STANZAS,

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ. A beam of transmillity smil'd in the west. The storms of the morning pursued us no more, And the wave, while it welcom'd the moment of rest,

Still heav'd, as rememb'ring the fils that were o'er! Serenély my heart took the hue of the hour, Its passions were sleeping-were mute as the dead,

As the billow, the force of the gale that was fled! B thought of the days, when to pleasure alone Maheart evezgranted a wish or a sigh; When the saddest emotion my bosom had known, Was pity for those who were wiser than 1! I felt how the pure intellectual fire In hixury loses its heavenly ray; How soon, in the lavishing cup of desire.

The pearl of the soul may be wasted away! And I pray'd of that Spirit who lighted the flame. That pleasure no more might its purity dim; And that, suffied but little, or brightly the same. I might give back the gem I had borrow'd from

The thought was extatic! I felt as if Heaven Had already the wreath of eternity shewn; As if, passion all chasten'd, and error forgiven, My heart had begun to be purely its own! blook'd to the west, and the beautiful sky. Which morning had clouded, was clouded no

Shed light on the soul that was darken'd before!

" Oh! thus," I exclaim'd, " can a heavenly eye

ON SOUNDS INAUDIBLE BY CERTAIN EARS.

A very interesting paper on this subject has Seen recently communicated to the Royal Society By Dr. Wollaston. Some of our readers are, no doubt, acquainted with the celebrated paper of our townsman, Mr. John Dalton, on certain peculiarities of vision to which he, and several other individuals, are subject: to this Dr. Wollaston's communication forms an excellent counterpart; and the facts which he has stated, respecting the kindred sense of hearing, are equally singular and striking. As the subject is one of general interest, we need not apologize to our readers for presenting them. with an abridgment of the paper.

The Dr. observes, that persons laborring under deafness usually hear acute sounds better than grave ones; and he has found that all cars may be reduced, by artificial means, to the same imensibility to low tones. When the mouth and nose are shot, attempt to take breath by expansion of the chest. that the pressure of the external air is strongly feld tension from external pressure, the ear becomes degree the perception of sharper sounds.

To a mollerate extent the experiment is not difficult, and well worth making. The effect is singularly striking, and may be aptly compared to the mechanical separation of larger and smaller bodies by a sieve. If a table is struck with the end of the tinger, the whole board sounds with a deep dull note. If it is struck with the nail, there is per, in listening to the sound of a carriage, the deeper rumbling noise of the wheels is no longer heard by an exhausted ear; but the rattle of a before exhaustion.

unskilfully touched.

The state to which the ear is thus reduced by exhaustion, may even be preserved for a certain time, without the continued effort of inspiration. and without even stopping the breath; since, by sudden cessation of the effort, the internal passage to Eustachian tube, which acts as a valve, and prevents the return of air into the tympanom. As the defect thus occasioned is voluntary, so also is the remedy, for the impleasant sensation of pressure on the dram, and the partial deafness which accompanies it, may at any instant be removed by the act of swallowing, which opens the tube, and, by allowing the air to enter, restores the equilibrium the functions of the ear.

and to the experiment.

ghenomenon

"It is now some years since I first had occasion our acquaintance. By subsequent examination, innerfectly, but he could not hear the F next above correct, as that of any ordinary cars.

campestria.

last alluded to had the same peculiarity of hearing,

to common sounds. "The next case which came to my knowledge was in some degree more remarkable, in as much as the deafness in all probability extended a note or two lower than in the first instance. This information is derived from two ladies of my ac- | London." quaintance, who agree that their father could never ericket, which is several notes higher, is not com- the last dated the 9th of August. I wrote to my mon. Inability to hear the piercing squeak of the but seems not very rare, as I have met with several instances of persons not aware of such a sound.* and still more difficult to appreciate the degree of

their acuteness.

remarkable for his dexterity in shooting bats, but happiness. But alas! my dear friend, this is the was never able to hear their cry, though, in other last place in the world where I could expect to find

sounds approach and pass the limits of their hearing. Those who enjoy a temporary triumph, are often compelled, in their turn, to acknowledge to

how short a distance their little superiority extends. "Since there is nothing in the constitution of the atmosphere to prevent the existence of vibrations incomparably more frequent than any of which we are conscious, we may imagine that animals like the grylli, whose powers appear to commence nearly where ours terminate, may have the faculty | 6s. a pound for fresh butter, and every thing else in And the spirit becalurd, but remember'd their of hearing still sharper sounds, which at present we proportion. And it was the same at Simon's Bay; do not know to exist; and that there may be other | but I had very good friends there, who were mostly insects hearing nothing in common with us, but | English. endued with a power of exciting, and a sense that perceives, vibrations of the same nature indeed as those which constitute our ordinary sounds, but so remote, that the animals who perceive them may be said to possess another sense, agreeing with our own solely in the medium by which it is excited, and possibly wholly unaffected by those slower vibrations of which we are sensible."

