

# The Empire.

No. 2,245

SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1858.

PRICE 4d.

## SHIPPING.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).

REDUCTION OF FARES—OVERLAND ROUTE.

The Royal Mail Steam-ship VICTORIA, H. Wright, Capt., commander, will be despatched for SUZAK (carrying her Majesty's mails) calling at intermediate ports, on SUNDAY, 11th of April, at 9 a.m. precisely.

Rates of Passage. Money, including transit through Egypt, medical attendants, use of bedding and linen, steamer's fees, and all other charges, except for hotel expenses in Egypt, wines, spirits, malt liquors, and mineral waters.

£90. TO SOUTHAMPTON;

£85. TO MARSHALLS; or,

RETURN TICKETS, £130.

European servants, half-fare; native servants, one-fourth fare.

A reduction of one-half of the established rate will be made in favour of families, but only in cases where the amount of passage money, if charged in full for the whole party, would be equal to the full charge for the two adult passengers.

Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.

The mode of travel through Egypt is as follows—

From Suez to Cairo, 100 miles in the desert, a distance of 80 miles in caravans from the towns the whole distance to Alexandria by railway.

Rate of freight on speck, gold dust, & person.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

Company's Office, 1, Margaret-street.

NOTE.—The passage money from Australia to England by the Overland Route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a half, giving ten months in England.

4185

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, DAILY, at 10 a.m., and 8 p.m.; calling at Woolloomooloo Bay; and leaving Manly at 11 noon and 5.30 p.m.

BALMAIN STEAM FERRY.—From the foot of Erskine-street, throughout the day.

4174

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—From Parramatta, at 5 and 6 a.m., and 4 p.m.; calling at intermediate piers. An extra boat leaves for Ryde, at 6 p.m.; from Ryde for Sydney, 4.45 a.m.

Sundays.—From Sydney, at 9 a.m. From Parramatta, at 4 p.m. Phoenix Wharf, 1st February 1858.

4170

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

LLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 8.

CITY OF SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

BOOMERANG, to GRAFTON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 9.

WATAVAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 9 p.m.

STEAMER TO CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 23rd March, at 11 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

4187

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MOREPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock. TILMOUTH F. DYKE, Manager. H. R. N. S. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, March 17th, 1858.

4186

STEAM TO THE BOONOO BOONOO DIGGINGS, VIA GRAFTON.—The Steamer GRAFTON sailing on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., offers the shortest and best opportunity of proceeding to these diggings. KIRCHNER AND CO., Agents.

4189

STEAM TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.—The GRAFTON, Captain Wissman, from Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

KIRCHNER AND CO., Agents.

4190

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The LIVERPOOL AND AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer HERALD, CHARTER, 3000 tons register, 800 horse-power. Thomas Taylor, Esq., commander, and expected to arrive at Melbourne early this month, and will be despatched about three weeks after arrival. For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. BRIGHT BROTHERS AND CO.; or Messrs. THACKER, DANIELL, AND CO., Sydney.

4191

FOR TWO-FOLD BAY.—The regular trader GIPSY will sail on THURSDAY, 30th. For freight or passage, apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or, J. HAWPUR AND CO., 269, George-street.

4192

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—The line sailing sailing clipper Ship SHOOTING STAR, 1370 tons register, will leave Melbourne for LIVERPOOL about 6th April.

Fares:

Saloon ..... £60

Second cabin ..... 55

Third cabin ..... 35 and 30

With an allowance for steam fare to Melbourne. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO., Bottic Wharf.

4193

BLACK WALL LINE OF PACKETS.—

NORFOLK. This celebrated clipper having arrived in Hobson's Bay, after a splendid passage of 67 days, will be despatched on the first week of April. For passage, apply in Melbourne, to Messrs. W. P. WHITE AND CO.; in Sydney, to JAMES MALCOLM AND CO.

4194

SHIP DAPHNE, FOR LONDON.—

Sunderland build. At 15 years at Lloyd's.

This first-class vessel has all her wood freight on board, the larger portion of her wood engaged, and will sail positively the first week in April. She has a large and commodious hold for general freight. For freight or passage, apply to Captain CLAPHAM, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO., George-street, 1891.

4195

FOR LONDON.—The Al fast sailing ship REDAN, 850 tons register, Evan Evans, commander, on her second voyage only, is loading quickly, and will sail on an early day. She will take a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates. Apply to CAPTAIN EVANS, and CO., Circular-street, 1891.

4196

FOR LONDON.—To sail on the 20th instant the frigate-built Ship MORAYSHIRE, 900 tons, Mr. Mathers, commander (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons), being a general cargo vessel, will sail as above. Apply on board, two Side Cabins dinner, and has room for a few more stateroom passengers. Apply to Captain MATHERS, on board; or to BENJAMIN BUCHANAN AND CO., Macquarie-street, 4197.

4198

WANTED, to purchase, for cast, a vessel about 50 or 60 tons. Apply to Mr. JONES, at No. 9, Market-street, late Mr. Carr's.

4199

FOR SALE.—The Al clipper Barque MELAYA, 300 tons, built in Sunderland on the China coast for the last two years, and proved herself one of the fastest clippers in the trade. She has been newly metallised within the last six months, and is in thorough good order, well found, and fit to proceed to sea on any voyage. For particulars, apply to R. TOWNS AND CO.

