be printed and sold to the burgesses at a reasonable price (sec. 23). In boroughs divided into wards, the assessors of each ward, with the alderman appointed by the councillors chosen in the ward, are to preside at elections, as the mayor and assessors are directed in boroughs not divided (sec. 43). Copies of the overseers' lists, and of the town clerk's lists of omissions and objections, are to be open for inspection, and to be purchasable by the burgesses (sec. 15, 17).

## POWERS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE COUNCIL.

The mayor is declared to be a justice of the peace for the borough during his mayoralty, and during the year after, unless otherwise disqualified; he has precedence in all places within the borough, and in boroughs which return members to Parliament he is the returning officer, except in cities and towns which are counties of themselves, and in Berwick-upon-Tweed (sec. 57). Assisted by the two assessors, he holds an open court every year for the revision of the burgess lists; and can administer oaths, and adjourn the court from time to time (sec. 18, 19). He presides, assisted by the assessors, at elections of councillors (sec. 32), and can regulate the mode of election (sec. 33); presides at meetings of the council, and calls these meetings, of the time of which he is to give due notice (sec. 69). In case of the death or inability, or absence of the mayor, the council elect an alderman to preside in his place at elections (sec. 36, 57). Extraordinary vacancies among the aldermen, councillors, au-

itors, and assessors, are to be filled up (sec. 27, 47). The mayor and aldermen continue members of the council, *ex-officio*, notwithstanding the clause respecting councillors going out of office at the end of three years (sec. 26). The appointment of municipal officers, and the regulation of their salaries, are vested in the council (sec. 53); and all its acts are to be decided upon by a majority of councillors present at council meetings, one-third of the whole number constituting a quorum. Five councillors may require the mayor to call an extraordinary meeting of council; and should he refuse to comply with the requisition, they may call it themselves, giving due and proper notice (sec. 69). The regular council meetings are to be quarterly; but the mayor can call a meeting as often as he thinks proper. The first business to be transacted at the quarterly meeting in November is to be the election of mayor (sec. 69). The council of a borough may appoint any number of committees out of their own body for the management of any business of a general or specific nature; the acts of such committees being submitted to the council for approval (sec. 70). The councils of such boroughs as are counties or cities, have the appointment of the sheriff (sec. 61).

#### ACCEPTING, REFUSING, & LOSING OFFICE.

The mayor, aldermen, councillors, auditors, and assessors, cannot act, when elected, until they have made and signed a declaration of acceptance of office, and of being duly qualified. The aldermen, if required in writing by any two of the council, must renew their declaration of qualification once every three years (sec. 50). The fines for refusing office are to be not more than 100*l.* for mayor, and 50*l.* for aldermen, councillor, auditor, or assessor (sec. 51). Office is forfeited by bankruptcy or insolvency, or by continued absence from the borough,—in the case of mayor, two months, aldermen or councillor six months, except illness be the cause (sec. 52). Persons above sixty-five years of age, or who have served, or paid the fine, within five years previously, are exempt; so are individuals in Government employ (sec. 51), and clergymen and dissenting ministers (sec. 23). Should persons unqualified accept office and act, or while in office lose their qualification without resigning, they are liable to penalties, but their acts are valid (sec. 53).

#### DIVISION OF BOROUGHS INTO WARDS.

The number of wards into which certain boroughs are to be divided is specified in Schedule (A) annexed to the Act. This is to be done within six weeks after the passing of the Act (sec. 3<sup>d</sup>). The number of councillors to each ward is to be appointed as directed (sec. 40). And the councillors for each are to be elected by the burgesses of their respective wards. Each ward is also to have *two assessors*, who, with an alderman, to be appointed by the

councillors chosen in the ward, preside at the elections of their ward. The assessors of the mayor's ward preside with the mayor in the court of revision (sec. 43). If a burgess has property in two wards, he cannot vote in both—he must make his selection (sec. 44). If a burgess is elected a councillor or an assessor in more wards than one, he is to make his selection within three days, or else the mayor is to declare for him (sec. 46).

#### JURISDICTION OF BOROUGHS.

A *Watch Committee* is to be appointed in each borough by the council, to consist of the mayor for the time being, with such number of councillors as may be thought fit. This committee has the appointment of constables, their regulation and control, (sec. 76, 77); may give rewards for activity, and compensation for injuries received by them, (sec. 82); and are to transmit a quarterly report to the Secretary of State, and also a copy of such rules and regulations as from time to time may be made (sec. 86). The council of any borough may make bye laws for good rule and government, and may punish for breaches of them; but these bye laws must be approved by the King in Council, and no penalty enacted under them can exceed 5*l.* (sec. 90, 91). They may also make bye-laws on which the Crown may appoint *salariated justices* to act as *police magistrates* (sec. 99). A police office (or police offices) is to be provided in boroughs which have a separate commission of the peace (sec. 100); the Crown may appoint persons to act as justices of the peace in boroughs (sec. 93); and such justices need not be qualified by estate, as required by law for justices of the peace for a county, nor are they required to be burgesses of the borough (sec. 101); they cannot, however, sit in courts of gaol delivery, or general or quarter sessions, or in making or levying any county rate, or rate in the nature of a county rate (sec. 101). The justices of every borough having a separate commission of the peace are to appoint a clerk, who cannot be an alderman or councillor, or be concerned in certain matters (sec. 102). Where the council of a borough are desirous of having a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace, they may petition the Crown, setting forth the grounds of the application, the state of the gaol, and the salary which they are willing to pay to the recorder. If it is granted, the Crown appoints the recorder, who must be a barrister of not less than five years' standing, and who is declared to be a justice of the peace, but cannot be a member of parliament, alderman, councillor, or police magistrate for the borough (sec. 103). Such boroughs are also to have a coroner, whose appointment is vested in the council, and who holds office during good behaviour (sec. 62); and he is to transmit to one of the Secretaries of State returns of all cases he may have been engaged in by virtue of his office (sec. 63). The recorder is to be sole judge in the court of quarter

sessions (sec. 105). In his absence, and that of his deputy, the mayor may, at the times of holding the courts, open and adjourn them, and respite all recognizances, but this does not give the mayor the power of acting as judge (sec. 106). In boroughs that have not a separate court of quarter sessions, justices of the county in which the borough is situated may act in the borough (sec. 111). Borough courts of record, for the trial of civil actions, may be held as heretofore, but in certain cases with extended jurisdiction (sec. 118); and the council have the appointment of the registrar and other necessary officers (sec. 119). The jurisdiction of the cinque ports is preserved (sec. 134, 135). The rights of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and the jurisdiction over precincts or closes of cathedrals are also preserved (sec. 137, 138). But capital jurisdictions, and all other criminal jurisdictions in boroughs, other than what are specified in the Act, are abolished, including chartered exemptions from Admiralty jurisdictions, or any claim or privilege belonging thereto (sec. 107, 108). The councils of certain boroughs have the same powers under the 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, and 5 Geo. IV. c. 85, as justices of the peace have at their sessions in counties (sec. 116). Existing suits in any court of record are not to abate by reason of the change of jurisdiction (sec. 120). Offenders committed to borough sessions whose jurisdiction is taken away are to be tried at the county court of quarter sessions (sec. 110).

#### THE BOROUGH FUND.

The rents and profits of all corporate property, and the amount of any monies, fees, fines, or penalties, the application of which is not otherwise provided for, are to be paid to the treasurer of the borough, who is to carry the same to a fund to be called the *Borough Fund*, out of which he is to pay any lawful debt due, and the salaries of the various municipal officers, as well as whatever other expenses may be incurred. If, after all lawful demands are met, there be a surplus, it is to be appropriated, under the direction of the council, for the public benefit of the inhabitants and improvement of the borough. If there be a deficiency, the council may order a rate to make it up (sec. 92). The accounts of the treasurer are to be audited once in each half year; and he is, *annually*, to make and publish an abstract of his receipts and disbursements, copies of which are to be sold at a reasonable price (sec. 93).

#### CORPORATE PROPERTY.

No leases of corporate property are to be given (except in certain specified cases), for a longer period than *thirty-one* years, nor are any fines to be accepted for renewal, and a reasonable yearly rent to be paid. If the council of a borough wish to lease for a longer period, or to sell, alienate, or mortgage corporate property, they may state the circumstances, in an applica-

tion to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and on receiving their approbation, may execute their purpose. A month's public notice of the application must however be given, and a copy of the memorial to be sent to the Treasury is to be open to the inspection of any burgess who may demand to see it. But where, by any engagement *made before the 5th of June, 1835*, the council is bound to renew a lease for any term exceeding thirty-one years, or upon the payment of a fine, or on any specific terms, it may be done without the before-mentioned application and publication. The council may lease or contract for leasing to any person, or body corporate, for any period not exceeding *seventy-five* years, any buildings, or ground for building, on which the lessee covenants to build, or to convert into other uses, by which the yearly value of the property may be *augmented*. But all collusive purchases, sales, and demises of corporate property, *made since the 5th of June, 1835* for undue considerations, may be set aside if called in question within six months after the first election of councillors under the Act (sec. 94-97).

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Any right or title possessed by a borough corporation to nominate or present to any benefice or ecclesiastical preferment, is to be sold, under the direction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England and Wales, and the proceeds paid over to the treasurer, to be invested in Government securities, the annual interest of which is to be carried to the account of the borough funds. Any vacancy in the benefice arising before the sale is completed is to be supplied by the Bishop of the diocese (sec. 139).

#### CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

Such members of corporate bodies as are, by virtue of their offices, trustees of institutions or bequests for charitable purposes, and who, in the first election of councillors under the Act, may cease to hold the office by which they are, *ex officio*, trustees, are nevertheless to continue to act until the 1st August, 1836, unless Parliament otherwise determine before that period. The Lord Chancellor, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, may supply any vacancies which may occur among-t such trustees in the mean time (sec. 71).

[This is avowedly a provisional clause, a Bill being intended to be introduced relative to corporation charities next sessions. If Parliament does not otherwise order, by the 1st August, 1836, the regulation of all corporation charity trusts is placed in the Court of Chancery.]

#### TRUSTEES FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The councils to be elected under the Act become the trustees of all trusts, not charitable, of which the whole corporate body were, *ex officio*, sole trustees (sec. 72); and in the case of joint trusteeship may

appoint a certain number of councillors to act with the other trustees (sec. 73). In particular cases, present trustees of certain acts are continued for a definite time, and are not to go out of office by reason of ceasing to be of the council until the time prescribed by the terms of the trust (sec. 74). And trustees appointed under acts of Parliament for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating, supplying with water, or otherwise improving certain boroughs, may, if they think expedient, transfer their powers to the council (sec. 75).

#### CONSTABLES.

Constables appointed by the watch committee of boroughs can act for the county as well as the borough, and also within any county situated within seven miles of the borough (sec. 76). They have power to apprehend all idle and disorderly persons disturbing the peace, or whom they may suspect of an intention to commit a felony (sec. 78), and when attending at night in the watch-house may take bail by recognizance from persons brought before them for petty misdemeanours (sec. 79). Constables guilty of neglect of duty, or disobedience of orders, may be imprisoned for ten days, or fined in a sum not exceeding 40s., or dismissed (sec. 80). Persons resisting or assaulting constables in the execution of their duty may be fined in a sum not exceeding 5*l.*, or prosecuted by indictment. The wages of constables, and whatever rewards for activity or compensation for injuries may be awarded by the watch committee, are to be paid by the treasurer (sec. 82). A certain number of special constables are to be annually appointed, who, when called out to act, are to receive 3*s.* 6*d.* for each day (sec. 83).

#### JURORS.

Burgesses, unless exempted by the 6 Geo. IV. c. 50, are qualified and liable to serve on grand juries in boroughs having a separate court of quarter sessions, or court of record for the trial of civil actions, and also on juries for the trial of all issues joined in these courts. They are to be summoned by the clerk of the peace and by the registrar of the court of record respectively; to be fined for non-attendance; but cannot be summoned oftener than once a year (sec. 121). Members of the council, justices of the peace, treasurer and town-clerk are exempted from serving (sec. 122); but all chartered exemptions from serving on juries are abolished, and so much of the 6 Geo. IV. c. 50 as relates thereto is repealed (sec. 123). But burgesses of boroughs which have a separate court of quarter sessions are exempted from serving on juries of county quarter sessions (sec. 122).

#### HOW THE ACT IS TO COME INTO OPERATION.

Baristers are to be appointed by the judges to revise the lists of burgesses in

each borough previous to the first election of councillors, &c. under the Act (sec. 20), and after the first election, existing mayors, councils, &c., go out of office, and the powers of the old governing body are transferred to the new one; but justices of the peace retain their functions until the 1st May 1836. Members of the old council are eligible under the Act, if otherwise qualified (sec. 38). The baristers appointed to revise the lists are also to superintend the division of boroughs into wards (sec. 39), to apportion the number of councillors to each ward (sec. 40), and have a discretionary power left to them in certain cases (sec. 41), and have power to inspect the rate books (sec. 42). The new council, when elected, have power to remove all municipal servants whom they may find in office, but such persons are to continue to act until removed (sec. 65). Compensation is to be given to such officers as are removed, or whose office is abolished; they are to give in a statement of their claims to the council (sec. 66), and compensation is to be secured to them under the common seal of the borough (sec. 67). As soon as the watch committee is appointed, and the men selected for constables are sworn in (sec. 76), a notice, signed by the mayor, is to be published, stating the day on which the constables are to begin to act, and all watch-boxes, arms, accoutrements, and other necessaries provided at the public expense for the old constables or watchmen are to be delivered up, under a penalty for neglect or refusal; and so much of all acts named in schedule (b) as relate to the watching, patrol, &c., of the respective boroughs, are to cease and determine (sec. 84).

#### PROSECUTIONS.

Any person who has incurred penalties for *bribery* in elections under the Act, may, by discovering others so offending within twelve months, so that conviction ensues, be discharged from such penalties and disabilities as he has himself incurred. But no person can be prosecuted, or made liable to such penalties, unless the prosecution be commenced within two years from the commission of the offence (sec. 55, 56). No prosecution can be commenced for offences under the Act which are punishable by *summary conviction*, unless within three months after the commission of the offence (sec. 127). Prosecutions against persons for things done in the discharge of their official duty, must be laid and tried in the county where the fact was committed, and be commenced within six months after; and proceedings can be stayed on tender of sufficient amends, &c. (sec. 133). Appeals against summary convictions may be made to the next court of general or quarter sessions (sec. 131). Actions against councillors acting when unqualified, and against auditors and assessors, can only be brought by a burgess of the borough, within three months after, and a notice must be served

in writing personally upon the party, within fourteen days after the commission of the offence (sec. 53). Town clerks, treasurers, &c., removed from their offices, and refusing to account, or deliver up such documents and papers as they possess belonging to their office, may be proceeded against in a summary way (sec. 60). Overseers and town-clerks who incur penalties, are to be prosecuted by any person who may sue for the same, within three months (sec. 43). A moiety of certain penalties is to be paid to persons suing for them, the other moiety goes to the borough fund (sec. 48, 53). Certain fines and penalties can be levied by distress and sale (sec. 51, 60). In summary convictions, for want of sufficient distress, persons may be imprisoned (sec. 129).

#### FEEs.

The council's of boroughs are to settle all fees to be taken by the clerk of the peace, clerk to the magistrates, and registrar of courts of record, &c., which are to be submitted to the approval of a Secretary of State. A copy of the table of fees is to be hung up in the offices of the town-clerk, court of quarter sessions, and court of record (sec. 124, 125).

#### COUNTY EXPENDITURE, GAOLS, &c.

Various regulations are made with respect to boroughs which are not to be assessed to the county rates (sec. 112); the payment of borough expenses of prosecutions at assizes (sec. 113); the arrangement and settlement of accounts between treasurers of counties and treasurers of boroughs (sec. 114); the contracting for committal of prisoners from one borough to the gaol of another (sec. 115); and the proportion of county expenditure to be paid by boroughs (sec. 117).

#### RIGHTS OF FREEMEN.

Existing freemen at the time of passing of the Act are to enjoy all such rights of property and beneficial exemptions as they enjoyed under the old corporate system, which are also to be inherited by their wives and children (sec. 2). They are also to enjoy the parliamentary franchise reserved to them by the Reform Act (sec. 4). The town-clerk is to make out a list of all persons who have established their claims as freemen, which is to be called the "Freemen's Roll," and copies of which are to be sold at a reasonable price (sec. 5).

#### OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Persons authorized by law to make an affirmation instead of an oath, enjoy the privilege in all cases in which an oath is

required under the Act, and the same penalties are attached to false affirmation as to perjury (sec. 21).

#### CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION.

Any town or borough of England and Wales which is not incorporated, may petition the Crown for a charter of incorporation, in manner directed (sec. 141).

#### SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO THE ACT.

Schedules (A) and (B) contain a list of the corporations, and specify what borough boundaries are to be taken. Schedule (A) specifies what boroughs are to be divided into wards. Schedule (C) points out what counties, certain cities, and towns corporate are to be considered as next adjoining. Schedule (D) contains forms of the manner in which the Burgess lists are to be made out, and of notices of objections and omissions, and Schedule (E) contains a list of all Acts, so much of which as relates to the watching, &c., of boroughs, is to cease and determine on the appointment of constables under the Act.

#### ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Orders in Council, by warrant of the Act (sec. 140), extends the time of dividing boroughs into wards to sixty days, and defers the times of first registration and first election under the Act, to the months of November and December, 1835, and the first quarterly meeting of the newly-elected council to 1st January, 1836.

#### PENALTIES.

Overseers of the poor in each parish neglecting, or refusing, wholly, or in part, to make out the Burgess lists, or to deliver them to the town clerk.....	£ 50
Mayor and assessors not revising the Burgess lists, or not conducting any election.....	£ 100
Overseers and town-clerk refusing permission to inspect the lists, &c.....	£ 50
Mayor, councillor, auditor, or assessor, acting when unqualified.....	£ 50
Persons convicted of bribery at elections.....	£ 50
Burgess refusing office, not to exceed	£ 50
Councillor refusing office of mayor, not to exceed.....	£ 100
Assault on constable, not exceeding	£ 5
Constable, if fined, not to exceed...	£ 2
Not giving up possession of watch-boxes, arms, &c, not exceeding...	£ 5
Acting as clerk to justices when disqualified by office or employment	£ 100
Not attending when summoned as a witness, not exceeding.....	£ 5

USEFUL TABLES.

STAMPS.

*Bills, Promissory Notes, &c.*

Not exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight. Exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.

	5l. 5s.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
If 40s. above 5l. 5s.		0 1 0	0 1 6
and not exceeding	20l.	0 1 6	0 2 0
	30	0 2 0	0 2 6
	30	0 2 6	0 3 6
	50	0 3 6	0 4 6
	100	0 4 6	0 5 0
	200	0 5 0	0 6 0
	300	0 6 0	0 8 6
	500	0 8 6	0 12 6
	1000	0 12 6	0 15 0
	2000	0 15 0	1 5 0
3000	—	1 5 0	1 10 0

Penalty for post-dating bills 100l.

Bills of Lading..... 3s.

*Foreign Bills of Exchange, in S-ts.*

For every Bill of each set, not exceeding.....	£100	s. d.
Above £100 and not exceeding 200	200	3 0
200	500	4 0
500	1000	5 0
1000	2000	7 6
2000	3000	10 6
3000	—	15 0

*Receipts.*

If £5 and under £10	s. d.
10	0 6
20	1 0
50	1 6
100	2 6
200	4 0
300	5 0
500	7 6
1000 and upwards	10 0

For any sum expressed "in full of all demands"..... 10 0

Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, 10l. under 100l.; and 20l. above that sum.

*Appraisements.*

Not exceeding	£50	s. d.
Above £50 and not exceeding 100	100	5 0
200	200	10 0
500	500	15 0
1000	—	20 0

*Bonds given as a Security for Money.*

Not exceeding £50	£1	s. d.
Above £50 and not exceeding 100	100	1 10 0
100	200	2 0 0
200	300	3 0 0
300	500	4 0 0
500	1000	5 0 0
1000	2000	6 0 0
2000	3000	7 0 0
3000	4000	8 0 0
4000	5000	9 0 0
5000	10,000	12 0 0
10,000	15,000	15 0 0
15,000	20,000	20 0 0
20,000	—	25 0 0

Progressive duty, 25s.

Mortgages same duty as Bonds.

*Apprentices' Indentures.*

When the Premium is under £30	£30 and under 50	£50 and under 100	£100 and upwards	l. s. d.
100	200	300	400	1 0 0
200	300	400	500	2 0 0
300	400	500	600	3 0 0
400	500	600	700	4 0 0
500	600	700	800	5 0 0
600	700	800	900	6 0 0
700	800	900	1000	7 0 0
800	900	1000	1000 and upwards	8 0 0
900	1000	1000 and upwards	—	60 0 0

If no Premium 1l. or 1l. 15s. if more than 1080 words.

*Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.*

WITH A WILL.

WITHOUT A WILL.

Above the value of £	and under £	£ s.	£ s.
20	50	—	0 10
50	100	—	1
100	200	0 10	3
200	300	5	8
300	450	8	11
450	600	11	15
600	800	15	22
800	1,000	22	30
1,000	1,500	30	45
1,500	2,000	40	60
2,000	3,000	50	75
3,000	4,000	60	90
4,000	5,000	80	120
5,000	6,000	100	150
6,000	7,000	120	180
7,000	8,000	140	210
8,000	9,000	160	240
9,000	10,000	180	270

The scale continues to increase up to £1,000,000.

AGREEMENT.

Of the value of 20l. and upwards, containing only 1080 words, 1l.; more than 1080 words, 1l. 15s.; and for every further 1080 words, 1l. 5s.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES,

*Of the Value of 20l. or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—*

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1l. per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3l. per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5l. per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6l. per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10l. per cent.—Legacy to husband, or wife, exempt.

*If the Deceased died prior to the 5th April, 1805, the duty only attaches on Personal Estates, and by a lower scale.*

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somers-

set House are Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Persons not residing within ten miles of London should, within twelve months after such stamps are spoiled or rendered useless, make an affidavit before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery, which affidavit must be stamped, and the same left at the Allowance Office on Monday or Wednesday, and called for on the Monday following, when an allowance ticket will be given for the same description of stamps.

## ASSESSED TAXES.

## DUTIES ON WINDOWS.

No. of Win.	Duty per House per year.			No. of Windows.	Duty per House per year.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
8	0	16	6	..	35	11	18	3
9	1	1	0	..	36	12	6	9
10	1	8	0	..	37	12	15	3
11	1	16	3	..	33	13	3	6
12	2	4	9	..	39	13	12	0
13	2	13	3	40 to	44	14	8	9
14	3	1	9	45 ..	49	15	16	9
15	3	10	0	50 ..	54	17	5	0
16	3	18	6	55 ..	59	18	13	0
17	4	7	0	60 ..	64	19	17	9
18	4	15	3	65 ..	69	21	0	3
19	5	3	9	70 ..	74	22	2	6
20	5	12	3	75 ..	79	23	5	0
21	6	0	6	80 ..	81	24	7	6
22	6	9	0	85 ..	89	25	10	0
23	6	17	6	90 ..	94	26	12	3
24	7	5	9	95 ..	99	27	14	9
25	7	14	3	100 ..	109	29	8	6
26	8	2	9	110 ..	119	31	13	3
27	8	11	0	120 ..	129	33	18	3
28	8	19	6	130 ..	139	36	3	0
29	9	8	0	140 ..	149	38	8	0
30	9	16	3	150 ..	159	40	12	9
31	10	4	9	160 ..	169	42	17	9
32	10	13	3	170 ..	179	45	2	6
33	11	1	6	180 & upwds.	46	11	3	
34	11	10	0					

Farm-houses belonging to Farms under 200l. a-year are exempt from window-duty.

## DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

No.	At per Servant.	Bachelors' ditto
1	£1 4 0*	£2 4 0
2	1 11 0	2 11 0
3	1 18 0	2 18 0
4	2 3 6	3 3 6
5	2 9 0	3 9 0
6	2 11 6	3 11 6
7	2 12 6	3 12 6
8	2 16 0	3 16 0
9	3 1 0	4 1 0
10	3 6 6	4 6 6
11	3 16 6	4 16 6

} for each servant.

All above 11 at the rates last mentioned.

\* This Rate of Duty (1l. 4s.) is payable for every male person employed in any of the capacities, Sch. C, No. 1., and not being a servant to his employer, if the employer

shall otherwise be chargeable to the above duties on servants, or for any carriage, or for more than one horse kept for riding, or drawing any carriage; and if the employer shall not be chargeable to such other duties, then the sum of 10s. is payable for every such male person employed.

The taxes on travellers, clerks, shopmen, &c., are repealed.

Waiters in Taverns, &c., 1l. 10s. each.

Male servants, as above described, each being under the age of 21, and the son of the employer, are exempt from duty.

Coachmen, &c., let on job, 1l. 5s. each.

This duty is extended to coachmen kept for the purpose of driving any public stage coach or carriage, and to persons employed as guards to such stage coach or carriage.

Male servants under 18 years of age, employed in any of the capacities, Sch. C, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, by persons residing in the parishes in which such servants have a legal settlement, are exempt from duty.

Roman Catholic clergymen are exempt from the additional duty chargeable on bachelors.

## DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS OR MORE.

No.	Per Carriage, 4 Wheels, for private use.	No.	4 Wheeled Stage Coaches and Post Chaises.
1	£6 0 0	1	£5 5 0
2	6 10 0	2	10 10 0
3	7 0 0	3	15 15 0
4	7 10 0	4	21 0 0
5	7 17 6	5	26 5 0
6	8 4 0	6	31 10 0
7	8 10 0	7	36 15 0
8	8 16 0	8	42 0 0
9	9 1 6	9	47 5 0

For every additional body, 3l. 3s.

Carriages let by coach-makers, without horses, 6l.

By 1 William IV. c. 35, for every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches, where the same shall be drawn by a pony or ponies, mule or mules, exceeding 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands in height, per annum 3l. 5s.; (if with less than four wheels, and the ponies, &c., not exceeding twelve hands high, and not let for hire, it is exempt.) For every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, and no more, per annum, 4l. 10s.

## DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH TWO WHEELS.

Carriages with two wheels, each 3l. 5s. 0d. Do. drawn by two or more Horses or Males . . . . . 4 10 0

For every additional Body used on the same Carriage . . . . . 1 11 6

Carriages with less than four wheels, drawn by one horse, without any metallic springs, and constructed and marked as described by Act of 3 and 4 Geo. IV., c. 39, and not exceeding 2l. in value; also common-stage carts constructed for the carriage of goods, and occasionally used for riding, are exempt.

DUTIES ON HORSES.							
<i>Horses for Riding or Drawing Carriages.</i>							
No.	Each Horse.			No.	Each Horse.		
1	£1	8	9	11	£3	3	6
2	2	7	3	12	3	3	6
3	2	12	3	13	3	3	9
4	2	15	0	14	3	3	9
5	2	15	9	15	3	3	9
6	2	18	0	16	3	3	9
7	2	19	9	17	3	4	0
8	2	19	9	18	3	4	6
9	3	0	9	19	3	5	0
10	3	3	6	20	3	6	0

Horses let to hire without Post *l. s. d.*  
 Duty, each . . . . . 1 8 9  
 Race Horses, each . . . . . 3 10 0  
 Horses ridden by Butchers in their trade, each . . . . . 1 8 9  
 Where two only are kept, the second at . . . . . 0 10 6  
 Horses for riding, and not exceeding the height of 13 hands, each 1 1 0  
 Other horses 13 hands high, and Mules, each . . . . . 0 10 6  
 Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers, whose incomes are under £20*l.* a-year, are exempt from duty for one riding-horse.

A husbandry horse, occasionally ridden by any one occupying a farm of less annual value than 500*l.* is exempt; as are also horses employed by market-gardeners in their business.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

Licensed post-masters are allowed to use their post-horses in husbandry, and in drawing manure, fodder, or fuel, free from duty.

Persons are exempt for one horse ridden by bailiffs, shepherds, or herdsmen.

**DUTIES ON DOGS.**

For every Greyhound . . . . . £1 0 0  
 For every Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, Terrier, or Harrier; and for every Dog, where two or more are kept, of whatever denomination they may be (except Greyhounds) . . . . . 0 14 0  
 For every other Dog, where one only is kept . . . . . 0 8 0  
 Persons compounding for their hounds are to be charged . . . £36 0 0  
 Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, provided they are not of the descriptions chargeable to the duties of *l.* or *1*s.** above mentioned.

**HORSE-DEALERS' DUTY.**

Every person exercising the Business of a Horse-dealer within the Bills of Mortality . . . £25 0 0  
 Persons elsewhere exercising the said business . . . . . 12 10 0

Persons wearing or using Hair-powder, *l* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Persons using Armorial Bearings, and keeping a coach, or other taxable carriage,

*l.* 8*s.* Persons not keeping such carriage but charged to the Window duty, *l.* 4*s.* Persons not keeping such carriage, nor being chargeable to the Window Duty, *12*s.**

**GAME DUTY.**

Upon every Person who shall use any Dog, Gun, Net, or other Engine for the purpose of taking or killing any game whatever, or shall take or kill, or assist in so doing, by any means whatever, any Game, by virtue of any deputation or appointment duly registered or entered, as Gamekeeper.

If such person shall be a Servant to any person duly charged, in respect of such Servant, to the duties granted on Servants by this Act, there shall be charged for such person acting by such deputation or appointment, the annual sum of . . . . . *l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

And if such person shall not be a Servant, for whom the said duties on Servants shall be charged, the annual sum of *3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.**

Upon every other person using any Dog, &c. or taking or killing any Game, &c. as above, there shall be charged *3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.**

By 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of *2*l.**; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of *3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.**

**STAGE COACH AND POST HORSE DUTIES.**

These duties are collected under 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 120. The regulations of this act, respecting Stage Coach Duties, have however been slightly altered by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 48.

By the above acts, every stage carriage is required to be licensed either at the Stamp Office, or by a distributor of stamps, before it is used.

Every original licence is charged with a duty of *5*l.**

Every supplementary licence with a duty of *1*s.**

Every stage carriage is also chargeable with a mileage duty, according to the number of passengers carried, viz —

	Duty per Mile.
If such carriage shall be licensed to carry not more than 4 passengers	<i>d.</i>
More than 4 and not more than 6	1
..... 6	1½
..... 9	2
..... 12	2½
..... 15	3
..... 18	3½
..... 21	4

And for every three additional passengers an additional duty of . . . . . ¼

*Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by Carriages travelling upon Railways.*

The proprietor or proprietors of such railway, on which passengers are conveyed for hire in carriages drawn or impelled by the power of steam or otherwise, shall pay after the rate of one halfpenny per mile for every four passengers.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.																				
Y. P. Mo.			Pr. Week			Pr. D.			Y. P. Mo.			Pr. Week			Pr. D.					
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
1	0	18	0	0	4	0	0	3	11	0	18	4	0	4	2	3	0	7	3	0
2	0	3	4	0	0	9	0	1	12	1	0	0	0	4	7	4	0	8	4	0
3	0	5	0	1	1	2	0	2	13	1	1	8	0	4	11	3	0	8	2	0
4	0	6	8	0	1	6	0	2	14	1	3	4	0	5	4	0	9	3	0	0
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	3	15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	10	0	10	0
6	0	10	0	2	3	0	0	4	16	1	6	8	0	6	1	0	10	2	0	10
7	0	11	8	0	2	8	0	4	17	1	8	4	0	6	6	1	0	11	0	11
8	0	13	4	0	3	0	0	5	18	1	10	0	0	6	10	0	11	0	11	0
9	0	15	0	3	5	0	0	6	19	1	11	8	0	7	3	1	0	0	12	0
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	6	20	1	13	4	0	7	8	1	1	1	1	1

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

**RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per cent.**

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

**1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.**

- 12 Inches = 1 Foot
- 3 Feet = 1 Yard
- 5½ Yards = 1 Rod, or Pole
- 40 Poles = 1 Furlong
- 8 Furlongs = 1 Mile
- 69 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> Miles =  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Degree of a Great} \\ \text{Circle of the} \\ \text{Earth} \end{array} \right.$

An Inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the Inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*.

*Particular Measures of Length.*

- A Nail = 2½ Inches
  - Quarter = 4 Nails
  - Yard = 4 Quarters
  - Ell = 5 Quarters
  - Hand = 4 Inches
  - Fathom = 6 Feet
  - Link = 7 In. 92 hdtls.
  - Chain = 100 Links
- used for measuring cloth of all kinds.*
- used for the height of horses.*
- used in measuring depths.*
- used in Land Measure, to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.*

**2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.**

- 144 Sq. Inches = 1 Sq. Foot
- 9 Sq. Feet = 1 Sq. Yard
- 30¼ Sq. Yards = 1 Perch, or Rod
- 40 Perches = 1 Acre
- 4 Rods = 1 Acre
- 640 Acres = 1 Sq. Mile

**3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.**

**DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.**

- 1728 Cubic Inches = 1 Cubic Foot
- 27 Cubic Feet = 1 Cubic Yard.

**DIVISION II.**

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY for all liquids, and for all dry goods, except such as are comprised in the third Division.

- 4 Gills = 1 Pint = 31½  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cub. ins.} \\ \text{nearly.} \end{array} \right.$
- 2 Pints = 1 Quart = 69½
- 4 Qts. = 1 Gallon = 277¼
- 2 Gall. = 1 Peck = 55¼
- 8 Gall. = 1 Bushel = 2218 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub>
- 8 Bush. = 1 Quarter = 10¼  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cub. feet} \\ \text{nearly.} \end{array} \right.$
- 5 Qrs. = 1 Load = 51½

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 galls. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are, the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold nominally, by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

DIVISION III.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY, for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, fruit, and other goods.

2 Gall.	= 1 Peck	= 704	} cub. ins.
8 Gall.	= 1 Bushel	= 2815½	
3 Bush.	= 1 Sack	= 4½	} cub. feet
12 Sacks	= 1 Chald.	= 58½	

The Imperial Gallon contains exactly 10lbs Avoirdupois of pure water; consequently the pint will hold 1¼ lb., and the bushel 80 lbs.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27¼ Grains	= 1 Dram	= 27¼ gr
16 Drams	= 1 Ounce	= 437½ —
16 Ounces	= 1 Pound (lb.)	= 7,000 —
28 Pounds	= 1 Quarter (qr.)	
4 Quarters	= 1 Hundred weight (cwt.)	
20 Cwt.	= 1 Ton	

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

Particular weights belonging to this Division:—

		cwt.	qr.	lb.	} Used in the Wool Trade.
14 Pounds	= 1 Stone	= 0	0	14	
2 Stone	= 1 Tod	= 0	1	0	
6¼ Tod	= 1 Wey	= 1	2	14	
2 Weys	= 1 Sack	= 3	1	0	
12 Sacks	= 1 Last	= 39	0	0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	= 1 Pennyweight	= 24 gr.
20 Pennywts.	= 1 Ounce	= 480 —
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	= 5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the latter is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 14 to 17 nearly; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch-cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
60 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus, the second was divided into 60 thirds, the third into 60 fourths, &c. At present the second is more generally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

The same remark, as in the case of angular measure, applies to the mode of subdividing the second of time.

*Abstract of the Act of last Session for the Regulation of Weights and Measures, which repealed the Act of the Session of 1834, but re-enacted most of its provisions.*

ENACTMENTS.

Copies or models of the imperial standard weights and measures and stamps for inspectors are to be provided by the magistrates in England and Scotland, and in Ireland by grand juries or judges. Weigh-masters in Ireland are to be provided by those who appoint them with beams, scales, and accurate copies of the standards.

The Winchester bushel, the Scotch ell, and all local weights and measures not in conformity with the imperial standard are prohibited. But this is not to prevent the sale of articles in vessels which are not set forth as containing any particular measure.

The heaped measure is abolished. Articles heretofore sold by heaped measure may be sold by standard bushel.

No weights made of lead or pewter shall be stamped or used.

Weights and measures, though not copies, in shape or form, of the imperial standard, yet, if compared, verified, and stamped, at the Exchequer, may be legally used.

All standard weights and measures are to be stamped by the inspectors, and to have their contents marked on them. No weight above 56 lbs. can be stamped.

A stone is to consist, in all cases, of fourteen standard pounds avoirdupois; an hundred weight, of eight such stones; and a ton, of twenty such hund. weight.

All articles, sold by weight, shall be sold by avoirdupois weight, except gold, silver, platina, diamonds, or other precious stones, and drugs by retail, which may be sold by troy weight. Coals are to be sold in all cases by weight.

The fair prices of grain in Scotland are to be struck by the imperial quarter.

Copies of the imperial standard weights and measures, deposited under the care of the inspectors, when worn or mended, are to be sent to the Exchequer to be re-verified.

Makers of weights and measures cannot be appointed inspectors. No price lists, price currents, &c., are to be published containing any other denomination of weight or measure than the imperial.

The magistrates, in their respective districts may enter, or authorise inspectors to enter, shops, warehouses, &c., to examine and compare all weights, measures, scales, beams, and other weighing machines.

Inspectors are to be appointed by the magistrates; and are to enter into legal securities of 200*l.* each, for the due performance of their duties.

#### PENALTIES.

Contracts, bargains, or sales, by heaped measure, or by any other stone, hundred weight, or ton, than those prescribed, are to be null and void.

Persons using light, defective, or unstamped weights or measures, to forfeit any sum not exceeding 5*l.*; and weights, measures, scales, &c., to be seized and condemned.

Selling coals, slack, culm, &c. otherwise than by weight, 40*s.* for each sale.

Using any other denomination of weight or measure in price lists, &c., 10*s.* for each copy published.

Persons obstructing magistrates, in any way, in inspecting weights and measures, to forfeit any sum not exceeding 5*l.*

Counterfeiting stamps on weights and measures, exposes the person detected to a penalty of not more than 50*l.*, nor less than 10*l.* The selling of weights or measures having forged stamps, renders the individual liable to a forfeiture of not more than 10*l.*, nor less than 40*s.* Inspectors are liable to forfeit 20*s.* for each offence of stamping weights or measures in another inspector's district; and 5*l.* for stamping defective weights, &c., or for other breach of duty.

Any sheriff's clerk, clerk of a market, or other person, offending against the regulation respecting the fair prices of grain in Scotland, to be liable to a forfeiture of not less than 20*s.*, nor more than 5*l.*

Judges in Ireland neglecting to examine whether copies of standard weights and measures have been provided, to forfeit 50*l.*

One-half of all penalties to go to informers. Penalties can be recovered by distress and sale, or otherwise imprisonment can be awarded.

Persons convicted of any penalty under the Act, may appeal in England, Wales, and Ireland, to the next general sessions, and in Scotland to the Court of Justiciary.

Special provision is made in the Act for the payment of such rents, tolls, and other existing contracts, which by agreement are to be paid in grain, malt, or other commodities.

#### HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within five miles of the General Post Office, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed Hackney Carriages within the provisions of the Act.

*Fares according to Distance.*—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any distance not exceeding one mile, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional half-mile, or fractional part of half a mile.

*Fares according to Time.*—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any time not exceeding half an hour, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional quarter of an hour, or fractional part thereof.

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For every hackney-carriage drawn by one horse only, two-thirds of the rates and fares above mentioned.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE  
DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

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THE

# Companion to the Almanac ;

OR

## YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1836.

---

CONTAINING,

I. INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR

AND THE

NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR. &c. ;

AND WITH

NATURAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF

CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c. :

III. THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,  
AND CHRONICLE, OF 1835.

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# COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC,

FOR

1836.

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## PART I.

INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR AND THE NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR; AND WITH NATURAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### I.—OLD ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE MOTION OF THE EARTH.

EVERY body now knows, or is supposed to know, that the earth moves round the sun, and not the sun round the earth. If we were to ask nine persons out of ten how they came to know this, we should be answered, that they believe it, because those who study the subject assure them it is so, and not otherwise: no bad reason, where a better cannot be found. Or we should be told, that it was taught them in their youth, by means of certain arguments which were used, in which Copernicus was very right, and all who opposed Copernicus very wrong. To the first of these reasons we may say, that, three hundred years ago, an exactly similar argument proved that the earth stood still, and the sun moved. On the second we remark, that not one in a hundred of those who believe in Copernicus ever saw a single sentence of that writer, or has the least idea of the arguments by which his system was either supported or opposed.

In treating of old matters of controversy, it were to be wished that those who write would quote the very words of the earliest advocates of both sides. Firstly, because they may thereby make their readers know that they are not weakening the arguments or exaggerating the absurdities of an opponent. Secondly, because there is a degree of interest which attaches to the actual expressions of by-gone controversialists which seldom can be made to accompany any modern representation or abstract of their opinions. What we now propose to do is, to let an anti-Copernican speak for himself, that such of our readers as do not dabble in old books may say they have seen one of those curious animals, as we now think them, those fossil remains of an extinct theory. The instances we have chosen are —

1. *Thomas Ficinus*, doctor of medicine in the University of Louvain, who published, in 1619, his *Disputatio an cælum moveatur et terra quiescat*, which we shall here give at length. It was reprinted so late as 1670, in London. We choose it because it is a short abstract of the arguments then in use.

2. *Alexander Rosse*, better known by two lines of *Hudibras* than by all his writings (and they were several) put together. We shall cite passages from the following treatise, published in 1646: ‘*The new planet no planet, or the earth no wandring star, except in the wandring heads of Galileans.*’ The passages from the first (which, put together in their order, make up the whole) are headed F, and those from the second, R. The paragraphs without heading are short remarks upon the arguments employed.

F. “That the heaven moves, and the earth stands still, is proved—firstly, by authority; for besides that Aristotle and Ptolemy have asserted it, and philosophers and mathematicians have followed them by unanimous consent, except Copernicus, Bernardus Patricius, and a very few others, the sacred Scripture manifestly bears witness to it, especially in two places which I have seen; for, in the 10th chapter of Joshua are these words, ‘For the sun and the moon stood still, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies;’ and presently follows, ‘So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down for the space of one day, and there was no day so long before it or after it.’ In which words the Scripture manifestly speaks of the motion of the *primum mobile*, by which the sun and the moon are carried in their diurnal motion, and by which the day is described, and points out that the heavens and the *primum mobile* are moved. Finally, in the first of Ecclesiastes it is thus said: ‘A generation passeth away, and a generation cometh, but the earth standeth always, the sun riseth and goeth down, and returneth to his place.’”

R. “If Solomon had thought otherwise, to wit, that the earth moved, and the sun stood still, he would have said, ‘The sunne standeth for ever, the earth ariseth, and the earth goeth downe,’ &c. But, for all his knowledge, he was ignorant of this quaint piece of philosophie.”

The argument from the Bible has moved many persons, who will at least admit the pious intention and consistent reasoning of Rosse in the following:—

R. “Whereas you say that astronomy serves to confirm the truth of the holy Scriptures: you are very preposterous, for you will have the truth of Scripture confirmed by astronomie, but you will not have the truth of astronomie confirmed by Scripture. Sure one would thinke that astronomically truths had more need of the Scripture confirmation than the Scripture of them.”

But the following quotation will shew that this piety was only conditional, and that Rosse had a higher authority than astronomy and Scripture put together, namely, Alexander Rosse himself.

R. “If any booke of Scripture should affirme, as you doe, that the earth moves naturally and circularly, I should verily beleeve that that booke had never been indicted by the Holy Spirit, but rather by a Pythagorean spirit, or by the spirit of Dutch beer.”

Let those who in our day are endeavouring to fetter the course of geological induction, by insisting upon a literal interpretation

(as they assert) of the first chapter of Genesis, declare whether they will or will not revive the objections to the Copernican system from a similar source. If they will not, their inconsistency can be easily made manifest; if they will, let them "read Alexander Rosse over," and they may not only get powerful arguments, but may express them in all the strength of the older form of our language; to say nothing of proving, if not the sageness of their philosophy, at least its antiquity. Rosse is not by any means the only disputant who has been unable to see that he who appeals to a judge must abide by his decision, whatever it may be: we have seen in the writings of more than one theologian the truth of the Scriptures inferred because a certain doctrine is in them, not the truth of the doctrine because it is in the Bible. The preceding sentence, which would have been indecent in an unbeliever, is intolerably disgusting in Rosse, who professes himself to be altogether a Christian.

F. "Secondly: It is proved by reason. For, first, all the heavens and stars are made for man, and for those terrestrial bodies which are serviceable to men, namely, that they may warm, enlighten, and vivify them, &c. This they cannot do, unless by motion they are applied alternately to the different parts of the world. And it is more likely that they apply themselves by motion to man, and the place in which he lives, than that man should apply himself to them by the motion of his seat or habitation; for they are for the use of man, but man is not for their use; therefore it is more likely that the heavens move, and the earth remains still, than the contrary."

Here a curious question arises; how did they roast meat at the University of Louvain? Did they turn the fire round the meat, or the meat round before the fire? For the fire is lighted for the meat, but the meat is of no use to the fire. Is our modern method of roasting nothing but a vile plagiarism from Copernicus?

F. "Thirdly: No probable argument can be brought from philosophy by which it seems to be proved that the earth is moved, but the heaven is at rest. It cannot be assumed from mathematics. For whether the heavens move and the earth rests (or *vice versâ*), all the phenomena of the heavenly bodies can be kept the same. For like as in optics all things remain the same, whether appearances come from objects to the eye, or rays pass from the eye to the objects; so also in astronomy. Therefore, we should rather remain in the old and common opinion, than receive a new one without cause shown."

All of this, except the first sentence, is correct, and conclusive in one respect; it is surprising that the disputant could feel only one edge of it. It was impossible in that day for either party to give the other absolute demonstration, for the reason just mentioned, that phenomena are the same on either supposition.

F. "Fourthly: The earth is the centre of the universe, and all celestial bodies seem to move about it; therefore itself ought

to be immovable; for, whatever moves, it seems, ought to move about or over something which is immovable."

This was a stronger argument against a Copernican of that day than it would be now; for the latter did, themselves, attach some mystical notions to what they called the centre of the universe. The question between them was, whether the earth or the sun was this central body; and, in the preceding, Fienus appeals to admitted notions. The Copernican of that day would move, as an amendment, that for the two first words should be read, "The sun." There is also here an assumption of the question; for whereas the preliminary and undisputed position in the second clause is, that the bodies "seem" to move round the earth; in the fourth clause, this becomes, that they "do" move. Now whether this seeming motion is or is not a real motion, is the point in question.

F. "Fifthly: If the earth move in a circle, it is either moved naturally or violently; either by itself, and of its own nature, or by something else. It is not moved by its own nature or by itself; for the motion natural to it is one in a right line from up to down. Therefore, circular motion cannot be natural to it; for the earth is a simple body; but to one simple body there cannot be two natural motions differing in species or genus. Also it is not moved by any other body; for, by what can it be moved? It must either be asserted to be moved by the sun, or by some other heavenly body; and this cannot be said, because that sun or other body must be asserted either to be at rest or in motion. If it be said to rest, then it cannot impart motion to another; but if it be said to move, neither thus can it move the earth; for it ought to move it either by a motion similar to its own, or contrary. Not with a similar motion, for then neither would be perceived to move; as, when two ships move with the same motion, they do not seem (to each other) to move, but to rest; not with a contrary motion, because nothing can give a motion contrary to its own motion. And since Galileo seems to say, as I have understood from you, that the earth is moved by the sun, I prove at once that this is not true; because the motions of the sun and earth are upon contrary and distinct poles. But the sun cannot be the cause of such a motion, as should take place on different poles. Lastly, the earth does not follow the motion of any other celestial body (not the sun); because if it were moved, it would be turned round in twenty-four hours, but all the other celestial bodies only move in the space of days, months, and years; therefore, &c. Lastly, if the earth were moved by any other body, its motion would be violent. But this is absurd; for no violent motion can be ordinary, or perpetual."

Perhaps in all time there never were so many unproved (to say nothing of untrue) assumptions made in the same quantity of writing. Many of the things asserted were more or less admitted at the time; and probably the answer of any but Galileo would have been a match for the preceding in assumption of premises.

This was written about the time of the prohibition of Copernicus's doctrine by the Inquisition, and before the proceedings against Galileo, of whom Rosse afterwards speaks thus:—

R. "Galileus fell off from you, being both ashamed and sorry that he had been so long bewitched with so ridiculous an opinion; which was proved to him, both by Cardinal Bellarmine, and by other grave and learned men, that it was contrary both to Scripture, divinitie, and philosophic; therefore Galilie, on his knees, did abjure, execrate, and detest, both by word and writ, his error, which you maintaine, and promised, with his hand on the holy Evangil, never to maintaine it againe."

*E pur si muove!* Rosse forgets to state the exact nature of the arguments employed by the cardinal and his grave and learned friends; but Rosse's poet gives a hint about those

"Who proved their doctrine orthodox  
By apostolic blows and knocks."

F. "Sixthly: Even though the earth should be supposed to move, nevertheless it must be confessed that either the planets move, or their orbs; for, otherwise, the diversity of the planetary aspects cannot be explained; nor can a reason be given why the moon does, and the sun does not, depart from the ecliptic; nor how a planet can be stationary, retrograde, high or low, and an infinite number of other phenomena. And hence those who have said the earth moves, as Bernardus Patricius and others, have (also) said that the *primum mobile* is at rest, and the earth moves in its place; but they have by no means been able to deny that the planets move, but have admitted it. And this is the reason why ancient and modern mathematicians have been obliged to lay down and admit a motion of the planets themselves, besides the motion of the *primum mobile*. If therefore it be to be confessed, which is certain it must be, that the stars and heavenly bodies move, therefore it is more likely that all the motion which is perceived in the universe, rather belongs to the heavenly bodies than the earth; for if motion be ascribed to all other bodies, why should not the diurnal motion be ascribed for the same reason, rather to the *primum mobile* than to the earth, especially seeing that our sight seems to draw the same conclusion, which, although it is sometimes deceived in judging of similar motions, yet it is not likely that it should be deceived for ever, or in judging the motion of its own principal object, namely, the celestial lights."

The argument of Ficinus here is, that because, on any supposition, all other bodies do move, therefore it is most likely that the earth does not move. To which it might appear a proper answer, that because all other bodies do move, that therefore it is most likely that the earth does move. The *primum mobile* was a very large sphere, invented to make all the stars move round the earth, much as, in a common globe, a *primum mobile* of pasteboard and paper makes the pictures of the stars move at any rate which may be thought necessary. Many of the Copernicans admitted the *primum mobile*, even when they had dismissed it from office, and

they were therefore hampered with it, as in the preceding argument.

F. "Seventhly: It is proved by experience. For if the earth moved, when an arrow is shot directly upwards it never could fall again upon the place from whence it was shot, but ought to fall upon a spot at many miles distance. But this is not the case; therefore the earth does not move. It may be, and usually is, answered, that this does not follow, because the air is carried with the earth; and thus, since the air which carries the arrow has the same motion with the earth, thence the arrow also is carried with it, and so falls upon the same spot. But this is a mere evasion, and worth nothing as an answer, for many reasons. First, because it appears false that the air is thus moved, and with the same motion as the earth. For what should move it? For if, indeed, the air be moved in the same way as the earth, it must either be moved by the earth itself, or by that which moves the earth, or by itself. Not by itself; because it has another motion natural to it, namely, the rectilinear motion; and also since it has nature, and essence, and qualities all different from the nature and essence of the earth, it cannot by nature have the same motion as the earth, but must necessarily have a different sort of motion. Again, it is not moved by that which moves the earth, because that which moves the earth cannot give exactly the same motion to the air. For since the air differs from the earth in essence, in *active* and *motive* qualities, and *in modo substantiæ*, it cannot receive the moving force of that agent, or the force impressed upon it, in the same manner as the earth, and so, cannot receive the same motion. For the properties of things which act and cause motion are differently received by different bodies, according to their different dispositions. And it cannot be moved by the earth, because if so, it must be said to be moved by carriage; but such a motion appears impossible; for if the air moved the earth by carrying it, the air ought to be more quickly moved than the earth, since the air is the greater body; for that which is without is greater than that which is within. But when that which is greater, being without, is carried round equally quick (in angular velocity) with that which is less, being within, then the former must be moved the more swiftly (in actual velocity); and thus it is certain, that the heaven of Saturn, in its diurnal motions, is much more quickly moved than that of the moon. But it is impossible that the body carried can be moved more quickly than that which carries; therefore the air is not moved by the carrying power of the earth. Let it be that the air moves with the earth, either by itself, or by the carriage of the earth; even here the force of the first argument remains; for its motion cannot be in all things conformable to the motion of the earth, as I have shown; because the air is different from the earth in the consistence of its substance, in its qualities, and essence: but the air should be moved more slowly; which, being laid down, it follows that the arrow shot up could not return to the same point; for the earth in its motion would

leave behind it both the air, which moves more slowly, and the arrow, which is carried by the air. It may be added, that if the air move more slowly than the earth, a man in a very high tower should always, however still the air may be, feel a very great wind and agitation of the air. For since mountains and towers move with the earth, and the air does not follow them with equal speed, it must be that they pass through the air by cleaving, and penetrating, and furrowing it; from which passage and penetration a great wind should be perceived."

Most of the above we leave the reader to deal with. The first argument, about the arrow, is one which the Copernicans did not know how to answer, as is evident from their explanation about the air; and this one argument, if it had been good, would surely have been quite enough for the purpose. When the mayor of Dijon, or some other town, excused himself to Henry IV., or some other king, for not firing a salute, alleging that he had twenty good reasons—firstly, that there were no cannon in the town—the king excused him the other nineteen. Kepler himself was obliged to admit the wind, asserted in the preceding paragraph, as a necessary consequence of the motion of the earth, but he thinks it is not sensible near the earth on account of its smallness, nor at very great heights on account of the thinness of the atmosphere. To which Fromond replies, with great justice, that wind is easily felt at the tops of the highest mountains, and should be always felt, by Kepler's admission.

In the ancient Hindoo philosophy, the great question was, not whether the earth moved, but whether it could possibly stand still, and what it could stand upon. The earth, said the vulgar, stands upon the elephant, and the elephant upon the tortoise; but unless the latter were made a *primum stabile* for the occasion, there was no way out of the difficulty. The philosophers asserted that the earth must be always falling, falling, falling, for ever and ever, and with it the sun, planets, and stars. For, said they, what can sustain them? But this same argument of the shooting up of an arrow gave their opponents a terrible advantage. For, said the latter, when you shoot an arrow upwards, the earth gets a start, which it cannot lose. The arrow may in time begin to fall, but how is it to overtake the earth, which is also falling?

The answer of a Copernican to the arguments in the last quotation would probably have been of just the same character as the arguments themselves. Before the time of Galileo, in our opinion, every Copernican was an ingenious theorizer, supporting a system which, though simple and possible, was met by unanswerable and *crucial* arguments, mixed with others derived from pure assumptions common to both parties.

The notion that the air, by its motion, kept bodies in their proper places with respect to the earth, was advanced against Rosse, and thus answered by him.

R. "But what a monstrous absurdity doe you tell us: That if a violent wind be able to drive ships, throw downe towers, turne up trees, much more may the diurnall motion of the aire (which

doth so far exceede in swiftnesse the most tempestuous winde) be able to carry with it the bodies of birdes. If the diurnall motion of the aire exceed the windes in impetuosity, how comes it that it doth not the same effects that the winde doth? Why doe we not feele its force? Surely if the aire did move with that violence from east to west that a tempestuous winde doth, we should never have any ships come from the west Eastward, nor ships bound Westward should stay for a winde, seeing the motion of the aire at all times would carrie them with a witness. If we should have occasion to saile to New England, we should be there quickly, but no hopes ever to returne thence; how should we be able to walke or sit on horseback, travelling against the motion of the aire, if it did move with that violence you speak of? much less could birds in their flight resiste such a force: not the great bird Ruck (that I may fit you with a bird somewhat proportionable to your conceits), whose wings are twelve paces long, and snatches up elephants (as if they were but mice) in his talons a great way in the aire."

F. "Eighthly: If any one should stand on a high tower, of one or two miles high, and should look down from that tower to a point perpendicularly under the eye, and should let fall a heavy stone in that perpendicular line, it is most certain that that stone would fall upon the point so looked down upon, and lying in the perpendicular. But if the earth moved it would be impossible that the stone should fall upon that point. This I prove, First: Because either the air does not move equally fast with the earth, or it does so move; if not so fast, then it is certain that the stone could not fall upon that point, because the motion of the earth would outstrip the air which carries the stone. If as fast, still the stone cannot fall upon the point below; for though the air be moved equally fast in itself, yet it cannot therefore carry with it as fast and bear forward the stone which is falling through it; because the stone, tending to the centre by its own gravity, resists being carried forward by the air. You will say, like as the earth is moved in a circle, so also will all its parts; whence the falling stone will not only be moved in a circle by the carrying power of the air, but also by its own nature, as an existing part of the earth and having the same motion with it. But the answer is not good; for even if the stone did of its own nature, like the earth, turn in a circle, yet its natural gravity would at once hinder it from moving so fast as the air or the earth, which latter is in its natural place, and which therefore does not gravitate, as does the stone falling from a height. And even if the stone should move in a circle, like the earth, by its own nature, it would nevertheless not be carried so quickly as the whole earth. For just as a stone of one pound weight would fall down from the very heaven to the earth, in a straight line to the centre, because it is a part of the earth; so also would [a stone as big as] the whole earth fall, and yet the first would not fall so quick as the second. In like manner also, though the stone were carried in a circle like that of the earth, because the stone is a part of the earth, yet

would not the stone be carried so quickly as the whole earth. And thus it may on every ground be asserted, that the motion of the earth ought always to outstrip the stone and leave it many furlongs behind: and thus it never could descend to the point directly looked down upon by the eye. But this last is false, therefore the earth does not move."

† This argument has much the same bearing as one of the preceding; but we see a copious sprinkling of the peculiar phrases which were made substitutes for confessions of ignorance. When we now say that there is gravitation, we mean that, be the cause what it may, bodies do descend to the earth. But Fienus and his predecessors would have a reason for it; it was taken to be very clear that, by the very nature of bodies, a part taken from the whole must strive to return to *its proper place*. Thus, at the time of which we are speaking, and before the discovery of the weight of the air, if ever it were asked why the air did not press, the answer would be, because it is in its proper place. If a bucket were dipped into a river and filled, the weight of the contents not being felt till the bucket was drawn out, would be attributed to the fluid having no weight in its proper place.

But let it be granted that the place in which a body rests should be styled its proper place, which would not, properly understood, be a bad substitute for the more learned phrase, "position of equilibrium:" the preceding would not then be absurd; for, by the implied meaning of proper place, the position that all bodies seek their proper places would be a consequence of the meaning of the last words, just as "the whole is greater than its part" is no more than a necessary consequence of the meaning of *whole*, *part*, and *greater*. But many of the assumptions herein before contained cannot, by any such convention, be drilled into truths. Such are notions of the comparative excellency or dignity of different parts of creation, from which consequences and analogies were drawn by both parties. As in the following extract from Rosse:—

R. "The reason which you alledge from Pythagoras is also weak, for though the sunne in respect of his light were the most excellent body and the center the most excellent place, yet it will not followe that he is there; for we see that the most excellent creatures are not placed still next the center or in it, but farthest from it: as man is placed in the superficies or circumference of the earth, and not in the center of it, the heart is not in the midst of the body; if the middle or center were alwayes the fittest place for a luminous body, God would have commanded Moses to set the candlesticke with the lamps in the middle of the tabernacle, and not in the side of it; our eyes had been placed in our navels, not in our heads. And albeit Plato say, that the soule of the world resides in the innermost place of it, yet I hope you doe not by this understand the sunne, and you did well to alledge Macrobius against yourselfe, in comparing the sunne in the world to the heart in a living creature; for as the heart is not in the centre of the body, neither is the sun in the centre of the world.

But you give us a profound reason why in living creatures the chiefest part is not alwayes placed in the midst, *because they are not of an orbicular forme as the world is*; then it seems that the outward figure is the cause why the best part is not placed in the midst. What thinke you of a hedge hog when he wraps himselfe up in his prickles, as round as a bowle; is the best part then more in the middle of his body than it was before? Or hath the earth which is of a round forme better things in the center then in the superficies? What difference is there betweene the middle and out-side of a round stone? Againe, you say, the center is not the worst place, although Aristotle proves it from the dignity of the thing containing over that which is contained; and your reason is, *That though the center be contained, yet it is one of the termini or limits of a round body, as well as the circumference*: but I reply, that though it be one of the limits, yet it is contained, and therefore more ignoble than that which containeth it; so you have but offered to answer this argument, and indeed you know not how to answer it."

F. "Ninthly: If the earth moved in a circle, it ought to move from west through south to east; and consequently the air should move in the same way. And if this were so, then if anyone should shoot towards the east, the arrow ought to go much further than if he shot towards the west. Because when he shoots eastwards the arrow flies in the direction of the natural motion of the air, and has that motion of the air assisting it. But it is certain that a body should move faster and farther which has the motion of the air with it, than one which has the same against it, as appears in darts thrown with the wind."

"Other arguments might be produced upon this topic; but they are not of equal efficacy with the preceding in demonstration. These seem to me of such force, that I do not see how anyone can rightly answer them."

Such were the arguments by which the system of Copernicus was attacked and defended before the time of Galileo. We presume the reader to be aware of what is now called Newton's second law of motion—a result derived from experiment, which is a sufficient answer to all that was at one time unanswerable. We remark in the pamphlet of Fienus, that he hardly seems to recognise any difference between Copernicus and his followers in point of ability, and in one place he speaks of Bernardus Patricius (now unknown) as if he were as much the proper patron of the opinion of the earth's motion as Copernicus. But in a few years we find another view taken of the subject. Morin, the last of the astrologers, that is, the last man of extensive acquirements who wrote in favour of astrology, and who also wrote against the motion of the earth, speaks as follows:—

Morin. "The opinion of the earth's motion was refuted by Aristotle, Ptolemy, and others, and revived by the great Copernicus in the last century, with such force of talent, that no one at this time (A.D. 1631) is thought worthy of the name of learned who rejects his opinion of the rotation of the earth." And of Copernicus himself he speaks as follows:—"In the year 1473,

on the 19th February, was born Nicolas Copernicus of Thorn, in a most happy position of the heavens for talent, as may be seen in his nativity given by Junctinus. He therefore being by nature born a mathematician . . . solved all the celestial phenomena with so much skill and elegance by his own hypothesis, that he forced admiration from all astronomers, and obtained the title of 'great.'

Both systems, the Ptolemaic and the Copernican or Pythagorean, equally well accounted for the phenomena—the former by a complication of movements, the latter by the most simple and apparently the most probable combinations, subject always to the mechanical difficulties already alluded to. On these Copernicus himself touches but slightly; he introduces the hypothesis of the air's motion, and, according to his commentator\*, is the first who attended to this part of the hypothesis. His followers, in answering the Ptolemaists, while they had all the advantage of the simplicity of their system, were not behind their opponents in appealing to natures, essences, dignities, and all the tribe of axioms; they even found out some texts of Scripture to place against those which we have cited in Ficinus. But here it must be owned they dealt captiously with their opponents, and unfairly with their cause; for supposing it once admitted, that questions of natural philosophy can or may be decided by the plain and literal meaning of any words of the Bible, the question is settled against Copernicus. All the texts cited by his followers clearly imply simply that the power of God shakes the earth, stable as it is. For instance, Job ix. 6, "which shaketh the earth out of *her place*, and the pillars thereof tremble." Still, however, the Copernicans against the Ptolemaists were no worse off than their opponents in any respect, and better in several.

But the modification which Tycho Brahé made in the system of Copernicus, while it preserved the simplicity of the latter, was open to none of the mechanical objections, which could not be answered, against the motion of the earth. But this must be taken with respect to the *annual* motion only, and not the *diurnal*. It consists in making all the planets move about the sun, while the sun itself carried them and their orbits about the earth. Suppose the planets moving according to the notion of Copernicus, on a sheet of paper, while the paper itself receives such a motion contrary to that of the earth that the earth is always over the same point of the table, then the motion of the system with respect to the table will represent the hypothesis of Tycho Brahé. Against this hypothesis the Copernican could bring no argument of any weight; and consequently was obliged to have resort to those of another kind. First, it was complained that the Tychonic system was borrowed from the Copernican, which was not denied. Secondly, they observed that the orbit of Mars must, in Tycho's system, cut the orbit of the sun; which, without giving a reason,

\* The question had been previously discussed; the school of Pythagoras was for the earth's motion, those of Aristotle and Ptolemy against. If, as asserted by Aristotle, the Pythagoreans placed the sun in the midst of the universe, because they thought fire the most excellent of the four elements, they have much the same sort of right to be the predecessors of Galileo which the Epicureans have to be those of Dalton.

they assumed to be impossible of any superior planet. It was answered that, in the system of Copernicus, the moon's orbit cut that of the earth in the same way. Thirdly, they remarked that in the Tychonic system, an epicycle (circle which moves with its centre in another circle) was greater than the deferent (circle in which the epicycle moves) but without giving any reason why this should not be. Fourthly, they said that the earth was better in the midst of the planets than in the centre of the universe; because in the first case man was nearer to the throne of God. To which it was answered, that as they themselves placed the fixed stars at a most enormous distance and the throne of God beyond them, the difference was but small. Fifthly, that the earth was placed in the midst of the planets, in order that, by measuring the orbits of Jupiter, &c., and the fixed stars, men might be certain that they would one day have the use and enjoyment of the heaven they knew so well how to measure. To which it was replied, that, after all, man could only measure the lower heavens, while all parties admitted that the third heaven, or residence of beatified spirits, was beyond them all. Sixthly, it was said, that man who is an inhabitant of and looker on the universe could not be supposed to be kept in one place as if he were shut up in a den. To which it was answered, that as the stars and planets came to him, his going round among them was of little consequence. Such were the arguments employed to settle the relative merits of the Tychonic and Copernican systems.

The last of the Anticopernicans, who may be said to belong to the old school, is the Jesuit Riccioli, whose *Almagestum Novum* is a most enormous monument of reading and industry. His attack upon the Copernican system alone consists of more than two hundred double column folio pages; and being at such length it is not easy to pick out any quotations sufficiently complete to be intelligible by themselves. He endeavours to turn the discoveries of Galileo against himself, by trying to show that the descent of a heavy body, according to the law discovered by the last-named philosopher, would be impossible if the earth were in motion. His argument shows that he did not comprehend the law of motion already referred to. He admits the very great merit of the Copernican system, and its applicability to the explanation of all astronomical phenomena; and one of his remarks is, in beginning to show how the motion of the earth's axis explains the precession of the equinoxes:—"We have not yet exhausted the depth of the Copernican hypothesis, in which the further we go, the more shall we find of talent and valuable sagacity." Riccioli takes as much pains to develop the Copernican system in a favourable light, before he proceeds to refute it, as Copernicus himself, and a good deal more space. It has even been suspected that Riccioli was in heart a Copernican, but unable, as a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit, to declare himself.

The church of Rome, or the court it may be, for no council was called on the subject, stopped the mouth of Galileo by means of the Inquisition, as all readers are aware (A.D. 1633). The first actual prohibition of the Copernican system was by the five Car-

dinals who had the superintendence of the *Index Expurgatorius*. These prelates suspended the work of Copernicus until its errors were corrected (which must have been either ignorance or irony, for the heresy runs from beginning to end), and entirely prohibited that of Foscarini, a Carmelite, who must be considered as the introducer of the doctrine into Italy. Up to this time the contest had been carried on, the times considered, with something like moderation. The tone of contempt with which the orthodox party set out subsided into admiration of the beauty of the system. Indeed, examples are not wanting in which the opponents of the now received system were the more moderate and gentlemanlike of the two. Witness Morin (by no means a man of quiet temper in a personal dispute) who, after admitting the talents of Copernicus and his followers, cites the following from the justly celebrated Kepler:—"The vulgar herd of learned men, not much wiser than the illiterate, produce authorities. . . . blind in their ignorance. . . .&c." Which remark Morin quotes, not to complain or retaliate, but to observe—"This evidently shows that they have taken up this doctrine, not so much for the sake of dispute and exercise, as because they actually wish to promote the belief of it."

One of our principal objects in writing this article has been to bring some of the arguments of the two parties into contact with the notions our readers may have formed of their relative merits from the popular works most in vogue. We are told, and implicitly believe, that truth is always moderate and argumentative, error violent and spiteful; that in particular the doctrine of Copernicus was truth supported by reason; that of Ptolemy falsehood backed by hypocrisy, stupidity, and malice. The sophisms of those whom a future age, and not they themselves, has shown to be right, are allowed to sink; those of their opponents are preserved and commented upon for ever. We remember, that is, it is remembered for us, that the Ptolemaist attributed gravity to the gravitating body being out of its proper place; but we are not to remember that Copernicus said that circular motion is that of a whole, rectilinear motion is that of a part separated from its whole, and that therefore "we may say that circular motion exists with rectilinear, in the same manner as the notion of animal exists in a horse."

The system of Newton overturned both the Ptolemaic, the Copernican, and the Tychonic, in the sense in which they were asserted by their various supporters. The first and third assumed the absolute stability of the earth, the second that of the sun. Those who are at all acquainted with the nature of relative motion will see that we might (not without inconvenience, but without inaccuracy) assume any one point of the universe we please for a fixed point, provided we give all other points, not their absolute motions, but the motions which they have relatively to the centre chosen. A satellite of Jupiter, a point in Saturn's ring, a cloud in the atmosphere of the earth, a shooting star in

its descent, might either of them be assumed to be fixed, provided the proper relative motions were given to all other bodies. The result of Newton's system may be expressed as follows:—

All the primary planets describe ellipses (nearly) about a point in the sun, and all satellites describe ellipses (nearly) about points in or near their primaries; in the meanwhile the centre of gravity of the whole system may be (probably is) in motion towards some point of the heavens, depending upon the impulse originally given to it, and with it the whole system. This motion of the centre of gravity will be in a straight line, unless the attraction of the fixed stars be sufficient to alter it sensibly.

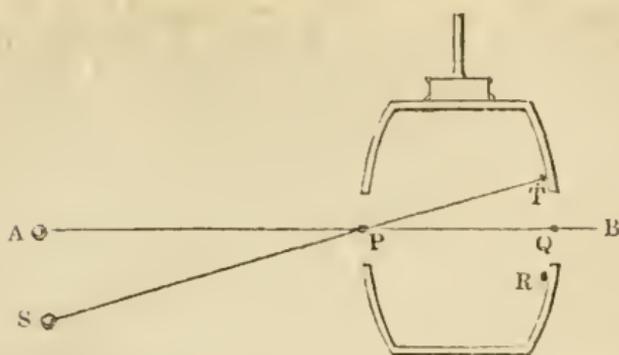
It might happen then that, for a moment, the Tychonic, or even the Ptolemaic, system might be absolutely true as far as the orbital motion of the earth is concerned. This would be the case if ever the orbital motion of the earth were equal in amount, and contrary in direction, to that with which the whole system is moving forward. Similarly the Copernican system might for a moment be an absolute truth.

If the whole system be moving towards any star, the consequence will be that, in course of time, the stars to which the earth draws near will appear farther apart, and those from which it recedes nearer to each other. Sir W. Herschel at one time suspected that the constellation Hercules contained the point towards which our system is moving; but subsequent observations have not confirmed this idea, and it may be ages before any satisfactory conclusion is attained.

Some of our readers may be surprised at our saying that Newton overturned the Copernican system. But we mean the system which actually was promulgated by the man named Copernik, and found in his book published in 1543, under the title *de Revolutionibus orbium cœlestium*. This book considers the sun as the *medium mundi*, or middle of the universe, a term of the time which always implied a fixed point, and there is no reason to suppose that Copernicus used it in any other than the common sense. At the same time it has become customary to call the system of the Universe, as amended by Newton and his successors, Copernican, so far as the actual motions are considered, independently of their cause.

There is not in the whole of astronomy, properly so called, any argument in favour of the motion of the earth which is absolutely and demonstrably conclusive. The argument which admits of no answer is derived from what is called the *aberration of light*. As very few readers, except those who have studied mathematics, have any idea of the cause of this phenomenon, or indeed in what the phenomenon itself consists, we shall endeavour to give an illustration of it.

Suppose a person trying to throw a bullet through the windows of a carriage in rapid motion, so as to pass through both windows, say through the centre of both.



It is plain, that if it be thrown in the line *AB*, so that it would pass through both windows of the carriage at rest, the thing required will not be done ; for supposing that the bullet strikes the glass at *P* at the proper time, the forward motion of the carriage will evidently cause the bullet to strike, not the opposite window, but a point *R* in the hinder panel, and the passengers in the carriages will suppose that the stone moves in the direction from *P* to *R*. But let the bullet be thrown obliquely in the line *SPT* (so that though it would, if the carriage were at rest, strike the foremost panel at *T*), and with such a velocity that the motion of the carriage may bring *Q* to *T*, in the same time as the bullet moves from *P* to *T*, and the bullet will then pass through the centre of both windows, and will appear to the passengers to be thrown directly through the carriage.

A ray of light, thrown into a telescope from a star, will in the same manner have its apparent direction altered by the motion of the earth, if that be large enough to bear a perceptible proportion to 200,000 miles per second, which is the velocity of light, as ascertained from other sources. Every star in the heavens is found to show exactly such an effect as would be produced by the motion of the earth. Their distance is so great, that the whole yearly circuit of the earth produces no change in their apparent positions, except that each makes a small yearly revolution through a very minute circle or oval. The detail of the evidence upon this point must be reserved for those who understand geometrical reasoning ; but the alternative derived from the result of that reasoning is as follows :—

If the earth do not move, then every star, in what part soever of the heavens it may be situated, at what distance soever from the earth, has light which depends for its laws of motion upon the position and motion of the sun. Even if it were imagined to be possible, which certainly might be the case, that the course of a ray of light would depend (independently of the atmosphere) upon the manner in which it approached the earth, whether horizontally, obliquely, or vertically, this would not affect the present argument. For what is shown to be universally true is, that let a ray of light fall in any manner upon the earth, from any star or planet in the heavens, its course is found to be altered in a manner which can be, and is predicted, when the place of the sun

is known, and then only. If all the perceptible motion of the sun arise from a motion of the earth (that is, if the Copernican system be true), then this phenomenon can be, and is explained; but if the earth be still, and the sun only move, it follows that all the light in the universe, as it comes near the earth, undergoes a small variation in its course, which depends on the sun's place and on the quantity and direction of the sun's motion at the time. Even if all the stars derived their light from the sun, this phenomenon would not admit of explanation; but if the stars give light independently of the sun, it would be much more easy to show Tenterden steeple to be the cause of the Goodwin Sands, than to derive from experiment or analogy any connexion between the sun's place and that of a star, except what arises from supposing the motion of the earth. If the earth's motion be not thereby demonstrated, then nothing can demonstrate it; for even if the spectator were removed away from the earth, and saw it move, as he thinks, he could not know whether the motion were in himself, or in the earth. There is no possible way of demonstrating absolute motion mathematically in any one given body.

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## II.—MEDICAL POLICE AND JURISPRUDENCE.

A MAN having died suddenly, an investigation takes place into the cause of his death, and it appears from chemical and pathological evidence that it was caused by arsenic: such an inquiry belongs to the domain of *medical jurisprudence*.

Again, it may happen that cases of this kind have become alarmingly frequent; and the question then naturally arises, whether it is not advisable to limit the sale of arsenic: such a consideration belongs to *medical police*.

Hence, in very many cases, medical police bears the same relation to medical jurisprudence, that the preventive part of medicine does to the therapeutical; being intended to prevent those accidents which it is the object of medical jurisprudence to elucidate when they have unfortunately happened.

On the continent, medical police descends to such minute regulations as in England would be thought ridiculous as well as tyrannical. Thus the Hanoverian government directs the number of punctures to be made in vaccination; and we lately read in an Austrian medical journal a decree prohibiting the use of plum-kernels in the manufacture of imitation coffee, as being unwholesome; we suppose on account of the prussic acid which they contain, though this must surely be dissipated in the roasting.

It is not necessary, however, to fly at such small game as plum-kernels, for the objects of medical police are as important as they are numerous. Thus the examination of provisions,—the investigation of the causes which influence the greater or less salubrity of prisons—the prohibition of interments, and certain manufactures in the heart of great cities, and the compelling builders to attend

to drainage and ventilation in the erection of houses,—are points of medical police. In order, however, that these things may receive a proper degree of attention from the public and the legislature, a new functionary is required; one whose office, though well known on the continent, does not yet exist in England—a state physician, or medical inspector, whose duty it would be to report on hygienic subjects, as well for the instruction of the public as for the information of the legislature. This officer might likewise give his evidence before coroners' juries on the cases demanding medical evidence which occurred in his district. At present these courts deliver their verdicts on the evidence of practitioners chosen by chance, and whose only merit consists in their vicinity—just as if the Court of King's Bench were to be guided by the nearest attorney in the nicest questions concerning real property, or the most subtle refinements of conveyancing. Fortunately, it generally happens that these medico-legal guesses are set right by some one who understands the subject, but this cannot always be the case; and even when it is so, there is an interim of injustice, during which the evidence of the well-meaning but mistaken witness is believed, "The medical examiner," says Beck, "generally dictates the verdict of the coroner's jury; and it is but a sorry excuse, after a suspected individual has lain for months in a gaol on the strength of his opinion, then to come before a court, and say he drew wrong inferences from external appearances; or, on the other hand, to meet a brother-practitioner who invalidates his opinions, and demonstrates the crudeness and insufficiency of his investigations." (*Medical Jurisprudence*, p. 266). Unless a man is eminent in some one branch of his profession, he cannot afford to avow his ignorance of any other; and therefore no average practitioner likes to go before a coroner and tell him that he is ignorant of those points which require long and exclusive study by picked men. But as such modest confessions are rare, the consequences are those which might reasonably have been expected. We have known arsenic found where there was none, and wounds made after death taken for its cause. In all these instances the errors of the witnesses arose from endeavouring to accommodate the physical to the moral evidence. They were persuaded that something was to be found, and found it accordingly. Let us now proceed to consider with great brevity a few of the subjects on which a state physician might make his report or give his evidence.

#### ADULTERATION OF PROVISIONS.

In this extensive field, the medical inspector would have a two-fold duty to perform: the one, to call down the vengeance of the law on the criminal venders of unwholesome food; the other, to point out to purchasers the signs by which the good may be known from the bad, and by neglecting which, the very staff of life turns out to be but a broken reed.

*Meat* may be unfit for consumption, either from having been

kept too long, or from having made part of a diseased animal. The latter case would appear to be common in France, for Mérat coolly states, among the diseases of butchers, that they are liable to be infected by the animals they kill, particularly in hot weather; thus they are attacked with carbuncle and malignant pustules; and he has frequently observed these diseases in Burgundy, where they are more common than at Paris (*Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, vol. xxx. p. 215). In the following case, which occurred ten years ago on the Galloway coast, perhaps both kinds of unfitness were combined; the flesh may have been diseased as well as in a state of putrefaction. "In the autumn of 1826, four adults and ten children ate at dinner a stew made with meat taken from a dead calf, which was found by one of them on the sea-shore, and of which no history could be procured. For three hours no ill effect followed; but they were then all seized with pain in the stomach, efforts to vomit, purging, and lividity of the face, succeeded by a soporose state, like the stupor caused by opium, except that when roused the patients had a peculiar wild expression. One patient died comatose in the course of six hours. The rest, being freely purged and made to vomit, eventually recovered; but for some days they required the most powerful stimulants to counteract the exhaustion and collapse which followed the sopor. The meat, they said, looked well enough at the time it was used, yet the remains of the dish which formed the noxious meal had a black colour and nauseous smell; and some of the flesh which had not been cooked had a white glistening appearance, and was so far decayed that its odour excited vomiting and fainting." (*Christison on Poisons*, p. 484, from the *London Medical Repository*.) Dr. Christison conjectures that in this case, the flesh, from having lain long in the water, may have begun to undergo the adipocirous putrefaction—*i. e.*, a conversion into a substance resembling fat; and that in the course of these changes a poisonous principle may have been developed, resembling that which in Germany has often been generated in sausages and cheese.