Nothing is said in this paper as to a coincidence between the ordinary pitch, or the compass, of the voice, and the extent to which acute sounds are audible. To reason from analogy, we should suppose that individuals who are remarkable for their power of hearing acute sounds, would either have shriller voices in ordinary conversation, or would be able to sound higher notes, than those personwhose ears are pitched lower. In any future experiments on the subject, it may, perhaps, be worth while to examine whether any such coincidence exists.

SETTLEMENT AT ALGOA BAY. The following extracts of letters, just received from one of the recently-formed settlements in Southern Africa, are addressed by a Lady of the name of Francis, who accompanied her husband as one of the settlers, to her friends in this country, and give a melancholy picture of the hardships to which she, in common with many others who so rashly quitted their native shores, have been exposed. The first letter is dated Frogmoor, near Assogva Bush, and is addressed to "Mrs. Blackburn, Laytonstone, Essex:"

" My beloved Sister,-I have the pleasure to tell you, after all my perils and adventures, that I have at last gained a shelter. We have been here ever since the 12th of October till we could get a room built. I suffered beyond expression, and the weather was so stormy, that for one whole month it rained incessantly, accompanied with the most dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning. You can have no idea of its effect, enclosed as we are on all sides by high mountains. It would give us both pain were I to relate all that I have felt. God grant the tympanum may be so exhausted by a forcible I that you may never know by experience the miseries of settling; yet, in comparison to hundreds. we are to be envied. We have built an excellent upon the membrana tympani, and, in this state of froom, which serves us for a 'kitchen, parlour and all,' and we are completely sheltered from insensible to graver tones, without losing in any | the weather. The sun here scorches to that degree, that it burns the skin and raises blisters, exactly as if one had been in the fire; but the evenings and nights are sometimes so cold, that, after a burning day, we are shivering over a fire. This I think the most miserable country in the world, for it produces nothing without manure, and the gardens which we have made are all burnt up before they come to any perfection. The whole of the wheat also at the same time a sharp sound produced by harvest has totally failed here and in every part of quicker vibration of parts around the point of con- || the country; indeed, the miseries of the unhappy tact. When the car is exhausted, it hears only the settlers are beyond any thing I can express. latter sound, without perceiving in any degree the | Flour is not to be purchased at any price, except deeper note of the whole table. In the same man. I that served out by government, and that is most grains of wheat, with a mixture of peas and Indian corn: but all this I do not consider for myself, as I | apertures which the fluid has made, and the direcchain or loose screw remains at least as andible as | do not cat more than would satisfy an infant. I have been very ill for some weeks, and my spirits | forced, that, attracted by the iron railing in front He has tried the experiment at a concert with are dreadfully depressed; I hope time will reconsingular effect. None of the sharper sounds are cile me to my situation. If I had society, I would tost, but, by the suppression of a great mass of endeavour to make myself easy, but there is not an pieces the wood and brick-work between the doorlouder sounds, the shrifter ones are so much the | English settler nearer than seven miles, and I know more distinctly perceived, even to the rattling of hone of them but Mr. Lathom, who returned from the keys of a bad instrument, or scraping of catgut | Clan William, with many others, chiefly Irish: he has been our frequent visitor, but he is as miserable as myself, and detests this country as much as I do. When I reflect that it was on this day twelvemonth I parted from you, my heart is like to break! Why did I ever leave you, my poor mother, and my dear Patty? Never shall I see the ear becomes closed by the flexibility of the | you and my dear native country again! Yet the dreadful;—debarred from all social intercourse not one female friend to converse with-no doctor to pieces; the ridge stones displaced; many bricks within fifty miles—no clergyman or church in the ham's Town, which is a wretched place, and the road to it terrific. I am more wretched than I can describe; but what are my miseries compared to broken, and the fluid, as if searching its way out of pressure necessary to the due performance of | the miseries of those that went to Clan William;they are absolutely starving, and the government peeled the top ornaments, but did not disturb the Those who attempt exhaustion of the ear for | will do nothing for them, because they would not | polished fire-irons, just below. Six squares of glass the first time, rarely have any difficulty in making come up here. I do not think any one will stop a were driven out in this room. In the room above, themselves sensible of external pressure on the tym- | year in this wretched country that can help it, | in one corner, stood a bundle of rods, to which i panum; but it is not easy at first to relax the effort many have already left it, and others are going. made its way, perhaps from the chimney, between of inspiration with sufficient suddemness to close. What will be the end of it, God only knows, but I the lathing and the wall, as it forced off the plaster, The Eustachian tube, and thus maintain the exhaus- | dread the worst. There is little short of a fa- | and short a quantity of it against a chest of drawtion; neither is it very easy to refrain long together | mine now; great numbers have nothing to eat but from swallowing the saliva, which instantly puts an || mutton; they can get neither bread nor vegetables, and wine and spirits are all out of price. Not an All this is very extraordinary; but the compara- | ounce of tea or sugar is to be got at Graham's | by a weight to her shoulder; but received no tive insensibility to uente sounds, in individuals Town for 'love or money,' except now and then, whose hearing is otherwise perfect, is, perhaps, as everything is to be brought from Cape Town, still more astonishing. We will give, in Dr. Wol- and the conveyance is very uncertain. We have his account of this singular | indeed been miserably deceived, both as to the soil | the whole house) with a sulphureous smoke. On and climate. Oh, if any thing would but turn up, that I might once more return to England, I would to notice this species of particular deafness, which | not care if I lived on bread and water, for I envy | probably from its having attracted the fluid. I at that time supposed to be peculiar to the indi- I the poorest servant there. The wretched thought vidual in whom I observed it. While I was endea- of ending my days in this savage wilderness, survouring to estimate the pitch of certain sharp | rounded by wild beasts, and everything that is | in the back part of the house, the glass and strong sounds, I remarked in one of my friends a total | horrid, quite distracts me. As for poor David (Mr. | frame of which were broken and forced in. In aninsensibility to the sound of a small organ pipe, | Francis,) he is well in health, but almost mad to | other front room on the first floor, in which there which, increspect to acuteness, was far within the ! think he ever brought me to such a place. He has ! are no marks whatever, another young lady, who limits of my own hearing, as well as of others of led the life of a slave, for as there are no enclod was using a pair of scissars, was struck down, and sures, the cattle are no sooner over the hills than was deprived, for a short time, of the use of one we found that his sense of hearing terminated they are out of sight. He has lost a horse, and of her legs; she was seriously hurt, but, we are at a note four octaves above the middle E of the four bullocks, and also three sheep, which, I sup. happy to say, is recovering. A female servant was piano-forte. This note he seemed to hear rather pose, were picked off by the wolves. It is the driven to one end of the kitchen, and a nail in the it, although his hearing was, in other respects, as I am afraid you will think I am a croaker—but, and the bonnet torn to pieces. From the kitchen perfect, and his perception of musical pitch as believe me, I have not told you of half our mise-"The casual observation of this peculiarity in the wrote to you on our arrival in this country! but are loosened. The alarm occasioned to the female organ of hearing, soon brought to my recollection | then the weather was mild, and every thing seemed | inmates, by this terrific visitation, need not be dea similar incapacity in a near relation of my own. I enchanting. I was surrounded by friends, by whom whom I very well remember to have said, when I II was beloved. Now I am separated from al. I flame and smoke, and they fearfully anticipated its was a boy, that she never could hear the chirping ever knew, and have no hope of ever seeing them that commonly occurs inhedges during a summer's again. David seems to have no wish to return, and had taken shelter at the end of the house, were evening, which I believe to be that of the gryllus is only unhappy to see me in this state. [Here | thrown fifteen or twenty feet from the spot where follows some allusions to family affairs.] I believe | they stood; one of them was taken up insensible. "I have reason to think that a sister of the person | I have never laughed since I have been here, but | but is now recovering. The breast and back of the at the loss of 'My Jokey's' (Majocchi) memory. | boy are severely scorched in red branching stripes, although neither of these was in any degree deaf | Tell me all about the Queen, and what your oninion is about the trial.