4200

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the new Clipper A L Barque MALAY, 500 tons, burthen. Apply on board, to Captain PETERS; or to WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO., Bottic Wharf.

4200

CUTHBERT'S SHIP-BUILDING YARD, DARLING HARBOUR, and A. S. N. COMPANY'S PATENT SLIP, PYRMONT, capable of taking up Vessels of the largest tonnage. Office, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

4201

## SHIPPING.

SHIP LISMOYNE, FROM LONDON.—Notices is now given to the Consignees of the following goods by the steamer LISMOYNE, bound for Ceylon. Hoses entry be passed before 11 o'clock this day, the goods will be entered and stored by the underwriters at the risk and expense of the consignee. Dated this 17th day of March, 1858.

O. P.

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

O. P.—

1-100.—One hundred packages of merchandise, consigned by order.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, AND CO., 176, George-street.

4174

## HOME AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, JANUARY 10, 1858.

At the last assizes at Exeter, a man named Jonathan Boose was put on his trial for attempting to murder Jane Stone, at Torquay. The prosecutrix appeared in court, a frightful spectacle, her head having been literally smashed, and her face so bruised that the whole of the flesh might have been removed with a sponge. The doctor on seeing her pronounced her case hopeless; to his great surprise, however, she recovered. The prisoner lived in the house of his uncle, Mr. Mitchelmore, and the prosecutrix became his uncle's servant in the early part of last year, shortly after which a criminal intimacy was commenced between her and the girl, which resulted in her becoming in the family-way. On her telling the prisoner that this was so, he urged her to fatten it upon his uncle, or some other man; this she refused to do; he then gave her medicine which failed of its intended effect. The prosecutrix left Mr. Mitchelmore's service in August, and entered the service of a lady, also living in Torquay. In November she told the prisoner she wished to talk to him "about the baby that was coming," and on the night of the 11th they met in her mistress's garden, and he was seen to put his arm round her waist and lead her towards a dark part of the garden; angry words passed between them, and the prisoner, who appeared to feel the disgrace much more keenly than the girl, laid her down on the ground and placing his knee upon her side, he thrust his hand down her throat and held her nose so as to prevent her breathing. She struggled with all her might, and before becoming insensible, succeeded in uttering one scream, which was heard by a little dog in the house, which thereupon commenced barking so furiously and displayed so much agitation that the ladies called in a neighbour, who took a lantern and went into the garden, where he found the girl lying moaning on the ground. Nobody could recognise her, her appearance was so frightful. Beside her head there lay the stone with which the injuries had been inflicted; it measured 12 inches in length, and weighed over 9 pounds. The girl was taken to the dispensary, where, after awhile, she was able to tell the name of the person who had done it. The counsel for the prisoner urged that it was an act committed under the influence of sudden and violent passion. The jury found him guilty of intent to do grievous bodily harm, and the judge sentenced him to penal servitude for life. A few days later the unfortunate young woman gave birth to a child. A subscription is opened in Torquay and Exeter for her benefit.

As long ago as April last the body of a young woman was found in the Bradley arm of the Birmingham canal at Bilston, which was speedily recognised as the body of a young woman named Elizabeth Hopley, only 18 years of age. The last person who saw her alive, as far as is known, was her aunt, whose house she left about 10 o'clock on the night she disappeared without bonnet or shawl on, and without saying where she was going. Some short time previous she had been working for a miner named Philip Clare as a bank's girl, whom, after a quarrel, she left, and summoned for wages due to her. She then entered the service of a Mr. Moon, and at the time of her death she was keeping company with a young man in the same employment. The extraordinary circumstances of the case are these:—Three weeks after the finding of the body, a Samuel Wall, employed as a watchman, stated certain circumstances which led to his being summoned before the magistrate where he deposed, in substance, as follows:—He was at the foot of a bridge which crossed the canal on the night of the 29th April, at 12 o'clock. There was a man and a woman on the bridge, and he heard the woman say, "Philip don't kill me; you said you would kill me before, but don't." The man raised his hand and struck her on the head, and she fell to the ground, and uttered no sound afterwards. The man then threw her over his shoulder, and at that moment Wall stepped up, and said, "Philip, you'll have to suffer for this." The man he saw was Philip Clare, and he threatened that if Wall spoke a word of what he had seen he would serve him the same. Clare then carried the body of his victim to the canal and put her in. He then renewed his threats of what he would do to Wall if he betrayed him, and the latter was so frightened that he shut himself up in an engine-house. In consequence of these threats being repeated, he absconded, and it was some time before he could go to give his evidence. He swore, in the most positive manner, that it was Philip Clare whom he saw on the bridge; and it was not shown that he had any enmity against him, nor that the latter was suspected by any person of having murdered the girl until this statement was made. His statement was to a certain extent, borne out by a railway watchman, who deposed that he was on duty, and fell asleep, when he awoke by hearing "a loud screaming noise," and heard a woman cry out, "Don't hit me; you said you would, but don't." He heard nothing more. He said this was shortly after 11 o'clock. The surgeon who examined the body deposed that the woman died from suffocation by drowning, and that there were no marks of violence on her person. He was of opinion that the woman fell over the wall, which was only two feet high, into the canal, by accident. Philip Clare was taken into custody, and tried at the last assizes, when the following evidence was given in his defence:—Edward Lloyd stated that he kept a public-house, and that the prisoner was in his house from half-past six o'clock till eleven on the night in question, and that he left in company of a man named William Wolliscroft, who in his turn deposed, that the prisoner walked with him to within a quarter of a mile from Moxley, where he (the prisoner) lived. At about 12 o'clock a policeman saw the prisoner very near his house. A woman deposed that she saw the prisoner pass the house of the witness, John Plant, a little before 1. The latter swore that the prisoner passed his house about 12, he believed, and that he stopped talking with him until near 9.