*Fish* is generally allowed to be more intolerable when tainted than any other food; yet even here habit has sometimes got the better of natural instinct, and the Esquimaux epicure likes stale fish as he of London does stale game. In addition to the dangers arising from the commencement of putrefaction in fish, it is clear that many fish become unwholesome and even poisonous at certain seasons; and it has often been a subject of scientific inquiry to determine when and why this is the case, especially with regard to mussels. It has been conjectured that mussels become poisonous from disease, particularly of the liver, or from the introduction of poisonous medusæ into the shell: the vulgar opinion that they are rendered unwholesome by the copper of ships' bottoms is quite untenable. Oysters have sometimes, but far less frequently, done mischief. Dr. John Clarke believed that even sound untainted oysters acted deleteriously on women after delivery. He published several cases in support of his opinion, but his statements have not been confirmed by any other observer.

Beck says that the oyster, lobster, crab, and mackerel of the New York market have each occasionally produced poisonous effects, though he knows of no case of death from them. The London market is sometimes supplied with unwholesome salmon in large quantities.

*Bread* is unfortunately but too well known to be adulterated, and in London is perhaps rarely met with in a state of purity. The most usual admixture seems to be that of spoiled flour, pulse, and potatoes, though alum and other drugs no doubt enter into the compound. One of the most remarkable differences between London and genuine bread is the extreme rapidity with which the former dries up. It is true that at some first-rate shops the bread is tolerable and even good; but we require that the poor and the incautious should be protected. Much might be done for this purpose by an examination of ordinary London bread by a scientific man invested with official authority, who should publish the results, and the details by which he arrived at them.

Many other subjects of inquiry in this division might deserve a lengthened discussion: but we must content ourselves with giving merely what would be the heads of sections in an elaborate treatise, and pass over all the details. Thus an inspector might report on the state in which vegetables are brought to market; the fermentation which takes place when they are heaped together in baskets; the qualities of mushrooms; the manufacture of fictitious pepper-dust; and the rotten eggs and cheese and rancid butter with which the London market is so plentifully stocked.

In this division we may place the examination of the different drinks in common use, and the adulterations by which they are deteriorated.

*Beer.*—The medical jurist, says Christison, should make himself well acquainted with the external characters of *Cocculus Indicus*, "because, besides being occasionally used in medicine, it is a familiar poison for destroying fish, and has also been extensively used by brewers as a substitute for hops—an adulteration which is prohibited in Britain by severe statutes." (*On Poisons*, p. 649.) The learned author does not however state any chemical test by which the presence of *Cocculus Indicus* can be detected; and the existence of this and other pernicious drugs in our London porter can, we fear, be known only by the head-ache and dyspepsia which they cause. The Monthyon prize is bestowed at Paris annually upon him who discovers a method of making some trade less insalubrious—would it not be well to found a similar prize to be the reward of him who, by the discovery of a test, shall render some adulteration less facile? When we speak of the *cephalalgic* powers of London porter, we understand the liquor as it comes from the publican, for the brewers' porter is very good. Those who know the largeness of retail profit will understand the force of the argument, when we inform them that porter is nominally cheaper when bought by the pint from the publican than when obtained by the eighteen gallon cask from the brewer.

*Wine.*—Fodéré has many interesting observations on the subject of this agreeable beverage. A sweet liquor is sold in France under the name of foreign wine, composed of common wine, honey, and brandy. This and several other imitative wines which Fodéré describes are all heavier than water, and their spuriousness is thus easily detected; for every real wine is lighter than water. Wines poisoned with lead are more common on the continent than in England, as the nefarious device is made use of to correct the sourness of the poorer sorts; thus, in the second volume of the “Transactions of the College of Physicians,” Dr. Warren mentions that thirty-two cases of colic occurred in the Duke of Newcastle’s family, then in Hanover, in 1752, occasioned by their using, as a common drink, a small white wine, adulterated with calces of lead. The adulterations with lead or copper are easily detected by means of sulphuretted hydrogen; but there are other admixtures not so obvious, but well worthy of the investigation of some public conservator of hygiene.

“*Vinegars,*” says Mr. Brande, “are also sometimes intentionally adulterated by sulphuric, muriatic, or even nitric acids. The former may be detected by the addition of acetate of baryta, which occasions a precipitate of sulphate of baryta, to be distinguished from the malate and tartrate of baryta (which also *may* be thrown down) by its insolubility in nitric acid. The presence of muriatic acid is shown by the precipitate formed by nitrate of silver being insoluble in nitric acid, but perfectly soluble in liquid ammonia. To ascertain the presence of nitric acid, let the vinegar, mixed with a little common salt, be saturated with potassa, and evaporated to dryness: upon the dry residue pour equal parts of water and sulphuric acid through which some gold leaf has been diffused, and boil the mixture; if nitric acid be present, the gold leaf will be dissolved, but if absent it will not be acted on.” (*Manual of Pharmacy*, p. 4).

We shall conclude this division with a few remarks on a beverage which, though never adulterated, is often bad, namely *water*. Fodéré, in his description of good water (*Médecine Légale*, 2nd edit., tom. vi. p. 337, et seq.), makes no distinction between water destined for drinking and for cooking. He requires good water not only to be free from any bad taste or smell, in which every one will agree with him, but to be fit for boiling leguminous vegetables, to make a good lather with soap, and to yield no precipitate, or very small ones, when treated with chemical re-agents. These are the tests by which soft water is known, while most of the pump water is hard, makes bad lather, and throws down copious precipitates with nitrate of silver and oxalate of ammonia. At the same time Fodéré is far from recommending rain water, snow water, or boiled water, which, from having lost their atmospheric air and carbonic acid gas, are disagreeably insipid. Heberden, too, speaks with reprobation of hard water, *saponis impatiens* as he calls it. Prout, again, says that hard and impure waters frequently derange delicate stomachs, and cause the formation of gravel. (*An Inquiry*

into the Nature and Treatment of Diabetes, Calculus, &c., 2nd edit. p. 119.) Are these great authorities in the right, and all the water-drinkers in the wrong? The matter is worth examination. The bad and nasty water, however, which is served out to many houses in London wants no examination; but the medical minister of police might begin, as Minos is said to do, by punishing first:

“Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri.”

Another important problem is, whether it is safe to keep water in leaden cisterns. Dr. Christison, who has investigated this subject with great attention, has come to the conclusion that the danger is in proportion to the purity of the water; thus, according to him, rain water dissolves a notable portion of lead, while water holding in solution sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, &c., dissolves no lead, or next to none.\* Water collected at the beginning of a shower in a great city is found to have lost part of its corroding power, from its having washed the roofs of the houses: but in an experiment made with eaves'-droppings after a day's steady rain from the north-east, Dr. Christison found that three lead rods weighing fifty-seven grains lost, in thirty-three days, a grain and a third, being as nearly as possible what is lost in distilled water during the same time. “Hence, perhaps even in a town, but at all events certainly in the country, it would be wrong to use for culinary purposes rain or snow-water which has run from lead roofs or spouts recently erected. When the roof or spout has been exposed for some time to the weather the danger is of course much lessened, if not entirely removed. But I believe it would be right to condemn the turning even old leaden roofs to the purpose of collecting water for the kitchen. Although the purest rain water cannot act on them when it is once fairly at repose, we do not know what may be the effect of the impetus of the falling rain on the crust of carbonate; and if the crust should happen to be thus worn considerably, or detached by more obvious accidents, the corrosion would then go on with rapidity as long as the shower lasted.” (Christison on Poisons, p. 392.) The solvent power of water may also be dangerously increased by its containing a large quantity of carbonic acid gas; or, by the same mass of water remaining a long time in the cistern, the quantity of lead dissolved in it may become poisonously great.

*Sale of Poisons.*—In speaking of the sale of arsenic, Beck says, “The king of Prussia is said to have issued some important regulations on this subject in his dominions, but I regret that I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of them. In France the sale of arsenic is strictly guarded; and in England, a bill was pending before Parliament in 1817, and which doubtless passed, directing all apothecaries and others to affix a printed label, with the word ‘poison,’ on every phial, box, or parcel, into which they put white arsenic, corrosive sublimate, acetate, carbonate, muriate or nitrate of barytes, oxalic acid, sugar of lead, prussic acid, tartar

\* Dr. A. T. Thomson, in a series of experiments, has shown that the only poison of lead is the carbonate. By the action of water lead is oxidized, and this oxide is converted into a carbonate of lead the moment it comes into contact with air.

emetic, solid opium or laudanum, sold by them. All arsenic kept for sale is to be mixed with carbon, and all oxalic acid with rose pink. Surely some or all of these provisions might be incorporated with advantage into our code of laws." (Beck's *Medical Jurisprudence*, London ed. of 1829, p. 437.)

The bill, we believe, never passed into a law; and it may be a question whether the advantages to be derived from it might not be counterbalanced by the terror struck into patients by so formidable a word as *poison*: for we cannot suppose every sick man to be aware of the maxim of Linnæus, that poisons and medicines do not differ in quality, but in dose.

*Regulation of Towns.*—Under this head we understand such points of medical police as relate to drainage, the forbidding interments and unwholesome manufactures within the walls of towns, and the laying heavy penalties on those who build houses unfit for human residence. Party-walls are enjoined by act of Parliament to prevent the spreading of fires; why should not the building of courts and alleys be prohibited, to prevent the spreading of typhus? We conceive that in such cases a man has not the right to do what he will with his own, but that the better maxim prevails, "*Sic tuo utere, ut alieno non lædas.*"

The prevalence of the Asiatic cholera of late years has had the advantage of attracting the attention of the rich to the pestiferous state of the habitations of the poor in great towns; and it is to be hoped that here, as in other cases, this temporary evil may have produced a lasting good.

*Prevention of epidemic, infectious, contagious, and endemic diseases.*—By epidemic diseases are understood those (to adopt the definition of Dr. Copland), which "occasionally prevail more or less generally in a community, at the same time or season, and depend upon a common cause." (*Dict. of Pract. Med.*, p. 767.) Infectious diseases are those which are communicable in any manner from one person to another; contagious ones require contact for their communication; endemic diseases are those which are prevalent in particular districts, as the ague in Lincolnshire.

The causes of epidemic diseases are very various, and sometimes very obscure; contagion, changes in the constitution of the atmosphere, and bad provisions, seem to be among the most common. Dr. Bateman asserts that many of the supposed plagues which desolated Europe during the middle ages were instances of epidemic land-scurvy, and the result of deficient nourishment. Dr. Copland says, "Flesh of animals, and fish, when diseased or tainted, are not unfrequently productive of most dangerous maladies. Epidemics often commence among the lower animals—especially horned cattle and sheep—and the use of the diseased flesh may occasion malignant diseases among the human species. Whether or not infection may be conveyed from these animals whilst alive, to man, during epizooties, has not been ascertained; nor, indeed, has the question been fully entertained. That it can be thus conveyed in respect of some maladies, has been proved in modern times. Fodère adduces a very convincing proof of the ill-

effects of diseased flesh in the production of dysentery and typhoid or adynamic fevers. At a period when the French troops, in the late war, were in want of provisions, over-driven cattle, some of them diseased chiefly from this circumstance, were killed before time was allowed them to recover their fatigue. Their flesh was remarkably red, and passed quickly into decomposition. Most of those who partook of it were seized with febrile and malignant dysentery. During the French war in Prussia, Germany, and Italy, the sound meat and grain were often carried off by the victorious armies, leaving the unhealthy animals, &c., to the inhabitants, who became, from the nature of their food, the prey of epidemic fever and dysentery. The blood and viscera of these animals are generally most noxious from being especially affected; and it is fully established that these parts become principally diseased in the persons who are seized by these maladies from this cause. The muscular flesh of cattle attacked by an epizooty much sooner presents appearances of alteration after death, than that belonging to such as are healthy. It cannot, therefore, fail of being productive of disease in those who partake of it, notwithstanding the effect of cookery in counteracting its noxious tendency." (*Dict. of Pract. Med.*, p. 769.)

Here, therefore, it is possible to do much, partly by penalties and prohibitions, but much more by the diffusion of information—for few will eat of rotten sheep or measly pork, when they know how great is the price of the banquet; but in many of these cases, the people, to use a scriptural expression, are destroyed for lack of knowledge.

In contagious diseases, too, law and exhortation may do much. "It is in the power of the legislature to establish such a system of police upon the subject of contagious disorders as to lessen considerably the extension of some of them, by making provision for separating the sick from the healthy, at least in most cases of contagious disorders. This might be effected by establishing public hospitals at the national expense for admitting the poor, without interest or recommendation, when labouring under diseases capable of being communicated by contamination, and allotting separate establishments for different diseases.

"With respect to the small-pox, this separation of the healthy from the diseased might be made compulsory upon all ranks of society. In the natural, or casual small-pox, all infected persons should be compelled to be separated from the healthy. If poor, they would be glad to take advantage of a public establishment, by which their expenses would be diminished, and where food and medical attendance could be had gratuitously. Those families, whose superior station in society would not make it necessary or desirable to take advantage of such institutions, should be compelled to avoid all general communication with the healthy part of the community, to inscribe on their houses in large legible characters that the small-pox is there, and to perform a reasonable quarantine after the termination of the disease.

— "It may be thought that this would be a great encroachment

upon the liberty of the subject ; but so is every restrictive law. A man, in a state of society, must be content to surrender some proportion of his own liberty for the advantage of the community in which he lives ; and he is only to enjoy so much as is compatible with the good of his neighbour.

“If quarantine be judged necessary to prevent the plague, a disease of rare occurrence in this country,\* or the spreading of a malignant fever in a garrison, as at Gibraltar or Malta ; and, if it be believed, that the observance of it has kept these dominions free from the ravages of the plague for more than a century, how much more necessary must it not be in regard to the small-pox, the victims to which have been incalculably more numerous than to the plague ?

“Restrictions under the heaviest penalties ought to be enforced, too, upon the licentiousness of inoculation for the small-pox, by which the existence of the disease has been insured to such a degree, that it is scarcely to be doubted that more persons have died of the small-pox since the introduction of inoculation than before it was known in England, because the infection has been perpetually kept up and disseminated by this means at all times ; whereas before inoculation was known, it was only occasionally endemic [epidemic].” (*Commentaries on the Diseases of Children*, by Dr. John Clarke, London, 1815, p. 13, et seq.)

He adds, in a postscript at the end of the volume, “Since the whole of the ‘Commentaries’ was printed, an apothecary, Mr. Burnham, has been indicted in the Court of King’s Bench, for having been the means of propagating the small-pox, by ordering children whom he inoculated to be brought to his house through the public streets, with the disease upon them. It was proved in evidence, that from one of these children several others caught the natural small-pox, and six actually died. He was convicted by the unanimous decision of the Court, and sentenced to six months’ imprisonment in the King’s Bench prison.”

Some of the causes which produce endemic diseases are under human control, and therefore belong to the domain of medical police, as, for instance, the exhalations of marshy districts.

“Low and marshy places, and grounds subject to inundations, or saturated with moisture, and abounding with the exuviae of organic substances ; thick woods and jungles, particularly in warm climates ; argillaceous soils, and the deep alluvial earth in the bottom of valleys, on the banks of rivers, or near the level and shores of the sea or of large lakes, or the embouchures of rivers, especially if subjected to a high temperature, are most productive of endemic diseases, which vary in character with the range of temperature, in connexion with the degree of humidity, the extent to which the soil is exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and the prevailing states of the atmosphere. It may be inferred from the writings of the ancients, particularly those of Hippocrates, Livy, Tacitus, Plutarch, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, that the insa-

\* Dr. John Clarke was mistaken if he supposed the plague to have been of rare occurrence before the great plague of 1665 : it was very common indeed.

lubricity of these places was well known to them, and that the means of removing and counteracting it were as well understood then as at the present day. Hippocrates, in his *Epidemics*, states that the city of Abydos had been several times depopulated by fever; but the adjoining marshes having been drained by his advice, it became healthy. The lake Averna, mentioned by Virgil, is probably a poetical exaggeration of the effects arising from marshes; and the deeds of Hercules, the metaphorical record of his success in removing these sources of disease." (Copland's *Dict. of Pract. Med.* p. 757.)

"Draining marsh grounds is one of the most efficient modes of preventing the formation of malaria; but it should be recollected, that uncovered drains and ditches are fruitful sources of endemic influence. Embankments thrown up against inundations from rivers and the sea are also important means of prevention; but, if they be not quite adequate to the purpose, they may aggravate the evil, by preventing the water from retiring with sufficient rapidity.

"In situations admitting of neither of these means being employed, the advantage will often be derived from covering them entirely with water; for lakes do not exhale miasmata until after the mud and soil of their bottoms and sides have appeared above the surface. Senac states, that the outskirts of a large town became unhealthy as soon as the mud at the bottom of some adjoining morasses was exposed to the sun and air; but that disease disappeared when they were completely inundated. Dr. Rollo mentions, that mild intermittents prevailed in St. Lucia during the rains, when the pools and marshes were filled; and that dangerous fevers appeared after their slimy surfaces became exposed and completely dry. Mr. Annesley records similar facts in relation to various places in the East Indies. The ditch round the ramparts of Geneva was once drained, and sickness prevailed in the vicinity, but disappeared when it was again filled. And the watercourses and beds of rivers that are dried up in summer, particularly in warm countries, and thereby become sources of malignant fevers, are quite innocuous when filled. Ferguson, &c.;" (Copland's *Dict.*, p. 762).

*Publication of hygienic precepts.*—A physician, whose merits were equalled by his fame, and whose high official station lent authority to his advice, might do the state some service by the publication of hygienic precepts addressed to different classes of the community. He might teach the legislature those points of medical police where law can do much; as in the regulation of mad-houses, the prohibition of interments in town, the diminution of the hours of labour in manufactories, the establishment of public baths and gardens in large towns. Each division of the working classes might possess an essay especially directed to its wants or dangers\*; and a more comprehensive treatise might contain such advice as comes home to every man's bosom. It is surprising

\* The late Dr. Percival, we believe, wrote something of the kind for the use of house-painters.

how many persons do not know, for example, that a bed-room should have a chimney, that it is unwholesome if it contains living plants, and dangerous if newly painted.

While this paper was printing, the writer was consulted concerning the wholesomeness of a stew prepared in a brass saucepan. A green band lined the interior of the vessel, so strongly impregnated with the well-known taste of carbonate of copper, to leave no doubt either as to the cause of the colour, or as to the unwholesomeness of the food. We mention the fact simply to show that a knowledge of the danger arising from copper saucepans is not so generally diffused as might have been supposed; for the case occurred in the family of an intelligent tradesman. The stew contained lemon juice, which, though not acting on copper, when in a state of ebullition, corrodes it when at rest, as Dr. Christison has remarked in the following passage:—"Nay, it appears that some acid matters, though they do not dissolve clean copper by being merely boiled in it a few minutes, nevertheless, if allowed to cool and stand some time in it, will acquire a sensible impregnation. Dr. Falconer also observed, that syrup of lemons boiled fifteen minutes in copper or brass pans did not acquire a sensible impregnation: but if it was allowed to cool, and remain in the pans for twenty-four hours, the impregnation was perceptible even to the taste, and was discovered by the test of metallic iron. This fact has been further confirmed by the researches of Proust, who states that, in preparing food or preserves in copper, it is not till the fluid ceases to cover the metal, and is reduced in temperature, that the solution of the metal begins." (*Christison on Poisons*, p. 339.)

It is in vain to hope that cooks will attend to the chemical refinements by which copper stewpans may be rendered innocuous, and we therefore join in the general advice given by prudent physicians against their use at all.

#### MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

*Evidence in criminal cases.*—The cases on which the evidence of medical witnesses is required in criminal courts are not in themselves more complicated than those which occur in medical practice, but the consequences attached to that evidence make certainty more necessary, and any decision more difficult. Thus it is a sufficient reason for removing a leg by amputation, that if the operation were not performed, the chance of preserving the patient's life would be only 1 in 40; but no physician could be justified in sending a man to the gallows, if there was a chance of 1 in 40 that the death of which he was alleged to be the cause had been produced by natural agencies. Hence a witness in these serious cases must be well acquainted with the most exquisite niceties of anatomy and chemistry; he must be awake to the most remote possibilities, and have his memory amply stored with the singular cases and almost miraculous coincidences which form a large part of the history of forensic medicine. The consequences of calling in the nearest practitioner, just as if it was a cut finger that

wanted dressing, in cases requiring great knowledge, have frequently been disastrous—and some peculiarly delicate cases, which it is unnecessary for us to particularise, are constantly occurring.

A very difficult problem is the determination of an important point in cases of alleged *infanticide*,—namely, whether the child was born alive or not. A very ingenious test was proposed about fourteen years ago by M. Beclard. He found that when a child has not breathed, if its lungs float in consequence of artificial inflation, the air may be squeezed out of them, and they will then sink. Mr. Jennings, a surgeon of Leamington, published seven cases in the second volume of the "*Trans. of the Prov. Med. and Surg. Association*," all of which confirm M. Beclard's assertion. When artificial inflation had been made into the lungs of a still-born child, they could always be made to sink by compressing them. When the child had breathed, it was impossible to effect this without completely mashing them; and in one case, where the child had breathed imperfectly for half an hour only, the right lung floated and the left one sank, with the exception of a small part about its root. Should these important observations be confirmed by other physiologists, it is obvious that the cloud which has so long hung over this part of medical jurisprudence would be almost entirely dispelled. We shall pass over all the other questions mooted in criminal courts, though of the highest interest, such as the tests of poisons, and the signs which distinguish suicidal wounds from those inflicted by a murderer; and shall conclude this paper with a few words on two medico-legal points which belong to civil courts.

*Protracted pregnancy.*—The question to be decided is, can the period of gestation in the human female be protracted beyond forty weeks. Fodéré says 'Yes,' Beck says 'No.' We side with the former; partly on account of the excellent and irrefragable testimony on his side of the question, and partly on account of the analogy drawn from other animals. Dr. Beck's unwillingness to believe in any extension of the ordinary time seems to arise chiefly from the extravagant latitude sometimes allowed by foreign tribunals, who have decided a child to be legitimate though born 12, 14, or 20 months after the death of its supposed father. The French code allows 300 days; our own laws have made no provision on the subject, but suffer each case to be decided by the balance of probabilities.

*Presumption of survivorship.*—When relations perish by the same accident, the succession to their property will often depend on the order in which they died; and if this cannot be ascertained by evidence, it is necessary to determine by some general rule which of the deceased shall be presumed to have survived the others. The civil law makes provision for this case, and the code of Napoleon treats of it in the following manner:

"If several persons, naturally heirs of each other, perish by the same event, without the possibility of knowing which died first, the presumption as to survivorship shall be determined by the circumstances of the case; and, in default thereof, by strength of age

and sex. If those who perished together were under fifteen years, the oldest shall be presumed the survivor.

“If they were all above sixty years, the youngest shall be presumed the survivor.

“If some were under fifteen, and others above sixty, the former shall be presumed the survivors.

“If those who have perished together had completed the age of fifteen, and were under sixty, the male shall be presumed the survivor, where ages are equal, or the difference does not exceed one year.

“If they were of the same sex, that presumption shall be admitted which opens the succession in the order of nature—of course, the younger shall be considered to have survived the elder.”

Beck, from whom we have borrowed these rules, says, “Although these provisions are in the main founded on correct physiological principles, yet there are some objections of weight pointed out by Fodéré. The clause that adjudges the survivorship to those under fifteen, when they and persons above sixty perish together, is certainly imperfect, since it may include infants of one, two, or three years. These would certainly expire the soonest. And again, no provision is made for the case when persons under fifteen and under sixty perish together.” (Beck’s *Med. Jurispr.*, p. 212.)

Our laws have made no provision concerning the presumption of survivorship, but, as in the former instance, have left each case to stand on its own merits.

Perhaps this slight sketch of a few of the subjects which come under the head of Medical Police and Jurisprudence may suffice to show their importance as well as difficulty, and make some converts to our opinion that the appointment of state physicians would be advantageous to the public. Those who are inclined to study the subject of medical jurisprudence would do well to consult Fodéré’s *Traité de Médecine Légale, et d’Hygiène publique, ou de police de santé*, &c. 2nd edit. 6 tomes. 8vo. Paris. 1813; and to read Beck’s *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence*, 3rd edit. London. 1829; Paris and Fonblanque on *Medical Jurisprudence*, 8vo. 2 vols. 1823; and Professor Thomson’s *Lectures*, published in the *London Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1834-5, may be also consulted.

On Medical Police but little has been written in our language. A treatise was promised by Dr. Beck, but we believe that it has never appeared: a work on the subject, however, has been announced from the pen of Dr. Bisset Hawkins, the accomplished author of an essay on Medical Statistics, and we trust that before the present paper sees the light it will have been given to the world.

## III.—OCCULTATIONS OF FIXED STARS BY THE MOON

VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

(From the Nautical Almanac.)

Date.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	IMMERSION.				EMERSION.*			
			Sideral Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sideral Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Ver- tex.			N. Point.	Ver- tex.
1836.			h m	h m	o	o	h m	h m	o	o
Jan. 3	$\beta^7$ Geminorum..	6	1 27+	6 38	..	..	..	4. .	..	..
4	$\alpha$ Geminorum..	4	23 40+	4 47	..	..	6 52	11 45	282	245
7	$\epsilon$ Leonis .....	6	5 54	10 48	37	357	..	..	..	..
10	$\kappa^4$ Virginis.....	6	10 26	15 7	36	12	11 33	16 14	254	238
12	$\rho$ Libræ .....	6	10 51+	15 24	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	$\alpha^1$ Libræ .....	6	13 1	17 34	11	355	13 49	18 22	285	276
12	$\alpha^2$ Libræ .....	3	13 12	17 45	7	352	13 56	18 28	289	281
14	$\mu$ Ophiuchi .....	6	13 4	17 30	39	8	13 59	18 24	279	255
28	$\tau$ Tauri .....	6	11 53+	15 24	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	$\beta^7$ Geminorum..	6	12 45+	16 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb. 3	$\delta^2$ Leonis.....	6	9 42	12 49	51	42	10 58	14 5	251	263
5	$b$ Virginis.....	5.6	10 59+	13 58	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	$m$ Virginis .....	5.6	12 48	15 38	29	22	13 54	16 45	260	264
10	$g$ Ophiuchi .....	5	12 29	15 8	57	25	13 32	16 11	255	231
20	$\mu$ Piscium .....	5	7 30	9 30	130	169	8 24+	10 24	277	314
24	$\tau$ Tauri .....	5	9 15+	11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar. 4	$\gamma^1$ Virginis .....	4	16 56	18 4	112	147	17 34	18 41	191	229
6	$\lambda$ Virginis .....	4	14 36	15 36	21	25	15 34	16 34	275	239
22	$\alpha^1$ Tauri .....	5.6	10 57	10 55	56	95	11 38	11 36	320	356
22	$v^1$ Tauri.....	5	11 49+	11 47	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	$\epsilon$ Leonis.....	6	11 41	11 12	95	114	12 39	12 9	201	230
Apr. 1	$\kappa^1$ Virginis .....	6	10 48	10 7	3	342	11 30	10 49	287	272
1	$\theta$ Virginis.....	4.5	17 21	16 39	3	38	17 53	17 11	299	336
3	$\rho$ Libræ.....	6	10 44+	9 55	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	$\tau$ Sagittarii ....	4	17 47	16 42	99	88	19 3	17 57	265	266
25	$\eta$ Leonis .....	3.4	10 14	7 58	94	98	11 18	9 2	207	228
28	$\gamma^1$ Virginis .....	4	14 53	12 25	85	109	15 51	13 23	208	239
30	$\lambda$ Virginis .....	4	11 16+	8 40	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 26	$\theta$ Virginis .....	4.5	17 15	12 56	10	24	17 65	13 17	311	347
29	$\delta$ Scorpii .....	3	18 11	13 40	68	90	19 17	14 47	259	288
June 3	$\beta^5$ Capricorni...	6	18 52+	14 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	$\omega$ Sagittarii ....	6	19 9	12 37	151	146	19 55	13 22	230	231
29	$\alpha$ Sagittarii ....	5.6	20 35	14 3	138	146	21 34	15 1	250	266
July 7	$\sigma$ Arietis.....	6	19 52	12 48	137	100	20 43	13 39	274	235
23	$\delta$ Scorpii .....	3	17 8	9 1	108	120	18 6	9 59	215	236
27	Capricorni'...	6	21 37	13 15	67	79	22 27	14 4	333	352
28	$\beta^5$ Capricorni ...	6	17 33	9 7	135	104	18 29	10 3	256	231
Aug. 7	$\lambda^3$ Tauri.....	5.6	22 5	12 59	83	49	22 56	13 49	299	261
21	$\beta$ Sagittarii ....	5	20 7	10 6	51	73	21 0+	10 59	307	337

Date.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	IMMERSION.				EMERSION.			
			Side-real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Side-real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Ver- tex.			N. Point.	Ver- tex.
1836.			h m	h m	o	o	h m	h m	o	o
23	$\omega$ Sagittarii ....	6	19 5†	8 57	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	$\alpha$ Sagittarii ....	5.6	20 24	10 15	164	169	21 0	10 51	224	236
29	$\mu$ Piscium .....	5	22 13†	11 41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept. 1	$\Lambda$ Tauri .....	5	3 39	16 54	132	128	4 57	18 11	274	291
3	125 Tauri .....	6	22 45	11 53	94	55	23 41	12 49	294	252
6	$\lambda$ Cancri .....	6	0 8	13 3	97	65	1 0	13 56	255	218
20	Capricorni ...	6	17 24	5 25	125	99	18 28	6 29	256	238
21	Capricorni ...	6	23 54	11 51	176	197	0 30	12 27	241	267
29	$v^2$ Tauri .....	6	23 47†	11 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct. 2	47 Geminorum..	6	2 37†	13 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	$\omega^1$ Cancri .....	6	1 10†	12 19	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Sagittarii ....	5	18 9	4 32	67	69	19 20	5 43	287	299
18	35 Capricorni ...	6	0 53	11 3	115	145	1 54†	12 4	298	334
20	$\psi^3$ Aquarii .....	5	3 59	14 1	129	165	4 56†	14 57	291	330
23	$\sigma$ Piscium .....	5	5 39	15 29	156	192	6 30	16 20	260	298
26	$A^1$ Tauri .....	5	23 25	9 3	138	96	0 24	10 3	273	232
27	$k$ Tauri .....	6	0 2	9 37	138	95	0 59	10 34	262	219
30	$c$ Geminorum..	6	2 56	12 19	63	19	3 58	13 21	297	254
Nov. 2	42 Leonis .....	6	8 20	17 30	25	0	9 24	18 34	278	265
11	3 Sagittarii .....	5	20 10	4 47	142	165	20 50*	5 27	216	244
13	59 Sagittarii .....	5	19 13†	3 42	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	$\tau^2$ Aquarii .....	5.6	19 10	3 27	128	98	20 19	4 36	286	264
21	53 Arietis .....	6	7 32	15 27	139	178	8 27	16 22	258	299
22	$A^1$ Tauri .....	5	10 51	18 42	95	133	11 44	19 35	284	318
Dec. 3	$\theta$ Virginis .....	4.5	10 13	17 21	81	54	11 16	18 24	207	189
12	Capricorni ...	6	23 49	6 23	180	201	0 21	6 55	238	263
23	47 Geminorum..	6	6 54	12 44	131	129	7 51	13 40	216	232
24	$\omega^1$ Cancri .....	6	4 57	10 43	140	99	5 41	11 27	208	172
27	42 Leonis .....	6	2 23†	7 57	115	81	3 4	8 39	212	175
30	38 Virginis .....	6	13 16†	18 37	..	..	..	..	..	..

† A near approach. ‡ Star below the horizon. \* Star setting.

IV.—HEIGHT of HIGH WATER at the LONDON DOCKS, 1836.

From a careful examination of the errors of the tide predictions in the British Almanac and Companion of last year, with observations made at the London and St. Katherine Docks, it seems that the time of High Water, when the moon passes the meridian at 12 o'clock, with parallax 57', the declinations of the luminaries being equal, is now 2<sup>h</sup> 6<sup>m</sup>, and not 1<sup>h</sup> 57<sup>m</sup>, as stated in the Companion to the Almanac of last year; moreover the height of the high water at the London Docks above the sill of the Dock gates, under the same circumstances, appears to be two inches less than formerly, before the Old London Bridge was removed. With these alterations\* the Tables used in calculating the tide predictions of the British Almanac, are the same as those given in p. 16 of the Companion for 1835.

\* That is, the semi-menstrual inequality for the interval has been increased throughout by 9 minutes, and that for the heights has been decreased by 2 inches.



	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	23	3	22	6	21	3	20	3	19	4	19	7
2	22	11	21	10	20	0	19	4	18	10	19	3
3	22	4	21	0	19	7	18	8	18	8	19	7
4	21	7	20	3	19	8	18	5	19	5	19	11
5	20	8	19	4	18	3	18	0	20	5	20	6
6	19	10	18	5	18	4	19	0	21	2	21	1
7	19	1	18	4	18	7	20	0	21	6	21	7
8	18	9	18	10	20	5	20	5	21	10	22	0
9	18	10	18	8	21	3	20	10	22	1	22	3
10	19	4	19	0	21	8	21	10	22	8	22	11
11	..	5	20	1	22	5	22	7	23	11	23	2
12	20	2	21	5	22	0	22	10	23	0	23	3
13	21	2	22	3	22	6	22	11	23	2	23	3
14	21	10	22	8	22	9	22	11	22	11	22	10
15	22	3	22	5	22	9	23	0	22	8	22	1
16	22	2	22	6	22	10	23	0	22	8	22	2
17	22	2	22	4	22	8	22	9	21	8	21	2
18	22	0	21	9	22	0	21	1	20	8	20	3
19	21	8	21	5	20	9	21	1	19	10	19	6
20	21	5	20	7	20	6	20	0	19	7	19	5
21	20	11	19	10	21	5	20	5	19	5	19	4
22	20	4	20	8	16	6	19	9	20	3	20	7
23	19	8	19	5	19	9	20	7	20	9	..	6
24	19	8	20	3	20	8	..	9	..	2	..	2
25	20	4	21	7	21	3	21	9	21	11	21	1
26	20	4	21	8	22	3	22	3	22	0	22	1
27	21	9	21	8	22	8	22	4	22	1	22	1
28	22	7	22	5	22	9	22	4	22	0	22	0
29	23	0	22	11	22	7	22	3	22	0	22	0
30	23	1	22	6	21	9	22	2	21	8	21	10
31	23	11	22	0	21	4	21	10	20	1	20	2

V.—BILL OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON,  
From December 10, 1833, to December 9, 1834.

## DISEASES, &amp;c.

Abscess . . . . .	127	Hydrophobia . . . . .	8
Age and debility . . . . .	2333	Indigestion . . . . .	8
Apoplexy . . . . .	360	Inflammation . . . . .	1723
Asthma . . . . .	796	————— of the bowels	
Cancer . . . . .	108	and stomach . . . . .	347
Child-birth . . . . .	289	————— of the brain	207
Cholera . . . . .	630	————— of the lungs	
Consumption . . . . .	3792	and pleura . . . . .	375
Constipation of the bowels	37	Influenza . . . . .	9
Convulsions . . . . .	1875	Insanity . . . . .	170
Croup . . . . .	144	Jaundice . . . . .	54
Dentition, or teething	395	Jaw-locked . . . . .	8
Diabetes . . . . .	5	Liver, diseased . . . . .	287
Diarrhœa . . . . .	32	Measles . . . . .	528
Dropsy . . . . .	836	Miscarriage . . . . .	19
Dropsy on the brain	682	Mortification . . . . .	225
Dropsy on the chest	56	Paralysis . . . . .	158
Dysentery . . . . .	10	Rheumatism . . . . .	24
Epilepsy . . . . .	23	Scrofula . . . . .	19
Erysipelas . . . . .	51	Small-pox . . . . .	334
Fever . . . . .	497	Sore-throat and Quinsy	35
—, intermittent or Ague	12	Spasm . . . . .	88
—, Scarlet . . . . .	523	Stone and Gravel . . . . .	21
—, Typhus . . . . .	90	Stricture . . . . .	7
Fistula . . . . .	1	Thrush . . . . .	90
Gout . . . . .	70	Tumour . . . . .	27
Hæmorrhage . . . . .	38	Venereal . . . . .	11
Heart, diseased . . . . .	110	Worms . . . . .	5
Hernia . . . . .	16	Unknown causes . . . . .	949
Hooping-cough . . . . .	602	Still-born . . . . .	1008

## CASUALTIES.

Drowned . . . . .	125	Killed by various accidents	155
Died by visitation of God	38	Murdered . . . . .	5
Excessive drinking . . . . .	4	Poisoned . . . . .	10
Found dead . . . . .	16	Suicides . . . . .	42
Christened { Males . . . . .	13,601	Buried { Males . . . . .	10,811
{ Females . . . . .	13,615	{ Females . . . . .	10,868

Total . . . . . 27,216

Total . . . . . 21,679

Of the number buried were:—

Still-born . . . . .	1009	Fifty and under Sixty . . . . .	1979
Under Two years of age . . . . .	4956	Sixty and under Seventy . . . . .	1978
Two and under Five years . . . . .	2044	Seventy and under Eighty . . . . .	1611
Five and under Ten . . . . .	988	Eighty and under Ninety . . . . .	739
Ten and under Twenty . . . . .	850	Ninety and under a Hundred . . . . .	86
Twenty and under Thirty . . . . .	1520	One Hundred . . . . .	1
Thirty and under Forty . . . . .	1892	One Hundred and One . . . . .	1
Forty and under Fifty . . . . .	2025		

Decrease in the burials reported this year, 4898.

The Clerks of the parishes of St. Bartholomew the Less; All Saints; Poplar, St. George's, Queen Square; St. George's, Hanover Square; and St. John's, Wapping; neglected to make any Report of Christenings and Burials this year.

There have been executed this year, within the limits of the Bills of Mortality, 3, but none reported to have been buried as such.

## PART II.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF CHRONOLOGY,  
GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

## VI.—STATE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE frequency with which we have recurred to the subject of criminal statistics is a sufficient evidence of the opinion we entertain of its importance. If there be one matter affecting the community at large, which more than any other it is desirable to submit to examination, it is the progress of society in moral conduct, as shown by the state of its criminal calendar.

From year to year, statements have accordingly been inserted in this work, exhibiting the number of persons tried and convicted, with the sentences passed upon them; and occasionally the progress thus shown has been subjected to examination and comment, with the view of ascertaining the true state of the case, and of determining whether, after taking into the account, not merely the number of offenders comparatively with the population, but also the nature of their crimes, the progress of society in the United Kingdom has, in this respect, been such as should afford satisfaction, or the reverse, to the inquirer.

With the same view we inserted in the "Companion for 1835" an analysis of the annual reports upon the State of Crime in France, made by the Minister of Justice in that kingdom during the seven years from 1826 to 1832; and we then endeavoured to institute a comparison thereon between the criminal returns of the two countries. This is a task which must always be difficult of accomplishment, on account of the many dissimilarities in the condition and the habits of the two people, as well as of the laws by which they are governed. Another obstacle was, at that time, presented to the satisfactory performance of such a comparison, by the manner in which the respective returns of the two countries were compiled; and although this difficulty is now in part removed by the much amended form given to the criminal returns for the year 1834, in England and Wales, the perplexities attending the task are far from being cleared up, nor is it likely, for the reasons already given, that they should ever be wholly removed.

The amendment here noticed in the returns for England and Wales extends not merely to matters of form and arrangement, but to the amount of useful information which they communicate. It is to be hoped that in future years other points of interest will be included, and that the improvement will be made to apply also to the criminal statistics of the remaining portions of the kingdom. In the meanwhile, the task which we now resume of analyzing the state and progress of our moral condition, with relation to past years, and in comparison with France, will be much simplified by the greater fulness of the materials and the clearer form in which they present themselves.

The particulars as to which the improved returns differ from those of former years, are as follow:—

The actual and comparative state of crime is shown in every county, the statement for each being complete in itself on all the points embraced by the tables. In former years, with the exception of the metropolitan county, for which a separate return was given, the criminals for the whole of England and Wales were thrown together, and thus was prevented all useful examination into the particular causes which might have encouraged or repressed different species of offences. When it is considered that the proportion of offenders to the population varies in different parts of the kingdom from 1 in 290 to 1 in 8054,—that the centesimal proportion of offences against the person varies among the different counties from 1·75 to 57·14,—and of offences against property from 4·25 to 96·08,—it must be plain that an important field for investigations of this nature is opened.

In like manner the sexes of offenders are distinguished in each county, and the nature of the offences committed by each is stated. In previous returns the only information given upon this head consisted in a statement of the gross number of females included in the whole returns.

The ages of offenders are now stated, which was never done before; and this information can hardly fail to lead to beneficial results, when it is seen that among the delinquents in the different counties those under 16 years of age vary in the proportion of 2·94 to 24·02.

A considerable number of offenders are every year sentenced to death, or have that sentence recorded against them; but as to whom the extremity of the law is not carried into execution. Formerly no explanation was given as to the punishments substituted for the penalty of death. This omission is here supplied, and it is not improbable that by this means the disproportion between the threatenings of the law and the correctives actually applied, may lead to the removal of many anomalies from our penal code, in which, notwithstanding the many amendments that have been made of late, it thus appears there is still much requiring alteration. Out of 480 criminals sentenced to death in 1834 only . . . . . 34 were executed.

And of the remaining 446 there were	
transported for life . . . . .	312
„ 14 years . . . . .	43
„ 7 years . . . . .	30
Imprisoned between 1 and 2 years . . . . .	11
„ „ 6 months and 1 year . . . . .	38
„ under 6 months . . . . .	11
Pardoned . . . . .	1—480 Total

In addition to the material alterations already mentioned, the returns for 1834 present a classification of offences according to their natural divisions, instead of the barbarous alphabetical arrangement formerly adopted. This latter improvement is strikingly shown in the following Table, in which an attempt is made to exhibit the comparative state of crime in England and

Wales during each of the last ten years, by transposing the alphabetical lists of offences, as given previously to 1834, so as to exhibit them in agreement with the classification now adopted. Independent of the improvement introduced by the classification of crimes, it will be seen by inspection of the table, and by the notes appended to it, how much more distinct and complete is the information which belongs to the concluding year of the series, and which renders any comparison of the then state of crime with that of the preceding years, vague and unsatisfactory. In the amended tables, offences are divided into the two leading classes of crimes against the person, and crimes against property. This latter class is subdivided into four minor classes; and there is yet another division for offences not included in the other five classes. Thus there are altogether six divisions, in each of which the actual offence is specified.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Table showing the total Number of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed in each of the last Ten Years.

OFFENCES.	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834
<i>No. 1.—Offences against the Person.</i>										
Murder . . . . .	94	57	65	83	47	65	57	66	52	86
Shooting at, stabbing, administering poison, &c. with intent to murder, maim, &c.	57	47	82	72	115	80	104	132	125	150
Manslaughter . . . . .	122	141	141	142	125	141	150	176	215	228
†Other capital off.	165	193	223	246	242	251	244	299	316	360
*Abduction . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bigamy . . . . .	33	42	29	46	38	41	38	34	38	35
Child stealing . . . . .	4	2	9	4	4	5	6	5	4	7
Assaults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	952
<i>on peace officers in the execution of their duty</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	626
Total of No. 1. . . . .	475	482	549	593	571	583	599	712	750	2,455
<i>No. 2.—Offences against property, con. with violence.</i>										
Sacrilege . . . . .	2	4	10	12	16	8	12	14	13	12
Burglary . . . . .	428	478	572	249	171	155	152	175	98	227
†Breaking into dw. houses, shops, &c.	150	168	300	689	985	989	886	1,001	928	750
*Misdemean. with intent to commit the above offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Robbery . . . . .	189	307	381	317	299	301	573	382	304	341
*Assaults with intent to rob, and demanding prop. with menaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Stealing in dw. houses, persons therein being put in fear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Piracy . . . . .	2	..	..	..	47	5	..	2	..	..
Total of No. 2. . . . .	771	957	1,263	1,267	1,518	1,453	1,623	1,574	1,433	1,459

OFFENCES.	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834
<i>No. 3.—Offences against property, committed without violence.</i>										
Cattle-stealing . . . . .	42	24	45	38	30	30	28	53	32	30
Horse-stealing . . . . .	229	171	229	177	184	177	179	210	222	170
Sheep-stealing . . . . .	166	190	251	201	237	297	253	298	266	229
Larceny, to value of 5 <i>l</i> in dw. houses	265	300	295	117	119	134	169	180	173	167
Larceny from the person	835	1,055	1,081	1,079	1,138	1,234	1,421	1,748	1,757	1,724
§ Larceny by servants, simple, &c.	10,087	11,122	12,014	10,989	12,628	12,031	12,118	13,465	12,914	12,877
Misdemean. with intent to steal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Embezzlement . . . . .	105	143	153	195	180	182	191	223	243	260
Stealing letters from Post-Office by servants	2	1	6	3	..	3	5	3	4	8
Receiving stolen goods	289	406	531	463	611	581	559	703	703	730
Frauds & attempts to defraud	302	1,279	332	310	405	427	408	384	358	390
Total of No. 3. . . . .	12,322	13,691	14,937	13,572	15,532	15,096	15,331	17,267	16,673	16,603
<i>No. 4.—Malicious offences against property.</i>										
Arson (capital) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Setting fire to crops, plantat. heaths, &c.	22	17	14	14	37	45	102	111	64	6
*Attempts to commit arson, setting fire to crops, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Riot, & feloniously demolishing buildings, &c.	..	62	..	7	..	..	141	67	31	11
Destroying threshing-machines	..	..	..	..	..	40	921	22	5	..
*Destroying hop-binds, trees and shrubs growing, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Killing and maiming cattle	9	11	8	11	3	6	19	16	33	41
Sending letters threatening to burn houses, &c.	5	3	3	3	4	4	62	6	12	11
*Other malicious off.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total of No. 4 . . . . .	36	93	25	35	44	95	1,245	221	145	162
<i>No. 5.—Forgery, and offences against the currency.</i>										
Forging & uttering forged wills and powers of attorney for the transfer of stock or receipt of dividends	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forging Bank of England notes . . . . .	4	19	38	11	14	3	6	6	19	2
Forging other instruments	32	28	53	55	42	40	50	75	72	56
Having in possession, &c. forged bank of Eng. notes	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Counterfeiting the current coin and silver coin	3	8	21	10	1	3	10	2	..	15
Having in possession, &c. implements for coining; having & putting off counterfeit coin, &c.	210	283	280	261	313	322	320	433	371	357

OFFENCES.	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834
No. 6.— <i>Other offences not included in the above classes.</i>										
Assemb. armed, &c. to aid smugglers	2	1	16	11	..	2	..	..	..	9
*Deer-stealing, and feloniously resisting deer-keepers .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Being armed, &c. to take game by night; taking game by night & assaulting game-keepers	151	182	284	366	230	141	105	213	186	211
*Taking & destroying fish in enclosed water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Being at large under sentence of transp.	4	12	13	7	8	8	10	4	7	8
*Prison - breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Perjury and subornation of perjury	11	14	16	16	10	18	16	14	19	18
*Administering unlawful oaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
<i>Conspiring to raise the rate of wages</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
<i>Riot, breach of the peace, and pound-brach</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	759
<i>Rescue and refusing to aid peace-officers</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
<i>Keeping disorderly houses</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Felonies not included in the above denominations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Misdemeanors, &c.	416	389	428	360	391	338	332	305	397	77
Total of No. 6. .	584	598	757	760	639	507	463	536	609	1,336
GRAND TOTAL. .	14,437	16,164	17,924	16,564	18,675	18,107	19,647	20,829	20,072	22,451

NOTE.—Previously to the year 1834, the offences printed in Italics were not included in these criminal tables. If those are taken away, the number charged in 1834 would have been 19,927.

Also—the offences distinguished by an Asterisk (\*) were not separately distinguished, but were placed under the heads of “felonies and misdemeanours not included in the above denominations,” which occur the last in the foregoing list. “Stealing in dwelling-houses, persons therein being put in fear,” was placed under the head “robbery.” “Forging and uttering forged wills and powers of attorney,” was placed under the head “forging and uttering other forged instruments.”

† Eight different kinds of offences are specified under this head in the tables for 1834.

‡ Three different kinds of offences are specified under this head in the tables for 1834.

§ Five different kinds of offences are specified under this head in the tables for 1834.

|| Four different kinds of offences are specified under this head in the tables for 1834.

The classification adopted in 1834 might, with advantage, have been still more extended; and although we could not hope to obtain all the minutiae found in the French tables, and described in the “Companion for 1835,” yet some important particulars might be added; without much additional labour being required for obtaining them. Not only the ages, but the stations in life of the offenders, might be given. Information as to the degree of instruction which each offender has received, is also of

tion tends to lessen crime,—and how far the present imperfect moral education afforded to the lower orders proves a safeguard in after life. Data might thus be obtained, which would lead to some approximation towards a good system of national instruction. It might be learned how most effectively moral and religious principles might be called forth and confirmed; and thence, how the number of those, who are exposed to what has hitherto been the contagion of a prison, might be most materially lessened.

Another very important point of knowledge would arise from distinguishing the number of offenders who have been committed more than once, and for ascertaining the length of time which has elapsed between each such committal. In the tables before us these particulars are altogether unnoticed; and, therefore, though they accurately show the number of indictable offences committed, they do not give the *real* number of offenders, which is, no doubt, *much* less than that of the offences, since it is well known that many prisoners appear at the bar of justice more than once. In the minutes of evidence on secondary punishments recently laid before parliament, Mr. Chesterton, Governor of the House of Correction in Coldbath-fields, states, that some prisoners have been recommitted to that prison a dozen times; and that a boy only ten years of age was then an inmate who had been there eight times. The returns respecting the gaols of England and Wales, which have just been delivered to the Members of both Houses, furnish particular accounts of each gaol and house of correction in the country, and by these returns the defect just mentioned is in some measure so supplied. The number of recommitments in each prison is there stated, but these include likewise the recommitments of that class of culprits who are sentenced by magistrates to imprisonment on summary conviction without being tried by a jury, whereas the number of offenders, as shown in the tables under examination, comprehend only those who are committed for trial for indictable offences; neither is the period stated which has elapsed between each committal. Though but an imperfect approximation to the truth, we have drawn out an abstract of these particulars from the returns, and have given it in connexion with the following table, which shows the comparative and absolute state of crime in each county; we have done so, hoping that in future years this very desirable information will be given in a more satisfactory manner. At present, neither the offenders nor offences are sufficiently defined to warrant our drawing any conclusions, whereby to discover that mode of discipline pursued in the respective prisons which has proved the most efficacious in arresting crime, or which has caused the enlarged offenders more quickly to relapse into their former habits. There is nothing in this statement which, unless it be combined with other data, will show whether imprisonment in a gaol, where the criminals are allowed to congregate together, tends to the increase of crime, or in what cases a judicious course of prison-discipline is found to reform as well as to punish the individual. Next to the means of preventing crime, this discovery is the most valuable to the community at large which these statistical collections are

COUNTIES.	Proportion of Offenders to the Populat. Calculated on the Census of 1831.	Centesimal Proportion of		Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.				Absolute No. of Offenders in each County.
		Males.	Females.	Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 and more.	
England and Wales	1 in 619	84	16	..	..	..	..	22,451
Bristol (City)	1 in 290	85	15	..	..	..	..	204
Middlesex	1 in 336	76	24	3280	1151	620	1256	4037
Surrey	1 in 464	81	19	309	106	84	155	1049
Lancaster	1 in 481	79	21	418	178	45	37	2778
Chester	1 in 492	86	14	171	19	16	8	684
Hereford	1 in 510	86	14	43	15	4	3	218
Warwick	1 in 510	85	15	178	61	14	25	600
Southampton	1 in 536	89	11	120	24	12	8	586
Norfolk	1 in 552	91	9	331	90	47	25	706
Essex	1 in 554	92	8	195	89	55	56	537
Worcester	1 in 561	85	15	40	18	21	21	377
Berks	1 in 580	90	10	28	14	5	4	280
Oxford	1 in 581	91	9	150	44	24	28	262
Bedford	1 in 582	96	4	52	28	10	13	164
Hertford	1 in 592	94	6	12	10	2	1	242
Somerset	1 in 597	87	13	374	147	51	53	677
Nottingham	1 in 606	89	11	125	54	26	61	372
Gloucester	1 in 611	84	16	61	14	18	16	537
Suffolk	1 in 612	91	9	93	20	13	10	484
Northampton	1 in 616	94	6	101	35	18	13	291
Kent	1 in 618	87	13	325	118	47	76	775
Leicester	1 in 620	91	9	151	48	17	18	318
Wilts	1 in 625	92	8	214	76	34	34	384
Buckingham	1 in 632	94	6	15	7	8	5	232
Stafford	1 in 633	86	14	49	17	7	16	649
Sussex	1 in 675	89	11	142	49	23	13	403
Monmouth	1 in 738	86	14	35	6	..	1	133
Cambridge	1 in 746	92	8	38	21	10	8	193
Dorset	1 in 758	86	14	91	29	4	4	210
Lincoln	1 in 771	90	10	103	37	7	6	412
Rutland	1 in 775	92	8	5	3	1	1	25
Salop	1 in 848	87	13	20	5	2	4	263
Devon	1 in 881	80	20	124	40	10	7	561
York	1 in 956	85	15	705	272	111	100	1434
Denbigh	1 in 1072	87	13	..	..	1	1	78
Huntingdon	1 in 1086	90	10	5	3	3	1	49
Glamorgan	1 in 1101	78	22	53	14	2	3	115
Derby	1 in 1223	95	5	68	20	1	6	194
Durham	1 in 1270	82	18	51	34	11	20	200
Brecon	1 in 1291	89	11	1	..	..	..	37
Radnor	1 in 1369	83	17	..	..	..	..	18
Cornwall	1 in 1406	83	17	77	17	9	17	214
Northumberland	1 in 1639	76	24	99	35	18	28	136
Merioneth	1 in 1682	76	24	2	..	..	..	21
Montgomery	1 in 1955	79	21	10	6	4	1	34
Westmorland	1 in 1966	93	7	1	..	..	..	28
Cumberland	1 in 1996	84	16	8	6	5	4	85
Carnarvon	1 in 2215	73	27	1	..	..	..	30
Pembroke	1 in 2627	87	13	..	..	..	..	31
Flint	1 in 2858	95	5	3	..	..	..	21
Carmarthen	1 in 2878	63	37	4	1	..	..	35
Cardigan	1 in 4049	94	6	..	..	..	1	16
Anglesea	1 in 8054	67	33	..	..	..	..	6

In the tables before us, not only is the nature of the crimes committed, distinctly specified in each division, but there is also exhibited at one view the number of persons convicted and acquitted, the actual punishments inflicted, and the age and sex of each particular delinquent. An abstract, including some of these particulars, is given in the following table, to which is added the centesimal proportion of offenders in each class.

Abstract of the Total Number of Persons charged with Offences in England and Wales, in the Year 1834, distinguished in Classes according to the Nature of the Offences, together with the result of the Accusations, and the Centesimal Proportion in each Class.

OFFENCES.	Convicted.										Insane.				Acquitted and discharged.				Execution or commutation of capital sentences.						Centesimal proportion of offenders of each class.				
	Total Number of offenders.										Found so on arraignment.		Acquitted as being so.		Not guilty on trial.		No bill found.		Total.		Execution.		Commutation.						
	Death.	Fourteen years.	Seven years.	(Other periods.	Above three years.	Three years and above two years.	Two years and above one year.	One year and above six months.	Six months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on sureties.	Sentence respited and pardon.	Total.	Not guilty on trial.	No bill found.	Total.	Execution.	Transported for life.	Transported for four-teen years.	Transported for seven years.	Imprisoned for two years and above one year.	Imprisoned one year and above six months.	Imprisoned six months and under.					
No. 1.—Offences against the person . . . . .	2455	95	8	1	14	1	..	88	153	764	992	96	1	1443	1	7	784	173	47	1004	24	48	4	5	2	11	1	10.94	
2.—Offences against property committed with violence . . . . .	1450	340	221	113	147	3	..	1	86	91	1	..	1027	..	..	311	93	28	432	2236	39	25	6	21	10	6.50			
3.—Offences against property committed without violence . . . . .	16,008	6,584	554	2279	2	..	1	131	1112	7403	39	13	2,12,177	7	5	9871	1317	231	4419	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	73.97		
4.—Malicious offences against property . . . . .	162	26	8	1	8	1	..	2	4	15	..	..	66	..	1	59	33	3	95	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	0.72		
5.—Forgery and offences against the currency . . . . .	431	1	41	4	25	..	1	3	47	115	122	..	361	..	..	51	12	7	70	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.92		
6.—Other offences not included in the above classes . . . . .	1,336	12	2	15	28	..	..	16	112	430	158	146	921	..	..	271	67	77	415	..	5	..	..	..	1	6	5.95		
Total . . . . .	22,451	480	864	688	2501	7	1	5	308	1582	8825	59	413	255	7	15,995	13	4347	1695	393	6435	34	312	43	30	11	38	100.00	

The proportion of offenders to the whole population of England and Wales is shown to be 1 in 619; the proportion of convicted offenders to the population is 1 in 868, and of those acquitted 1 in 2159—about 100 in 349, or between one-fourth and one-third of the whole number of offenders being found not guilty. Among those accused of “malicious offences against property,” the convicted offenders are fewer than those acquitted; with this exception, the proportion of convictions to acquittals is least in “offences committed against the person;” which arises no doubt in some measure from the fact, that many of these cases are assaults committed under extenuating circumstances. Charges of manslaughter also are sometimes found by the verdict of the jury to be justifiable homicide. Out of 1578 persons committed for assaults, 514, or nearly one-third, were acquitted. Those accused of manslaughter were 228, of whom 119, or nearly one-half, were acquitted. Eighty-six persons were committed for murder, and 67, or more than three-fourths of the whole, were acquitted; 62 were tried for arson (capital offence), and 42, or more than two-thirds, were acquitted; 41 were committed for killing and maiming cattle, and 26, or more than three-fifths, were acquitted. In the first class, out of 338 committed for capital offences, only 95, or between one-third and one-fourth, were sentenced to death; and in the fourth class, out of 73, rather more than one-third (26) received that sentence. Only 24, or about one-fourth, out of the 95 offenders of the first class just mentioned, were actually executed, and of the 26 in the fourth class only 8 were executed. In class second, 240 were condemned to death, and only two had the sentence really executed upon them. Finally, of the whole number, 480, sentenced to death, only 34, as already mentioned, or about one-fourteenth, had the sentence put in force.

The above statements clearly prove that the greatest proportion of acquittals occurs in those cases to which the law has awarded capital punishment. Must not this consideration force upon us the conviction of the very faulty state of our criminal code? The severity of the sentence is too great for the offence, and humanity shudders at the unjust infliction; the law awards it, but public feeling refuses to enforce it, and many who are really guilty escape with impunity, because their fellow-creatures cannot consent to what they consider their legal murder. Many convicted criminals who, under the provisions of the law, are condemned to death, do not have sentence actually passed upon them, but only recorded against them, whereby they become liable to certain civil disqualifications, and this recording thus forms a penalty superadded to the commuted punishment. But we are at a loss to understand why this additional inconsistency, which is of recent introduction, should be alleged as affording an excuse for the unreasonable and preposterous difference between the punishment attached to the crime by law, and that which is really adjudged. A discretionary power is thus left in the hands of the ministers of justice, which in itself is a sufficient objection to the system.

We find from reference to the tables, that of the twelve offenders in class No. 6, who were condemned to death, five were found guilty of being at large under sentence of transportation; and seven were found guilty of assembling armed to aid smugglers. The actual punishment inflicted on the first part of these offenders was, retransportation; and on the latter, imprisonment. One offender, for two years and above one year; the remainder for one year and above six months. The inconsistency and uncertainty of the law in this respect have a most pernicious effect on the morals of the community, and rather serve as an incentive, than as a preventive, to crime. It is now an acknowledged truth that punishment, to be efficacious, should be certain and defined. It should also, as far as possible, be proportionate in severity to the degree of guilt, or even rather below what is merited; so that the sympathy of the public should not be excited on the side of the offender. How different is the case as regards our criminal code at present, which is at direct variance with reason, policy, and humanity! Surely the attention of the Legislature must soon be directed to a rigid investigation of this subject.

The following are the proportions of the whole number of the convictions to the acquittals in each division:—

Divisions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
No. 1. . .	100	69.60
2. . .	100	42.10
3. . .	100	36.30
4. . .	100	145.45
5. . .	100	16.10
6. . .	190	45.00

In the following table the centesimal proportion of each age to the whole population above ten years has been calculated from the population tables of 1821, on the assumption that there are no criminals under the age of ten years\* :—

\* This assumption is unhappily not quite correct. Mr. Wakefield, in his evidence before the Committee on Secondary Punishments, states, that a child 7 years old was tried for pig-stealing; and another, 8 years old, for horse-stealing. Mr. Capper also states before the same Committee, that there was a boy 9 years of age on board the hulks deemed to be incorrigible. But these exceptions cannot be numerous.

Table, showing the Ages of Persons accused of Criminal Offences in England and Wales, in 1834, distinguishing the different Classes of Offences, and Males from Females; the proportion of Offenders at each Age compared with the Total Numbers of the population of the same Ages, the Centesimal Proportion of Offenders of each Age and Sex compared with the Total Number of Persons of each Sex above Ten Years of Age, and the Centesimal Proportion of Offenders at the different Periods of Life.

AGES.	Numbers at different ages of the Population of England and Wales.		Offences against the Person.		Offences against property, committed				Malicious offences.		Forgery and offences against the currency.		Other offences not included in the preceding classes.		Total number of offenders.		Proportion of offenders to population of respective ages.		Centesimal proportion of each age to whole population of each age		Centesimal proportion of Offenders at the different periods of life.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	with violence.		without violence.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						M.	F.	M.	F.														
Aged 12 years and under (assumed between 10 & 12 yrs.)	241,445	227,746	469,291	5	3	13	3	316	55	3	2	2	4	337	63	1 in 716	1 in 3,617	6.60	5.91	1.78			
Between 12 and 16	404,084	448,723	912,817	52	3	106	2	1,699	298	5	4	11	7	1,899	305	1 in 244	1 in 1,471	12.66	11.44	9.82			
16 " 21	483,247	518,589	1,001,836	466	24	573	39	4,203	775	35	2	72	33	5,398	875	1 in 86	1 in 592	13.18	13.22	28.83			
21 " 30	680,202	811,204	1,491,406	804	82	527	30	4,019	930	56	2	116	37	5,942	1,127	1 in 114	1 in 719	18.55	20.68	31.49			
30 " 40	593,662	649,507	1,243,169	346	39	113	4	1,822	505	21	52	22	183	2,337	609	1 in 234	1 in 1,066	16.19	16.56	14.01			
40 " 50	482,329	500,977	983,306	175	23	38	3	870	245	15	2	30	15	1,221	304	1 in 395	1 in 1,648	13.17	12.77	6.79			
50 " 60	342,204	352,160	694,364	80	10	10	2	392	129	8	1	12	7	535	151	1 in 639	1 in 2,332	9.33	8.98	3.06			
60 & upw.	378,441	413,556	791,997	43	2	4	5	179	48	3	1	5	13	247	56	1 in 1492	1 in 7,385	10.32	10.54	1.35			
Age not ascertained				253	41	5	3	114	24	3	1	2	188	564	81								
Total	3,065,614	3,922,472	7,588,086	224	231	1389	71	13,608	2999	150	12	301	130	1208	128	18,840	3571	1 in 194	1 in 1,098	100.00	100.00	100.00	

An examination of this table shows that the amount of crime among the male population is, in a very great proportion, more than that among the females. In every 100 offenders, only 16 are females. In class No. 1, or offences against the person, the female offenders are in the proportion of 10·3867, or rather more than 10 $\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. In No. 2, they form only 5·827, or not quite 5 $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent. on the whole. This disproportion is quite in accordance with natural causes; the weaker sex not being in general able, with any hope of success, to resort to personal violence in the commission of crime. In the remaining classes, where the offences are not attended with violence, the proportional difference between the two sexes becomes less. In No. 3, the number of female offenders is 22·03 per cent. of the whole. In No. 5, it rises to 43·189, or 43 $\frac{2}{13}$  per cent. In No. 6, or offences not included in the preceding classes, the proportion is 10·596, or rather more than 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and in No. 4, or malicious offences against property, it is only 8 per cent.

The large proportion of juvenile offenders is a grievous fact, which must bring home to every thinking mind, the strong necessity of affording, as far as possible, a moral education to the mass of the people. Before the age of 16, there are 2604 offenders, or more than 11 per cent. of the whole number: by far the greater proportion of these are committed for crimes against property, without violence. It is in after years that these youthful delinquents become hardened and depraved criminals\*. Could their early initiation and contamination be prevented by timely instruction, or could their onward course in vice be arrested by a judicious system of prison-discipline, how much would the melancholy amount of crime, at every age, be diminished! Between the ages of 16 and 21, there is a fearful increase of the number of offenders, while the nature of their crimes becomes of a darker hue. Between 21 and 30, there is still a progressive increase in the absolute number, and a much greater increase in crimes which are committed against the person; much more than a third of the whole number of this class of offences being perpetrated by individuals between those ages. Between the ages of 16 and 30,

\* That the contagion of a prison has a most pernicious influence in furthering the onward course of vice, among these wretched children, there can be no doubt. The following remarks, which apply to the subject, are taken from the Third Report of a Select Committee appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the state of the prisons of this country. "If the effectual separation of convicted criminals be desirable for all, it is absolutely necessary for these unhappy victims of early depravity: among them are some of a very tender age—under ten years; and as it is a rule not to transport them till they are fourteen years old, their confinement on board the hulks may last, in such cases, for four or five years, during which time their unavoidable intercourse with one another must give them innumerable opportunities of contaminating each other's minds, and thus rendering their confinement not a salutary preparation for an ultimate change of country, but a hot-bed of vice, destined to expand in all its maturity in a new and congenial soil." When the Committee visited the *Euryalus*, convict-ship, there were on board that vessel 250 boys, almost all of them under fifteen years of age. The Committee earnestly recommend that the practice of confining them in the hulks should be altogether abandoned with the least possible delay, and other means provided "for the accomplishment of an object so important as the due custody, the effective punishment, and the timely reformation of that large class of juvenile offenders, whom the ingenuity of more mature and experienced delinquents renders the instruments of so much and such increasing criminality."—P. 3.

there is by far the greatest amount of crime; considerably more than half of the number of offenders, of every age, is included in these periods, although less than one third of the whole population is comprised between these ages.

The tables showing the number of criminal offenders, &c., throughout Scotland, in 1834, are deficient in perspicuity and arrangement; and even after the most careful examination of them, it is extremely difficult to present any satisfactory comparison of facts, whereby a clear view may at once be taken of the actual state of crime in the respective counties. The offences are described without any attempt at classification, and the method of arrangement is such as to present a few figures diffused over a large surface of columns, in a manner which renders it impossible to ascertain any useful results by a mere inspection. By this arrangement in one instance, particulars of only five offences,—and in another, of only 82 offenders,—occupy four folio pages containing 64 columns. We have, with some difficulty, endeavoured to condense and classify these scattered materials, and, as much as possible, to bring them under tabular forms, similar to those already adopted in the tables of England and Wales. In the following table the offences have accordingly been classified in the six divisions under which they are placed in the foregoing tables, distinguishing male from female offenders. The ages are not given in these returns.

## SCOTLAND.

Table showing the total Number of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed in 1834.

NATURE OF OFFENCES COMMITTED.	Number of Persons committed for Trial in 1834.		
	M.	F.	Total.
<i>No. 1.—Offences against the Person.</i>			
Murder . . . . .	9	3	12
Stabbing, &c. . . . .	5	..	5
Culpable homicide . . . . .	23	6	29
Other capital offences . . . . .	25	1	26
Bigamy . . . . .	8	1	9
Assaults . . . . .	646	61	707
Assaults on officers of the Law . . . . .	2	..	2
Total No. 1. . . . .	718	72	790
<i>No. 2.—Offences against property, committed with violence.</i>			
House-breaking, with intent to steal . . . . .	4	..	4
Theft by house-breaking . . . . .	224	42	266
Robbery and assault . . . . .	3	..	3
Mobbing, rioting, assault, and invading of property . . . . .	25	..	..
Total No. 2. . . . .	256	42	298
<i>No. 3.—Offences against property, committed without violence.</i>			
Cattle-stealing . . . . .	7	..	7
Robbery . . . . .	31	7	38
Theft . . . . .	713	323	1,036
Reset of theft . . . . .	37	43	80
Breach of trust and embezzlement . . . . .	31	2	33
Fraud, &c. . . . .	18	5	23
Stealing from wrecked vessels . . . . .	8	..	8
Total No. 3. . . . .	845	380	1,225
<i>No. 4.—Malicious offences against property.</i>			
Wilful fire-raising . . . . .	12	3	15
Malicious or culpable mischief . . . . .	29	..	29
Mobbing, rioting, and malicious mischief . . . . .	4	..	4
Vagrancy, and breaking windows, &c. . . . .	5	..	5
Total No. 4. . . . .	50	3	53
<i>No. 5.—Forgery and offences against the currency.</i>			
Forgery, uttering forged documents, &c. . . . .	40	5	45
Issuing and being possessed of base coin . . . . .	16	33	49
Total No. 5. . . . .	56	38	94
<i>No. 6.—Other offences not included in the above classes.</i>			
Perjury . . . . .	6	..	6
Fraudulent bankruptcy and perjury . . . . .	3	..	3
Breaking of the peace, &c. . . . .	78	16	94
Extorting money by threatening letters, &c. . . . .	2	..	2
Rioting, mobbing, &c. . . . .	24	..	24
Felonies and misdemeanours, not included in the above denominations. . . . .	87	35	122
Total No. 6. . . . .	200	51	251
GRAND TOTAL. . . . .	2,125	586	2,711

In order that the reader may be enabled readily to draw a comparison between the state of crime in the different counties with those of England, we have drawn out the following table. In this, the first column of figures is formed by collecting and adding together the respective offences committed in each particular county. The proportion of offenders to the population in each county is given in the second column; and the centesimal proportions of male and female offenders occupy the third and fourth columns.

TABLE showing the Number of Offenders in each County of Scotland. Also, proportion of Offenders to the Population in each County; and the Centesimal Proportions of Male and Female Offenders in each County.

COUNTIES.	Number of Offenders in each County.	Proportion of Offenders to the Population.	Centesimal Proportion of	
		Calculated on the Census of 1831.	M.	F.
SCOTLAND . . . . .	2,711	1 in 872	78	22
Aberdeen . . . . .	261	1 .. 680	65	35
Argyle . . . . .	65	1 .. 1,560	93	7
Ayr . . . . .	58	1 .. 2,501	90	10
Banff . . . . .	22	1 .. 2,209	82	18
Berwick . . . . .	33	1 .. 1,032	100	0
Bute . . . . .	4	1 .. 3,538	100	0
Caithness . . . . .	23	1 .. 1,501	78	22
Clackmanan . . . . .	11	1 .. 1,339	45	55
Dumbarton . . . . .	58	1 .. 572	92	8
Dumfries . . . . .	73	1 .. 1,011	70	30
Edinburgh . . . . .	508	1 .. 432	68	32
Elgin . . . . .	8	1 .. 4,279	63	37
Fife . . . . .	109	1 .. 1,182	86	14
Forfar . . . . .	154	1 .. 906	82	18
Haddington . . . . .	37	1 .. 977	87	13
Inverness . . . . .	33	1 .. 2,872	73	27
Kincardine . . . . .	16	1 .. 1,964	88	12
Kircudbright . . . . .	22	1 .. 1,845	86	14
Lanark . . . . .	380	1 .. 834	79	21
Linlithgow . . . . .	30	1 .. 776	97	3
Nairn . . . . .	12	1 .. 780	92	8
Orkney . . . . .	2	1 .. 7,893	50	50
Peebles . . . . .	6	1 .. 1,763	84	16
Perth . . . . .	287	1 .. 491	86	14
Renfrew . . . . .	242	1 .. 551	81	19
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	3	1 .. 24,940	100	0
Roxburgh . . . . .	67	1 .. 652	85	15
Selkirk . . . . .	11	1 .. 621	73	27
Stirling . . . . .	123	1 .. 590	92	8
Sutherland . . . . .	8	1 .. 3,189	88	12
Wigton . . . . .	40	1 .. 906	73	27

N. B.—The returns from Kinross and Shetland were not received when the other returns were sent in on February, 1835. The committals in these counties are far from being numerous,

The analysis to which we have subjected these Scottish returns for the purpose of forming this table has served very much to lessen our confidence in their accuracy. It will be found on examination, that in Ross and Cromarty, with a population of 74,820 inhabitants, only *three* offenders are enumerated in the return; and in Orkney, only two offenders in 15,787 inhabitants. The great disproportion shown in the return for these and other counties, compared with the state of crime in manufacturing districts, causes us to pause before we draw conclusions from statements which, if they be not inaccurate as regards the counties so apparently exempt from crime, would lead us to suspect either a deplorable laxity on the part of the Police, or the existence of some circumstances of a local nature connected with the administration of justice; since it is hardly possible to conceive such great discrepancies in the moral habits of different divisions of the same people, subject to the same laws, and governed by the same usages.

The following table, which offers a comparison between the nature of crime, punishment, &c., in England and Scotland, has been formed on the model of the Abstract given at page 45.

State of Crime in Scotland.

Abstract of the Total Number of Persons charged with Offences in Scotland in the year 1834, distinguished in Classes according to the nature of the Offences; together with the result of the accusations.

Classes of Offenders.	Number of persons committed for trial.	Committed and Sentenced as under, to															
		Death.	Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.	Caution to keep the Peace.	Total.	Acquitted.	Outlawed.	Found to be Insane.	No Prosecution.	Executed.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Above 1 Year.	19 Months and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and under.								
No. 1.—Offences against the person	790	5	7	2	4	3	19	45	363	39	7	493	50	11	6	202	3
No. 2.—Offences against property, committed with violence	298	..	6	20	63	8	24	55	31	1	..	213	17	..	..	53	..
No. 3.—Offences against property, committed without violence	1225	..	5	24	114	15	75	190	418	6	..	847	79	4	1	279	..
No. 4.—Malicious offences against property	53	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	17	6	..	29	3	..	..	..	..
No. 5.—Forgery and offences against the currency	94	..	12	0	6	4	8	3	10	..	..	43	9	5	..	30	..
Other offences not included in the above denomination	251	1	..	..	1	10	7	18	113	11	3	165	14	5	..	51	1
Total.	2711	6	30	47	195	40	132	314	952	63	10	1789	172	25	7	635	4

N.B.—A few of the offenders committed were still in gaol, and had not yet been tried when the return was made. The particulars have not been specified in this table.

## IRELAND.

Table showing the total Number of Persons committed for Trial, or Bailed, in each of the last Seven Years.

Nature of the Crimes with which persons were charged in the years . . . . .	Number of Persons.						
	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834
<i>No. 1.—Offences against the person.</i>							
Murder . . . . .	381	336	277	247	420	387	363
Cutting and wounding feloniously	28	45	39	26	19	23	26
Manslaughter . . . . .	92	197	148	139	180	292	210
Other capital offences . . . . .	267	245	304	248	279	244	302
Assaults . . . . .	4856	5256	4264	4203	4236	5127	6590
Shooting of persons and assaults with intent to murder . . . . .	108	133	65	71	75	102	95
Child stealing . . . . .	8						
Bigamy . . . . .	30	9	12	4	7	6	9
Abduction . . . . .	60	61	64	38	58	54	93
Total No. 1. . . . .	5830	6382	5173	4976	5283	6235	7688
<i>No. 2.—Offences against property committed with violence.</i>							
Burglary . . . . .	167	161	908	219	191	164	144
Highway robbery . . . . .	78	82	85	81	98	89	93
Assaults with intent to rob . . . . .	43	42	31	93	53	61	56
Writing and sending threatening letters . . . . .	23	10	4	32	26	43	14
Total No. 2. . . . .	311	295	328	425	368	357	307
<i>No. 3.—Offences against property committed without violence.</i>							
Cattle-stealing (not otherwise described) . . . . .	193	22	61	54	41	32	38
Horse-stealing . . . . .	110	105	96	85	53	63	79
Cow-stealing . . . . .	3	103	161	152	139	121	114
Sheep-stealing . . . . .	175	149	224	194	170	139	149
Pig-stealing . . . . .	..	66	83	111	110	86	69
Embezzlement . . . . .	21	29	47	37	58	59	77
Embezzling letters from Post-Office . . . . .	2	1	..	1	1	2	
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	251	333	428	344	249	254	350
Frauds . . . . .	43	46	88	99	68	48	103
Larceny (not otherwise described) . . . . .	2344	1537	3188	3897	3247	3240	4088
— from house or shop, and housebreaking . . . . .	667	1215	677	605	462	472	608
— from person . . . . .	280	730	179	219	180	174	161
Mail robbery . . . . .	8	..	1	7	..	4	1
Total No. 3. . . . .	4097	4386	5533	5805	4778	4694	5837
<i>No. 4.—Malicious offences against property.</i>							
Arson . . . . .	89	30	40	56	27	50	54
Houghing, maiming, and killing cattle . . . . .	14	18	25	25	1	26	20
Total No. 4. . . . .	103	48	65	81	28	76	74

Nature of the Crimes with which persons were charged in the years . . . . .	Number of Persons.						
	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834
<i>No. 5.—Forgery and offences against the currency.</i>							
Coining . . . . .	13	4	10	2	18	4	9
Forgery of bank-notes, &c., and uttering the same . . . . .	51	41	57	57	27	20	29
Having forged bank-notes in possession . . . . .	13	..	10	2	..	..	3
Uttering counterfeit coin . . . . .	154	138	195	179	160	128	137
Total No. 5. . . . .	231	183	272	240	205	152	178
<i>No. 6.—Other offences not included in the above classes.</i>							
Perjury . . . . .	23	37	25	39	28	37	48
Treasonable practices . . . . .	..	..	..	7	1	..	3
Unlawfully marrying persons . . . . .	1	2	7	4	..	..	..
Vagrancy . . . . .	234	256	308	227	272	254	188
Seditious practices . . . . .	9	10	3	14	74	35	19
Riotous assembly . . . . .	1001	928	700	919	1361	1238	1393
— appearing armed by night . . . . .	19	..	37	146	117	274	230
— attacking dwelling-houses, or otherwise felonious . . . . .	53	126	118	155	314	300	120
Felonies and misdemeanours not included in the above denominations . . . . .	2680	2718	3165	3154	3127	4167	5296
Total No. 6. . . . .	4020	4077	4423	4665	5294	6305	7297
Grand Total . . . . .	14,592	15,271	15,794	16,192	16,056	17,819	21,381

The return of persons charged with criminal offences, &c., in Ireland, for 1834, is framed in the same manner as the English tables were compiled previously to the year 1834. We have, in agreement with the plan adopted with the tables for Scotland, as far as possible, arranged the materials given in the Irish tables, under the same forms as those now adopted for England and Wales.