" Anna Francis." (Signed) The second letter is dated Jan. 22d, 1821, near Assagva Bush, Nossar River, near Graham's-town, and is directed to "Mrs. Galabin, 12, Old Jewry,

" My dear Fanny,-I expected long before this hear the chirping of the common house sparrow. II should have had the pleasure of receiving a line This is the lowest limit to acute bearing that I | from you; but that, as well as every other consohave met with, and I believe it to be extremely lation, is denied me. I have received but two ware. Deafness even to the chirping of the house | letters from England, both from my dear sister, sister a short time since, and explained to her my uncomfortable situation in this miserable solitude. I thought my situation bad enough then, although The chirping, which I suppose to be that of the I told her that I wanted for nothing, being provided gryllus campestris, appears to be rather higher by the government for twelve months, or more if than that of the bat, and accordingly will approach | required. All the parties that came off with us the limit of a greater number of ears; for, as far as were upon the same terms, as some remuneration I am yet able to estimate, buman hearing in general | for the very great expense and loss of time we had extends but a few notes above this pitch. I cannot, | incurred. For this we had the governor's verbal however, measure these sounds with precision; for promise, as well as a circular letter. We have now it is difficult to make a pipe to sound such notes, received a communication that all rations are to || be stopped, unless paid for, or unless undeniable || security be given for payment hereafter. This is but they were determined not to surrender their "The suddenness of the transition from perfect a blow which, if persisted in, must break up the countryman to suffer an unjust death. From this hearing to total want of perception, occasions a whole enterprize, as it is impossible to procure unpleasant dilemma they were extricated in a sindegree of surprise, which renders an experiment corn at any price, the whole of the crops havon this subject, with a series of small pipes among ling failed in every part of the colony. As for several persons, rather amusing. It is curious to me, you would hardly think I was the same creaobserve the change of feeling manifested by various ture. When I arrived at the Cape, I had grown individuals of the party, in succession, as the fat and strong—the sea voyage had emirely restored * We perfectly remember a young man who was I my long lost health, and I foully looked forward to