The prisoner when apprehended asserted his innocence, and the jury after a few minutes' deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty. The only explanation that occurs to one of Wall's evidence, is, supposing him to have sworn truly, that he really saw a man strike the deceased, that he was mistaken in supposing him to be Philip Clare, and that the murderer, on hearing himself addressed by that name, took care not to undeceive him. This explanation is, at least, more probable than that the horrible tale was hatched by his own brain.

A very shocking murder was perpetrated at Owen Darwen, near Blackburn, last Wednesday afternoon. The victim was Robert Kershaw, a man 60 years of age, and the suspected murderer is his own son, a young man of 20. Mrs. Kershaw has long been of rather weak intellect, and, which is a very common thing with women so afflicted, had an idea that her husband ill-used her; which is denied by her children. Thomas Kershaw was seen to go indoors about 8 o'clock, and it is supposed that he then committed the murder. The weapon he made use of was a spade, with which the old man's head was cut and shattered in a frightful manner. The discovery was made in this way: The prisoner's brother Robert, was persuaded by Thomas to go to bed, and after he had slept a short time he was roused by his brother, who said—"I've something terrible to tell thee; but there mustn't tell nobody about it. When I come home I found father dead in the house. Mother did it, but we'll all get taken up for it. I took the body down stairs and buried it in the coal." Don't you think, about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, we could bury him in some place where he won't be discovered?" Robert jumped out of bed and ran down to the coal cellar; and finding that the body really was there, he ran off to his uncle's and told him what had happened, and asked him to send for the police. The police came and got the body out from among the coals; after which they took Thomas Kershaw and his mother into custody. Inspector Macdonald caused a search to be made, and it was found that though the floor had been washed, it showed traces of large patches of blood, also a shirt belonging to Thomas Kershaw was found which had been washed, but the sleeves were still stained with blood. So that there can be no doubt that the wife of the murdered man was an accessory, if nothing more. The son bore an exceedingly good character, was a member of the Mechanics' Institute, and fond of reading.

## IRELAND.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

JANUARY 10, 1858.

Commercial affairs in Ireland are slightly improved since the date of my last letter, though prices of agricultural produce have not revolved to any great extent.

There is still great distress among certain classes of workpeople.

Notwithstanding the decreased production of linens, there is still a large stock of Irish linens on hand which cannot be disposed of except at very reduced prices.

The accounts of the condition of the banks are encouraging enough. The dividend of the Bank of Ireland for the half-year was 6 per cent., free of income tax. In the preceding half-year it was 6½ per cent. On the 26th ultimo, this bank followed the example of the Bank of England, and reduced its rate of discount 2 per cent. At that date the Bank of Ireland had only 17 sovereigns in its coffers for every £100 of notes in circulation: while the private banks in Dublin averaged together 64 sovereigns to the same amount of notes. A large quantity of this gold has been since sent to England.

It seems impossible to satisfy everybody. One of the gravest charges against banks generally is that they advance money on paper with too great facility. The Belfast Bank acted in quite a different manner. They raised their rate of discount as fast as the Bank of England, while they gave only 4½ interest on deposits. So as that bank cannot be charged with having encouraged speculations, the directors are said to have been illiberal. The best proof of their having managed their business well, is the fact that they have paid the shareholders from 18 to 25 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

A wearisome case of libel has been concluded within the last week, which occupied the Court more days than I can remember. The case was that of Strevens v. Campion, and arose out of the murder of Mrs. Kelly, the facts of which may have been forgotten by your readers.—On the 8th April, 1856, Mrs. Kelly was staying for a few days at a farm she possessed at Ballinderry, the care of which was entrusted to the plaintiff, George Strevens. On the morning when she was murdered, she had gone out with Strevens, who was her nephew, to look at a wall, after which they went on to a field; when two men came up, dressed in black and with crape over their faces. They both had guns and rushed upon Mrs. Kelly and fired at her. Strevens ran away, until he came to a man named Grady, whom he told of the occurrence, and desired him to give an alarm, which he refused to do. Strevens ran on to Ballinderry, and told Mr. Campion of what had happened, upon which the latter proceeded to the scene of the murder, followed, about five minutes afterwards, by Strevens, who upon reaching the spot, was arrested by Mr. Campion in this wise:—"Well, Mr. Strevens, how was this job done?" He told him, upon which Mr. Campion, who appeared deeply affected by the occurrence, went on to remark, "It was well arranged; it was well planned; she had a pretty protector." Strevens said the man pursued him, upon which Mr. Campion said, "When they saw you they did not pursue you any more—you are not the man they wanted to shoot." By which words said Strevens, "and by his manner and tone, I understood that he meant to convey the impression that I was implicated in the murder of my aunt." This was said, in the presence of several persons; and Mr. Strevens sought by this action to recover damages from Mr. Campion for having given utterance to the above expressions. He, however, had much better have let the matter rest, for the jury gave him but 6d. damages and 6d. costs. The expense of the trial must have been considerable from the standing of the counsel engaged, and from the length of time it lasted. Of course the perpetrators of the murder have never been discovered.