The Irish returns are, however, deficient in information in many important points, and furnish but a very imperfect view of the state of crime in a country where, unhappily, the mass of the people are more disposed to infringe on the law than in the neighbouring island; and where, therefore, a more strict investigation as to the nature and causes of crime is required.

Number of Offenders committed to the different Gaols in each County of Ireland during a period of Seven Years.

COUNTIES, &c.	1823	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	Proportion of Offenders to population in 1834.
Antrim . . . . .	454	338	533	528	373	450	455	1 in 696
Armagh . . . . .	519	490	301	403	397	404	359	1 in 629
Carlow . . . . .	228	158	220	193	236	351	313	1 in 239
Cavan . . . . .	301	290	304	306	202	236	228	1 in 999
Clare . . . . .	215	215	370	598	578	349	364	1 in 709
Cork . . . . .	976	969	1021	859	861	1098	1123	1 in 627
Cork City . . . . .	443	423	502	534	529	611	792	1 in 135
Donegal . . . . .	472	527	457	415	353	472	479	1 in 603
Down . . . . .	270	346	353	355	350	364	455	1 in 773
Drogheda Town . . . . .	66	34	48	43	34	80	113	1 in 154
Dublin . . . . .	393	366	450	413	410	456	493	1 in 357
Dublin City . . . . .	1982	2096	2128	2312	2384	2005	2371	1 in 86
Fermanagh . . . . .	277	357	294	283	328	340	361	1 in 415
Galway . . . . .	458	394	483	529	489	481	640	1 in 506
Galway Town . . . . .	136	337	127	141	107	113	145	1 in 229
Kerry . . . . .	944	639	389	468	431	467	592	1 in 444
Kildare . . . . .	78	325	135	174	227	490	546	1 in 199
Kilkenny . . . . .	221	174	221	171	199	367	408	1 in 416
Kilkenny City . . . . .	115	109	153	116	127	151	190	1 in 125
King's County . . . . .	563	576	313	273	271	428	505	1 in 285
Leitrim . . . . .	380	372	282	209	293	389	330	1 in 429
Limerick . . . . .	337	255	441	431	272	640	789	1 in 315
Limerick City . . . . .	255	346	365	326	336	429	726	1 in 92
Londonderry . . . . .	237	292	260	268	217	351	303	1 in 733
Longford . . . . .	330	404	429	300	391	409	590	1 in 191
Louth . . . . .	218	147	164	166	199	183	238	1 in 451
Mayo . . . . .	346	387	829	1235	705	973	1487	1 in 216
Meath . . . . .	212	243	247	238	240	284	361	1 in 439
Monaghan . . . . .	352	321	310	361	279	356	455	1 in 429
Queen's County . . . . .	183	388	454	456	582	528	699	1 in 208
Roscommon . . . . .	456	455	438	528	470	544	603	1 in 414
Sligo . . . . .	402	559	532	503	360	423	482	1 in 356
Tipperary . . . . .	519	581	700	740	1414	1005	1305	1 in 308
Tyrone . . . . .	330	289	334	296	228	309	377	1 in 807
Waterford . . . . .	224	210	196	226	177	218	475	1 in 312
Waterford City . . . . .	145	133	228	151	180	157	162	1 in 178
Westmeath . . . . .	288	336	347	320	404	543	583	1 in 235
Wexford . . . . .	179	224	208	192	245	233	316	1 in 578
Wicklow . . . . .	103	156	133	158	128	111	147	1 in 827
Total . . . . .	14,683	15,271	15,794	16,192	16,056	17,819	21,381	1 in 363
Of which there were,								
Males . . . . .	11,919	12,471	12,709	13,148	13,160	14,923	17,757	
Females . . . . .	2764	2800	3085	3044	2896	2896	3624	

Abstract of the total Number of Persons charged with Offences in Ireland in the Year 1834, distinguished in classes according to the nature of the Offences, together with the result of the Accusations.

OFFENCES.	Committed for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No bills found and no prosecuted.	Sentenced to death.	Executed.
No. 1.—Offences against the person .	7688	5439	752	1497	70	38
No. 2.—Offences against property, committed with violence . . . . .	307	81	90	136	47	1
No. 3.—Offences against property, committed without violence . . . . .	5837	3383	1091	1363	23	..
No. 4.—Malicious offences against property . . . . .	74	11	24	39	11	1
No. 5.—Forgery and offences against the currency . . . . .	178	83	46	49	6	..
No. 6.—Other offences not included in the above classes . . . . .	7297	5256	532	1509	40	3
Total . . . . .	21,381	14,253	2535	4593	197	43

On those convicted the annexed sentences were passed:—

Death . . . . .	197
Transportation for life . . . . .	214
„ „ 14 years . . . . .	11
„ „ 7 years . . . . .	781
Imprisonment for 3 years . . . . .	2
„ „ 2 years and above 1 year . . . . .	151
„ „ 1 year and above 6 months . . . . .	1053
„ „ 6 months and under . . . . .	11,190
Fine . . . . .	624

14,253

The imperfect and incomplete manner in which, till the present year, the English criminal tables have been made out, has hitherto prevented us from instituting any comparison between the state of crime in this country and in France. Even now we can only hope to approximate to the truth in consequence of the respective classifications of crime being different in the two countries, and this difficulty is increased by the fact, that the moral turpitude of various crimes is by no means estimated alike in each country.

In France many offences of a minor quality come before the “correctional tribunals,” while in England they are tried in our criminal courts. Thus there are 13,324 offences classed under “*coups et blessures volontaires*,” dealt with by the “correctional tribunals,” which in the English tables would be put in class No. 1, under the head of assaults. Cases of larceny, swindling, uttering base coin, &c., are likewise tried before these “correctional tribunals.”

In the formation of the following table care, as far as possible, has been taken to extract the several offences correctly from the French tables, and to class them under heads answering to the same offences in the English tables, in order to institute a fair comparison.

Table showing the absolute Proportion in which Crimes of different degrees were committed in France and England, calculated with reference to the Population of each Country. (The proportion of their respective populations is as 7·03 to 3·.)

OFFENCES.	France.		England.		Proportion of number of offences committed in France and England.	Proportion of number of convictions in France and England.
	Proportion to absolute population.		Proportion to absolute population.			
	Accused.	Convicted.	Accused.	Convicted.		
1st. Murder, assassination * . . . .	1 in 101,434	1 in 162,804	1 in 161,797	1 in 1,069,813	3·732	15·3846
2nd. Other offences of a heinous nature included . . . .	1 in 30,922	1 in 56,333	1 in 20,894	1 in 52,039	1·53	2·164
3rd. Other offences against the person	1 in 1771	1 in 2292	1 in 7762	1 in 11,815	10·27	12·077
4th. Total of offences against the person . . . . .	1 in 1675	1 in 2188	1 in 5659	1 in 9629	7·9	10·312
5th. Offences against property . . . .	1 in 1302	1 in 1766	1 in 694	1 in 955	1·25	1·259

N.B.—The latest table yet published, exhibiting the state of crime in France, applies to the year 1832; it is from this the above comparison has been made. The English tables are those of 1834, previously to which time, as already stated, the mode of framing the returns in this country did not admit of the comparison being made with any approach to accuracy.

It will be seen from an examination of the above table, that the proportionate number of convictions, with reference to committals, is greater in France than in this country; that is, conviction follows crime with more certainty there than here. In England, out of 86 committed for murder, 67, or nearly 78 per

\* In the French tables "meurtre" and "assassinat" are given under two different heads. By the difference thus made must be understood the same distinction as is drawn in England between the crimes of murder and manslaughter. In the above table we have, therefore, 1st, compared only the English "murder" and the French "assassinat" together; these are also included under the 2nd head together with "manslaughter" and "meurtre," and other heinous offences of a similar nature in each country. In the "Statistique Comparée," &c., of M. Duquetiaux, the same classification has not been adopted in the view of the comparative state of crime in the two countries, and therefore, of course, our results differ. Murder and shooting at, stabbing, &c., with intent to murder ("meurtre et tentative"), he compares with "assassinat, parricide, empoisonnement, et meurtre non prémédité." Manslaughter ("homicide") he compares with "homicide involontaire," an offence dealt with by the "correctional tribunals," and which we have not noticed among the offences in the above table, considering it to infer a slighter degree of guilt than the English manslaughter. The offences under this head amount to 312, which, if included under the 2nd head, would make the proportion of crime between the two countries greater for France, and would similarly affect the result under the 4th head.

cent., were acquitted, 12 executed, and one transported for life. In France, out of 321 accused of murder (*assassinat*) 121, or between 37 and 38 per cent., were acquitted, 48 condemned to death, and the rest to hard labour or imprisonment. Since the proportion of population between the two countries is 7.03 to 3, or 2.343 to 1, it will be readily seen, on referring to the last column, that the proportionate number of convictions, classed in England under the head of murder, compared with those in France, under the head "Assassinat," gives a result much in our favour; these occurring between six and seven times more frequently in proportion to the population in France than in England; but if to these are added, on the one side, manslaughter, &c., and on the other, *meurtres*, &c., the balance will then recover itself, and the proportionate amount of convictions will be rather against us. In the convictions for other offences against the person, the proportion is again in our favour, the comparative frequency of these convictions being more than five times greater in France than in this country. In the convictions for offences against property the proportion is very much greater here; the comparative number of convictions, with reference to the absolute population in each country being nearly twice as many in England as in France.

During the present Session of Parliament, a Committee of the House of Lords has been engaged in examining into the state of our different prisons; and a Bill has in consequence been passed for effecting greater uniformity of practice in the government of the several prisons in England and Wales; and for appointing Inspectors of Prisons in Great Britain. It is not our intention in the present paper to enter into a detailed account of this excellent measure, nor to give any analysis of the returns respecting the gaols, and of the evidence laid before the committee; but the effect the working of this bill may have on the state of crime in this country is so important, and so connected with the subject before us, that a brief notice of the reports of the committee cannot with propriety be omitted. The following are the Resolutions which the Committee recommended to the attention of the House, and which formed the basis upon which the bill has been framed.

1. That it is expedient that one uniform system of prison-discipline be established in every Gaol and House of Correction in England and Wales.

2. That, for the sake of securing uniformity of discipline, it is expedient that the rules and regulations of the gaols shall in future be submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval, instead of as, at present, to the judges of assize.

3. That inspectors of prisons be appointed to visit the prisons from time to time, and to report to the Secretary of State.

4. That entire separation, except during the hours of labour and of religious worship and instruction, is absolutely necessary for preventing contamination, and securing a proper system of prison-discipline.

5. That silence be enforced, so as to prevent all communication between prisoners both before and after trial.

6. That persons whose trials have been postponed, or who, having been tried, have been acquitted on the ground of insanity, shall not be confined in the Gaols or Houses of Correction.

7. That the officers of the prisons shall not be permitted to receive any portion of the prisoners' earnings.

8. That the earnings of convicted prisoners shall be hereafter paid to the fund out of which the prison is maintained.

9. That the Dietary of every prison be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, as a part of the prison rules and regulations; and that it is most desirable that convicted prisoners should not be permitted to receive other than the gaol allowance; but if, in any case of very urgent and special necessity, the surgeon should order an increase of diet to a prisoner not in the infirmary, he shall state in his journal the cause and extent of such order.

10. That the practice in some prisons, and in certain cases, of paying money to the prisoners in lieu of supplying them either wholly or in part with food or fuel, be declared to be illegal.

11. That the use of tobacco in any shape by the prisoners be prohibited in every prison.

12. That convicted prisoners be not permitted to receive visits or letters from their friends during the first six months of their imprisonment, unless under peculiar and pressing circumstances.

13. That the use of day-rooms, as such, be discontinued.

14. That no wardsman, monitor, yardsman, or prisoner be permitted to sell anything whatever, or to let out to hire any article to any person confined in the prison.

15. That where the chaplain shall be appointed to a prison or prisons, and the number of prisoners, including debtors, which it is calculated may be received therein shall not be less than fifty, it is most desirable that the time of such chaplain should be devoted to the duties of such prison or prisons; that he should not hold any other preferment with cure of souls, and that he should reside as near as possible to the same.

16. That in every prison wherein the number of prisoners exceeds fifty a schoolmaster (not being one of the prisoners) shall be appointed.

17. That every prison be provided with a certain number of solitary cells for the punishment of refractory prisoners.

18. That in cases where the punishment of whipping is resorted to, it is expedient that it should be defined, as regards both the extent to which it may be carried, and the instruments with which it may be inflicted.

19. That at every Michaelmas Quarter-Sessions twelve specified days be appointed, viz., three in each quarter; and that on each of such days the Visiting Justices do visit and inspect the prison under their charge, according to the provisions of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Sections of the Gaol Act.

The reasons for passing these resolutions are strongly put in the body of the Reports, which are drawn up with much good feeling and good sense. The necessity of separation is forcibly insisted

upon, and earnestly recommended to be, if possible, yet more entire than is defined in the fourth resolution. The greatest mischief is proved, by the whole tenour of the evidence, to have followed from the intercourse which is still permitted in many prisons. "The comparatively innocent are seduced, the unwary are entrapped, and the tendency to crime in offenders not entirely hardened is confirmed by the language, the suggestions, and the example of more depraved and systematic criminals. Every motive, therefore, of humanity, as regards the individual prisoners, and of policy as regards the good of society in general requires that the most efficient regulations should be established in order to save all prisoners, and especially the untried, from the frightful contamination resulting from unrestricted intercourse. \* \* \* If it should be thought that such a rule would involve too great strictness of separation in the case of untried prisoners, the Committee would refer the House to the evidence taken in various prisons from the prisoners themselves; many of whom, particularly the younger ones, have expressed the greatest disgust at the language which they are liable to hear when allowed to congregate together, and a deep anxiety to be saved from the evils which many of them know, from sad experience, must infallibly follow from it."—*Second Report*, p. 3.

The correctness of this opinion is fully confirmed by actual experience in the different Penitentiaries of the United States of America, where, in those prisons in which entire separation is rigidly practised, the discipline is strikingly more efficacious in producing reformation; and this opinion is corroborated within our own kingdom by the excellent system pursued in the Bridewell of the city of Glasgow, which affords an example worthy of imitation and adoption throughout the country. In this House of Correction the prisoners are condemned to solitary confinement, but they have employment given them, at which they work twelve hours a-day. We regret that our space will not allow us to enter into many particulars of the plan pursued, but the results are of a most cheering description. One of the strongest tests of the efficacy of punishment is the proportion of re-commitments. If it be found that the longer time a prisoner passes in confinement the less chance there is of his relapsing after his release into his former habits, it may reasonably be concluded that the discipline he has undergone has been beneficial, and that his place of duration has not been in those prisons, which, as noticed in the first Report, must, "in their present condition, have the effect of corrupting the morals of their inmates, and manifestly tend to the extension, rather than to the suppression of crime."

The following table exhibits a strong proof of the correctional influence of the Glasgow Bridewell.

Table showing the per centage, as regards re-commitments, in connexion with the term of the first sentence :—

After a confinement for 14 days, about 75 per cent. are re-committed.

30	60	do.	do.
40	50	do.	do.
60	40	do.	do.

After a confinement for 3 months, about 25 per cent. are re-committed.

6	10	do.	do.
9	7½	do.	do.
12	4	do.	do.
18	1	do.	do.

The following table shows the Number of Times that the same Prisoners have been in the Glasgow Bridewell :—

Number of times in Bridewell.	1st Time.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	21st.	25th.	26th.	29th.	31st.	37th.	40th.	41st.	44th.	45th.	50th.	53th.	56th.	Total.
Males.	105	22	15	14	4	5	5	5	4		2		2	1		2		2														188
Females.	36	2	13	11	4	7	1	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	139
Total.	141	42	28	25	8	12	6	6	8	5	3	2	5	2	1	4	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	326

The healthy state of this prison is remarkable; the ratio of the annual mortality being only one in 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

The deaths in the whole prison in 1832 were	.	.	.	.	2
Do.	do.	do.	1833 do.	.	5
Do.	do.	do.	1834 do.	.	0
Total deaths in three years					7

The following table is an abstract for ten years of the committals, &c. in Glasgow Bridewell:—

Year.	Total committals.	Daily average including gaol prisoners.	Cost to the public of maintaining each individual per annum.			Cost of the Establishment to the Public.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1825	1540	200	2	8	9	593	0	0
1826	1398	250	3	14	9	934	13	8
1827	1696	257	3	3	3	813	8	11
1828	1770	237	2	1	8	598	13	6
1829	1721	274	3	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	858	2	6
1830	1961	293	3	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	945	17	4
1831	1905	291	3	3	3	920	10	2
1832	1953	302	2	12	9	796	3	5
1833	2075	327	2	4	3	725	18	7
1834	1967	320	1	16	11	590	10	0

Salaries and wages to the governor and other officers of the establishment, repairs, &c., amounted, in 1834, to 992*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Maintenance of the prisoners, including washing, medicine, and every other attendant expense, amounted to 1664*l.* 6*d.* The produce of the prisoners' labour was 2298*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, out of which they received for surplus earnings 116*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Thus a surplus is left of 401*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* of the produce of the prisoners' work over and above their maintenance. They, therefore, not only maintain themselves but contribute towards the other expenses.\*

\* This notice of the Glasgow Bridewell is taken from a paper recently drawn up by Dr. Cleland, for "the British Association for the Advancement of Science," which met at Dublin on the 10th of August, 1835.

## VII.—RESULTS OF THE ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

THE Act for the Abolition of Slavery\* having been in operation since August, 1834, it may be supposed that sufficient time has elapsed for judging of the practical effects of this great measure. The question is, however, involved in so much uncertainty by the statements of persons having conflicting interests, that no very precise and satisfactory conclusions can be drawn from a minute and dispassionate investigation of the documents furnished for the elucidation of the subject.

Upon the whole, however, we have reason for hoping that, under judicious management, this change in the relative position of social beings will be attended with that reasonable degree of success which was more to be desired than expected. It would have been visionary to suppose that so vast a change could have been put in operation, without producing some slight convulsions, indicative of party feeling and self-interest being brought into collision with the ignorance and caprice of the black population. The almost total absence of any serious disturbances is, we think, in itself a strong proof of the success of the measure at its commencement; and affords grounds to expect that eventually the population of the West Indies may settle down into that calm state which is necessary to the prosperity of all the people of these colonies; and that a cordial co-operation may at length form a bond of union between the employed and the employer.

The intention of the present article is, to give, as far as we are able, a concise abstract of papers laid before parliament concerning the abolition of slavery throughout the British Colonies. Of the documents to which we refer, only two out of three parts have yet been delivered. The whole of the first, and a great portion of the second part, relate entirely to Jamaica. The remainder consists of papers from British Guiana, Barbadoes, and the Mauritius. The working of the alteration in the remaining colonies will be shown in the third part.

In many instances it is scarcely possible to reconcile the contradictory evidence given by the planters themselves on the one hand, and by the governors and special justices on the other. The statements of the latter afford reason for congratulation on the successful issue of this measure; while, on the contrary, most of the planters apparently indulge in gloomy forebodings, and see nothing but ruin resulting from the change. In endeavouring to exhibit an impartial view of the subject, it will be necessary to give extracts from evidence on both sides of the question. The only sound conclusions to which we can arrive must be drawn from an examination of actual facts, which may be collected from various papers and returns given in these volumes.

\* An Abstract of this Act is given in 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1834, p. 136.

It appears that the governors were in general very active in preparing the minds of the people for the great change, and issued proclamations informing them distinctly what would be their new duties. The Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica, gives an interesting account of the transition from slavery to freedom on that island. It was a remarkable feature in the progress of that transition, that the 1st of August was devoted in most parts of the island to devotional exercises. It appears, however, that an insubordinate spirit had shown itself in several parts of the parish of St. Ann's, and the Governor thought it necessary to take prompt and efficient means, through the intimidation of the military, for restoring order and checking this refractory conduct. It was also found necessary to punish a considerable number of the negroes by flogging and by confinement in the work-house. When asked to work, they uniformly refused; at length, however, the addresses of the magistrates, backed by the presence of the troops, restored good order. The Governor in a subsequent letter expresses his opinion that the disturbances arose more from the injudicious conduct of the whites, than from any excessive fault in the blacks. At the very commencement an unconciliatory spirit was exhibited, inimical to the favourable working of the change. This was, perhaps, to be expected from the extent of the interests at stake. A committee, appointed by the Jamaica House of Assembly to inquire into the working of the new system of labour, represents the inadequacy of the negro population, working under a system not compulsory, to perform the work necessary for getting in the crops. The alleged failure of the system is attributed by this committee principally to the following causes:—1st. To the domestic authority of the master (which formerly constituted the main controlling power) having been so entirely destroyed, that he cannot now exercise over the negro apprentices even the reasonable extent of authority which a master may in England over his apprentices. 2nd. To the local magistrates having been at the same time with the masters deprived of all power and authority to aid in maintaining the peace of society, and in enforcing the law. And, lastly, to the altogether inadequate number of the stipendiary magistrates, and the unfitness of many of them to discharge properly the difficult and important duties intrusted to them, from their entire ignorance of the peculiar habits and dispositions of the negroes, or of the fair and reasonable quantity of labour which they are competent and ought to perform. Other causes of minor importance have likewise been assigned. The conflicting modes of labour adopted by different proprietors; the equally conflicting decisions made by different magistrates; and a secret influence not susceptible of legal proof, but clearly at work to subvert the apprenticeship system, by the simple but sure mode of exciting a combination among the labourers not to work for wages in their own time, but, as they themselves express it, "to go by the law." This committee of the Jamaica House of Assembly then proceeds to recommend various measures in order to avert the threatened destruction

of the colony, and to give the great experiment of slave emancipation some chance of success. These are—1st. The appointing without delay a more numerous and competent magistracy, possessing local experience and knowledge; 2nd. The amending the law, so that the relative duties and rights between masters and apprentices be more clearly defined; and, lastly, the providing by law regulations for securing, upon fair and equitable terms between masters and apprentices, a reasonable time for labour during “crop time,” as shall ensure the safe gathering in of that great staple, upon which the prosperity of the colony and the welfare of all classes are in a great measure dependent. This regulation the committee deem to be of paramount necessity, “in order to guide an ignorant, idle, and thoughtless people, hitherto accustomed to labour by coercion, into the way of working for their own benefit, and thus prevent the danger of their sinking into a state of indolence, from which it might be impossible hereafter to raise them.”

Before any circumstances had occurred to prove the insufficiency of the special magistrates, the Governor had considered that their number was inadequate for the due performance of their duties, and in consequence of his representations on that subject an additional number was appointed. In the interval previous to the arrival of these from England, he procured the unsalaried services of persons in the colony “eminently qualified for the duty.” There are now fifty-six special magistrates in the island, and, in the Marquis of Sligo’s opinion, “quite as many as the exigencies of the country require.” The principal defect in the system was thus remedied as soon almost as it was recognized.

Another serious evil, considered by the planters as leading to inevitable ruin, was the alleged refusal of the negroes to work for hire. In the evidence given before the committee of the Jamaica House of Assembly, and before another appointed a short time afterwards to inquire further into the subject, there was apparently good cause for entertaining fears in this respect, and for believing that the blacks were an irreclaimably idle race, who would only work from compulsion. To the question, “Have you found the emancipated slaves disposed voluntarily to hire themselves for a fair rate of hire?” between forty and fifty persons answered decidedly in the negative, and only four made a different statement.

It appears that the disinclination first evinced by the negroes to work for hire arose from a feeling of distrust towards their masters, and a consequent unbelief that money would really be paid them for their extra work. As soon, however, as they became convinced that this was actually the fact, there was no longer any difficulty in engaging labourers, except in extreme cases, where the managers were the objects of dislike and hostility. In some instances the blacks were governed solely by caprice, and fancying themselves more free agents when working for others than when employed by their usual master, it frequently occurred that

the labourers on neighbouring estates changed places with each other during their extra hours, the apprentices on the one hiring themselves to the proprietor of the other. The following extracts from letters written at subsequent dates to the evidence above given sufficiently show that the planters were at first needlessly alarmed in this respect. "I have great pleasure in observing that the conduct of the apprentices in making arrangements for crop and money contracts, and honestly performing them, has, in this district, completely falsified the assertions of the alarmists, and prove that, with equitable management and inspired confidence, the negro will work for money, and work cheaply too." "I have recently, as special magistrate, sanctioned an arrangement between master and apprentices, both on the estate of the Lodge and Colbecks, in this parish, by which the apprentices have engaged to employ a portion of their free time in taking off the crop of 1835, and in working much of the crop of 1836, on terms which will not cost the proprietors one-half of one year's interest of the compensation money. A disposition to work in their free time, on terms equally favourable to the proprietors, is not only general but universal among the negroes of this parish." In several districts, as soon as the negroes were convinced that the wages were actually paid, their apparent indifference was everywhere thrown off, and in some cases their offers of services were beyond the demand for labour. Another letter says, "The disposition to work for wages in their own time is becoming general. On some of the estates there are always several supernumerary hands waiting to hire themselves for the half-night's spell, in the event of deficiencies among those to whose turn it falls."

The letters from which the above extracts are taken were written in December last, the following are of a later date, March. "The apprentices are working willingly for wages on every property requiring their extra services; and I know them to be most anxious to hire themselves on the estates where they are well used and regularly paid." "It has happened to me several times to see them paid; and I observed with pleasure, that, instead of any murmuring at the rate of wages, at first a rather common occurrence, they drew up for 'the cash,' as they emphatically term it, with their very best looks and best manners. They are capital reckoners of what they have to receive; I would almost defy any one to cheat the most stupid among them out of the smallest fraction that was their due." In several letters of about the same date reference is made to the former reluctance of the negroes to work for wages as having been then quite overcome. On some estates they were working with cheerfulness for 1*d.* and 1½*d.* per hour: on others, the highest rate of wages was 2½*d.* per hour; they are described as in general working remarkably well, and willing to sell their time, particularly "when the overseer is on the spot and pays them in silver; but so little faith have they in all that is done by their former masters, that if once put off, it is with much difficulty they can be got to work again."

In the evidence taken before the Committee of the Assembly,

all the witnesses are unanimously of opinion that the managers and overseers of estates have been anxious to promote the well-working of the new system by cordial co-operation, and conciliatory and judicious conduct towards the apprentices. This testimony, it will be seen, is at variance with some of the preceding extracts. Many letters from the special magistrates also express a different opinion. From several despatches of the Governor, it may be more than inferred that the planters and those under them are not assisting him in the cause with that earnestness and unity of purpose which are essential to success. A watcher of the working of the new system says, "I have observed, with the deepest regret, that between the apprentices and those in authority over them there is an extensive feeling of mutual distrust\*."

In the evidence taken before the committee of the Assembly we find various statements respecting the relative quantity of work performed by the negroes before and after the 1st of August; and these, as usual, are at variance with the statements made by the special magistrates. "Formerly," says one witness, "seven labourers would strip the trash (dry leaves) from an acre of canes in a day; but on the property in question it took twenty-five people to trash an acre of plant canes about ten months old, without any grass-weeding; and as far as my observation goes, the quantity of labour in all field occupation is reduced nearly to the same scale." From a statement made on oath by the overseer of a property, it appears that within his observation it took sixty-six men to do the same work which twenty-three men performed in the same time before the 1st of August. Also before that period thirty men used to dig one acre of land into cane holes, after which time eighty-four men were required. Nine men, as slaves, trashed an acre of canes, which task was accomplished by sixteen men as apprentices. One-third, a half, and two-thirds are variously stated as the proportions of work now obtained, as compared with the work done under the old system. Other evidence is more favourable. "On some estates, making allowance for the difference of time established by law, the negroes are cleaning canes at the same number per acre as they formerly did. On other estates they are not doing it, but they have improved very much in their work within the last five or six weeks." In an extract from a letter dated 1st December, we find a much more favourable account. "I have no reason to complain of the working of the apprentices; indeed it is quite the reverse, for they have done the same description of work through the nine hours as they formerly did in twelve. \* \* \* If it was not tedious to detail, I have it before me, the minutiae of work, where I find that what, under slavery, took four and three minutes to perform, has taken, under the apprenticeship, three and two."

The following are extracts from letters written in March, 1835, and subsequently:—"I have also to state for his Lordship's in-

\* Letter to the Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies; containing a Report from personal observation on the working of the new system in the British West India Colonies. By John Innes. p. 82. MICROSOFT

formation, that complaints are becoming less frequent, and a steadier rate of work established in this parish; and the greater part of the apprentices appear contented, and are working with more cheerfulness than they were some time back, which enables the managers to take off a greater proportion of sugar during the eighteen hours, than ever they had done before for some years past, and I am firmly of opinion that the crop will be taken off much sooner than could have been anticipated."

In examining into the probable success attending the cultivation of sugar under the new system, we find the same discrepancy of evidence. Almost all the answers given before the committee of the House of Assembly denied the possibility of continuing the cultivation under existing circumstances. On the other hand, the accounts at the commencement of crop-time, and of the prospects of the result of the crop, as given in the Governor's despatches, and corroborated by numerous extracts from letters addressed to him, were cheering and satisfactory. Most of the reports of the magistrates give similar evidence. That the crop of 1834 was taken off the ground better than was at first anticipated there appears no doubt. The deficiency in the crop of the present year is, perhaps, to be attributed to other causes than the change in the system of labour. The Governor of Jamaica caused returns to be made to him from every estate, showing the quantity of sugar made in 1834 and in 1835, the increase and decrease on each estate, and the number of hours the negroes were employed each day during crop-time. By finding the total of the different columns and adding these together, we find that in 1834, 18,379 hogsheads were made, and in 1835, on the same 350 estates, 15,705 hogsheads, being a difference of 2674, or about  $\frac{1}{7}$  or  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., was made less in 1835 than in 1834; and this deficiency, it is said, arose in part from the continuance of wet weather, and other circumstances unconnected with the apprenticeship system. We had hoped, from the data given, to find the relative rate of labour; but though the time in each day is given, it is not distinctly stated whether the number of days be the same in both cases. On seven estates in the parish of St. Thomas, however, the exact number of hours is given, in which each of the crops was brought in and manufactured. In 1834, 459 hogsheads were made in 11,325 hours; in 1835, 424 hogsheads were made in 6736 hours—if the same proportionate quantity of time had been consumed, it should have taken 10,387 hours; therefore less than two-thirds of the time was taken in making a given quantity of sugar in 1835 than in 1834. This no doubt is a favourable instance, and cannot by any means be taken as an average of the whole.

The evidence taken before the committee with reference to the probable general success of the measure is with scarcely any exception of an unfavourable nature. Two or three witnesses, however, expressed a different opinion. The despatches of the Marquis of Sligo subsequent to the period in which the above evidence was given, together with many extracts of letters received by his Lordship, tend to show that the new system is not only working

better than could have been expected ; but that both the employer and the employed understand each other better, acquiescing more cheerfully in the new order of things. In a despatch dated 9th December, the Governor states that " matters are hourly coming into a more healthy state." " The masters are becoming more reconciled to the new system, and the apprentices more reasonable. The consequence is that the apprentices are falling by degrees into a steady system, advantageous alike to themselves and the proprietors." The following extract of a letter dated 27th December, shows that the judicious conduct of the magistrates may do much towards improving the behaviour of the negroes, who in most cases have erred more from not having a distinct idea of their relative duties, than from any wilful desire of doing wrong. " On my last visit to Pera, where your Excellency will remember some trouble was given, the people requested to be allowed to assemble, that I might tell them the law respecting crop-time. Instead of the confusion and turbulence manifested before, they listened with decent attention and marked respect. When I alluded to their former behaviour, for the purpose of expressing my gratification at the contrast, they one and all said, ' We beg massa pardon ; we was wrong, massa.' " Another magistrate writes, " I had the pleasure of ascertaining from the attorney of the Blackheath estate, where the negroes were very troublesome, that they were latterly behaving well and industriously." All the other letters bearing date December afford testimony of the industrious and good conduct of the negroes, and the diminution of complaints against them. The despatch of the Governor dated 25th December gives an encouraging view of the state of the island, and at the same time a humane and enlightened estimate of the character of the black population.

It is stated by the Governor that some apprehension was entertained at the approach of the Christmas holidays, lest at that usual season of licence and gaiety there might be disturbances among the negroes, and it was even said that a concerted plan had been laid for a general rising of them at that period. The holidays, however, passed off in an unusually quiet manner. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January were likewise kept as holidays throughout most of the island ; the 4th was Sunday, and on the 5th the negroes returned to their work with more punctuality than had formerly been practised. Numerous extracts from letters received by the Governor from all parts of the island are given in corroboration of his statement.

Subsequent despatches from the Marquis of Sligo continue to report favourably of the general state of the island. Extracts of letters are given from nearly all the special justices, and among these there are only two who report unfavourably of their respective parishes, St. James and St. George. The former is the parish where the greatest severities have been practised during the past times of Jamaica, where the last rebellion principally raged, and where at the present time more violent party spirit is indulged than in any other part of the island.

The Marquis of Sligo, who appears to make unremitting exertions to furnish the Home Government with a statement of facts, has shown in a tabular form the exact state of seven hundred and sixty-two estates, giving the name of each, the parishes in which they are situated, the names of the respective attorneys, proprietors, or managers, the forwardness of the present crop, and the prospects for the next. We have made an abstract of these statements, and find that the present appearances of the future crop are as follow:—

More backward than last year . . . . .	277	estates.
The same as last year . . . . .	190	„
Satisfactory . . . . .	84	„
Favourable . . . . .	58	„
Decidedly more forward than last year	65	„

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674 \*

Whence we find that rather more than three-eighths of the whole are not in as forward a state as the preceding year; rather less than a third are in the same state, nearly a third are in a more favourable state, and nearly a tenth are decidedly more forward.

The statements which we have given present so cheering an account of the *improved* working of the new system, that we should close the parliamentary volumes with the sanguine hope that all was now progressing favourably, if this alone were the source of information. Important despatches, however, received since the papers were printed, and which of course do not appear in these returns, give a more gloomy impression of the state of affairs in Jamaica, by showing that the feeling of hostility between the Governor and planters, instead of being allayed, has increased. Such a difference of opinion must in itself alone be sufficient to produce the most disastrous effects on the working of the present system.

The present dissolution of the House of Assembly, in consequence of what the Governor considered an improper address in answer to his speech on opening the session, is unfortunately calculated to augment angry feelings on either side; while the ferment necessarily arising in the course of an election of members for forming a new House will excite those strong party feelings, which it was of the first importance should not have existed during the progress of a change, in which, if possible, only the better feelings of our nature should have been enlisted.

Mr. Innes, whose authority we have before quoted, and who appears to have been a most dispassionate, as well as an acute observer, and to have been actuated in his inquiries by good feeling and benevolence, is of opinion that the working of apprenticeship in this island is not so favourable as might be inferred from the above evidence. He mentions two great causes for its want of success,—absenteeism, and what may be termed a

\* Of the remaining 88 no definite account is given as to future prospects.

monopoly of attorneyships. There are whole parishes with scarcely a resident proprietor of an estate of any magnitude. One attorney has the management of forty-eight estates, with a black population of about ten thousand under his charge. Another represents thirty estates, and has the charge of between seven and eight thousand apprentices. In some instances the same attorney has the care of estates more than one hundred miles apart from each other, and which, considering the climate, roads, and modes of conveyance, are equal to two hundred miles in England. In this state of things, the kindly feeling between the employer and the employed cannot grow up, which is so essential to the well-being and improvement of the employed.

The present system will perhaps tend to the amelioration of these evils. There is already a disposition on the part of resident planters to rent estates on equitable terms, which if pursued to any extent must work a great and striking improvement in the state of society. This disposition affords one of the strongest proofs that the island is not considered in a hopeless state by those residing on the spot. Mr. Innes states that he is acquainted with an instance of an overseer having recently offered a liberal rent with good security, for an estate which has been unproductive to the proprietor for several years past; and he has likewise heard of many negotiations now in progress.

The absence of any system of education, for which provision should certainly have been made in the Bill, is a serious defect felt by the special magistrates, as an evil which should be remedied as soon as possible.

“No measures have been adopted in this district for the education of children under six years of age.” . . . “Schools for the free children, and indeed for all, are very much wanted.” . . . “There is an evident and increasing desire for instruction among the negro population, and almost all under twenty-five eagerly seek the opportunity of being taught to read.”

It is thus left at present perfectly to chance, how those are to be trained who in a few years will form the free labouring population of the country, and who, under such peculiar circumstances, require a degree of care and watchfulness beyond the ordinary solicitude, for inculcating good habits and virtuous dispositions in the period of youth.

#### BRITISH GUIANA.

THE Governor of this important colony (Sir James Carmichael Smyth) previous to the new law coming into operation, showed much anxiety to prevent excitement and irritation, or at any rate to subdue such feelings as much as possible. A short time before the first of August, a deputation of four of the largest landholders in the colony waited upon him, and in their names and in those of their friends, assured him that although it was impossible for them to approve of the change about to take place, he should receive from them every assistance and co-operation in bringing about that change with tranquillity. The Governor was likewise

desirous, as far as circumstances would allow, to suggest and establish a scale of labour for the forty-five hours per week, at the same rate of labour as had been usual when working for fifty-four hours per week; in the one case seven and a half hours per day, in the other nine hours. It was considered to be of importance to establish some degree of uniformity in the arrangements with the apprentices, and that the proprietors should in this respect act in concert: the first step needed was, to inquire what labour they ought to expect under the new system as compared with the old. For this purpose, a committee was formed, at the request of the Governor, of gentlemen most competent to pursue the investigation, and a table containing a scale of labour was made out by them, embracing all the different kinds of work required on different estates, including cane, plantain, coffee, and cotton cultivation and wood-cutting. The negroes were informed that if they worked according to the table, more would not be required of them, and they had the choice given them of either working nine hours per day for five days, or seven and a-half hours for six days in the week. Time was given to them for deliberation, but the Governor earnestly recommended the advantages of the first arrangement. The whole province is divided into twelve districts, over each of which a stipendiary magistrate has jurisdiction.

The 1st of August was ordered by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, to be kept as a day of rest and thanksgiving throughout the colony, the churches and chapels were opened, and service performed therein twice in the day. These were crowded, and "the discourses in general delivered by the respective ministers were well calculated to impress upon the minds of the apprenticed labourers the necessity of performing their diminished labour with zeal and alacrity." Every precaution had been taken, and everything promised a favourable commencement, but unhappily the negroes could be made but imperfectly to understand the nature of the change, and on the 1st day (2nd August) of the working of the new system, accounts were received from several districts that the labourers had expressed a determination to do only half the quantity of work they had performed when slaves, asserting that they knew such to be the king's order. In the Essequibo district considerably more alarm was excited than the circumstances warranted; application was made by the justices of peace in that district, to the Governor, to publish martial law there, and the High Sheriff wrote for an additional number of troops. The Governor refused both these applications, on the ground that there was not sufficient cause to warrant such extreme measures. His view of the subject appears to be just.

In previous instructions to the High Sheriff, the Governor writes that he would rather attribute the conduct of the labourers to ignorance, and to bad advice, than to any hostile feeling either towards their employer or towards the government. Acting under this impression, he empowers the Sheriff "to pardon and remit in his Majesty's name, either partially or completely, the sentences

of any of the courts," according to his discretion. Sir Carmichael Smyth's despatch of the 9th August shows the difficult situation in which he was placed.

The Governor himself proceeded very early in August, 1834, to the Essequibo district, where the apprenticed labourers had refused to work during the hours fixed by law, and a general panic prevailed among the white population; as soon, however, as he appeared, order was restored; he visited each estate, and explained to the negroes their relative situation, and the absolute necessity of paying due obedience to the law; a few of the ringleaders were apprehended and sent to George Town for trial. This measure had at once the desired effect, and the quantum of labour as enjoined by law was, after that time, regularly performed by the labourers all over the colony. The ringleaders committed for trial do not appear to have been guilty of any great excesses; all they were accused of was ringing the church bell during the night, with a view of alarming the inhabitants, taking possession for three days of the church and churchyard, and conspiring together to do no work. Their trial was purposely delayed for a whole month, that the alarm and excitement might have sufficient time to abate, and that the court might be enabled to do its duty in a more cool and unprejudiced manner. The nature of the offence brought against the prisoners, was not apparently sufficiently heinous to call for any capital punishment: sentence of death was notwithstanding passed upon the principal promoter of the disturbance; of the rest, four persons were condemned to be transported, and thirty-two to suffer corporal punishment, and an imprisonment more or less severe according to their degree of guilt. The Supreme Court before whom the prisoners were tried consisted of six judges: of these, Mr. Willis, the first puisne judge, was inclined to mercy, and strongly recommended that the highest punishment should be not more severe than nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour every alternate week on the tread-mill. After the most serious consideration on the part of the Governor, he arrived at the conclusion, that the sentence with respect to the unfortunate man condemned to death, and also with respect to the four sentenced to be transported, should be carried into execution, while his Majesty's free pardon should be extended to all those condemned to corporal punishment. The man was executed, and the four convicts sent to England, to be transported to New South Wales. One of these convicts died, and the others were subsequently pardoned.

After this first ebullition, the negroes pursued their labours without any further open marks of discontent; but during the first few months there seldom passed a day without some of the apprentices going to the Governor to complain of some grievance. These complaints were referred to the High Sheriff, and every facility afforded for redressing wrongs, and conciliating the opposing parties. Sixteen questions concerning the conduct, &c., of the labourers, were given to the special justices, to which they

were to furnish answers on the first of each month. The reports on the 1st of December were, on the whole, extremely favourable. The labourers appeared more contented, cheerful, and civil, and performed their work with greater alacrity and good will. There was no instance of resisting authority by force.

On the 18th of December, the Governor writes—"There cannot now be a reasonable doubt in the minds of even the most determined opposers of the apprentice system, but that it does work and will work well to the end of the six years. Whether at the close of the apprenticeship the labourers will work on the several estates, depends entirely on the planters themselves, and on the mode in which they may conduct themselves to their apprentices during the six years of probation. The most intelligent of the planters are fully aware of the exact nature of their position. Anger and excitement have had their day: a feeling of self-interest cannot but introduce mild and conciliatory measures\*."

The despatch of the 4th of March gives a similar favourable report. Complete tranquillity prevailed throughout the colony, and the negroes performed their work with industry and good will. The Governor adds—"I do not believe that at this moment there is a single estate in British Guiana, on which a reasonable proportion of work, commensurate to 7½ hours' labour, is not performed by the apprenticed labourers."

On the 25th of May, the Governor reports—"The happy, tranquil, and contented state" of the colony; and that everything was going on as well as could be wished.

On the 6th of July, he writes—"As on the one hand I do not apprehend that there is any part of the King's dominions in which the population is more tranquil and industrious than they are in this colony,—so, on the other, I feel confident that there is no town of the same extent, where there is less rioting, confusion, or disorder, than in George Town. In fact, the most perfect good order and regularity prevail. The police reports afford indisputable evidence of the truth of my assertions."

Looking, then, to the latest information contained in these parliamentary papers, it might be reasonably hoped that the new system was working as favourably as possible in British Guiana; and that the Governor and Court of Policy were acting in concert for the well-being of the colony. Later despatches, and intelligence from other sources, however, report differently; and it is now well known that great dissatisfaction exists between the Governor and the white population. This has now arrived at such a crisis, that Sir Lionel Smith, the Governor-General, has proceeded to the colony to settle the differences.

The following statement, drawn from a careful inspection of

\* Mr. Innes does not entertain so sanguine a view of the subject. He says,—“The first question is, will the planter be able to secure continuous labour from the negroes after the apprenticeship? I believe it to be the unanimous, and I am convinced it is the honest opinion of every person in British Guiana who has the slightest acquaintance with the negro character, that it is perfectly chimerical to expect it.”—P. 30.

the custom-house returns, affords a very favourable proof of the superiority of free labour over that of slavery :—

Produce.	Average quantity Entered for Exportation at the Custom-House for the June Quarter of the four preceding Years.	Quantity during the same period in the Year 1835.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Sugar .	10,723 Hogsheads.	13,189 Hogsheads.	2,466 H.	
Rum .	3,935 Puncheons.	5,280 Puncheons.	1,885 P.	
Molasses	5,376 „	5,171 „	..	205 P.
Coffee	2,341 Bags.	2,501 Bags.	160 B.	
Cotton	803 Bales.	931 Bales.	128 Bl.	

Several of the landed proprietors of British Guiana have devised plans for attaching the negroes to the soil, and giving them a feeling of interest for the prosperity of their employers. One planter has ordered a separate cottage for each family to be built on his estate, in the middle of a quarter of an acre of land, railed in; and another gentleman builds cottages, with an acre of land attached to each, which the family may cultivate for their own benefit; and when they have put it and kept it in a profitable state of cultivation, then they are allowed another half-acre. These plans are, however, too costly to be carried into extensive practice; and are brought forward as indicative of the good disposition of the planters towards their negroes, rather than to show that the beneficial influence of such a spirit of benevolence can be widely diffused.

In the island of Waekanaam, in the mouth of the Essequibo river, the planters have, almost without exception, agreed in establishing one uniform system in the rate of wages and the time of labour. A mutual good understanding subsists between them and their apprentices, who consented to work precisely the same as before the first of August; their extra time being paid for on a scale to which both agreed. Every efficient labourer of the first class was to have one guilder each for the week's extra labour; and the other classes in proportion.

A prompt and efficient system of education is more urgently required in British Guiana than even in Jamaica: not a moment's time should be lost in endeavouring to raise the negro character, and in fostering in the rising generation those habits and virtues which are requisite to their well-being as a free population.

“A great deal has been said, and a great deal has been written, relative to the propriety of importing free labourers. The young children\* on the estates are a race of free labourers, than whom

\* The number of children made free in British Guiana under the Abolition Act, was 9,873.

no better can be procured. If treated with kindness, and trained with care, they will grow up an attached and a useful body of free labourers, to the great benefit of the estate on which they may have been brought up, as well as to the colony in general."—*Government Notice*, p. 172.

#### BARBADOES.

IN this island, where the civilization of the negroes is comparatively in an advanced state, they were better fitted than those in Guiana for receiving and appreciating the great boon of freedom. The black population there is more than adequate to the wants of the agriculturist, and therefore no fear could be entertained by the planters lest their estates should suffer from the inability of procuring labour. The negroes were attached to the soil—had acquired the artificial wants of civilized life—and had learnt that these could not be obtained without their own exertions. They were fitted to be free! And now, in their apprenticeship, "they are working as satisfactorily as the most sanguine could have anticipated."

The Governor writes on the 28th of April, 1835—"It would have been singular, if on entering into their state of modified freedom, the apprentice labourers had in general displayed any insurrectionary movement. They had everything to hope from a passive obedience to the law. Their minds may reasonably be supposed to have predisposed them to accept the proffered boon thankfully and quietly; and their transition was most orderly accomplished. In the same quiet state they have remained."

‡ The disallowance, by the Home Government, of the Police Bill, as framed by the House of Assembly in Barbadoes, for a time unhinged the minds of the apprentices, they supposing there were then no means of coercing labour, but they have been undeceived; and it is hoped that they will again settle down into content.

Lord Glenelg writes on the 20th of June, 1835.—"It is my earnest hope that the Assembly will pass a Police Bill co-existent with the duration of the apprenticeship system, to which no fatal objection can be made. \* \* \* The Act for the temporary establishment of a rural police, does not appear open to any objection; nor do I perceive why it should not be taken as the basis of a permanent measure."

#### TRINIDAD.

THE transition from slavery was not made in this island with the same perfect tranquillity as at Barbadoes. The preparations were not made judiciously, and were rather calculated to inflame than to conciliate the minds of the negroes. Unfortunately only two stipendiary magistrates arrived from England before the 1st of August: one of these died shortly afterwards. To remedy this deficiency, the Governor appointed numerous special justices from the body of planters themselves. We have counted in the Almanac of the island more than a hundred of these appointments. They were extremely annoying to the blacks, who said

their masters had a mutual good understanding with each other, and punished the apprentices in the spirit of a master, and not as a magistrate.

The excitement was very general among the negroes on the first few days of August: they declared their determination not to remain on the estates to which they respectively belonged; and the entire gangs of twenty-five of the principal estates struck work, and prepared themselves to march into Port of Spain. The Governor and Council were fearful that there was not force sufficient on the island to repress them, and applied to Sir Lionel Smith, Commander in-Chief of the Forces, and Governor-General of the Windward Islands, for a reinforcement of troops: this could not be granted. On the 15th of August, the Governor of Trinidad writes, that tranquillity was generally restored upon the plantations. Since that time the apprentices have given no farther trouble; but there is a great deficiency of labour on the island, compared with its natural resources; and it is feared that unless emigration to that colony be extensively pursued\*, the profitable cultivation of the land will be almost impossible; for "the sugar planters here are nearly unanimous in the opinion that no reliance can be placed on procuring labour after the apprenticeship." The negroes in Trinidad are very little advanced in civilization, and scarcely any means are at present taken for their enlightenment.

#### ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.

CONSIDERABLE agitation was produced in this island at the commencement of the new system. The disturbances were so great that martial law was proclaimed, and some severe examples made, which at length produced the desired effect of restoring tranquillity. The apprenticeship is here, according to Mr. Innes, now working more to the satisfaction of the planters than in any other colony. Even the termination of the apprenticeship is no longer anticipated with dread; and some persons of property in the island are desirous of increasing their landed possessions. This happy change is ascribed, in part, to the prompt suppression and severe punishment consequent on the insubordination evinced at the transition from slavery to apprenticeship.

#### MAURITIUS.

THE Abolition Act did not come into operation in this island till the 1st of February, 1835. The papers relating to this colony principally refer to the period previous to the working of the new system, and are of no interest. There are two despatches from the Governor, bearing date the 3rd and 16th of February, in which everything is reported to be perfectly quiet. The change commenced well, and continued to work well; the masters and apprentices appearing content.

\* Four cargoes of Africans, liberated under the Mixed Commission at the Havana, are located here. They give great satisfaction, and are much preferred as domestic servants to the apprentices.

## VIII.—PATENT LAW.

AN Act has been passed in the late Session of Parliament to do away with some of the defects with which our antiquated Patent Laws are encumbered; and although it does not pretend to an entire removal of the causes of complaint, yet considering the admitted difficulties of the case, and the very objectionable nature of some of the former propositions for amendment, we are not sorry that the work of improvement has been begun with caution; at the same time we wish to consider what has been done only as a beginning, and hope it will lead the way to a general amelioration.

One great grievance of the system, was the destruction of all right to a patent which resulted from an inadvertent claim put in to any part of an invention which might not actually be new, although that circumstance should be unknown to the inventor, and even although the part claimed should be a small and unessential portion of the whole invention. To make this matter clear, it must be stated that, in explaining the nature of an invention, such as a machine for instance, the patentee is compelled to describe the construction of his invention in the fullest detail, so as to enable an ordinary workman to construct a similar machine. As in every such new invention, certain parts must almost necessarily be well known, certain wheels and levers will be like wheels and levers in other machines; and as to these wheels and levers the patentee can have no exclusive right, he is expected to declare in his specification what parts of the machine he claims as his own invention. To these alone he has exclusive right; all other parts are public property, and may be used by any one. Thus far all is right; if it were otherwise, a patentee might be allowed a right to what is not his own. The grievance complained of is, that if a patentee should inadvertently lay claim to any part of his new invention, which part might afterwards be found not original, he lost not only his right to an exclusive use of that one part, but to the entire invention, however new it might be. He was thus cooped up in a dilemma; if he did not claim the whole of his invention, from a fear of overclaiming, he of course lost his right to that which he did not claim; if, on the contrary, he claimed all which was his own, and it should be found that some part was not original, then he lost his whole patent. The motive to this severity seems to have been the wish to prevent by a penalty an unprincipled schemer from endeavouring to appropriate to himself more than his own. But while the schemer was punished, the honest inventor was often a sufferer. A new machine might have great merit, it might in principle and action be perfectly new; but some of its details might have been used in some other machine now in disuse, quite unknown to the inventor. This is discovered by some rival manufacturer, and the patentee loses his right. By the act now passed, this grievance is done away with; if a patentee should be in the situation supposed, if he should find that some portion of his invention has been antici-

pated, he may now, on a proper representation, obtain leave to enter and enrol a disclaimer of such portion, and remain in the situation he would have been in, had no such claim ever been put forward.

It has been objected to this alteration, that advantage may be taken of it by a dishonest schemer, who may take out a patent for an invention not his own, and then, as he finds himself discovered, enter a disclaimer, first to one part and then to another, as such parts are objected to, and in the mean time reap all the advantage of his patent, as though the invention were his own. This we imagine is an impossible occurrence; it must be remembered that the enrolment of the disclaimer is not a matter of right, that it may be refused by the Attorney-General, unless a sufficient cause is alleged for the alteration, and that in case of fraud it would undoubtedly be refused. There is also another check, and a strong one, against such a practice: the disclaimer cannot be received in evidence, in case of an action brought before such disclaimer was enrolled. A patentee, therefore, who should make an overclaim, and against whom an action should be brought in consequence of that overclaim, will, as far as that action goes, stand precisely in the situation he would have stood in before the new act was passed. He will be liable to the same penalties, and be put to the same expense in the suit. The only difference is, that he will be enabled to protect himself from the loss of his whole patent in such a case, and will stand upon his own right in future. Now an honest patentee will, it is true, suffer in the immediate action the penalty of his inadvertence, but no more. The dishonest one will render himself liable to the same penalty, as often as he shall attempt to make use of any right given him by a fraudulent claim.

The second clause enacts, that if a patentee shall have reproduced some old invention, believing himself to be the inventor, it shall be in the power of the crown, upon a recommendation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to continue the patent to the patentee, wherever it shall appear that the invention has not been publicly and generally used. It is feared by some persons that all kinds of old inventions will be brought up again and promulgated as new, under favour of this clause, and that every body will be taking out patents for old and abandoned projects. This appears very absurd. To say nothing of the expense of taking out patents, and the almost certainty of their being useless to the patentee (for we may be well assured that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the inventions would not have been abandoned if they had not been useless), there are so many checks against the continuance of such patent by the crown to any but a *bonâ fide* re-inventor, that few persons will feel inclined to rake out old books for the purpose of picking up lost inventions. If any person should be lucky enough to re-produce an invention of value abandoned from any cause, and generally forgotten, we see no harm in his having the monopoly of its use for a few years as a recompense for

his bringing to light a valuable idea, though we would rather he should be entitled to it without any misrepresentation.

The third clause contains a provision against the repeated vexatious actions by which a patentee might be put to enormous law expenses under the former act. Before the passing of the new law, although an action respecting the validity of a patent might be decided in favour of the holder of the patent, this verdict was no bar to a future action, nor to any number of future actions. Although nothing new could be alleged, although it was but going over the same ground again and again, the patentee might be compelled year after year to defend himself against fresh actions, to his great injury, perhaps to his ruin. The clause enacts, that in any action respecting the validity of a patent, if a verdict pass in favor of a patentee, the certificate of the judge who tried the action may be adduced in evidence on any future action; and if the verdict in such subsequent action be given in favour of the patentee, he shall receive treble costs.

By the fourth clause, an extension of the term of a patent, not exceeding seven years, may be granted by his Majesty, on a recommendation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who may call and examine witnesses in the case of a petition for extension. This is decidedly an improvement: the term of fourteen years granted indiscriminately by every patent, is too short in some cases to render any profit to an inventor, and this chiefly in those inventions of great value which require time to introduce. We may instance Watt's improvements on the steam-engine, which from prejudice and other causes were hardly in general use when the term granted by his patent expired. By the old act, no extension could be obtained without an application to Parliament, which was attended with so many difficulties that it has been rarely resorted to.

The fifth and sixth clauses refer to the manner of conducting trials for infringement of patent rights, and regulate the costs in such actions. The last clause inflicts a penalty upon any person putting the name or mark of a patentee upon any article without his permission.

For a more detailed abridgment of this act, see the Abstract, p. 145.

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## IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES.

(FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.)

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NET YEARLY INCOME of the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales.

Canterbury . . . . .	£19,182	Bath and Wells . . . . .	£5,946
York . . . . .	12,629	Bristol . . . . .	2,351
St. Asaph . . . . .	6,301	Carlisle . . . . .	2,213
Bangor . . . . .	4,464	Chester . . . . .	3,261

Chichester . . . . .	£1,229	London . . . . .	£13,929
St. David's . . . . .	1,897	Norwich . . . . .	5,395
Durham . . . . .	19,066	Oxford . . . . .	2,618
Ely . . . . .	11,105	Peterborough . . . . .	3,103
Exeter . . . . .	2,713	Rochester . . . . .	1,459
Gloucester . . . . .	2,282	Salisbury . . . . .	3,939
Hereford . . . . .	2,516	Winchester . . . . .	11,151
Lichfield and Coventry . . . . .	3,923	Worcester . . . . .	6,569
Lincoln . . . . .	4,542	Sodor and Man . . . . .	2,555
Llandaff . . . . .	924		
Total . . . . .		£160,292.	

Average amount of Income to each, if equally divided . . . £5,936.

The total *Gross Income* amounts to £181,631, which gives an average of £6,727.

*Net Yearly Income*, deducting Expenses, Payments, &c. of the Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, and Ecclesiastical Corporations Aggregate, in England and Wales, on an average of three Years, ending 1831:—

St. Asaph . . . . .	£382	Oxford . . . . .	£12,203
Bristol . . . . .	3,629	St. Paul's, London . . . . .	9,049
Canterbury . . . . .	15,982	Do. Warden & Min. Cans. . . . .	152
Carlisle . . . . .	5,318	Peterborough . . . . .	5,118
Chester . . . . .	634	Rochester . . . . .	5,106
Chichester . . . . .	3,721	Salisbury . . . . .	2,799
Do. Vicars Choral . . . . .	244	Do. Procurator and Com- monalty of Vicars . . . . .	243
St. David's . . . . .	1,351	Wells . . . . .	6,579
Do. Vicars Choral, &c. . . . .	591	Do. Priests Vicars . . . . .	337
Durham . . . . .	27,933	Winchester . . . . .	12,783
Ely . . . . .	6,405	Worcester . . . . .	8,479
Exeter . . . . .	7,052	York . . . . .	1,352
Do. Vicars Choral, &c. . . . .	754	Do. Vicars Choral, &c. . . . .	569
Gloucester . . . . .	3,897	Manchester . . . . .	4,025
Hereford . . . . .	3,544	Middleham . . . . .	455
Do. Vicars Choral, &c. . . . .	986	Ripon . . . . .	633
Lichfield . . . . .	1,311	Southwell . . . . .	954
Do. Vicars Choral, &c. . . . .	770	Westminster, including the School . . . . .	19,928
Lincoln . . . . .	6,986	Windsor . . . . .	19,380
Do. Prov. & Vic. Choral. . . . .	115	Wolverhampton . . . . .	641
Llandaff . . . . .	654		
Norwich . . . . .	5,245		
Total . . . . .		£208,289.	

The total amount of the average gross yearly income, out of which payments and expenses have to be paid, is £284,241.

In addition to the above, there are *separate revenues* of the several prebends and other ecclesiastical preferments in cathedrals and collegiate churches, the total gross and net amounts of which are as follows:—

Average gross yearly income . . . . .	£54,094
Average net yearly income . . . . .	44,705

The total amount of *FINES* received on renewals of leases during the three years ending 1831, in addition to the average net yearly income, was £65,280. This gives an *annual* average of fines of £21,760.

## Benefice Table.

DIOCESES.	Number of Benefices in each Diocese returned to the Commissioners, including Sinecure Rectories, but exclusive of Benefices annexed to other Preferments.	Aggregate Amount of the Net Income of Incumbents in each Diocese, exclusive as before mentioned.	Average Net Income.	Number of Curates in each Diocese.	Amount of Stipends of Curates in each Diocese.	Average of Stipends.	Number of Benefices in each Diocese not returned to the Commissioners.
St. Asaph	143	£38,840	£271	43	£3,554	£82	2
Bangor	123	31,061	252	61	4,723	77	•
Bath and Wells	430	109,397	256	229	18,578	81	13
Bristol	233	71,397	282	133	10,668	80	3
Canterbury	346	110,050	318	174	14,656	84	2
Carlisle	124	21,777	175	44	3,684	83	3
Chester	630	159,372	252	266	23,239	87	4
Clchester	267	75,522	282	121	9,440	78	3
St. David's	409	56,317	137	206	11,464	55	7
Durham	192	67,639	352	100	8,556	85	2
Ely	150	53,000	353	75	6,383	87	2
Exeter	613	174,275	284	323	28,759	89	16
Gloucester	283	77,429	273	142	11,405	80	3
Hereford	321	87,987	274	159	13,035	81	3
Lichfield and Coventry	610	159,073	260	307	24,948	81	5
Lincoln	1,251	358,073	286	629	48,347	77	18
Llandaff	192	34,077	177	113	6,749	59	•
London	640	255,509	399	352	35,118	99	•
Norwich	1,026	321,823	313	522	38,510	73	37
Oxford	196	49,088	250	103	8,034	78	8
Peterborough	293	93,652	319	139	11,266	81	6
Rochester	94	39,007	414	60	6,551	109	2
Salisbury	398	127,459	320	223	18,174	81	11
Winchester	419	143,614	342	202	19,558	98	7
Worcester	223	69,655	312	210	9,002	81	3
York	891	216,005	242	391	29,553	75	12
Sodor and Man	23	3,623	157	3	211	70	•
TOTAL	10,540	£3,004,721		5,230	£424,695		178

The Annual Average for each person upon the Total Gross Income returned is £303; and the Annual Average upon the Total Net Income returned is £285. The Annual Average of the Curates' Stipend is £81.—The Total Number of Benefices in England and Wales, including those not returned to the Commissioners, but exclusive of those annexed to other Preferments, (24 in number) is 10,718.—The Total Gross Income of the Benefices in England and Wales, including those not returned, and calculated upon the average of those returned, is £3,251,159; and the Total Net Income of the same is £3,055,451.—If the amount of the Curates' Stipends, which is included in the Income of the Incumbents, be subtracted therefrom, the Net Income returned will be reduced to £2,579,961, giving an average of £244 to each Incumbent.

DIOCESES.	Under £10	£10 and under £20	£20 and under £30	£30 and under £40	£40 and under £50	£50 and under £60	£60 and under £70	£70 and under £80	£80 and under £90	£90 and under £100	£100 and under £110	£110 and under £120	£120 and under £130	£130 and under £140	£140 and under £150	£150 and under £160	£160 and under £170	£170 and under £180	£180 and under £190	£190 and under £200
Asaph	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	6	9	1	4	4	7	2	1	4	4	2	1
Angor	..	..	2	4	2	1	3	4	10	11	7	2	3	1	..	4	5	4	2	2
Bath and Wells	..	1	1	1	4	8	7	11	9	12	16	6	6	12	11	17	15	11	24	14
Bristol	..	..	..	1	4	8	5	4	3	5	4	2	6	5	8	8	12	4	6	6
Gloucester	..	..	..	1	4	8	6	6	3	3	17	9	10	11	10	8	11	10	12	6
Hereford	..	..	..	1	4	10	6	8	9	12	47	3	37	33	23	14	15	13	1	1
Leicester	..	..	1	1	17	25	27	28	36	51	3	40	5	..	4	19	13	8	9	8
Lincoln	..	..	3	1	..	21	36	28	49	31	35	21	16	21	25	17	12	10	12	7
Liverpool	..	..	1	1	1	6	11	6	5	10	4	8	5	9	3	3	6	7	2	5
Manchester	..	..	1	1	1	2	6	5	6	6	7	3	7	..	3	7	6	5	5	1
Nottingham	..	..	1	1	1	9	9	9	10	13	15	24	20	16	15	19	16	20	17	28
Oxford	..	..	..	3	6	10	9	6	10	12	11	4	13	6	6	10	3	3	3	10
Salisbury	..	..	..	2	7	15	4	9	5	14	14	4	8	5	11	10	8	6	13	11
Southampton	..	..	4	4	21	21	28	18	33	45	21	25	19	14	18	22	11	12	8	11
St. Asaph	..	..	4	8	27	43	27	46	46	36	40	30	40	30	28	43	29	39	27	41
St. David's	..	..	4	7	13	13	7	20	20	8	10	7	10	7	10	4	7	6	6	9
St. David's	..	..	4	5	8	8	5	8	8	10	16	8	13	4	10	14	19	11	6	14
St. David's	..	..	2	5	17	15	7	17	17	15	36	23	18	24	24	25	27	23	19	21
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	1	5	17	9	8	5	4	8	9	7	3	5	8	13	3	5	9	8
St. David's	..	..	1	4	8	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	1	4
St. David's	..	..	1	4	17	15	7	17	17	15	..	..	..	12	9	7	19	11	4	4
St. David's	..	..	1	5	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3	9	9	5	6	10	5	5
St. David's	..	..	2	8	24	30	24	30	30	9	10	6	3							



DIOCESSES.	£500 and under £550	£550 and under £600	£600 and under £650	£650 and under £700	£700 and under £750	£750 and under £800	£800 and under £850	£850 and under £900	£900 and under £950	£950 and under £1000
St. Asaph . . .	2	3	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
Bangor . . .	1	3	3	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Bath and Wells .	7	7	9	2	4	3	1	2	1	..
Bristol . . .	8	3	4	2	4	1	2	1	1	1
Canterbury . . .	6	9	7	8	3	7	3	2	2	2
Carlisle . . .	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chester . . .	11	4	7	7	4	3	6	2	2	4
Chichester . . .	6	4	2	4	4	5	..	2	2	1
St. David's . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham . . .	8	5	3	4	..	4	3	..	..	2
Ely . . .	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..
Exeter . . .	17	8	12	9	9	6	2	4	2	1
Gloucester . . .	11	2	5	6	2	2	2	1	..	..
Hereford . . .	7	6	7	6	2	4	5	..	2	1
Lichfield and Coventry } .	15	13	7	5	6	3	2	1	3	3
Lincoln . . .	40	29	24	16	11	10	11	8	6	9
Landaff . . .	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
London . . .	25	27	16	19	15	12	2	4	7	5
Norwich . . .	54	33	24	14	17	12	9	9	3	3
Oxford . . .	2	5	3	..	4	1	2	1	..	..
Peterborough .	9	7	5	5	2	4	2	4	2	..
Rochester . . .	8	3	6	..	4	3	..	1	2	1
Salisbury . . .	15	6	9	8	1	6	5	3	2	2
Winchester . . .	18	9	12	12	6	5	2	4	4	3
Worcester . . .	6	3	8	2	4	4	2	1	2	..
York . . .	18	13	13	11	4	8	3	10	4	2
Sodor and Man .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	506.		337		218		126		90	
	£500-£600		£600-£700		£700-£800		£800-£900		£900-1000	
	954					323				
	£500 and under £750					£750 and under £1000				

## Scale of Incomes.

DIOCESES.	£1000 and	£1100	£1100 and	£1200	£1200 and	£1300	£1300 and	£1400	£1400 and	£1500 and	£1500 and	£1600 and	£1700 and	£1700 and	£1800	£1800 and	£1900 and	£2000 and	£2500	£2500 and	£3000 and	£3000 and	£3500	£3500 and	£4000 and	£4000 and	
	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.	upwards.								
St. Asaph	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bath and Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carlisle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chichester.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. David's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exeter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lichfield and Coventry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Llandaff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peterborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rochester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salisbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sodor and Man	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
	£1000 and under	£1500.	£1500 and under	£2000.	£2000 and under	£2500.	£2500 and under	£3000.	£3000 and under	£3500.	£3500 and under	£4000.	£4000 and under	£4500.	£4500 and under	£5000.	£5000 and under	£5500.	£5500 and under	£6000.	£6000 and under	£6500.	£6500 and under	£7000.	£7000 and under	£7500.	£7500 and upwards.

\* The rectory of Stanhope, (in the county of Northumberland, Diocese of Durham,) of the net annual value of £4843.

† The rectory of Dodington, (in the county of Cambridge, Diocese of Ely,) of the net annual value of £7306.

Table classing the Patronage of Benefices, and showing the Number possessed by each Class.

DIOCESSES.	Crown.	Archbishops and Bishops.	Deans and Chapters, or Ecclesiastical Corporations Aggregate.	Dignitaries and other Ecclesiastical Corporations Sole.	Universities, Colleges, and Hospitals, not Ecclesiastical.	Private Owners.	Municipal Corporations.
St. Asaph . . . . .	2	120	..	2	1	19	..
Bangor . . . . .	6	78	1	7	3	29	..
Bath and Wells . . . . .	21	29	39	103	23	224	4
Bristol . . . . .	12	15	11	42	14	159	10
Canterbury . . . . .	18	148	36	36	14	87	2
Carlisle . . . . .	4	20	27	19	3	54	..
Chester . . . . .	26	34	34	227	13	299	6
Chichester . . . . .	19	31	21	49	15	130	..
St David's . . . . .	63	102	16	61	12	159	..
Durham . . . . .	12	45	36	28	4	66	..
Ely . . . . .	2	31	21	13	46	39	..
Exeter . . . . .	63	44	69	117	11	309	5
Gloucester . . . . .	29	30	35	40	26	133	3
Hereford . . . . .	26	36	26	54	11	179	..
Lichfield & Coventry . . . . .	53	18	10	122	6	391	5
Lincoln . . . . .	156	73	63	177	102	688	..
Llandaff . . . . .	14	6	28	19	7	118	..
London . . . . .	75	86	58	105	68	277	..
Norwich . . . . .	95	85	47	124	86	596	13
Oxford . . . . .	12	13	22	16	59	78	..
Peterborough . . . . .	31	18	12	40	32	171	..
Rochester . . . . .	10	15	17	8	4	44	..
Salisbury . . . . .	35	39	44	67	60	154	..
Winchester . . . . .	30	53	15	79	53	197	..
Worcester . . . . .	20	14	38	39	15	98	..
York . . . . .	103	57	61	257	33	397	5
Sodor and Man . . . . .	15	8	..	..	..	1	..
Total . . . . .	952	1,248	787	1,851	721†	5,096	53

The above classification comprises only the patronage returned to the Commissioners. There are 178 non-returns, and 86 returned, omitting the patronage.

As the patronage is frequently divided between different classes of patrons, and is included under each, it is obvious that the aggregate total of the above numbers will not agree with the total number of benefices.

\* This includes the patronage or nomination exercised by rectors and vicars.

† This number does not comprise the livings in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ Church, which is included among the deans and chapters; and it is further to be observed, that united livings, and livings with chapels annexed, have in either case been treated as single benefices.

## X.—MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT.

THERE is a general conviction of the immense importance of this measure ; but during its passage through Parliament, public attention was so strongly directed to the incidents of the party contest to which it gave occasion, that it was proportionally diverted from the consideration of the actual details of the Bill. These are of remarkable simplicity, and are even expressed in language clear and popular, to a very unusual extent in an Act of Parliament. It may, however, be safely assumed, that even the admitted importance of the subject will not overcome the repugnance, which unprofessional or unparliamentary readers usually entertain to the reading of the instruments by which the will of our legislature is expressed to its subjects. A popular description of the provisions of the present Act is, therefore, necessary ; but those who may require a condensed abstract of the whole measure, will find it under the head of Abstracts of important Public Acts, p. 132.

The abuses existing in Municipal Corporations had, for more than two centuries, been a matter of constant and nearly universal complaint. Any general remedy was however impracticable, while abuses in the representation of the people in Parliament were to be maintained. The rotten and venal boroughs, of which the franchise was abolished or amended by the Reform Act, were the chief seats of corporation abuse ; and the correction of the local evil would have been the virtual destruction of the system by which the ruling party in the state retained its political power. Every borough having the privilege of returning a Member to Parliament, was indispensable to one or the other of the leading political parties, and in these boroughs the greatest abuses naturally prevailed, because impunity in the neglect of duty and in the maladministration of the funds of the community, was the cheapest and most convenient bribe by which the suffrage of the corporators could be purchased. Impunity being thus secured and perpetuated in the most corrupt of the Parliamentary boroughs, it would have been too hazardous an experiment on the toleration of the people to have undertaken to reform the comparatively insignificant abuses of the non-parliamentary boroughs. The greater abuse thus served to shelter the lesser, until the passing of the Reform Act, which, in destroying the importance of the corrupt Parliamentary corporations, rendered certain the speedy re-organization or the abolition of the whole, as the respective cases might require.

Accordingly, in about a year after the passing of the " Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales," the King issued a Commission under the Great Seal to twenty gentlemen, " to proceed " with the utmost dispatch to inquire as to the existing state of the Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, and to collect information " respecting the defects in their constitution—to make inquiry into their " jurisdiction and powers, and the administration of justice, and in all " other respects ; and also into the mode of electing and appointing the " Members and Officers of such Corporations, and into the privileges of " the Freemen and other members thereof, and into the nature and management of the Income, Revenues, and Funds of the said Corporations."

The Commissioners thus appointed divided the whole of England and Wales into districts, each one of which was, in most cases, assigned to two Commissioners. Their reports on individual Corporations occupy five folio volumes ; abstracts of information relative to important matters occupy a portion of a sixth (the first printed), and the results of the whole inquiry are presented in a general report, signed by sixteen of the Commissioners, who thus conclude their observations :—

" Even where these institutions exist in their least imperfect form, and

are most rightfully administered, they are inadequate to the wants of the present state of society. In their actual condition, where not productive of positive evil, they exist, in the great majority of instances, for no purpose of general utility. The perversion of municipal institutions to political ends, has occasioned the sacrifice of local interests to party purposes, which have been frequently pursued through the corruption and demoralization of the electoral bodies.

“ In conclusion, we report to your Majesty, that there prevails amongst the inhabitants of a great majority of the incorporated towns a general, and, in our opinion, a just dissatisfaction with their municipal institutions, a distrust of the self-elected municipal councils, whose powers are subject to no popular control, and whose acts and proceedings, being secret, are unchecked by the influence of public opinion—a distrust of the municipal magistracy, tainting with suspicion the local administration of justice, and often accompanied with contempt of the persons by whom the law is administered—a discontent under the burthens of local taxation, while revenues that ought to be applied for the public advantage are diverted from their legitimate use, and are sometimes wastefully bestowed for the benefit of individuals, sometimes squandered for purposes injurious to the character and morals of the people. We therefore feel it to be our duty to represent to your Majesty, that the existing Municipal Corporations of England and Wales neither possess nor deserve the confidence or respect of your Majesty’s subjects, and that a thorough reform must be effected before they can become, what we humbly submit to your Majesty they ought to be, useful and efficient instruments of local government.”

Two of the Commissioners, Sir Francis Palgrave and Mr. Hogg, dissented from the views presented in the report. Their protests were urgently called for by the opponents in Parliament of the reform proposed by the Ministers, and they were accordingly printed; but no great weight appears to have been attached by any party to their contents since they have been made public.

The evils most prominently dwelt on by the Commissioners in their report will be adverted to in describing the remedies proposed to be applied to them by the Bill which was brought in by Lord John Russell on the fifth of June, 1835, shortly after the general report of the Commissioners was printed.

I. The LIMITS to which the provisions of this Act thus brought in as a Ministerial measure are expressly extended, are stated by Lord John Russell in the speech with which he introduced the Bill, to include in round numbers a population of about two millions. This number has not been materially varied by the modifications introduced in the Bill in its passage through Parliament. The number of boroughs originally proposed to be directly included in the operation of the Bill, was 183. This number has been reduced to 178. The names of these boroughs are enumerated in two Schedules appended to the Act; to those more important boroughs contained in Schedule (A), amounting to 128 in number, a Commission of the Peace is assigned by the Act, while those contained in Schedule (B), amounting to 50, will only have a Commission of the Peace granted on application to the Crown, as will be hereafter explained.

Many boroughs, on account of their small importance, are not included in the operation of the Act. London is, as is stated by Lord John Russell, to be made the subject of a special measure.

The application of the act to these boroughs is determined by the fact of the places having been before subject to the government of Municipal Corporations. It will be seen, when the objects of such government are explained, that they are objects equally important and necessary for *all*

inhabited districts, whether rural or urban. The rural districts are, however, now subject to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace of counties, and the divisions of counties. Although these rural jurisdictions are scarcely at all subject to popular control, yet they are uniform in their constitution and nearly so in their practice, having been the subject of extensive legislation, and they are, doubtless, far less in need of reform than the corporate jurisdictions of the towns generally. It must nevertheless be admitted to be a considerable evil, that the administration of justice and the control of police should be confided to so many distinct and independent jurisdictions. And there is little doubt that even the duties of paving and lighting the districts could be performed both with more economy and more effect, and with a perfect adaptation to the various circumstances of the different portions of the whole district, if the diversified jurisdictions of the towns and the adjacent county were extensively consolidated and assimilated. The existence of prejudices supposed to be based on the different interests of the two populations may be an obstacle to an early arrangement in this way, but it must be admitted that the keeping the two populations separated in all that concerns the administration of government is a very effectual means to perpetuate their mutual independence and estrangement.

One advantage of the present act is, that by assimilating, in many particulars, the modes of administering justice, it may facilitate the introduction of a consolidating reform earlier than it would otherwise be obtained. The boundaries of the individual boroughs are thus settled:— Those in the first part of schedule (A) amounting to 84, and those in the first part of schedule (B) amounting to 9, being parliamentary boroughs: their parliamentary boundaries are to be taken as settled by the Boundary Act (2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 64) until altered by parliament. In the remaining boroughs the municipal boundaries are to remain as at present, until parliament shall otherwise direct.

The division of the boroughs into wards is also effected for electoral purposes. The number of wards in each individual borough is pointed out in schedules (A and B). The bounds of these wards and the number of councillors to be elected by each are to be settled by barristers within six weeks of the passing of the Act.

II. The OBJECTS of Municipal Government in England have been usually confined to the appointment and superintendence of the police, the administration of justice both civil and criminal, the lighting of the district to which their jurisdiction extended, and the paving of the same, and in a few cases the management of the poor. These objects are of unquestionable importance, and although the number of useful objects of Municipal Government might be extended, the Act does not attempt to do so, but is confined to the improvement of the means by which the objects of the old corporations are proposed hereafter to be attained. The first section of the Act repeals so much of all laws, statutes, and usages, and of all royal and other charters, grants, and letters patent, relating to the boroughs to which the Act more immediately extends, only so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, and thus leaves untouched the whole of the substance of those local laws which relate merely to the objects of Municipal Government, with the exception merely of the administration of justice, which is considerably modified by the Act.

But as those objects have hitherto failed to be obtained, as far as can at present be determined through the want of responsibility of the functionaries to those for whose benefit they were presumed to be appointed, and as by the absence of such responsibility the functionaries were left at liberty to dispose of the funds placed at their disposal, the whole of the

abuses of the English municipal system are traceable to the absence of responsibility and accountability of the agents by whom it has hitherto been administered. The bill in consequence is almost wholly confined to the attempt to render the functionaries of the municipalities eligible by, and re-ponsible to, the persons whose interests they are appointed to watch over and protect.