of it, is the most barren and desolate you can imaeine, except some spots near Cape Town, which have been long made, at a vast expense, and are occupied by the Dutch merchants, and the few monied people, for almost every estate in the country is deeply mortgaged. As a proof of the poverty of the soil, vegetables are sold in the capital at the

"And is this the place in which I am to live out the remainder of my wretched existence? Forbid it: Heaven! I find I cannot live on such terms. To be buried like a dog in a place surrounded by wild heasts—to me, who have been used to every comfort! Think of my sensations, when I hear the walves howling round our dismal dwelling. You can have no idea of the dismal yell they make, as loud as a cow bellowing: add to this, the barking of the jackalls, and the blowing of the porcupines. The ground swarms with insects and reptiles. I have had a snake a vard long coiled up by my bedside, and a mouse, as large as a small rat, in my bed, when I was lying very ill. We cannot set a single article of provisions out of the way, but it is covered with millions of ants, some of them an inch long. The state of my mind is such, that I cannot work for half an hour. I do nothing but cry, and read over and over again the books and old news. papers, I have read a hundred times before. Poor David blames himself continually for bringing me out, and has promised, that if I am not more reconciled in a year, he will send me to England: but I shall never live that time. And if the go. vernment do not assist us, it will be impossible that any one can stay.

"If I was near you, I could be happy to sit and work from morning to night. David has written a long letter to Colonel Strutt, explaining his situation. I envy this paper, because it is going to England; and I declare, rather than stay here, I would leave the country in an open boat.

(Signed) "Anna Francis," The originals of the above letters, and others of the same character, are in the hands of Dr. Baruh.

THUNDER STORM. On Wednesday se'nnight, about one o'clock, after a forenoon unusually sultry for the season, gleams of sunshine. During one of these showers, the electric fluid was observed to pass along the south end of Edge-hill. In its progress it knocked down several workmen, one of whom was so violently affected in the back of the head, that for relief he had recourse to bleeding; and a girl in a garden had her arm suddenly lifted up by its effect, and felt it benumbed for some time after. The coachman of Mr. Duff was struck on the arm whilst on the box, but was merely stunned. A lady near Islington, who was sewing at the time, felt in the fingers in contact with the needle a sensation resembling that of a slight electric spark. The electric fluid entered the house of Mrs. Clare, in Edge Vale, where its progress was not less alarming to the immates, than destructive to the premises; and we have never heard of a more surprising escape, than that of the several individuals dispersed in a house, of which almost every room bears testimony of the ravages of the uncontrolable element It appears probable, from an examination of the tion in which the bricks, timber, &c. have been of the house, it entered the wall on one side the door, where it has shattered the bricks, sorn to pillar and the arch-way of the door; lifted the boards on the top; shook the fan-light to pieces, burning part of the frame, and leaving a black soot on the paint-work: thence it passed up through the arch door, splitting the bricks and the stone at the bottom of the middle window, the glass of which was shattered to pieces, and the whole frame dislodged and forced into the house. Over the window it forced, in its way to the roof, a large hele above which the soot appears exactly as if flames thought of staying in this miserable solitude is had issued from it. Its course appears next to have been towards the chimney: the cans were shattered and much cement torn from the wall; and the lead whole country-no post-office nearer than Gra- in many places forced up. It probably reached the rooms below by the chimneys. In the lower room the stucce, plaster and paper are in several places scorched the gilding of the chimney glass, and made its way, perhaps from the chimney, between ers, eleven or twelve feet distant, evidently with amazing force. In this room a young lady was standing: she felt as if her head were pressed further injury than that resulting from extreme alarm, at the noise of the fluid in its passage, which resembled cannon, and filled the room (and indeed going to the door, she found it fast, the bolt having been forced, as if it were partly locked, From this room it seems to have passed through the window and entered another at a right angle from it same by all the settlers; they have all lost cattle. I door, on which her bonnet hung, was drawn out, the electric current seems to have escaped by the ries. Oh, how different from the account I first | upper part of the door, where the bricks and lime scribed. The house appeared to be filled with vivid falling on their heads. Two men and a boy, who as if produced by the blows of a switch. In the next house (that of Mr. Mortimer,) in a room, the door and windows of which were closed, the frame of a large pier glass was perforated, as if by a pistol ball; round which, as from a centre, the gilding was regularly streaked with soot: the glass was not broken. A person was in the room, but was not aware of the circumstance when it happend. The greater part of the ceiling of a room above was also stripped off. No other accident, we believe, has