Considerable indignation was expressed both here and in Ireland at the conduct of certain Irishmen putting forth placards approving the conduct of the Sepoys. Recently, three Irishmen, named Thomas Lynas, Hugh Kennedy, and Andrew McMaster, have been imitators of their atrocities, though they did not proceed to the extent of chopping the woman to pieces after violating her. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—The first-named individual was a ticket-clerk at the Dundonald railway station, County Down; the second a porter, and the third a sailor, who had recently returned from a voyage.

A young woman, named Sarah McKenna, daughter of a widow living at Bullakeel, had written to Mr. Park, of Belfast, to ask him to

send a parcel of work, she employing herself in the second muslin work. About 8 o'clock on the evening of the day the offence was committed, she went to the Dundonald station to get this parcel; Lynas asked her to take a seat in the waiting-room, which she did, and engaged in a "flirting conversation" with the three men. She was told that there was no parcel for her, and that there were no more trains due that night, but she still remained chatting with the men. She went on to say that after jesting some time with Lynas, he thrust her into a room leading from the office, and shut the door. The first man who went in to her was Kennedy, who made improper overtures to her. She screamed and struggled, but he threw her on the floor and violated her person. He then opened the door, and she tried to go out, but he pushed her back and left the room. After a little while the sailor went in and treated her in the same manner as Kennedy. She was then so exhausted, that, after the attack upon and taking of Canton by the combined English, French, and American forces, acting together, but without previous concert, the French fleet, after receiving the reinforcements which are about to be despatched from Toulon, will sail for the Gulf of Cochinchina, take possession of the town of Taurane, one of the most important of the empire of Annam, and will there proclaim the protectorate of France over this empire.

The rights of France to this protectorate are, according to the *Union*, incontestable, and the necessity for it not less so, in consequence of the cruel persecutions to which the native Christians have been subjected. Rear-Admiral Genouillot has received formal orders to act with vigour. It is also said that Spain, who is interested in the matter in consequence of the murder of M. Diaz, vicar-apostolic in that country, will place a portion of the troops he maintains at the Philippines at the disposal of the French commander.

The *Spectator* has for several days been carrying on a sharp controversy with the *Constitutionnel*, and other ministerial papers on the subject of a treaty between England and Austria, which the former journal affirms was signed in July last, and which the other journals as positively deny having been made at all. The *Spectator* replies to its opponents in a final article, which is written with considerable ability, in which it asserts in the most positive manner that such treaty does not exist, and that it is content to wait for the meeting of the English Parliament when, no doubt, Mr. Disraeli—"who has proved himself to be well up in continental affairs"—will obtain such an avowal from our Government as will prove the truth of its (the *Spectator's*) statements.

I cannot say whether there is, or is not, any truth in the assertions of the *Spectator*: as in such matters it is unsafe to place any reliance on private information. I have found by experience that what is termed "the best authority" is not so much to be relied on as a statement made under the heavy sense of responsibility which attaches to the writings of a French journalist.

The manner in which the French have recently extended their conquests in Algeria, leaves little doubt that the Government has in view in the future the subjugation of Morocco. Perhaps nothing that the French have done in Algeria has tended so much to confirm their authority over the wandering half-savage tribes of that country as the supplying them with water by means of artesian wells. No sooner have they conquered a tribe than they bore through the sand and rock until the water gushes up in abundance. The want of water is one of the greatest privations the Arab has to encounter, and the enthusiasm of the natives on seeing an abundant supply of pure water springing up in the desert is indescribable.

By means of these wells nomadic tribes have been induced to give up their migrations and establish a village on the spot—a proceeding which brings them under the direct control of the French.

Great complaints are made by the Protestants in France of the oppressions to which they are subjected by the authorities in the rural districts. The law does not prevent them from establishing churches and schools, but the abuse of the law does: as no person is allowed to open a school without the sanction of the authorities, who refuse this sanction to public morals, inasmuch as it would excite the bad passions of the Roman Catholics, who are in most villages the majority.

An amusing incident has been brought before the magistrate at Besons, near Paris. An architect was residing in a villa at that place, with his wife and daughter, and a friend and his wife. This latter lady occupied herself in sculpturing the busts of the architect's wife and daughter. When the busts were finished she demanded a sum of 500 francs: the lady objected to this, on the ground that she had never ordered the busts, and that it was a voluntary performance. The lady sculptor then adopted a singular method of enforcing payment. She put a chain round the necks of the busts, and caused them to be exhibited in a shop-window, with the following inscription in large letters on a card:—"Mother, where are we? In prison for debt, my child, laces are so dear!" This soon reached the ears of the architect, and he applied to the magistrate, who directed it to be removed from the gaze of the public: the question of the rights of the parties to be reserved for ulterior consideration. This reminds one of the story of the painter who, after he had finished a portrait, was unable to obtain payment for it, painted bars across it; and put beneath the inscription "In prison for debt."