In providing a more responsible and effective municipal organization, it was necessary as well to change the constituency as the functionaries; for it was usually by the smallness of the former, or by their accessibility to corruption, that the impunity of the latter had been secured.

111. The CONSTITUENCY of our corporations are usually known by the name of the freemen. So inapplicable to the circumstances of modern times, and so at variance with the principles of representation were the greater number of these institutions, that the freemen (the constituency itself) were nominated and admitted by the ruling body, which was in turn to be elected by the freemen. There were, however, several other modes by which the freedom of these corporations was obtained, as by birth, or by marriage with the daughter or widow of a freeman, or by servitude or apprenticeship. In London,\* Shrewsbury, and many other towns, a previous admission into certain guilds or trading companies is required in addition, which admission is procured by purchase.

The rights of freedom, or citizenship, or burgess-ship, being privileges confined to few persons, were in many cases of considerable value to the possessor, particularly when they conferred a title to the enjoyment of the funds derivable from corporation property, or of exemption from tolls or other duties. These valuable privileges had been often purchased by considerable sacrifices, and in a vast number of instances constituted an important part of the inducements by which persons had been retained in otherwise undesirable conditions in life. The expectations founded on the past enjoyment of such privileges, were a proper subject of consideration to our legislature. It is accordingly provided that although the public interests are to be insured by the prospective abolition of all the privileges and exemptions in question, the individuals already interested in them shall not have their personal expectations thereby destroyed. On this principle the Act reserves the respective rights of the freemen and burgesses, their wives and widows, sons, and daughters, and of apprentices, to acquire and enjoy the same share and benefit in the lands and other property, including common lands and public stock of the borough or corporation, as well as in property vested for charitable uses and trusts, as fully and effectually as might have been done if the Act had not been passed. Provision is however made against the continuance of the abuse by which the payment of the just and lawful debts of corporations has been heretofore postponed to the claims of the persons whose rights are now in question. As these claims, so tenderly reserved by the legislature, began in wrong, there can be no comparison made between them and the rights of a lawful creditor, who must accordingly be paid before the freemen can now claim the benefit of his privileges. Besides these rights to the enjoyment of the property of the municipality, the exemptions from tolls or other duties are continued to every person who on the 5th of June, 1835, was entitled to such exemption, or even if he could on that day claim to be admitted to such exemption, on payment of the fines or fees to which he might have been liable.

The Act also reserves the right to vote for members of parliament to every person who, if the Act had not been passed, would have enjoyed

\* A late act of the Common Council of London renders previous admission into a city company unnecessary.

that right as a burgess or freeman. These persons names are to be inserted by the town-clerk on a list to be entitled the "Freemen's List."

Having so benevolently protected the personal interests of those in favour of whom much of the abuse of the municipal system has operated, the Act proceeds to provide against the future existence of such interests, by enacting (clause 3) that no rights of burgess-ship or freedom shall be acquired by gift or purchase, and more effectually still by creating the constituency which is to replace the freemen. And the 13th clause provides that after the passing of the Act no person shall be enrolled a burgess, in respect of any other title than that enacted by the Act. The constituencies of our new municipality are to consist of *every male person of full age, who on the last day of August in any year shall have occupied premises within the borough continuously for the three previous years, and shall for that time have been an inhabitant householder within seven miles of the borough*, provided that he shall have been rated to the poor rates, and shall have paid them and all borough rates during the time of his occupation.

The occupiers of houses, warehouses, counting-houses, and shops, (the premises which confer the qualification), who at the same time contribute to the rates, are nearly all those who are pecuniarily concerned in the administration of the funds of the town. They are, however, very far from constituting the whole of those interested in the administration of justice and in the efficiency of the police. When, however, the whole number of such occupiers is reduced by those resident three years, the number of the constituency may at any time be expected to be very far short of the persons actually contributing to the funds of the corporation, and still more so of those interested in the good government of the borough.

The reasons for adopting the qualifications in question were thus stated by Lord John Russell in the speech with which he introduced the measure.

"I think we should consider those whom I may call permanent rate payers, the inhabitants of the town, as perfectly fit and qualified to choose persons to represent them in its common council and government. It may often happen, and I think it does often happen, that the lower class of rate payers, however well known, and long established in the town, do not take such a warm interest in the election of members of parliament, as not to be open to the various modes of seduction, and to those corrupt arts which have been ordinarily resorted to, to procure votes. I do not think that the same thing can be said when you place before them the propriety of choosing their own townsmen, perhaps their next-door neighbours, as persons fit to have a voice in the government of their own town. But there is another reason as it seems to me more conclusive than all, which is, that these rate payers contribute directly to the expenses of the town. By this bill they will be obliged to pay the borough rate which may be required, and it is absolutely essential that they should not be exempt from it. Then according to the established principles, to the known and recognised principles of the constitution, it is right and proper that those who contribute their money should have a voice in the elections of persons by whom the money is expended."

The grounds of a property qualification are perfectly clear, when the rights of the person, of Life and Limb and Reputation, in which all men are nearly equally interested, are not concerned, and when on the other hand the administration of a fund subscribed to only by persons having the possession of the qualifying property is the sole object of the government. In the municipalities, however, other interests are concerned than the raising of funds and the administration of them for the purposes of protecting property; and these interests, many of them of personal importance, exceeding that of property, such as are involved in the administration of police and criminal justice, may appear not to be represented where pro-

erty alone is the ground of qualification. Nevertheless, the possessor of property cannot divest himself of these other interests; and whenever property is represented, these interests are likewise in some measure represented. The chief justification of the property qualification appears, however, in the present case, to be that the numbers who will have the franchise will be too numerous to be easily influenced by sinister interests, while on the other hand, as the chief contributors to the fund, they will be most interested in its proper administration, as they would be the persons who must chiefly bear the expenses and the evils of any abuse of it. They will, therefore, if they have the power to do so, most effectively resist any maladministration, and will most strenuously support those improvements by which they will be in the largest degree benefited. Considering the close connexion of the interests of all classes with one another, it can scarcely be conceived that the interests in good government of the constituencies created by this Act, are not nearly identical with the general interests of the communities amongst whom they live. The policy of restraining of the suffrage by requiring a three years' residence is undoubtedly more questionable. It is true that it has often occurred that immense numbers of freemen have been created to serve a particular purpose of the ruling body. "At Maldon 1870 freemen were admitted in 1826, 1000 of whom were admitted during the election. The average number annually admitted since that time is only seventeen. The following table taken from a parliamentary return ordered to be printed, 3rd February, 1832, shows the annual number of freemen admitted in 128 cities and towns from 1800 to 1831. London and Preston are the only towns omitted. In London, the number annually admitted varies little. In Preston, freemen are mostly admitted at the Guilds, which occur at intervals of twenty years. The years in which general elections took place are marked by an asterisk (\*). The years 1813 and 1816 appear in the table as if they were exceptions to the general rule, whereas, in fact, they confirm it. The Bristol return for 1813 includes the period from 29th September, 1812, on which day Parliament was dissolved. In that year 1720 freemen were admitted at Bristol instead of fifty, which is about the average number of ordinary years. In 1816 elections took place at Gloucester and Liverpool. In Liverpool 487 freemen were admitted, instead of the ordinary average of thirty; and at Gloucester 415 instead of thirty, making together 902 instead of sixty. These last two are the only instances in which the effects of particular elections produce a very marked result in the general table.

Year.	Freemen.	Year.	Freemen.	Year.	Freemen.	Year.	Freemen.
1800	1,775	1808	1,256	1816	2,582	1824	2,237
1801	2,051	1809	1,270	1817	1,715	1825	2,655
*1802	5,782	1810	1,606	*1818	8,889	*1826	10,797
1803	1,397	1811	1,441	1819	1,430	1827	1,337
1804	1,254	*1812	5,918	*1820	4,605	1828	1,464
1805	1,473	1813	3,285	1821	1,468	1829	1,433
*1806	4,700	1814	1,357	1822	1,430	*1830	9,321
*1807	3,114	1815	1,480	1823	2,080	*1831	2,569

The numbers of freemen admitted since the passing of the Reform Act have fallen off in a remarkable manner."—Report of Municipal Corporation Commissioners, p. 35.

These details prove the necessity of having a constituency not liable to be varied at will. But it must be remarked, that when a constituency was

created of householders, resident and paying taxes, a sufficient security was thereby obtained against a sudden creation of voters, as it would never have been practicable for any party purposes hereafter attainable in municipal corporations to have kept uninhabited a sufficient number of houses to confer the householder's qualification suddenly, and on any considerable number of persons. It may thus reasonably be objected, that householders of less standing than three years are excluded from the franchise on insufficient grounds. It must nevertheless be borne in mind, that the present constituency is one which is to the greatest extent unassailable by the pecuniary and even viler kinds of bribery prevalent in many of the towns where the franchise is most extensive, but where those on whom it is conferred are not placed by their condition above the seductions to which they are exposed by the bribery of the contending parties. The deliverance from the systematic corruption of a numerous but venal and fluctuating constituency is decidedly the greatest benefit conferred on the country by this Act, and may be reasonably expected to render the whole of its further provisions effective, and the general objects of Municipal Government easily attainable.

Provision is made by sections 11 to 24 for the registration of the burgesses by the overseers of their respective parishes, for the correction and publication of the burgess lists by the town-clerk, and for the revision of such lists by barristers the first year, and thenceforth by the mayor and assessors: which latter are officers created for the purpose by this Act. The machinery for the registration of the constituency is modelled on that of the Reform Bill, with such modifications as have been found desirable, and are required by the very different circumstances to which the two Acts apply.

Excepting that of election and control of its officers, the constituency has none of those exclusive privileges conferred on them which have been usually enjoyed by the freemen. One of the most pernicious of these was the privilege of trading within the limits of the municipality, exclusively conferred on those who might be free of the borough or of certain guilds, mysteries and trading companies. By the 14th section of this Act, it is enacted that "every person in any borough may keep any shop for the sale of lawful merchandizes by wholesale or retail, and use every lawful trade, occupation, mystery, and handicraft, for hire, gain, sale, or otherwise, within any borough."

IV. THE FUNCTIONARIES, together with the constituency, complete the body of the corporation. Both have borne the most various denominations hitherto—the whole body will now, in all municipalities, bear the name of "the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses," and they are constituted Corporations; that is, they are empowered to do all legal acts as a body, and not as individuals; they may sue and be sued by the corporate name, and they transmit the rights they acquire as corporators to their corporate successors, and not to their heirs or personal representatives, as every individual by the law of England otherwise would do.

The 25th clause provides for the election in every borough of a "mayor," of a certain number of persons to be the "aldermen," and of a certain number of other fit persons to be the "counsellors."

The *Councillors*, who are collectively to be called "the Council" of the borough, are the body amongst whom the mayor and aldermen are to be chosen, and of whom those functionaries continue after their election to constitute a part. The council collectively is entrusted with the whole of the deliberative and administrative functions of the corporation.—They are to appoint the town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers for carrying into execution the various powers and duties vested in them by the Act.—They

may appoint as many committees either of a general or special nature for any purposes which in their judgment would be better regulated and managed by such committees. This is a most important and useful power, as a large assembly is always better capable of selecting the persons most eminently qualified amongst them for the performance of any duty, than to perform the duty themselves; it being a fact universally admitted, that the larger the assembly the less fitted for action, if not also for deliberation. The acts of every committee must be submitted to the whole council for approval, which is also necessary lest the borough should be governed by a small knot of persons, whose appointment as a committee would thus become as much a matter of favour, contest, and corruption, as that of the old municipal governing bodies.—They are to execute all the offices previously executed by the corporate bodies whom they supersede.—They are immediately after their first election to appoint from their own body a watch committee, of which the mayor is, by virtue of his office, the head; and this committee, within three weeks of their formation, are to appoint a sufficient number of effective men to act as constables and preserve the peace by day and night.

They may take on themselves the powers of Inspectors, (a species of officers appointed under the 3 & 4 W. 4, c. 90,) as far as relates to the lighting of the whole or any part of the borough, provided that no local Act already exists for the lighting of the borough; in which case they are empowered to bring those parts of the borough to which the local Act may not apply under its operation, as fully as if such parts had been originally included in such Act. (§§ 88, 89.) They have also a power of making such bye-laws as to them may seem proper for the good rule and government of the borough; for the prevention and suppression of all such nuisances as are not already punishable in a summary manner; and to appoint by these bye-laws such fines not exceeding 5*l.*, as they may deem meet for the prevention and suppression of offences. This power of minor legislation is most important; and while the general law is so defective as to the particulars to which this power applies, is not less important than necessary. It would doubtless be better that all petty nuisances and offences should be defined and dealt with in an uniform manner by the general legislature. This, however, will only be done by a very comprehensive measure, which the legislature of the town councils will, if it works well, facilitate, by affording an enumeration of offences and models of the mode of suppressing them; or, if it works ill, will render unavoidable by the mischief it will produce. The power is properly guarded by rendering it necessary that two-thirds at least of the council should be present at the making of the bye-law, and by requiring that a delay of forty days shall intervene, after a copy has been sent to one of the Secretaries of State, before it shall come into operation. His Majesty may disallow any bye-law within that period, or may enlarge the time within which it shall not come into operation.

The Council have the control of the borough fund; any surplus in which, after payment of all necessary expenses and of all just demands, they are to apply for the public benefit of the inhabitants and improvement of the borough. If the fund be insufficient, they are to order a borough rate, in the nature of a county rate, to make up the deficiency, for which special purpose alone they have the powers of justices of peace given to them for assessing, collecting, and levying it. They have powers of leasing buildings and land proper for building. But to prevent the practice of partial and fraudulent transactions very common in the old corporations, these powers are subject to very considerable restrictions. They have also a power to set aside collusive sales and demises of corporate property made

since the 25th June, 1835 ; many of which were threatened by the refractory corporations, and some of which have apparently taken place in contemplation of the passing of the present Act. (§§ 94, 95.) They have also a power, if they think it requisite that one or more salaried police magistrates should be appointed, to fix the amount of such magistrates' salary, and upon their application, his Majesty is empowered to appoint the number of magistrates required. To meet the case of decay in any borough, no new appointment by his Majesty is to take place after any vacancy, until the council make a fresh application.

When a commission of the peace is granted to a borough, the council are to provide the requisite police officers. Other subsidiary and occasional powers are vested in the council, which is thus seen to be effectually the governing body of the corporations.

These powers of the council comprise the whole of the strictly municipal powers affected by the Act, and the council will thus be seen to be the whole of the effective machinery of corporation government. It will be seen that their power is carefully limited : the most important check, however, to the renovation of corporation abuses, is contained in the provision for the management of the borough fund, the periodical audit of accounts, and their subsequent publication. The frauds by the officers of the old corporations, the division of the funds to the interests of the governing body, their application to the corruption of the freemen in every shape in which money can be applied, form the chief heads of accusation against those bodies—and the uncontrolled and irresponsible disposition of funds by the new councils would in the very nature of things eventually lead to the use of them for the benefit of these bodies, however well they might in other respects be constituted, and the past history of corporations would infallibly be repeated. The Bill, however, provides for the appointment of Auditors, persons qualified to be councillors—but not actually of that body, lest identity of interest might lead to partiality in the exercise of their functions. The accounts are to be audited half-yearly, on the 1st of March and the 1st of September, and the Treasurer is, after the September audit, to make out and cause to be printed a full abstract of the accounts for the year, a copy of which is to be open to all the rate-payers ; and copies are to be delivered to such rate-payers as apply for them, on payment of a reasonable price.

This chief check, as well as those incidental to the several special powers enumerated above, seem to give a satisfactory security to the inhabitants of towns that they will hereafter be efficiently and safely governed.

If the constituency be sufficiently large, and have interests identical with that of the community, and if the duties of the governing body be well defined and subject to effective checks, the mode of election is of minor importance. Nevertheless, in the breaking up of an old system of corruption extending from the supreme legislature to the least important functionaries, very many of the ancient means of intimidation and corruption are likely to be in use, partly from the hope of rendering the proposed reforms inoperative, and of retaining, in spite of them, the former influence ; and partly even from the mere force of habit. It is therefore proportionally important that the mode in which the functionaries are to be elected, should be calculated to give to the constituency the utmost opportunity to exercise effectively the franchise with which they are invested.

The qualification of a councillor is chiefly a property qualification, varying in boroughs according to their extent of population. In this it may again appear that property is too exclusively regarded in the Bill—as having secured a constituency qualified by property, it might have been

presumed that in their choice of officers, if it were left completely free, they would not, when all other qualifications of candidates were equal, prefer the candidate without property. It may, it is presumed, be left to people of property to choose amongst all classes of persons, without fear that they will choose those whose circumstances or opinions would prompt them to place the tenure of property in danger. So the ministers appear to have thought, who introduced the Bill without the provision of a qualification for councillors, which was inserted after the Bill left the Commons. This qualification greatly complicates the Bill, by rendering necessary the enactment of penalties for serving without being qualified.

One-third of the council is to be elected annually on the 1st of November, when one-third of the members, those longest in office, go out. This provision is wisely made, in order that a majority of experienced officers may always remain in the council. The practice combining the advantages of an annual infusion of officers recently approved by the constituency, and thus indicating its sentiments, as well as that of securing experience and acquaintance with the detail and routine of business, has in every case, when it has been tried under fair circumstances, been found most salutary.

On the declaration of the first election of councillors under this Act (the 26th of December, 1835), the whole of the existing common councils, mayors, and aldermen, by whatever name they may be known, are to go out of office, and all their powers and duties are to cease.

Practically, the determination of the constituency, and of the functions of the council, and the checks on their exercise, comprise the whole of the material provisions of the Bill, the rest is merely incidental to these. Accordingly, the rest of the officers and their functions will be rapidly enumerated.

The *Mayor* is elected from the councillors, and when elected must serve, or pay a fine of 100*l.* His qualification is that of a councillor, but if he acts, not being qualified, he is liable to a fine of 50*l.* He presides at the meetings of the council, and has precedence in all places within the borough, but he has few other exclusive functions or privileges. With the assessors he revises the lists of the constituency, which he must sign in open court. He also presides with the assessors at the election of councillors. He is during his continuance in office a justice of peace for the borough, and continues such for the succeeding year. In boroughs returning members to parliament, he is made the returning officer at their election. He is also rendered capable of doing in any borough any act which the chief officer in such borough may now lawfully do, so far as the same may be consistent with the provisions of the present Act.

The *Aldermen* are officers introduced into the new corporations by the amendments made in the Bill by the Lords. Their duties are undefined, and indeed they seem to be little more than councillors having a title of precedence. They are elected by the council itself from the councillors, or persons qualified to be councillors. They are to be one-third of the number of councillors. They cannot be elected coroner or recorder, and are exempted from serving on juries. They hold office six years, one half going out every three years. And it is therefore provided that during the respective offices of the mayor and aldermen they are to continue members of the council, notwithstanding the provisions as to the councillors going out of office at the end of three years.

The *Town Clerks*, as the chief instruments of the old corporations, usually possessing the experience of many years of service, and acting as the advisers of the governing bodies, as well as their prominent and

ostensible agents, were exposed more than any other corporation functionaries to the odium of that system of which they were truly the most active and able supporters. As, however, the whole governing body will hereafter be subject to popular election and control, there is no danger to be apprehended from this their servant, whose acts will be merely performed in obedience to the directions of the council, and for which the latter will be responsible. Besides the general and implied duties of the office, such as preserving minutes of the transactions of the council, some special duties are cast on him by the Act; these are chiefly that of making out the "Freeman's Roll," keeping and publishing the "Burgess List," and making out "Ward Lists" of the same. He is made responsible for the safe keeping of all charter deeds and records. He is subjected to various fines in case of neglect of duty—he is disqualified to act as auditor. He is bound to submit accounts of all monies and matters committed to his charge, at such times and in such manner as the council may direct.

A *Treasurer* is to be appointed by the council, of which he is not to be a member. He is to give security for the proper discharge of his duties. He is to keep accounts of all receipts and disbursements, to be open to the inspection of aldermen and councillors. He is to pay no money except by order, in writing, of the council, and is to submit his accounts with vouchers half-yearly to—

The *Auditors*, who are to be two in number, elected by the burgesses annually, on the 1st of March, in a similar manner as councillors are elected, and from the persons qualified to be councillors. No actual councillor, however, nor the town-clerk, nor treasurer, each of whose accounts he examines, can be elected auditor. His duties sufficiently appear from what has been before stated.

The *Assessors* are two officers to be appointed in every borough, in like manner as auditors. Their duties are to act in conjunction with the mayor in revising the burgess lists at the election of councillors.

Such is the list of officers necessarily existing in each borough under the provisions of this Act. Other officers may be appointed either for general municipal purposes, or under certain circumstances, for the special purpose of the administration of justice.

With regard to the ministerial or executive officers of corporations, it is provided that the council shall have a power to remove all such as are in office at the time of their first election. But all such are to continue to act until removed. Provision is thus made for the continued performance of the existing duties in the new corporations by the existing officers, or by others to be appointed to replace them. To all such officers now in office as may be removed, compensation is to be made by the council, from whose decision an appeal is given to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

With regard to the *administration of justice* in boroughs, the Act makes several alterations. In the boroughs named in Schedules (A and B), the King is empowered to appoint as many persons as he may think proper to be *Justices of the Peace*, who are not required to have any qualification by estate. The council also of any borough may, if they think it necessary that one or more *salaried Police Magistrates* should be appointed, make a bye-law fixing the amount of salary, and thereupon the King may appoint such person as he may think fit, so that the person be a barrister of five years' standing. The appointment is given to the King, in order that the administration of justice may be above the suspicion of being tainted by party or local interests, a suspicion which might be incurred, and even deserved, were the appointment

made by the council. The justices of the peace may appoint a clerk, with respect to whom some useful provisions will be found in § 102.

In boroughs where the council shall signify their desire to that effect by petition, setting forth the grounds of their application, the state of the gaol, and the salary which they are willing to pay, the King may appoint a Recorder for any one such borough, or for any two or more boroughs conjointly. The Recorder must be a barrister of not less than five years' standing. He is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace of the borough, and is to have precedence within the borough next after the mayor. Such boroughs will have separate courts of *Quarter Sessions of the Peace*, which is to be a court of record having cognizance of all crimes, offences, and other matters cognizable by any court of quarter session for counties, the recorder being enabled to do all things necessary for exercising such jurisdiction, notwithstanding his being the sole judge. This latter is a most admirable provision, of which it is matter of regret that the advantages cannot now be stated for want of space.

The council appoint the clerk of the peace, when a separate court of quarter sessions is granted.

The main provisions of the Act have now been fully described and freely canvassed. It must be allowed that the whole measure is distinguished amongst the contents of the Statute Book by its clemency and leniency of operation towards those who have profited by foregone abuses, as much as by honesty of intention in providing a remedy for these abuses. It contains many individual examples of admirable adaptation of means to the end in view, which justify a confident hope of the ultimate attainment of every desirable object of municipal government. In regard, moreover, to those portions of the Bill which it has been found necessary to criticize unfavourably, it must be observed, in justice to the proposers and friends of the measure, that those portions are not for the most part attributable to *them*.

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## XI.—SAVINGS' BANKS RETURNS.

THE returns from the Savings' Banks of England, Wales, and Ireland, render comment almost superfluous. The steady increase, both in the number of depositors, and of the amount of money invested, must be matter of sincere gratification to all who are interested in the welfare of the great bulk of the people. What we should now be anxious to see, is the increase of Savings' Banks, and the number of small depositors, in those counties, especially in agricultural counties, where the labouring population has been hitherto accustomed to look to and depend upon the Poores' Rates. In last year's *Companion* some very striking facts were exhibited, in an abstract of a tabular statement, which classified the various depositors at the Devon and Exeter Savings' Bank. We have no means at present of giving a similar analysis; but we will take a few of the statements in the returns of last year, and, by comparing them with the two previous years, endeavour to ascertain

how far the following passage in the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners is correct. It is part of a communication from J. Tidd Pratt, Esq., to the Commissioners.

“With respect to depositors in Savings' Banks, the increase during the last year has been very considerable. The accounts are made up annually to the 20th November, and although from November, 1831, to November, 1833 (being a period of two years), the number of depositors increased during that period 44,750, yet from November, 1833, to November, 1834, the increase in the number of depositors has been nearly 33,000, and in the money deposited nearly a million; and in each of the following counties, viz.: Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Bucks, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Sussex, a marked increase has taken place in the number of *small depositors*.”

Bedfordshire, by the returns of 1831, contains a population of 95,483, of which 11,588 are agricultural labourers. The number of Savings' Banks is three.

The following exhibits the number of depositors and amount invested, in two classes—under 20*l.* and under 50*l.* :—

	Under 20 <i>l.</i>		Under 50 <i>l.</i>	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
In 1832 ..	918	6,847 <i>l.</i>	478	14,634 <i>l.</i>
1833 ..	948	7,070 <i>l.</i>	502	15,331 <i>l.</i>
1834 ..	994	7,294 <i>l.</i>	543	16,672 <i>l.</i>
Increase between 1832 and 1834 ..	76	447 <i>l.</i>	65	2,038 <i>l.</i>

Berkshire contains a population of 145,339, of which 14,802 are agricultural labourers. It contains ten Savings' Banks :—

	Under 20 <i>l.</i>		Under 50 <i>l.</i>	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
In 1832 ..	3,709	26,792 <i>l.</i>	1,936	59,465 <i>l.</i>
1833 ..	3,987	28,196 <i>l.</i>	2,051	62,888 <i>l.</i>
1834 ..	4,152	29,869 <i>l.</i>	2,149	65,437 <i>l.</i>
Increase ..	443	3,077 <i>l.</i>	213	5,972 <i>l.</i>

Buckinghamshire contains a population of 146,529, of which 16,743 are agricultural labourers. The number of Savings' Banks is four :—

	Under 20 <i>l.</i>		Under 50 <i>l.</i>	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
In 1832 ..	1,465	10,700 <i>l.</i>	649	20,463 <i>l.</i>
1833 ..	1,528	11,409 <i>l.</i>	681	21,511 <i>l.</i>
1834 ..	1,578	11,542 <i>l.</i>	778	24,214 <i>l.</i>
Increase ..	113	842 <i>l.</i>	129	3,751 <i>l.</i>

Kent contained a population of 479,155 in 1831, of which 36,113 were agricultural labourers. The assessed value of the property in 1815 was 1,644,179*l.* The amount expended for the maintenance of the poor was for 1830, 358,461*l.*; for 1831, 345,513*l.*; for 1832,

364,361*l.*; for 1833, 369,587*l.*; for 1834, 343,878*l.* The following is the statement from the Savings' Banks Returns. The number of Banks is twenty:—

	Under 20 <i>l.</i>		Under 50 <i>l.</i>	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
In 1832 ..	9,721	66,854 <i>l.</i>	4,474	137,367 <i>l.</i>
1833 ..	10,117	71,150 <i>l.</i>	4,869	150,649 <i>l.</i>
1834 ..	10,644	75,017 <i>l.</i>	5,245	161,908 <i>l.</i>
Increase ..	923	8,163 <i>l.</i>	771	24,541 <i>l.</i>

To avoid unnecessarily extending the details, we will give a few more specimens of the increase in the number of the depositors of the smallest sums in the different counties, by ranging together the amounts for 1833 and 1834, leaving the reader to mark the specific increase in each case. For information relating to the occupations of the people of each county, reference may be made to last year's *Companion*.

	Depositors and sums under 20 <i>l.</i>			
	1833.		1834.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Cambridgeshire ..	772	6,184 <i>l.</i>	864	6,913 <i>l.</i>
Cheshire ..	4,364	31,735 <i>l.</i>	4,774	34,140 <i>l.</i>
Cornwall ..	2,682	22,467 <i>l.</i>	2,915	24,923 <i>l.</i>
Devonshire ..	15,991	100,240 <i>l.</i>	16,968	106,335 <i>l.</i>
Lincolnshire ..	4,174	30,507 <i>l.</i>	4,594	33,820 <i>l.</i>
Norfolk ..	4,023	29,795 <i>l.</i>	4,518	32,033 <i>l.</i>
Shropshire ..	5,031	38,641 <i>l.</i>	5,183	38,603 <i>l.</i>
Suffolk ..	3,045	22,975 <i>l.</i>	3,115	23,321 <i>l.</i>
Wiltshire ..	3,126	26,110 <i>l.</i>	3,440	28,688 <i>l.</i>

These instances, selected almost indiscriminately, show a steady and remarkable increase. It would indeed be difficult to reconcile them with the supposition of the great body of the working class in agricultural counties falling into penury; while the prospect which they hold out for elevating the character of those who were formerly trained to look to the workhouse and the poor-rates as their infallible resource, is full of promise.

The following is a comparative statement for the years 1833 and 1834, of the number of depositors, and amount invested in the Savings' Banks in Middlesex, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Warwickshire:—

## MIDDLESEX.

	1833.		1834.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Sums under 20 <i>l.</i> ..	32,202	208,413 <i>l.</i>	35,359	226,753 <i>l.</i>
50 <i>l.</i> ..	15,242	470,652 <i>l.</i>	16,885	517,235 <i>l.</i>
100 <i>l.</i> ..	6,148	423,537 <i>l.</i>	6,893	474,700 <i>l.</i>
150 <i>l.</i> ..	2,020	242,385 <i>l.</i>	2,153	258,562 <i>l.</i>
200 <i>l.</i> ..	902	159,340 <i>l.</i>	1,070	180,841 <i>l.</i>
Above 200 <i>l.</i> ..	195	49,603 <i>l.</i>	183	47,217 <i>l.</i>
Totals ..	56,709	1,553,930 <i>l.</i>	62,543	1,705,308 <i>l.</i>

## LANCASHIRE.

		1833.		1834.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Sums under	20% ..	14,242 ..	106,764 <i>l.</i> ..	15,912 ..	118,833 <i>l.</i>
	50% ..	8,921 ..	272,224 <i>l.</i> ..	10,175 ..	308,744 <i>l.</i>
	100% ..	3,800 ..	261,893 <i>l.</i> ..	4,100 ..	284,952 <i>l.</i>
	150% ..	1,287 ..	155,373 <i>l.</i> ..	1,415 ..	171,026 <i>l.</i>
	200% ..	667 ..	113,671 <i>l.</i> ..	786 ..	133,448 <i>l.</i>
Above	200% ..	243 ..	61,069 <i>l.</i> ..	225 ..	58,315 <i>l.</i>
Totals	..	29,160	970,994 <i>l.</i>	32,613	1,075,318 <i>l.</i>

## YORKSHIRE.

		1833.		1834.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Sums under	20% ..	17,122 ..	137,333 <i>l.</i> ..	18,436 ..	145,437 <i>l.</i>
	50% ..	11,052 ..	336,921 <i>l.</i> ..	11,939 ..	364,449 <i>l.</i>
	100% ..	4,728 ..	324,874 <i>l.</i> ..	5,015 ..	344,834 <i>l.</i>
	150% ..	1,674 ..	199,309 <i>l.</i> ..	1,718 ..	205,177 <i>l.</i>
	200% ..	824 ..	138,816 <i>l.</i> ..	904 ..	151,364 <i>l.</i>
Above	200% ..	284 ..	65,755 <i>l.</i> ..	281 ..	65,724 <i>l.</i>
Totals	..	35,684	1,203,008 <i>l.</i>	38,293	1,276,985 <i>l.</i>

## WARWICKSHIRE.

		1833.		1834.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Sums under	20% ..	3,894 ..	23,667 <i>l.</i> ..	4,500 ..	27,045 <i>l.</i>
	50% ..	1,738 ..	52,775 <i>l.</i> ..	2,056 ..	61,976 <i>l.</i>
	100% ..	633 ..	43,034 <i>l.</i> ..	748 ..	51,412 <i>l.</i>
	150% ..	187 ..	22,364 <i>l.</i> ..	200 ..	23,871 <i>l.</i>
	200% ..	96 ..	16,184 <i>l.</i> ..	100 ..	16,786 <i>l.</i>
Above	200% ..	32 ..	9,098 <i>l.</i> ..	29 ..	8,061 <i>l.</i>
Totals	..	6,580	167,122 <i>l.</i>	7,633	189,151 <i>l.</i>

The increase in Ireland, though of course small, is still so decidedly progressive as to be worthy of attention. The following are a few of the totals for some of the counties, in different parts of the island:—

	1833.		1834.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Dublin .. .. .	12,881 ..	295,804 <i>l.</i> ..	13,966 ..	340,797 <i>l.</i>
Antrim .. .. .	3,196 ..	60,626 <i>l.</i> ..	3,410 ..	71,003 <i>l.</i>
Cork .. .. .	7,592 ..	245,857 <i>l.</i> ..	8,220 ..	246,072 <i>l.</i>
Galway .. .. .	167 ..	5,049 <i>l.</i> ..	201 ..	5,035 <i>l.</i>
Mayo .. .. .	679 ..	23,121 <i>l.</i> ..	733 ..	24,748 <i>l.</i>
Tipperary .. .. .	2,711 ..	74,097 <i>l.</i> ..	2,617 ..	70,643 <i>l.</i> *
Waterford .. .. .	2,761 ..	73,737 <i>l.</i> ..	2,707 ..	72,278 <i>l.</i>
Wexford .. .. .	1,960 ..	58,820 <i>l.</i> ..	2,095 ..	62,159 <i>l.</i>
Wicklow .. .. .	559 ..	13,652 <i>l.</i> ..	704 ..	15,239 <i>l.</i>

The entire amount for England, Wales, and Ireland, comparing 1834 with 1832 and 1833, is given in the table annexed:—

The provisions of the Savings' Banks Acts are now extended to Scotland.

\* The returns for 1834 for the bank of Cashel were not received when the account was made out.

Summary of the Number of Depositors and Amount of Deposits (stated in Classes according to the Sums deposited) as they existed on the 20th of November, 1834, in England, Wales, and Ireland, compared with the numbers and amounts on the 20th November, 1832 and 1833 respectively.

	ENGLAND.				WALES.			IRELAND.			TOTAL.		
	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Investments.	Average Investment by each Depositor.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Investments.	Average Investment by each Depositor.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Investments.	Average Investment by each Depositor.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Investments.	Average Investment by each Depositor.	
Under 20 <i>l.</i>	229,247	1,604,900	7.0	5,555	42,936	7.7	25,561	193,919	7.5	260,363	1,841,755	7.1	
50 <i>l.</i>	121,769	3,731,254	30.6	3,619	109,358	30.2	19,769	606,985	30.7	145,157	4,447,597	30.6	
100 <i>l.</i>	52,757	3,636,332	68.9	1,367	92,452	67.6	5,946	385,393	64.8	60,070	4,114,177	68.5	
150 <i>l.</i>	18,313	2,198,417	120.0	400	47,495	118.7	1,318	158,623	120.4	29,031	2,404,535	120.0	
200 <i>l.</i>	9,678	1,638,209	169.3	181	30,272	167.2	516	88,472	171.5	10,375	1,756,953	169.3	
Above 200 <i>l.</i>	3,081	772,990	250.9	61	14,463	237.1	69	17,374	257.8	3,211	804,827	250.6	
Total . . . . .	434,845	13,582,102	31.2	11,183	336,976	30.1	53,179	1,450,766	27.3	499,207	15,369,844	30.8	
Total, 20th Nov. 1833	402,607	12,680,512	31.4	11,015	329,887	29.9	49,170	1,327,122	26.99	462,792	14,337,521	30.9	
Total, 20th Nov. 1832	373,704	11,956,289	31.9	10,014	301,509	30.0	43,755	1,178,201	26.9	427,473	13,435,999	31.0	

## XII.—BANKRUPTCY ANALYSIS.

From November 1, 1834, to November 1, 1835.

AGENTS, 4. Apothecary, 1. Attorney, 1. Auctioneers, 9. Baby-linen Manufacturer, 1. Bakers, 7. Bankers, 2. Blacksmiths, 2. Bleacher, 1. Bill Brokers, 3. Brass Founders, 2. Brick Maker, 1. Bricklayers, 4. British Plate Manufacturer, 1. Booksellers, 16. Bookbinder, 1. Brewers, 16. Brokers, 6. Brush Makers, 2. Boot Makers, 2. Button Manufacturers, 2. Builders, 23. Butchers, 3. Cabinet Makers, 4. Card Maker, 1. Carpenters and Joiners, 17. Carrier, 1. Canal Carrier, 1. Calico Printer, 1. Carpet Warehousemen, 3. Cattle Dealers and Salesmen, 15. Cement Manufacturer, 1. Chandler, 1. Chair Makers, 2. Cheese Factors, 8. Chemists, 13. Chinamen, 3. Civil Engineer, 1. Coal Merchants, 14. Coach Makers, 6. Coach Proprietors, 4. Coach Lace Manufacturer, 1. Coffee House Keeper, 1. Commission Agents, 4. Colour Manufacturer, 1. Confectioner, 1. Clothiers, 14. Cloth Manufacturers, 3. Copper Smelter, 1. Cork Merchants and Cutters, 2. Corn Merchants and Flour Factors, 20. Cotton Spinners, 4. Cow Keepers, 2. Curriers, 7. Cutlers, 2. Dealer, 1. Drapers, 22. Druggists, 5. Dry Salter, 1. Dyers, 3. Earthenware Manufacturers and Merchants, 3. Engineers, 2. Factors, 3. Fancy Cloth Maker, 1. Farmers, 4. Feather Merchant, 1. Fishmongers, 2. Fish Sauce Manufacturer, 1. Flax Spinners, 3. Felt Monger, 1. Flannel Manufacturer, 1. Floor Cloth Manufacturer, 1. Florist, 1. Fruit Merchant, 1. Fringe Maker, 1. Furniture Dealer, 1. Fustian Manufacturers, 2. Gardener, 1. Glass Manufacturer, 1. Glass Merchant, 1. Gold Beater, 1. Granary Keeper, 1. Grocers, 67. Gunpowder Merchant, 1. Haberdasher, 1. Hackney-men, 2. Hardwaremen, 2. Hatters, 12. Hop Merchants, 8. Horse Dealers, 8. Horse Hair Manufacturer, 1. Hosiers, 4. Hotel Keeper, 1. Innkeepers, 33. Insurance Broker, 1. Iron Masters, 2. Iron Founders, 2. Ironmongers, 16. Jewellers, 6. Lacemen, 6. Law Stationers, 2. Lamp Manufacturer, 1. Land Surveyor, 1. Lead Merchants, 3. Leather Dressers and Sellers, 6. Lime Burner, 1. Linen Manufacturers, 2. Linen Drapers, 22. Livery Stable Keepers, 3. Lodging-house Keepers, 7. Machine Makers, 3. Mahogany Dealers, 2. Mail Contractor, 1. Maltsters, 2. Man Milliner, 1. Manufacturers, 2. Mason, 1. Master Mariners, 3. Mercers, 3. Merchants, 62. Millers, 11. Milliner, 1. Money Scriveners, 7. Muslin Manufacturers, 2. Music Sellers, 4. Nail Maker, 1. Nurserymen, 2. Oilman, 1. Optician, 1. Orange Merchant, 1. Painters, 2. Paper Manufacturers, 6. Paper Dealers, 2. Paper Hanger, 1. Pawnbroker, 1. Perfumer, 1. Pin and Needle Manufacturer, 1. Picture Dealers, 4. Plasterer, 1. Plumbers, 8. Porter Merchant, 1. Potters, 2. Preparer of Patent Medicines, 1. Printers, 8. Printseller, 1. Provision Merchants, 2. Publican, 1. Rectifier, 1. Ribbon Manufacturers, 2. Rubber Manufacturer, 1. Sack Manufacturer, 1. Saddlers, 4. Salt Brokers, 2. Scriveners, 8. Seedsmen, 2. Ship Owners, 9. Ship Brokers, 3. Ship Builders, 3. Ship Chandler, 1. Shoe Makers, 5. Silk Printer, 1. Silk Manufacturer, 1. Silversmith, 1. Slater, 1. Smelter, 1. Spirit Dealers, 3. Spoon Manufacturer, 1. Stable-keepers, 3. Stage Coach Proprietor, 1. Stationers, 6. Stone Masons, 3. Straw Hat Manufacturers, 4. Sugar Refiner, 1. Surgeons, 14. Tailors, 27. Tanners, 3. Tallow Chandler, 1. Tavern Keeper, 1. Tea Dealers, 6. Teasel Dealer, 1. Timber Merchants, 9. Tin Plate Worker, 1. Trimming Seller, 1. Tobacconists, 2. Upholsterers, 7. Underwriter, 1. Veterinary Surgeon, 1. Victuallers, 39. Vinegar Merchant, 1. Warehousemen, 4. Watchmakers, 5. Wax Doll Manufacturer, 1. Wax Chandler, 1. *Wharfinger*, 1. *Wheelwrights*, 2. *Whitening* Manufacturer, 1. Window Blind Manufacturers, 2. Wine Merchants, 31. Wire Worker, 1. Woolstaplers, 2. Woollen Cloth Manufacturers, 9. Woollen Drapers, 12. Worsted Spinner, 1.—Total 959.

## XIII.—POPULATION OF THE EUROPEAN STATES,

Calculated from the latest returns preceding 1836, with the Names of the Sovereigns.

Name.	Population.	Sovereign's Names.	Born.	Accession.
<i>Principal Sovereignties</i>				
Russia .....	41,563,600	Emperor Nicholas I.	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825
Austria* .....	33,061,610	Emperor Ferdinand I.	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835
France .....	32,897,152	King Louis Philip I.	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830
Great Britain .....	24,339,964	King William IV. ...	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830
Spain .....	14,660,000	Queen Isabella II. ...	Oct. 10, 1830	Sep. 29, 1833
Prussia* .....	13,566,103	King Fred.-Wm. III.	Aug. 3 1770	Nov. 16, 1797
Turkey .....	9,545,300	Sultan Mah.-Khan II.	July 20, 1785	July 23, 1808
<i>13 Kingdoms.</i>				
Two Sicilies .....	7,414,717	King Ferdinand II. ...	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830
Bavaria* .....	4,187,397	King Louis .....	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825
Sardinia .....	4,168,797	King Charles Albert.	Oct. 2, 1798	Aug. 16, 1830
Sweden and Norway.	4,028,045	King Charles XIV. ...	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818
Belgium .....	3,700,000	King Leopold I. ....	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831
Portugal .....	3,013,950	Queen Maria II. ....	Apr. 4, 1819	May 2, 1826
Netherlands .....	2,611,500	King William I. ....	Aug. 24, 1772	Dec. 6, 1813
Papal States .....	2,592,329	Pope Gregory XVI.	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831
Denmark .....	2,025,285	King Frederic VI. ...	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808
Wurtemberg* .....	1,690,237	King William I. ....	Sep. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816
Hanover* .....	1,656,900	{ King William IV. } { (King Great Brit.) }	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830
Saxony* .....	1,579,430	King Anthony .....	Dec. 27, 1755	May 5, 1827
Greece .....	637,700	King Otho I. ....	June 1, 1815	Jan. 25, 1833
<i>9 Grand Duchies.</i>				
Tuscany .....	1,275,000	Leopold II. ....	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824
Baden* .....	1,208,697	Grand Duke Leopold	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830
Hesse-Darmstadt* ..	726,930	Grand Duke Louis II.	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830
Hesse-Cassel* .....	677,849	Elector William II. ...	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821
Mecklenburg-Schwe-	463,362	Gd. Dk. Fred.-Francis	Dec. 10, 1756	Apr. 24, 1785
rin* .....		{ William I. (King of }		
Luxemburg* .....	305,000	{ the Netherlands } }	Aug. 24, 1772	Dec. 6, 1813
Oldenburg* .....	253,500	Grand Duke Augustus	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829
Saxe-Weimar-Eisen-	238,672	{ Grand Duke Chas. }		
ach* .....		{ Frederic .....	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828
Mecklenburg-Strelitz*	85,257	Grand Duke George.	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816
<i>11 Duchies.</i>				
Parma .....	437,400	Duchess Maria-Louisa	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814
Modena .....	376,400	Duke Francis IV. ...	Oct. 6, 1779	Treaties, 1814-15
Nassau* .....	362,652	Duke William .....	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816
Brunswick* .....	251,000	Duke William .....	Apr. 25, 1806	Apr. 25, 1831
Saxe-Meiningen* .....	146,324	Duke Bernard .....	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1805
Lucca .....	143,400	Duke Charles .....	Dec. 22, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha* ..	131,861	Duke Ernest .....	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806
Saxe-Altenburg* .....	117,921	Duke Joseph .....	Aug. 27, 1789	Sep. 29, 1834
Anhalt-Dessau* .....	57,630	Duke Leopold .....	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817
Anhalt-Bernburg* .....	45,135	Duke Alexander .....	Mar. 2, 1805	Mar. 24, 1834
Anhalt-Koethen* .....	40,153	Duke Henry .....	July 30, 1778	Aug. 23, 1830
<i>11 Principalities</i>				
Lippe-Detmold* .....	76,730	Prince Leopold .....	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802
Reuss, young branch*	68,854	Prince Henry LXII. ...	May 31, 1785	Apr. 17, 1818
Schwarzburg-Ru-	62,226	Prince Gunther .....	Nov. 6, 1793	Apr. 23, 1807
dolstadt* .....				
Waldeck* .....	56,000	Prince George .....	Sep. 20, 1789	Sep. 9, 1813
Schwarzburg-Son-	52,771	Prince Gunther .....	Sep. 24, 1801	Aug. 19, 1835
dershausen* .....				
Hohenzollern-Sig-	42,340	Prince Charles .....	Feb. 20, 1785	Oct. 17, 1831
maringen* .....				
Reuss, elder branch*	30,041	Prince Henry XIX. ...	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817
Schaumburg-Lippe* ..	27,600	Prince George .....	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787
Hesse-Homburg* .....	23,000	Prince Louis .....	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829
Hohenzollern-Hech-	21,000	Prince Frederic .....	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810
ingen* .....				
Lichtenstein* .....	5,880	Prince John Joseph .	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805
<i>Free States.</i>				
Switzerland .....	2,021,800	Bremen* .....		57,800
Ionian Islands .....	208,100	Frankfort* .....		54,000
Hamburg* .....	140,600	Lubeck* .....		47,000
Cracow .....	128,480	San Marino .....		7,000

\*Those marked with an asterisk form the German Confederation.

United States of America (1830), 12,856,171.—President, A. Jackson, re-elected in 1833.

XIV.—*Necrological Table of Literary Men, Artists, and Public Characters.*

1834, Oct. 3.	Adrian Boieldieu, Musical Composer . . . . .	aged 53
23.	Ion. W. R. Spencer, (Poetry) . . . . .	65
Nov. 15.	James Heath, Engraver . . . . .	78
21.	Olivia Serres (soi-disant Princess of Cumberland) . . . . .	63
26.	Thomas Park, Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, &c. . . . .	75
Dec. 6.	Rev. Edward Irving, celebrated Preacher . . . . .	42
10.	Alexander Chalmers, Editor of the British Poets, Biographical Dictionary, &c. . . . .	75
17.	Henry Bone, R. A., Enamel-Painter . . . . .	
22.	Prince Hoare, Dramatic Writer, &c. . . . .	79
27.	Charles Lamb, 'Essays by Elia,' &c. . . . .	60
29.	Rev. T. R. Malthus, 'Political Economy,' &c. . . . .	68
1835, Jan. 1.	Durand, French Architect, 'Parallèle des Edifices' . . . . .	
10.	Dr. Karl Wilh. Kolbe, German Writer and Artist . . . . .	
18.	Frederick William Smith, Sculptor . . . . .	
21.	Uhlen, German Antiquary . . . . .	
Feb. 8.	Baron Dupuytren, French Anatomist . . . . .	55
12.	Chr. G. Crelle, Prussian Architect . . . . .	
21.	Godescharles, Belgian Sculptor . . . . .	
*	Lafont, Historical Painter . . . . .	
*	Roman, French Sculptor . . . . .	
*	Alexander Dufour, French Architect . . . . .	
Mar. 20.	H. D. Inglis (Derwent Conway) Travels . . . . .	40
20.	Leopold Robert, French Painter (suicide) . . . . .	
April 4.	Pinelli, Artist, 'Roman Costumes,' &c. . . . .	
4.	Henry Parke, Architect . . . . .	
5.	Dr. F. H. Müller, Direc. of Gal. at Dormstadt, Artist . . . . .	
7.	Baron Wilhelm Humboldt . . . . .	67
17.	Professor Martos, (the Russian Canova) Sculptor . . . . .	88
26.	Captain Henry Kater, Scientific Discoveries . . . . .	
*	W. H. Ireland (Shakspeare Ireland) . . . . .	
May 9.	William Blanchard, Comedian . . . . .	66
13.	John Nash, Architect . . . . .	82
16.	Felicia Hemans, Poetess . . . . .	
*	T. J. Mathias, Author of 'Pursuits of Literature' . . . . .	
June 18.	William Cobbett, Political Writer . . . . .	73
27.	Charles Mathews, Comedian . . . . .	
*	Garavaglia, eminent Italian Engraver . . . . .	
*	Romagnosi, Italian writer on Legislation and Jurisp. . . . .	
*	Barou Gros, eminent French Historical Painter (suicide) . . . . .	
28.	Marshal Mortier, Duc de Treviso . . . . .	67
29.	Michael Thomas Sadler, Political Economy, &c. . . . .	
Aug. 4.	Charles Wild, Architectural Draftsman . . . . .	
5.	Gilbert Stuart Newton, R. A., Painter . . . . .	40
24.	Isaac Pocock, Dramatic writer . . . . .	
24.	William Say, Mezzotinto Engraver . . . . .	66
30.	Francis Goodwin, Architect . . . . .	56
Sept. 14.	Dr. Brinkley, Bishop of Cloyne . . . . .	
23.	Bellini, Musical Composer . . . . .	
*	Pigault Le Brun, French Novelist . . . . .	83
Oct. 4.	Don Telesforo de Trueba y Cosio, English Novelist . . . . .	
23.	Thomas Heaphy, Painter . . . . .	
Nov. 1.	Thomas Taylor, Translator of Pausanias, Plato, &c. . . . .	
17.	Lieut.-Colonel James Tod, 'Annals of Rajpootana' . . . . .	53
21.	James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd' . . . . .	59
22.	Lætitia Matilda Hawkins, Authoress . . . . .	77

\* The asterisk signifies that the precise day is not known.

## PART III.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,  
AND CHRONICLE OF 1835.

## XV.—ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS,

PASSED IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWELFTH PARLIAMENT  
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

## CHESTER, EXECUTIONS.

[5 Will. IV. c. 1.—20th March, 1835.]

*An Act to explain the 1 Will. IV. c. 70, so far as relates to the Execution of  
Criminals in the County of Chester.*

Reciting that before the passing of that Act (see *Companion* for 1831, p. 164), sheriffs of the county of the city of Chester were by law liable, and were accustomed, to execute all criminals condemned within the county palatine of Chester; and that since the said Act doubts were entertained whether the sentence of death pronounced on criminals for offences committed within the county of Chester ought to be executed by the sheriff of the county or by the Sheriffs of the county of the city of Chester: for the removal of such doubts, enacts that the sheriffs of the county of the city of Chester shall execute county criminals, but gives the judge before whom any such criminal shall be convicted, power to order the sheriff of the county to execute such criminal.

## NEWSPAPER PRINTERS' RELIEF.

[5 Will. IV. c. 2.—20th March, 1835.]

*An Act to amend 38 Geo. III. c. 78, for preventing the mischiefs arising from  
the printing and publishing Newspapers, and Papers of a like nature, by  
Persons not known, and for regulating the Printing and Publication of  
such Papers in other respects; and to discontinue certain Actions commenced  
under the Provisions of the said Act.*

Reciting that certain penalties were by the said Act imposed for any neglect or omission to comply with some of its recited provisions; which might be recovered by action by any person who should sue for the same: and that the printers, publishers, and proprietors of divers newspapers had inadvertently neglected to comply with some of the said provisions, and many actions had been brought against them, and that it was expedient for all further proceedings to be prevented; enacts that persons sued before the passing of this Act for penalties incurred under the recited Act, (except as hereafter) may apply to the court, or to a judge, to stay proceedings, upon payment of the costs then incurred; and if the court shall so order, such actions, &c., shall be forthwith discontinued.

2 and 3. In actions commenced before 4th March 1835, and renewed before the passing of this Act, the court or judge may order the discontinuance upon payment of costs; and in actions commenced since 4th March, without payment of costs.

4. Not to extend to actions in which judgment shall have been obtained, nor to those by Attorney or Solicitor General.

5. Penalties incurred under the said Act hereafter to belong wholly to his Majesty.

6. No actions for penalties to be commenced except in the name of the Attorney or Solicitor General in England, of the King's Advocate in Scotland, or of the Solicitor or officer of stamps.<sup>1</sup>

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BRITISH TERRITORIES (INDIA) INDEMNITY.

[5 Will. IV. c. 6.—13th April, 1835.]

This Act indemnifies the Governor General, Vice President, and members of the Council, for acts done in the administration of the government of the British territories in the East Indies, between the 22nd April, 1834, and 1st January, 1835, and makes those acts valid.

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ABOLITION OF OATHS.

[5 Will. IV. c. 8.—12th June, 1835.]

*An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and Affidavits.*

This Act was repealed by a subsequent Act, c. 62 (9th September) which see *post*, p. 128.

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ISLE OF MAN, CORN.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 13.—3rd July, 1835.]

*An Act to regulate the Importation of Corn into the Isle of Man.*

Reciting the 9 Geo. IV. c. 60, whereby certain duties are made payable in the U. K. upon the importation of corn, grain, meal, and flour, but which duties are not payable in the Isle of Man; and that the surplus productions of the Isle of Man are nevertheless admissible, under the laws now in force, into the U. K., without payment of any duties; and that the inhabitants of the Isle of Man do not stand in need of any supplies of foreign corn for their consumption, and therefore it is necessary, for the better enforcement of the said Act, to make new provisions for regulating the importation of corn into the Isle of Man; subjects all foreign corn to the same duties in the Isle of Man as in the U. K.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 14.—3rd July, 1835.]

Continues to the 31st of December, 1836, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the 10 Geo. IV. c. 22, for providing for the government of his Majesty's settlements in Western Australia, on the western coast of New Holland. (See *Companion* for 1830, p. 175.)

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SOAP DUTY.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 15.—21st July, 1835.]

Continues until the 31st of May, 1838, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the allowances of the duty of excise on soap used in certain manufactures granted by the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 16. (See *Companion* for 1834, p. 109.)

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INFANTS, LUNATICS, &c., IRELAND.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 17.—30th July, 1835.]

Extends to Ireland certain provisions of 1 Will. IV. c. 65, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to property belonging to infants, *femes covert*, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind.

TURNPIKES, MANURE.

*An Act to exempt Carriages carrying Manure from Toll.*

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 18.—30th July, 1835.]

Reciting that disputes have arisen as to the exemption from toll for horses and carriages when employed in carrying or conveying manure for improving lands: enacts that after 1st Janaary, 1836, no toll shall be taken on any turnpike road for any horse, beast, cattle, or carriage, when employed in carrying only dung, soil, compost, or manure for land, except lime, and the necessary implements used for filling the manure, and the cloth used in covering any hay, clover, or straw, conveyed.

2. Not to exempt from toll imposed by any local act.
4. Act not to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

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MERCHANT SEAMEN.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 19.—30th July, 1835.]

*An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Merchant Seamen of the U. K., and for forming and maintaining a Register of all the Men engaged in that Service.*

1. Reciting that the prosperity, strength, and safety of this U. K., and of his Majesty's dominions, do principally depend on a large, constant, and ready supply of seamen, as well for carrying on the commerce as for the defence thereof; and that it is therefore necessary to aid by all practicable means the increase of the number of such seamen, and to give them all due encouragement and protection, and to this end to amend and consolidate the laws relating to their regulation and government; repeals several Acts except as to offences committed, and penalties incurred previous to this Act.

2. It shall not be lawful for any master of any vessel belonging to any subject of the U. K. trading to parts beyond the seas, or of any British registered ship of the burthen of eighty tons or upwards, employed in any of the fisheries of the U. K., or in trading coastwise or otherwise, to carry to sea on any voyage, either from this kingdom or from any other place, any seaman or other person as one of his crew or complement (apprentices excepted), without first entering into an agreement in writing with every such seaman, specifying what monthly or other wages each such seaman is to be paid, the capacity in which he is to act, and the nature of the voyage in which the ship is intended to be employed, so that the seaman may have some means of judging of the probable period for which he is likely to be engaged; and the said agreement shall contain the day of the month and year in which the same shall be made, and shall be signed by the master in the first instance, and by the seamen respectively at the port or place where such seamen shall be respectively shipped; and the master shall cause the same to be, by or in the presence of the attesting party, distinctly read over to every such seaman before he shall be required to sign the same, that he may understand the meaning of the engagement he enters into, and the terms to which he is bound.

3. In the cases of ships bound to parts beyond the seas, every such agreement shall be in the form, and shall contain true entries under their respective heads, of the several particulars set forth in Schedule (A.), so far as the same can be ascertained; and the owners and master of every such ship, or one of them, shall, on reporting his ship's arrival at her port of destination in the U. K., deposit with the collector or comptroller of the customs a true copy of such agreement, attested by the signature of the master, that every person interested therein may at all times have the means of knowing the terms thereof; and in the cases of ships employed in fishing and regularly trading coastwise, and to any of the

islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, or to any port on the Continent of Europe between the river Elbe inclusive and Brest, the agreement shall be in the form, and shall contain true entries under their respective heads, of the particulars set forth in Schedule (B.), so far as the same can be ascertained; and the owner, or one of the owners of every such last-mentioned ships, shall to the like intent, within ten days next after the expiration of every six months ending on the 30th of June, and the 31st of December in each year, deposit with the collector or comptroller of the customs of the port to which the ship shall belong, a true copy of every such agreement entered into within the preceding six months, attested by the signature of such owner; and all copies of agreements so deposited, shall, on the part of any seaman, be received as legal proof of the contents thereof.

4. If any Master of any such ship shall carry out to sea any seaman (apprentices excepted) without having first entered into such agreement as hereby required, he shall forfeit ten pounds in respect of every such seaman; and if he shall neglect to cause the agreement to be distinctly read over to each such seaman, he shall for every such neglect forfeit five pounds; and if he shall neglect to deposit a copy of the agreement, or shall wilfully deposit a false copy, he shall for every such neglect or offence forfeit fifty pounds.

5. Seamen not to be deprived of legal remedies they are now entitled to; and no agreement contrary to the Act shall be valid, nor any clause whereby a seaman shall consent to forego the right which the maritime law gives him to wages in the case of freight earned by ships subsequently lost, or containing any words to that effect; and seamen shall not be bound to produce the agreement to sustain their claim.

6. Seamen refusing to join, or to proceed in the ship, or absenting themselves therefrom, may be apprehended by a justice, and committed to gaol for any time not exceeding thirty days; but if such seaman shall consent to join the ship, the justice, at the request of the master, instead of committing such seaman, may cause him to be conveyed on board, and also award to the master costs, not exceeding forty shillings, which shall be chargeable against the wages.

7. Forfeiture for temporary absence from duty, of two days' pay for every twenty-four hours of such absence, and in a like proportion for any less period of time, or, at the option of the master, the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in hiring a substitute; and a like forfeiture, if he shall, without sufficient cause, neglect to perform such duty as shall be reasonably required of him by the master; and if, after the ship's arrival at her port of delivery, and before her cargo shall be discharged, he shall quit the ship without a previous discharge or leave from the master, he shall forfeit one month's pay; but no such forfeitures shall be incurred unless the fact of the temporary absence, neglect of duty, or quitting the ship, shall be duly recorded in the ship's log book, specifying truly the hour at which the same shall have occurred, and the period during which the seaman was absent or neglected his duty, the truth of which entry it shall be incumbent on the owner or master to substantiate by the evidence of the mate or some other credible witness.

8 states the mode in which the amount of forfeiture is to be ascertained when seamen contract for the voyage, and not by the month.

9. Every deserter shall forfeit all his clothes and effects which he may leave on board, and all wages and emoluments to which he might otherwise be entitled, provided the circumstances attending such desertion be entered in the log-book at the time, and certified by the signature of the master and mate, or other credible witness; and increased wages paid in consequence of desertion shall be recoverable from the deserter, by summary proceeding.

10. Penalty for harbouring deserters, 10*l.*; and no debt exceeding 5*s.* shall be recoverable from a seaman till his voyage is ended; and seamen's effects are not to be detained by keepers of lodging houses or public

houses under pretence of debt, but any justice upon complaint on oath by any such seaman, may inquire into the matter, and cause such effects to be delivered over to the seaman.

11 regulates the period within which wages are to be paid.

12. Payment of wages to be deemed valid, notwithstanding any bill of sale or assignment which may have been made by any such seaman of such wages, or of any attachment or incumbrance thereon; and no assignment or sale of wages made prior to the earning thereof, nor any power of attorney expressed to be irrevocable for the receipt of any such wages, shall be valid or binding.

13. Masters to give seamen certificates on their discharge, specifying the period of service and the time and place of discharge, under a penalty for default of, 5*l.*

14. If a seaman discharged from any ship three days, shall be desirous of proceeding to sea on another voyage, and in order thereto shall require immediate payment of wages, any justice, on satisfactory proof that he would be prevented from employment by delay, may summon the master or owner, and order payment forthwith; penalty for default, 5*l.*

15. And as seamen, in cases of dispute, may be exposed to great inconvenience, expence, and delay, in obtaining payment of their wages; enacts that for wages not exceeding 20*l.*, a justice, on complaint on oath, may summon the master or owner, and make such order for payment as shall appear reasonable and just; and levy the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party on whom such order shall be made, and if sufficient distress cannot be found, on the ship or the tackle and apparel thereof; and if such ship shall not be within the jurisdiction of such justice, he may commit the party to gaol; and the award of such justice shall be final.

16. Costs of suit for recovery of wages not to be allowed, if sued for in the superior courts, and they might have been recovered before a justice.

17. When a ship is sold at a foreign port, (except in cases of wreck or condemnation) the crew to be sent home at the expence of the master or owners; and if the master shall neglect, such expences shall be a charge upon the owner, and may be recovered by the consul or other person defraying such expences, or by his Majesty's Attorney General, if allowed to the consul out of the public monies.

18. And as it is necessary that due provision should be made for the preservation of the health and lives of the seamen employed in the merchant service, a supply of medicines is to be kept on board, and seamen hurt in the service of the ship are to be provided with advice, &c., gratis.

19. And as it is expedient that a register should be formed and maintained of all the mariners and seafaring men of the U. K., provides accordingly for the establishment of a general register office for seamen, at the Custom House, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral.

21, 22, and 23. Masters of ships trading abroad and coastwise, and lost or sold abroad, to deliver lists of their crews on their return. Masters of ships in the home trade to return similar lists. Return to be made in case of ship lost or sold abroad.

24. Such lists to be certified, and transmitted to the registrar, under a penalty on the master for neglect, of 25*l.*

25. And that due care may be taken of the effects of British seamen dying in foreign parts, directs his Majesty's consul to take charge and dispose thereof for the benefit of the next of kin; and if no claim shall be made within three calendar months after the death of such seaman, the consul shall remit the balance to the president and governors of the corporation for the "relief of disabled seamen in the Merchant Service," &c., for the purposes provided by 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 52 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 148); and if not claimed within one month after the ship's return to the U. K. by the executor or administrator, then the master is to deposit the same with the president and governors aforesaid.

26. And as the giving due encouragement to such of the youth of the U. K. as shall voluntarily betake themselves to the sea service, and obliging others to do so who by reason of their own or their parents' poverty are destitute of the means of obtaining subsistence and employment, will not only greatly tend to the increase of able and experienced seamen, as well for the service of the Royal Navy as for carrying on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects, but will likewise provide them with employment, and thus materially diminish the burthen of expense cast upon parishes by their maintenance; empowers overseers to bind apprentice in the sea service any boy of thirteen years of age and of sufficient health and strength, who, or whose parents, is or are chargeable to his parish, or who shall beg for alms therein, with his consent, but not otherwise; but every such binding shall be made in the presence of two justices.

27. Parish apprentices may be assigned over to the sea service, with their own consent, but not otherwise.

28 to 30 contain regulations as to parish indentures.

31. Every ship to have apprentices according to her tonnage, as therein specified; under a penalty, for every apprentice deficient, of 10*l.*

32. Apprentices exempt from contributions for hospitals.

33 and 34. Indentures and assignments of parish and other apprentices to be registered, as therein mentioned.

35. Agreement and indentures of apprentice exempt from stamp duty.

36. Penalty on masters neglecting to register indentures, and for suffering apprentices to quit their service, 10*l.*

37. Justices to determine complaints between masters and apprentices.

38. Common assaults on board merchant ships may be summarily punished by two justices, and the fine shall be payable to the merchant seamen's hospital or institution nearest to the port of adjudication.

39. Masters entitled to receive the wages of apprentices entering into the navy; which they may enter only with their master's consent.

40. And as great mischief has arisen from masters of merchant ships leaving seamen in foreign parts, who have been thus reduced to distress, and thereby tempted to become pirates, or otherwise misconduct themselves, and it is expedient to amend and enlarge the law in this behalf; masters forcing on shore or leaving behind any person belonging to the crew are guilty of a misdemeanor, subject to fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

41 and 42. Seamen not to be discharged nor left on the plea of desertion, &c., at any colony or plantation, without the previous sanction in writing of the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, or other government officer, or the chief officer of customs, nor at any other place abroad, without the sanction of his Majesty's minister, consul, or vice-consul there, or two respectable merchants.

44. Seamen, when allowed to be left behind, to be paid their wages, a true account of which shall be delivered by the master to such functionary as aforesaid, under a penalty for neglect, and also to pay the amount respectively, of 25*l.*

45. Act not to extend to prevent seamen from entering into the navy; and all agreements to that effect shall be void.

46. Upon entry of seamen into the navy from merchant ships, they shall be entitled to the immediate delivery up of their clothes, and payment of any wages that may be due, according to the regulations therein prescribed.

49. No seaman to be shipped at a foreign port without the privity of the consul, under a penalty of 25*l.*

50 and 51. Masters to produce agreements to officers of king's ships, when required by them; and they may muster the crew; penalty on master for refusal, 25*l.*; and registrar and officers of customs may require production of the agreement and muster roll, and muster the crew, under a penalty of 50*l.*

53. Penalties not exceeding 20*l.* shall be recoverable by information and summary proceeding before any justice residing near the place where the offence shall be committed, or where the offender shall be, which justice may levy the amount, by distress, and sale, or by commitment; and penalties exceeding 20*l.* may be recovered with costs, in any court of record, at the suit of his Majesty's Attorney General; and the penalties are to be applied, one moiety to the informer, and the residue shall be divided between Greenwich Hospital and the Merchant Seamen's Hospital or institution at the port to which the ship shall belong, and if there shall be none such, then the whole of the said residue shall be paid to Greenwich Hospital: but the court or justice may mitigate any penalty, but not below one-half of its original amount; and all proceedings shall be commenced within two years for offences committed at or beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, or within one year, if committed on the European side of those limits, or within six calendar months after the return of the offender or the complaining party to the U. K.

54. Not to extend to ships belonging to any British colony having a legislature.

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#### STAMPS AND TAXES OFFICES CONSOLIDATION.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 20.—30th July, 1835.]

*An Act to consolidate certain Offices in the Collection of the Revenues of Stamp and Taxes, and to amend the Laws relating thereto.*

Reciting the 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 151) and that it is expedient that the Receiver General of stamp duties in England should be also the Receiver General of land and assessed taxes; accordingly consolidates the two offices, and the offices of Accountant and Comptroller General of stamp duties, and Comptroller of land and assessed taxes.

The following provisions regulate the offices relating to the stamps and taxes.

By the 20 sec.; the Game Act, the 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 32 (see *Companion* for 1832, p. 155), is amended by indemnifying persons who inform against unlicensed dealers, and purchasers from such dealers, from penalties which may have been incurred by such informers in the transaction informed against.

And by sec. 21; the application of penalties directed by that Act is altered, by awarding one moiety to the informer, and only the other moiety to the county rate, instead of the whole, as before.

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#### HOLYHEAD ROADS.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 21.—21st August, 1835.]

*Amending the Acts relating to the Holyhead Roads.*

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#### LUNATIC ACT CONTINUANCE.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 22.—21st August, 1835.]

*Continues two Acts relating to the care and treatment of insane persons in England, viz. 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 107, and 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 61.*

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#### LOAN SOCIETIES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 23.—21st August, 1835.]

*An Act for the establishment of Loan Societies in England and Wales; and to extend the Provisions of the Friendly Societies' Acts to the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.*

Reciting that certain institutions for establishing loan funds have been and may be established in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, for the benefit and advantage of the labouring classes of his Ma-

Majesty's subjects, and that it is expedient to give protection to the funds of such institutions, and to afford encouragement to the formation of other institutions of a like kind; enacts that persons forming societies for loans, and desirous of having the benefit of this Act, shall cause their rules to be enrolled in manner herein after directed.

2. Rules to be certified, deposited, and enrolled at sessions, according to the regulations of the 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 40 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 142).

3. Rules and regulations to be entered in a book to be kept by the officer of the society, which shall be binding on the several members and officers of such society, and the several persons receiving assistance, and their representatives, as well as their sureties.

4. Property of society vested in trustees thereof, who may sue in respect thereof.

5. Treasurer, &c., to give security, if required by rules of institution.

6. Society not to make any loan to any one individual at any one time exceeding 15*l.*; and no second loan shall be made to the same individual until the previous loan is repaid.

7. No note or security liable to stamp duty.

8. Loan may be recovered before justices of the peace, after seven days from demand, and they may award costs not exceeding 10*s.*, and in default of payment may levy the amount by distress and sale.

9. Trustees may receive the interest of 5*l.* per cent. at any time, without being subject to the Usury Acts.

10. 10 Geo. IV. c. 56, as amended by 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 40 (see *Companion* to 1835, p. 142), extended to Guernsey, Jersey, and Isle of Man.

#### SEAMEN ENLISTMENT.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 24.—21st August, 1835.]

*An Act for the Encouragement of the voluntary Enlistment of Seamen, and to make Regulations for more effectually manning his Majesty's Navy.*

1. Reciting that it is expedient to limit the duration of the service of seamen in his Majesty's navy, and to increase the inducements to seafaring men voluntarily to enter into the same; enacts that no person shall be liable to be detained against his consent in the naval service for longer than five years, unless he shall have voluntarily entered for a longer term, and except as herein after provided: and at the expiration of such period he shall be entitled to be discharged; and if the ship be abroad on the expiration of his service, to be sent home by the earliest opportunity; but nevertheless the Admiral, in case of emergency, may detain him six months longer, with one-fourth increase of pay. Seamen under arrest for trial not to be discharged until after trial, or punishment, and to perform their duties and to be amenable to naval discipline until actually discharged.

2. Discharged seamen to receive certificates, on which protections are to be issued to them for two years.

3. Forging and uttering forged certificates, or protections, or unlawfully using the same, deemed a misdemeanour.

4. Volunteers entering the service within six days after any proclamation calling for the service at sea of seafaring men shall, in addition to the advantages given to volunteers by the 11 Geo. IV. c. 23, receive double the amount of the bounty offered by any such proclamation; and in the case of merchant vessels, every seaman who shall enter himself with an officer of the navy within six days after the first arrival of any such ship at any port, or within half an hour after any officer shall have visited any such ship before her arrival, shall also be entitled to receive the like double bounty.

5. Seamen in the service at the time of the issuing a proclamation calling for the services of seafaring men, not to be discharged, but to serve, and be paid the usual bounty.

6. Seamen, after five years' service, agreeing to continue, at the time of such proclamation, to be entitled to a fresh bounty.

7. Pensioners volunteering to receive their pensions in addition to their pay.

8. Provisions in favour of volunteers extended to colonial seamen, who on their discharge shall be sent to their homes.

9. Act not to diminish the authority of the Admiralty in the discharge of seamen, who may obtain their discharge on providing substitutes.

#### POSTAGE.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 25.—21st August, 1835.]

*An Act to extend the Accommodation by the Post to and from Foreign Parts, and for other Purposes relating to the Post Office.*

1. Reciting that it is expedient, for facilitating the intercourse with foreign countries, that the postage, British as well as foreign, on letters and packets, should be payable in whole or in part either by the sender or receiver: allows accordingly the postage on letters to and from foreign parts to be taken and paid in one entire sum; but such payment is to be optional.

4. No letters liable to any foreign rates of postage to be received free.

5 empowers the Postmaster General to register letters, and to demand the postage for such registered letters settled by the Treasury.

6 regulates the packet postage on letters between the ports of France and Great Britain.

7. Postmaster General empowered to reduce postage on letters to and from foreign parts.

8 reduces postage on ship letters, as therein prescribed.

10. Letters may be sent by other vessels than packets.

11 assimilates rate of postage on ship letters in Ireland to the rates on ship letters in Great Britain.

12. Letters from China liable to the same rates of sea postage as other letters.

15 and 16 reduce postage on newspapers brought by private ships from the colonies, from 3*d.* to 1*d.*

17 gives postage on newspapers sent by private ships to the colonies, of 1*d.*

18 and 19. Reduction of postage on newspapers sent and brought by private ships to and from foreign ports, as therein particularly prescribed; but such postage may be again increased with the consent of the Treasury.

22 and 23. Such newspapers must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and must not contain any writing, &c.; and must be put into the post within seven days from the time when published, if sent out of the U. K.

24. Postmaster General may examine newspapers sent by the post to discover whether any writings or marks are upon them, or any papers enclosed with them, and if there are, treble letter postage may be charged.

28 gives a summary power of recovering arrears of postage due, either for letters received or from any collector, &c., and not exceeding 20*l.*, by warrant of distress, to be granted by any justice of the county; and in case of resistance thereto, the constable, &c., may break open any place, and in case of insufficiency of distress, the party may be committed to gaol.

30, limits the time and directs the mode of suing for injuries arising under the Act.

#### ASSIZE REMOVAL.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 26.—21st August, 1835.]

*An Act for the Appointment of convenient Places for the holding of Assizes in Ireland.*

1. Reciting that the places at which the assizes are now held in

various counties of Ireland are inconvenient to the inhabitants, and that it would conduce to the more cheap, speedy, and effectual administration of justice to appoint other places instead thereof for the holding of Assizes, empowers the Lord Lieutenant, &c., in council to direct at what places assizes and sessions shall be held, and that they may be holden in more than one place in the county; as also special commissions.

3. But the place for holding the assizes not to be changed, or counties divided, unless desired by a majority of the Grand Jury.

4 gives power to Lord Lieutenant to divide counties for the purpose of holding assizes in different divisions of the same county, and to make rules touching the liability and the attendance of jurors, and touching the use of any house of correction or prison as a common gaol; which rules must be notified in the Dublin Gazette, or as the Lord Lieutenant may direct.

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### IRISH LINEN TRADE.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 27.—21st August, 1835.]

*An Act to continue and amend certain Regulations for the Linen and Hempen Manufactures in Ireland.*

1. Reciting that several Acts have passed, containing regulations for the linen and hempen manufactures in Ireland, which regulations were, by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 77 (see *Companion* for 1833), continued until the end of the present session of Parliament, when the same will expire; and that it is expedient that such regulations should be, with certain modifications, continued for a time to be limited: proceeds accordingly to make various regulations for that trade. All flax sold, or exposed for sale, in fair or market, to be of equal cleanness and quality throughout; penalty not exceeding 1s. per stone.

2 regulates the reeling and counting linen yarn when sold in fair or market.

3 enacts the places and hours of sale of linen yarn and flax.

5 and 6 regulate the widths of linen cloth, and how it shall be exposed for sale.

7 and 8. Linen to be of equal fineness throughout, and not to be pasted or spouted.

9 states what shall be deemed a sale or exposure for sale of linen in fair or market.

10 gives a justice or chief magistrate of the town summary power over offenders against the Act.

11 provides a summary mode of settling disputes between buyer and seller in fairs and markets.

12. Flax, yarn, and linens not to be subject to such regulations unless sold in open market.

13 to 21 contain provisions relating to the seal masters and the committee to superintend them.

22. No person shall sell or buy any piece of unbleached linen not sealed, under a penalty per piece of 5s.

23 and 24. Sealmasters to measure between buyer and seller; and buyers may recover from sealmasters for damage or deficiency in linen.

25 and 26. Committee shall appoint inspectors. Their duties prescribed.

27. Persons embezzling, &c., linen yarn, &c., shall forfeit three times the value of the same.

28. Weavers to fulfil their agreements on pain of forfeiting the value of the yarn.

29. Neglect to return yarn, &c., after fourteen' days notice, deemed embezzling.

30. On complaint on oath, by manufacturers, justices may order search, and restore possession.

The remainder of the Act regulates the mode of suing for and applying penalties, and of proceeding against sealmasters.

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### SHERIFFS OATHS.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 28.—21st August, 1835.]

This Act reciting the 9 Geo. IV. c. 17. s. 2 (see *Companion* for 1829, p. 146), requiring the declaration therein mentioned to be subscribed by corporate officers; and that doubts have been entertained whether the said Act extends to sheriffs of any city or town being a county of itself; and that it is expedient that such doubts should be removed: dispenses accordingly with the necessity of such subscription by such sheriffs; but they shall take and subscribe all oaths and declarations which sheriffs of counties are bound to take and subscribe.

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### BANKRUPTCY.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 29.—21st August, 1835.]

*An Act for investing in Government Securities a Portion of the Cash lying unemployed in the Bank of England belonging to Bankrupts' Estates, and applying the Interest thereon in discharge of the Expenses of the Court of Bankruptcy, and for the Relief of the Suitors in the said Court; and for removing Doubts as to the Extent of the Powers of the Court of Review and of the Subdivision Courts.*

This Act reciting the 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 56 (see *Companion* for 1832, p. 160), &c., makes a variety of provisions for the objects stated in the title.

By sec. 3, the Lord Chancellor is to appoint an accountant, to manage the funds, instead of the Accountant General in Chancery.

Sec. 7 regulates the mode in which unclaimed dividends, &c., in the hands of assignees, are to be disposed of.

By sec. 21, the court in future is to consist of one chief judge and two judges instead of three, as before, and to have only one deputy registrar instead of two.

Sec. 23 directs the mode of forming subdivision courts in case of non-attendance of any commissioners of the division to which any cause is referred.

24 gives power to the bankrupt courts to administer oaths on affidavits.

25. And as doubts have been entertained whether, by the terms of the said recited Act, the said court of review and subdivision courts have been effectually made courts of record; and have the same powers of commitment for the purpose of enforcing discovery as were vested in the commissioners of the Bankrupt Act; and it is expedient that such doubts be removed, &c.; such courts are declared to have been courts of record since that Act, and shall have the powers incident thereto, and of commitment as above.

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### SINECURE CHURCH PREFERMENT.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 30.—21st August, 1835.]