Hanging by Deputy.—An unfortunate, yet some what laughable affair recently occurred at Canton, and for a short time put a stop to all commercial intercourse between the English and the Chinese. -It appears that one of the latter was accidentally shot, at a boar hunt, by an officer of the Company's ship Loudon; and as there exists a law in China, that the death of a man, even though accidental, can only be expiated by blood, the Chinese Government demanded the offender, and laid an embargo on the ships in the harbour, until the demand should be complied with. This excited very serious alarm amongst the English; gular manner. One of the crew of the London, who had been sentenced to undergo a severe punishment, hung himself in a fit of despair. His body was sent on shore as a peace-offering, and was immediately accepted by the Chinese, who only wanted a man to be hanged, and did not trouble themselves about his identity with the offender. respects remarkable for acuteness of hearing. - Ep. | it; for the country, from every part we have seen | affair terminated to the satisfaction of both parties. If the expence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

communicate, in the expectation that you will consider it of sufficient importance and interest to entitle | the top stone of the new dome at the Royal Exit to publication. No document of a similar nature has yet been laid before the public. At all times, such | change was elevated to its place. In weight it is information as it contains is valuable; because, without knowing the extent to which education, and par- above half a ton. In the centre there is a cavity ticularly the education of the labouring classes, prevails, the best opinions which can be formed of the of upwards of 40 inches deep, to receive the iron condition and future progress of society must be necessarily incorrect. But, independent of general to which a globe is to be attached, and the whole most extravagant price. You must give half-a considerations, such a document seemed called for at the present juncture, by the legislative measures surmounted by the grasshopper, the crest of Si crown for a cabbage, and 3s. 6d. for a cauliflower; with which Mr. Brougham is threatening the country, and which appear to me to be a practical conse. Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange quence of the ignorance which exists on this subject. The facts on which Mr. Brougham makes out the in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The stone wa necessity for his Education Bills, are, as he is reported to say, "the numerical results of an inquiry, placed with loud acciamations, and the colours of "carried on for years among the persons best able to report the state of education in each village and St. Mary Woolnoth were hoisted at the extremit hamlet of the island. Those persons have, by the most minute details of matters within their own of the scaffold, on the south side. knowledge, enabled him to state the exact numbers of schools actually existing, and the number of children actualty taught in each." The persons whose qualification and knowledge are thus according to annual custom, the following singular extravagantly and (taken in connection with the real facts of the case) ridiculously praised, are the Clergymen of the Church of England, who made up the reports that compose the Education Clergymen of the Church of England, who make up the reports that compose the governous. Linconstaire, by which the following report refers, I find the statements are attributed to four deputy of the Lord attended at the church, while respectable Clergymen, who are, I believe, as completent as any of their brethren for the performance of such a task. Them it would be severe to consume fir the imperfection of their returns; they were bound by the orders of the Education Committee to communicate only what they knew; and I am not aware that they were obliged, ex officio, to know even so much as they have communicated. I do not, therefore, the pew of the lord of the manor, where he remains they were obliged, ex officio, to know even so much as they have communicated. I do not, therefore, hold them accountable for the great inaccuracy which appears in the Digest; but it may be reasonably objected to Mr. Brougham, that he ought not to have pledged himself quite so strongly in support of his the second lesson. He then proceeded with informants, as "persons best able to report the state of education," and of their information, as contain. whip, to the lash of which he had in the interv ing "the exact numbers of schools actually existing, and the numbers of children astually taught in affixed a purse, which should have containe this each." That the public may judge, I have extracted the official returns that correspond with the district silver pennies, but, not being able to proceed the

Parishes or Chapelries.			Endowments.			Unendowed Day Schools.		Unendowed. Sunday Schools.	
Names.	Popula- tion in 1811.	Poor in 1815.	11 200	Chil- dren.	Revenue.	No.	Children.	No.	Children
Manchester	85,828	2899	1 1 1 1	155 80 50 10 50	£ 1800 2000 200 100 40	3 4	2200 83	-3	8000
Ardwick Salford	5344 19,114	129 791	1	none	8	4	600	1 8	200 700