The four prisoners, Lemaire, Villet, Bourse, and Hugot, who had been condemned to death for several assassinations and burglaries which had made them the terror of the district in which they lived, were, with the exception of Hugot, whose punishment was commuted to hard labour for life, executed on the last day of the past year. No day had been previously fixed, and it was not until they were summoned to the scaffold that the condemned knew that their last hour had arrived. Villet and Bourse had been unable to sleep, but Lemaire was wide awake. He knew what this early rousing meant, for he sat up immediately and said, "Ah! it is to go to Rosières (the place of execution). I was expecting it." The other prisoners who were confined in the same apartment with them gave up what money they possessed, part to their families and part to pay for masses for the repose of their souls. At one o'clock in the morning, all the preparations being completed, the three criminals were placed in a cellular vehicle, and commenced their journey towards the scaffold, which was at some distance, under the escort of a party of gendarmes and a detachment of cavalry; a strong body of whom were posted round the scaffold, together with a large number of infantry. All along the road crowds of people from the surrounding country were assembled to see the procession pass. The

magistrates have suffered far less than the merchants of any other country, Russia excepted. This arises in part from the comparative smallness of their transactions, and partly, no doubt, from their not having abused the system of credit in the manner which has unfortunately been the case here. French securities deteriorated greatly in price for a time. The shares of the Credit Mobilier fell more than 30 francs, and other securities in proportion. They have now nearly recovered their former value.

There is no political news of any importance with the exception of a formal statement in *L'Union*, a paper which is only less under the influence of the priests than *L'Univers*, which, as you are aware, is a violent supporter of the Ultramontanists. This statement is to the effect that, after the attack upon and taking of Canton by the combined English, French, and American forces, acting together, but without previous concert, the French fleet, after receiving the reinforcements which are about to be despatched from Toulon, will sail for the Gulf of Cochinchina, take possession of the town of Taurane, one of the most important of the empire of Annam, and will there proclaim the protectorate of France over this empire.

The rights of France to this protectorate are, according to the *Union*, incontestable, and the necessity for it not less so, in consequence of the cruel persecutions to which the native Christians have been subjected. Rear-Admiral Genouillot has received formal orders to act with vigour. It is also said that Spain, who is interested in the matter in consequence of the murder of M. Diaz, vicar-apostolic in that country, will place a portion of the troops he maintains at the Philippines at the disposal of the French commander.

The *Spectator* has for several days been carrying on a sharp controversy with the *Constitutionnel*, and other ministerial papers on the subject of a treaty between England and Austria, which the former journal affirms was signed in July last, and which the other journals as positively deny having been made at all. The *Spectator* replies to its opponents in a final article, which is written with considerable ability, in which it asserts in the most positive manner that such treaty does not exist, and that it is content to wait for the meeting of the English Parliament when, no doubt, Mr. Disraeli—"who has proved himself to be well up in continental affairs"—will obtain such an avowal from our Government as will prove the truth of its (the *Spectator's*) statements.

I cannot say whether there is, or is not, any truth in the assertions of the *Spectator*: as in such matters it is unsafe to place any reliance on private information. I have found by experience that what is termed "the best authority" is not so much to be relied on as a statement made under the heavy sense of responsibility which attaches to the writings of a French journalist.

Everybody is familiar with the tale of the rats who emptied the oil from the flasks by dipping their tails in and then sucking them, as well as many other ingenious tricks for which they are famous; but it was reserved for a Frenchman to show they have also an art for music.

The owner of a house at Solesmes which was literally swarming with rats, instead of trying to destroy them, took it into his head to try any experiment. Three times a day, morning, noon, and night, he beat a tune upon the drum: after a time the rats at the first stroke of the drum came tumbling into the room and began a kind of dance of the most comical description. To add to the happiness of the proprietor all the marmots of the neighbourhood gradually joined the rats in these moments of relaxation.

A Frenchman has made a calculation as to the highest value which can be given to a material by labour. He says, with a pound of iron, scarcely worth 25 centimes, converted into steel, may be made about 80,000 mainsprings for watches, which are sold at prices ranging up to 18 francs. So that which originally cost 25 centimes, or two-pence halfpenny, fetches by the labour bestowed upon it nearly a million and a half of francs, or nearly £60,000. I am inclined to think the Frenchman's calculation is not an original one.

Another piece of statistical information interesting to snuff-takers has been published in the *Siecle*. A snuff-taker ordinarily has recourse to his snuff-box once in ten minutes. The taking of the pinch with its incidental operations occupies a minute and a-half. Now a minute and a-half every ten minutes is two hours twenty-four minutes in a day of 10 hours, or in one year, no less than 365 days are consumed in the indulgence of this amusement. If then one supposes that the habit is indulged in for 40 years, no less than 4 years are entirely absorbed by attention to the nose.