*An Act for protecting the Revenues of vacant Ecclesiastical Dignities, Prebends, Canonries, and Benefices without Cure of Souls, and for preventing the Lapse thereof, during the pending Inquiries respecting the State of the Established Church in England and Wales.*

1. Reciting that his Majesty was pleased to issue a commission for considering the state of the established church in England and Wales with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues, which commission has since been renewed, and is now in force, and some time must elapse before its inquiries can be brought to a termination: and that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify, that, to promote the important

objects of the said commission, it is his intention to defer any nomination to any vacant dignity, prebend, canonry, or benefice without cure of souls in the patronage of the crown until it shall have undergone the consideration of the said commissioners; and the two Archbishops, and divers of the Bishops have declared a similar intention (excepting only the dignity of Archdeacon), and a similar declaration has been made by certain other patrons: and that several dignities, prebends, canonries, and benefices without cure of souls have become vacant, and others may become vacant pending the said inquiries; and that it is expedient for them to remain vacant until it shall be decided in what mode they can be disposed of, so as to be made most conducive to the efficiency of the established church; and with that view it is necessary to provide that due care be taken of the revenues thereof, and that the right of presentation or collation shall not lapse by reason of delay; enacts that all the profits of such dignities or benefices shall be paid to the treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty; excepting such profits as are already appropriated.

4 and 5. Not to prevent patrons from appointing, if they think proper to do so; and allows presentation to benefices with cure of souls in the patronage of such vacant dignity, &c.

6. Right of presentation to vacant dignity or benefice not to lapse, by delay; but the patron shall within six months after the vacancy give notice thereof in writing to the commissioners, who shall transmit a copy to the said treasurer.

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#### PUBLIC ROADS, IRELAND.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 31.—21st August, 1835.]

This Act, reciting that doubts have been entertained whether certain contracts and presentments have been made in strict conformity with the provisions of the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 78 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 138), directs that such contracts for the repairs of public roads in Ireland, and all presentments relating thereto, entered into before the passing of this Act, shall be valid and effectual in law for one year; and all securities for such contracts.

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#### TEA DUTIES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 32.—21st August, 1835]

After 1st July, 1836, the present duties on tea to cease, and a duty of 2s. 1d. per pound to be charged in lieu thereof.

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#### INDICTMENTS, CERTIORARI.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 33.—21st August, 1835.]

*An Act for preventing the vexatious removal of Indictments into the Court of King's Bench; and for extending the Provisions of an Act of 7 Geo. IV., as to taking bail in cases of Felony.*

1. Reciting that it is expedient to prevent prosecutors of indictments and presentments from vexatiously removing the same out of inferior courts into the Court of King's Bench; enacts that no certiorari shall issue to remove indictments, &c., from inferior courts to the court of King's Bench, at the instance of a prosecutor, without leave obtained from that court, as by a defendant.

2. Before obtaining writs of certiorari to remove such indictments, defendants not in custody for want of bail shall enter into a recognizance in such sum, and with such sureties as the said court shall direct, and with the conditions required by the 8 and 9 Will. III. c. 33; and if in custody for want of bail, shall be detained until such recognizances shall have been entered into, or until discharged by due course of law.

3. Whereas in many cases the taking bail for the appearance of persons charged with felony may be safely admitted without endangering

the appearance of such persons to take their trial in due course of law, and it is therefore expedient in such cases to extend the provisions of 7 Geo. IV. c. 64; accordingly empowers any two justices, of whom one or other shall have signed the warrant of commitment, to admit any person charged with felony, or against whom any warrant of commitment for felony is signed, to bail according to the said Act, in such sum and with such sureties as they shall think fit, and notwithstanding such person shall have confessed the matter laid to his charge, or notwithstanding such justices shall not think that such charge is groundless, or shall think that the circumstances are such as to raise a presumption of guilt.

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#### PAYMASTER GENERAL.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 35.—25th August, 1835.]

This Act consolidates the offices of Paymaster General, Paymaster, and Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, Treasurer of the Navy, and Treasurer of the Ordnance.

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#### POLLS AT ELECTIONS.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 36.—25th August, 1835.]

1. Reciting that it would tend to promote the purity of elections and the diminution of expense if the poll for boroughs were taken in one day; accordingly repeals the provision of the Reform Act, the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 45, which allows the poll to be kept open two days; and limits the period of polling to one day, from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon.

3, 4, and 5. Not more than 300 voters to poll in one booth, and not more than 100, if so required by any candidate; but in case of such requisition, notice to be given of the situation of the booths.

6. Oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, not to be taken.

7. Liverymen of London, entitled to vote in respect of premises, may vote at the booth for the district where such premises are situate.

8. Where the proceedings at any election shall be interrupted by any riot or open violence, the returning officer, or his lawful deputy, shall not for such cause terminate the business, but shall adjourn it until the following day, and, if necessary, shall further adjourn it until such interruption shall have ceased, when the returning officer or his deputy shall again proceed.

9. Not to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

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#### PRISONS REGULATION.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 38.—25th August, 1835.]

*An Act for effecting greater uniformity of practice in the Government of the several Prisons in England and Wales; and for appointing Inspectors of Prisons in Great Britain.*

1. Reciting that by the laws now in force, rules and regulations made for the government of certain prisons, and for the duties to be performed by the officers, are in London and Middlesex required to be submitted to the two chief justices, and elsewhere to certain other justices, for approval, before they can be enforced; enacts that such rules thereafter made by the mayor and aldermen of London, justices of the peace, or other persons whatsoever, which they are now by law authorized to make for the government of any prisons in England and Wales, shall be submitted to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, who may alter them, and subscribe a certificate that they are proper to be enforced; when they shall be binding upon the sheriff and all other persons, but not before.

3. Whereas great inconvenience and expense have been found to

result from the practice of committing to the common gaol of the county persons charged with offences intended to be tried at the assizes or sessions holden at places distant therefrom; empowers any justice to commit offenders to any house of correction near the place where the assizes are to be holden at which they are to be tried.

4. Persons convicted of offences for which they are liable to death, transportation, or imprisonment, may be committed to any house of correction for the county.

5. Before 1st November in each year, clerks of peace for every county, the clerks of every gaol sessions, and the chief magistrates of every city, to transmit copies of prison rules to secretary of state, who may add to or alter the same; and such clerks of peace, &c., are to lay copies of such rules before the court of quarter sessions.

6. In case such clerks of peace, &c., neglect to transmit such rules to the Secretary of State, he may certify after 1st December what rules he may deem necessary for the government of such prisons.

7 empowers one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state to appoint a sufficient number of persons, not exceeding five, to visit and inspect, either singly or together, every gaol, bridewell, house of correction, penitentiary, or other prison or place for the confinement of prisoners, in any part of Great Britain; and to examine any person holding any office, or receiving any salary in any such gaol, &c., and to inspect all books and papers relating thereto, and to inquire into all matters touching the same, and on or before the first of February, to make a separate report in writing of the state thereof, and transmit the same to one of the principal secretaries of state; and a copy thereof shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days.

8. Penalty for obstructing inspectors, on conviction before a justice, any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, and in default of payment, commitment for not exceeding one calendar month.

9. A justice may summon offenders on complaint being made.

10. Secretary of State may visit, or authorize any person to visit, prisons, on any occasion he may think expedient.

11. His majesty may order prisoners to be removed from one prison to another.

13. Power given by 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 36 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 140), to his Majesty to direct persons sentenced to imprisonment for offences committed beyond limits of that Act, to be removed to the Penitentiary, extended to offences committed *within* the limits.

15. 800 male convicts may be confined in the Penitentiary, instead of 600, as now limited.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS, LICENCES, &c.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 39.—31st August, 1835.]

1. Retailers of spirits not consuming more than 50 gallons in the year, are not to pay the additional duties on licences required by 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 75 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 152).

2. The quantity of spirits received and consumed by any retailer of spirits shall, for the purposes of this Act, be ascertained by the quantity received into his stock during the year next preceding, as appearing either by the permits, or by any stock account of any officer of Excise.

3. Repeals so much of any Acts as requires entries by dealers in wine, and as authorizes survey by excise officers.

4. But retailers of wine, who also deal in or retail spirits within 500 yards, to continue to make entry, under penalty of 50*l.*; and officers of excise may enter and examine the places used for keeping wine.

5. Permits not in future required for the removal of wine.

6. Act not to affect licences for dealing in wine.

7. Licences may be granted to sell beer, spirits, and wine in theatres, &c., without the production of a certificate.

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#### WOOD DUTIES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 40.—31st August, 1835.]

Imposes the duties granted by the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 56 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 136), on wood the produce of Europe, on such wood, although imported from some British possession in America.

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#### ILLEGAL SECURITIES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 41.—31st August, 1835.]

*An Act to amend the Law relating to Securities given for Considerations arising out of gaming, usurious, and certain other illegal Transactions.*

1. Reciting several Acts, avoiding respectively contracts tainted by gaming or usury, or extorted from any bankrupt, or given for ransom of any ship or goods on board, contrary to the Act recited; and reciting also, that securities and instruments avoided by such Acts were sometimes indorsed, transferred, assigned, or conveyed to purchasers or other persons for a valuable consideration, without notice of the original consideration for which they were given; and that their avoidance in the hands of such purchasers, &c., is often attended with great hardship and injustice; for remedy, enacts that such securities shall not be void, but be deemed to have been given for an illegal consideration, and the recited Acts shall have the same effect as if they had respectively enacted that such securities should be deemed to have been made, drawn, accepted, given, or executed for an illegal consideration.

Money paid to the holder of such securities shall be deemed to be paid on account of the person to whom the same was originally given.

3. Repeals so much of recited Acts of 9 and 11 Anne, as enacts that the mortgages, securities, or other conveyances therein mentioned, should enure for the benefit of the parties in remainder.

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#### PENSIONS, INSOLVENT COURTS.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 42.—31st August, 1835.]

Removes doubts as to whether, under the 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 24 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 132), the commissioners of the treasury may grant superannuation allowances to commissioners and officers of insolvent debtors' courts in England and Ireland; and authorizes them to do so.

#### SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 43.—31st August, 1835.]

This Act enlarges the powers of magistrates in the appointment of special constables, by authorizing them to appoint persons to act as special constables in other parishes than where they reside.

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#### SLAVES COMPENSATION.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 45.—31st August, 1835.]

This Act makes several provisions to carry into further execution the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 73 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 136). It provides for payment to the several persons entitled to compensation under the said Act, so from time to time out of the monies received under a contract entered into by the Treasury, as instalments of the sum of fifteen millions thereby raised become due; and for payment of the interest on

the twenty millions given by the said Act; and for compensation to the colony of Barbadoes.

By Sec. 12, Persons counterfeiting receipts for contributions towards the said fifteen millions or uttering the same, to be guilty of felony, and suffer death.

14. And as certain claims for compensation under the provisions of the recited Act may be subject to litigation before the commissioners of arbitration appointed thereunder, and also in the courts of the several colonies, and the final settlement of such claims may therefore be postponed to a distant period, and it is expedient to authorize the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to transfer the said compensation funds so under litigation; provides for such transfer accordingly.

### PEACE PRESERVATION, IRELAND.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 48.—31st August, 1835.]

*An Act for the better Prevention and more speedy Punishment of Offences endangering the Public Peace in Ireland.*

1. Reciting that heinous and systematic outrages and disturbances of the peace have from time to time prevailed in several parts of Ireland, and that it is expedient to provide for the speedy and effectual prosecution and suppression of such offences; empowers the lord lieutenant in council to order an extraordinary court of general sessions to be holden for any county in Ireland, and to appoint one of his Majesty's serjeants or counsel to preside thereat.

2 gives such court the powers of any court of oyer and terminer, &c.; and requires sheriffs and other officers, and prosecutors, offenders, witnesses, &c., to attend thereat.

6. Offenders to be tried forthwith, unless court shall otherwise order.

7. Proceedings not to be removed by certiorari, &c.

8. Persons not duly authorized to keep fire-arms, who shall be found between sunset and sunrise with fire-arms or other offensive weapons in their possession, in any place save their own dwelling-house, or at any hour of the day or night, with any loaded or concealed fire-arms or offensive weapon, within any county in which any court holden under this Act shall be then acting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

9. And as infractions of the law and violations of the public peace are frequently contrived and committed by nocturnal assemblies of disorderly persons, and it is desirable to provide under proper regulations some check to such meetings; empowers the lord lieutenant, with advice of the privy council on presentment of the grand jury, to direct such court to issue a notice enjoining the inhabitants of places therein specified to remain within their habitations between one hour after sunset and sunrise.

10. Any person found abroad in the night after such notice, in any place specified therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

11. After the day named in such notice, court may authorize by warrant domiciliary visits in places therein specified, by one or more magistrate or magistrates, chief constable or chief constables of police, authorizing him or them, at any time from one hour after sunset until sunrise, to require every inmate of any house or building within the county or district specified in such notice, to show himself; and if he does not within ten minutes, he shall be deemed to be absent, and every owner of a house within such district shall, within twenty-four hours after so required, deliver a list of the names of every inmate in his house; under penalty, for neglect or refusal, of a sum not exceeding 10s., and in default of payment, of imprisonment for not exceeding one week.

13. Court may summon and examine on oath persons certified to have been absent from their dwellings, and may imprison and fine as therein

mentioned any person convicted thereof who cannot satisfactorily account for the same.

11. Giving false information, or obstructing execution of warrant, a misdemeanor.

17. Act to continue for five years.

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### TURNPIKE ACTS CONTINUANCE.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 49.—31st of August, 1835.]

Continuing the Acts for regulating the turnpike roads in Great Britain, which will expire on the first day of June, 1836, or with the next session of parliament.

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### HIGHWAYS ACT.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 50.—31st August, 1835.]

*An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways in that part of Great Britain called England.*

1. The first clause of this Act repeals certain provisions in eleven Acts of Parliament.

2. Not to revive any Act or Acts repealed by any of the Acts enumerated in Clause 1.

The 3rd, 4th, and 5th Clauses provide for the recovery of penalties incurred for offences against Acts repealed, continuance of present surveyor until a successor is appointed under the provisions of the Act, and defines how the terms used are to be construed.

6. Surveyor or surveyors of highways to be annually elected by the inhabitants of every parish maintaining its own highways, at their first meeting in vestry for the nomination of overseers of the poor.

7. The qualification of a surveyor to be, the possession of property, in his own or his wife's right of the annual value of ten pounds, or a personal estate of the value of 100*l.*, or tenancy at the yearly value of 20*l.* A person chosen surveyor may appoint a deputy to be approved of by the justices. 8. The penalty on a surveyor not acting when chosen, or not providing a deputy, not to exceed 20*l.*

9. The inhabitants may appoint a person of skill and experience to act as surveyor, with a salary, in lieu of unsalaried surveyors, the appointment to be in writing on paper without stamp, signed by the chairman of the meeting. 10. The surveyor going out of office is to intimate to the justices in writing the name and residence of his successor.

11, 12, provide for the appointment of surveyors by justices in certain cases.

13, 14. Justices may, on application, form parishes into districts, for the purpose of having one sufficient person to be the district surveyor, each parish to nominate a person to fill the office, and the justices to select and appoint.

15, 16. Names of parishes formed into districts, and of district surveyors, to be recorded. Districts to be formed for three years, and until twelve months after any parish has given notice of intention to recede from the union. Salary of district surveyors to be paid by parishes. 17. A special surveyor to be elected for districts to assess and levy the rate.

18, 19. In parishes whose population exceeds 5000, a Board to be formed, if the inhabitants shall think fit, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the Act into effect, to be called "The Board for repair of the Highways in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_," with special powers and privileges.

20 to 22, make provision for repair of highways; and 23 directs how highways, made at expense of private parties, may be included in the number of highways maintained at the expense of the parish.

24. Surveyors of all parishes (except such parishes as are wholly or in part within three miles of the General Post Office, London), are to

erect direction posts or stones, at all cross roads, with distinct inscriptions, and special directions in particular cases.

25 to 35 contain provisions respecting surveyors' duties, the making and paying of highway rates, exemptions from rate (persons proving poverty may be exempted), recovery of rates, &c. No rate is to exceed, at any one time, the sum of 10*l.* in the pound, or 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound in the whole in any one year.

35. Rate-payers keeping horses or beasts of draught may procure consent of parish to divide amongst themselves, in proportion to the amount of rate to which they may respectively be assessed, the carrying of materials required for repair of highways by the surveyor, and be paid for the same. But they are not to be called on in spring, seed-time, or harvest.

36 to 69 are occupied with the duties of surveyors in appointing, with consent of parish, collection of rates, in keeping accounts, in contracting for and carrying or procuring of materials, in removing nuisances, procuring hedges and trees to be cut and pruned, keeping open ditches, drains, water-courses, &c. &c.

70. Pits or shafts are not to be sunk, nor steam-engines or other machines erected, within the distance of twenty-five yards from any carriage or cart way, unless within a building, or screened by a wall, or fence; nor windmills within fifty yards; nor any fire kindled for burning ironstone, limestone, bricks, or clay, within fifteen yards, unless screened or fenced, &c.

71. Proprietors of railways are to erect gates where railways cross highways, &c.

72. Special provisions respecting, and penalties on persons causing obstructions, nuisances, injuring roads, banks, direction-posts or milestones, &c., and (73, 74) for removing matters laid on or near highways, impounding cattle; punishing (75) persons guilty of pound-breach, &c.

76. Names of owners to be painted on all waggons, carts, &c.; regulations (77, 78) respecting drivers, penalties on owners and drivers, &c.

80 to 120. Provisions respecting width of highways and gates; widening, stopping, diverting, opening highways; modes of proceeding in appeals, of proceeding before justices, when highways are out of repair, application of fines, penalties, &c., limitations of actions, amount of fees, saving of the rights of the Universities, and of the rights and liberties of the City of London, &c. &c.

The provisions of the Act take effect from and after the 20th March, 1836.

#### COLONIAL PASSENGERS.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 53.—31st August, 1835.]

This Act repeals the 9 Geo. IV. c. 21 (see *Companion* for 1829, p. 148), and substitutes other provisions for regulating the carriage of passengers in vessels from the U. K., and ensuring their safety and comfort.

#### MARRIAGES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 54.—31st August, 1835.]

*An Act to render certain Marriages valid, and to alter the Law with respect to certain Voidable Marriages.*

Reciting that marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees are voidable only by sentence of the ecclesiastical court, pronounced during the lifetime of both parties, and that it is unreasonable for the state and condition of the children of marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity to remain unsettled during so long a period, and that it is fitting that all marriages hereafter celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity should be *ipso facto* void, and not merely voidable: enacts that marriages celebrated before this Act, within the prohibited degrees of affinity, shall not therefore be annulled, unless a suit be now depending; otherwise with marriages within prohibited degrees of consanguinity. Hereafter, all mar-

riages within prohibited degrees of affinity and consanguinity to be void. Act not to extend to Scotland.

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#### TONNAGE.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 56.—31st August, 1835.]

This Act regulates the admeasurement of the tonnage and burthen of the merchant shipping of the U. K.; and alters the rules established by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 55.

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#### SAVINGS' BANKS, SCOTLAND.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 57.—9th September, 1835.]

This Act extends the provisions of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 92, (see *Companion* for 1829, p. 175), and 3 Will. IV. c. 14 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 107), to savings' banks in Scotland. Enables existing banks to conform to the said Acts by preparing and depositing their rules pursuant thereto.

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#### HEREDITARY REVENUES, SCOTLAND.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 58.—9th September, 1835.]

This Act amends the Acts relating to the hereditary land revenues of the crown in Scotland.

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#### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 59.—9th September, 1835.]

*An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws relating to the cruel and improper Treatment of Animals, and the Mischiefs arising from the driving of Cattle, and to make other Provisions in regard thereto.*

Reciting that frequent accidents arise from improperly driving cattle, and many and great cruelties are practised by improperly driving and conveying cattle to, at, and from public markets and otherwise, as well as in slaughtering, and keeping and detaining the same without food and nourishment, to the great and needless increase of the sufferings of dumb animals, and to the demoralization of the people, and whereby the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects are greatly endangered and injured: enacts that any person wantonly and cruelly beating, or otherwise ill-treating any cattle, &c., or improperly driving the same, whereby any mischief shall be done, shall, upon summary conviction, be fined not less than 5s., nor more than 40s.; or in default of payment, be committed.

3. And as cruelties are greatly promoted by persons keeping houses, rooms, pits, grounds, or other places for the fighting or baiting of dogs, bulls, bears, or other places for fighting or baiting of dogs, bulls, bears, or other animals, and for fighting cocks, and the same are great nuisances and annoyances to their neighbourhood, and tend to demoralize those who frequent such places; inflicts a penalty, for keeping such places, of not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 10*s.* per day; and the person who shall be the manager of such house shall be deemed the keeper.

4. And as great cruelties are practised by reason of keeping horses, asses, and other cattle, and animals impounded and confined without food frequently for many days; directs every person so impounding to find food, and gives a summary remedy for the recovery thereof from the owners.

5. Any person may enter pounds for the purpose of feeding cattle confined without food for twenty-four hours.

6. Penalty on parties neglecting to feed impounded cattle, 5*s.* per day.

7 and 8. And whereas great cruelty is practised by reason of diseased, old, and worn-out horses, sold or taken to knackers or slaughtermen for the purpose of slaughter, being frequently resold or compelled to work, or kept without sufficient food; compels any such slaughterman to take out a licence, under a penalty of not exceeding 5*l.*, nor less than 10*s.*;

and such horses must be slaughtered within three days after purchase, and in the meantime be provided with food, under a penalty not exceeding 40s. nor less than 5s. per day.

9. Any constable or peace officer, or the owner of any cattle, may seize offenders.

10. If any person apprehended shall refuse to give his name, he shall be committed for not exceeding one month.

11. The remainder of the Act provides for the recovery of penalties, &c., and proceedings for offences, and gives an appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

#### SARDINIAN AND DENMARK SLAVE TREATIES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 60 and 61.—9th September, 1835.]

These acts carry into effect the treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade entered into respectively with the King of France and the Kings of Sardinia and Denmark. They empower officers of ships of war, either of his Majesty or of the King of Sardinia or Denmark, to search vessels of either nation suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade; and regulate the distribution of bounties to the crews of such ships of war, and of compensation for vessels seized but not condemned.

#### ABOLITION OF OATHS.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 62.—9th September, 1835.]

By this Act the 8th cap. (*infra*, p. 2), is repealed. It empowers the Lords of the Treasury to substitute a declaration for an oath to the holders of any office under their control, now required to be taken or made on the doing of any act, matter, or thing, or for the purpose of verifying any book, entry, or return, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

3 and 4. Declaration substituted to be published in the Gazette, and after twenty-one days from the date thereof the provisions of this Act to apply; and no oath to be administered in lieu of which such declaration has been directed.

5. False declarations in matters relating to the revenues of customs or excise, stamps and taxes, or post-office, a misdemeanor.

6. Oaths of allegiance and in courts of justice, &c., are still to be taken.

8. Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and other corporate bodies, may substitute a declaration in lieu of an oath.

9 and 10. Churchwarden's and sidesman's oath abolished, and oaths and affidavits by persons acting in turnpike trusts.

11 and 12. Declaration substituted for oaths and affidavits heretofore required on taking out a patent; by acts as to pawnbrokers; but the penalties of such acts, as to such oaths, &c., to apply to declarations.

13. And whereas a practice has prevailed of administering and receiving oaths and affidavits voluntarily taken and made in matters not the subject of any judicial inquiry, nor in anywise pending before the justice or other person by whom such oaths, &c., have been administered, &c.; and doubts have arisen whether or not such proceeding is illegal; for the more effectual suppression of such practice and removing such doubts, enacts, that it shall not be lawful for any justice or other person to administer, or to receive any oath, affidavit, or affirmation touching any matter whereof he hath not jurisdiction or cognizance by some statute, but not to extend to any oath, &c., before any justice in any matter touching the preservation of the peace, or the prosecution, trial, or punishment of offences, or touching any proceedings before either houses of Parliament or committee thereof respectively, nor any oath, &c., required by the laws of any foreign country to give validity to instruments in writing designed to be used in such foreign countries respectively.

14. Declaration substituted for oaths and affidavits required by Bank of England on the transfer of stock.

15. Declarations substituted for oaths and affidavits in suits in the colonies.

16. Declaration in writing sufficient to prove the execution of any will, codicil, deed, &c.

18. And as it may be proper in many cases not herein specified to require confirmation of written instruments or allegations, or proof of debts, or of the execution of deeds, or other matters; accordingly empowers any justice, notary public, or other officer now by law authorized to administer an oath, to receive the declaration of any person voluntarily made in the form in the schedule; penalty, if false, a misdemeanor.

20. Declarations to be in the form prescribed by schedule.

21. Persons making false declaration deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

#### SCHEDULE.

I *A. B.* do solemnly and sincerely declare, That and  
I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same  
to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and  
passed in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of the reign of his present Majesty,  
intituled "*An Act*" [*here insert the Title of this Act*].

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 63.—9th September, 1835.]

*An Act to repeal an Act 4 and 5 Will. IV., relating to Weights and Measures, and to make other Provisions instead thereof.*

1. Repeals the 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 49 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 146).

3. Repeals the provisions of the 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, and the 6 Geo. IV. c. 12, which require that all weights and measures shall be models and copies in shape or form of the standards deposited in the Exchequer, and which allow the use of weights and measures not in conformity with the imperial standard weights and measures established by the said Acts, or allow goods or merchandise to be bought or sold by any weights or measures established by local custom or founded on special agreement.

5. Local and customary measures abolished; penalty for selling by the same, not exceeding 40s.

7 and 8. Heaped measure abolished, and articles heretofore sold by heaped measure to be sold by a bushel measure, or by some aliquot part thereof, filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the articles sold will admit; but they may also be sold by weight.

9. Coals to be sold by weight, and not by measure.

10. All articles to be sold by avoirdupois, except gold, silver, platina, diamonds or other precious stones, which may be sold by troy weight, and drugs, which, when sold by retail, may be sold by apothecaries' weight.

11. The stone weight shall in all cases consist of 14 pounds avoirdupois, and the hundred weight of eight such stones, and a ton of twenty such hundred weights.

13. Weights made of lead or pewter not to be used, unless wholly and substantially cased with brass, copper, or iron.

14 and 15 provide for ascertaining rents and tolls, &c., payable on existing contracts, and not now fixed by agreement, by application to the Quarter Sessions.

Several following sections provide for the appointment of inspectors, and prescribe their duties; regulate the recovery of penalties, &c., and the mode of suing.

42, 43, and 44, preserve the power of ward inquests in London, and the rights of the Founders' Company, and of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

45. Not to abridge the power of the Leet Jury for any hundred or manor, or any jury or ward inquest.

#### STAMPS AND ASSESSED TAXES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 61.—9th September, 1835.]

1. This Act exempts several things now chargeable therewith from

stamp duty. It reduces the duty on policies of insurance on lives not exceeding 100*l.*; on India bonds, and the transfer of India stock, &c.; repeals the duty on the admission of a member of any Inn of Court to any other Inn; and allows persons to compound for 4-wheel carriages drawn by one horse only.

By Sec. 10 commissioners of the Treasury are authorized to appoint distributors and sub-distributors of stamps to be collectors of the land and assessed taxes also, in Scotland.

15 substitutes a duty of 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum on race-horses in lieu of former duties.

16 explains the exemption now granted to farmers from the duty on one riding horse, by declaring it only to extend to such occupiers of farms as obtain their livelihood principally by husbandry in their respective occupation.

17. Exemption now granted to officers for one male servant, being a soldier, extended to the number of servants allowed to each officer by the regulations of the service.

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#### COPYRIGHT IN LECTURES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 65.—9th September, 1835.]

*An Act for preventing the Publication of Lectures without Consent.*

1. Reciting that printers, publishers, and other persons have frequently taken the liberty of printing and publishing lectures, without the consent of the authors or the persons delivering the same, to the great detriment of such authors and lecturers: allows the authors of lectures, or their assigns to whom they have sold or otherwise conveyed the copy thereof to deliver the same in any school, seminary, institution, or other place, or for any other purpose, the sole right and liberty of printing and publishing the same; penalty on other persons publishing, &c., lectures without leave, or selling the same, a forfeiture of such lectures, with one penny for every sheet found in his custody, either printed, lithographed, or copied, or printing, lithographing, or copying, published or exposed to sale, the one moiety thereof to his Majesty, and the other to any person who shall sue for the same.

2. Printers or publishers of newspapers publishing lectures without leave, to be subject to such penalty.

3. Persons having leave to attend lectures not on that account licensed to publish them.

4 and 5. Act not to prohibit the publishing of lectures after expiration of the time limited by the copyright Act; nor to extend to lectures of the delivering of which notice in writing shall not have been given to two justices living within five miles from the place two days at least before their delivery, or to any lecture delivered in any university or public school or college, or on any public foundation, or by any individual in virtue of any gift, endowment, or foundation.

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#### WORKHOUSES, &c.—CONVEYANCE OF.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 69.—9th September, 1835.]

1. To facilitate the disposal of property belonging to parishes, incorporations, or unions; empowers corporations and the guardians of persons under disability to convey lands, houses, &c., for such purposes as the commissioners may approve of.

3. And to ensure the due application of the property of parishes and unions, empowers overseers and guardians of the poor to sell, purchase, and dispose of workhouses, &c., belonging to any parish or union, and to apply the produce in such manner for the permanent advantage of such parish or union as the poor law commissioners may approve; who may also direct the mode and proportions on parishes in which any money required for the purchase of any property shall be raised, paid, and se-

cured, &c.; but no such sale, &c., shall take place except with the consent of a majority of the rate-payers and the owners of property therein, entitled to vote by 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 76 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 152), and assembled as therein mentioned; and every such sale, &c., made before this Act, with the consent in writing of the commissioners, shall be as valid as if directed by their order under the authority of this Act.

4 gives power to overseers and guardians to take waste or forest lands, and which may be used as the site of any workhouse.

6. Form of conveyance given in the schedule; and, when made, must be submitted to the approval of the poor law commissioners, who are to keep a register thereof for evidence.

7. Guardians of the poor incorporated.

#### IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 70.—9th September, 1835.]

*An Act for abolishing, in Scotland, Imprisonment for Civil Debts of small Amount.*

1. Reciting that commissioners appointed by his Majesty have made a report, from which it appears that great hardship is frequently suffered by poor persons in consequence of imprisonment for civil debts to a small amount, without producing any adequate benefit to their creditors: and it is expedient that a remedy should be provided; enacts that after the 1st January, 1836, no person shall be imprisoned for any debt not exceeding 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* exclusive of interest and expenses, except under contracts made before this Act, which shall not be under its operation until 1st January, 1840.

3. Sheriff or magistrates may direct the discharge of any person imprisoned for a less amount.

4. Persons not to acquire debts under sum before specified, except by marriage or inheritance, to the effect of accumulating them into one decree or warrant or writ.

5. Not to affect recovery of fines or forfeitures, or apply to imprisonment for poor rates or local taxation, or for sums decerned for aliment.

#### CHARITY COMMISSIONS.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 71.—9th September, 1835.]

*An Act for appointing Commissioners to continue the Inquiries concerning Charities in England and Wales until the 1st March, 1837.*

1. Reciting that the commissioners appointed under certain Acts therein mentioned had respectively pursued their inquiries and made several reports, but the powers of some of the commissioners had expired, and that many charities still remain to be investigated, enacts that not less than thirty commissioners shall be appointed by his Majesty to inquire into the nature and management of charities, who are to report half-yearly, and report special circumstances where the funds cannot be applied to their destined purposes.

7. The commissioners may summon persons and send for papers, but no person shall be obliged to travel more than ten miles.

11. Persons refusing to appear before commissioners, or to produce deeds, &c., or to answer questions, liable to be fined by the Court of King's Bench or Exchequer.

12. Neither purchasers without notice bound to answer interrogatories; nor mortgagees, trustees, &c., to produce deeds without notice to mortgagors, cestuique trusts, &c.; nor any persons to criminate themselves.

16. Act not to extend to universities, public schools, &c., nor to charities chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, except as to the management and application of rents for twenty years before the Act.

20. Commissioners may empower the ministers and churchwardens to

receive rent-charges belonging to charities, where there are no existing trustees.

22. Previously to presenting reports, commissioners may direct Attorney General to file informations.

23. Act to continue till March, 1837.

#### FORGERY—BAIL.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 73.—9th September, 1835.]

*An Act to provide that Persons accused of Forgery in Scotland shall not be entitled to Bail, unless in certain Cases.*

1. Reciting that by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 123 (see *Companion* for 1833, p. 169), the punishment of death was commuted for that of transportation for life in all cases of forgery therein mentioned; and that since the said Act persons accused of forgery, in consequence of their crime being no longer capital, are admitted to bail, but very frequently abscond and avoid standing their trial, whereby the ends of justice are defeated: enacts that no person committed for trial for forgery or other offence which prior to that Act was a capital offence, and the punishment of which is thereby limited to transportation for life, shall be entitled to insist on liberation on bail.

2. But High Court or Circuit Court of Justiciary may grant the privilege of bail when consistent with the ends of justice.

#### TITHES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 74.—9th September, 1835.]

*An Act for the more easy Recovery of Tithes.*

1. This Act withdraws proceedings for the recovery of tithes under 10*l.* (except in the case of Quakers) from his Majesty's courts in England, and limits them to the mode pointed out in the Acts therein recited; and contains a similar provision in the case of Quakers to the amount of 50*l.*; except when the actual title is *bona fide* in question.

2. For tithes due from Quakers, the persons of the defendants are to be free, and only their goods liable to seizure.

#### TURNIPS—TITHE.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 75.—9th September, 1835.]

This Act subjects turnips severed from the land, if consumed on the same, to tithe, as if not so severed.

#### MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS REFORM.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 76.—9th September, 1835.]

*An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales.*

1. Reciting that divers bodies corporate at sundry times have been constituted within the cities, towns, and boroughs of England and Wales, to the intent that the same might for ever be and remain well and quietly governed; and that it is expedient that the charters by which the said bodies corporate are constituted should be altered in the manner hereinafter mentioned; accordingly repeals all acts, charters, and customs inconsistent with this Act, relating to the boroughs named in schedules A and B.

2. And as in divers cities, towns, and boroughs, the common lands and public stock of such cities, and the rents and profits thereof, have been applied for the particular benefit of the citizens, freemen, and burgesses of the same, or of certain of them, or of their widows or kindred, and have not been applied to public purposes; reserves the rights thereto of persons now admitted or who might hereafter have been admitted, if this

Act had not passed, freemen or burgesses, and their wives and apprentices now or hereafter espoused and bound; but the total amount to be divided amongst such persons shall not exceed the surplus remaining after payment of the interest of all lawful debts chargeable upon the estate out of which it arises, together with the salaries of municipal officers, and all other lawful expenses which, on the 5th of June, 1835, were chargeable upon the same: but no person shall hereafter be entitled to discharge or exemption from any tolls or dues levied to the use of any body corporate, unless on the 5th June, 1835, he was entitled to be admitted a freeman or burgess, or he or she was the wife or widow, son or daughter, of a freeman or burgess, or bound an apprentice; and such persons may enjoy the exemption they were respectively entitled to on the said 5th day of June; but persons whose rights are reserved hereby must pay all fines and fees, &c., now demandable, and must fulfil every condition now precedent to the enjoyment of their respective rights.

3. No freedom to be hereafter acquired by gift or purchase.

4. And as the right of voting in the election of Members of Parliament was by 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (see *Companion* for 1833, p. 135), preserved to all persons who then were or thereafter might become freemen or burgesses of any city or borough, subject to the conditions and provisions in that Act contained; reserves the parliamentary franchise to such persons, who may enjoy it as fully as if this act had not been passed.

5. Freeman's roll to be made out and kept by the town clerk, to be open to inspection.

6. Corporations to be styled mayor, aldermen, and burgesses: and the mayors shall be capable in law to do and suffer all acts which chief officers may now lawfully do and suffer, except as altered by this Act.

7. Boundaries of the said boroughs to be those settled by 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 64 (see *Companion* for 1833, p. 148); boundaries of other boroughs to remain, until altered by Parliament; but no place detached from the main part of such borough or town corporate (except the liberties) shall be included therein.

8. Every place included within the bounds of a borough to be part thereof; but parts cut off from the borough to be declared part of the adjoining county.

9. Every male person of full age who on the last day of August in any year shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop within any borough during that year and the whole of each of the two preceding years, and during such occupation shall have been an inhabitant householder within the said borough, or within seven miles, shall, if duly enrolled as hereafter, be a burgess of such borough and member of the body corporate; but he must have been rated for the relief of the poor of the parish wherein such premises are situated in respect thereof during his occupation, and have paid on or before the last day of August as aforesaid all such rates, including therein all borough rates, if any, under this Act, except such as shall become payable within six calendar months next before the said last day of August; but such rating and occupation need not be of the same premises or in the same parish; but aliens and persons who have received parochial relief within twelve months before the last day of August, are not to be enrolled.

10. Medical assistance or instruction in endowed schools to his child, not to be a cause of disqualification.

11. Occupiers may claim to be rated; and on paying the last rate due, the overseer must rate them; and if he shall refuse, such occupiers shall nevertheless be deemed rated; but the landlord's liability shall not be taken away.

12. In case of titles by descent, marriage, &c., the occupation and rating of the parties from and to whom the title is derived may be reckoned conjointly.

13. No new burgesses to be admitted who are not qualified under this act.

14. And as in divers cities, towns, and boroughs a certain custom hath prevailed, and certain bye laws have been made, that no person, not free thereof, or of certain guilds, &c., or some or one of them, shall keep any shop, or use any or certain trades or handicrafts within the same; abolishes henceforth such exclusive privileges.

15. On 5th September, overseers to make lists of all persons entitled to be burgesses in their respective parishes, to be open to public inspection between 5th and 15th September; and the town clerk is to publish them in some conspicuous place in the borough during the week prior to the said 15th.

17. Persons omitted from the overseer's lists to give notice to the town clerk before the said 15th of September, according to the form 2, in sched. (D), or to the like effect; and persons inserted may object to any other as not entitled to be retained in the list, by giving notice to such person, and the town clerk, according to No. 3, in said sched. (D), or to the like effect; and lists of such claimants, and of persons objected to, are to be published in some conspicuous place in the borough during eight days preceding 1st October; and during such time lists, to be kept by the town clerk, may be freely inspected.

18. Mayor and two assessors to revise and correct lists, and, upon due proof, to insert and expunge names, between 1st and 15th October, after three days' public notice; and the overseers are to examine on oath, but no names are to be inserted and expunged, except in case of death, without the above notice being given.

19 gives power to mayor, &c., of adjourning, of administering oaths to parties, and of calling for books; and directs him to sign the lists in open court.

20. Barristers to revise lists in the first year.

22 and 23. Revised borough list to be kept by the town clerk, and copied into a book, with the names numbered; such book to be the roll of burgesses entitled to vote, and copies thereof to be printed for sale.

24. Expenses of overseers to be defrayed out of borough fund.

25. Mayor, aldermen, and councillors to be chosen in every borough, who together shall constitute the council of the borough; and the number of councillors shall be that mentioned in conjunction with the name of the borough in sched. (A) and (B); and the number of aldermen shall be one-third of the councillors; and on the 9th day of November in this present year the councillors first to be elected, and on the same day, 1838, and in every third succeeding year, the council shall elect from the councillors, or from persons qualified to be councillors, the aldermen, or enough to fill the places of those who then go out of office; viz., one half; and the councillors, immediately after the first election of aldermen, shall appoint who shall be aldermen to go out of office in 1838; and thereafter those shall go out who have been aldermen for the longest time without re-election; but any aldermen may be forthwith re-elected, but may not vote in the election of a new alderman.

26. Mayor and aldermen to be members of the council during their offices.

27. Extraordinary vacancies in the office of aldermen to be filled up by the council, as above (sec. 25); and the person so elected is to remain in office as long as the alderman in whose room he was elected would have done.

28. No minister shall be elected a councillor, nor any person not entitled to be on the burgess list, nor unless seized or possessed of real or personal estate, or both, as follows; viz., in all boroughs divided into four or more wards, 1000*l.*, or rated to the poor upon the annual value of not less than 30*l.*; and in all boroughs divided into less than four wards, or not divided into wards, of 500*l.*, or rated to the poor upon the annual value of not less than 15*l.*, or while he shall hold any office or place of profit, other than mayor, in the gift or disposal of the council, shall have, directly or indirectly, any share or interest in any contract or employment

with, by, or on behalf of, such council; but not if a shareholder of any company which shall contract with the council for lighting or supplying with water or insuring against fire any part of the borough.

29. The burgesses on the roll for the time being are to elect the councillors, and auditors, and assessors.

30. Councillors to be chosen on the 1st November in every year.

31. One third part of the council to go out of office annually; in 1836 and 1837, those elected by the smallest number and the next smallest number of votes in this year; and thereafter, those who have been longest in office without re-election; but any one may be forthwith re-elected.

32. Such elections are to be held before the mayor and assessors, and the voting is to take place between nine and four in one day; and each burgess is to deliver a paper containing the names of the persons for whom he votes, and signed with his name and the description of his qualification.

33 regulates the polling booths.

34. No inquiry to be made of the voter, except as to his identity, and whether he has voted before at the same election; penalty, for false answers, a misdemeanor.

35. Result of election to be declared not later than two o'clock in the day next but one after; and the voting papers are to be preserved by the town clerk, and to be open to inspection for six months.

36. An alderman to be chosen to preside at election in case of the death or inability of the mayor.

37. Election of two auditors and two assessors, to be made each 1st of March; but no burgess may vote for more than one; and no burgess shall be eligible who shall be of the council, or town clerk, or treasurer.

38. Existing mayors and councillors to go out of office on election of councillors under this Act; but justices may remain in office till 1st May, 1836.

39. And as it is expedient that certain boroughs of large population should be divided into wards before any election of councillors for such boroughs should take place; enacts that every borough in the sched. (A) shall be divided into the number of wards mentioned in conjunction therewith; the bounds thereof to be settled by the barristers revising the lists, until altered by Parliament.

40. Number of councillors for each ward to be also assigned by such barristers, having regard to the number of persons rated to the poor, and the aggregate amount of the entire rate; but the number must be a number divisible by three; and such assignment shall continue until altered by Parliament.

43. Councillors and assessors to be elected in wards by the burgesses of such wards, as for the borough.

44. Burgesses to vote in the ward in which their property is situated; but only in one.

47. A similar provision for occasional vacancies of councillor, auditor, or assessor, as for aldermen, by sec. 27.

48. Penalties on mayor, alderman, or assessor neglecting to comply with provisions of this Act, 100*l.*; and on overseers, 50*l.*; to be recovered by any person within three months, one half for the plaintiff and the other for the treasurer of the borough fund.

49. Council to elect the mayor every year from the aldermen or councillors.

50. Mayor, aldermen, and councillors, auditors, and assessors, not to act until they have made a declaration of acceptance of office, as therein mentioned; and the aldermen, if required, are to make a declaration of qualification once in three years, if required so to do by any two members of the council; but not to dispense with the declaration also required by the 9 Geo. IV. c. 17. (See *Companion* for 1829, p. 145.)

51. Every burgess elected to the office of alderman, councillor, auditor, or assessor, and every councillor elected to the office of mayor, shall ac-

cept the office in five days, or pay such a fine to the borough fund as the council shall declare, not exceeding 50*l.* for burgesses, and 100*l.* for mayor, which fine may be levied by distress; but exempts persons disabled by infirmities, and sixty-five years old, and who have served or fined within five years, and officers in service.

52. Any mayor, alderman, or councillor, if he shall be declared bankrupt or become insolvent, or absent himself from the borough for more than six months at the same time, unless in case of illness, shall lose his office, and be liable to the fine in the last sec.; but becomes re-eligible on obtaining his certificate or paying his debts in full.

53. Penalty on persons not qualified, &c., acting as mayor, alderman, or councillor, 50*l.*, to be applied as directed in sec. 48. The sec. directs particularly the mode of suing.

54. Persons convicted of offering or receiving bribes disqualified from voting at any election in the borough, municipal or parliamentary, and forfeit 50*l.*

55 and 56. Persons offending in any of the cases aforesaid discovering others so offending to be discharged from all penalties, provided prosecution be commenced within two years.

57. The mayor to be a justice of the peace for the borough, and returning officer at elections of members to serve in Parliament.

58. Power to council to appoint town clerk, treasurer, and other officers; and to take security for due discharge of their official duties, and to appoint salaries.

59. Treasurer is to pay no money, but by an order of council, or sessions, or a justice.

60. Officers to account, &c., according to the orders of the council, with a summary remedy against such officers for not accounting, &c.; but all remedies by action are still to exist.

61, 62, and 63. Councils of Oxford, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, York, Caermarthen, Haverfordwest, Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, and Southampton, shall, on 1st November, appoint their sheriff; and in boroughs where a separate court of quarter sessions shall be holden, the council shall appoint their coroner, not being an alderman or councillor; but in other boroughs the county coroners are to act.

65 empowers the councils to remove every bailiff, treasurer, or chamberlain, and every other ministerial or executive officer of the boroughs.

66 to 68 provide for compensation to such officers on removal; and reserve certain pensions and allowances therein mentioned.

69. All acts of the council to be decided by a majority of councillors present; one third part of the whole number to be a quorum; directs the mode of summoning such councillors; quarterly meetings are to be held for general business.

71. And as divers bodies corporate now stand seized or possessed of sundry hereditaments and personal estate, in trust, in whole or in part, for certain charitable trusts, and it is expedient that the administration thereof be kept distinct from that of the public stock and borough fund; directs that in such corporations the present trustees shall remain till the 1st of August, 1836, or until Parliament shall otherwise order, and shall immediately thereupon utterly cease; but if Parliament shall not otherwise direct, on or before the said first of August the Lord Chancellor shall make such orders as he shall see fit for the administration of such trusts.

72 and 73. Council to act as trustees where corporators were ex officio sole trustees (except of charities); and to appoint a number to be joint trustees.

75. And as it may be expedient, that the powers now vested in trustees for paving, lighting, clearing, watching, regulating, supplying with water, and improving boroughs, should be transferred to the councils; accordingly empowers such trustees so to transfer their powers.

76. A watch committee to be appointed by the council; who may appoint constables for the borough, and which constables may act for the county as well as borough.

77. Watch committee to make regulations for the management of the constables.

78. Power to constables to apprehend disorderly persons, &c.

79. Constables attending at the watch-houses in the night may take bail by recognizance from persons brought before them for petty misdemeanors; such recognizance to be conditioned for the appearance of the parties before a magistrate.

80. Penalties on constable for neglect of duty, imprisonment for not exceeding ten days, or fine not exceeding 40s. or dismissal from his office.

81. Penalty for assaults on constables, not exceeding 5*l.*

82. Watch committee and council may award extraordinary allowances and rewards for activity, &c.

83 and 84. Magistrates to appoint annually a certain number of persons to act as special constables, in the manner pointed out by the 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 41, and who are to supersede the present constables.

87. And as parts of certain boroughs are within the provisions of local Acts for regulating the lighting thereof, and certain other parts are not within them, and for want of such lighting the efficiency of the constables may be much diminished, and great facilities afforded for the commission of crimes, and for the escape of offenders; accordingly empowers the council to extend the provisions of any Act to parts not at present within its operation.

88. Council may assume the powers of inspectors under 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 90 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 142), for lighting any part of the borough not within a local Act; but the rate is not to exceed 6*d.* in the *l.*; and the inhabitants shall have no power to determine such powers of the council.

90. Council may make bye-laws, and impose fines not exceeding 5*l.*; but no such bye-law shall be made unless at least two-thirds of the council shall be present; and shall not be of force until forty days after their transmission to the Secretary of State, and publication in the borough; and they may be disallowed by the privy council.

92. All corporate property and all fines received to be carried to the account of the borough fund; out of which shall be paid all corporate debts and expenses, as salaries of officers, &c.; and the surplus shall be applied, under the direction of the council, for the public benefit of the inhabitants and improvement of the borough; and if such fund be insufficient for the above purposes, the council shall order a rate to make up the deficiency in the nature of a county rate; against which, however, any person may appeal to the recorder, and if none, to the justices at the next quarter-sessions; and the council are also empowered to levy a watch-rate, as therein mentioned.

93. Accounts of receipts and disbursements to be kept, audited, and published.

94 to 96 regulate the mode of sale and leasing and renewing of leases by the council.

97. Collusive purchases, sales, and demises of corporate property since the 5th June, 1835, for undue consideration, may be set aside, if found so by a jury in the manner directed therein.

98. His Majesty's commission may be issued for certain persons to act as justices in any such boroughs, on petition of the council; but they must reside within seven miles.

99. Councils may make bye-laws on which the crown may appoint salaried justices.

100. Council to provide a police-office.

101. Justices need not be qualified by estate, but are not to sit at quarter-sessions.

103. His Majesty may grant a separate court of quarter-sessions, and

appoint a recorder, in boroughs which petition the privy council for the same; such recorder to be a justice of the peace for the borough; but not a member of parliament, alderman, councillor, or police magistrate; and such recorder and the justices are to make the declaration therein mentioned.

105. Sessions of the peace to be held for the borough; of which the recorder to be the sole judge, to take cognizance of crimes as any court of quarter-sessions.

107. Capital jurisdictions, and all other criminal jurisdictions in the boroughs, other than are specified in this Act, abolished after the 1st of May, 1836.

108. Chartered Admiralty jurisdictions abolished.

109 provides for the trial of offences committed in counties of cities and towns corporate, till a commission of oyer and terminer is directed.

111 and 112. County justices to have jurisdiction in all boroughs which have not a separate court of quarter-sessions of the peace under this Act; but boroughs which have such court are not to be assessed to county rates except as thereafter.

113 to 115 provide for payment of the expenses of prosecuting offenders.

117. Such boroughs to pay such proportion of the other county expenditure as they would have done if this Act had not passed.

118. Borough courts of record to be holden as heretofore; and where a barrister of five years' standing shall be judge, actions may be tried to the amount of 20s.; but not where the title to land, &c., is in question.

119. Council to appoint Registrar and other necessary officers of the court.

121. Every burgess of any borough wherein there shall be a separate sessions of the peace, or a court of record for the trial of civil actions (unless exempt or disqualified otherwise than in respect of property from serving on juries by the 6 Geo. IV. c. 50), shall be qualified and liable to serve on grand juries in such borough, and also upon juries for the trial of all issues joined in any court of quarter-sessions, and in any court of record for the trial of civil actions triable within the borough. Regulates the mode of summoning jurors; and imposes such fine for non-attendance as the court pleases; which may be levied by distress and sale, but no one is to be summoned more than once a year.

122. Members of the council, &c., exempt from serving on juries: burgesses of boroughs which have quarter-sessions exempt from juries of county quarter-sessions.

123. All chartered exemptions from serving on juries in the King's courts abolished and repealed.

126. Penalties by any Act now or hereafter recoverable before any justice of any borough with a separate court of quarter-sessions shall be paid to the borough fund; unless awarded to the informer or party grieved, or would otherwise go to the revenue.

127 limits the time for prosecution of offences punishable on summary conviction to three months.

128 empowers justices to summon witnesses, under a penalty (for disobedience) of not exceeding 5*l.* No witness or justice to be incompetent on the ground of rateability.

129. Justices may adjudge payment of penalties when they please; and they may be levied by distress, or offender imprisoned for not exceeding one month.

131 gives an appeal against convictions under this Act, to be pursued in the manner therein mentioned.

134 and 135. Jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports preserved, as therein mentioned.

137. Saving of the rights of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

138. Not to affect jurisdiction over precincts of cathedrals, nor rights of university of Durham.

139. In cases where bodies corporate are seized in their corporate capacity of advowsons, &c., the same may be sold as the ecclesiastical commissioners may direct; and the produce be applied to the borough fund; and the vacancy before the completion of such sale to be supplied by the bishop of the diocese.

140. Periods connected with first registration and election under this Act may be deferred by order in council.

141. And as sundry towns and boroughs of England and Wales are not towns corporate, and it is expedient that several of them should be incorporated: enacts that if the inhabitant householders of any town or borough in England and Wales shall petition his Majesty to grant to them a charter of incorporation, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by any such charter, if he shall think fit, by advice of his privy council, to grant the same, to extend to such town or borough within the district to be set forth in such charter, the powers and provisions of this Act, but notice of such petition must be published in the *London Gazette* one month theretofore.

*Schedules to which this Act refers.*

SCHEDULE (A).—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Boroughs which are to have a Commission of the Peace.—Section I.—Parliamentary Boundaries to be taken until altered by Parliament.

Borough.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	Style of Corporate body.
Aberystwith . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the town, borough, and liberty of Aberystwith.
Abingdon . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bail., and burg. of the borough of Abingdon.
Barnstaple . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough and parish of Barnstaple in the county of Devon.
Bath . . .	7	14	42	Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Bath.
Bedford . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burg. of the town of Bedford.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	3	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Bridgewater . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, alderm., and burg. of the bor. of Bridgewater.
Bridport . . .	2	6	18	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Bridport.
Bristol . . .	10	16	48	Mayor, burg., and commonalty of the cit. of Bristol.
Bury St. Edmund's .	3	6	18	Alderman and burgesses of Bury St. Edmund's in the county of Suffolk.
Cambridge . . .	5	10	30	Mayor, bail., and burg. of the bor. of Cambridge.
Canterbury . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and commonalty of the cit. of Canterbury.
Cardiff . . .	2	6	18	Pailiffs, aldermen, and burg. of the town of Cardiff.
Carlisle . . .	5	10	30	Mayor, alderm., bail., and cits. of the cit. of Carlisle.
Carmarthen . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, burg., and comlty. of the bor. of Carmarthen.
Carnarvon . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town and borough of Carnarvon.
Chester . . .	5	10	30	Mayor and citizens of the city of Chester.
Chichester . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, alderm., and cits. of the city of Chichester.
Colchester . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and commonalty of the bor. of Colchester.
Dartmouth . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the county of Devon.
Denbigh . . .	0	4	12	Aldermen, bail., and burg., of the bor. of Denbigh.
Derby . . .	6	12	26	Mayor, aldermen, and burg. of the bor. of Derby.
Devizes . . .	2	6	18	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Devizes.
Dorchester . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset.
Dover . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, jurats, and comlty. of the tn. and prt. of Dover.
Durham . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Durham and Framwelgate.
Evesham . . .	0	4	18	Mayor, alderm., and burg. of the bor. of Evesham.

Borough.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	Style of Corporate body.
Gateshead . . .	3	6	18	Boroughholders and freemen of the bor. of Gateshead.
Gloucester . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester in the county of the city of Gloucester.
Guilford . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the town of Guilford in the county of Surrey.
Harwich . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Harwich.
Haverfordwest . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, sheriffs, bailiffs, and burgesses of the county of the town of Haverfordwest, or of the town and county of the town of Haverfordwest.
Hereford . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, alderm., and citizens of the city of Hereford.
Hertford . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, alderm., and comity., of the bor. of Hertford.
Ipswich . . .	5	10	30	Bail, burg., and comty. of the tn. or bor. of Ipswich.
Kendal . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Kirby-in-Kendal in the county of Westmoreland.
Kidderminster . . .	3	6	18	High bailiff and commonalty of the borough of Kidderminster in the county of Worcester.
Kingston-upon-Hull.	7	14	42	Mayor and burgesses of the town or borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.
King's Lynn . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Lynn Regis.
Leeds . . .	12	16	48	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Leeds in the county of York.
Leicester . . .	7	14	42	Mayor, bail., and burgesses of the bor. of Leicester.
Leominster . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Leominster.
Lichfield . . .	2	6	18	Bailiff and citizens of the city of Lichfield.
Liverpool . . .	16	16	48	Mayor, bailiffs, and burg., of the bor. of Liverpool.
Macclesfield . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, alderm., and burg. of the bor. of Macclesfield.
Monmouth . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town and borough of Monmouth.
Neath . . .	0	4	12	Portreeve, alderm., and burg. of the bor. of Neath.
Newark . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and aldermen of the borough of Newark in the county of Nottingham.
Newcastle-und.-Lyne	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyne in the county of Stafford.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	7	14	42	Mayor and burg. of the town of Newcastle-up.-Tyne, in the county of the town of Newcastle-up.-Tyne.
Newport, Monmouth	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burg. of the bor. of Newport.
Newport (I. of Wight)	2	6	18	Mayor, alderm., and chief burg. of the bor. of Newport in the Isle of Wight in co. of Southampton.
Northampton . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Northampton.
Norwich . . .	3	16	48	Mayor, shifs. citns. and comty. of the cit. of Norwich.
Nottingham . . .	7	14	42	Mayor and burgesses of the town of Nottingham.
Oxford . . .	5	10	30	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Oxford in the county of Oxford.
Pembroke . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town and borough of Pembroke.
Poole . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bail., burg., and comty. of the tn. of Poole.
Portsmouth . . .	7	14	42	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth in the county of Southampton.
Preston . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Preston in the county palatine of Lancaster.
Reading . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Reading in the county of Berks.
Ripon . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Ripon in the county of York.
Rochester . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and citizens of the city of Rochester in the county of Kent.
St. Alban's . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Saint Alban's in the county of Hertford.
Sarum, New . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum in the county of Wilts.
Scarborough . . .	2	6	18	Bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Scarborough.
Shrewsbury . . .	5	10	30	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Shrewsbury in the county of Salop.
Southampton . . .	5	10	30	Mayor, bail., and burg. of the town of Southampton.

Borough.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	Style of Corporate body.
Stafford . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burg. of the bor. of Stafford.
Stamford . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the town or borough of Stamford in the county of Lincoln.
Stockport . . . . .	7	14	12	Mayor, alderm., and burg. of the bor. of Stockport.
Sudbury . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burg. of the bor. of Sudbury.
Sunderland . . . . .	7	14	42	Mayor, alderm., and comty. of the bor. of Sunderland.
Swansea . . . . .	3	6	18	Portreeve, alderm., and burg. of the bor. of Swansea.
Tiverton . . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and burgesses of the town and parish of Tiverton in the county of Devon.
Truro . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, alderm. and capital burg. of the bor. of Truro.
Warwick . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burg. of the bor. of Warwick.
Wells . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, masters, and burgesses of the city or borough of Wells in the county of Somerset.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in the county of Dorset.
Wigan . . . . .	5	10	30	Mayor, aldermen, and burg. of the bor. of Wigan.
Winchester . . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, bail., and comty. of the city of Winchester.
Windsor . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of New Windsor in the county of Berks.
Worcester . . . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, alderm., and citns. of the city of Worcester.
Yarmouth, Great . . . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, aldermen, burg., and commonalty of the borough of Great Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk.

Section II.—Municipal Boundaries to be taken until altered by Parliament.

Andover . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiff, approved men, and burgesses of the borough of Andover.
Banbury . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Banbury in the county of Oxford.
Beverley . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Beverley in the county of York.
Bewdley . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs, burgesses, and inhabitants of the town and borough of Bewdley.
Bideford . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, alderm., and capital burg. of the bor., town, and manor of Bideford in the county of Devon.
Boston . . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burg. of the bor. of Boston.
Brecon . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiff, aldermen, and burg. of the bor. of Brecon.
Bridgenorth . . . . .	0	4	12	Bail., alderm., and burg. of the bor. of Bridgenorth.
Clitheroe . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Clitheroe in the county of Lancaster.
Chesterfield . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, alderm., and burg. of the bor. of Chesterfield.
Congleton . . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Congleton in the county of Chester.
Coventry . . . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, bail., and comty. of the city of Coventry.
Deal . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Deal in the county of Kent.
Doncaster . . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Doncaster in the county of York.
Exeter . . . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Exeter.
Falmouth . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Falmouth in the county of Cornwall.
Grantham . . . . .	0	4	12	Alderm., and burg. of the town or bor. of Grantham.
Gravesend . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, jurats, and inhabitants of the villages and parishes of Gravesend and Melton in the county of Kent.
Grimsby . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the town of Grimsby in the county of Lincoln.
Hastings . . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hastings in the county of Sussex.
Kingston-up-Thames . . . . .	3	6	18	Bail. and freemen of the bor. of Kingston-up-Thames.
Lancaster . . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of Lancaster in the county palatine of Lancaster.
Lincoln . . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, sheriffs, citns. & comty. of the cy. of Lincoln.

Borough.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	Style of Corporate body.
Liskeard . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Liskeard, otherwise Liskeard in the county of Cornwall.
Louth . . . . .	2	6	18	Warden and six assistants of the town of Louth, and free school of King Edward VI. in Louth.
Ludlow . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town and borough of Ludlow.
Maidstone . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, jurats, and comity. of the king's town and parish of Maidstone in the county of Kent.
Maldon . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, alder. and capt. burg. and comity. of Maldon.
Newbury . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burg. of the bor. of Newbury.
Oswestry . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, common councilmen, and burgesses of Oswestry.
Penzance . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the town of Penzance in the county of Cornwall.
Plymouth . . . . .	6	12	36	Mayor and commonalty of the borough of Plymouth.
Pontefract . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough or town of Pontefract.
Richmond . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and aldermen of the borough of Richmond in the county of York.
Romsey . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Romsey Infra, in the county of Southampton.
St. Ives . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of St. Ives.
Saffron Walden . .	0	4	12	Mayor and aldermen of the town of Saffron Walden in the county of Essex.
Stockton . . . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Stockton.
Tewkesbury . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewkesbury in the county of Gloucester.
Walsall . . . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and commonalty of the borough and foreign of Walsall in the county of Stafford.
Welchpoole . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Poole in the county of Montgomery.
Wenlock . . . . .	3	6	18	Burgesses of the borough of Wenlock.
Wisbech . . . . .	2	6	18	Burgesses of the borough of Wisbech.
York . . . . .	6	12	36	Mayor and commonalty of the city of York.

## SCHEDULE (B).—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Boroughs which are not to have a Commission of the Peace, unless on Petition and Grant.—Section I.—Parliamentary Boundaries to be taken until altered by Parliament.

Arundel . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Arundel.
Beaumaris . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bail., and burg. of the bor. of Beaumaris.
Cardigan . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, common council, and burgesses of the town and borough of Cardigan.
Llanidloes . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Llanidloes.
Pwllheli . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the bor. of Pwllheli.
Ruthin . . . . .	0	4	12	Aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Ruthin.
Tenby . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bail., and burgesses of the borough of Tenby.
Thetford . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Thetford.
Totnes . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Totnes in the county of Devon.

## Section II.—Municipal Boundaries to be taken until altered by Parliament.

Basingstoke . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Basingstoke in the county of Southampton.
Beccles . . . . .	0	4	12	Portreeve, surveyors, and commonalty of the Fen of Beccles in the county of Suffolk.
Blandford Forum . .	0	4	12	Bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Blandford Forum in the county of Dorset.
Bodmin . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and Burgesses of the borough of Bodmin in the county of Cornwall.

Borough.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	Style of Corporate body.
Buckingham . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiff and burgesses of the borough and parish of Buckingham in the county of Buckingham.
Calne . . . . .	0	4	12	Guild, stewards, and burgesses in the bor. of Calne.
Chard . . . . .	0	4	12	Portreeve and burgesses of the borough of Chard in the county of Somerset.
Chippenham . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Chippenham in the county of Wilts.
Chipping Norton . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Chipping Norton in the county of Oxford.
Daventry . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Daventry in the county of Northampton.
Droitwich . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Wych, otherwise Droitwich, in the county of Worcester.
Eye . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiff, burgesses, and commonalty of the town and burgh of Eye.
Faversham . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, jurats, and comity. of the town of Faversham.
Folkestone . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, jurats, and comity. of the tn. of Folkestone.
Flint . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and burg. of the borough of Flint.
Glastonbury . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, and burgesses of the town of Glastonbury in the county of Somerset.
Godalming . . . . .	0	4	12	Warden and inhabitants of the town of Godalming.
Godmanchester . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs, assistants, and commonalty of the borough of Cirencester alias Godmanchester.
Helstone . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and commonalty of the borough of Helstone.
Huntingdon . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Huntingdon.
Hythe . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hythe in the county of Kent.
Launceston . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and commonalty of the borough of Dunneheved, otherwise Launceston.
Llandovery . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiff and burg. of the bor. of Llanymtheverye.
Lyme Regis . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Lyme in the county of Dorset.
Lymington . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Lymington.
Maidenhead . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bridgemasters, and burgesses of the town of Maidenhead.
Marlborough . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough and town of Marlborough in the county of Wilts.
Morpeth . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Morpeth in the county of Northumberland.
Penryn . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of Pemyn in the county of Cornwall.
Retford, East . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of East Retford in the county of Nottingham.
Rye . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, jurats, and comity. of the ancient tn. of Rye.
Sandwich . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Sandwich in the county of Kent.
Shaftesbury . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Shafton, otherwise Shaftesbury in the county of Dorset.
South Wold . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the Borough of South Wold.
South Molton . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough and parish of South Molton in the county of Devon.
Stratford-on-Avon . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.
Tamworth . . . . .	0	4	12	Bailiffs and comity. of the borough of Tamworth.
Tenterden . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, jurats, and commons of the town and hundred of Tenterden in the county of Kent
Torrington . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough and town of Great Torrington in the county of Devon.
Wallingford . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Wallingford.
Wycombe, Chipping . . . . .	0	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Chipping Wycombe (otherwise, Wiccombe) in the county of Buckingham.

## SCHEDULE (C).

Berwick-up.-Tweed,	Northumberland.	Exeter,	Devonshire.
Bristol,	Gloucestershire.	Kingston-up.-Hull,	Yorkshire.
Chester,	Cheshire.	Newcastle-up-Tyne,	Northumberland.

## SCHEDULE (D).

Contains . . . .	No. 1. The list of voters.
" . . . .	2. A notice of claim.
" . . . .	3. A notice of objection.
" . . . .	4. A list of claimants.
" . . . .	5. A list of persons objected to.

## FLINT GLASS—DUTIES.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 77.—9th September, 1835.]

1. Duties and drawbacks on flint glass repealed, except as to arrears.
2. New duty of 6s. 8d. on every one hundred pounds weight of fluxed materials for making flint glass, and so in proportion, to be charged as therein mentioned.
3. New drawback of 18s. 9d. on every one hundred pounds weight of flint glass exported.
5. Drawback on German sheet glass exported in panes, 4l. 4s. per hundred weight.
6. Act not to affect the drawback on crown glass.
7. Flint glass not to be entitled to drawback, unless properly manufactured and finished, and worth at least 5d. per pound; penalty for applying for drawback on bad glass treble the value of the drawback, or 100l., at the election of the commissioners of excise, with all the glass.
8. Flint glass made into cylinders not to be opened or flattened out, except as herein provided, under a penalty of 100l.
9. Glass-benders and stainers to enter their premises, under a penalty of 50l.

The following sections contain provisions important to glass-makers; but too long to be here inserted.

- 20 and 21. Drawback on unground and unpolished plate glass, and restriction as to the thickness of plate glass, repealed.

## ELECTIONS—SCOTLAND.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 78.—9th September, 1835.]

*An Act to amend the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 65, for amending the Representation of the People in Scotland; and to diminish the Expenses there.*

1. The sheriff, within two days, is to announce the time for the election; to be held within ten days, except in the districts comprehending Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Ayr, Irvine, Campbelltown, Inverary, and Oban.

3 and 4. Sheriff may alter polling districts and polling places; and on requisition, must arrange booths so as not more than 100 electors shall poll in each, the candidate paying the expenses.

5. Polls only to be kept open one day.

8. Sheriff to make proclamation on the day after the receipt of poll books.

9. Sheriff, on application of any freeholder, to remove such freeholder's name from district to county town list, after one month's notice.

10. Vote of fiar of a freehold not to be reckoned by Sheriff where life renter has voted on same qualification.

## LETTER STEALING—SACRILEGE.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 81.—10th September, 1835.]

This Act abolishes the punishment of death for letter-stealing and sacrilege, and substitutes transportation for not less than seven years, or imprisonment for not exceeding four years.

LETTERS PATENT.

[5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 83.—10th September, 1835.]

*An Act to amend the Law touching Letters Patent for Inventions.*

1. Reciting that it is expedient to make certain additions to and alterations in the present law touching letters patent for inventions, as well for the better protecting of patentees in their rights, as for the more ample benefit of the public: enacts that any person having obtained letters patent for any invention may enter with the clerk of the patents of England, Scotland, or Ireland, respectively, as the case may be, having first obtained the leave of his Majesty's attorney-general or solicitor-general in case of an English patent, of the lord advocate or solicitor-general of Scotland in the case of a Scotch patent, or of his Majesty's attorney-general or solicitor-general for Ireland in the case of an Irish patent, certified by his fiat and signature, a disclaimer of any part of his specification, or a memorandum of any alteration therein, not being such as shall extend the exclusive right granted by the said letters patent; and which, when filed, shall be deemed part of such specification; but a caveat may be entered as heretofore; and such disclaimer shall not affect actions pending at the time; and the attorney-general may require the party to advertise his disclaimer.

2. Where a patentee is proved not to be the real inventor, though he believed himself to be so, he may petition his Majesty in council to confirm his letters patent or grant new ones; and the said petition shall be heard before the judicial committee of the privy council, who, on being satisfied that such patentee believed himself to be the first and original inventor, and that such invention had not been generally used before the date of such first letters patent, may report their opinion that the prayer of such petition ought to be complied with, whereupon his Majesty may, if he think fit, grant such prayer; but any person opposing such petition shall be entitled to be heard before the said judicial committee: and any person, party to any former suit touching such first letters patent, shall have notice of such petition.

3. If in any action or suit a verdict or decree shall pass for the patentee, the judge may grant a certificate, which being given in evidence in any other suit shall entitle the patentee, upon a verdict in his favour, to receive treble costs.

4. Allows a patentee, on advertising as therein mentioned, to apply to the privy council for a prolonged term. If the judicial committee report in his favour, his term may be prolonged for seven years; but such application must be made before the expiration of the original term.

5. In case of action, &c., notice of objections to be given with the pleadings.

6. Costs in actions for infringing letters patent, to be given as either party has succeeded or failed in any part of his case, without regard to the general result of the trial.

7. Penalty for using, unauthorized, the name or device of a patentee, &c., 50*l.*, one half to his Majesty and the other to any informer.

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MEMORANDUM.

The following List contains the Public Acts not included in the foregoing Abstract:—

1. An Act to apply certain sums to the service of the year 1835.
2. An Act for raising the sum of fifteen millions by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1835.
3. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.
4. An Act for the regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

5. An Act to apply a sum of eight millions out of the consolidated fund to the service of the year 1835.

6. An Act to allow, until the 28th day of July, 1835, the importation of certain articles, duty free, into the island of Dominica, and to indemnify the governor and others for having permitted the importation of such articles duty free.

7. An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the time limited for those purposes respectively until the 25th of March, 1836; to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attorneys and solicitors to make and file the same on or before the 1st day of Hilary term, 1836; and to allow persons to file and make such affidavits, although the persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their annual certificates.

8. An Act for continuing to his Majesty, until the 5th day of July, 1836, certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom, for the service of the year 1835.

9. An Act for altering and amending the law regarding commitments by courts of equity for contempts, and the taking bills, *pro confesso*, in Ireland.

10. An Act to amend and alter an Act of the 59th year of his late Majesty King George the Third, for vesting in commissioners the line of road from Shrewsbury in the county of Salop, to Bangor Ferry in the county of Carnarvon; and for discharging the trustees under several Acts of the 17th, 28th, 36th, 41st, 42nd, 47th and 50th years of his then present Majesty, from the future repair and maintenance thereof, and for repealing so much of the said Acts as affects the same line of road.

11. An Act to amend two clerical errors contained in an Act passed in the 9th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an Act for consolidating and amending the Laws in Ireland relative to larceny and other offences connected therewith.

12. An Act for the further reduction of the militia staff, and to suspend the ballot for the militia.

13. An Act for raising the sum of 13,521,550*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1835.

14. An Act to amend, until the end of the next session of parliament, an Act of 2 Will. IV., for making provision for the dispatch of the business now done by the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

15. An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the 3 and 4 Will. IV., as relates to the amount of the salary granted to the clerk of the crown in chancery, and to make other provisions in relation to the said office.

16. An Act for granting relief to the island of Dominica; and to amend an Act of 2 and 3 of Will. IV., for enabling his Majesty to direct the issue of exchequer bills to a limited amount for the purposes therein mentioned.

17. An Act to authorize the Court of Directors of the East India Company to suspend the execution of the provisions of the Act of 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 85, so far as they relate to the creation of the government of Agra.

19. An Act for facilitating the appointment of Sheriffs in Ireland, and the more effectual audit and passing of their accounts; and for the more speedy return and recovery of fines, fees, forfeitures, recognizances, penalties and deodands; and to abolish certain offices in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland; and to amend the laws relating to grants in custodiam and recovery of debts in Ireland; and to amend an Act of the 2 and 3 of Will. IV., for transferring the powers and duties of the commissioners of public accounts in Ireland to the commissioners for auditing the public accounts of Great Britain.

20. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the hereditary land revenues of the crown in Scotland.

23. An Act to amend the law relating to the customs.

24. An Act for the improvement of the navigation of the river Shannon.

25. An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; and to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, pay-masters, quarter-masters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, surgeons' mates, and serjeant-majors.

26. An Act for abolishing the excise incorporation in Scotland, and for transferring the funds of the said incorporation to the consolidated fund, and providing for the payment of the annuities to the widows and orphans of late and present members of the incorporation fund.

28. An Act to suspend, until after the 6th day of April, 1836, proceedings for recovering payment of certain instalments of the money advanced under the Acts for establishing tithe compositions in Ireland.

29. An Act to apply a sum of money out of the consolidated fund and the surplus of ways and means to the service of the year 1835, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

30. An Act to abolish certain offices connected with fines and recoveries and the cursitors in the Court of Chancery, and to make provision for the abolition of certain offices in the superior courts of common law in England.

31. An Act to empower grand juries in Ireland to raise money by presentment for the construction, enlargement, or repair of piers and quays.

# XVI.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS.

\* \* In some of the following Abstracts of Accounts there will be apparent errors in the Totals arising from the omission of fractional sums.

## I.—Finance.

PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 5th JANUARY, 1835.

### INCOME.

Balances in the hands of Collectors on 5th January,  
1834 . . . . . £1,907,190 10 3

### ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND REVENUE.

Customs . . . . .	£21,118,920	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Excise . . . . .	16,756,716	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stamps and Hackney Coaches, &c. . . . .	7,462,755	4	7
Taxes . . . . .	4,667,349	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Post Office . . . . .	2,319,930	12	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1s. 6d. and 4s. on Pensions, &c. . . . .	13,719	5	8
Crown Lands . . . . .	354,980	13	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Small branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue . . . . .	34,746	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surplus Fees . . . . .	24,078	4	3
From the Bank of England, on account of Un-claimed Dividends . . . . .	5,680	7	6
Imprest and other Monies . . . . .	18,912	11	11
	£52,777,839	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
East India Company, per 4 Geo. IV. c. 71 . . . . .	60,000	0	0
Total Revenue and other Receipts	£52,837,839	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

### REPAYMENTS OF ADVANCES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills for the Employment of the Poor . . . . .	£260,807	18	1
Money received in Ireland, under Acts of Parliament . . . . .	311,355	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Money repaid on account of London Bridge . . . . .	22,800	0	0
Ditto, Wet Docks, Leith . . . . .	10,350	0	0
Other Repayments . . . . .	13,418	10	5
Total Repayment of Advances	£618,731	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Revenues and other Receipts	52,837,839	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	£53,456,571	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

### EXPENDITURE.

#### *Payments out of the gross Revenue.*

Repayments, Drawbacks, &c. &c. . . . .	£2,204,296	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Charges of Collection, &c. . . . .	3,582,635	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Other Repayments . . . . .	180,503	5	11
Bounties . . . . .	13,344	12	7
Woods and Forests . . . . .	130,639	18	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pensions and Grants . . . . .	21,182	10	0
Civil Government of Scotland, &c. . . . .	127,790	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Miscellaneous . . . . .	265,319	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	£6,525,711	6	13 $\frac{3}{4}$



Assets	•	•	•	•	£3,397,989
Debts	•	•	•	•	80,923
					£3,317,066
In respect of the Government of India :—					
Debts	•	•	•	•	£5,083,872
Assets	•	•	•	•	4,315,140
					£768,732

which, on both accounts, leaves a balance of assets in favour, to the amount of 2,548,334*l.*, which is exclusive, on the one hand, of the amount owing to proprietors for their capital stock, and, on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85.

The present establishment of the East India Company in England comprises 494 individuals, whose salaries and allowances amount to 134,454*l.*

The compensations granted to reduced officers and servants of the East India Company, by the 3rd and 4th Will. IV. cap. 85, sec. 7, between the 1st May, 1834, and 1st May, 1835, amounted as follows:—

In the form of annuities	•	•	£54,653	18	0
In the form of gratuities	•	•	63,647	8	0

**NATIONAL DEBT.**—An Account of the saving accrued to the public by the conversion of Stock from a higher to a lower rate of Interest:—

	Capital.	Interest on the Capital.		Saving.
		At the highest rate of Interest.	At the lowest rate of Interest.	
1822.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Capital 5 <i>l.</i> per cents., after deducting 2,794,318 <i>l.</i> dissents .	149,627,825	7,481,391	• •	} 1,197,022
Capital of the new stock, 4 <i>l.</i> per cents., including the bonus of 7,431,393 <i>l.</i> . . .	157,109,218	• •	6,284,368	
1826.				
Capital 4 <i>l.</i> per cents., after deducting 6,149,246 <i>l.</i> dissents .	70,105,403	2,804,216	2,453,619	350,597
Capital 3 <i>l.</i> 10s. per cents., the same.				
1830.				
Capital 4 <i>l.</i> per cents., after deducting 2,649,366 <i>l.</i> dissents .	151,021,728	6,040,869	• •	} 755,110
Capital 3 <i>l.</i> 10s. per cent. . . . 150,344,051				
Do. 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. . . . 474,374	150,818,425	• •	5,285,759	
1834.				
Capital 4 <i>l.</i> per cents . . . .	10,622,911	424,916	371,800	53,116
The same capital in 3 <i>l.</i> 10s. per cents.			Total . .	2,355,845

THE REVENUE—An Abstract of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year and Quarters ended 10th October, 1835, showing the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof, as compared with the previous Year.