From this it appears, that there are only seven Sunday Schools, containing 8900 scholars, in Manchester. Salford, and Ardwick. Such is the statement given by four resident Clergymen of the Church of England, who are, as Mr. Brougham thinks, " best able to report the state of education;" while the fact is, that the number of the Church Sunday Schools alone, is 19; and of the Dissenters, 46; making together, 65; and affording gratuitous education to 23,000 children. If to this number be added the dayscholars and boarders of the public and private schools, it would appear, that, with respect to this town and neighbourhood at least, there is no necessity for any legislative proceeding whatever; and I am persuaded, that there is as little necessity in any part of the manufacturing districts of the country. In the agricultural districts, the case may be different. With respect to them, some legal provision might be useful; but Mr. Brougham's bills are too obnoxious to the liberal spirit of the times, to produce any thing several very heavy showers of rain fell in Liverpool | but evil in any part of the kingdom. As disqualifying acts, they ought not to pass into laws; and they and the vicinity, accompanied by loud claps of will not, unless the Dissenters negligently disregard the protection of their own rights. My object, howthunder: the darkness of the atmosphere being in- ever, is not to discuss the provisions of Mr. Brougham's bills; but merely to call attention to the errors terspersed and succeeded by uncommonly bright which exist in the Education Digest, and to express an earnest wish, that similar reports may be made up for other large towns, to the publication of which, I trust, your columns would be onen.

			1	1	
DAY SCHOOLS.—Establishmen	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Ann. Exp.	Remarks.
Communa Cabast	155		155	1800	
Grammar School	80.		80	2000	Taught, clothed and boarded. Taught and clothed. And offertory money: do. do.
Green Coat ditto	50		50	200	Taught and clothed.
Collegiate Church ditto		50	50	40	And offertory money: do. do.
Strangeways ditto	10	••••	10	100	((Suppose)—Taught and clothed.
St. Mary's ditto	12	12	21	40	Funds arising from Sacramental
					(Offerings.
St. John's ditto	9 20		9	40	(Suppose)—Expences raised by vo-
i	20	30	1	0.00	} luntary Subscription. \$ Taught, clothed and boarded. by
Ladies' Jubilee	••••	30	30	250	voluntary Subscription.
		1			(Suppose)—Taught and partly clothed. This School is supported
Back King-street	21		21	40	by the benevolence of a single
NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Granby-row		l			(individual.
Bolton-street, Salford		119	313 } 470 {	600	Voluntary Subscription, and Col-
•			4703		lections at Churches.
	851	381	1232	£5110,	
7	<u> </u>				
Dissenters. LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, Marshall-st.	692	225	.917	400	Voluntary Subscription.
Unitarian, Mosley-street		35	85	50	Ditto ditto
Сатномс	198	121	319	104	Ditto ditto
SUNDAY SCHOOLS.	890	381	1271	£554	
Establishment.			-		
Collegiate Church, Shude Hill St. Ann's, Back King-street		205	406)	1	
St. Mary's, Back South Parade		56 110	106 240		
St. Paul's, Green-street	170	183	353	1	
Turner-street	68	71	139		
St. George's, St. George's	314	281	595 253	1	
St. John's, St. John's-street	118	163	281		•
St. James's, St. James's-street St. Michael's, Miller-street	,	198	300	£1023	
St. Peter's, Jackson's-row		352 120	586		
Alport Town	90		90	İ	(This is, perhaps, the largest School
St. Clement's and St. Luke's, Bennet-street	00-	1001	1000	-	in the Kingdom. It cost about
St. Stephen's, Bloom-street	835	1071	1906 478		Lugg contributed in small sums by
Oldfield-road	139	201		1	was contributed in small sums by the Teachers and Scholars.
Trinity, King's Head Yard	220	300	343 520	}	Como a constitue de la constit
All-Saints, Oxford road	185	189 191	374 J 387	30	
Ardwick	60	110	170	25	
	0.40.4	403.0			
Dissenters.	3434	4213	7647	£ 1078	
FOR ALL DENOMINATIONS,					
Lever-street London Road		522	951		
Ormond-street	607 220	601 248	1208 468		
Tib-street	355	384	739		
Long-Millgate Bridgewater-street		319	654	20	
Gravel-lane	450	320 518	682 968 	£ 923	
Elm-street	223	314	537	1 /	
New-Islington	1 - 1-4 -	113	241		
Hulme	160	209 143	466 303		
Chancery-lane	219	204	423	40	(Suppose)
Brunswick, Pendleton	202	220	422	37	
	3947	4115	8062		
New Connexion Methodists,]	1	0002	•	
Oldham-street Pendleton	160	120	280	28	
Hope-Town	210 100	160 103	370 203	50 30	
INDEPENDENT METHODISTS,)	100	400	30	
Edward-street Cooke-street	,	184	356 }	25	10 Boys and 40 Girls taught writing
Welch Mernodists, Parliament-st.	45	50 36	95 5	1	to boys and to onis taught writing
Welch Independents, Oak-street .	Ĭ	ł	ì	4	S Defrayed by a Monthly Collection
James-street	100	100	200	8	in the School.
INDEPENDENTS, Grosvenor-street	30 507	36 473	980	5 80	Adalts.
Lloyd-street	57	68	125	8	,
Mosley-street	159	116	275 2	90	
Mather-sreet Blakeley-street	130	120	250 5	1	·
Jackson's-lane	160	120 140	220 300	16 15	
. Chapel-street	173	182	355 }	GO.	·
Hope-street	74	79	1533	Ĭ .	
BAPTISTS, York street	120 230	100 180	220 410	20 45	·
Fleet-street	- 60	40	100	7	
NEW JERUSALEM, Peter-street Bolton-street, Salford	75 .	60	135	30)	
King-street ditto	35 60	45 50	80 110	15(Taught writing.
Hulme	90	60	150	25	- "
Union Schools, George Leigh-street	200	180	380	40	Tanght writing.
Unitarian, Mosley-street	230 38	50 12	2 80 5 0	80	" writing and accounts.
•	90	12	, JU	10	Taught writing and accounts. Ex- pences defrayed by payments from
CATHOLICS have Eight Schools	700	500	1200	110	the writing Class of 1d. for every
=					two copies, and fines from the
-	7983	7478	15461	£ 1801	Teachers for non-attendance.