Most of the English Assurance Companies have agencies in the principal towns of France. One of these has just had a narrow escape of being cheated out of £400. A draper insured his life for 20,000 francs, for which he had to pay a premium of 30 francs a month. After three months it occurred to him that it would be much pleasanter to spend the 20,000 francs himself than to leave it to others; he accordingly took measures to obtain it, and by sundry artful contrivances he succeeded in getting a certificate of his own death and burial, which he sent over here in his wife's name, with a claim for the amount of the assurance. As everything was perfectly regular the company could not refuse to pay it; they, however, did not like the idea of paying so large a sum after receiving only 90 francs, so they sent a clerk over to try to effect a compromise. He went in the first place to the address of the widow, but not finding her, he went to the house of her father-in-law, where, to his great surprise, the first person he saw was the supposed defunct, whom he hastened to hand over to the care of the police.

Marie Berail was tried the other day at Agen on a charge of having murdered her three children. The first two having died within a few days of their birth, although healthy looking children, the suspicions of the woman who prepared them for burial were excited, especially as there were marks of bruises upon the bodies: consequently, when a third child was born, and though remarkably strong and healthy, followed the two others, information was given to the police, and the woman was apprehended. She speedily confessed that she had murdered them all by putting her fingers in their throat and choking them. Evidence was given which proved her conduct to have constantly been of the most immoral character. Although married and living with her husband, with whom she worked in a very extensive factory, it is said that there is scarcely a man in the district with whom she has not been on the most intimate terms. One would think that here was a case for enforcing the law to its utmost severity; yet no, the jury found there were extenuating circumstances in her favour, and instead of being guillotined, she is sentenced to confinement for life. French juries do sometimes perform their duty. They had to give a verdict in the case of a woman who was charged with having murdered her husband, and whom they found guilty, without admitting extenuat-

ing circumstances, and on the 24th ultimo, she was taken out to execution, almost in an insensible state. The fresh morning air revived her, but at the sight of the knife (as Freschtemer term the instrument which cuts off the heads of animals) she fainted away, and remained insensible, and in this condition the executioner placed her in the necessary position, and released the blade, which decapitated her without her being in any way conscious of it. I have remarked that French juries do more frequently in cases where a woman is charged with murdering her husband than in any others; as the following instance will show:—A man, named Vergnaud, had for years past ill-treated his wife in the most brutal manner. His ferocious character made him so dreaded by their neighbours, that none dared to receive her into the house on these occasions; she was therefore obliged to submit to it. Weary at last, and fearing every hour that he would murder her, she instituted a suit to obtain a separation, and the case was just about to be heard, when one day the husband entered the room where she was at work, with a hatchet in his hand, and quietly said "Your last hour is come!" She rose to fly, when he struck her a fearful blow on the neck which, but for the many folds of her neckerchief, would have severed her head from her body. She fell to the ground. He then struck her one blow on the head, and the hatchet crushed completely through her skull into the brain. He then walked away as if nothing had happened; and meeting a man whom he knew, quietly told him, as if it were a matter of no importance

The part taken by Austria in the wars which ensued must be familiar to your readers. I need only say, therefore, that Radetzky served throughout the whole of these wars, and on the 1st March, 1848, he entered Paris, riding by the side of the Emperor of Russia, William of Prussia, and Prince Schwarzenberg. But it was not until 1848 that his name became familiar to the public generally, when his share in putting down the Italians, caused him to be regarded with admiration by some, and with hatred by others. However, there can be no doubt that in acting as he did, he was simply doing his duty; to him it may be said, that the Emperor of Austria owes his crown, and the affection of the latter for the old Marshal is said to have been very great. The number of orders he possessed at his decease must have been greater than was ever possessed by any other individual. At the time the Emperor of Russia conferred upon him the title of Russian Field-Marshal he sent him a baton one foot and a-half long, and one and a-half inch in diameter, of solid gold, with a wreath of enamelled oak and laurel leaves, and set with diamonds for two inches above and below.

He was below the middle height, and not at all handsome, still his appearance was striking, and such as to command respect.

The King of Prussia is gradually recovering his health and mental powers, and it is expected that in a few months he will be completely restored. It is to be hoped that these expectations may be realized; for a better man does not exist in his position in any other country. The abuse to which he was subjected during our war with Russia was most unjust; the feeling of his people being so strongly opposed to war, that any attempt to have assisted us would have convulsed his kingdom from end to end. Not only was his public conduct assailed, but *Punch* attacked his private character, not unfrequently representing him as staggering under the influence of champagne, while there was never the smallest justification for the insinuation.

The preparations for the reception of the Princess Royal in Prussia are on a most extensive scale for that country. All the guilds, which comprise all the trades, will turn out and form a procession on her arrival. The following day a certain number of young virgins clad in white, will present an address to her Royal Highness. The Prussian journals speak in warm terms of the approaching alliance, which appears also to give great satisfaction to the Prussian people.

It appears that in some of the provinces of Holland they still preserve some rather barbarous customs, and among them the custom of making a funeral the excuse for indulging in gluttony. A few days since, in the environs of Drente, they consumed at a funeral four large hams, seventy pints of pease, forty-six pounds of rice, and fourteen gallons of milk to form rice-milk, besides a large quantity of what they call in Drente boe-remsten (whatever that may be). The hamlet not possessing a cauldron large enough to hold the rice and milk, they were obliged to send to a neighbouring hamlet to borrow a cauldron made for funeral purposes, and which was of such a monstrous size that they were obliged to light a fire in the open air to cook the mess, no house containing fireplace large enough to admit such a utensil.