	Quarters ended.					Year ended.		Year ended October 10.	
	January 5, 1835.	April 5, 1835.	July 5, 1835.	October 10, 1835.	October 10, 1835.	October 10, 1834.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
CUSTOMS.—Consolidated duties . . . . .	3,085,826	3,374,751	3,129,283	3,891,872	18,408,212	16,225,261	2,182,951	2,265,151	
Sugar duty applicable to Consolidated Fund . . . . .	917,847	912,123	1,328,330	1,462,115	11,681,197	13,916,348	.	96,660	
Sugar duty applic. to Supplies . . . . .	302,043	.	4,000	.	6,505,224	6,601,884	.	992,198	
TOTAL CUSTOMS . . . . .	4,305,721	4,286,877	4,461,627	5,353,987	31,396,633	31,743,493	346,860		
EXCISE . . . . .	3,484,260	1,687,574	2,502,048	4,007,375	11,681,197	13,916,348	.		
STAMPS . . . . .	1,555,462	1,654,387	1,624,171	1,671,204	6,505,224	6,601,884	.		
TAXES . . . . .	1,633,120	245,364	1,500,383	353,120	3,733,997	4,726,195	.		
POST OFFICE . . . . .	323,000	359,000	342,000	372,000	1,396,000	1,362,000	34,000		
MISCELLANEOUS . . . . .	28,447	10,988	10,789	16,513	76,737	45,513	31,219		
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE . . . . .	11,339,950	8,244,190	10,441,028	11,776,199	41,801,367	42,907,206			
Imprest and other Monies, including Re-payments of Advances for Public Works . . . . .	59,611	216,734	101,259	78,269	455,873	434,634	21,239		
TOTAL INCOME . . . . .	11,399,561	8,460,924	10,542,287	11,854,468	42,257,240	43,341,840	2,269,409	3,354,009	
The Amount applied to the Consol. Fund . . . . .	8,275,218	5,223,543	6,917,595	7,359,989	27,782,345	28,543,418	Deduct Increase .	2,269,409	
" " to pay off Exchequer Bills charged on . . . . .									
" " Sugar Duty . . . . .	302,043	.	.	1,462,115	1,764,163	3,130,477		1,084,600	
" " as part of the Ways & Means of the Year . . . . .	2,821,295	3,232,381	3,624,692	3,032,364	12,710,732	11,667,945		Decrease on the Year.	
	11,399,561	8,460,924	10,542,287	11,854,468	42,257,240	43,341,840			

## ABSTRACT of the NUMBER of each ARTICLE CHARGED to the ASSESSED TAXES and AMOUNT of DUTIES, GREAT BRITAIN.

	1832.			1833.				
	Number Assessed.	Amount of Duty.		Number Assessed.	Amount of Duty.			
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Window Duty . . . . .	380,195	1,273,918	11	3	1,274,187	18	3	
House Duty . . . . .	443,090	1,491,472	1	4	1,198,000	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Servants . . . . .	103,381	187,281	5	0	188,944	10	0	
Other Male Persons . . . . .	123,098	139,757	4	0	13,364	1	0	
Four-wheeled Carriages charged progressively . . . . .	24,830	153,416	11	6	153,837	17	0	
Additional Bodies . . . . .	21	66	3	0	20	63	0	
Other Four-wheeled Carriages let to hire, &c. . . . .	20,373	96,090	15	0	21,949	103,166	10	
Two-wheeled Carriages . . . . .	65,282	185,846	0	0	50,002	161,393	0	
Additional Bodies . . . . .	12	18	18	0	14	22	1	
Riding Horses charged progressively . . . . .	182,878	329,839	2	0	181,023	327,328	0	
Other Horses charged at modified rates . . . . .	33,724	37,554	3	0	33,734	37,503	6	
Other Horses and Mules . . . . .	124,076	65,139	18	0	121,043	63,547	11	
Dogs, exclusive of Packs of Hounds . . . . .	337,951	176,579	4	0	333,335	173,888	0	
Packs of Hounds . . . . .	77	2,772	0	0	85	3,060	0	
Horse-dealers . . . . .	1,042	14,025	0	0	1,041	13,875	0	
Hair-Powder . . . . .	10,512	12,351	12	0	9,472	11,129	12	
Armorial Bearings . . . . .	29,139	59,758	16	0	29,744	60,845	8	
Game Certificates . . . . .	41,480	143,327	4	6	41,909	145,390	2	
Total . . . . .		£4,369,214	8	7		£3,929,546	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

II.—Currency.

COIN.—MONEY Coined at the MINT during the years 1833 and 1834.

	1833.				1834.			
	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Gold Bullion received:—								
From Bank of England	25,227	11	14	5	1,445	2	5	7
From individuals, and Bank of Ireland . . }	1,088	7	17	18				
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>26,316</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.

	1833.			1834.		
Value received and coined:—						
From Bank of England . .	£1,178,777	3	5	££67,526	8	10
Individuals and Bank of Ireland . . }	50,867	10	3			
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>£1,229,644</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>£67,526</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>

Amount coined:—

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	
Sovereigns in 1833 . .	26,223	0	0	0	£1,225,269 13 6
Half-sovereigns in 1834	1,432	10	2	12	66,949 12 5

Silver Bullion (at 66*s.* per lb.)

Worn sixpences withdrawn from circulation by the Bank of England and re-coined in 1834:—

5,092 lbs. 7 oz. 10 dwts. . . . . £16,805 13 2

Amount coined in 1834:—

Half-crowns . . .	37,620 lbs.			£124,146	} Add in the totals the Maundy money: 44lbs. 14 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Shillings . . .	48,840 —			161,172	
Sixpences . . .	44,640 —			147,312	
	<b>131,144</b>	<b>—</b>		<b>432,775</b>	

No silver bullion was coined in 1833, except the Maundy money.

Copper coined in 1834 (at 22*l.* per ton.)

Pennies . . .	3 tons			£672
Halfpennies . . .	2 tons			448
Farthings . . .	9 tons			2,016
	<b>14 tons</b>			<b>£3,136</b>

No copper coined in 1833.

BULLION.—Quantity of gold and silver bullion received at and delivered from the Bank of England during each quarter of 1834:—

Received.

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.		lbs.	oz.	dwt.
1st quarter . . Gold	12,369	6	13	Silver	217,921	11	9
2nd do. . . do.	5,270	10	19	do.	323,349	2	11
3rd do. . . do.	7,827	0	17	do.	236,202	2	14
4th do. . . do.	18,505	2	6	do.	209,687	1	19

Delivered.

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.		lbs.	oz.	dwt.
1st quarter . . Gold	10,860	3	0	Silver	653,257	5	13
2nd do. . . do.	2,626	9	4	do.	331,161	4	11
3rd do. . . do.	3,497	11	3	do.	303,811	5	10
4th do. . . do.	2,820	6	12	do.	226,217	4	2

It may be necessary to remark, that these weights are partly by estimation. Also, that many packages of bullion, not included in the above account, are brought into and delivered from the Bank as packages merely, their contents being unknown.

Bank of England Notes and Bank Post Bills in circulation at the close of each Quarter in the year ended 5th January, 1835, compared with the preceding year.

	Bank notes of 5 <i>l.</i> , and upwards,		Bank notes under 5 <i>l.</i>		Bank Post Bills and 21 Days' Bills.	
	1833.	1834.	1833.	1834.	1833.	1834.
Amount in Circulation at the close of the						
1st Quarter . . . . .	16,947,870	16,799,220	292,140	267,310	1,636,190	1,485,280
2nd Quarter . . . . .	16,986,830	16,858,210	290,430	286,360	1,444,820	1,348,990
3rd Quarter . . . . .	16,627,980	16,890,420	289,400	285,740	1,565,870	1,341,090
4th Quarter . . . . .	15,888,910	15,782,330	288,010	285,090	1,354,990	1,293,990

## TOTALS.

	1833.	1834.
1st . . . . .	£ 18,876,200	£ 18,571,810
2nd . . . . .	18,722,080	18,493,560
3rd . . . . .	18,483,250	18,517,250
4th . . . . .	17,531,910	17,361,310

COUNTRY BANK NOTES of all denominations stamped in the year 1834, compared with the years 1833 and 1832.

Great Britain					1832.	1833.	1834.
	£.	s.	s.	d.			
Not exceeding	1	1	0	5	515,304	367,341	427,400
"	2	2	0	10	2,995	—	1,200
"	5	5	1	3	232,400	212,248	205,341
"	10	0	1	9	36,494	48,470	24,145
"	20	0	2	0	10,276	4,923	9,866
"	30	0	3	0	225	100	30
"	50	0	5	0	470	530	370
"	100	0	8	6	1,325	1,110	—
Ireland.							
	£.	£.	s.	d.			
Between .	1 and 5	5	0	1½	—	15,830	6,475
"	5 „ 10	10	0	6	500	130	800
"	10 „ 50	50	0	8	1,443	1,828	2,400

JOINT STOCK BANKS.—Aggregate amount of Notes circulated in England and Wales by Private Banks, and by Joint Stock Banks, from the 25th June, 1834, to the 28th June, 1835.

Quarter ending	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
27th September, 1834 .	8,370,423	1,783,689	10,154,112
28th December „ .	8,537,655	2,122,173	10,659,828
28th March, 1835 .	8,231,206	2,188,954	10,420,160
27th June „ .	8,455,114	2,484,687	10,939,801

Aggregate amount from 27th June, to 26th September, 1835.

Private Banks . . . . .	£7,912,587
Joint Stock Banks . . . . .	2,508,036

III.—Trade.

An Account of the VALUE of all IMPORTS into, and of all EXPORTS from the United Kingdom, calculated according to the Official Rates of Valuation; distinguishing the Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported; also stating the Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof, during the Year 1834, and comparing the same with the Year 1833.

	Value of Imports into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.				Value of Exports from Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.				Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared value thereof.			
	1833.		1834.		1833.		1834.		1833.		1834.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Great Britain	44,529,287	47,908,931	69,633,853	73,495,535	9,820,586	11,519,913	79,454,440	85,045,448	39,305,513	41,286,594		
Ireland	1,423,264	1,453,880	355,486	336,015	13,167	18,123	308,653	348,139	361,834	362,597		
Total	45,952,551	49,362,811	69,989,339	73,831,550	9,833,753	11,562,036	79,823,093	85,393,587	39,667,347	41,649,191		

*Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize from the United Kingdom.*  
—An account of the principal articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom during the year ended 5th January, 1835, compared with the preceding year:—

	1834.	1835.
Cocoa Nuts, lbs.	2,351,877	2,205,316
Coffee . . . . .	15,349,578	15,250,480
Wheat, qrs. . . . .	34,479	113,575
Barley . . . . .	3,210	9,864
Oats . . . . .	19,490	13,446
Wheatmeal and Flour, cwts. . . . .	207,507	160,731
Cochineal, lbs. . . . .	130,732	265,490
Indigo . . . . .	3,664,814	3,926,226
Lac-dye . . . . .	52,811	88,234
Logwood, tons . . . . .	7,045	4,547
Copper unwrought, cwts. . . . .	2,039	10,829
Iron, in bars or unwrought, tons . . . . .	2,024	2,885
Steel, unwrought, cwts. . . . .	15,389	15,259
Lead, pig, tons . . . . .	856	865
Spelter, cwts. . . . .	441,83	28,385
Tin . . . . .	39,849	46,684
Olive Oil, gals. . . . .	397,367	234,930
Opium, lbs. . . . .	53,001	31,604
Quicksilver . . . . .	1,166,137	756,160
Rice, not in the husk, cwts. . . . .	64,993	121,199
Spices, lbs. . . . .	8,848,338	10,330,950
Rum, gals. . . . .	1,834,206	1,642,282
Brandy . . . . .	793,487	912,335
Geneva . . . . .	362,955	261,571
Sugar, of British possessions in America, cwts.	7,850	12,313
Mauritius . . . . .	3,326	4,850
East Indies . . . . .	11,154	80,865
Other sorts . . . . .	243,823	500,714
Tobacco, unmanufactured, lbs. . . . .	8,060,565	12,980,951
Foreign manufactured, and Snuff	213,273	220,324
Wine, Cape, gals. . . . .	16,436	5,568
French . . . . .	99,540	128,506
Other sorts . . . . .	1,497,322	1,505,047
Cotton Wool, of British America, lbs.	42,178	7,950
East Indies . . . . .	10,353,118	10,947,224
Other parts . . . . .	6,968,586	13,506,789
Sheep and Lambs' Wool . . . . .	442,696	807,362

*Exports of British Produce and Manufactures.*—An account of the Exports of the principal articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the year ended 5th January, 1835, compared with the preceding year:—

	Declared value of the Exportation in the years	
	1834.	1835.
Coals and Culm . . . . .	£231,344	£221,531
Cotton Manufactures . . . . .	13,782,377	15,306,922
—Yarn . . . . .	4,704,024	5,205,501
Earthenware . . . . .	496,963	492,039
Glass . . . . .	445,845	495,180
Hardwares and Cutlery . . . . .	1,466,362	1,485,414

	Declared value of the exportation in the years	
	1834.	1835.
Linen Manufactures . . . . .	£2,239,030	£2,605,837
Metals, viz., Iron and Steel . . . . .	1,405,035	1,455,131
Copper and Brass . . . . .	884,149	897,380
Lead . . . . .	120,714	143,572
Tin in bars, &c. . . . .	86,986	35,082
Tin Plates . . . . .	268,743	324,723
Salt . . . . .	184,176	153,860
Silk Manufactures . . . . .	737,404	636,419
Sugar refined . . . . .	563,092	915,694
Wool, Sheep or Lambs' . . . . .	332,504	191,979
Woollen Manufactures . . . . .	6,540,636	5,975,657
<b>Total of the foregoing articles</b>	<b>£34,489,384</b>	<b>£36,541,296</b>

*Customs Duty.*—The following amount of Customs Duty was collected in 1834, at the respective ports named :—

PORTS.	Gross Receipt.	Amounts remitted, deducting Pay- ments, Salaries, Drawbacks, &c. &c.
London . . . . .	£10,697,263	£9,576,962
Liverpool . . . . .	3,846,306	3,622,339
Bristol . . . . .	1,072,106	998,017
Hull . . . . .	682,008	652,618
Newcastle . . . . .	286,918	271,258
Gloucester . . . . .	131,105	126,624
Plymouth . . . . .	94,495	71,096
Dover . . . . .	60,897	28,031
Portsmouth . . . . .	35,173	35,841
Falmouth . . . . .	21,661	14,091
Southampton . . . . .	46,825	30,372
Stockton . . . . .	47,878	42,996
Sunderland . . . . .	65,284	59,114
Whitehaven . . . . .	86,063	81,314
Yarmouth . . . . .	64,410	50,888
Greenock . . . . .	482,138	350,117
Glasgow . . . . .	270,667	263,685
Port Glasgow . . . . .	140,284	107,648
Leith . . . . .		893,089
Aberdeen . . . . .		721,450
Dublin . . . . .		386,905
Belfast . . . . .		54,581
Cork . . . . .		768,632
Limerick . . . . .		289,024
Waterford . . . . .		198,089
Londonderry . . . . .		136,910
Newry . . . . .		125,028
Galway . . . . .		87,469
Sligo . . . . .		51,083
		38,308
		34,915
		226,504
		46,019
		663,213
		253,645
		166,081
		115,952
		112,315
		72,230
		36,738
		28,692
		18,297

PRODUCE OF CUSTOM-DUTIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—An Account of the gross and net produce of the Duties of Customs, in the year ended 5th January, 1835, compared with the preceding year:—

	1834.	1835.
Gross receipt of duties inward	£18,192,741	£20,827,579
Duties outward	136,302	110,825
Total	£18,329,043	£20,938,104
<i>Payments out of Gross Receipt</i> —for drawbacks and bounties, viz.—		
On British refined Sugar . . . . .	£504,821	£765,280
Other articles . . . . .	186,848	175,213
Allowances on quantities over entered, damages, &c. . . . .	59,825	66,224
Total payments out of gross receipt	£751,494	£1,006,717
Net receipt of Customs duties . . . . .	£17,577,549	£19,931,687

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with DUTIES of EXCISE in the UNITED KINGDOM, with the Amount of Duty for the year ending 5th January, 1835.

Articles.	Quantities charged,	Amount of Duty.
Auctions, Amount of Sales charged with Duty . . . . .		£.
Bricks . . . . .	No. 1,180,161,228	256,336
Glass, Crown . . . . .	Cwts. 136,708	347,305
" Flint . . . . .	" 83,323	502,401
" Plate . . . . .	" 18,922	233,304
" Broad . . . . .	" 6,766	56,781
" Bottle . . . . .	" 344,014	10,149
Hops . . . . .	lbs. 39,587,497	120,404
Licenses, Auctioneers' . . . . .	No. 3,604	329,895
" Brewers of Strong Beer not exceeding 20 barrels . . . . .	" 8,496	18,020
" Do. exceeding 20, and not exceeding 50 . . . . .	" 7,276	4,248
" Do. " 50 " 100 . . . . .	" 9,861	7,276
" Do. " 100 " 1000 . . . . .	" 18,433	14,791
" Do. " 1000 Barrels . . . . .	" 1,806	36,866
" Brewers of Table Beer . . . . .	" 69	17,212
" Retail Brewers, under the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 54 . . . . .	" 47	74
" Sellers of Strong Beer only not being Brewers . . . . .	" 1,074	246
" Beer Retailers whose premises are rated under 20% per annum . . . . .	" 72,755	3,383
" Do. at 20% or upwards . . . . .	" 17,393	76,392
" Retailers of Beer, Cider, or Perry, under the provisions of the Acts 1 Will. IV. c. 64, and 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 85. . . . .	" 37,381	54,787
" Do. of Cider and Perry only, under the said Acts . . . . .	" 1,054	90,997
	" 1,054	1,106

Articles.	No.	Quantities charged.	Amount of Duty.
Licenses, Tea and Coffee Dealers . . . . .		103,549	£56,951
„ Glass Manufacturers . . . . .	„	122	2,440
„ Maltsters . . . . .	„	12,891	28,931
„ Paper Makers . . . . .	„	571	2,284
„ Paper-Stainers . . . . .	„	150	600
„ Soap Makers . . . . .	„	471	1,884
„ Distillers and Rectifiers. . . . .	„	453	4,530
„ Dealers in Spirits, not being Retailers . . . . .	„	3,925	39,250
„ Retailers of Spirits whose premises are rated under 10% per annum . . . . .	„	39,161	121,644
„ Do. do. at £10 and under £20 . . . . .	„	26,358	165,446
„ Do. do. 20 „ 25 . . . . .	„	3,645	34,261
„ Do. do. 25 „ 30 . . . . .	„	2,159	23,655
„ Do. do. 30 „ 40 . . . . .	„	3,875	48,459
„ Do. do. 40 „ 50 . . . . .	„	2,528	35,357
„ Do. do. 50 and upwards . . . . .	„	4,846	75,363
„ Makers of Stills . . . . .	„	23	11
„ Chemists, or any other trade requiring a Still . . . . .	„	68	34
„ Retailers of Spirits in Ireland, being duly licensed to sell Coffee, Tea, &c., whose premises are rated under 25% per annum . . . . .	„	102	963
„ Do. do. at £25 and under £30 . . . . .	„	7	73
„ Do. do. 30 „ 40 . . . . .	„	7	80
„ Do. do. 40 „ 50 . . . . .	„	9	113
„ Do. do. 50 and upwards . . . . .	„	30	409
„ Starch Makers . . . . .	„	60	300
„ Makers of Sweets . . . . .	„	28	58
„ Retailers of ditto . . . . .	„	924	970
„ Manufacturers of Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	„	720	6,550
„ Dealers in ditto . . . . .	„	172,300	43,075
„ Vinegar Makers . . . . .	„	54	270
„ Dealers in Foreign Wine, not having a Licence for retailing Spirits, and a Licence for retailing Beer . . . . .	„	1,960	19,600
„ Dealers in Foreign Wine, having a Licence to retail Beer, but not having a Licence to retail Spirits . . . . .	„	114	483
„ Dealers in Foreign Wine having Licences to retail Beer and Spirits . . . . .	„	23,714	49,799
„ Passage Vessels, on board which Liquor and Tobacco are sold . . . . .	„	280	280
„ Surcharges . . . . .	„	.	4,174
Amount of Duty on Licences granted for periods less than a year . . . . .			18,328

Articles.		Quantities charged.	Amount of Duty.
Licenses, Malt from Barley . . .	Bushels	39,807,287	£5,141,774
Malt from Beer or Bigg. . . . .	„	1,338,309	133,830
Paper, First Class . . . . .	lbs.	54,053,721	675,671
„ Second Class . . . . .	„	16,552,168	103,451
„ Pasteboard, Millboard, &c. . . . .	Cwts.	49,392	54,689
„ Stained Paper . . . . .	Yards	8,749,144	63,795
Soap, Hard . . . . .	lbs.	144,344,043	902,150
Soap, Soft . . . . .	„	10,401,281	43,338
Spirits . . . . .	Galls.	23,397,806	5,243,438
Starch . . . . .	lbs.	4,726,921	64,010
Stone Bottles . . . . .	Cwts.	16,911	4,227
Sweets . . . . .	Galls.	126,805	3,170
Tea . . . . .	lbs.	14,427,616	1,455,365
Viuegar . . . . .	Galls.	3,091,254	25,760
Total . . . . .			£16,877,292

WHALE FISHERY.—Number of British ships employed in the  
Whale Fishery from 1820 to 1834.

Years.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1820	194	62,750	210	64,847
1821	197	60,257	196	59,445
1822	157	48,204	169	49,700
1823	170	51,796	179	55,297
1824	148	45,925	144	44,378
1825	138	42,736	142	43,721
1826	125	39,394	128	40,532
1827	119	38,002	121	38,290
1828	106	34,029	110	35,829
1829	113	35,982	119	39,540
1830	97	31,897	123	40,166
1831	111	37,454	110	36,472
1832	106	34,900	116	38,240
1833	94	30,775	100	32,275
1834	107	34,161	99	33,014

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—An Account of the number and tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the countries to which they belonged, which entered inwards and cleared outwards in the year ended 5th January, 1835, compared with the entries and clearances of the preceding year; *stated exclusive of vessels in ballast*, and of those employed in the coasting trade between Great Britain and Ireland.

Countries to which Vessels belonged.	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
	1834.		1835.		1834.		1835.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom and its dependencies	10,989	1,999,930	11,678	2,108,492	9,544	1,643,894	9,734	1,649,274
Russia	138	40,459	196	54,458	58	17,207	77	19,820
Sweden	122	15,075	111	15,765	77	9,222	73	8,305
Norway	747	116,297	711	119,151	146	16,973	138	16,809
Denmark	567	46,400	679	55,377	531	49,148	490	41,899
Prussia	536	111,842	545	117,009	335	69,403	283	59,454
Other German States	481	40,507	552	44,880	555	54,745	391	34,576
Holland	176	16,328	336	31,942	340	39,736	474	55,714
Belgium	219	20,381	275	26,918	324	38,186	318	34,546
France	928	41,031	829	35,441	507	28,104	530	29,865
Spain	56	5,813	33	3,269	50	5,591	40	4,675
Portugal	38	4,216	28	3,237	22	2,538	23	2,725
Italian States	29	5,674	65	15,288	18	3,546	55	12,167
Other European States	.	.	1	298	2	382	1	292
United States of America	451	184,562	505	208,802	467	187,927	551	223,318
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia	2	326	4	1,053	5	1,195	3	660
Total	15,479	2,648,841	16,548	2,841,378	12,981	2,167,797	13,181	2,185,099

Of Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom and its Dependencies there were employed in trading to and from

	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
	1834.		1835.		1834.		1835.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British Colonies and Possessions . . . . .	4,582	981,375	4,920	1,015,885	4,352	765,519	4,392	761,220
Foreign Countries . . . . .	6,407	1,018,555	6,758	1,092,607	5,192	878,375	5,342	879,054
Total . . . . .	10,989	1,999,930	11,687	2,108,492	9,544	1,643,894	9,734	1,640,274

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—An Account of the number and tonnage of the Vessels employed in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom for the year ended 5th January, 1835, compared with the preceding year.

	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
	1834.		1835.		1834.		1835.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Employed in the intercourse between } Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	9,476	1,041,882	10,026	1,100,359	14,225	1,378,938	14,560	1,440,617
Other coasting vessels . . . . .	107,390	8,358,454	112,414	8,774,326	113,696	8,627,385	116,131	8,892,632
Total . . . . .	116,866	9,400,336	122,440	9,874,715	127,921	10,006,323	130,691	10,333,249

An Account of the number of Ships, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which entered the under-mentioned Ports in each of the Three Years, ended 5th January, 1835.

Ports.	Year ended 5th January, 1833.				Year ended 5th January, 1834.				Year ended 5th January, 1835.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
London .	3,274	640,057	886	154,514	3,421	678,289	1,061	175,883	3,786	735,693	1,280	216,063
Liverpool	1,719	397,933	828	227,087	1,803	410,502	906	250,360	1,973	433,515	874	261,747
Bristol .	240	46,871	29	4,352	278	51,182	24	5,569	295	56,016	32	6,933
Hull .	819	148,701	460	43,960	755	142,301	610	62,403	894	168,940	626	59,904
Newcastle	506	80,285	261	31,804	425	69,293	445	45,458	466	75,352	348	37,159
Plymouth	286	32,183	14	2,910	285	30,490	22	3,815	270	27,226	26	4,601
Leith .	228	36,279	106	9,949	198	31,388	150	15,875	204	33,365	168	17,937
Glasgow	78	8,123	1	51	117	11,031	1	162	146	14,535	5	878
Greenock	265	66,171	17	3,906	270	68,009	11	2,297	254	67,699	20	5,430
Cork .	144	29,271	20	2,603	149	29,245	18	2,190	155	27,721	31	3,587
Belfast .	145	26,947	13	2,537	153	30,733	15	2,395	153	31,081	26	4,201
Dublin .	210	38,202	16	2,823	240	45,939	35	6,550	212	36,074	27	5,456

Number of Vessels which passed the Sound and cleared at Elsinœur during 1834.

	From the North Sea.	From the Baltic.	Total of Ships.	Tonnage.
British . . . . .	1,382	1,374	2,756	519,846
Hanoverian . . . . .	189	197	386	54,362
Danish . . . . .	417	342	759	76,230
Swedish . . . . .	466	470	936	99,216
Norwegian . . . . .	746	750	1,496	151,096
Prussian . . . . .	945	982	1,927	385,460
Russian . . . . .	259	292	551	136,398
Dutch . . . . .	319	362	681	80,730
Belgian . . . . .	7	6	13	1,326
Mecklenburgh . . . . .	277	308	585	66,694
Hamburg . . . . .	8	18	26	3,250
Bremen . . . . .	24	25	49	6,035
American . . . . .	82	76	158	39,568
French . . . . .	54	61	115	14,911
Italian States . . . . .	16	16	32	4,075
Spanish . . . . .	9	19	28	2,643
Oldenburgh . . . . .	20	15	35	4,395
Lubeck . . . . .	37	45	82	10,675
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,257</b>	<b>5,348</b>	<b>10,605</b>	<b>1,656,910</b>

*Wine Imported.*

Year ended 5th Jan. 1835.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
French . . . . .	321,424	13,039	28,913	363,376
Cape . . . . .	452,625	,,	31,673	484,298
Other sorts . . . . .	7,800,906	442,331	675,205	8,918,442
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8,574,955</b>	<b>455,370</b>	<b>735,791</b>	<b>9,766,116</b>

*Wine Exported.*

French . . . . .	125,682	1,786	1,038	128,506
Cape . . . . .	5,495	33	40	5,568
Other sorts . . . . .	1,398,136	80,854	26,057	1,505,047
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,529,313</b>	<b>82,673</b>	<b>27,135</b>	<b>1,639,121</b>

*Wine retained for Home Consumption.*

French . . . . .	210,831	19,451	30,348	260,630
Cape . . . . .	352,015	11,717	160,349	524,081
Other Sorts . . . . .	4,712,109	355,132	628,592	5,695,833
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,274,955</b>	<b>386,300</b>	<b>819,289</b>	<b>6,480,544</b>

*Total Amount of Duty received thereon.*

	£	£	£	£
All sorts . . . . .	397,809	104,616	203,212	1,705,638

The rates of duty, per gallon, were—French, 5s. 6d.; Cape, 2s. 9d.; other sorts, 5s. 6d.

*Foreign Proof Spirits Imported.*

Year ended 5th Jan. 1835.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.
Brandy . . .	2,985,912	147,835	36,549	3,170,296
Geneva . . .	300,273	45,681	1,644	347,598
Other sorts . . .	58,940	,,	,,	58,940
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>3,345,125</b>	<b>193,516</b>	<b>38,193</b>	<b>3,576,834</b>

*Quantity admitted for Home Consumption.*

Brandy . . .	1,326,204	37,075	25,360	1,388,639
Geneva . . .	13,229	6,139	2,264	21,632
Other sorts . . .	2,140	,,	,,	2,140
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>1,341,573</b>	<b>43,214</b>	<b>27,624</b>	<b>1,412,411</b>

*Total Amount of Duty received.*

	£	£	£	£
All sorts . . .	1,508,453	48,616	31,063	1,588,133

The rate of duty per gallon is 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

*Colonial Proof Spirits Imported.*

Total quantity . . .	4,843,690	256,278	30,480	5,130,448
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*Retained for Home Consumption.*

Total quantity . . .	3,207,179	111,169	27,359	3,454,707
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*Duty received.*

Total . . .	£1,443,066	£50,026	£12,297	£1,505,390
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The total quantity of Proof Spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, in the year ended 5th January, 1835, was—

England, from a mixture of malt with unmalted grain, 4,652,833 gallons.

Scotland, from malt only, 5,994,623 gallons; from a mixture of malt with unmalted grain, 3,193,468 gallons. Total, 9,193,091 gallons.

Ireland, from malt only, 62,895 gallons; from a mixture of malt with unmalted grain, 9,307,448 gallons.

Total number of gallons for the United Kingdom, 23,216,272.

Quantity imported into England from Scotland, 2,575,316 gallons; amount of duty paid, 965,743*l.*

From Ireland into England, 416,147 gallons; duty paid, 156,055*l.*

From Scotland into Ireland, 550,294 gallons; duty paid, 76,599*l.*

No spirits were imported into Scotland from England, or from Ireland, during the year ended 5th January, 1835.

Number of Excise Retail Spirit Licenses issued under the provisions of the 4th and 5th Will. IV. c. 75.

NUMBER OF LICENSES.

	New.	Renewed at increased rate of duty.	Total.
England . . .	546	46,766	47,312
Scotland . . .	432	15,846	16,278
Ireland . . .	1,047	17,369	18,416

Total . *Digitized by Microfilm* 2,025 by Microfilm 79,931ft © 82,006

Number of houses and premises assessed at an increased rate, for the regulation of the duties on Retail Spirit Licenses, and the total amount of such increased assessments since the passing of the 4th and 5th Will. IV. c. 19, to repeal the duties on inhabited houses:—

	Number of Houses assessed at an increased rate.	Amount of increased assessments.
England . . .	164	£ 1,278
Scotland . . .	104	492
Ireland . . .	492	2,029
Total . . .	760	£ 3,799

SALE OF BEER LICENSES.—Account of the Number of Licenses granted under the Sale of Beer Act, during the years 1833 and 1834:—

Retailers of beer, cider, and perry . . . . .	34,976	21,975
„ „ cider and perry only . . . . .	653	1,054
„ „ beer, porter, or ale, to be drunk on the premises . . . . .		13,654
„ „ not to be drunk on the premises . . . . .		1,752
Total . . . . .	35,629	38,435

HOPS.—The total number of acres under cultivation of hops, in Great Britain during 1834, was 51,273. The amount of the duty on hops, the growth of the year 1834, was £329,941 10s. 9d. The quantity, in pounds weight, of hops exported from Great Britain, during 1834 (the growth of various years from 1817 to 1834), was 870,999. The quantity imported from foreign countries, during 1834, was 52,699 lbs.

Number of acres of land under cultivation of Hops in each year since 1807:—

Years.	Acres.	Years.	Acres.
1807	38,218	1821	45,662
1808	38,436	1822	43,554
1809	38,357	1823	41,458
1810	38,265	1824	43,449
1811	38,401	1825	46,718
1812	38,700	1826	50,471
1813	39,521	1827	49,485
1814	40,571	1828	48,365
1815	42,150	1829	46,135
1816	44,219	1830	46,726
1817	46,293	1831	47,129
1818	48,593	1832	47,101
1819	51,014	1833	49,187
1820	50,148	1834	51,273

Expense of collecting the hop duties for the three years ending 5th Jan. 1835.

1833 . . . . .	£3,316
1834 . . . . .	3,432
1835 . . . . .	3,675

Total amount of duty collected:—

1833 . . . . .	£241,771
1834 . . . . .	272,878
1835 . . . . .	329,941

Number of Brewers, Licensed Victuallers, &c., and Quantity of Malt used by them in the United Kingdom during the year from 1st January, 1834, to 1st January, 1835.

	NUMBER OF						BUSHELS OF MALT USED BY		
	Brewers.	Licensed Victuallers.	Persons licensed for the general sale of beer.	Victuallers who brew their own beer.	Persons licensed for general sale who brew their own beer.	Brewers.	Licensed Victuallers.	Persons licensed for the general sale of beer.	
England . . . . .	1,907	53,207	35,354	25,483	14,698	15,837,409	9,373,026	3,734,288	
Scotland . . . . .	217	17,239	. . .	360	. . .	997,771	141,830	. . .	
Ireland . . . . .	240	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,055,326	. . .	. . .	
Total, United Kingdom }	2,364	70,446	35,354	25,843	14,698	18,890,506	9,514,856	3,734,288	

The total number of barrels of beer exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries during 1834, was 71,418; and the amount of drawback allowed was £17,854 10s.

SHEEP AND LAMBS' WOOL, WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, &c. — The quantity of British sheep and lambs' wool exported to foreign countries, during 1834, was 2,278,721 lbs. ; of woollen and worsted yarn (including yarn of wool or worsted mixed with other materials) 1,861,814 lbs.; the declared value of British woollen manufactures exported, during 1834, amounted to £5,736,870 ; and the quantity of sheep and lambs' wool imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, including the Isle of Man, during 1834, was 46,490,720 lbs., of which 40,840,271 lbs. were retained for home consumption, 807,362 lbs. were re-exported, and 6,494,266 lbs. remained warehoused under bond, on 5th January, 1835.

## WOOL (COTTON).

COUNTRIES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			
	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Germany . . . . .	.	116,297	3,909	7,296
Holland . . . . .	.	430	.	.
Belgium . . . . .	.	.	.	81,497
France . . . . .	.	.	.	5,524
Portugal Proper . . . . .	.	59,050	943,381	.
"    Azores . . . . .	110	.	.	.
Spain and the Balearic Islands . . . . .	.	.	.	1,792
Italy and the Italian Islands . . . . .	35,640	21,739	15,708	826,458
Malta . . . . .	843,895	28,063	17,298	.
Turkey and Continental Greece } (exclusive of the Morea) . . . . .	366,550	239,779	433,898	410,730
Morea and Greek Islands . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Egypt (Ports on the Mediter- } ranean) . . . . .	7,714,474	8,921,111	553,364	444,437
Western Coast of Africa . . . . .	.	.	.	4,203
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	.	.	38	39,714
East India Company's Ter- } ritories and Ceylon . . . . .	25,805,153	35,178,625	32,755,164	32,920,855
Sumátra and Java . . . . .	.	.	.	3,866
Philippine Islands . . . . .	8,420	40,879	37,908	.
New Zealand, and South Sea } Islands . . . . .	.	5	.	.
British North American Colonies . . . . .	316,016	7,158	145,526	3,332
British West Indies . . . . .	2,401,685	2,040,428	2,084,862	2,296,525
Haiti . . . . .	251,179	59,413	389,791	223,004
Cuba and other Foreign West } Indies . . . . .	.	314	.	3,794
United States of America . . . . .	219,333,628	219,756,753	237,506,758	269,203,075
Mexico . . . . .	.	1,396	.	.
Guatemala . . . . .	.	.	.	23,471
Columbia . . . . .	334,691	293,602	305,033	1,004,140
Brazil . . . . .	31,695,761	20,109,560	28,463,821	19,291,396
States of the Rio de la Plata . . . . .	.	3,729	322	553
Chili . . . . .	10,624	.	56	74,703
Peru . . . . .	57,027	1,194	.	4,053
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Al- } derney, and Man . . . . .	.	.	.	296
Total . . . . .	288,674,853	286,832,525	303,656,837	326,875,425

No. 75.—An Account of the Quantity and declared Value of British Cotton manufactured Goods exported from the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Countries whereto the same were exported, in the Years 1833 and 1834 respectively.

Countries to which exported.	1833 Total Declared Value.	1834 Total Declared Value.
Russia . . . . .	£1,272,681	£1,108,291
Sweden . . . . .	33,331	32,208
Norway . . . . .	17,956	20,102
Denmark . . . . .	7,924	7,906
Prussia . . . . .	1,698	2,436
Germany . . . . .	3,039,316	3,294,180
Holland . . . . .	1,510,267	1,721,139
Belgium . . . . .	391,934	333,942
France . . . . .	92,779	150,686
Portugal, Proper . . . . .	562,617	939,712
,, Azores . . . . .	26,153	32,687
,, Madeira . . . . .	13,309	12,783
Spain and the Balearic Islands . . . . .	19,953	13,587
,, Canaries . . . . .	16,507	19,406
Gibraltar . . . . .	222,440	321,727
Italy and the Italian Islands . . . . .	1,505,664	2,159,895
Malta . . . . .	65,762	152,864
Ionian Islands . . . . .	8,827	46,159
Turkey and Continental Greece . . . . .	842,745	941,526
Morea and Greek Islands . . . . .	12,656	18,503
Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean) . . . . .	65,781	126,070
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco . . . . .	220	10,785
Western Coast of Africa . . . . .	119,365	130,311
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	125,529	110,029
St. Helena . . . . .	2,346	3,447
Isle of Bourbon . . . . .	.	2,030
Mauritius . . . . .	26,106	77,158
East India Co.'s Territories, and Ceylon . . . . .	1,497,992	1,271,804
China . . . . .		
Ports of Siam . . . . .	.	13,011
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the } Indian Seas . . . . .	333,523	310,207
Philippine Islands . . . . .		
New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, } and Swan River . . . . .	61,676	113,937
New Zealand, and South Sea Islands . . . . .		
British North American Colonies . . . . .	378,372	290,106
British West Indies . . . . .	705,096	769,795
Hayti . . . . .	226,460	219,028
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies . . . . .	332,837	525,312
United States of America . . . . .	1,733,047	1,678,402
Mexico . . . . .	271,649	286,419
Guatemala . . . . .	2,565	25,683
Columbia . . . . .	70,055	120,737
Brazil . . . . .	1,668,656	1,489,379
States of the Rio de la Plata . . . . .	303,629	483,590
Chili . . . . .	520,081	627,728
Peru . . . . .	207,986	136,588
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Man, &c. . . . .	89,079	83,290
Total . . . . .	18,486,401	20,513,586

*Silk.*—Quantities imported and exported in the years 1833 and 1834.

	1833	1834
Raw and Waste Silk	lbs.	lbs.
Imported . . . . .	3,434,560 ..	4,656,463
Exported . . . . .	66,187 ..	207,007
Thrown Silk	lbs.	lbs.
Imported . . . . .	229,119 ..	192,149
Exported . . . . .	5,750 ..	20,998
Silk, Manufactures of Europe	lbs.	lbs.
Imported . . . . .	157,290 ..	183,813
Exported . . . . .	16,139 ..	16,115
India Silks, <i>Bandannoes</i> ,	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imported . . . . .	295,160 ..	379,696
Exported . . . . .	175,314 ..	176,238
. . . . . <i>Crape</i> ,	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imported . . . . .	170 ..	76
Exported . . . . .	586 ..	203
. . . . . <i>Crape Shawls, &amp;c.</i>	Number.	Number.
Imported . . . . .	18,285 ..	973
Exported . . . . .	17,182 ..	8,505
. . . . . <i>Taffeties, &amp;c.</i>	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imported . . . . .	3,823 ..	1,501
Exported . . . . .	5,442 ..	4,381

*SUGAR.*—The total importations from all parts in 1834, into the United Kingdom, was 4,743,414 cwts. The total quantity in 1833 was 4,739,291 cwts. The following places imported the largest proportions in 1834 into the United Kingdom:—

Jamaica . . . . .	1,256,253 cwts.	Trinidad . . . . .	339,614 cwts.
Demerara . . . . .	687,282 do.	The Mauritius . . . . .	553,889 do.

British possessions in East Indies, including Singapore 102,196 cwts., Cuba 113,165 cwts.

*COFFEE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.*—The total quantity imported in 1834 was 41,865,111 lbs.; the total quantity exported 15,250,480 lbs:

*Coals.*—An account of the quantity of Coals brought coastwise and by inland navigation, into the port of London during the year 1834, compared with the quantities brought during 1833:—

Ships.		Ports whence shipped.	Tons.	
1833	1834		1833	1834
3,387	3,625	Newcastle . . . . .	1,060,839	1,142,903
2,369	2,036	Sunderland . . . . .	666,787	559,105
773	1,007	Stockton . . . . .	170,690	221,971
178	248	Blythe and Seaton Sluice . . . . .	48,689	64,268
67	176	Ports in Scotland . . . . .	15,138	39,487
130	135	Places in Wales . . . . .	32,156	33,200
173	177	Places in Yorkshire . . . . .	16,110	17,751
Quantity which passed the Boundary Stones on the Grand Junction Canal, &c.			4,395½	1,862
7,077	7,404		2,014,804½	2,080,547

IRON EXPORTED and IMPORTED, in 1834.—Of British iron exported, there were, of bar iron, 70,809 tons; bolt and rod iron, 9154 tons; pig iron, 21,788; cast iron, 13,870; iron wire, 398; anchors and grapnels, 1941; hoops, 12,046; nails, 5,005; all other sorts, except ordnance, 20,947; old iron, for re-manufacture, 497; unwrought steel, 1709 tons.

Of foreign iron imported, there were, iron in bars or unwrought, 16,215 tons, and 698 tons of unwrought steel. There were small quantities of other kinds imported, and a quantity of iron and steel manufactures entered at the declared value of £3459.

SOAP.—Quantity of soap made in Great Britain during 1834:—

	Hard Soap.	Soft Soap.
England . . . . .	131,979,433 lbs.	7,108,225 lbs.
Scotland . . . . .	11,925,464	3,247,200
Great Britain	143,904,897	10,355,425

The quantity of soap exported to Ireland during 1834, was, of hard soap, 11,258,526 lbs.; of soft soap, 53,604 lbs.; and the amount of drawback was 70,595*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* The quantity exported to foreign countries was, of hard soap, 12,459,747 lbs. of soft soap, 8458 lbs.; and the amount of drawback was 77,966*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The number of individuals prosecuted for defrauding the revenue arising from duties on soap during 1834, was 36.

TALLOW.—Quantity of foreign and colonial tallow imported in 1833 and 1834:—

	1833. Cwts.	1834. Cwts.
Tallow imported . . . . .	1,115,427	1,397,406

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of all Goods sold at the East India Company's Sales in the Year 1834—35.

COMPANY'S GOODS.

	£
Teas . . . . .	3,259,930
• Bengal Piece Goods . . . . .	90,622
Coast and Surat Piece Goods . . . . .	60,606
Raw Silk . . . . .	624,087
Saltpetre . . . . .	44,836
Cotton Wool . . . . .	33,389
Indigo . . . . .	75,538
Sugar . . . . .	51,372
	£1,240,380

LICENSED AND PRIVATE TRADE GOODS.

	£
Teas . . . . .	227,829
Piece Goods . . . . .	42,823
Nankeen Cloth . . . . .	2,152
Raw Silk . . . . .	127,201
Saltpetre . . . . .	67
Cotton . . . . .	15
Indigo . . . . .	399,111
Drugs, &c. . . . .	50,193

Digitized by Microsoft® 849,394

Total £5,089,774

Comparative Statement of the Quantities of Tea imported into the United Kingdom in the Season 1833-4, being the last year of the East India Company's monopoly, and the Season 1834-5 being the first year of open Trade.

DESCRIPTION.	London.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Leith.		Glasgow.		Dublin.		Total Import in the Season 1833-4.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Fakien Bohea	3,007,655	619,499	45,704	110,451	3,940	11,032	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4,398,120
Canton Bohea	5,791,977	887,495	119,382	92,984	27,186	78,668	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3,763,922
Congou	14,760,304	2,700,752	795,746	327,283	6,304	11,557	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	15,833,012
Caper	349,467	131,859	•	11,951	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	344,240
Ankoï	46,055	19,175	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	85,230
Souchong	582,858	97,438	113,341	3,940	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	808,609
Orange Pekoe	801,793	111,633	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	933,746
Campoi	744,005	168,531	20,519	788	20,519	78,668	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,012,611
Pekoe	377,846	52,139	24,428	6,304	6,304	11,557	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	472,274
Tiwankay	3,310,949	337,526	20,882	14,053	14,053	16,851	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3,703,544
Hyson	1,382,422	178,740	96,005	6,435	6,435	21,276	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,688,161
Hyson Skin	293,810	10,769	•	1,051	1,051	6,576	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	318,206
Young Hyson	403,751	26,792	2,283	657	2,283	433,483	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	433,483
Gunpowder	305,832	13,002	14,972	3,415	3,415	9,325	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	346,809
Imperial	166,714	15,232	21,276	•	•	8,668	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	211,803
Presents, &c.	85,346	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	85,346
Total	32,436,784	5,370,585	1,274,633	606,498	606,498	504,137	849,201	41,041,843	29,592,310					

Two or three ships of the Season 1834-5 are not yet arrived (October 1835). Their cargoes may amount to about two millions of pounds, and in that case the Imports of the present season will exceed those of the last by thirteen millions and a-half of pounds weight; but as the Imports of 1833-4 were about 1,500,000 pounds short of the average importations of that and the two preceding years, we may consider the importations of the present season to be twelve millions of pounds greater than the annual shipments under the East India Company's monopoly.

WHEAT—Annual Average Prices of Wheat from 1815 to 1834:—

		s.	d.			s.	d.
1815	. . . .	63	8	1825	. . . .	66	6
1816	. . . .	76	2	1826	. . . .	56	11
1817	. . . .	94	0	1827	. . . .	56	9½
1818	. . . .	83	8	1828	. . . .	60	5
1819	. . . .	72	3	1829	. . . .	66	3
1820	. . . .	65	10	1830	. . . .	64	3
1821	. . . .	54	5	1831	. . . .	66	4
1822	. . . .	43	3	1832	. . . .	58	8
1823	. . . .	51	9	1833	. . . .	52	11
1824	. . . .	62	0	1834	. . . .	46	2

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.—The quantity of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, cigars and snuff, entered for home consumption, in the year ended 5th January, 1835, was 21,339,307 lbs., on which the gross amount of duty received was 3,241,985*l.* The quantity imported from all parts of the world into the United Kingdom during the same period amounted to 39,477,906 lbs., of which 38,440,794 lbs. came from the United States.

IV.—*Law.*

Petitions filed, and adjudications made by the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, during 1834.

Number of Petitions filed.

Number of Adjudications made by the Court for Relief of Insolvents.

Prisons in London, Middlesex, and Surrey . . . .	2,145	By Court in London . . . .	1,653
Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . . .	121	Justices at Sessions . . . .	127
Other prisons in England . . . .	2,821	Commissioners on Circuit . . . .	2,495
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>4,275</b>

The total number of persons charged at the Police Stations of London during the year 1834, were 64,269; consisting of 41,686 males, and 22,583 females; being a diminution in the number of persons charged of 5,690 less than during the year 1833; and 13,274 less than during the year 1832; which charges were disposed of as follows:—

Committed for trial by the magistrates . . . .	3,468
Summarily convicted or held to bail by ditto . . . .	26,302
Discharged by ditto . . . . .	34,499

NOTE.—For the returns of criminal offences, see Article on State of Crime, pp. 38—64.

## V.—Poor-Rates;—Charities.

NO. 44.—POOR-RATES.—Abstract of Returns, showing the Amount of Monies levied by Assessment for Poors'-Rate and County Rate, in each County in England and Wales, in the Year ending 25th March, 1834; and also the Amount of Monies expended in the same period; distinguishing the Payments made for the Relief of the Poor, the Sums expended in Law, Removals, &c., and the Sums expended for all other Purposes, specifying the Rate of Increase or Diminution as compared with the preceding Year; and stating the Number of Parishes in each County in which Select Vestries have been formed, or Assistant Overseers appointed, pursuant to Act 59 Geo. III. c. 12.

COUNTIES.	Total Money levied by Assessment, 1833—4.		Expended for the Relief of the Poor,		Expended in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, &c.		Expended for other Purposes.		Total Money Expended, 1833—4		Increase* per Cent.	Decrease* per Cent.	Select Vestries.	Assistant Overseers.
	£.	s.	£	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.				
ENGLAND.														
Bedford	92,045	18	77,019	1	1,866	8	10,231	6	89,916	15	—	3	7	33
Berks	127,229	11	100,183	3	3,458	5	20,775	19	124,417	7	—	10	21	55
Buckingham	153,040	6	124,200	4	3,140	8	23,643	19	150,986	11	—	7	33	43
Cambridge	120,763	7	96,497	0	3,427	3	18,652	1	113,586	4	—	5	9	41
Chester	138,228	16	92,640	0	0,569	12	37,105	18	138,315	10	—	6	111	121
Cornwall	110,322	9	93,036	11	4,182	6	19,012	11	116,231	8	—	7	30	29
Cumberland	57,919	13	43,067	2	2,315	13	11,894	1	57,276	16	—	0	80	80
Derby	107,036	19	72,729	13	4,163	8	31,232	12	108,116	13	—	5	56	60
Devon	250,270	4	210,825	8	7,507	8	26,539	0	244,871	16	—	7	88	105
Dorset	102,615	11	84,293	0	2,634	15	11,914	19	98,842	14	—	7	19	46
Durham	107,643	4	79,398	16	5,245	3	20,391	18	105,035	17	—	2	83	73
Essex	291,010	2	239,946	7	6,898	3	39,484	9	296,328	19	—	10	23	107
Gloucester	205,024	12	161,448	19	7,063	10	33,992	13	202,505	2	—	9	41	90
Hereford	67,266	17	56,683	0	2,244	16	9,354	16	68,282	12	—	6	39	61
Hertford	108,189	16	85,799	13	2,056	19	19,720	12	107,577	4	—	6	12	43
Huntingdon	45,500	8	35,844	2	1,146	5	7,472	13	44,463	0	—	9	10	21
Kent	418,765	13	343,878	9	15,339	11	65,480	14	424,618	14	—	7	41	101
Lancaster	428,770	0	253,404	18	15,775	11	138,191	17	402,372	6	—	3	197	267
Leicester	133,811	17	100,856	16	5,472	1	28,502	8	134,831	5	—	12	51	43
Lincoln	228,258	2	161,073	12	8,674	5	62,055	7	231,803	4	—	5	102	104
Middlesex	939,890	6	582,412	3	20,427	0	313,678	12	916,517	15	—	10	15	70
Monmouth	37,706	13	27,026	1	2,557	4	7,219	10	37,402	15	—	5	18	22
Norfolk	335,694	13	306,787	9	9,534	10	35,565	7	351,897	6	—	3	47	90
Northampton	166,712	19	140,179	11	3,311	0	22,291	19	165,772	10	—	5	54	79
Northumberland	95,665	8	71,983	9	4,651	2	16,680	17	95,315	8	—	2	52	4
Nottingham	101,235	12	66,080	0	3,979	11	30,521	18	109,531	9	—	12	29	68
Oxford	150,335	6	120,615	10	4,441	4	24,391	17	149,448	11	—	8	49	61
Rutland	13,393	19	9,003	1	236	19	3,753	4	12,998	4	—	—	29	1
Salop	105,862	13	82,492	10	4,081	11	19,836	1	106,410	2	—	4	42	8
Shropshire	221,040	16	176,285	13	6,709	11	85,568	0	218,563	4	—	5	61	13
Southampton	243,525	15	203,466	4	6,545	11	33,934	17	243,946	12	—	4	37	11
Stafford	171,329	16	120,511	14	6,894	5	47,333	14	174,739	14	—	3	56	9
Suffolk	290,130	11	245,509	7	7,746	4	37,107	12	290,363	3	—	5	49	13
Surrey	837,299	9	261,500	14	6,861	11	102,929	9	373,291	14	—	6	10	4
Sussex	299,621	2	246,025	19	7,673	4	43,361	14	297,860	17	—	6	33	10
Warwick	135,715	2	158,159	0	5,934	18	37,454	17	201,548	15	—	10	38	6
Westmoreland	29,291	7	22,283	8	510	6	6,212	17	29,006	11	—	10	51	8
Wilts	210,769	3	173,924	12	3,587	6	29,769	6	207,291	4	—	8	30	8
Worcester	107,506	3	81,611	19	3,811	9	23,102	8	108,495	16	—	9	41	7
York { East Riding	124,112	2	91,110	10	4,049	13	26,816	3	121,976	14	—	9	86	4
York { North Riding	103,706	16	73,810	3	3,014	16	24,042	19	102,867	16	—	5	90	4
York { West Riding	356,328	15	251,820	12	13,435	14	99,666	15	364,922	19	—	10	121	20
Total of England.	7,973,182	16	6,029,371	11	243,346	0	1,653,841	7	7,926,558	18	—	7	2,107	3,37
WALES.														
Anglesey	20,331	10	15,542	0	1,440	18	3,069	9	20,052	15	—	3	16	1
Brecon	23,721	6	18,973	19	737	6	4,153	2	23,864	7	—	3	15	1
Cardigan	22,685	17	18,624	18	687	7	3,136	5	22,448	10	—	1	7	1
Carmarthen	43,994	0	33,755	4	1,850	3	7,807	17	43,413	4	—	7	26	1
Carmarvon	25,555	4	20,136	3	1,367	2	3,469	16	24,973	1	—	6	11	1
Denbigh	41,531	16	33,135	15	1,440	5	7,139	0	41,715	0	—	10	8	2
Flint	26,963	14	19,565	16	1,852	17	5,220	3	26,638	16	—	12	8	2
Glamorgan	51,957	15	40,305	19	1,939	7	9,846	1	52,091	7	—	7	25	3
Merioneth	18,039	14	14,977	4	707	7	2,322	14	18,007	5	—	2	—	1
Montgomery	42,606	7	34,201	4	1,315	2	6,344	1	41,069	7	—	3	11	1
Pembroke	31,281	8	25,593	9	1,444	3	4,429	19	31,467	11	1	—	3	19
Radnor	16,227	4	13,071	16	476	4	2,709	6	16,257	6	—	5	6	—
Total of Wales	364,895	15	287,063	15	15,258	1	59,647	13	362,789	9	—	5	152	21
Total of Eng- land and Wales	8,338,078	11	6,317,255	6	258,604	1	1,713,489	0	8,289,248	7	—	7	2,259	3,56

\* These calculations refer to the sums expended for the Relief of the Poor only.

## SUMMARY OF CHARITIES.

[From the Digest of the Commissioners' Reports, 1835.]

COUNTY or CITY.	Rent.	Rent charges, Land-tax de- ducted.	Dividends and Interest.	Income of Endowed Schools.	For Education not in En- dowed Schools.	Total for Education.	Income for other pur- poses.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford . . . . .	12,133	614	920	1,626	214	1,841	11,836	13,677
Buckingham . . . . .	7,865	1,607	1,926	1,413	169	1,583	9,815	11,399
Cumberland . . . . .	1,858	376	1,041	1,802	85	1,888	1,388	3,277
Derby . . . . .	7,497	1,918	2,660	3,547	127	3,675	8,821	12,499
Devon . . . . .	20,963	2,259	6,072	5,755	793	6,549	21,853	29,394
Durham . . . . .	13,802	766	2,455	1,763	80	1,868	15,261	17,124
Gloucester . . . . .	13,783	1,180	3,787	4,510	874	5,385	14,072	19,457
Hertford . . . . .	7,797	1,559	2,359	2,501	363	2,865	9,345	12,211
Huntingdon . . . . .	3,168	247	377	854	172	1,026	2,796	3,732
Lancaster . . . . .	24,924	5,050	5,851	10,455	259	10,715	17,011	27,726
Monmouth . . . . .	3,745	316	821	1,919	13	1,933	2,950	4,883
Norfolk . . . . .	30,427	1,436	5,302	5,793	538	6,242	30,943	37,186
Northampton . . . . .	14,117	1,702	2,179	3,207	687	3,895	14,105	18,000
Northumberland . . . . .	3,793	606	1,188	2,478	40	2,518	3,129	5,644
Nottingham . . . . .	13,720	672	1,809	2,687	224	2,912	13,239	16,202
Oxford . . . . .	7,431	1,317	4,841	1,621	118	1,740	11,349	13,090
Rutland . . . . .	4,192	393	267	1,290	197	1,487	3,295	4,783
Salop . . . . .	14,506	1,394	4,133	6,281	197	6,428	13,594	20,023
Bristol and Somerset . . . . .	22,506	2,898	9,509	7,501	574	8,156	26,757	34,913
Southampton . . . . .	5,264	1,755	3,452	2,730	633	3,353	7,110	10,472
Stafford . . . . .	14,077	2,444	2,643	6,693	440	7,133	12,032	19,165
Suffolk . . . . .	23,708	1,715	1,684	2,972	1,018	3,991	23,126	27,117
Surrey . . . . .	27,217	1,562	6,559	5,547	1,949	6,597	20,742	35,339
Coventry and Warwick . . . . .	33,531	1,459	5,140	11,856	660	12,516	27,614	40,131
Westmoreland . . . . .	3,661	386	1,097	1,952	220	2,172	2,073	5,145
Wilt . . . . .	10,363	1,533	4,724	1,727	367	2,094	14,527	16,622
Worcester . . . . .	12,377	1,161	8,515	7,375	291	7,666	9,587	17,254
York . . . . .	61,233	5,970	14,271	18,678	2,453	21,133	60,351	81,483
North Wales—								
Anglesey . . . . .	1,015	180	199	506	29	535	860	1,395
Cernarvon . . . . .	1,794	113	241	671	66	937	1,291	2,219
Merioneth . . . . .	404	95	340	267	55	323	516	840
South Wales—								
Cardigan . . . . .	587	4	70	294	12	306	64	370
Carmarthen . . . . .	246	237	601	370	41	411	673	1,083
Pembroke . . . . .	1,383	183	206	412	30	451	1,332	1,783
Berks . . . . .	3,413	365	2,216	4,140	626	4,766	1,234	6,001
Kent . . . . .	5,709	1,308	2,522	6,559	919	7,478	2,162	9,640
Sussex . . . . .	2,657	460	1,303	3,303	401	3,704	720	4,510
London—								
Chartered Companies . . . . .	40,290	5,078	14,025	*	....	....	....	59,393
Parochial Charities . . . . .	25,711	1,636	7,178	13,080	292	13,372	21,148	34,520
Westminster . . . . .	8,555	199	2,396	4,600	519	5,119	6,730	11,849
Middlesex . . . . .	18,162	1,549	13,463	11,313	778	12,091	21,102	33,195
General Charities . . . . .	11,521	442	4,443	....	310	810	16,097	16,407
Grand Total . . . . .	540,565	56,963	150,649	180,209	16,933	197,240	491,536	740,178

\* It has been found impossible to distinguish, with any degree of accuracy, the income of Charities under the chartered companies of London, applicable to education and to other purposes.

## VI.—Miscellaneous.

## GRAIN IMPORTED.

Description of Grain, &c.	Quantities imported.				Quantities brought from Ireland.	
	Foreign.		Colonial.		1833	1834
	1833	1834	1833	1834		
Wheat . . Qrs.					541,462	462,229
Rye . . . .	165,436	84,401	82,189	47,167	167	982
Barley . . . .	1,606	10	..	..	100,901	217,568
Oats . . . .	85,222	87,192	..	..	1,353,533	1,227,597
Peas . . . .	23,336	175,158	..	666	2,645	2,176
Beans . . . .	15,875	67,803	11	285	19,113	18,770
Maize . . . .	22,856	48,229	..	..	117	75
Malt . . . .	..	..	..	..	6,818	3,864
Wheat Meal Cwt.	62,883	87,772	107,209	61,984	1,059,588	1,110,464
Oatmeal . . . .	85	74	..	..	642,692	772,993

## GRAIN CLEARED FOR CONSUMPTION, AND REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.

Description of Grain, &c.	Quantities cleared for Consumption.				Remaining in Warehouses.			
	Foreign		Colonial		Foreign.		Colonial.	
	1833	1834	1833	1834	1833	1834	1833	1834
Wheat . . Qrs.	1,005	168	59,985	45,706	649,426	619,969	44,656	46,471
Rye . . . .	1	21	..	..	5,720	5,108	..	..
Barley . . . .	1,208	11,032	..	..	93,368	164,725	..	25
Oats . . . .	976	55,621	..	..	224,232	329,154	..	666
Peas . . . .	18,042	57,266	11	235	350	9,955	..	..
Beans . . . .	6,024	44,520	..	..	37,223	38,453	..	..
Wheat Meal Cwt.	652	90	74,094	65,637	405,408	339,515	44,656	38,452

AVERAGE DUTY ON FOREIGN AND COLONIAL GRAIN.

Description of Grain, &c.	Rate of Duty (Average).				Average Prices of British Grain, &c. per London Gazette.	
	Foreign.		Colonial.		1833	1834
	1833	1834	1833	1834		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat . . .	33 11	40 9½	5 0	5 0	52 11	46 2
Rye . . .	19 11	20 10½	2 6	2 6	32 11	32 9
Barley . . .	20 9	18 10¾	2 0	2 0	27 6	29 0
Oats . . .	20 7	15 7½	3 0	3 0	18 5	20 11
Peas . . .	18 3	10 4¼	3 0	1 9	36 5	39 4
Beans . . .	19 9	17 3	3 0	3 0	33 2	35 3

An Account of the Prices by Contract, or otherwise, of various Articles of Provisions, Clothing, and Household Stores, at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, during the year 1834.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
Flesh . . . . .	Per Cwt. £2 3 9
Bread . . . . .	lb. 0 0 11 <sup>297</sup> / <sub>4360</sub>
Flour . . . . .	Sack 1 17 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Butter . . . . .	lb. 0 0 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Cheese . . . . .	„ 0 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Peas (Split) . . . . .	Bushel 0 8 6
Oatmeal . . . . .	Cwt. 0 13 6
Salt . . . . .	Bushel 0 1 6
Malt . . . . .	Quarter 2 15 1½
Hops . . . . .	Cwt. in Pockets 5 1 0
Beer . . . . .	Barrel 0 12 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Candles . . . . .	Dozen lbs. 0 5 6
Shoes . . . . .	Pair 0 3 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Coals . . . . .	Ton 0 14 11
Mops . . . . .	Each 0 1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Stockings . . . . .	Pair 0 1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Hats . . . . .	Each 0 3 0
Suits of Bedding, viz., Bed, Bolster, } Pillow, 3 Blankets, 1 Coverlet }	2 4 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Suits of Clothes . . . . .	2 7 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Coats . . . . .	Each 0 0 0
DAILY WAGES.	
Bricklayers . . . . .	0 4 10
„ . . . . .	0 4 8
Carpenters . . . . .	0 5 5
Masons . . . . .	0 5 3
Plumbers . . . . .	0 5 5

## Statement of the Prices of various Articles of PROVISIONS and of MERCHANDISE in the Markets of LONDON, in January and July of the Year 1834.

MEAT AT SMITHFIELD MARKET.		January.	July.
Beef . . . . .	Per Stone.	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton . . . . .	''	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.
Newcastle Coals . . . . .	Per Ton.	18s. 6d. to 19s. 0d.	20s. 3d.
Iron—in Bars . . . . .	''	£8 0 0 to £8 5 0	£7 10 0 to £8 0 0
in Pigs . . . . .	''	£5 0 0 to £5 10 0	£5 0 0 to £5 10 0
Cheese—Cheshire . . . . .	Per Cwt.	56s. to 74s.	56s. to 66s.
Gloucester . . . . .	''	50s. to 60s.	54s. to 60s.
Butter—Cork, first quality . . . . .	''	74s.	74s.
Sugar—Fine Jamaica, Duty paid . . . . .	''	63s.	63s.
Fine Havannah, without Duty . . . . .	''	34s.	34s.
Coffee—Fine Jamaica . . . . .	''	112s.	105s.
Java . . . . .	''	58s. to 63s.	40s. to 52s.
Cotton—Bowed Georgia . . . . .	Per lb.	7½d. to 8½d.	8½d. to 9½d.
Bengal . . . . .	''	6¼d. to 7d.	7¼d. to 7½d.
Hemp—Riga Rhine . . . . .	Per Ton.	£29	£28 10 0
Petersburg, Clean . . . . .	''	£25 10 0	£25 10 0
Flax—Riga, P.T.R. . . . .	''	£47 10 0	£51 10 0
Tallow—Yellow Soap . . . . .	Per Cwt.	43s. 9d.	43s.
Petersburgh . . . . .	''	43s. 6d.	43s.
British, Town made . . . . .	''	50s.	44s. 6d.
Whale Oil—New Greenland, without Casks . . . . .	Per Tun.	£21 0 0	£22 10 0
Spermaceti . . . . .	''	£67 10 0	£61 0 0
Deals—Memel, Yellow . . . . .	Per Stand Hd.	£15 0 0 to £16 0 0	£15 0 0 to £16 0 0
Timber—Memel . . . . .	Per Load.	£4 15 0 to £5 5 0	£4 15 0 to £5 5 0
Tobacco—Virginia, fine Black . . . . .	Per lb.	5½d. to 6½d.	5d. to 6d.

An ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of POSTAGE collected at the undermentioned Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom, during the year 1834, and comparing the same with the GROSS RECEIPT during the years 1832 and 1833.

PLACES.	Years.								
	1832			1833			1834		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
London . . . . .	632,696	17	8	642,871	0	7	660,411	11	4
Birmingham . . . . .	28,685	1	11	28,812	4	0	29,258	1	7
Bristol . . . . .	33,884	14	10	33,242	13	8	33,210	17	8
Coventry . . . . .	4,446	7	6	4,357	8	10	4,421	2	7
Hull . . . . .	14,607	14	4	14,853	19	9	14,859	15	1
Leeds . . . . .	20,316	10	11	21,331	18	0	20,670	6	5
Leicester . . . . .	6,464	11	10	6,439	9	5	6,463	6	6
Liverpool . . . . .	70,011	17	7	74,080	11	1	77,333	1	4
Macclesfield . . . . .	2,064	19	0	1,955	2	5	2,054	10	2
Manchester . . . . .	53,510	8	4	56,287	16	11	60,621	12	6
Norwich . . . . .	10,004	8	9	9,766	6	11	9,689	18	0
Nottingham . . . . .	9,033	4	10	9,368	7	1	9,195	2	4
Potteries and New- castle (Stafford) }	6,714	10	8	6,858	7	8	7,891	11	9
Preston . . . . .	5,200	6	5	5,190	8	11	5,146	8	6
Sheffield . . . . .	11,027	9	0	11,582	16	2	11,759	16	4
Edinburgh . . . . .	42,759	17	0½	41,864	16	0	41,680	16	9½
Aberdeen . . . . .	8,668	6	8	8,479	12	1	8,596	15	0½
Dundee . . . . .	7,367	13	8½	7,904	8	2½	8,162	18	10
Glasgow . . . . .	36,053	12	11	36,481	0	3	36,483	3	5
Dublin . . . . .	80,611	19	10	69,096	9	8	70,344	1	1
Belfast . . . . .	9,747	8	10	9,457	13	11	10,312	1	9
Cork . . . . .	11,557	0	5	11,721	10	11	12,516	12	8
Limerick . . . . .	6,380	15	7	6,357	6	1	6,967	2	0
Drogheda . . . . .	1,932	19	3	1,935	14	3	2,040	15	5
Londonderry . . . . .	3,479	12	0	3,510	19	10	3,654	2	8
Waterford . . . . .	5,383	9	11	5,361	1	2	3,339	12	7

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—An Account of the sums paid into the Stamp Office for duty on insurance from fire, and of the sums insured by each fire office on farming stock exempt from duty during 1834:—

London Offices.	Duty on Insurance.			Amount of Farming Stock Insured exempt from Duty.
	£.	s.	d.	£.
Alliance . . . . .	21,034	1	6	372,145
Atlas . . . . .	21,398	10	0	611,983
British . . . . .	16,428	13	3	311,602
County . . . . .	40,471	13	4	5,194,386
Globe . . . . .	27,355	1	7	633,648
Guardian . . . . .	32,114	1	4	664,745
Hand-in-Hand . . . . .	10,950	2	4	2,125
Imperial . . . . .	27,020	12	1	200,035

London Offices.	Duty on Insurance.			Amount of Farming Stock insured exempt from Duty.} £.
	£.	s.	d.	£.
London . . . . .	9,490	9	5	55,465
Phoenix . . . . .	72,821	14	5	52,862,371
Protector . . . . .	56,676	17	8	1,588,555
Royal Exchange . . . . .	55,266	1	9	3,109,545
Sun . . . . .	127,470	8	11	3,801,766
Union . . . . .	16,370	5	10	190,029
Westminster . . . . .	15,531	3	8	21,410
Country Offices.	Duty on Insurance.			Amount of Farming Stock insured exempt from Duty.} £.
	£	s.	d.	£.
Bath Sun . . . . .	1,568	12	6	49,670
Birmingham . . . . .	6,042	2	9	507,255
Bristol . . . . .	3,652	4	2	20,905
Bristol Crown . . . . .	1,753	4	1	1,000
Bristol Union . . . . .	2,552	18	9	4,527
District Birmingham . . . . .	147	19	2	6,720
Essex Economic . . . . .	2,595	9	3	496,553
Essex and Suffolk . . . . .	5,356	0	3	955,963
Hants, Sussex, and Dorset . . . . .	2,598	2	1	239,690
Kent . . . . .	10,290	5	1	1,024,486
Leeds and Yorkshire . . . . .	8,966	3	2	177,445
Manchester . . . . .	18,318	12	9	237,687
Newcastle-upon-Tyne . . . . .	5,108	14	0	281,167
New Norwich Equitable . . . . .	1,294	19	8	229,633
Norwich Union . . . . .	59,886	3	8	8,080,890
Reading . . . . .	202	4	2	
Salamander . . . . .	5,021	2	1	615,951
Salop . . . . .	2,812	11	8	280,342
Sheffield . . . . .	2,056	13	4	89,520
Shields, North and South . . . . .	758	5	1	
Suffolk, East . . . . .	4,117	6	8	820,450
„ West . . . . .	5,781	16	11	1,096,825
West of England . . . . .	20,284	16	3	671,313
Yorkshire . . . . .	4,992	15	10	1,403,478

*British Museum.*—The number of persons admitted to view the British Museum from 1829 to 1834, inclusive, has been as follows:—

1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834
68,101	71,336	99,912	147,896	210,495	237,366

Number of visits paid to the reading-room for the purposes of study or research:—

1810	1815	1820	1825	1830
1,950	4,300	8,820	22,800	31,200
1831	1832	1833	1834	
38,200	46,800	58,800	70,266	

Visits by artists and students to the galleries of sculpture:—

1831	1832	1833	1834
4,938	4,740	4,490	5,645

Visits to the print-room:—

1832	1833	1834
4,400	2,900	2,204

Receipts and expenses for 1834:—

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	18,825	4	9½
Expenses	18,577	1	6
Surplus in hand . . . . .	248	3	3½

Estimated expense for 1835 . . . . . 17,796 0 0

Number of the Cotton, Wool, Silk, and Flax Factories worked by Steam or Water in the United Kingdom, with the number and ages of Persons employed therein in the Year 1835.

COUNTRIES.	Number of Factories.		NUMBER AND AGES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.					TOTAL PERSONS.		
	At Work.	Empty.	Between 8 and 12 Years.	Between 12 and 13 Years.	Between 13 and 18 Years.	Above 18 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
England . . . . .	2,555	76	18,828	29,665	88,667	156,533	138,254	155,439	293,693	
Wales . . . . .	90	.	76	269	619	972	980	956	1,936	
Scotland . . . . .	425	.	1,532	5,210	15,932	28,021	15,818	34,362	50,180	
Ireland . . . . .	90	.	152	723	2,990	5,184	3,503	6,061	9,564	
Total . . . . .	3,160	76	20,588	35,867	108,208	190,710	158,555	196,818	355,373	
	3,236									

*Note.*—All under ten years are employed on silk only; children between ten and twelve years are subject to the education clauses of the Bill for regulating labour in Factories, except those in silk, and work nine hours per day, or forty-eight hours per week. On the 1st of March, 1836, this regulation will be extended to those children who will then be under thirteen years. Young persons between twelve and eighteen years work twelve hours a-day, or sixty-nine per week. In 1836 the regulations will be altered, so as to include only those from thirteen to eighteen years of age.

Average number of persons employed in each factory.

	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Totals of Places.
England . . . . .	170	59	130	106	115
Wales . . . . .	230	9	..	..	21
Scotland . . . . .	205	39	114	79	118
Ireland . . . . .	154	42	40	147	106
Average of totals of manufactures	174	54	129	96	112

## EMIGRATION.

Number of emigrants from the United Kingdom during 1832, 1833, and 1834.

	1832	1833	1834
British North America . . . . .	56,339	28,808	40,060
United States . . . . .	32,980	29,225	33,074
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	202	517	288
Australian Settlements . . . . .	3,792	4,134	2,800
Total . . . . .	103,313	62,684	476,222

*Western Australia.*—Population, &c., on the 31st December, 1834:

	Males.	Females.
Swan River . . . . .	911	712
Canning River . . . . .	60	30
York . . . . .	20	3
Murray River . . . . .	8	7
Augusta . . . . .	36	20
King George's Sound . . . . .	59	29
	1,094	781

exclusive of troops.

*Produce, Stock, &c.*—Quantity of acres under cultivation, 1,036; horses, 162; horned cattle, 500; sheep, 3,545; goats and pigs, 492.

<i>Revenue.</i> —Import duties on spirits, and licenses to sell spirits . . . . .	£	s.	d.
	2,292	17	5
Fees in public offices . . . . .		11	15 0
Sale of land and public allotments . . . . .		15	6 3
		2,319	18 8

<i>Exports.</i> —Wool, 5,884 lbs., value . . . . .	£500
Salted fish, 2,240 lbs., value . . . . .	20
Seal skins . . . . .	500

1,020

XVII.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT,  
[5—6 Will. IV., 1835.]

[During the recess, the Eleventh Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland was dissolved by Royal Proclamation, and writs were issued for the assembling of a new Parliament, returnable on the 19th of February, 1835. Temporary chambers had, by that time, been erected for the accommodation of the Legislature, on the site of those destroyed by the fire of the 16th of October, 1834.]

*Feb.* PARLIAMENT was opened by Commission, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor (Lord Lyndhurst), the Lord President of the Council (Earl of Rosslyn), Lord Privy Seal (Lord Wharncliffe), and the Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Jersey). After the usual preliminaries, the Commons were summoned, and appeared at the bar, headed by Mr. Ley, the Chief Clerk. They were addressed by the Lord Chancellor, and desired to repair to their usual place of sitting, and proceed to the election of a Speaker. They then withdrew, and the Lord Chancellor and various Peers having taken the oaths, and the usual certificate of the election of the sixteen Peers for Scotland having been delivered in and read, their Lordships adjourned to next day.

(COMMONS.) The chair being filled by the Chief Clerk, *ex officio*, he informed the House that its first business was to proceed to the election of a Speaker. Lord Francis Egerton then proposed that Sir Charles Manners Sutton should be re-elected to fill the chair of the House, which was seconded by Sir Charles Burrell. Mr. Denison afterwards proposed the Right Hon. James Abercromby, which was seconded by Mr. William Ord. After a debate of some warmth and length, in the course of which Sir C. M. Sutton vindicated himself from certain charges preferred against him in the public prints, respecting his having advised the dissolution of the previous Parliament, and Mr. Abercromby explained the grounds on which he acquiesced in his nomination, a division took place, when there appeared—for Sir C. M. Sutton, 306; for Mr. Abercromby, 316; whereupon the latter gentleman was conducted to the Chair, by Messrs. Denison and Ord, and the House adjourned. It is stated that, on this occasion, a larger number of members were assembled than ever had been known on any former occasion to have been congregated at one time—622 having divided on the question, while several withdrew without voting.

*Feb.* The only business transacted in either House of Parliament 20 to 23. was the Royal confirmation being given to the choice of Speaker, and the administering of the oaths to members.

*Feb.* His Majesty came in state to open the business of the Session. The Commons being summoned, the King read the speech, which, after adverting to the destruction, by fire, of the Houses of Parliament, and the measures which had been adopted in consequence, and conveying the usual assurances of friendly relations with foreign powers, stated that the only exception to the tranquillity of Europe was the civil contest raging in Spain. It also stated that Treaties supplementary to the Treaty of April, 1834, had been concluded with the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal; expressed regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium were still unsettled; informed the House of Commons that the Estimates were framed with the strictest regard to economy; lamented the state of agri-

cultural distress; and suggested the consideration of a method by which the burdens of the owners and occupiers of land might be mitigated. The tithe question, as it affected Ireland, was urged on the consideration of both Houses, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it. Measures, it was stated, would be proposed for the commutation of tithe in England, for the improvement of civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes, to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve Dissenters from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to the rites of the Established Church. The Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporations was promised to be communicated as soon as received. And it was further stated, that a Commission had been appointed for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of episcopal duties, in the appointment of which the especial object in view was the extending more widely the means of religious worship, and confirming the hold of the doctrines of the Established Church upon the veneration and affections of the people. Attention was then directed to the Church of Scotland, and the means by which the opportunities for religious worship might be increased among the poorer classes in that part of the United Kingdom; and the speech was concluded with assurances of reliance on the caution and circumspection which would be exercised in altering laws which affected extensive and complicated interests, and were interwoven with ancient usages; and that, in supplying that which was defective, or renovating that which was impaired, the common object would be, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in Church and State which are the inheritance and birthright of the people.

(LORDS.) The address in answer to his Majesty's speech was moved by the Earl of Hardwicke, and seconded by Viscount Gage. An amendment on the two last paragraphs of the address was moved by Viscount Melbourne, to the effect, that their Lordships hoped his Majesty's councils would be directed in the spirit of well-considered and effective reform, and lamenting the dissolution of the late Parliament, as having interrupted and endangered the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the wishes of the people were directed. This, after a lengthy and somewhat acrimonious debate, which turned principally upon the causes which led to the late change in the Ministry, was negatived without a division, and the address in its original state was carried.

(COMMONS.) Lord Viscount Sandon proposed, and Mr. Bramston seconded the address. Lord Viscount Morpeth proposed, and Mr. Bannerman seconded, an amendment similar to that proposed in the Lords. A debate ensued, which extended over a period of three nights, and which, though hinged upon the recent changes in the government of the country, embraced a wide variety of topics. On a division, the amendment was adopted by a majority of 309 to 302.

*Feb.* (LORDS.) The King's answer to the address was communicated. On a motion of Lord Brougham's being made, for copies of all Commissions of Inquiry issued under the Great Seal from 1828 to 1830, a conversation ensued, respecting the alleged illegality of certain powers in the Commission for Inquiry into Municipal Corporations, a charge which the Lord Chancellor had advanced, on the authority of Lord Abinger.—Two bills were afterwards presented by Lord Brougham to prevent pluralities, and to enforce the residence of the clergy on their benefices.

*Feb.* (LORDS.) The Duke of Richmond introduced a Bill for the  
27. abolition of oaths taken in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations.—The Earl of Mulgrave put various questions to the Earl of Aberdeen, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the working of the Slave Emancipation Act, which led to a conversation, during which the Duke of Wellington remarked, that though he opposed the measure for the abolition of slavery in all its stages, no one, now that it was the law of the land, wished success to it more cordially than he did.

(COMMONS.) A further debate on the address took place, on the bringing up of the Report, after which the address, as amended, was agreed to, and ordered to be presented.

*Feb.* (COMMONS.) The House met at one o'clock, and shortly after,  
28. the Speaker, accompanied by the members present, proceeded with the address to his Majesty.

(LORDS.) The Marquess of Westminster made several observations to the House on a variety of topics, such as the removal  
*March* 2. of the civil disabilities of the Jews, ecclesiastical reform, and vote by ballot, to all of which measures he declared himself friendly. He then expressed his regret that the Duke of Richmond should have placed the names of several bishops on the Oaths Abolition Committee, and entreated him to withdraw them, but this the Duke of Richmond would by no means consent to.