| 7983 | 7478 | 15461 | £ 1801 | Teachers for non-attendance. DAY SCHOOLS. SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Ann. Girls. Total. Exp. schools Boys. Boys. Girls. Total. E.cp. Establishment 13 830 1232 19 3434 4213 7647 1078 Dissenters 890 3 381 1271 554 7983 7478 15461 1801 16 1720 792 2503 65 11,417 11,691 23,108 2879 5564 No. of Day Scholars, Establishment, 1232. Dissenters, 1271—2508

Sunday Scholars, Establishment, 7647. Dissenters, 15471—23,108 Deduct One Third of Day Scholars, the proportion supposed to attend Sunday Schools, 834

Besides the above, there is a school recently established in Union Place, Salford, at which there are already 120 scholars. - At the Sunday Schools, reading only is taught, except in the instances noticed in Printed and published by J. GARNETT, No. the remarks. But it must be observed, that nearly all the school rooms are open two or three evenings in The embargo was immediately removed; and the the week, and writing and arithmetic then taught to the Sunday scholars, who pay a small sum to defray

Royat Exchange.—At eleven o'clock on Satur-The annexed Report of the state of Charitable Education in this Town and the immediate Vicinity | day, in the presence of some hundreds of persons

> On Sunday the 15th ult. being Palm Sunday service was observed at Broughton in Lindsay, i Lincolnshire, by which the manor is held, T ed till the officiating clergyman was about to rea single half-crown piece was substituted, at kneeling down on a cushion before the readi desk, held the purse suspended on the curati head during the time of his yearing the lessed after which he returned to the pow, and as soon divine service was over, went and left the whip a purse at the manor-house

BANK SUPTS.

GAZETTE-SATURDAY, APRIL 28. CLARKE Thomas, of Gainsborough, in the couof Lincoln, draper, d. c.; May 7, 8, June 9, 11, at the Punch Bowl, Nottingham. Att. Payne, Nottingham.

COLLIN Stephen, of Woodlesford, in the cou of York, blacksmith d. c.; May 11, at 6, the White Horse, Leeds, May 12, June 9, at at the Court-house, Leeds. Att. Mr. Fir Wakefield.

DAWSON Robert, of the city of Norwich, line draper, d. c.; May 12, 14, June 9, at 4, at Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. Atts. Messrs, Simps and Rackham, Norwich.

GLOVER Benjamin, late of Bread-street, but i of Watling street, in the city of London, M chester-warchouseman, commission agent, d. May 8, 12, June 9, at 10, at Guldhall. Mr. Lawrence, Dean's-court.

AUGIITON John, late of Arhour-square, Co mercial road, in the county of Middlesex, n ter-mariner, d. c.; May 5, at 10, May 15, 11, June 9, at 10, at Guildhall, London. A Messrs. Tomlinson and Bennell, Throgmore strect.

EE Jonathan, of Sunderland, in the county Durham, grocer, d. c.; May 12, 19, June 9 12, at Guildhall, London. Atts. Messrs. Ga Huddan and Gatty, Throgmorton-street. PAYN Thomas, and John Daniel Payn, of Cal ton-street, in the city of London, warehousen

d. c.; May 5, 12, June 9, at 1, at Guildly Att. Mr. Hindman, Basinghall-street. 3MITH John, now or late of Pattrington, in I derness, in the county of York, grocer, his draper, d. c.; May 11, 12, June 9, at 11, at Dog and Duck Tavera, Kingston-upon-Holl.