The early meetings of the newly-elected Chamber in Piedmont were marked by very animated discussions concerning the elections. Count Cavour, in a speech announcing his intention of causing an inquiry into the proceedings of the clergy, asserted that they had not only acted like partisans of their candidates, but that one prelate in particular had attacked the Government and its supporters through the medium of a newspaper in the most violent manner, styling them enemies of the Church and children of the Devil: moreover, the clergy had used the spiritual arms of the confessional in combating the supporters of the Government.

No foreign minister possesses the sympathy of Englishmen to the extent that Count Cavour does, and it would cause real regret here if he were compelled to resign office. The chances are great in his favour, however, though Rattazzi will probably have to leave the Cabinet. He has made himself exceedingly unpopular.

Matters are rather quiet in Spain just now, and will probably continue so until the meeting of the Cortes. The palace too, I hear, is comparatively respectable. Her Majesty occupies herself about the infant prince, of whom she seems very proud. The poor little fellow's trials have already begun. He has to support the weight of no end of orders of distinction. It was a most ridiculous sight to see grey-bearded men making solemn orations on presenting these orders to the Royal baby, who slept through the ceremony, quite unconscious of the nonsense of which he was the object. When he is in his cradle the stars and crosses, the sun and golden fleece are arranged about him, and to cover him he has the robe of the Virgin of Atocha.

The Queen and King disagree about as much as ever. They live wholly apart though in the same palace. She has the support of the priesthood, one of whom, a certain archbishop, has immense influence over her. She has also recently appointed several active, though it is said not over-scrupulous, priests as chaplains of honour: quite a novel institution. The King on his side seems as pious as his wife; and spends a great portion of his time with Sister Patrocinio, the lady of the stigma, for, in other words, who is said to bear on her body wounds like those of Our Saviour.

At Rome matters remain *in statu quo*: beside the Swiss guard which the Pope retains about his person, he is still supported by the presence of French and Austrian troops. The Duke de Grammont, who was recently appointed by the Emperor of France ambassador to his Holiness, was received by him with great distinction, and at the termination of the reception the Pope accompanied his Grace to his carriage, and according to custom closed the door with his own hand.

Prince Lucien Buonaparte, the son of the bookseller, Dufour, is the celebrated Prince Menschikoff. He is an amateur in books, and especially German books. He is a thin, lively man, and wears his hair, which is quite white, cut very short. His countenance is remarkably intelligent. Although entirely eclipsed, everybody treats him with marked respect. The other day while at Dufour's he noticed a man turning over the books who held a high office, which he filled with much worthiness, and in reply to this man's salutes he said: "You also are a buyer of books?" "Yes, Prince." "German books?" "Yes, my Prince." "Well! take this one it will be useful to you; it is the *Thief's Manual*."

It is said that the Papal Government have been aware of the proceedings of the Marquis for four years past, but no explanation is given of the reason of their continuing him in his post.

The *Gazette Triestino* has the following extraordinary statement:—A noble family of Verona, known for literary activity, some years since entrusted a child to the care of a nurse; one day the child fell down and broke his arm, and immediately afterwards the countess, his mother, was announced. The nurse, rather than confess the accident, passed off her own child as being that of the countess. As time passed on, she did not dare to avow the fraud, and it was not until within the last few days, when she was on her deathbed, that she acknowledged the substitution. During the period which has elapsed since the exchange, the real count has remained a peasant, and the false one has distinguished himself and has married a lady of high family.

The kingdom of Naples has been visited by an earthquake of a fearful character. Many towns have been reduced to heaps of ruins, and the number of deaths has been estimated from 15,000 to 30,000. The most violent shocks appear to have been felt at Potenza. They were preceded by frightful subterraneous rumblings, and the instantaneous drying up of the wells and cisterns, the water in which had materially diminished some days previously. Furniture and the heaviest articles were thrown with great violence from one side of the rooms to the other. In some parts of the town the shocks appear to have been in the form of vortexes (*verticose*), the fronts of some of the houses being turned completely round to where the backs formerly stood; the force of the shocks was so terrible that they can only be compared to those felt in Calabria in 1783, when 130,000 individuals lost their lives. In some of the towns the houses falling in upon the fires the ruins became ignited, and the horrors of a fierce conflagration were added to those of the earthquake, and numerous half-roasted bodies were dug out of the ruins. In addition to the suffering already caused by the earthquake, it is feared that pestilence will be added, the effluvia from the decomposing bodies being very bad indeed. Within the last few days living beings have been dug out of the ruins who had gnawed the flesh off their arms from hunger.

The preparations for the reception of the Princess Royal in Prussia are on a most extensive scale for that country. All the guilds, which comprise all the trades, will turn out and form a procession on her arrival. The following day a certain number of young virgins clad in white, will present an address to her Royal Highness. The Prussian journals speak in warm terms of the approaching alliance, which appears also to give great satisfaction to the Prussian people.

The only important news from Russia is that the Emperor is earnest in his endeavours to abolish serfdom throughout the empire. On the 17th December the Emperor addressed a rescript to the Military Governor of St. Petersburg, conformably with the views expressed relative to the amelioration of the condition of the peasant serfs, directing the formation of a committee to report upon the subject. The matter is one which has caused so much excitement throughout the empire, that the utmost possible secrecy is observed by the committee in making their enquiries.