(COMMONS.) The King's answer to the address was communicated, in which regret was expressed that the House did not agree with his Majesty as to the policy of the appeal which had recently been made to the sense of the people.—Lord John Russell put several questions to Sir R. Peel, as head of the Ministry, respecting certain rumours which prevailed, of an intention to resort to another dissolution of Parliament, and of a determination to uphold the standing army, if the Mutiny Act were not passed.—Sir Robert Peel disclaimed having any connexion with these rumours, and intimated that he did not think the amendment which had been passed on the address sufficiently strong to warrant his retiring from office.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck moved for the appointment of a  
*March* 3. Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the education of the people of England and Wales, and into the application and effects of the Parliamentary grants for the erection of school-houses.—Mr. Harvey suggested an amendment that the inquiry should be extended to the nature of the property applicable to education, but it was withdrawn, and the Committee was appointed.—A conversation arose respecting the unhappy tithe affray at Rathcormac, and the nature of the orders issued to the military when engaged in these affairs.

(COMMONS.) On Mr. Finn putting certain questions to the  
*March* 4. Secretary of State for the Home Department, respecting the answers which were given to addresses from Orange Lodges to his Majesty, on the dismissal of the late Administration, a warm debate arose on the nature of these institutions, their legality, and their alleged pernicious influence in keeping up party strife in Ireland.—Sir Robert Peel contended, that the answers which were returned did not recognise the lodges, but were given to the members as individuals.—Various statements were made by Mr. O'Connell, Serjeant O'Loughlin, and Mr. Sheil, which went to show that Ministers were indirectly encouraging these associations; but these statements were contradicted by Ministers, as having no actual foundation. *by Microsoft* 

(LORDS.) In answer to a question from the Earl of Roden, the Duke of Wellington stated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce in the estimates for the year, a grant, larger in amount than the grant of the previous year, for the support of the national schools of Ireland.—The Earl of Radnor moved for certain returns relative to the oaths and subscriptions required of the students in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This led to a debate on the nature of those engagements, after which the returns were agreed to.

(COMMONS.) A conversation arose, on the presentation of a petition by Mr. O'Dwyer, respecting the conduct of a magistrate, and of the police of Carlow. An objection was taken to the reception of the petition, on the ground that the individual from whom it proceeded could not write, and had simply affixed his mark, but the objection was overruled.—A petition was also presented by Mr. Roebuck, from Colonel William Napier, complaining of the cruelty of the overseers of Freshford to the poor of that parish, which led to some explanatory remarks from various members.—Mr. Sheil then moved for various returns relative to Orange Societies. This revived the debate of the 4th, and led to a long and animated discussion respecting the nature of Orange Lodges, their legality, and the influence which they exercised. In the course of the debate, Mr. Shaw stated that Mr. O'Connell had, during the recent election for Kerry, marked out an individual to popular vengeance, for exercising his Parliamentary franchise in the manner agreeable to himself, whose house was afterwards broken into; whereupon Mr. O'Connell rose, and advancing to the centre of the floor of the House, solemnly affirmed the story to be false.

(LORDS.) Various petitions were presented relative to agricultural distress, education, and the extension of church accommodation in Scotland.

(COMMONS.) A petition was presented by Mr. Roebuck, from certain members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Lower Canada, complaining of the grievances under which they labour. In the discussion which ensued, the nature of the Canadian population, the character of the Governor, Lord Aylmer, the steps taken by the Government at home, and other incidental matters, were entered into, attacked, defended, and explained. In conclusion, it was stated that a Commissioner was to be sent out to Canada, to investigate all grievances, and to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between contending parties.—The Committee on Hand-loom Weavers was then renewed; and leave was given to the Solicitor-General to bring in a Bill to protect printers and publishers of newspapers from penalties inadvertently incurred by not printing in full their names and places of abode, for which, by the 38 Geo. III. c. 78, passed in the year 1789, a penalty of 100% for each offence was declared.—The state of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the misery caused by the irruption of the Caffres, was brought under the notice of the House by Mr. Bagshaw.

(LORDS.) Conversations arose, on a motion of the Earl of Roden, respecting the system of national education in Ireland; on agricultural distress; and on the state of foreign relations, suggested by some remarks from Lord Brougham respecting Austria and Russia.

(COMMONS.) The repeal of the malt-tax was introduced by the Marquess of Chandos, who was seconded by Mr. Handley, both of whom entered into long statements, pointing out the alleged evils arising from the impost. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Peel) then made a speech of considerable length, embracing a variety of statistical

details, in which he endeavoured to show the fallacies in the arguments of those who sought for the repeal of the malt-tax, and concluded with an intimation that he would resign if he were beaten on the question. After a long debate the House divided, when there appeared for the motion, 192; against it, 350.

(LORDS.) The subject of agricultural distress again occupied *March* the attention of their Lordships on the presentation of various  
11. petitions.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Robinson called the attention of the House to the case of certain maritime officers in the East India Company's service, who complained of being excluded from the compensation granted by the Act of the previous Session.—A motion of Mr. Ewart's, that no new business should be entered upon after eleven o'clock at night, was lost by 65 to 130.—The Wills Execution Bill, after a discussion on its main principles, was referred to a Select Committee.—Mr. Poulter moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better observance of the Lord's Day, which, after some objections were taken to the principle of legislating on the subject at all, was granted.—The subject of expenses at elections in England was introduced by Mr. Hume, founded on the Report of the Select Committee of the Session 1834; and Sir George Grey moved for and obtained the appointment of a Select Committee on bribery, corruption, and intimidation at elections.

(LORDS.) A Bill of Indemnity was read a second time, on *March* the motion of Lord Ellenborough, for all acts done in the  
12. exercise of their administration by the Governor-General and Council of India between the 1st of April, 1834, and the 1st of January, 1835.

(COMMONS.) The Bill for the improvement of Smithfield Market was thrown out by a majority of 142 to 27.—Leave was given to Mr. Robert Stewart to bring in a Bill to establish a uniform system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Scotland.—A discussion arose respecting outrages which took place at Armagh, during the elections; and the Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of justice in ecclesiastical courts, and in which it was proposed to abolish all existing ecclesiastical courts, and to establish a general court to sit in the metropolis. It met with general approbation from the House.—Another Bill was also introduced for the better maintenance of the discipline of the clergy of the Church of England. During the evening some sarcastic remarks were exchanged between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hume, and Mr. O'Connell, on Mr. Hume's charging the administration with taking the credit which was due to the late one, in bringing forward plans of reforms which they had found prepared, and also on his withdrawing a notice which he had given of limiting the supplies.

(LORDS.) Lord Brougham, in presenting a Bill on ecclesiastical reform, took occasion to enter into explanations respecting *March*  
13. what the government with which he had been connected had intended to do on the subject, before it was broken up.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Sheil brought forward a motion relative to the appointment of an ambassador to Russia, it having been understood that Lord Londonderry was appointed to the situation. It appeared, however, that though that nobleman was destined for the post, he had not been formally appointed, and the motion was, therefore, withdrawn; but in the debate which took place, a very free expression of opinion was made by various Members as to his qualifications in a diplomatic capacity.—Lord Ashley then moved the Navy Estimates, and a vote of 26,500

men, including marines, and 2000 boys, for the service of the ensuing year, was agreed to, not, however, without considerable discussion.

(LORDS.) The Marquess of Londonderry introduced the subject of his appointment to the embassy to St. Petersburg, and the comments which had been made upon it. He stated that in consequence of what had occurred in the House of Commons, he had declined the post offered to him by the Government.

(COMMONS.) Mr. P. M. Stewart presented a petition from the inhabitants of Montreal, and its vicinity, on the subject of the present state of affairs in Lower Canada, in opposition to the petition presented on a former occasion by Mr. Roebuck.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Lord John Russell, informed the House that the Marquess of Londonderry had declined the appointment of Ambassador to St. Petersburg, which renewed the discussion on the subject.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, during which Mr. Hume moved that the Estimates be referred to a Select Committee, for the purpose of obtaining more accurate information, before granting the sums required.—A division took place, when Mr. Hume's motion was negatived by 146 to 66.—The following sums were then agreed to be voted, after a discussion of some length:—933,054*l.* for wages of seamen and marines; 339,828*l.* for victualling, stores, &c.; and 108,844*l.* for the salaries and expenses of the Admiralty.—A conversation arose respecting the office of Surveyor of the Navy, and Captain Symonds's (the navy surveyor) new mode of building ships, recently adopted by the Admiralty; after which, 22,183*l.* was voted for the Navy Pay Office, and 24,590*l.* for the expenses of the scientific branches of the navy.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Mulgrave asked some questions respecting the working of the Emancipation Act in Jamaica, so far as the getting in of the crops was concerned, which were answered by the Earl of Aberdeen, as Colonial Secretary, in a satisfactory manner.—A petition was presented by the Duke of Buckingham, from the inhabitants of Stoke Poges, praying for the amendment of the Poor Laws Amendment Act, which led to a discussion on the practical effects of the measure, and drew from Lord Brougham a vindication of the character and course of proceedings of the Poor Law Commissioners.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech of some length, explained the nature of a measure which he proposed to introduce, for the relief of Dissenters in relation to the celebration of marriage. It met with general approbation, no objections being made except to some of the details.—Leave was afterwards given to bring in Bills for the regulation of public carriages in the metropolis, for the encouragement of the voluntary enlistment of seamen, and to consolidate the laws relating to the merchant seamen of the United Kingdom.

(LORDS.) The subject of the state of Canada, introduced by the Earl of Mulgrave, occupied their Lordships during the principal part of their sitting.

(COMMONS.) Some discussion ensued relative to the Dublin city election, in which an altercation occurred between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shaw.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Mr. Roebuck, stated that the late Speaker of the House, now created Lord Viscount Canterbury, was appointed to proceed to Canada, as Commissioner, to inquire into the grievances of that colony.—On the motion of Sir John Campbell, that the Imprisonment for Debt Bill be read a second time, its principles were debated, after which the Bill was

committed to a Select Committee.—Other Bills were advanced a stage.—Mr. Poulter obtained leave to bring in a Bill to protect the free exercise of the political franchise, as did Mr. O'Connell, for a Bill to amend the law of libel, and a Select Committee was appointed, on the motion of Lord Ebrington, to consider the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act.

(LORDS.) The subject of Canadian grievances was again brought under consideration by a petition from certain members of the Assembly of Lower Canada, and of the legislative council, which was presented by Lord Brougham.

(COMMONS.) Mr. O'Brien, who was seconded by Sir Richard Musgrave, proposed a resolution, that it was expedient to provide, by an assessment upon property, for the relief of the aged, infirm, and helpless poor in Ireland.—After a discussion, in which Mr. O'Connell declared himself hostile to a system of poor-laws, but in which the necessity of doing something for the Irish poor was admitted on all hands, the motion was withdrawn.—Mr. Lynch obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the 19th Geo. II. c. 13, as annuls all marriages celebrated by any Popish priest between Protestant and Catholic; and Mr. Gladstone, to repeal the 9th Geo. IV, c. 21, relating to passengers to America, and to substitute other provisions in its stead.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Radnor intimated that he would not, during the present Session, proceed further in the matter of the oaths taken at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and Lord Teynham proposed certain resolutions respecting the malt-tax, which were negatived without a division.

(COMMONS.) Sir Henry Hardinge introduced the Government plan for the adjustment of the tithe question in Ireland, in the form of a resolution of a Committee of the House. The principal points of the proposed measure were the imposing of a rent-charge of 75% for every 100% of tithe-composition, the tithe to be redeemable by the landlord at twenty years' purchase, calculated upon the diminished rate, and the proceeds to be invested in land for the benefit of the tithe-owners; to pay the tithe arrears of 1834 out of the residue of the loan of a million which had been advanced for the relief of the clergy, and to remit the instalments due. In the debate which ensued, almost all the Members of the House who take a conspicuous part in its proceedings, put forth their opinions; and the question of the appropriation of ecclesiastical revenues was entered into.—Mr. Hume moved an amendment, which would have the effect of adjourning the consideration of the question, but it was negatived by 213 to 198, and the resolution was passed.

(LORDS.) Lord Brougham presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the city of London, praying for the repeal of the stamp duties on newspapers, and in doing so, took occasion to enter, at considerable length, into the probable benefits which such a repeal would produce.

(COMMONS.) Several petitions were presented by Lord John Russell, signed by many thousand inhabitants of the city of Dublin, praying that in the investigation into the election of Messrs. O'Connell and Ruthven about to be made, if the validity of the registry of the electors were to be called in question, the inquiry might be conducted by a Commission sitting in Dublin.—The subject of a letter written to Mr. Hume by Sir Robert Peel, calling for a retraction of certain expressions which Mr. Hume had used, and which Sir Robert Peel understood in a personal light, was brought before the House by Mr. Roebuck, who moved that

the letter was a breach of privilege, but the motion was afterwards withdrawn.—The Report on the resolution agreed to respecting the adjustment of the tithe question in Ireland was then brought up, which produced another debate, in which a sharp altercation occurred between Mr. Barron and Sir Henry Hardinge, requiring the interposition of the Speaker.—Leave was given to bring in a Bill founded on the Report.—On the motion of Mr. Finn, seconded by Sir Henry Maxwell, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the nature, character, and tendency of Orange lodges in Ireland.

(LORDS.) On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, a Select Committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the present state of the various gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales, with a view of devising an improvement in prison discipline.—After which, the Earl of Aberdeen presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, similar to the one presented in the House of Commons.

(COMMONS.) Sir Edward Codrington complained of a breach of privilege, in being charged with falsehood in *The Morning Post* newspaper, respecting some expressions he had used in the House.—The matter was taken up by Lord John Russell, who intimated that he would bring it next day under consideration.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted to a Committee of the House the details of a measure for facilitating the settlement of the tithe question in England and Wales. He proposed to establish a Commission to superintend the voluntary commutation of tithe in parishes, and to remove the impediments which lay in the way of an easy and facile accomplishment of such voluntary commutation; the payment in money in substitution of tithe to be subject to variation at stated periods, according to the prices of corn.—Leave was given to Sir Richard Musgrave to bring in a Bill for the relief of the poor in Ireland.—A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of the commandant of the marines at Chatham respecting an alleged abuse of his authority during the late election at that place; and a resolution was agreed to in a Committee of the House, that “the duty now payable on wood imported from Europe be charged upon all wood, the produce of Europe, although imported from the British possessions in America.”—The Select Committee on sinecure offices was then renewed, on the motion of Mr. Francis Baring.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell, at the request of Sir E. Codrington, abandoned his proposed motion respecting a breach of privilege.—A conversation arose on the difficulty in which the Government was placed, from the remainder of the navy estimates not being voted; after which the following sums were granted:—819,103*l.* for the navy half-pay and royal marines; 522,691*l.* for military pensions and allowances; and 219,625*l.* for the pensions on the civil list.—Discussions arose on the second reading of the Lord’s Day Observance Bill and the Registration of Voters Bill.—And Mr. Hume, in asking for leave to bring in a Bill to place all the lighthouses of the United Kingdom under one and the same management, made a lengthened statement, founded on a Report of a Select Committee of the year 1834.

(COMMONS.) After debates and divisions on different matters connected with election petitions, Mr. Tooke moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching him to grant a charter of incorporation to the London University. This being

opposed by the Government, a debate ensued, when, on a division taking place, the motion was carried by 246 to 136.

(LORDS.) A question was asked by the Marquess of West-

*March* 27. minister respecting the building of new Houses of Parliament.—  
And Lord Brougham presented a petition from Protestant Dis-

senters in Hull, praying for a redress of grievances.

(COMMONS.) After an extended discussion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when the following sums were granted:—2,978,528*l.* for the land forces; 78,434*l.* for public departments; and 1,275,675*l.* for Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.—A Select Committee was then appointed to inquire into the state of the British Museum.

(LORDS.) A question was asked by Lord Brougham respect-

*March* 30. ing the alleged execution for murder of an innocent individual in Ireland, by a mistake as to his identity. The report of such a circumstance turned out to be an error.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell brought forward a motion, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the temporalities of the Church of Ireland," which was seconded by Mr. Ward. This being directly opposed by Sir Edward Knatchbull, led to a very important discussion, in which the principle of appropriating the surplus revenues of the Church of Ireland to other than strictly ecclesiastical purposes was strongly urged and resisted. The debate was continued over a period of four nights—from Monday to Friday morning—when the resolution was carried by a majority of 33—there being for it 322, against it 289.

(LORDS.) Some discussion arose, on Lord Plunket's explain-

*April* 2. ing his views respecting the appropriation of Church property; in answer to some remarks made by the Bishop of Exeter.

(COMMONS.) The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Church Establishment of Ireland, when Lord John Russell

*April* 3. proposed a resolution, to the effect that any surplus of its revenues, not required for the spiritual care of its members, be applied to the general education of all classes of the people, without religious distinction. The debate was adjourned to

When the resolution was carried by 262 to 237. In a Com-

*April* 6. mittee of Supply, the following sums were voted:—350,612*l.* for the wages of labourers, &c., in naval establishments at home;

19,518*l.* for medicines and medical stores; 361,713*l.* for naval stores, &c.; 169,450*l.* for transports; and 26,548*l.* for miscellaneous services.

(COMMONS.) On the Report of the Committee of the House

*April* 7. on the Church Establishment of Ireland being brought up, Lord John Russell moved a resolution, "That it is the opinion of this House, that no measure upon the subject of tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment, which does not embody the principle contained in the foregoing resolution," as agreed to on the previous night. At the close of the debate a division took place, when there appeared—for the resolution 255, against it 258, leaving a majority of 25 in favour of it.

(LORDS.) The Duke of Wellington intimated that, in consequence of the resolution of the House of Commons on the Irish title question, his Majesty's Government had tendered their resignation of office, and only waited the appointment of their successors.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a similar state-

ment, and entered at some length into the reasons which had influenced his conduct. The House was then adjourned for a few days, to admit of time for the formation of a new Ministry.

(LORDS.) Viscount Melbourne intimated that he had been *April* appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and that he  
18. and his colleagues had been sworn into office. Lord Alvanley inquired of the new Premier if he had secured the support of Mr. O'Connell, and of his friends, and if so, on what terms. Lord Brougham protested against this as disorderly; and Viscount Melbourne replied that he did not know whether or not he would have the support of Mr. O'Connell, and that he had taken no steps to secure it.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Francis Baring moved for new writs in the *April*  
20. room of a number of Members who had accepted offices in the new Ministry. He then proposed that the House should adjourn to the 12th of May, to allow of time for re-elections, and preparatory business. In the course of some observations which were made, Mr. O'Connell alluded in strong terms to the questions which had been asked by Lord Alvanley in the House of Lords.

(LORDS.) The Duke of Richmond presented the First Report *May*  
12. of the Select Committee on Gaols. Some conversation arose on a question of Lord Brougham's, respecting an alleged breach of naval discipline, which had been stated to have occurred on board a King's ship in the Mediterranean; but the subject was dropped.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Fowell Buxton brought forward a motion for an Address to the King, respecting a more effectual abolition of the slave trade. After a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) A Select Committee was appointed to inquire *May*  
13. into the circumstances attending the exclusion of certain maritime officers of the East India Company's service from compensation, under the act for abolishing the Company's trading monopoly.

(LORDS.) Lord Brougham presented a petition from a numerous body of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, against any additional grant of public money, for the purpose of affording additional church accommodation in Scotland, as referred to in the King's speech, on the ground of its being unnecessary and inexpedient.

(COMMONS.) Lord Viscount Mandeville moved for certain papers connected with an investigation into outrages committed at Armagh, and in his speech implicated the conduct of Earl Gosford, the lord-lieutenant of the county. Dr. Lushington replied, and distinctly disproved the various allegations made against the impartiality and justice of the Earl of Gosford. A strong feeling seemed to pervade the House on the subject; the motion of Lord Mandeville was negatived without a division; and a resolution, proposed by Mr. Hume, was passed, to the effect that the conduct of Earl Gosford, in the investigation, did not afford the slightest ground for blame, and that the imputations against him were entirely without foundation. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the case of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney; and a conversation ensued respecting the pensions of ex-Lord Chancellors.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Wicklow called the attention of Vis- *May*  
15. count Melbourne, as head of the Government, to alleged circumstances attending the public entry of the Earl of Mulgrave into Dublin, as the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. It was stated that in the procession of the people who came to meet him, there were banners inscribed with the words, "Repeal of the Union," "No Tithes,"

and other objectionable and illegal inscriptions. The Marquis of Londonderry stated that on this account the Marquis Wellesley, who had been recently appointed Lord Chamberlain, had resigned his office. The allegations, however, were all contradicted. Lord Brougham then presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of London, in common council assembled, for the repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers, of the taxes on paper, and on the importation of foreign books.

(COMMONS.) An altercation occurred between Mr. Shaw and Mr. O'Connell, respecting a story connected with the Kerry election, which Mr. O'Connell had formerly solemnly denied; and another altercation occurred between Mr. Roebuck and the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Spring Rice), respecting an alleged breach of promise made by the latter to certain Canadian deputies, and of the publication of a private conversation by the former. In a Committee of Supply, a very long conversation ensued on the various items granted; which were, 22,700*l.* for expenses of revising barristers; 131,100*l.* for civil contingencies; and 109,558*l.* for the expenses of the volunteer yeomanry.

(COMMONS.) The issuing of a new writ for the borough of *May* Stafford was suspended on the ground of bribery and corruption.  
18. The annual grant to the British Museum was voted; and the ordnance estimates were brought forward by Colonel Leith Hay. No diminution of any consequence, as compared with the estimates of the previous year, had taken place; but it was stated that the present estimates were framed with a strict regard to economy.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Wyse, in a speech of considerable length, *May* asked leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a Board of National Education, and the advancement of elementary instruction, in Ireland. After discussion, the motion was agreed to.  
19. Mr. Fowell Buxton renewed his motion for an address to the King on the slave trade, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) A debate arose on the presentation of numerous *May* petitions for and against any grant of public money to the Scotch Established Church; and also on the Sabbath Observance Bill, during which Sir Robert Peel, amongst others, protested against the principle of legislating on the subject. Eight millions were voted from the consolidated fund for the ensuing year.

(LORDS.) Lord Brougham, in a speech of great length, in *May* which he entered into the subject of education generally, proposed fourteen resolutions, embodying the leading principles of his plan for the improvement of national education. Lord Melbourne expressed his concurrence with the spirit of the resolutions, and engaged, on the part of Government, that the subject should receive attention.  
21.

(COMMONS.) The House was adjourned early, in consequence of a somewhat singular mistake—the name of a member of the House, which had been twice called, and supposed to have been answered by the individual as being present, having been inserted in a ballot on an election petition, when the fact was, that he had not been present at all. This informality necessarily caused the adjournment.

(LORDS.) The subject of the procession which accompanied *May* Lord Mulgrave into Dublin again occupied the House; when  
22. the Marquis of Wellesley took occasion to explain that his resignation of the office of Chamberlain of the Household was in no way connected with that matter.

(COMMONS.) The army estimates were proceeded with. The Dissenters' Marriage Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Sir Robert Peel; but Ministers intimated that it would not be proceeded with, a more enlarged measure being contemplated next session.

(COMMONS.) The case of Mr. Childs, of Bungay, who had  
*May* been imprisoned for non-payment of Church-rates, was brought  
 25. before the House; and during the debate, Sir Robert Peel having intimated that, if the Government of which he had been the head had been permitted to remain in power, they would, by that time, have effected something of a practical nature for the relief of dissenters; it drew from the Chancellor of the Exchequer an animated reply, vindicating the course which the Government pursued. A motion respecting agricultural distress was brought forward by the Marquis of Chandos, and rejected by 211 to 150.

(LORDS.) A discussion arose respecting the conduct of two  
*May* of the Commissioners of public instruction in Ireland, which  
 26. had been complained of by a clergyman in the county of Mayo; but the Commissioners were vindicated.

*June* (LORDS.) Lord Lyndhurst brought in a Bill to amend the  
 1. Marriage Law.

(COMMONS.) A conversation arose on certain disturbances which had taken place at Wolverhampton, during a recent election, and in which the military had been called out by the magistrates. Mr. Cayley then brought forward a motion on the currency, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire if there be not effectual means within the reach of Parliament to afford substantial relief to the agriculture of the United Kingdom, and especially recommend to its attention the subject of a silver, or a conjoined standard of silver and gold." Mr. Cayley's statements and reasonings were met by Mr. Poulett Thompson; and, after a discussion, the motion was negatived by 216 to 126.

(LORDS.) On the presentation of a petition by Lord London-  
*June* derry, a rather warm debate was excited on the state of the  
 2. Established Church in Ireland, in which the Archbishop of Canterbury protested against the application of the word "sect" to that portion of the Establishment.

(COMMONS.) A very long discussion arose upon a motion by Mr. Grote, that "votes at elections for Members of Parliament should be taken by way of secret ballot." It was lost by 317 to 144.

*June* (LORDS.) Lord Brougham presented a Bill for the amend-  
 3. ment of the law respecting patents.

(COMMONS.) The House was occupied some time in settling a dispute between Mr. Hume and Mr. Charleton, arising out of an occurrence of the previous evening. The Lord's Day Observance Bill was thrown out by a majority of 54 to 43.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Bish moved that an humble address be  
*June* presented to his Majesty, praying him to hold his Court and  
 4. Parliament occasionally in Ireland; but forty members not being present during the discussion, the House was counted out.

(COMMONS.) A Bill for establishing a Metropolitan Water  
*June* Company, which was to obtain its supplies by means of Artesian  
 5. wells, was rejected, on a division, by 134 to 60. Lord John Russell, in asking for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, laid down the principles on which he meant to proceed. Sir Robert Peel expressed his acquiescence in the necessity which existed for municipal reform.

(COMMONS.) The chairman of the Ipswich election petition committee brought up the report from that body, which declared  
 June 10. the election of the sitting Members to be void, on the ground of bribery, their opposition to the petition to be frivolous and vexatious, and that certain individuals had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House.—Leave was given to bring in a Bill to remedy some of the defects in the Scotch Reform Act.

(LORDS.) The Marquis of Salisbury brought before the  
 June 11. House the circumstance of a clerical agent of the Hertfordshire savings' bank having absconded with a considerable sum of money, and suggested some remedy for that part of the Savings' Bank Act which makes the trustees liable for any defalcation.

(COMMONS.) On the presentation of a petition by Mr. Ormsby Gore, the subject of the oath taken by Roman Catholic members of the House was brought under consideration.—The several individuals implicated in the report of the Ipswich Election Committee were ordered to be taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms, under the Speaker's warrant.—Mr. Harvey moved for a Select Committee to examine and consider the evidence in the several reports from the commissioners appointed to inquire concerning charities in England and Wales, which he introduced in a speech of considerable length. The committee was appointed.—A motion of Sir Samuel Whalley's for a repeal of the window tax was negatived by 204 to 16.—Sir William Rae moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the state of the Scotch Established Church, with a view to a grant of public money in support of it.—The Lord-Advocate proposed an amendment, to the effect, that an address be presented to his Majesty for a commission to inquire into the opportunities of religious worship, and the means of religious instruction afforded to the people of Scotland; and, after some discussion, the debate was adjourned.

(LORDS.) Lord Brougham asked a question respecting certain  
 June 12. slaves in the Mauritius; and Viscount Strangford called the attention of the House to an order, in the *London Gazette*, permitting the enlistment of British subjects in the service of the Queen of Spain.—After which, the Earl of Aberdeen, in moving for a copy of the Commission by which the Earl of Gosford was appointed governor of Canada, made some observations on the state of that colony, which were replied to by Lord Glenelg (Charles Grant) as Colonial Secretary.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Robinson, after an exposition of his opinions on the subject, moved for a Select Committee to investigate generally into the taxation of the country, with a view to simplify and economise the cost of collection, and make a more just and equitable distribution of the public burdens.—The motion was lost by 105 to 42.—After which the House went into a Committee of Supply on the supplementary, army, and other Estimates.—One item—a grant of 6200*l.* for the salaries of certain professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—excited some discussion.

June 15. (COMMONS.) The Municipal Corporations Bill was read a second time.

June 17. (COMMONS.) The Prisoners' Counsel Bill was discussed in Committee, and ordered to be reported.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Fowell Buxton moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether the conditions on which the grant of  
 June 19. 20,000,000*l.* had been made for the abolition of slavery had been complied with. This drew from Sir George Grey a long and convincing statement respecting the working of the Act and the intentions

of Government, which was so satisfactory to the House, as to cause the motion to be withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) A debate was occasioned, on the presentation of  
*June* a petition by Sir Robert Inglis, on the nature of the oath taken  
 22. by Roman Catholic members of the House.—In Committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill, Mr. Praed moved an amendment to the effect, that all freemen should be preserved in their rights, privileges, and property, which was withdrawn.—Lord Dudley Stuart proposed that the boundaries of corporations should be settled by a separate Act, which was rejected by 279 to 192.—Mr. Divett, that the rating to qualify for the municipal franchise should be reduced from three years to one, which was lost by 321 to 97.—A Select Committee was appointed, at the instance of Mr. Wyse, to examine into the state, funds, and management of diocesan, royal, and other schools of public foundation in Ireland.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Municipal Bill, a clause  
*June* affecting the rights and privileges of freemen was, after a long  
 23. discussion, retained by 278 to 232.

(COMMONS.) Lord Mahon called the attention of the House  
*June* to the order in council, permitting the raising of men for the  
 24. service of the Queen of Spain, and in doing so, made use of some expressions which Colonel Evans took up as personally offensive, when a misunderstanding ensued, requiring the interposition of the Speaker.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Wakley moved, that an address be presented to the Crown for the pardon of the Dorchester labourers,  
*June* transported in the year 1834.—Previous to the motion being  
 25. made, Lord John Russell asked Mr. Wakley to forego it, on the ground of a remission of a portion of the sentence having been granted, but this not being satisfactory, the motion was proposed, but lost on a division, by 308 to 82.

(COMMONS.) Two of the individuals who had been imprisoned under the Speaker's warrant, for practices connected with  
*June* the Ipswich election. were brought to the bar, reprimanded, and  
 26. discharged.—Lord Morpeth, in asking for leave to bring in a bill "for the better regulation of ecclesiastical revenues, and the promotion of religious and moral education in Ireland," entered into the details of the proposed measure, of which the principal features were, the commutation of tithes, the suspension of appointments to vacant benefices where the number of Protestants did not exceed fifty, and the appropriation of a portion of the funds so accruing to the moral and religious education of the people.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell, in answer to questions from  
*June* Mr. Wilks, stated that Ministers intended, early in the ensuing  
 29. Session, to introduce various measures respecting church-rates, civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and dissenters' marriages.—Mr. Winthrop Praed introduced a motion on the subject of the revocation of the appointment of Lord Heytesbury, as governor-general of India, to which Sir John Hobhouse replied, that the present Government were not disposed, in the present case, to sanction the acts of the late one; and the motion was negatived by 254 to 175.

(LORDS.) After a discussion, the resolutions presented by  
*June* Lord Brougham, on a former occasion, relative to national  
 30. education, were withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) Three of the individuals imprisoned for prac-

tices connected with the Ipswich election were brought to the bar, reprimanded, and discharged.—In Committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill, the introduction of a clause requiring a qualification in members of the town councils, was, after discussion, resisted by 267 to 204.

(COMMONS.) The debate on the state of the Church of Scotland, which had been adjourned from the 11th of June, was  
 July 1. resumed, and, after considerable discussion, an address to the Crown was agreed to, for a commission to inquire into the opportunities enjoyed by the people of Scotland for religious instruction.—One of the individuals implicated in the Ipswich case was brought to the bar, reprimanded, and discharged.—In Committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill, an amendment of Mr. Grote's, having for its object the introduction of the vote by ballot into municipal elections, was, after discussion, withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) During the further consideration of the Municipal Bill, an amendment, which would have the effect of retaining town-clerks during good behaviour, and not at the pleasure of the town-councils, was rejected by 125 to 65.

July 8. (COMMONS.) A long debate ensued, on the second reading of the bill for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

July 9. (COMMONS.) Mr. Wallace, in a speech of considerable length, introduced various resolutions respecting the Post-office, but on the assurances of ministers, did not divide the House upon them.

July 10. (COMMONS.) The House went into a Committee of Supply, when various items were voted for the public service.

July 13. (LORDS.) The Duke of Richmond and other Peers entered into explanations respecting the management of the Post-office, with reference to the statements which had been made in the House of Commons.

(COMMONS.) In a Committee of Supply, one of the items proposed was a grant of 35,000*l.* for the advancement of education in Ireland, which was opposed, but carried by 143 to 41; and another, the annual grant to Maynooth College, which was also opposed, but granted without a division.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Radnor moved the second reading of  
 July 14. the bill for postponing the period at which students of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge should subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. The bill assigned the period of twenty-three years of age, or when they took the degree of master of arts. It was opposed on the ground of its being an indirect attack on the Thirty-nine Articles, and as tending to undermine the authority of the Universities; and on a division, the bill was thrown out by 163 to 57.

(COMMONS.) The subject of the management of the Post-office was brought before the House by Lord Viscount Lowther, in consequence of the observations which had been made upon it in the House of Lords.—On the motion of Mr. Fowell Buxton, a Select Committee was appointed to consider what measures ought to be adopted with regard to the aborigines in British settlements, in order to their protection and civilization. Another Select Committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Ewart, to inquire into the best means of extending a knowledge of the arts among the people. Mr. Buckingham obtained leave to bring in two Bills for the creation of public walks, and the establishment of public institutions, for the benefit of the working classes.

(LORDS.) The state of the Church of Ireland occupied their lordships,

*July* on the presentation of a petition, and the asking of a question by  
16. the Bishop of Exeter, relative to a letter written by Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, to Viscount Melbourne.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill, Mr. Praed again brought forward a clause to reserve to existing freemen their exclusive privileges, but it was lost, on a division, by 262 to 234. Another amendment, relating to the children of freemen, and to apprentices, was also lost by 234 to 203.

(COMMONS.) Sir John Yarde Buller brought forward a clause  
*July* for insertion in the Corporations Bill, which would have the effect  
17. of preventing Dissenters in town councils from taking a part in the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage; but the general feeling of the House being against it, it was withdrawn.

(LORDS.) Earl Grey, on the presentation of a petition, which,  
*July* however, was withdrawn on a point of form, took occasion to  
20. express his approbation of the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill.

(COMMONS.) On the third reading of the Municipal Corporations Bill, a debate ensued as to the principle of the measure, to which Sir R. Vyvyan and other Members declared themselves most decidedly opposed; but no division took place.

(COMMONS.) In going into Committee on the Church of  
*July* Ireland Bill, Sir Robert Peel moved that the Bill be divided into  
21. two portions, forming separate Bills of the tithe adjustment and appropriation clauses. The debate which ensued extended over three nights; and, on the 23rd, there appeared for preserving the Bill entire, 319; for Sir Robert Peel's motion, 282; majority against the motion, 37.

*July* (COMMONS.) The Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for  
24. debt underwent examination and discussion in Committee.

(LORDS.) A number of petitions were presented from various  
*July* corporations, praying to be heard by counsel at the bar, against  
28. the Municipal Corporations Regulation Bill. Viscount Strangford then moved that the corporation of Coventry be heard by counsel at the bar, which led to a debate, during which Lord Brougham suggested, that if counsel were to be heard, it would be better to confine it to two barristers, who might plead for corporations generally, instead of establishing a claim for each corporation to be heard separately, which was ultimately agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. John Maxwell, in asking for leave to bring in a Bill "for the better protection of artisans of Great Britain and Ireland, employed in weaving by hand-loom," entered into a state of the condition and sufferings of the hand-loom weavers, as detailed in evidence before Select Committees. After a debate, in which it was contended that the proposed measure would not benefit the artisans, the introduction of the Bill was refused by 129 to 41.

(COMMONS.) During the Committee on the Church of Ireland  
*July* Bill, great confusion occurred, in consequence of Mr. Shaw hav-  
29. ing stated that Mr. O'Connell had sworn not to injure the Church Establishment, and yet that he was labouring to abolish it. On the Chairman threatening to break up the Committee, order was restored.

(LORDS.) Counsel were called in on behalf of the corporations.

*July* Sir Charles Wetherell addressed the House for three hours,  
30. objecting to the principle and provisions of the Corporation

Reform Bill and also to the report of the Commissioners, on which the Bill was founded; when, being fatigued with his exertions, their lordships adjourned to the following day.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Maurice O'Connell moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of General Darling while Governor of New South Wales. The motion was opposed, but carried by 55 to 47.

(LORDS.) Sir Charles Wetherell resumed his address on the *July* subject of corporations. After he had concluded, Mr. Knight 31. followed, but did not conclude his speech till the following day, August 1; when Viscount Melbourne, in answer to the Duke of Newcastle, intimated that he would refuse to hear evidence in support of the arguments of counsel. The Duke of Newcastle then remonstrated against this step, and threatened to impeach the Prime Minister; whereupon Lord Brougham intimated that an impeachment could only originate in the Commons; and that it would be an inconsistency in the House acting as prosecutors, and sitting as judges, in the same case.

(COMMONS.) A witness, who had refused to answer certain *August* questions put to him by a Committee inquiring into the Great 1. Yarmouth election, was brought to the bar; and, on his still refusing to answer, was committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms. Mr. Serjeant Perrin stated the grounds on which he asked leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland. Mr. Shaw remonstrated against proceeding with such a Bill during the present Session. Lord Viscount Morpeth obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better prevention and speedier punishment of offences endangering the public peace in Ireland, being in lieu of the bill called the Coercion Act.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Carnarvon moved that evidence be *August* heard at the bar, in support of the allegations of various peti- 3. tions, respecting the Corporation Bill. A long debate ensuing, in consequence of Ministers opposing the motion, and during which Lord Brougham defended the legality of the commission for inquiring into corporations, and the Bill against the arguments of counsel, it was carried to a division, when there appeared in favour of hearing evidence, 124; against it, 54; majority, 70.

(LORDS.) The examination of witnesses on the Corporation *August* Reform Measure was commenced, and carried on daily until 4. the 8th, when an arrangement was entered into that no more evidence should be heard. The witnesses were chiefly town-clerks, and individuals connected with the corporations; and their testimony went to invalidate the correctness of the statements made in the report of the Corporation Commissioners, and to resist the allegations of the necessity of corporation reform.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hume brought before the House the subject of the evidence which had been adduced before the Committee appointed to inquire into Orange Lodges, and their establishment in the army. One of the resolutions which he submitted, called the attention of the King to the fact that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had signed, as Grand-Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, many blank warrants, which had been afterwards issued for the holding of Orange Lodges in the army, contrary to its discipline, and to orders issued from the commander-in-chief. The debate was adjourned.

(COMMONS.) Three individuals, who had refused to answer *August* questions put to them by the Great Yarmouth Election Com- 6. mittee, were called in, admonished by the Speaker, and informed

that they were bound to answer. The individual who, for the same reason, had been committed, on a former occasion, to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, was now sent to Newgate.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Irish Church Bill, Mr. *August* Hume proposed a clause to provide for the re-payment of the  
7. million loan which had been advanced to the clergy; but, on a division, it was rejected by 89 to 46.

(LORDS.) The Bill for legalizing marriages contracted between  
*August* 11. a Protestant and Catholic, and solemnized by a Catholic priest, in Ireland, was thrown out by 42 to 16.

(COMMONS.) A Committee was appointed to inquire into the origin, nature, and tendency of Orange Lodges in Great Britain and the Colonies; after which, the debate on Orange Lodges in the army, which had been adjourned from the 4th, was resumed. A long and animated discussion followed, in which the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland, as Grand Master of the Orange Institution, was animadverted on. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Horace Twiss, that the censure on his Royal Highness, conveyed in one of the resolutions before the House, should be omitted; but it was retained by 183 to 40.

(LORDS.) Viscount Melbourne, in moving that the House  
*August* 12. resolve itself into a Committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill, read letters from several of the Commissioners who had conducted the inquiry on which the Bill was founded, vindicating their characters from the imputations which had been thrown out against them. The Duke of Newcastle moved that the Bill "be committed again this day six months," by which it would have been rejected; but he did not, from finding the sense of the House against the motion, press it to a division. The debate was long and warm.

(COMMONS.) The Church of Ireland Bill was read a third time and passed.

(LORDS.) Lord Lyndhurst, in Committee on the Municipal Bill,  
*August* 13. proposed a clause to perpetuate the rights of freemen. After an animated debate, the motion was carried by 130 to 37. He then proposed another clause, reserving to freemen the Parliamentary franchise preserved to them by the Reform Act, which was carried without a division, Viscount Melbourne intimating, that seeing a large majority arrayed against him, he would not oppose it.

(COMMONS.) Various resolutions, respecting Parliamentary papers, were proposed by Mr. Hume, in pursuance of the investigation of a Committee of the House on the subject, which were passed.

(LORDS.) Various amendments were proposed by Lord  
*August* 14. Lyndhurst, in Committee, on the Municipal Bill, of which the principal one was a clause dividing the rate payers of boroughs into six classes, and directing that the councillors should be selected from the highest class. This was opposed, as establishing a qualification which would limit to the smallest possible number the individuals who could be chosen to fill the municipal government; but, on a division, Ministers were beaten by 120 to 39; majority for the qualification, 81.

(COMMONS.) One of the prisoners implicated in the Ipswich election bribery case, was brought to the bar, reprimanded, and discharged. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the financial statement for the year, in which he stated the income for the year to be 45,539,000*l.*; the expenditure 44,334,000*l.*; leaving a surplus of 1,205,000*l.* The income for the ensuing year was estimated at 45,550,000*l.*; the expenditure at 44,715,000*l.*; leaving a surplus of 835,000*l.* Out of this surplus

the sum of between 600,000*l.* and 700,000*l.* would have to be paid as interest on the loan of 20,000,000*l.* which had been raised as compensation to the owners of slaves, under the Slavery Abolition Act, leaving only a balance of between 150,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* With this surplus a small reduction of taxation was to be effected. A new scale of spirit-duties was to be adopted, by which the small dealer would be relieved from a burden. This would cause a loss to the revenue of 40,000*l.* The duty on flint glass was to be reduced from 6*d.* to 2*d.* a pound, which would cause a farther loss to the revenue of between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.* The stamp-duty on awards in Ireland was also to be reduced, on sums below a certain amount. In the course of the statement, a favourable exhibition was given of the public credit and revenue, and the terms on which the West India loan had been negotiated, were expatiated on.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell appeared at the bar with  
*Aug.* 15. the answer of his Majesty to an address, on the subject of Orange Lodges in the army.

(LORNS.) Lord Lyndhurst proposed various amendments, in  
*Aug.* 17. Committee on the Municipal Bill, the chief of which was, the permitting one-fourth of the members of town-councils to retain office for life, which was carried by 126 to 39. This amendment enacted that, wherever it was practicable, existing aldermen for life should be continued in office under the new system.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Corporations Reform Bill was read a third time.

(LORNS.) Further amendments were made in the Municipal  
*Aug.* 18. Corporations Bill. Lord Ellenborough suggested a clause, which had the effect of taking away the power from the King in Council, originally given by the Bill, and conferring it on the county magistrates, of dividing boroughs into wards, and of extending the principle of division, based upon certain amounts of population; and also directing that the councillors of boroughs should be chosen upon two different principles—one-half by numbers, the other half by property, which was assented to. Borough justices were perpetuated in their powers. The power of licensing was taken away from the town-council and left with the magistrates. The trustees of charitable institutions and trusts were continued for a definite time, with a view to the introduction of a measure respecting charitable trusts in boroughs during the ensuing session; and existing recorders in boroughs were perpetuated in their offices.

(COMMONS.) A Bill was considered in Committee for the  
*Aug.* 19. regulation of the constabulary force in Ireland.—A Colonel Fairman, secretary to the Orange Institution of Great Britain, was called to the bar to be examined respecting a correspondence-book of the institution, which he had refused to produce to the Committee for inquiring into the Orange system. After a debate, he was informed by the Speaker that he was bound to produce the book to the Committee.

(LORNS.) The Bill for the regulation of the Church of Ire-  
*Aug.* 20. land, and the promotion of moral and religious education among the Irish people, was proposed for a second reading, and underwent considerable discussion.

(COMMONS.) A further debate took place respecting Colonel Fairman, who had persisted in his refusal to produce the correspondence-book of the Orange Institution, and he was ordered to be committed to Newgate under the Speaker's warrant, but the Serjeant-at-arms was unable to apprehend him, he having concealed himself. Considerable discussion also took

place respecting the right of the House of Commons to search for papers and documents in the possession of private individuals.

(COMMONS.) A degree of excitement was produced, in consequence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer postponing the  
 21. consideration of the Consolidated Fund Bill, as he was not in a condition to add the appropriation clauses, on account of a delay which had occurred in the House of Lords with the Militia Staff Bill. Several members interpreted the postponement to signify a determination to refuse the concurrence of the House to the appropriation clauses, warranting the supplies which had been granted, until the fate of the Municipal Corporations Bill was seen.—A motion was then proposed by Mr. E. L. Bulwer, for a Committee to consider the expediency of a repeal of the stamp-duties on newspapers, but it was withdrawn, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimating that, if the state of the finances during the ensuing year would permit it, the tax would be repealed.

(LORDS.) A very long debate arose in Committee on the  
 Aug. Church of Ireland Bill, which resulted in all the clauses respect-  
 24. ing the suspending of appointments to benefices, where the number of Protestants did not exceed fifty, and the appropriating a portion of the revenues of such suspended benefices to religious and moral education, being struck out. Viscount Melbourne intimated that he could not send the Bill back to the House of Commons, not only in principle, but in point of form, as the amendments thus made interfered with one of the privileges of that House; viz., the right of dealing exclusively with money bills.

(LORDS.) The most important alterations made in the Mu-  
 Aug. nicipal Bill, during the sitting of the Committee, were the  
 25. taking of the Cinque Ports out of the operation of the Bill, devolving the duty of dividing boroughs into wards on revising barristers, instead of on the county magistrates, the retaining of town-clerks for life, and the exclusion of such members of the council as were Dissenters, from any participation in the ecclesiastical patronage vested in town-councils.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Bill for the regulation of the constabulary  
 26. force in Ireland was thrown out, by 59 to 31.

(LORDS.) On the bringing up of the Report of the Committee  
 Aug. on the Municipal Corporations Bill, a warm and long debate  
 27. ensued, and several amendments were proposed and adopted. Lord Melbourne moved the striking out of the amendment which created aldermen for life, but was defeated by 160 to 89. After this, he did not divide the House on other motions which he made.

(LORDS.) The Municipal Corporations Bill was read a third  
 Aug. time, after a division on a motion of the Earl of Winchilsea for  
 28. its being thrown out, which was lost by 69 to 5. In this division, Viscount Melbourne and other Ministers, along with such peers as supported them, retired to the foot of the throne, in order to abstain from voting.—Earl Aberdeen then introduced the subject of the Commission which had been issued for inquiring into the state of the Scottish Church, on the ground of one or two persons being appointed on it who were alleged to be partial to Dissenting views. Lord Melbourne defended the Commissioners, as being judicious, impartial men, and the conversation dropped.

(COMMONS.) The Municipal Corporations Bill, with the amendments made by the House of Lords, was brought down. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that, instead of merely printing the amendments, which

was the usual course, the entire Bill, as amended, should be printed, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving for  
*Aug.* leave to bring in a Bill to enable Government to withhold legal  
 29. proceedings until the 5th April, 1836, against such clergymen  
 in Ireland as were unable to pay up their instalments of the mil-  
 lion loan, stated that the Bill was rendered necessary by the throwing out  
 of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords.

(LORDS.) The Bill for abolition of imprisonment for debt  
*Aug.* was, after some conversation, allowed to be dropped till next  
 31. session.

(COMMONS.) Numerous petitions were presented respecting the Municipal Corporations Bill, after which Lord John Russell stated what was proposed to be done with the amendments made by the Lords. One or two of these amendments, of which one was the preserving to freemen the right of voting for members of Parliament, reserved to them by the Reform Bill, was retained, but the remainder were either modified or rejected. The exemption from toll was struck out of the amendment preserving the exclusive rights of freemen, the perpetuation of aldermen for life was rejected, in lieu of which they were to be elected for six years, one-half of the number going out of office triennially; a clause was suggested for the sale of ecclesiastical preferments, in order to meet the difficulty respecting Dissenters in town-councils, who had been excluded from any share in such patronage by an amendment of the Lords, and modifications were made on a number of other amendments relating to the qualification required for town-councillors, the boundaries of boroughs, division of boroughs into wards, justices of the peace, &c., and town-clerks were to hold office at the pleasure of the council. The debate on this occasion was one of great interest. Sir Robert Peel stated that he had returned to town for the purpose of lending his assistance in reconciling the differences between the two Houses; and many eloquent speeches were made by different members. The consideration of the various amendments occupied a portion of three sittings (from the 31st August to the 2nd September), and at its termination, a Committee was appointed to draw up reasons, to be submitted at a conference to the House of Lords, for refusing to agree to the amendments as made by it.

(LORDS.) A debate arose on the second reading of the Regis-  
*Sept.* try of Voters (Ireland) Bill being moved, in which the Earl of  
 2. Wicklow stated that Mr. O'Connell and his friends were the  
 main prop and stay of the Government, and that the greater  
 portion of Irish measures were brought forward to reward him for his  
 support, and put power into his hands. This drew from Viscount Mel-  
 bourne an indignant reply, in which he disavowed any connexion with  
 Mr. O'Connell, but declared that the Government rested on popular sup-  
 port, and charged the late administration with being so anxious to secure  
 similar support, as to resort to "a series of clap-traps" to obtain it. The  
 Bill was then thrown out by 81 to 27.

(LORDS.) Managers were appointed to hold a conference  
*Sept.* with the Commons on the subject of the amendments in the  
 3. Corporations Bill.

(COMMONS.) Some conversation ensued on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, respecting the power of the House to limit the supplies to any particular period. The Bill was then passed. A Committee was appointed to meet the managers from the House of Lords, appointed to hold a conference on the Corporations Bill. (H)

(LORDS.) A Bill for the improvement of the police of Dublin was thrown out, as was also the Witnesses on Bribery at Elections Indemnity Bill. The amendments made in the Corporations Bill, with the reasons assigned by the Commons for not agreeing to certain of them, were then taken into consideration, which produced a long debate, in which several of the more important alterations made in the amendments by the Commons were agreed to, and others rejected, and in which Lord Lyndhurst entered into a vindication of his character and motives, in having taken the lead in proposing those amendments, which were the cause of a difference between the two Houses of Parliament.

Sept. 5. (LORDS.) Reasons were drawn up and ordered to be presented to the Commons why their Lordships could not agree to certain alterations which had been made in the amendments on the Corporations Bill.

(COMMONS.) A Committee was appointed to receive the Lords' reasons at a conference; and on their return, Lord John Russell recommended that, for the sake of peace, and as the Corporations Reform Bill, though deprived of much of its original excellence, was still an effective reform of municipal institutions, the House should agree to the Bill as it then stood, reserving the right of introducing whatever improvements the working of it might hereafter show to be necessary. After a discussion the amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

Sept. 8. (LORDS.) The Tithes Instalment (Ireland) Bill was passed.

(LORDS.) His Majesty came in person to prorogue Parliament. The Speaker, attended by the Commons, appeared at the bar, and after the usual preliminaries, and the delivery of the speech, the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords (Lord Denman), by command of the King, prorogued Parliament to the 10th of November.

## XVIII.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1835.

### I. Numerical abstract of the petitions and private Bills for the Session 1835.

Petitions presented to the Commons, or Bills brought from the Lords	225
Bills read a first time	201
Bills read a second time	180
Bills read a third time	166
Number which received the Royal Assent	160

The number of petitions presented, or bills brought from the Lords, is ten less in Session 1835 than in 1834, while the number of private bills which received the Royal Assent exceeds those of 1834, by eighteen.

II. Comparative classification of Private Bills for ten years—

BILLS PASSED.	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
Agriculture . . . . .	24	26	19	26	25	19	16	19	18	5
Companies . . . . .	6	5	2	6	2	3	3	10	9	3
Improvements of Towns } and Districts . . . . . }	47	39	39	42	39	27	34	24	42	42
Internal Communication	83	63	83	83	83	100	64	81	37	56
Navigation . . . . .	4	7	6	5	11	5	6	3	7	10
Private Regulation . . . . .	42	45	33	45	48	40	35	28	29	44
Totals for ten years	206	185	182	207	208	194	158	165	142	160

The annual average number of Private Bills passed for the last ten years is 180, and for the last five years 163.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills, Session 1835:—

	Petitions.	Passed.	Not Passed.
<b>I. AGRICULTURE:—</b>			
1. Inclosures . . . . .	9	4	5
2. Draining . . . . .	1	1	0
	10	5	5
<b>II. COMPANIES:—</b>			
1. Argus Life Assurance . . . . .	1	1	0
2. Bogs (Ireland) Improvement . . . . .	1	0	1
3. Donlan Preservative Flax and Hemp . . . . .	1	0	1
4. North American Association . . . . .	1	1	0
5. University Life Assurance . . . . .	1	1	0
6. Waste Lands, Ireland . . . . .	1	0	1
	6	3	3
<b>III. IMPROVEMENTS OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—</b>			
1. General Improvement . . . . .	16	11	5
2. Bridges, Markets, &c. . . . .	20	12	8
3. Local Water-works . . . . .	16	9	7
4. Local Gas-works . . . . .	4	4	0
5. Municipal Regulation, &c. . . . .	16	6	10
	72	42	30
<b>IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—</b>			
1. Roads . . . . .	46	33	13
2. Railways . . . . .	22	18	4
3. Canals . . . . .	5	4	1
4. Rivers . . . . .	3	1	2
	76	56	20
<b>V. NAVIGATION:—</b>			
Harbours, Piers, Docks, &c. . . . .	17	10	7
<b>VI. PRIVATE REGULATION:—</b>			
Estates, Naturalizations, Divorces, &c. . . . .	44	44	0
Total . . . . .	225	160	65

I. AGRICULTURE. *Inclosures.*—The number of Inclosure Bills has been unusually small. There were only nine petitions for bills presented, and but four bills passed. They relate to

*Cambridge.*—An act for inclosing and allotting lands in the parish of Streetham, in the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge, and for the commutation of Tithes.

*Chester.*—An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commons or waste lands called Ranmore otherwise Ravensmoor, in the several parishes of Acton and Baddiley, or one of them, in the county of Chester.

*Devon.*—An act for inclosing lands in the parishes of Tavistock, Milton Abbot, Brentor, and Lamerton, in the county of Devon called Heathfield.

*York.*—An act for inclosing lands in the manor and township of Ulleskelf, in the parish of Kirby Wharfe, in the county of York.

*Drainage.*—The only Drainage Bill is one to enable the commissioner appointed under two acts, for draining certain lands situated on or near the river Leven, in the counties of Kinross and Fife, to raise a further sum of money for the purposes of the said acts.

## II. COMPANIES.

An act to enable the University Life Assurance Society and their successors to purchase annuities upon or for lives, and also to lend moneys or stock upon mortgage for the purpose of investment.

An act to enable the proprietors or shareholders in the Argus Life Assurance Company, to sue and be sued in the name of any one of the directors, or of the chairman or secretary for the time being, of the said company.

An act for incorporating and granting certain powers to the North American Colonial Association of Ireland.

## III. IMPROVEMENTS OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—

*General Improvement.*—Of the eleven acts for purposes of general improvement, two relate to Tormoham in Devon, the one correcting an error in the other.

An act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Bognor, in the county of Sussex; and for amending and enlarging two acts of Parliament passed in the third and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, relating to the said town.

An act to alter and amend three several acts for paving, cleansing and improving the town of Dover; and for making further improvements in the said town.

An act for paving, lighting, and watching the town and parish of Downham Market, in the county of Norfolk.

An act to enable the inhabitants of Grosvenor Square, in the county of Middlesex, more effectually to pave, cleanse, light, water, and embellish the said square.

An act for the improvement of the High Street, in the borough of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford.

An act for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the town of Haverford-west, and the adjoining townships of Prendergast

and Cartlett, in the parishes of Prendergast and Uzmaston, in the county of Pembroke.

An act for lighting, watching, and improving the town of Tor-moham, in the county of Devon.

An act for the better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the borough of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, and for forming a new street within the same borough.

An act for lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating and otherwise improving the town of Tunbridge-Wells in the counties of Kent and Sussex, and for regulating the supply of water, and establishing a market within the said town.

An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and regulating the several parishes of St. Margaret, St. John the Evangelist, and St. James, within the Liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and the precinct of the Savoy, and also part of the Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, within the same county; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

*Church.*—An act for building a new parish church in the town of Honiton, in the county of Devon.

*Markets.*—An act to enlarge and regulate the Market now held in the town of Devonport, in the county of Devon, and to establish a market within the said town, for corn, grain, and other articles, and to regulate the amount of tolls to be paid within the said markets.

An act for establishing a new Market for live stock and agricultural produce, and erecting a market-house or corn exchange, in the city of Winchester.

An act for removing the markets held in the town of Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, and for providing other market-places in lieu thereof.

An act for removing the Markets held in the town and borough of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, and for providing a new market-place in the said town in lieu thereof.

An act for providing a market-place, and regulating the markets in the town and borough of Merthyr-Tidvil, in the county of Glamorgan.

An act for establishing a Market for the sale of cattle, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex.

*Bridges.*—An act for building a bridge over the river Exe, from Shilhay, at the city of Exeter, and for making approaches thereto; and for removing the present ferry across the said river, and establishing another ferry, or a foot bridge, in lieu thereof.

An act for making and maintaining a bridge over the river called "The Portland Ferry," in the county of Dorset, with proper approaches thereto.

An act for amending an act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for establishing a floating bridge over the river Itchen, near the town of Southampton, with proper approaches thereto, and making roads to communicate therewith.

An act to amend several acts relating to the bridge, and to the city and port of Londonderry.

An act for building a bridge over the river Trent at Willington, in the county of Derby.

*Water-works.*—An act for improving and regulating the town of Aberystwyth, in the county of Cardigan, and for supplying the inhabitants thereof with water.

An act for better supplying with water the parish of Ramsgate, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Kent.

An act to enable the Edinburgh Water Company to borrow a further sum of money.

An act for better supplying with water the town of Ashton-under-Lyne, and the neighbourhood thereof, within the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An act for supplying the town of Paisley, in the county of Renfrew, with water.

An act for the better supplying the parish of Richmond in the county of Surrey, with water.

An act to amend and extend the powers vested in the Grand Junction Water-Works Company, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An act to amend an act of the third year of his present Majesty, for more effectually supplying with water the city and county of the city of Exeter and places adjacent thereto.

An act to enable the Reading Water-Works Company to extend their works; and for explaining and enlarging the powers of the act relating to such company.

*Gas-works.*—An act for lighting with gas the town and neighbourhood of Llanely, in the county of Carmarthen.

An act to empower the Dublin Oil-Gas Light Company to produce gas from coal, peat, turf, and other materials; and to amend the act relating to the said company.

An act for better lighting with gas the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, in the borough of Leeds, in the West-Riding of the county of York.

An act for better lighting with gas the borough of Sheffield in the West-Riding of the county of York.

*Municipal Regulation, &c.*—Under this head, though not quite appropriate, we class the act for the improvement of the Registrar's Office, and other Offices of the Court of Chancery.

An act for amending and consolidating the acts of parliament for the recovery of small debts in the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and for enabling the goods of debtors to be taken in execution.

An act for better assessing and collecting the Poor and other Rates in the parish of Barking, in the county of Essex.

An act for altering, amending, and extending the powers and provisions of an act of the sixth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, for the regulation of buildings in the town of Liverpool, and for the other purposes therein mentioned; and for granting further and additional powers for the improvement and regulation of the said town, and the preservation of property therein from fires and otherwise.

An act for further regulating the Statute Labour, and repairing the highways and bridges, in the county of Edinburgh.

An act for providing in or near the burgh of Cupar, more extensive accommodation for holding the courts and meetings of the sheriff, justices of the peace, and commissioners of supply of the county of Fife, and for the custody of the records of the said county.

#### IV.—INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

*Roads.*—Of the thirty-three road-bills passed, two relate to Totnes roads and bridges, the one being to amend an error in the other. Two road-bills are Irish—one for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the town of Belfast to the town of Crumlin, in the county of Antrim—the other for repairing and improving the road from Newry to Charlemont, through the county of Armagh. Three are Scotch—one for more effectually making and repairing the turnpike-roads in the county of Edinburgh—the second to improve and maintain the Port-Dundas Road, and to make and maintain another road in the county of Lanark—and the third for altering the line of road from the Milnford of Garseube to the city of Glasgow, and improving the roads leading therefrom to the said city. One is Welsh—for making and maintaining a road from New Quay to Aberayron, in the county of Cardigan. The remainder do not appear to require any remark—they are almost all for repairing and improving existing roads.

*Railways.*—An act for incorporating the Warrington and Newton Railway with the Grand Junction Railway, and for extending to the said first-mentioned railway the provisions of the several acts of parliament relating to the said last-mentioned railway; and for other purposes relating thereto.

An act to enable the Grand Junction Railway Company to alter the line of such railway, and to make two branches therefrom, in the county of Stafford, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An act for making a railway from Croydon, to join the London and Greenwich Railway near London.

An act to authorize the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company to make an additional branch railway or tramroad; and for other purposes connected with this undertaking.

An act to make and maintain a railway from Stanrig and Arbuckle, in the county of Lanark, to the Union Canal at Causeway-end in the county of Stirling.

An act to enable the London and Birmingham Railway Company to extend and alter the line of such railway; and for other purposes relating thereto.

An act to enable the Leeds and Selby Railway Company to improve the line of the said railway; and for amending and enlarging the powers and provisions of an act relating to such railway.

An act for making a railway from Preston to Wyre, and for improving the harbour of Wyre, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An act for enlarging and amending the powers and provisions of the acts passed for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road from the sea-shore at or near Whitstable, in the county of Kent, to or near to the city of Canterbury, and the works connected therewith; and to authorize the company of proprietors to raise a further sum of money.

An act for enabling John and Robert William Brandling, Esqs., to purchase and take leases of lands and hereditaments for the formation of a railway from Gateshead to South Shields and Monkwearmouth, all in the county palatine of Durham, with branches therefrom.

An act for making and maintaining a railway from Newtyle to Cupar Angus, in the county of Forfar.

An act for making and maintaining a railway between the town of Paisley and the south side of the River Clyde, at Renfrew Ferry, and for constructing wharfs, quays, or landing-places there; all in the county of Renfrew.

An act for making and maintaining a railway from Newtyle to the Muir of Eassie, and thence to the Muir of Glammiss, in the county of Forfar.

An act to amend an act relating to the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway.

An act to authorize the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company to make certain additional railways or tram-roads, and for other purposes connected therewith.

An act for effecting an extension of the Ballochney Railway, in the county of Lanark; and for altering, amending, and enlarging the powers of an act of the seventh year of his late Majesty, for making the said railway.

An act for making a railway from Bristol, to join the London and Birmingham Railway near London, to be called "The Great Western Railway," with branches therefrom to the towns of Bradford and Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts.

An act to alter, amend, and enlarge the power of an act of the second and third years of his present Majesty, for making and maintaining a railway from the Cave Hill to the harbour of Belfast, in the county of Antrim.

*Canals.*—An act to authorize the sale to and purchase by John Lord Rolle, of the rights of persons claiming to have divers rights on such parts of Great Torrington and Castle-Hill Commons, in the county of Devon, as now form part of the cut or canal called the Rolle Canal.

An act to amend the acts relating to the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal Navigation and Railway, and to make a branch railway to Bolton.

An act to consolidate and extend the powers and provisions of the several acts relating to the Birmingham Canal Navigation.

An act for consolidating the Shares in the Wilts and Berks Canal Navigation, and for extending the powers of the act of incorporation of the company of proprietors of the said Canal.

*River.*—An act to amend an act for improving the Navigation

of the River Cart, and for deepening and extending the harbour of Paisley, in the county of Renfrew.

#### V.—NAVIGATION.

*Harbours, Piers, and Docks.*—An act to enlarge the powers of the New Pembrey Harbour Act, to change the name of the harbour to that of Burry Port, and to enable the Burry Port Company to raise a further sum of money.

An act for constructing and maintaining a harbour at New Quay, in the county of Cardigan.

An act for making and maintaining a Pier and other works at Deptford, in the county of Kent.

An act for more effectually repairing, improving, and preserving the harbour and quay of Wells, in the county of Norfolk.

An act for improving the haven of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, and the several rivers connected therewith, and for repairing or taking down and rebuilding a certain bridge over the said haven at Great Yarmouth aforesaid, and a certain bridge, called St. Olave's Bridge, over the river Waveney, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; and for suspending for a limited period certain duties payable to the corporation of Great Yarmouth, and imposing other duties in lieu thereof.

An act for erecting and maintaining a pier or harbour at Gourock, in the county of Renfrew.

An act for the further improvement of the harbour of Ayr.

An act to explain and amend the powers of an act of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, for making a pier at Southend in the county of Essex.

*Docks.*—An act for enlarging the powers of an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, to consolidate and amend several acts for the further improvement of the Port of London, by making docks and other works at Blackwall, for the accommodation of East India shipping.

An act for making and maintaining a dock and other works in the Port of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, with a railway and stone road therefrom.

#### VI.—PRIVATE REGULATION.

None of the forty-four acts passed under the heads of *Estates*, *Naturalizations*, and *Divorces*, have any public interest, except perhaps the following:—

An act to authorize the making of grants or leases of mines within and under parts of the lands belonging to the perpetual curacy of the parish of Wolverhampton.

An act to enable the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Worcester, to grant renewable leases of the Worcester County Infirmary, and of the land held therewith, to the Governors of the said Infirmary, or their Trustees.

## PUBLIC PETITIONS.

SESSION 1835.

	No. of Petitions.	No of Sigs.
<i>Parliamentary.</i>		
Administration, for removal of the, under Sir Robert Peel } . . . . .	3	15,480
Ballot, in favour of vote by . . . . .	32	19,275
Dublin City Election . . . . .	3	19,201
Legislature, relative to both branches of . . . . .	19	10,865
Recorder of Dublin, relative to . . . . .	1	23,092
Stopping the Supplies . . . . .	2	3,215
Kingston-upon-Hull, Election Bribery . . . . .	1	5,600
Petitions on other matters connected with Parliamentary subjects } . . . . .	74	25,014

*Ecclesiastical.*

Childs, John, relative to his imprisonment for non-payment of Church Rates . . . . .	21	5,504
Church establishments, for abolition of . . . . .	1	268
Church Patronage, Scotland, for abolition of . . . . .	6	2,090
Church Rates, for abolition of . . . . .	3	1,573
Church of Scotland, in support . . . . .	754	192,299
_____ , against an additional grant . . . . .	327	129,493
Church of Ireland Bill, against . . . . .	409	105,262
_____ , in favour . . . . .	15	12,041
Dissenters' Marriage Bill, against . . . . .	8	1,846
Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, against . . . . .	174	11,401
Established Church, in support . . . . .	1	7,002
_____ , for Reform . . . . .	3	52
Jewish Civil Disabilities . . . . .	1	128
Lord's Day Observance Bill, against . . . . .	14	351
_____ , in favour . . . . .	65	8,835
Maynooth College, against any further grant . . . . .	3	1,408
Tithes, for abolition . . . . .	6	1,000
_____ , for Commutation . . . . .	13	493
Tithes, Ireland, for abolition . . . . .	44	36,786
_____ , for a Commutation . . . . .	5	814
_____ , for a re-valuation . . . . .	15	2,188
Oaths, for restraining the Administration . . . . .	1	39
_____ , for substituting an Affirmation . . . . .	1	61
Petitions on other matters connected with Ecclesiastical Subjects } . . . . .	53	5,216

*Colonies.*

Canada, Lower, grievances . . . . .	6	19,503
East India Company, compensation to officers and servants . . . . .	9	293
_____ , Salt monopoly . . . . .	1	47
East and West India produce . . . . .	6	260
New South Wales, for a Representative Assembly . . . . .	1	5,652
Newfoundland, Inhabitants of St. John's, for redress of grievances } . . . . .	1	4,823

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Sigs.
Roman Catholic Clergy, India, Inhabitants of Madras } complaining of the want of, well initiated in Eng- lish Literature	1	1,195
Slave Apprenticeship, for abolition of, from Committee } of London Anti-Slavery Society	1	17
Slaves, complaining of importation of, into the Mauri- } tius, Association of Glasgow Merchants, under seal	1	2
Slavery Abolition Act, for inquiring into the operation of	4	610
Petitions on other matters connected with Colonial } subjects	24	1,112

*Taxes.*

Corn Laws, for repeal	2	148
County Rates, for relief	13	239
Glass, for repeal of duty	4	1,041
Malt, for repeal of duty	123	33,245
Music and Dancing Licenses Bill, in favour of	4	520
Newspaper Stamps, for repeal of duty	142	57,848
-----, against	2	30
Paper duty, Ireland, for repeal	1	1006
Post-Horse duties, for repeal	4	144
-----, for abolition of the system of farming	12	423
Reciprocity of Duties Acts, for repeal	7	947
Spirit Licenses, for relief from additional duty	200	13,407
Spirit Licenses and Wine Permits Bills, against	3	152
Stamps on Receipts, for abolition	8	3,070
Timber duties, for reduction	3	809
-----, against alteration	44	6,173
Window Tax, for repeal	19	7,479
Petitions on other matters connected with Taxes	55	3,650

*Miscellaneous.*

Aberdeen Universities Bill, against	30	928
Agricultural Distress	78	33,279
Arrestment of Wages (Scotland) Bill, in favour	8	13,353
Astrology, petition of persons at Cheltenham, for ex- } emption of persons practising, from penalties	1	23
Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill, in favour	1	302
-----, against	2	83
Distress, Ireland, for relief	3	1,037
Dorchester Unionists, for remission of sentence	96	154,447
Dublin and Valentia Railway, in favour of	1	3,610
Drunkenness, for suppression	78	28,070
Education, Scotland, for establishing parochial en- } dowed Schools	4	1,060
Education, Ireland, against the new system	5	1,300
Factories, Regulation Act, for repeal or amendment	52	36,247
Fisheries, Ireland, for protection	5	1,083
Friendly Societies Act, for amendment	1	77
-----, for extending it to Scotland	1	66
Game Laws, Scotland, for alteration	5	1,280
Hand-loom Weavers, for relief	3	738
-----, for establishing a Board of Trade	76	74,253

	No of Petitions.	No. of Sigs.
Impressment of Seamen, for abolition . . . . .	4	4,219
Imprisonment for Debt Bill, in favour . . . . .	13	760
_____ , against . . . . .	46	9,324
_____ , suggesting alterations . . . . .	8	719
_____ , for compensation . . . . .	3	3
_____ , for extension to Ireland . . . . .	3	290
_____ , Scotland, Bill, against . . . . .	29	6,292
_____ , for extending its provisions . . . . .	1	6,492
_____ , suggesting alterations . . . . .	1	1
Linen Manufactures, Ireland, Act, for renewal . . . . .	11	1,103
Municipal Corporations Bill, in favour . . . . .	209	260,129
_____ , against . . . . .	88	26,534
_____ , in favour of Lords' Amend- ments respecting freemen } . . . . .	1	1,766
_____ , Ireland, in favour . . . . .	4	20,202
_____ , against . . . . .	6	129
Malt, for relaxation of Excise Restrictions . . . . .	6	796
Polish Exiles, in favour . . . . .	5	1,795
Merchant Shipping, for the safe construction . . . . .	7	1,786
Poor Laws Amendment Act, for repeal or alteration . . . . .	26	16,417
Orange Lodges, for inquiry . . . . .	4	823
Poor Laws, Ireland . . . . .	15	27,665
Parish Vestries Act, Amendment Bill, against . . . . .	3	447
_____ , in favour . . . . .	2	1,112
Sale of Beer, for placing retailers on a footing with Victuallers } . . . . .	12	34,564
Seamen Enlistment Bill, against . . . . .	10	4,046
_____ , in favour . . . . .	1	552
Ribbon Weavers, for prohibition of French ribbons } being imported . . . . .	3	1,829
Weights and Measures Act, for alteration . . . . .	10	812
_____ , for provision . . . . .	1	13
Other Miscellaneous Petitions . . . . .	291	15,775

## XIX.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

### 1. CHURCHES.

THE Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners appointed for building additional Churches states, that since the last report four churches and chapels have been completed, in which accommodation has been provided for 4506 persons, including 2370 free seats for the use of the poor. Five churches and chapels are in course of erection; and plans for four other chapels have been approved of by the Commissioners. It is proposed to make grants in aid of building churches or chapels in nine different populous parishes, but the plans have not yet been laid before the Board. Without any aid from the Parliamentary fund, the Commissioners have either afforded, or expressed their willingness to afford, facilities for obtaining seven additional burial-

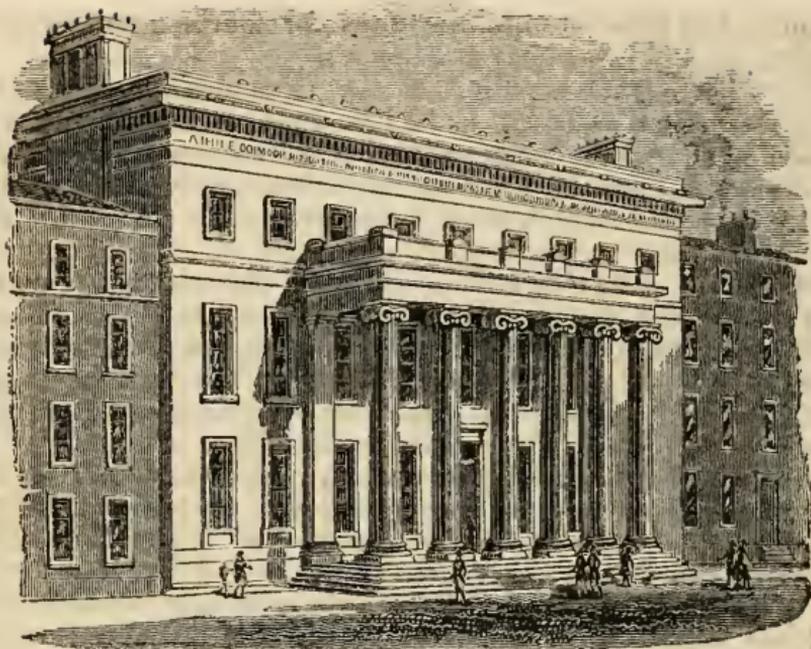
grounds, and also for obtaining sites for fourteen new churches or chapels, and two parsonage houses.

Since the first institution of the Commission, the sum of 1,500,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills has been expended under its direction. The number of churches and chapels which have been erected is 212, in which accommodation is provided in pews for 127,617 individuals, and in free seats for 155,938. Total 283,555.

*New Church at Oxford.*—A district church has just been erected in the parish of St. Thomas, Oxford, capable of accommodating about 900 persons. It is built from the design of Mr. Underwood, and is not altogether without merit, although it makes little pretension to originality, and looks too much like a repetition of other modern edifices of the same kind, save that it has neither tower, turret, nor belfry. The front consists of a tetrastyle Grecian Ionic portico, the columns of which are fluted, and these latter are raised upon a rather lofty stylobate, which is quite plain, and divided in front into separate pedestals below the columns, by the steps which, after leading up about half way, are continued in three separate flights through the inter-columns. The portico is advanced one inter-column, and also retires a little within the walls of the buildings; which circumstance, and there being only a single door within it, without window of any kind, produce a favourable effect. This portico, however, is not quite so wide as the front, there being, in addition to the antæ corresponding with the extreme columns, another anta-pilaster at each angle, not wider apart from that belonging to the portico, than its own breadth; so that the antæ on each side may almost be said to be in pairs. The lateral elevations present a single range of five windows simply architraved, like those of the temple of Minerva Polias, and at a considerable height above the ground. The whole entablature is continued along these elevations, as are also the mouldings of the antæ bases. A single range of windows placed rather high up in the wall, is undoubtedly a great improvement; yet, as windows at all, however sparingly introduced, are rather obtrusive, and not particularly desirable features in the Grecian style, we wonder that no one of our present church architects should have dispensed with them entirely, and lighted his interior from above, after the manner of the new office at the Bank of England, as represented at page 225.

## 2. BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH SCIENCE AND EDUCATION.

*College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*—We were not altogether correct when, in speaking of this building in our last volume, we gave our readers to understand that the intended alterations would not materially affect its external appearance, otherwise than by widening the space on each side of the portico. Its character is rendered altogether so different from what it formerly was, that its situation only indicates it to be the same building; for from one of the most dis-



Surgeons' Hall.

harmonious structures in the metropolis it has now become one of the most impressive and original designs. Originally, it offered nothing more than a mere row of columns and their entablature placed against a building with which—putting style altogether out of the question—they did not combine, even in regard to the arrangement of windows or stories; so that instead of adorning, they seemed merely to encumber a front, that not only had no pretensions and was in no respect adapted for such addition, but was altogether in very poor taste. Neither was there anything particularly to admire in the order itself; on the contrary, it had an offensive coldness and blankness that were all the more offensive, because the whole was a mere piece of decoration, or what ought to have been so. The columns are now fluted, and some of the cornice-mouldings and the echinas of the architrave have been carved; in consequence of which the whole has obtained more of the spirit of its professed original than it had at first, when the capital and proportions of the column alone indicated the Ilyssus Ionic.

The greater extent of front now given to the building has allowed an additional window to be made on each floor on either side of the portico; the ugly round-headed windows level with the cornice of the portico have disappeared; and the cornice-mouldings are continued along the front, which is in every respect a material improvement, as the colonnade is thereby architecturally connected with the building behind it. The apertures of the third series of windows are rather more than a square in height, and form a continued range along the upper part of the front. Even these alterations, alone, would have been changes decidedly for the better; yet, had the building been allowed to

terminate as before, with merely a few meagre mouldings and blocking-course above them, it would not have acquired much positive beauty, although its more palpable blemishes would have been removed. That which has produced a complete metamorphosis of the whole structure, and rendered it as remarkable for its dignity as it was previously for its meanness, is the addition of a noble Ionic entablature proportioned to the whole mass. Along the frieze of this entablature runs an inscription cut in sunk letters, which produces no little richness of appearance, and the cornice, which is dentelled, is ornamented with a series of lions' heads, ten in number, to correspond with that of the piers below. Above this entablature is a low podium finishing the elevation, and by the small ornaments introduced upon it producing a pleasing outline against the sky.

It cannot be disputed that in consequence both of the larger entablature crowning the main structure, and the widening of the front, the colonnade does not strike the eye as before by its superior size, but it is incontestibly in better proportion, and in far greater harmony with it, having been transformed from an adjunct to a mere nothing, into a graceful feature not too obtrusively conspicuous, but in due keeping with its principal. At the same time, we must confess that, in our opinion, the whole composition would have been still better than it actually is, had a little more expression been given to the architraves of the windows, which are somewhat plainer and less bold than is altogether desirable. On the other hand, we are much pleased with the novel and chastely ornamental appearance of the chimney-stack at each end, which assumes something of the character of a turret, with antæ at its angles, and others embedded in its surface, and crowned by Greek antefixæ, which give it a sparkling fretted outline. The extremities of the building seen above the adjacent houses, receive a further degree of finish by the main entablature being carried as far as the break made by the projection of the chimneys, and the cornice continued across, but not beyond the chimneys.