Mr. Walmsley, Hull. TATE John, of Liverpool, in the county of it caster, provision-merchant, d. e.; May 17, June 9, at 1, at the George Inu, Liverpool. Mr. Denison, Liverpool.

WARD Joseph, late of Banhury, in the county Oxford, (but now a prisoner in the King's Be prison), brewer, d. c.; May 5, 15, June 9 12, at Guildhall, London. Atts. Messrs. Fit and Munday, Holborn. WHARTON Robert and Henry Wharton, of Li

Crosby, in the county of Lancaster, joiners house-carpenters, late copartners in trade, 1, 19, June 9, at 11, at the George Inn, verpool. Att. Mr. Hodgson, Liverpool. VILLMOTT Daniel, of Princess-struct, Rot hithe, in the county of Surrey, master-mari merchant, d. c.; May 5, at 10, May 15, at June 9, at 10, at Guildhall, London. Messrs. Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street

DIVIDENDS. May 22. Macnair & Atkinson, London, merch 22. J. Davies, Shrewsbury, flax-spinner. 29. W. Bewley, Manchester, tailor. 22. W. and A. Copp, Exeter, drapers. 22. W. Burne, Exeter, draper and tailor. 29. J. Dobell, Staplehurst, Kent, draper & ta 22. J. Lee, London, warehouseman. 24. T. Cassidy, Liverpool, feather-merch

22. J. Williams, London, draper, 22. M. B. Schlesinger London, indigo-r chant. June 5. Ryder & Nasmyth, London, sugar-refin

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. John Harrison and Brothers, Manchester, cot spinners. - Widow Welsh and Sons, Manches common carriers. - Geo. Ramsden and Co. M chester, cotton merchants,

GAZETTE-TUESDAY, MAY 1. ALLISON George, of Bishop Wearmouth, in-

county of Durham, rope maker, d. c. (carry on trade at Monkwearmouth Shore, in the s county) May 10, 24, June 12, Bridge 1 Bishop Wearmouth. Att. Mr. Edward Hinde. shop Wearmouth. BAYLY William Henry, of Cheltenham, in

county of Gloucester, banker, d. c . May 11, Fleece Inn. Cheltenham. June 12, King's He Gloucester. Atts. Messrs, Pruen and Griffit Cheltenham. DEMAINE William, of Burley, in the parish

Otley, in the county of York, worsted spinns May 10, 11. June 12, New Inn, Bradford. Mr. Crosley, Bradford. FRANKE Richard the elder, of Newark upon Tre in the county of Nottingham, miller, d. c.; M

8, 9, June 12, Saracen's Head Inn, Newark. At Messrs. Tallents and Beevor, Newark. GREENWOOD Thomas the younger, of Presto in the county of Lancaster, upholsterer, d. c May 28, 29, June 12, White Hart Inn, Presto Atts. Messrs. Troughton and Haydock, Prestol IERRY John, of Kirton, in the county of Suffol maltster, merchant, d. c.; May 16, 17, June 1

SHEPHEARD John the younger, of the parish Pirton, in the county of Worcester, and Richa Houghton, of the parish of Badsey, in the sa county of Worcester, d. c. and copartners; Ma 15, 16, June 12, Rein Deer lun, Worcester. At

Coach and Horses, Ipswich. Att. Mr. Jackama

Mr. Elkington, Birmingham. l'URNER Daniel, of Whitechapel Road, in the county of Middlesex, timber merchant: May 12, June 12, Guildhall. Atts. Meisrs. Jones an Howard, Mincing Lane.

WALLER Matthew, late of the Furnace, in the parish of Stone, in the county of Stafford, victual ler, d. c.; May 21, 22, at the office of Mr. Astbury Stone, June 12, Crown Inn, Stone. Att. Mr. Ast bury, Stone.

WELSH John, of High Holborn, in the county Middlesex, master mariner, d. c. and master of trade, May 8, 19, June 12, Guildhall. Atts. Mes Tomlinson, Thomson and Co. Coleman-street. WESTAWAY John, of the city of Exeter, watch maker and jeweller, d. c.; May 21, 22, June 1

Half Moon Inn, Exeter. Att. Mr. Furlong, Exeter DIVIDENDS. May 26. R. Simpson, London, merchant.

22. W. Poole, Leicester, hosier. 21. Foulkes & Darnton, Manchester, cabinet makers.

19. R. & J. Grimshaw, Manchester, merchants 19. W. Sherwood, Liverpool, soap-boiler. 19. C. C. Becher, London, merchant.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. N. M. J. and J. Pattison, Congleton, silk throwsters.—Watson and Murdock, Greenock, merchants -Scholes, Birch and Co. Manchester, merchants (so far as relates to James de Jongh).

MANCHESTER:

Market-street; where orders and advertiseme will be received; and also by all Booksellers i

News-venders.