The Grand Duke Constantine has received a highly favourable report from the Admiral commanding at Nicolaieff, of the condition of the Russian squadron in the Black Sea. Among the vessels of war stationed at Sebastopol are three screw corvettes, completely armed, which have recently arrived there from the Baltic. Two screw corvettes are continually in service between the ports of Nicolaieff, Anapa, and Sagri. Several vessels of war are likewise employed in conveying wood to Sebastopol for building purposes, and also to Nicolaieff, to complete the Cessarewitz and Sinope; a large garrison is maintained at the last-mentioned port. No less than ten war vessels sail regularly from one port to another in the Black Sea, visiting the different maritime stations the Russians possess there.

The Admiralty at St. Petersburg also expects that the four new war corvettes now building in the imperial yard at Archangel may be launched by the month of August in time to be sent to Cronstadt to receive their armament in time to leave the Baltic for the Black Sea in the same year.

According to official documents, 175 steamers were constantly employed in 1855 and 1856: 108 of which were employed upon the Volga and the Kama, 7 upon the Don, 8 upon the Dnieper, 7 upon the Nieman and the Vilin, 12 upon the western Dwina, 4 upon the northern Dwina and the Oeja, 3 upon the lakes of Oeja, Iman, and Woloshow, and 26 in the Gulf of Finland, in the Neva, and Lake Ladoga.

A French correspondent at St. Petersburg gives some curious information as to the way in which officers of the Russian army conform to acceptance of confinement to their barracks. They give dinner parties, and sometimes breakfasts, the rest of the day being spent in drinking, smoking, card-playing, and other equally innocent methods of killing time. Occasionally he is allowed by the officer in charge to pass the night somewhere else, instead of in confinement—one of his servants being placed in his bed, so that in the event of the "grand round" being inquisitive and looking for the prisoner they see him, as they believe, soundly asleep in his bed. Some years since, an officer who was under arrest, contrived to get out by the contrivance of his superior officer for a night, and went to spend the evening at a theatre, believing that the Court was absent. He saw the Emperor Nicholas enter his box. He had put on a pair of green spectacles to disguise himself, and thought he was safe, but the eagle-eye of the Emperor recognised him, and said to one of the gentlemen in attendance:—"Why does that foolish G. wear spectacles? Bring him here!" The officer was obliged to present himself, and being asked the same question, he replied:—"Sir, after inhabiting the lodgings provided for those who have the misfortune to displease your Majesty, it is necessary to accustom one's self gradually to the glare of the light."

"Ah! I remember; you were under arrest." "Yes, Sir." "Ah! well, it will be a caution to you for the future." The next morning the officer on looking over the report was considerably astonished to find that that officer had spent the evening in prison.

Prince Lucien Buonaparte, the son of the bookseller, Dufour, is the celebrated Prince Menschikoff. He is an amateur in books, and especially German books. He is a thin, lively man, and wears his hair, which is quite white, cut very short. His countenance is remarkably intelligent. Although entirely eclipsed, everybody treats him with marked respect. The dissolution of Parliament followed, and a complete stagnation of trade took place until the elections were held. Political parties had been created, but steadily business was transacted. The money market became unsettled, and an advance in the Bank of England minimum rate of discount from 6 to 6½ per cent., induced cautious operations. During May the trade was quiet, and the sales that took place were generally only to a moderate extent. In the three fol-

#### MONTHLY FINANCIAL TRADE REPORT.

(From December 16 to January 15, inclusive.)

MANCHESTER.

There is still a slight improvement perceptible in demand, and prices are steady, with more uniformity. The demand extends to longs, T-shirts, printed and madapolams, and shirtings, in all of which sellers are able to get rather better prices. In yarns there is also a moderate demand for export to India, Germany, and the Mediterranean, besides an improving home trade, and prices are ½d. to 1d. per lb. above the lowest rates recently current.

NOTTINGHAM.

There is very little variation to report in the condition of the lace trade since our last. Added to the gloom which has so long prevailed in this manufacture, the Christmas holidays have also slightly interfered with business transactions. There are a few orders in the market; no really beneficial change, however, is anticipated for a few weeks to come. Messrs. Oliver, the manufacturer of lace, have recently sold a series of monitory and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

LEICESTER.

The hosier trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

BRADFORD.

The hosier trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

HARROGATE.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

LEEDS.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

STOURBRIDGE.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

WORCESTER.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

WORCESTER.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

WORCESTER.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

WORCESTER.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

WORCESTER.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

WORCESTER.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and a series of monetary and commercial disasters have occurred, and revealed an amount of overtrading, loss, and speculations, which have been exaggerated, and their debts are now estimated at £23,000; assets, £2000. Material, especially silk, has an upward tendency. The hosier trade continues lamentably dull, and many factories and workshops are on the short-time system.

WORCESTER.

The woolen trade is wretchedly dull, there being next to nothing to do at any time. The mildness of the weather is the cause of a great number of goods for winter. Manufacturers have for some time been producing goods with great caution, consequently, notwithstanding the slackness of demand for some time past, stocks on hand are light. Great numbers of the operatives are out of employment, and prices are hard to be exacted for them. They have been carried on with prudence and wisdom; and it suffices to arrest the rapid decrease until the rate is further advanced to 10 per cent. on the 10th November. Since then trade has been paralysed, and