*St. Thomas's Hospital, Borough.*—Judging what the entire new building will be by the north wing now erected, we should say that whatever else may be laid to its charge, it is in no danger of incurring censure as possessing an external grandeur unsuitable to its real purpose. As far as beauty is concerned, economy is visible enough, yet, with an equal or greater degree of plainness, it might have been rendered a far more pleasing object; neither can it be said that its plainness has at all secured for it any simplicity. It has antæ and an entablature to the superstructure above the basement, which includes two floors, but these are of the homeliest description, nor is there anything that deserves the name of design. The whole is a mass of monotonous dulness and frigidity, and is, to the last degree, tame, spiritless, and tasteless.

*Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street.*—There is now making a very considerable architectural addition to this extensive mass

of buildings, in the court where the grammar-school is situated. The new edifice displays two sides, namely, on the north and west; and the former of these, which is the principal one, fronts the court, and is directly opposite to the school above-mentioned, yet of only half its extent. It is composed of five divisions, the extreme ones being octagonal towers, and that in the centre presenting one continued ornamental compartment, forming a kind of bay window on each of its three floors above the ground one. The intermediate parts of the elevation, which are wider than the centre one, are without windows, and have no other decoration than the cornice of the second story of the bay continued along it. In the towers, the ground-floor, and first and third stories, have each a single small window, and the second floor two of the same description—one being placed in each of its splayed sides. The material is white brick with stone dressings, except the centre compartment, which is entirely of stone; owing to which, and its being so much more decorated than all the rest, it shows itself very decidedly, especially as the part on each side contrasts so forcibly with it by its *blankness*, which, however, so far from being disagreeable in itself, rather contributes to the general effect, by preventing the whole from appearing too crowded. As we speak only from our own observation, and have not been furnished with any particulars by the architect, we cannot judge very accurately of the building in its present state; neither is it so far advanced as to enable us to surmise whether it will be carried up much higher, or in what manner it will be terminated. Most probably the centre division and towers will be made a little loftier than the rest. The style—perhaps we should say mode—of architecture is that of James the First, more enriched, and, we also think, better managed, than that of the grammar-school opposite, which appears to us not to offer either the very best detail, or the most pleasing forms that might have been derived from the same source.

*City of London School.*—The whole of the ground formerly occupied by Honey Market, immediately at the rear of the houses facing Bow Church, Cheapside, has been cleared, and the foundations are now partly laid for the new school. The building, which will be erected from designs by Mr. Bunning, the architect of the “Receiving House” in Hyde Park, promises to be one of considerable extent. The ceremony of laying the first stone, as it is called, took place on the 21st of October, and beneath the stone was deposited a large brass plate, with the following inscription engraved on it:—“The first stone of the City of London School, established by the Corporation of London, under the authority of an Act of Parliament of the 4th and 5th years of the reign of William the Fourth, chap. xxx., was laid by the Right Hon. Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, 1835, in the presence of Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Chairman.” The building will occupy an insulated space of about 180 feet, from east to west, by 80 from north to south; and the principal fronts will be those facing the

south and west. The last mentioned of these, although, as is apparent from the above dimensions, greatly inferior to the other in extent, will be the chief one, not only in architectural display, but in respect to situation, as it will be open to Trump Street, while all the other sides will be more confined by the houses opposite them. This west front will have a rich arched doorway or porch placed between two small pinnaced buttresses, and surmounted by a lofty gable pediment; and immediately above this entrance will be an open gallery of five trefoiled pointed arches, on slender pillars of lofty proportions. The space between the arches and the string-course above them, will be panelled. Higher up are to be two mullioned and labelled windows, and above them an embattled parapet enriched with tracery. These features, together with the two octagonal buttress-turrets (seventy feet six inches high) which flank and divide them from the part on each side, may be considered as forming a centre compartment, the whole being carried up somewhat higher than the rest of the elevation, and the turrets rather higher than the intervening parapet. Each of the lateral divisions, will have three windows, one upon a floor, and that on the principal floor will be a projecting oriel, ornamented with pinnacles rising from it. The return between this front, and what may properly be considered the south elevation, will be nearly solid wall, as there will be only two windows on the ground floor, and between them, but rather higher up, an ornamental blank window or niche immediately beneath a projecting chimney stack, that will terminate in four chimney-shafts; and this end will advance a little beyond the general line of building on this side. What is properly the south front, will be neither so lofty, nor so ornamented—perhaps not so well composed of as the one already described. It will have only one floor above the lower one, consisting of arched windows divided by a mullion, and with a label or external mouldings round the arch. The centre compartment, formed by a slight break, will have two of these windows, with an oriel between them, the lower part of which will form a kind of canopy to the door beneath it.

The school will be divided into seven or eight classes, and there will be a spacious lecture room, twenty-seven feet high, capable of containing from 400 to 500 pupils. Besides which there will be a large writing room, a library, &c.

*The Camberwell Collegiate School*—Is a proprietary establishment, under the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester, and is founded on the principles of the King's College. The building is erected in Camberwell Grove, and the style of architecture is strictly collegiate—a principal feature being the cloister which forms the centre of the entrance-front. The internal arrangement consists of the large school-room, 67 feet long, 33 feet wide, and about 20 feet high, intended for the accommodation of 200 boys; and is so arranged as to admit of its being subdivided, at pleasure, into three distinct apartments. The low buildings in the front comprise the entrance-hall; library, 22 feet by 16 feet;



Camberwell Collegiate School.

and three class-rooms. One wing is appropriated to the residence of the porter, and the other to a hat and cloak room; with a washing-room for the boys, adjoining their entrance to the playground, which is at the back. The whole of the apartments are connected by a central corridor, which affords a convenient and distinct access to each room. The architect is Mr. H. Roberts, who has recently erected the Fishmongers' Hall, near London Bridge.

*New School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields.*—During the last twelve months little visible progress has been made in this building, which was commenced in April, 1834, and towards the end of the year had advanced nearly as far as it is at present; the west front and the western portion of the north or road front, as far as the centre tower, being then erected. The stoppage of the works has been occasioned by the leases of the tenements occupying the site of the rest of that line of the building not having yet expired; but the workmen are now engaged on the tower and gateway. With the exception of that feature the entire design manifests itself already, since all beyond the centre compartment will be only a reduplication of what is already executed. Taken by itself, the north front will be mainly indebted to its great extent for its impression on the spectator, being chiefly remarkable for its regularity and pleasing sobriety. It is in the two lesser fronts, which run off from the other at an angle of forty-five degrees, that the architect (Mr. J. Newman) has displayed most variety of design; thereby rendering them not of inferior, but, at least, equal interest to what is principal in point of size. In so doing, he has shown good judgment and some originality; for the oblique position of these fronts with regard to the longer line of building, has a novel and happy effect in itself; and owing to the direction of the roads and approaches, serves to exhibit them very advantageously. They are exceedingly



New School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields.

pleasing compositions in the Tudor or domestic Gothic style, of which they show some well chosen features and clever detail. There is much of picturesque character, together with variety and richness, without any great degree of positive ornament.

*St. Olave's School.*—In nearly a direct line to the east of St. Thomas's Hospital, at no very great distance from it, and on the south side of the London and Greenwich railway, stands this building, in what is at present a shapeless open space, made by taking down the houses for the purpose of forming the railway. It is in the very latest Tudor or Elizabethan style, but in far better taste than the latter epithet generally implies; and although its architectural pretensions are of an unassuming quiet kind, it is likely to meet with more admirers than many other edifices which are of evidently higher aim. Unlike the "Blind School" in St. George's Fields, where the utmost symmetry of design is observed, this building is of studied irregularity, presenting a series of very dissimilar, yet by no means discordant features.



St. Olave's School.

The principal front, immediately facing the railway, and which, we presume, will be separated from the public path only by a palisading, may be described as two ranges of low building, united together rectangularly, so as to form two sides of an open court. The shorter mass of the two, one of whose gables fronts the Railway, is the School-room, and is lighted by a single range of square-headed mullioned and transomed windows on its east and west sides, between which are displayed buttresses that do not rise much higher than the windows themselves. At the inner angle formed by the junction of this portion with the rest of the building, is an octangular tower, whose walls are not carried up much higher than those of the parts with which it is immediately connected, but it distinguishes itself very conspicuously by its steep, elevated spire roof, and the lantern on its summit. The lower story of the octagon forms a vestibule or porch of the same shape, three of whose sides are open towards the court, and consist of as many square-headed compartments containing a stone arch, with ornamented spandrels. Between the tower and the next range of buildings, which it connects together, is a small and low piece containing a single window, which comes quite into the corner by the porch. The next division in the front in this direction has an embattled bay window with a smaller one on each side of it, divided by a transom but without mullions. Adjoining this comes the open arch (similar to those of the octagon) of a recessed porch, to which there is an

ascent of three steps; and above it is a window divided into three arched lights by mullions. Beyond this, continuing eastward, is another octangular tower, but in no respect resembling the one already described. The succeeding and last division of this range, of which it occupies the north-east angle presents a gable end of rather lofty proportions, having two windows placed at a considerable height from the ground, (they being on the upper floor,) with a slender square chimney-shaft, running up between them till, on reaching the apex of the gable, it changes its form and becomes circular. These two windows and a very small square one lower down are the only ones, with the exception of that in the footing of the wall, which serves to light some of the offices beneath this part of the building. The return or east end of the range presents a similar gable and chimney-shaft, and also two windows, but with this difference, that on this side the latter belong to the lower floor. The building is continued a little onward beyond the gable, where it has a window with three lights below, and another above it.

The whole is constructed of a good-toned red brick, with stone dressings, and, in one or two places, bricks of a darker hue, arranged so as to diaper the face of the wall. With the exception of the glazing of the windows, which might have been in better taste, the detail is, for the most part, clever and well executed, and the numerous chimneys are both ornamental in themselves, and serve greatly to enhance that picturesque air in the general outline, which this style affects, and which becomes it so well. Owing to the lowness of the buildings, its chimneys do not catch the eye at any great distance, so that one comes upon it nearly unawares; yet as the surprise experienced is far from being of a disagreeable kind, this circumstance is far from being matter for regret.

*The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.*—The designs for the new building were sent in on the 10th of last April, and in November the decision was made in favour of that by Mr. Basevi, but not, as we understand, until after it had been for a long while doubtful whether the preference would not be given either to Mr. D. Burton's or Mr. Bardwell's, the latter of whom had sent an exceedingly beautiful model. However, as we must needs suppose that the design ultimately selected, after mature deliberation, possessed the greatest quantum of merit, we trust it will reflect credit on the taste and public spirit of the University, and that next year we shall be enabled fully to describe it, and have also the satisfaction of speaking of it in terms of satisfaction. But this project certainly does not appear to have in any degree excited that interest, either on the part of the public press or among the architectural profession, that might have been expected, considering the importance of the intended structure, and the unusual opportunity it affords for the display of originality and superior taste. The principal front will face the east; yet although this is an unfavourable circumstance, inasmuch as that façade will necessarily be in shadow nearly the whole day, it is

one which a man of genius would turn to account, and secure from it an effect as picturesque and striking as it would be unprecedented.

*Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool.*—The first stone of this building, which is on the south side of Mount-street, and, including the court-yards, &c., will occupy about 260 feet in front by 130 feet in depth, was laid by Lord Brougham on July the 20th, 1835. The main building will be about 120 feet square, and the principal front—namely, that towards Mount-street, will be faced with stone, will have an Ionic portico in its centre, and wings *in antis*. This façade is intended to have only a single range of windows, above which there will be a series of panels filled with bas-reliefs, to be executed by members and pupils of the Institute; in addition to which decoration, it is proposed ultimately to crown the pediment of the portico with a group of figures. Internally there will be a vestibule, opening through a screen, formed by two columns *in antis*, into a corridor 60 feet in extent by 12 in width, conducting to a staircase at each extremity of it, that will afford access to the galleries of the lecture-room and to the upper part of the building. The lecture-room, measuring 60 feet by 52 feet, will form a semicircle in one part of its plan, prolonged by the walls at right angles to that parallel with the chord of its diameter. There will also be a library, reading-room, committee-room, chemical class-room, and laboratory, a museum and model-room, together with numerous other accommodations required in an establishment on so large a scale; including several classrooms, and various workshops, which last-mentioned are to be provided in the basement floor.

*Prior Park, near Bath.*—This extensive mansion, which was originally built by Wood, of Bath, the now almost-forgotten precursor of Nash in improving street architecture by ranges of continuous design, is about to become a Roman Catholic seminary, under the Rev. Dr. Baines. He will occupy the centre part of the pile as his residence, and in the wings will be the school-rooms and apartments for the students, together with both picture and statue galleries. On an eminence immediately behind the mansion, there is to be a church of splendid exterior, in the Corinthian style, and crowned by a dome, which will give a picturesque finish to the entire group of buildings, and unite them into one general mass. The architect is Mr. H. E. Goodridge, of Bath.

*Staines Institution.*—The new building erected at the foot of Staines bridge, Middlesex, for a Literary and Scientific Institution, is expected to be completed by Christmas, and to be opened on the 1st of January, 1836, the anniversary of the establishment of the society. It will contain a spacious theatre for lectures and two smaller rooms.

### 3. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

*Bank of England New Dividend Warrant Office.*—Mr. R. Cockerell, who has lately succeeded Sir John Soane in the



New Dividend Warrant Office, Bank of England.

appointment of architect to the Bank, has acquitted himself, in a highly satisfactory manner, of a task attended with some difficulty. This office is situated in the west wing of the South front,

and it was lighted by a series of five Venetian windows, forming one side of the elegant court built by Sir Robert Taylor. Above this spacious hall, or rather in the upper part, it was found requisite to construct a set of smaller rooms, and the difficulty lay in effecting this without impairing its appearance, and rendering it not only disproportionably low but also inconveniently gloomy. In taking the space for such upper rooms, Mr. Cockerell has shown himself a worthy successor of Sir John Soane, who, whatever else has been laid to his charge, has never been reproached with want of contrivance; and the contrivance here exhibited is not only highly praiseworthy for its ingenuity, but also for its being attended with strong increase of architectural effect, and that, too, of an unusual kind. The room is divided longitudinally below into three spaces by two series of coupled Corinthian columns, forming six wide inter-columns on each side, five of which on the side towards the court correspond with as many Venetian windows. The centre division is much loftier than the others are, the new offices being formed above the lateral ones; and these offices are lighted by a series of windows in the upper part of the central space, where a strong light directly falls upon them through the glazed compartments of the arched ceiling.

Although the annexed view does not pretend to strict architectural accuracy, it being made almost entirely from memoranda, and slight general sketches, it is sufficiently faithful to convey an idea of the place, and will certainly serve to facilitate our description, the subject itself being so complex, that without such aid we should find it difficult to make ourselves clearly understood. It is taken from the entrance end, looking towards the west, and shows four out of the six inter-columns with one of the Venetian windows looking into the court. The centre avenue, if we may so describe it, is divided half way by an exceedingly handsome bronze stove (with open grates) and railing about five feet and a-half high. On one side the railing slides, in a groove in the floor, behind the stove, or rather into a space provided for it between the two stoves, it being a double one with a fire place facing each end of the room. The side divisions of the room are also parted off in the middle by an open Venetian window with double columns and pilasters, which while it increases the scenic richness of the whole, keeps up the character produced by the windows looking into the court. These lesser columns serve also in some measure to give by comparison greater importance to the principal order, which not being very large, might otherwise appear smaller to the eye than it actually is. The entablature to this latter order has not quite the depth usually assigned to it, and the cornice is rather plain and of little projection; yet this deficiency is amply made up for by the deep and richly decorated cove which springs from it, and which naturally appears to belong to, or be an extension of, the horizontal portion of the order itself. It is ornamented with *caducei* and arabesque foliage in relief, and also by rich double consoles beneath the projecting piers and arches above and at the angles. Above every

pair of columns, and between the triple windows, placed in each compartment of the upper story, corresponding with an inter-column below, there is a panel embellished with a Mercury's head in a hollow, surrounded by a wreath, and the remainder of the surface is covered with arabesque foliage and scroll-work. As will be seen by the engraving, this upper part does not extend the whole length of the room, but only as far as two of the larger intercolumns on each side the division made across the room by the stove and railing, for the upper story is continued along over the ends of the rooms as well as its sides. Each of these returns of the upper story is occupied by a triple window, whose piers forming its divisions are ornamented with pendant foliage and fruit, and the tympanum of the arch above it is also filled up with sculpture representing a caduceus in a large wreath, and two cornucopiæ. At the end shown in our view, another window is seen on the opposite side of the room on the upper floor, which contributes very much both to the brilliancy and the perspective effect of the scene. The other triple windows (four on each side) are quite plain, without even any mouldings to connect them into one composition, and might therefore be described as each consisting of three separate windows, a wider between two narrower ones. This plainness may perhaps be thought misplaced, and too much at variance with all the rest; yet although it must be allowed that some little degree of architectural finish might have been bestowed upon them, the absence of it is not felt by the eye, because the intermediate spaces are so filled up, and owing to the narrow proportions of the area below, the whole so much foreshortened, that any additional detail would have been likely to occasion too much perplexity and confusion. In concluding our description, we ought to observe that the ceiling of each compartment of the lateral divisions below is of particularly rich and bold design; and that there is a series of emblematic figures in bas-relief, placed over the entablature on each side the arches to the Venetian windows, and corresponding blank compartments.

*Westminster Hall and Houses of Parliament.*—The interior of Westminster Hall is now undergoing thorough renovation; the walls have been covered with fine Portland stone, and little now remains to be done except laying down a new pavement. Happily the noble timber roof does not stand in need of repair, and will, therefore, merely have its woodwork carefully cleaned. Some alterations are about to be made in the room now fitted up as the House of Lords, in order to provide more accommodation in the lower part, and allow a portion of the galleries to be removed. Abutting on Abingdon-street, a building has been erected with an apartment capable of holding five hundred Members, which will be used by the Commons, for the library committees in the day time, and for divisions of the House in the evening. There will also be one or two other rooms for the Speaker, &c. Considering that they are avowedly

but for temporary purposes, these accommodations are upon a sufficiently liberal scale, and it is to be hoped, indicate a disposition not to be improvidentially economic in erecting what is to be a permanent fabric, and ought to be one that will be a real architectural ornament to the metropolis, and an honour to the country. Should it not prove so, it will hardly be owing to want of exertion on the part of our architects, as it is expected that the number of designs about to be sent in for competition will be unprecedentedly great; and certainly the opportunity is one which, if properly turned to account by a man of talent, would of itself be equivalent to those of a whole lifetime. It has been fixed that all the designs shall be in the Elizabethan style; and although the propriety of this is somewhat questionable, especially if the same style is rigorously to be adhered to throughout the interior, it is possible that the very difficulties attending the subject, and the want of any precise example for the purpose in such style, may elicit some bold and original ideas, wherein all its best characteristics shall be preserved and improved upon, without any alloy of those conceits and debased detail which prevail in nearly all examples of that species of our national architecture, rendering them as remarkable for quaintness as for any better quality. Ere long, however, conjecture will be converted into certainty. We shall endeavour in our next volume to give an ample account of the design that shall have been selected for execution, together with some mention of those to which premiums shall have been adjudged.

*National Gallery.*—In the interval which has elapsed since we last spoke of the works in progress here, little has been done that shows more of the design, for what has since been added consists chiefly of parts corresponding to those before erected. Both wings are now nearly terminated externally, but the central division of the façade, on which so much will depend, is little more than just commenced. Whether the architect will there adhere to his intended design remains to be seen, yet as there has been a good deal of *experimentalizing* in regard to the decorative sculpture of the parts already built, which has been altered more than once, it is not unlikely that he may now revise and reshape his ideas for the centre mass. Looking at the edifice as it now shows itself, we certainly entertain misgivings as to its ultimate effect, should the principal portico be no loftier than the others, for although the dome seen above it will sufficiently mark the centre of the general outline, it must also in some measure occasion the portico itself to be a more inconspicuous object, unless a larger scale be adopted for its columns. Until the whole shall be completed, it may not be exactly safe, nor may it be judged altogether fair, to offer opinion of any kind; yet as nothing more remains to be done in the east front towards St. Martin's Lane, we cannot forbear remarking [it is greatly to be regretted that the architect did not carry it quite up to the adjoining houses,—that is, by a

wall masked so as to appear a part of the front itself. What the exact width of the gap now left may be, we do not know; but it is so inconsiderable, that the filling it up after that manner would have been but a trifle in the total cost, while two advantages would have been gained; the building would have appeared of greater extent, and the back part of it, which is anything but ornamental, would have been effectually screened from view. Doubtless there will be a wall or something erected to fill up the void, yet unless it be carried up so high as entirely to shut out the back wall of the Gallery, that will always remain an eye-sore.

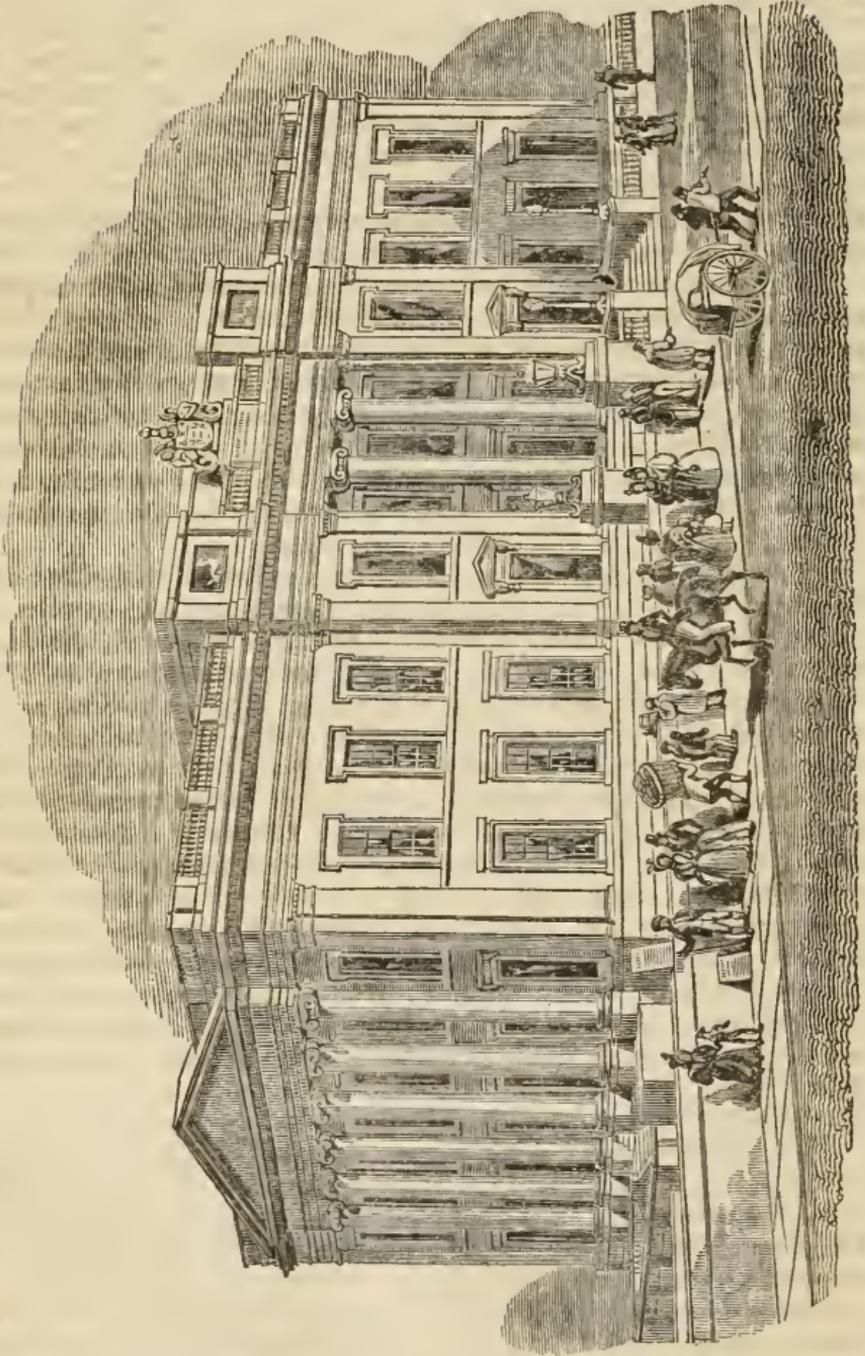
*Fishmongers' Hall.*—This building occupies one of the finest situations in the city, standing at the south-west angle of the north approach to the new London bridge, towards which it presents an elevation upwards of 160 feet in length.

Owing to the great height of the bridge roadway above Thames Street a substructure of more than 30 feet was necessary, which is cased with Haytor granite, and harmonizes with the architecture of the bridge. An arcade, supporting a spacious terrace, being formed towards the river, conceals the principal entrance to the fire-proof warehouses which extend under the whole of the building, and yield a considerable rental.

On this granite platform is raised an edifice of the Grecian Ionic order, simple in its character, and adapted to the peculiarities of the situation, amongst which it may be remarked, that the water steps and gigantic piers at the commencement of the bridge so far interfere with the eastern front of the building as to have rendered impracticable a central entrance approachable for carriages. This difficulty has however been met without any perceptible sacrifice of uniformity, although the entrance is unavoidably placed out of the centre of the building. The south front above the terrace presents an attached hexastyle supporting a pediment. The east front is enriched with pilasters and columns in the centre, having an attic above, in the front of which are placed the arms of the Company, and two emblematical basso-relievo of sea-horses are introduced on each side. The north front has simply a continuation of the same entablature which is carried round the other fronts of the building supported by pilasters.

The principal entrance is from Adelaide-place through a spacious hall (in connexion with which are the business offices of the Company), communicating with a corridor of considerable extent, separated from the Great Staircase by a screen of columns of polished Aberdeen granite, the peculiar beauty and appropriateness of which are very striking. A mirror of large dimensions, set in a marble architrave, is so placed as to reflect these columns and the central flight of the stairs, at the head of which stands a finely-executed statue of a celebrated member of the Company, William of Walworth, represented in the act of striking with his dagger the rebel Wat Tyler, which is commemorated by the following lines placed on the pedestal —

Brave Walworth Knight Lord Maior yt slew  
 Rebellious Tyler in his alarmes,  
 The King therefore did give in liew  
 The dagger to the Cityes armes.  
 In the 4th year of Richard 2nd Anno Domini 1381.



Fishmongers' Hall.

The upper part of the staircase is enriched with Sienna scagliola columns and pilasters, and lighted by stained glass windows. From the centre of the spacious landing is the principal entrance to the Great Banqueting Hall, and at each extremity a door

leads to other of the principal apartments. That to the right opens into an ante-room with a highly-enriched domical ceiling; thence the Court Dining Room is entered, which faces the river, and is a finely proportioned room 45 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 20 feet high.

The ceiling is of a bold and simple character, surrounded by a cove springing from behind a range of antifixæ, with which the cornice is surmounted. The walls are formed into panels with enriched mouldings; in those over the doors basso-relievo are introduced. Above the chimney-piece at each end of the room is placed a mirror of large dimensions, reflecting almost interminably a splendid silver chandelier which is suspended in the centre of the room.

The adjoining apartment is the Court Drawing Room, which has a highly decorated ceiling with a Corinthian entablature supported on each side of the fire-place by scagliola pilasters, with mirrors between them. The furniture of this room is of green damask silk and rosewood, with richly carved and gilt cornices to the curtains, and frames for the mirrors. We must notice the remarkably fine view from the windows of this room, embracing the river for a considerable extent, with the bridge and the distant hills of Kent and Surrey.

The principal apartment remains yet to be described: this is the Great Banqueting Hall, which occupies the centre of the east front of the building, and is 73 feet in length, 38 feet in width, and 33 feet in height. The ceiling is an elliptic cone with sunk panels springing from a highly-enriched entablature, supported by Sienna scagliola pilasters of the Corinthian order forming compartments round the room, in the upper part of which are suspended the armorial bearings of the benefactors and past prime wardens of the Company; whilst at one end of the hall is introduced, in stained glass, the Royal arms, and those of the Company at the opposite end. The arms of the city and of the twelve principal companies are emblazoned on the front of the Music Gallery. The introduction of heraldic insignia into a Grecian hall is novel; but by the arrangement adopted its material interference with the architecture is avoided, and a striking effect produced, especially when lighted up by eight chandeliers of remarkably chaste design, so contrived that the introduction of the light is instantaneous.

The Livery Drawing Room communicates with the Great Hall, and completes the suite of apartments devoted to festive purposes.

In the arrangement of the domestic offices much care has been bestowed, and nothing appears to be wanting which can conduce to the comfort of the establishment.

The residences of the clerk and of the beadle occupy the north wing, and are separated from the rest of the building by a party wall.

The architect of this building is Mr. Henry Roberts.

*Goldsmiths' Hall.*—This noble edifice, of which some account, together with the dimensions of the principal rooms, will be found

in our volume for 1833, is now completed, and was opened at the end of last summer. The state apartments and the approach to them are marked by an air of palatial grandeur not exceeded by that of any other piece of interior architecture in the metropolis. The vestibule is of rather an unpretending character in itself, yet owing to the lower part of the staircase being shown through the glazed panels of the screen which separates and incloses that inner space from the outer one, a very striking effect is produced, and the imagination more strongly impressed by what is thus partially disclosed, than if the view here had been left entirely open; while at the same time, neither space looks so confined as it would have done had the separation been complete. The light which issues from the dome and sheds itself brilliantly over the flights of steps, on the large bust of the King, by Chantrey, placed in the niche, and on figures placed on the pedestals of the balustrade, imparts no little scenic beauty to this back ground in the vestibule. On his advancing to the staircase its full splendour bursts upon the visiter, and is found to surpass even what is promised by the partial view first obtained. By the comparative lowness of the vestibule the loftiness of the staircase is greatly enhanced, and the elegant dome which crowns its centre takes the eye by surprise; while on either side it glances through a double screen of Corinthian columns, beyond which the light is again admitted through compartments in the ceiling, and strikes on the further wall. The view from the upper landing, looking from either extremity across the staircase, offers a different, and certainly no less striking, architectural perspective. The four lines of columns which are looked through in this direction, the variety they occasion, according as the spectator shifts his station, the play of warm light, and the beauty of colour and material, constitute a very fascinating picture. From each extremity of the east side of the staircase a door opens into the Banqueting Hall, of which it is no small praise to be able to say that it does not lose any of its effect by comparison with what has been previously beheld. It is no less elegant than sumptuous in embellishment, and spacious in extent;—so much so, that it may be quoted as an example of the degree of taste its peculiar style admits. For this elegance it is greatly indebted to the range of scagliola Corinthian columns along its sides, which are raised on pedestals, and insulated. The five lofty and ample arched windows are completely filled with armorial bearings, and thus not only heighten the splendour of the whole, but possess the further advantage of excluding from sight the dismal and mean-looking houses which face that side of the building. One of the most striking features in this hall is the spacious alcove for the display of plate at the north end of the room; for owing to the light being admitted into it from above, it has a character equally novel and happy. We do not know whether the idea was entirely the architect's own, or borrowed by him from any other building, but it is certainly one so beautiful, and of which so much may be made, that

it deserves to be taken as a precedent where circumstances admit of a similar disposition. In the centre compartment of the west side, or that facing the windows, hangs a whole-length portrait of George IV., by T. C. Thompson.

*Atlas Assurance Office, Cheapside.*—Without possessing any great advantage of size, this edifice attracts notice no less by its architectural consistency, and its solidity of construction, than by the showiness of its design; besides which, it is more than usually favoured by situation, for being situated at the corner of King Street and Cheapside, two of its fronts are beheld in the same view, and the continuity of design gives it an air of greater importance, if not absolutely of magnitude. In fact, every part of it that is visible is carefully finished, for the east side towards the narrow street called Ironmonger Lane, forms a third front, of the same material as the others, and equally ornamented, although in one respect differing from them in its elevation. This uniform keeping-up of the design throughout, is certainly praiseworthy, and as far as that goes, the architect must be allowed to have displayed correct taste. For his making choice of the Italian style, and recurring to the almost obsolete practice of placing order upon order, his taste will, probably, be questioned by many; yet if any order was to be introduced at all, it became, in a great measure, a matter of necessity to have recourse to super-columniation and consequently to adopt that particular style which seems best to admit of it; for the height of the building so much exceeds the width required for a single order, that it would have been no small difficulty to adapt one to it.

Each of the three fronts has a rusticated granite basement, with arches of rather wide proportions, in which are placed arched windows. All the part above the basement is of stone, and consists of a Corinthian order, in pilasters, and above it one with Roman capitals. The front towards Cheapside, although the principal one, is somewhat narrower than the other two, having only three inter-columns in width—consequently, as many windows on each floor,—but there are, notwithstanding, six pilasters in each order, because there are two at each angle. The windows to the first order have small columns, and are surmounted by pediments, the centre one of which is triangular, the others curved. The windows to the second order (with pediments like those below,) have neither columns nor pilasters, but their cornices are supported by consoles, and the parapets of these windows have panels instead of balusters. The summit of the building is crowned by a balustrade.

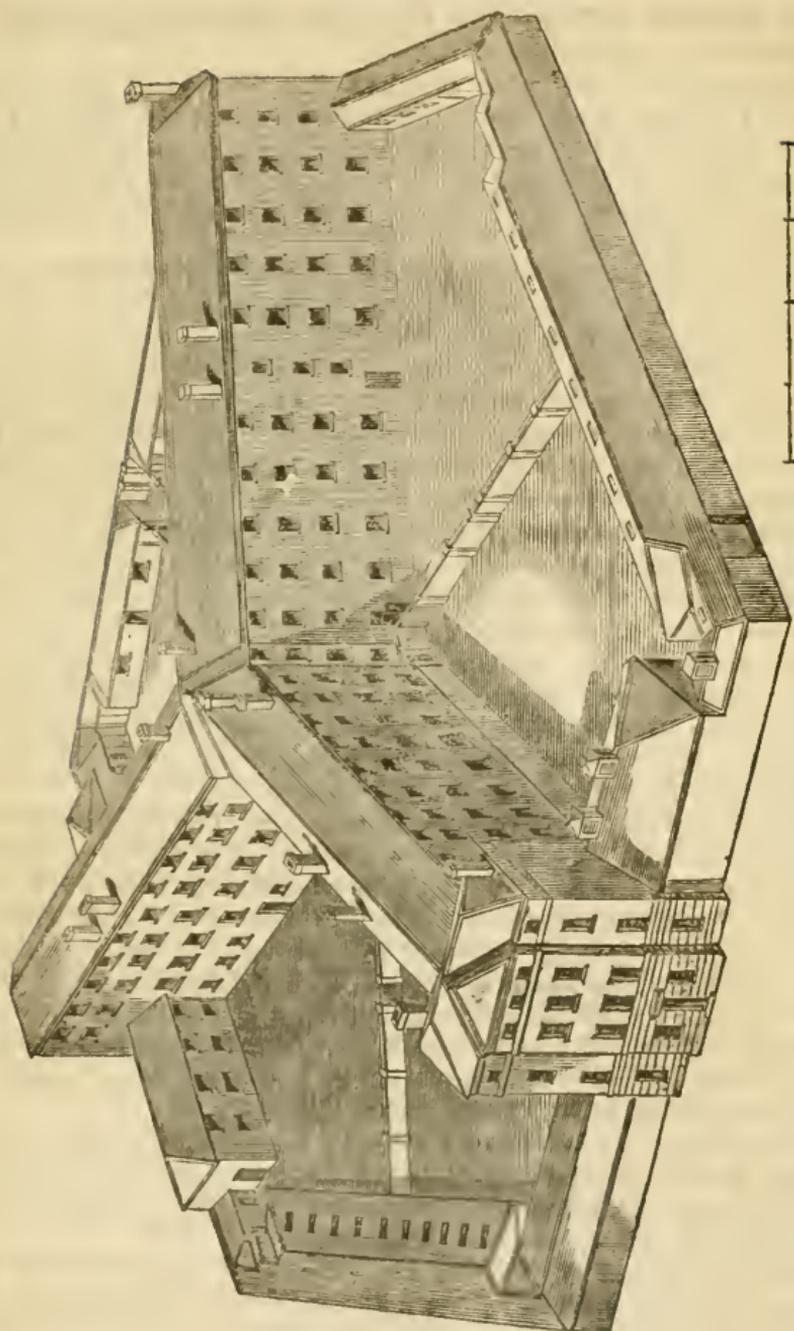
The King Street front differs from the preceding, merely in having four windows on a floor, and no pilasters except coupled ones at the angles in each order; and on this side there are two triangular window-pediments, between two curved ones. The third front, that in Ironmonger Lane, resembles the one just described, except that the two middle windows of the first order are plainer, and have low mezzanine ones immediately over them. There is also a side entrance here, at the north angle,

the principal one being in the Cheapside front; and this latter consists of a square-headed door with plain Doric or Tuscan columns, placed within the niche-hollow formed in the centre arch of the basement. Although we ought to confine ourselves as closely as possible to description, we cannot forbear remarking that there are certain inequalities of taste that produce a disagreeable effect. Of this kind is the poor and imperfect entablature given to the windows of the first order, and this defect is rendered the more glaring by there being columns to those windows; for that extra degree of ornament required rather a greater than a less than usual manifestation of it in the rest of the design for the windows. More commendable is the rather ingenious mode for admitting light, apparently to some entresol room, through the tympanum of one of the curved window-pediments (that of the first floor at the east angle of the Cheapside front), which forms an aperture, filled by a single piece of plate-glass. This is so managed as to be hardly observable, and that only because the polish of the glass betrays the circumstance.

*New Custom House, Liverpool.*—This very extensive and important pile of building, the first stone of which was laid so long back as the 12th August, 1828, is now greatly advanced; and will, it is expected, be fully completed in somewhat less than two years more. It has four fronts, and the principal or north one, at the bottom of Pool Lane, will be 430 feet in length. The centre of this front will be distinguished by a spacious octostyle Ionic portico, the diameter of whose columns is five feet; yet it may be questioned whether this feature will produce the effect it might have done, since the front here retires back from the general line, so as to occasion two projecting wings, placed between which the portico is likely to appear too much confined and squeezed up, as it neither connects itself with the wings so as to combine with them, nor is the space left on each side of it (only the width of two windows) sufficient to make that and the intervening parts appear so many distinct compartments of the division between the wings. However, as we have received no authentic account respecting the building, nor any description of it whose accuracy can be safely relied upon, we do not pretend to speak positively; and, in this instance, we can judge only from rather doubtful information. The whole will be crowned by a dome in the centre of the pile, whose summit will be nearly 130 feet from the ground, and whose tambour will be encircled by a peristyle of Corinthian columns; and this will, doubtless, form a very fine architectural object, both in a near and a distant view.

*Abingdon Workhouse.*—A new workhouse has been lately erected at Abingdon, Berks, for the Abingdon Union, from the designs and under the superintendence of Sampson Kempthorne, Esq., being the first completed under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

The building was commenced in the middle of March last, and was completed in about six months. The Board of Guardians



Abingdon Workhouse.

first met in the Board-room on the 17th of September, and the inmates began to occupy the rooms in October.

All the buildings are substantial erections of brick, and the entire expense was about 8500*l*. The large workshops which are shown on the plan, though necessary for the trade carried on in the town, have very materially increased the total expense.

Workhouses of a similar arrangement, though on a less extensive scale, have just been completed at Bradfield, near Reading, at Banbury, and other places, by the same architect. In many

other counties buildings for the same important purposes are completed or are now erecting.

The figure of the plan is a hexagon, formed by the external walls; the three main buildings meet in the centre, forming a Y. In the centre building are the governor's rooms, for the inspection of the whole establishment. This arrangement provides, with great facility, the division into six yards, for the better classification of the inmates.

*Front Wing.*—The entrance or waiting hall commences the range, and is for the use of the paupers while in attendance upon the Board of Guardians, or when applying for relief in kind. The porter's room is on the right. The kitchen, bakehouse, and scullery, are beyond it, on the right. On the left of the hall are the searching-room and porter's bedroom. The stairs beyond the hall are for the men to go up to the dining-hall, and also for access to the board-room, &c. From the entrance-hall, the sexes are divided off to the parts of the house intended for them, and have separate passages to their respective yards and wards. The front range is then occupied by the laundry, wash-house, master's kitchen, bread-room, &c. The stairs at the end (next centre building) are for the women to go to the dining-hall and upper rooms. The centre room is a bedding-store. The store-room is on the right, with entrance from men's yard. From hence the hot water pipes are conveyed to warm the day-rooms, dining-hall, and chapel, and other rooms.

*The Right and Left Wings* contain receiving wards and bath-rooms attached, which are kept distinct from the other parts of the house; a diseased ward, and partially infirm ward. The staircase to the upper rooms divides these wards, and serves, on this floor, as a passage between the wards. At the extremity of the right wing, the foreman of the work resides, as well to direct the work, as to afford assistance to the governor, if necessary. On three sides of the hexagon are large spinning-shops and other work-rooms; store-rooms, &c., are arranged round the yards, enclosing the whole space.

*First Floor, Front Wing.*—The board-room, clerk's office, strong room and relieving-officer's room occupy the front part; the dining-hall and chapel complete the wing. In the centre is the governor's room of observation.

*The Right and Left Wings* contain the women's two day-rooms, to the left; boys' school, men's two day-rooms, and an infirm ward; to the right.

*Second and Third Floors.*—The girls' school-room, and bedroom above, commence the front range; the governor's apartments, the centre buildings. The remainder is occupied by the different wards of the several classes.

Complete drainage has been provided for. The rain-water is collected and kept in large tanks for the service of the house. The spring water is raised by force-pumps from the wells to large cisterns at the top of the main building, from whence a supply is conveyed throughout.

*Markets at Newcastle.*—The exceedingly spacious and noble markets occupying an area of more than two acres, on the site of the Nuns' Fields, were opened for business on the 24th of October. The Butchers' Market consists of four avenues, each 19 feet 4 inches wide, 27 feet high, and 338 feet long, and containing forty-eight shops. These four avenues are connected by four arcades, whose arches are 12 feet wide; and by means of these arcades the Butchers' Market and the Vegetable Market are connected together. This last-mentioned market forms a single hall, 318 feet in length, 57 feet in breadth, and 40 feet in height. The timber frame-work of the roof is exposed to view, and besides giving a suitable character to the interior, aids, in no small degree, the perspective effect. There are also two other exceedingly appropriate and useful embellishments in this market—namely, two fountains, likewise a clock at one end of the hall, and the Newcastle arms scul;ptured at the other. The whole building is inclosed by very handsome stone-fronted houses, forming four architectural ranges or terraces. The architect is Mr. John Dobson, of Newcastle, and the builder Mr. Richard Grainger.

#### 4. RAILWAYS.

*London and Greenwich Railway.*—From the advance now made in this undertaking, it is confidently anticipated that the whole will be fully completed before the middle of next year; two miles of the railroad being already laid down, and the arches for the third mile terminated, beyond which there remain only three quarters of a mile now to execute. The iron bars on which the carriages will run rest upon iron supports about 30 inches asunder, and each of these is inserted into a large block of granite imbedded in the road. From the experiments that have been made in the line between the Grand Surrey Canal and Deptford, there can be no doubt of the most sanguine expectations being realised. Two engine-carriages, each drawing a train of eight carriages, capable of containing twenty-four passengers within-side and eight without, accomplished the distance of a mile in three minutes and a-half; but a much greater degree of celerity can be attained, even when all the carriages have their full complement of passengers—certainly quite as great a one as is consistent with safety or desirable in itself. As regards security, every precaution has been taken; and the wheels of the carriages are so constructed as to render it almost impossible that any accident should ever occur by their slipping or being forced off the railroad. This road will bring Greenwich almost into immediate contact with the east end of the metropolis, rendering the *time distance* between the two no more than six or seven minutes, or taking the most moderate calculation, will so far “annihilate both time and space,” as to make them only ten minutes' distance apart from each other.

*London and Birmingham Railway.* Though this great undertaking has been commenced at several spots, it is not sufficiently advanced to give any detail that would be satisfactory.

## XX.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

July 16. Lord Napier, who had been appointed by the British Government Chief Superintendent of the British merchants at Canton, a post created on the opening of the trade with China, arrived at Macao, and proceeded, without waiting for the formal permission of the Chinese viceroy, up to the factory at Canton. This breach of Chinese etiquette led to remonstrances and edicts, and ultimately to a temporary stoppage of the trade. Lord Napier at last brought up two ships of war to overawe the arrogant but timid Chinese—they were fired upon by the forts, and the fire being returned by the ships, a number of lives were lost. The interdict on the tea trade was taken off a few days afterwards—but Lord Napier, being seized with a dangerous disease, returned to Macao, where he died on the 11th of October. Mr. J. F. Davis, formerly of the East India Company's factory at Canton, was named by the Chamber of Commerce his successor. No interruption to the intercourse has since taken place. Dr. Morrison, the well-known Chinese linguist and missionary, who had been appointed interpreter to the Board of Superintendents, died on the 1st of August.

November 2. The celebrated Archibald Hamilton Rowan, so well known for his connexion with the Irish rebellion, trial, escape, &c., died in Dublin, aged 84.

10. Earl Spencer died at Althorpe, in Northamptonshire. He had entered his seventy-seventh year. He was First Lord of the Admiralty during the period in which the battles of Camperdown, Cape St. Vincent, and the Nile were fought.

16. Lord Melbourne went to Brighton to receive the King's commands as to the appointment of a new Chancellor of the Exchequer in the room of Lord Althorpe, removed, by the death of his father, Earl Spencer, to the House of Peers. His Majesty informed the Premier that, under the circumstances, he considered the administration dissolved. The announcement of this created great surprise and excitement in the nation. The Duke of Wellington was sent for to advise the king as to the formation of a new Ministry.

—About nearly the same period of time in which the English ministry was dissolved, an administration in France, which had lasted for three days, was dissolved by the resignation of its various members. The Parisians nick-named it "The Three Days' Ministry." The two governments of France and England were for some time together without any formal administration.

November 30. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester died at his residence at Bagshot Park. The funeral took place on the night of Dec. 11th.

December 5. The amiable Thomas Pringle, who was editor of Blackwood's Magazine during the first six months of its existence, and for many years Secretary to the London Anti-Slavery Society, died in London, aged 46. On the 6th, the celebrated Rev. Edward Irving died at Glasgow, in his 43rd year.

December 8. The Duke of Wellington having advised the king to make Sir Robert Peel the head of the administration about to be formed, a special messenger was sent in pursuit of the Right Honourable Baronet, who was then somewhere upon the continent. After a period of considerable anxiety and suspense, the messenger arrived in Britain with the news that he had found Sir Robert Peel at Rome, who was then hastening home. He arrived this day, and accepted the post of Premier.

During the interval between the dissolution of the former administration and the arrival of Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington carried on, provisionally, the affairs of government.

December 8. The list of the new administration exhibited the names of Sir Robert Peel as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Wellington as Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Aberdeen as Colonial Secretary, Lord Lyndhurst as Lord Chancellor; and all the other appointments were given to individuals who, on principle and by profession, were understood to be opposed to the granting of extensive reforms in the constitution and government of the country. An address was published by Sir Robert Peel, in which, while he stated that he had not accepted office to become an apostate to his former professions, he would, notwithstanding, endeavour to satisfy the country by yielding what, on mature consideration, would appear to be really required by existing circumstances. It was understood that office had been offered to Lord Stanley, and one or two other individuals professing liberal views, but that the offers were refused.

25. Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope of various dates, from 25th December, communicated a series of diastrous events that befel the thriving little colony occupying the country in the vicinity of Graham's Town, South Africa, caused by an invasion of the Caffres, who, in large bodies, fell upon the scattered settlers, murdering them, burning their houses, destroying their crops, and carrying away their cattle. It was feared, at one time, that Graham's Town would be destroyed, the number of the Caffres being far superior to the numbers the settlers could muster. The activity of the colonial authorities ultimately suppressed this unlooked-for invasion; but the latest accounts do not give assurance of permanent peace, the Caffres again becoming troublesome.

30. A royal proclamation appeared, dissolving Parliament, the writs for the new Parliament being made returnable on the 19th of February, 1835. During this month (December), a great many public meetings were held throughout the country, with reference to the change in the government of the country.

31. A very animated debate occurred in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, respecting the grant of an amnesty to the prisoners confined in the French prisons charged with participation in the riots of the previous month of April which had occurred at Lyons and Paris. (See last year's "Chronicle") The debate was characterised by much personality. The grant of an amnesty was refused by 209 to 181.

Jan. 7, 1835. Considerable excitement was produced in France by the arrival of the message or address of the President of the United States to the Congress, in which the possibility of war with France was intimated, or rather its consideration pressed on the American legislature. The cause of dispute was originated by the circumstance of certain claims of America upon France for indemnification of property destroyed during the reign of Buonaparte, and which had been repeatedly acknowledged by successive French governments, and promised to be liquidated, not having been paid. After some negotiation, during which the United States minister at Paris was about to receive his passports, and the French minister at Washington was to be recalled, the French government agreed that the money should be paid.

10. The editor of the "Tribune" newspaper at Paris was condemned by the Cour d'Assises to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of two thousand francs, for publishing an article translated from a London evening paper, reflecting severely on Louis Philippe.

— The Duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnois, husband of

Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, on his way to Lisbon, landed at Gravesend. The Duke, who assumed the title of Prince Augustus of Portugal, proceeded to London with his suite.

January 11. Sir William Taunton, one of the justices of the Court of King's Bench, and Recorder of Oxford, died in his sixty-fourth year. The vacancy on the bench thus occasioned was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Sergeant Coleridge.

12. This being the first day of term, the judges and dignitaries of the law breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor (Lord Lyndhurst) at Lincoln's Inn Hall, and afterwards accompanied him in procession to Westminster. When the judges had taken their seats in the different courts, fourteen gentlemen were called within the bar, having received the rank of King's Counsel.

17. A regiment of infantry mutined at Madrid, and in the disturbance one of the Queen's captain generals, and a number of men were killed. Tranquillity was restored next day, and the troublesome regiment was marched off to the seat of civil war in the north of Spain.

26. At the sitting of the *Tribunal de Premier Instance*, at Paris, a process was instituted by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, against Charles, ex-Duke of Brunswick, for the purpose of having all the property of the latter placed in his hands, according to arrangements to that effect, which were represented to have been made between his Majesty William IV., the reigning Duke of Brunswick, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the family; and by which the Duke of Brunswick was placed under the tutelage of the Duke of Cambridge, who now sought, through the medium of the French courts of law, to obtain possession of the Duke's property in France. Duke Charles appeared in person, to plead his cause. The tribunal decided that it had no power to interfere, and condemned the plaintiff to pay the costs of the suit. Another proceeding subsequently took place in the same court for the purpose of excluding Duke Charles from the French territory, but the court, as in the former case, decided that it could not interfere.

— The month of January in Britain was a period of great excitement and activity, in consequence of the elections of members for the new parliament being carried on. Although party spirit ran high, and many of the elections were resolved by very narrow majorities, no serious breaches of the peace occurred, except at Stockport, and at one or two places in Ireland.

Intelligence arrived during the month in England of the death of Futteh Ali Shah, King of Persia. After a contest amongst his sons respecting the succession, Mohammed Mirza, who had been nominated by the late deceased king as his successor, was maintained in the throne.

Feb. 8. M. Dupuytren, the eminent surgical operator, died at Paris. He left a large fortune, accumulated during his professional career.

9. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, late M.P. for Clare, indicted a Mr. Wigley, an attorney, for perjury, in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Wigley was acquitted; and on the parties leaving the court, a quarrel ensued, when Mr. Mahon struck Wigley a blow on the face. He was brought back in custody, and was committed for three days for contempt of court. On giving bail to meet the charge of assault, he was released.

10. The election of Scottish Peers took place in the Portrait Gallery, Holyrood House, Edinburgh. The peers who had formerly served as the representatives of the Scottish nobility in the House of Lords were all re-elected, with the exception of Lord Elphinstone, for whom Lord Reay was substituted.

11. The Earl of Darnley died, at his seat, Cobham Hall, from the

effects of an accident. He had been giving directions to some workmen, and took up a woodman's hooked bill to lop off a branch, but unfortunately separated two of his toes. His lordship was in his 40th year.

Feb. 13. Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq., the sheriff of Chester, was tried at the bar, in the Court of King's Bench, for the purpose of ascertaining his liability to the duty of executing criminals within his jurisdiction. The question arose out of the singular case mentioned in last year's "Chronicle" under Nov. 6. After a lengthened legal argument, the judges concurred in opinion that the defendant must be acquitted on the indictment. An Act of Parliament (see p. 109) has been passed defining the sheriff's duties.

— Henry Hunt, the ex-Member for Preston, died of an attack of paralysis at Alresford, Hants.

19. A keen controversy was maintained in the newspapers prior to this date respecting the election and qualifications of the Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Abercromby was elected to that office this day. (See "Chronicle of the Session.") The result of the election was anxiously looked for in the country at large.

24. The King opened the Session of Parliament in person. The debate on the address in the House of Commons, in reply to the speech from the throne, occupied three nights. (See "Chronicle of the Session.")

28. Earl Nelson, Duke of Bronti, brother of the celebrated naval hero, died this day. His lordship was in his 78th year. The heir to the title, a nephew of the naval hero, after enjoying the honour for a few months, died on the 31st Oct. He is succeeded by his son, a boy of ten years of age.

March 2. The Emperor of Austria, Francis I., died this day at one o'clock in the morning, in his 67th year.

— A very destructive fire occurred at the west end of the metropolis, which, before it was got under, destroyed a number of houses and much property in Marshall Street, Silver Street, and Broad Street, Golden Square. No lives were lost.

3. The Gazette of this day announced the elevation of Sir Charles Manners Sutton, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, to the peerage, by the titles of Viscount Canterbury and Baron Botesford.

— At a meeting of the shareholders of the Thames Tunnel, held at the City of London Tavern, it was announced that government had placed in the hands of the Directors a sum which the engineer thought would be sufficient to complete the work. This sum was 247,000*l.* in Exchequer bills, advanced on the security of the property.

4. The fifty-second anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street; Lord Stanley in the chair. There were about 300 noblemen and gentlemen assembled. The total amount of the subscriptions during the evening was announced to be 115*l.* 3*s.*

14. The "Moniteur" of Paris announced the completion of a New French ministry, after a tedious delay. The Duke de Broglie was placed at its head.

19, 20. Two different cases of bribery, arising out of the last contested election for Cambridge, were tried before Lord Abinger. It being necessary that some private individual should appear as prosecutor, Professor Henslow consented to do so. The defendants in each case were interested for Mr. Knight, the Chancery barrister, the unsuccessful candidate. The juries returned verdicts for the full amount of the penalty under the 2nd Geo. II., c. 21, viz., 500*l.* in each instance.

23. Prince Augustus of Portugal (the Duke of Leuchtenberg), after

being for little more than one month the husband of the young Queen Donna Maria da Gloria, died after an illness, which only lasted five days, of a sore throat, ending in a mortal inflammation of the trachea.

March 28. A dinner was given to Lord John Russell, at the Freemasons' Tavern, London. Nearly 330 Members of Parliament were present. The speakers were, Lord Morpeth, (the chairman), Lord John Russell, Mr. Denison, Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Fox Maule, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Grote, Lord Dalmeny, the Earl of Kerry, Lord Milton, and Lord Dudley Stuart.

— The Court of Common Council of London passed a resolution declaring that aldermen ought to be elected for seven years only, instead of for life, as at present.

April 2. A case was tried at Kingston (on the Home Circuit), before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, at the instance of the Rev. Cornelius Griffin, against the Bishop of Winchester, and several magistrates and clergymen. It appeared that the prosecutor had interrupted the business of a meeting held at the Spread Eagle Inn, Epsom, for the promotion of the objects of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and had been forcibly ejected. The jury acquitted all the defendants.

— On the same day, at Monmouth (on the Oxford Circuit), an innkeeper was indicted for refusing a traveller admittance, at night, into his house. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of One Pound to the King. From this it appears that innkeepers who exercise their own caprice, without sufficient reason, as to the reception of guests, are indictable at common law.

6. The American Commodore Elliot, in the "Constitution" frigate, arrived at Havre, whence he proceeded by land to Paris, his instructions being to wait the decision of the French Chambers, and to convey Mr. Livingstone, the ambassador, back to America, in case the American claims should be rejected. The discussion closed on the 18th, when the payment of the whole of the United States' indemnity was carried by a majority of 289 against 137. An amendment, however, proposed by General Valazé,—that no instalment should be paid to the Americans until their President gave satisfactory explanations to the French government as to the proud and warlike tone of his message, was also carried, and made a part of the bill. But at present (Nov. 1835) the business is far from being settled.

9. An heir to the throne of Belgium was born on the evening of this day.

— A numerous and crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, called by requisition, was held at the Waterloo Rooms in that city, when an address was voted to his Majesty, expressive of approbation of the resolution of the House of Commons relative to the appropriation of the surplus revenue of the Irish Church.

10. The Gazette of this day announced the elevation of Alexander Baring, Esq. M.P., to the peerage, by the title of Baron Ashburton, of Ashburton, in the county of Devon.

— A woman of the name of Mary Ann Burdock was tried at Bristol for poisoning an old lady who lived with her. The trial lasted two days, and excited more than ordinary interest. It appeared that the lady who was poisoned was possessed of a considerable sum of money, which excited the cupidity of the prisoner, who destroyed her by mixing arsenic in some milk or gruel. This was on the 23rd of October 1833. Circumstances having subsequently excited suspicion, the body was, fourteen-months afterwards, taken out of the grave and examined, when the ap-

pearances presented led to the apprehension of the prisoner. She was executed on the 15th, and it is stated that the crowd assembled on the occasion was calculated to amount to upwards of 50,000 persons.

April 18. The list of the new ministry formed on the resignation of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, (See "Chronicle of the Session.") comprised the names of Lord Melbourne as premier, with the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, Mr. Charles Grant created Lord Glenelg, Lord Howick, Lord Palmerston, Sir John Hobhouse, &c., nearly all the individuals forming the administration which had been dismissed in the month of November returning to office. The great seal was put in commission.

The majority of the members of the new administration whose seats, in the House of Commons were vacated by their acceptance of office, were returned without opposition; the rest were returned in contested elections, except Lord John Russell, who was defeated for South Devonshire. He was afterwards elected without opposition for Stroud.

At the end of April the Chamber of Deputies came to a division on the Anti-Slavery question, when emancipation was refused by a majority of 240 to 51.

May 4. A duel took place between Lord Alvanley and Morgan O'Connell, Esq., M.P., one of the sons of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, in which several shots were fired without injury to either party. The duel arose out of the following circumstances:—Lord Alvanley having, in his place in the House of Lords, put certain questions to Lord Melbourne respecting the supposed adherence of Mr. O'Connell, and those who usually act with him, to the new ministry, and the terms on which it had been obtained, Mr. O'Connell took an opportunity of retorting in the House of Commons in language which gave rise to a demand for satisfaction on the part of Lord Alvanley. [See "Chronicle of the Session."] At the same time, a requisition was presented by Lord Alvanley and other members to the managers of Brookes's Club, that they should call a general meeting of the club to consider the conduct of Mr. O'Connell; but this the managers declined to do. Mr. Morgan O'Connell then took up the quarrel on behalf of his father, which led to the hostile meeting.

5. The trial of the French prisoners accused of participation in the insurrection and riots at Lyons and Paris commenced before the Chamber of Peers. A new hall of wood had been erected expressly for the trial, the Peers' Chamber being too small for the purpose. The proceedings of this state prosecution extended over a long period of time, and were distinguished by many singular scenes. It was nicknamed by the Parisians *Le Procès Monstre*.

— The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in Exeter Hall, Lord Bexley in the chair. It appeared from the report that the receipts of this society for the past year exceeded those of any preceding year, the total amount collected being 107,926*l.*, and that, after paying all expenses, and increasing the number of their establishments, the Society had a balance of 23,676*l.* The number of individuals who attended to hear the proceedings was so great, that upwards of six hundred were accommodated in another room, to whom a report of what was passing was conveyed.

8. A deputation, headed by Dr. Birkbeck, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing Street, in order to lay before him statements relative to the repeal of the stamp-duty on newspapers. A long conversation ensued, chiefly upon the financial difficulties connected with the removal of the stamp-duty. The conference lasted two hours.

11. Lord Mulgrave, as the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, landed

at Kingston, and was escorted into Dublin by a vast assemblage of the people, who went out to meet him in procession, with banners, &c.

May 11. A dinner was given to Sir Robert Peel at the Merchant Tailors' Hall, at which the Duke of Wellington and other distinguished individuals were present. Sir Robert Peel spoke at considerable length, and urged upon those around him the necessity of exertion and activity, in order to obtain a real and effective influence in the House of Commons, as the only check to those evils which he apprehended from the present state of things.

— A dinner took place on Monday at the Thatched House Tavern, to commemorate the opening of the North London Hospital, in connexion with the London University. Lord Brougham presided, supported by the Duke of Somerset, the Bishop of Chichester, &c. A collection was made, which amounted to 1250*l*.

— The anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign School Society was held at Exeter Hall. The chair was to have been taken by Lord John Russell, but in his unavoidable absence it was filled by Lord Brougham. The meeting was attended by Messrs. Ainsworth, Pease, Lushington, Hume, and other members of parliament, and various gentlemen and clergymen, and resolutions were passed connected with the subject which had brought them together.

14. The annual meeting of the London Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall. On this occasion a daring and dexterous theft was committed. Amongst the sums collected, were a quantity of bank-notes, and slips of paper, technically termed I.O.U.'s, amounting to nearly 600*l*., which were put apart in a bag, and placed on a table behind the chairman. While the assembly were singing a doxology, the bag was stolen.

15. A meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was held, at which Lord Brougham presided, and which was attended, amongst others, by Mr. O'Connell, who addressed the meeting. The object of the meeting was to pass resolutions in favour of the working of the emancipation act, and declaratory of abhorrence of slavery in whatever country it still prevailed.

16. The accomplished and amiable poetess Mrs. Hemans died at Dublin.

20. At a convocation held at Oxford, it was proposed to substitute at matriculation a subscription to the following declaration, instead of the usual subscription to the thirty-nine articles:—I, A. B., declare that I do, so far as my knowledge extends, assent to the doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, as set forth in her thirty-nine articles; that I will conform to her liturgy and discipline; and that I am ready and willing to be instructed in her articles of religion, as required by the statutes of this University." On a division, the numbers in favour of the alteration were 57, and against it 459.

— A meeting was held at the British Coffee House, Cockspur-street, Westminster, T. W. Coke, Esq. in the chair, at which it was resolved to establish a Reform Association, to ensure the registration of the electors of Great Britain, and to protect them in the independent exercise of the elective franchise. A large number of names of noblemen and gentlemen appeared in the published list of the committee.

27. At the close of the election for South Staffordshire, arising out of the elevation of Mr. Littleton to the peerage, (which the newspapers state to be the only contested election which has occurred there for the last eighty-five years,) a disturbance took place at Wolverhampton, which led to the reading of the Riot Act and the intervention of the military. Several individuals received gun-shot wounds in the affray, and others were injured in the crowd and confusion of the riot. (Sir Frederick Roe was soon after sent down by Government to investigate the matter. At

first the inquiry was made private, and strangers and reporters were excluded, but on the representation of various parties who took a deep interest in the matter, an order was sent from the Home Office that the examinations should be conducted in public. The inquiry terminated in a justification of the authorities, whose conduct had been implicated.

May 30. Lord Palmerston was elected for Tiverton without opposition, the representation of the borough having become vacant by the retirement of J. Kennedy, Esq. His Lordship had been defeated for Hampshire at the general election in the month of January.

June 4. The anniversary of the charitable schools of the metropolis was held, as usual, in St. Paul's Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Worcester. Amongst the audience was Prince Jameh-ood-deen, a son of the celebrated Tippoo Saib, and one of the hostages given to Lord Cornwallis in 1792, who is at present on a visit to this country.

9. An order in council of this date appeared in the Gazette, suspending the Foreign Enlistment Bill in favour of the Queen of Spain, and permitting recruits and supplies to be raised in this country for her service. Colonel De Lacy Evans, one of the members for Westminster, was appointed to the command of a British auxiliary legion, to be raised for that purpose. A battalion of these troops, in the Royal Tar steamer, which left the Thames on the 2nd of July, disembarked at St. Sebastian. Don Carlos published a proclamation, in which he intimated his intention of causing all "strangers" taken prisoners to be shot. The atrocities practised by the Spaniards towards each other in this war have been shocking.

16. Zumalacarreguy, the Commander-in-Chief of Don Carlos's troops in the civil war raging in Spain, and whose activity and bravery principally sustained the Carlist cause, was wounded in the thigh, near Bilboa, and died in a few days afterwards.

27. Mr. Charles Mathews, so justly celebrated in the theatrical world for the exquisite life and humour of his delineations of character and manners, died at Devonport, after a lingering illness. He was nearly 60 years of age, of which upwards of 40 had been spent in his profession.

— William Cobbett, who died on the 18th, after a short illness, was buried this day in the churchyard of Farnham, in Surrey, his native town. The funeral was attended by Messrs. O'Connell, Wakley, Fielden, and a number of other gentlemen. The mortal remains of this remarkable man, after his long and busy life, rest with those of his humble ancestors. Many thousand persons witnessed the ceremony.

29. Serious disturbances occurred at Great Bircham, in Norfolk, owing to the execution of that part of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, which enacts that relief shall be given in kind instead of in money. The peasantry rose in a body against the parish officers, refused to work for the farmers, and assailed two men who were willing to work. The house of the principal farmer of the parish was attacked and set on fire; but on the military being called out the riot was suppressed without bloodshed.

— In the Court of King's Bench, Sir John De Beauvoir (who, after being returned to Parliament for the borough of Windsor, was unseated by the decision of a Select Committee of the House of Commons) was tried for perjury, on the allegation of having sworn to an insufficient qualification. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

July 1. At a levee, held at St. James's, the Earl of Durham had an audience of the King, on taking leave, as Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

July 1. The sale of a large portion of ecclesiastical property, ordered to be sold by the Portuguese government, began this day. An apprehension was entertained that there might be a difficulty in finding purchasers, but the property sold readily enough.

— 1. The eighth annual meeting of the Royal National Institution for the preservation of life from shipwreck, was held at its rooms in Austin-friars, Thomas Wilson, Esq., in the chair.

4. This day the usual ceremonies and entertainments commenced at Cambridge on the installation of the Marquis Camden as Chancellor of the University. A great many distinguished individuals were present; among others, Prince Pozzo di Borgo, the Dukes of Cumberland, Wellington, and Grafton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lords Lyndhurst, Abinger, &c. &c.

— About 120 gentlemen dined together at Blackwall to celebrate the triumph of Messrs. Morrison and Wason in their late election for Ipswich, after having succeeded in unseating the former members, and exposing the bribery which had been practised. [See "Chronicle of the Session."] Mr. O'Connell was in the chair.

12. Dr. Elrington, Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, died at Liverpool, having landed there on his way to London, in order to be present at an intended conference of Irish bishops, about to be held in the British metropolis. He was upwards of seventy years of age, and had the character of being a learned and able man. The bishopric of Ferns, in virtue of the Irish Church Temporalities Act, is united to that of Ossory.

14. Lord William Bentinck arrived, with Lady Bentinck, at Portsmouth from the East Indies, where he had been Governor-general.

16. A frightful accident occurred at Watford, on the London and Birmingham Railway, by the falling in of a portion of a tunnel in progress of formation, by which many of the workmen lost their lives. On the same morning, and on the same railroad, another accident occurred on a part of the works on the north side of Primrose Hill, near London.

18. A public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, for the purpose of adopting petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for a total repeal of the stamp-duties on newspapers. The meeting was attended by upwards of 2000 individuals. Lord Brougham presided; and the resolutions were proposed by Dr. Birkbeck, Messrs. Hume, Grote, O'Connell, Dr. Bowring, Rev. W. J. Fox, &c.

24. The 'Earl Grey' steam-packet from Rothesay and other places to Glasgow, having stopped for a short time at Greenock to disembark passengers and receive others, just as she was about to depart the boiler suddenly exploded. Many persons were killed and injured.

28. During the festivities of the annual commemoration of the Revolution of 1830 at Paris, an assassin, of the name of Fieschi, fired an instrument, called "an infernal machine," at Louis Philippe, the French king, as he was riding along the lines of the National Guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his three sons and suite. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged with various species of missiles, and lighted simultaneously by means of a train of gunpowder. It was fitted in the window of a house on the Boulevard. The king and his sons escaped; but Marshal Mortier (Duke of Treviso) was shot dead, many officers were dangerously wounded; and an indiscriminate slaughter was made among the spectators, there being upwards of forty, men, women, and children killed and wounded. The assassin, though severely wounded by the bursting of some of the overcharged barrels of the machine, was caught in an attempt to escape. He has been in prison ever since, and though several persons have been apprehended, nothing has yet

transpired respecting the origin of the massacre, or who prompted the murderer.

July 28. Severe laws against the French press, and against every species of attempt, by print, paragraph, or engraving, directly or indirectly, to ridicule the French king or government, and new regulations for licensing theatres, regulating dramatic productions, &c., were proposed to the Chamber of Deputies, and ultimately passed. Several journalists have already felt the effects of these laws.

29. Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq., formerly M.P. for Newark, and afterwards for Aldborough, in Yorkshire, and so well known for his exertions in connexion with the factory question, and for his works on population and on Ireland, died at Belfast of disease of the heart, aged 55.

August 1. Their Majesties, accompanied by a large party, and attended by the civic authorities of the City of London, in their barges, &c., went by water from Whitehall Stairs to Greenwich.

6. The fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science commenced at Dublin. On the 15th the Provost of Trinity College gave an entertainment to about 300 members, including all the foreigners then in the city. Before dinner the company assembled in the library of the University, when the Lord-Lieutenant, who was one of the guests, conferred the honour of knighthood upon Professor, now Sir William Hamilton (the Professor of Astronomy in the University). Mr. Thomas Moore, who had been admitted a member of the association by acclamation, and without payment of the usual fees, was also among the guests, and an entire absence of party feeling and political allusion distinguished the entertainment.

10. The Governor of Jamaica (Marquis of Sligo), suddenly dissolved the Assembly under somewhat singular circumstances. The address of the Assembly, in answer to the Governor's address on the opening of the Session, being in a tone and spirit which the Governor did not approve, he came to the resolution of immediately dissolving the Assembly before it could proceed to any business, which he did in a speech pointing out the improprieties of the answer to his address, and throwing the blame of any ultimate proceedings on the conduct which had been pursued by the Assembly.

12 and 13. The Islands of Antigua and St. Kitts were visited by a violent hurricane, causing the loss of many lives, and an extensive destruction of property. The Governor of Antigua permitted the importation, duty free, for six months into that island, of provisions and building materials, as some alleviation of the calamity.

13. At a meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh, it was moved by Dr. P. Macfarlane, that the Commission lately appointed by the Crown [see "Chronicle of the Session"] for inquiring into the opportunities of religious worship and means of pastoral superintendence afforded to the people of Scotland, was composed of men whose principles did not entitle them to the confidence of the friends of the Church. After some discussion, the motion was carried by a majority of 90 to 3.

— A Chapter of the Order of the Garter was held by his Majesty at Windsor Castle, when Prince George of Cumberland and Prince George of Cambridge were elected knights, with the usual ceremonies.

Meetings were held during the month in many of the large towns and cities of England, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament in favour of the Municipal Reform Bill.

30. Lord Suffield met with an accident, which caused his death on the 6th of September.

Sept. 1. A meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge was held at the residence of Lord Kenyon, which was called in consequence of recent parliamentary investigations. The Duke of Cumberland, as Grand Master was in the chair.—[See “Chronicle of the Session.”]

3. A public dinner was given to Sir Robert Peel, by about 200 gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Tamworth.

5. A dinner was given to Lord Auckland at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, by the Directors of the East India Company, previously to his Lordship setting out for India as Governor-General.

8. A musical festival commenced this day at York, which was continued for several successive days. The oratorios were given in York Minster. Among the most distinguished of the visitors to York on this occasion were the Duchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Earls Cawdor, Fitzwilliam, Lords Milton, Morpeth, &c. &c.

— Captain Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool in the packet ship North America, from their perilous Arctic Land expedition. The gallant officer and his companions have visited the Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas.

10. A dinner was given to Captain Hindmarsh, R.N., at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, as governor of the newly-founded colony of South Australia. The Duke of Wellington had been asked to attend and preside, but he sent an apology, expressing his good wishes for the success of the speculation—and Colonel Torrens took the Chair. In the course of the chairman’s address he informed the company that the quantity of land which the South Australian Act requires to be sold previous to the commencement of the colony had been disposed of.

14. Dr. Brinkley, Bishop of Cloyne, died in Dublin. Previous to his promotion to the bishopric of Cloyne, Dr. Brinkley held the astronomical chair in Trinity College, Dublin. Cloyne is one of the sees abolished by the Irish Church Temporalities Act.

24. The Right Hon. John Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the son of the first and the brother of the second William Pitt, died in his 80th year. The title is now extinct.

29. An extraordinary meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was held, to consider the course which should be adopted with respect to the commission for inquiring into the state of the Church. Drs. Cook and Chalmers made long and warm speeches on the subject, but ultimately it was agreed that every encouragement should be given to the inquiry.

— The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria went to Ramsgate, to receive the King and Queen of Belgium, who arrived in the course of the day, and remained a few days in England.

— The election of Lord Mayor for the City of London took place at Guildhall. The alderman in rotation, W. T. Copeland, Esq., M.P. was chosen.

Oct. 1. The new sheriffs, John Lainson and David Salomons, Esqrs., were in the usual manner inducted into office. Considerable interest was attached to the event, from the circumstance of Mr. Salomons being of the Jewish persuasion. In the evening, a dinner, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was given, to celebrate the inauguration. A letter from the Duke of Sussex expressed regret at the state of his health not permitting him to be present at a meeting which celebrated another triumph of liberal principles. Mr. Salomons has been since chosen Alderman for the ward of Aldgate, in the room of Alderman Thorpe deceased. There were other two candidates, and the election was severely contested. But

the Court of Aldermen having declared the election to be void, on account of Mr. Salomons not accepting the usual declaration, a new election took place, when Mr. Humphreys, M.P., the only candidate who presented himself, was elected. Mr. Salomons protested against the proceeding, and intends to bring the case before the Judges.

Oct. 4. This day happening to fall on a Sunday, was pretty generally celebrated over the country in the different churches and chapels, as a centenary of the Reformation, the printing of the first English Bible (that of Bishop Coverdale) having, as appears from the Colophon, been finished on the 4th of October, 1535.

7. A fire broke out at the Milbank Penitentiary, near Vauxhall-bridge, which at one time assumed a very alarming appearance. No accident occurred, nor did any of the prisoners effect their escape.

11. Their Majesties, attended by a party, visited Greenwich, being the anniversary of the battle of Camperdown. A monument by Chantrey, erected under the orders of the King to the memory of Sir R. C. Keats, formerly governor of Greenwich Hospital, was exposed to public view for the first time.

13. The Pique frigate, having on board Lord and Lady Aylmer, returning from Canada, arrived at Portsmouth from Quebec, after a stormy passage. She struck on the coast of Labrador, in the straits of Belisle, but with great exertion was got off. The injuries which she received rendered the passage across the Atlantic a perilous adventure, and on her arrival in the Channel it was with great difficulty that she was brought into port. Her captain, the Hon. Henry Rous, brother to the Earl of Stradbroke, and the sailing master, were tried by a court-martial for having run the vessel upon Point Forteau, but were fully acquitted from all blame, the evidence adduced tending to show that they had acted with skill, coolness, and intrepidity.

19. The Queen, on a short tour through the country, arrived at Oxford, accompanied by Prince George of Cambridge and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar. Her Majesty visited the University, where the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor, read an address of congratulation, to which a suitable reply was given.

Mr. O'Connell having been invited during this month to public dinners in several places, made a tour through England and Scotland. Public dinners were given to him in Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; and in addition to the speeches delivered upon these occasions, he addressed large congregations of individuals who assembled to receive him on his entries into the different towns.

Oct. 21. The first stone of the City of London School (on the site of Honey-lane Market, Cheapside) was laid by Lord Brougham, in the presence of the Committee appointed by the Common Council to superintend the institution, and the officers of the Corporation. A very large assemblage was present; and in the evening the event was celebrated by a dinner at the City of London Tavern.

27. Earl Gosford, appointed Governor-in-Chief of Canada, and head of the Commission sent out by the British Government to investigate, and endeavour to redress, the grievances complained of by the Canadians, opened the Parliament of Lower Canada by a speech addressed to the two Houses, in which he assured the Members of his anxiety and determination to effect, if possible, a satisfactory termination of their differences.

— The Emperor of Russia, Nicholas, having visited Warsaw, was waited upon, among others, by the municipal body of that city, who intended to congratulate him in a complimentary address. The reading of the address was stopped by the Emperor, who, in a severe speech, accused

the municipal body of ingratitude, hypocrisy, &c. &c., and threatened, on the slightest symptoms of any insurrectionary movement, or effort for freedom, to destroy Warsaw with the guns of its citadel.

During the month of October, a Conference was held at Kalisch and Toeplitz by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. Great preparations were made for this meeting; an immense number of soldiers were assembled together, and much speculation was set afloat as to the probable intentions of the powers assembled. The only result appears to have been the gathering together a great number of visitors from all parts, to these towns, and the time was spent in reviews and fêtes.

November 8. Lord Viscount Milton, eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and M.P. for North Northamptonshire, died of typhus fever, aged 24. His early death occasioned very general regret.

10. A public dinner was given to Lord John Russell at Bristol, on occasion of presenting him with a piece of plate, purchased by sixpenny subscriptions, as a testimony of respect for his character and exertions in the cause of civil liberty.

11. The Commissioners of Charities, appointed in virtue of the Act of Session, 1835 (see p. 131), held their first meeting; Lord Brougham, Chief Commissioner, in the chair.

16. The Queen-Governess of Spain, Isabella, opened the Cortes of the kingdom, in a speech, in which she alluded to her choice of M. Mendizabal as Prime Minister, and expressed her confident expectation that, by the exertions and policy of the new government of which he was the head, the civil distractions of Spain would be put an end to, and peace be restored to that unhappy country. A general persuasion appears to exist, from the high character and abilities of M. Mendizabal, that these expectations will be realized.

27. Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, was nearly destroyed by fire. The Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, in whose room the fire originated, perished in the flames.

December 2. A special general meeting of the proprietors of the London University, Lord Brougham in the chair, was held to consider the proposal of Government, with respect to the application for a charter to the University. Government propose to incorporate the University as a *college*, and to grant similar charters of incorporation to such other bodies as may apply for them; and to create a board of men, eminent in science and literature, to be termed "The London University," whose duty would be to examine all candidates from such incorporated colleges, and grant degrees, except degrees in Divinity. After some discussion, the proposition of Government was assented to by the proprietors assembled.







