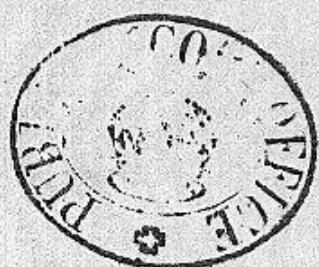


Disturbance Papers

1817.



To Triling People

Dear Sir



I have much pleasure to inclose
the Resolutions and Declaration approved at a very
numerous meeting convened by Circular from the
Boroughmew & Constables to the most respectable inhabitants.
and I have no doubt but the same will be generally
signed throughout this Town — from our immense
population this cannot be accomplished I fear in time
for our Saturday's News Papers — anticipating what we
are doing might be acceptable to you for private com-
munication or otherwise to His Majesty's Ministers, is the
reason I procured this Copy from the press to forward you —
the signatures already obtained, consist of the Magistracy
Clergy and about 200 others of the first respectability
and when the canvas for signatures is completed I
shall be anxious to transmit you a list.

I have the Honor to be

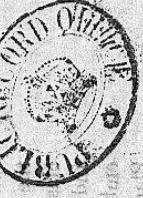
Manchester 15 January
1817

At Your most faithful
Obt: Hob. Jackson
Thos. Jackson

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Police Office, Manchester, Jan. 13, 1817.

AT a numerous MEETING held this day, consisting of the Magistrates for the Division of Manchester, the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, and other Inhabitants of these Towns and their Neighbourhood, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of adopting additional measures for the maintenance of the Publick Peace; ---



Joseph Green, Esq.,

Boroughreeve of Manchester, in the Chair;

The following RESOLUTIONS and DECLARATION

were unanimously agreed to:

1st. THAT incessant efforts are now used by designing and mischievous individuals throughout the Kingdom, and more especially in this and other populous Districts, to produce insubordination and tumult amongst the labouring classes, and cannot be contemplated without serious alarm.

2d. THAT his Majesty's faithful Subjects owe it to the Constitution under which they live, as well as to themselves and their Families, to adopt the most effectual means for the maintenance of publick peace at this important juncture; and that in the Towns and Neighbourhood of Manchester and Salford, it is become highly expedient to strengthen the Civil Power.

3rd. THAT the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford be requested to apply for the appointment of additional Constables, to act in these Towns and such parts of the Vicinity as the Magistrates may direct.

4th. THAT it is also needful to submit to the Magistrates the necessity of the early enforcement of the powers of the Watch and Ward Act, in such parts of the District as may not be effectually relieved by the proposed addition of Constables, and that the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford be desired to confer with the Magistrates thereon.

5th. THAT the Paper now produced and read, is declaratory of the sentiments of this Meeting on the present occasion, and that the same be signed by the Gentlemen present, and such others as the Committee to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned, may apply to for that purpose. And also that this Declaration be published (after being numerously signed) at the time, and in the manner such Committee may think fit.

6th. THAT an Association be immediately formed for the further support of the Civil Authority, and to give effect to the spirit of these Resolutions; and that such Association consist of the several Persons now present, and such others as they may add thereto,—those who sign the Declaration being always deemed Members thereof.

7th. THAT a Committee of this Association, for the more expeditious and convenient attention to the objects of this Meeting, be appointed by the Magistrates for the Division of Manchester, in conjunction with the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford; and that their Meetings, and the number competent to act, be prescribed by the same authority; and that such Committee be empowered, with the concurrence of the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, to convene the Association at large, from time to time, as they see occasion.

JOS. GREEN, Chairman.

THAT the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Boroughreeve and Constables of Manchester for their conduct on this occasion, and to the Chairman for his great attention to the business of the day.

WE



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WE the undersigned, Magistrates for the Division of Manchester, the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, and other Inhabitants of these Towns and their Neighbourhood, being at all times fully sensible of the many blessings of the Constitution under which we live, feel ourselves called upon at this moment to express our firm attachment to its Laws, as well as our utter detestation of those mischievous attempts which are now pursued with incessant diligence and ardour, to excite a general spirit of disaffection. We especially deprecate the circulation of seditious tracts, and the adoption of inflammatory speeches, to produce an impression amongst the labouring classes, that the present distresses and privations are attributable to the corruption and misconduct of Government; and may be removed by a system of Representation, embracing almost universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, the unqualified exclusion of Placemen, and consequently of his Majesty's Ministers.

THE numerous Meetings held for these purposes, both publicly and secretly,—the organized system of Committees, Delegates and Missionaries,—the contributions levied, particularly for disseminating pamphlets, calculated to mislead and irritate the public mind,—inflame the indecorous and highly unconstitutional reflections upon the exalted Personage now exercising the Regal Authority,—the marked disparagement of the most extensive charitable relief in seasons of unavoidable pressure,—the language of intimidation, not merely hinted, but plainly expressed,—the appointment of popular assemblies in various parts of the Kingdom, on one and the same day, after the meeting of Parliament, and the previous assembling of Deputies in London; —all these circumstances afford strong manifestation of meditated Disorder and Turmoil, and bear no analogy whatever to the fair and legitimate exercise of that constitutional Liberty, which is emphatically the birth-right and security of Englishmen. With these decided sentiments, it is our duty to unite in supporting the Laws and Constitution against those wicked efforts, which we are convinced must be regarded with equal abhorrence by the great majority of his Majesty's Subjects in every class and condition of society. We therefore severally pledge ourselves to contribute, by the most effectual means our situations may allow, to the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of these Towns and their Neighbourhood, from the unlawful and nefarious designs of those who are seeking to involve us in riot and confusion; and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all Friends to social Order and good Government. In testimony whereof, the undersigned have affixed their hands to this Declaration, to add their诚實 (honesty) to their signatures.

At Manchester, 2d July 1819. John Peel, Constable of the County of Lancashire, and of the Borough of Salford, and James John Field, Head Constable of the Corporation of the City of Manchester, and others.

Managers of the Anti-Slavery Society, Manchester, printed by C. Wheeler and Son, 7, Pall Mall, King-street.
London. — A Society for the promotion of the abolition of slavery and the improvement of the condition of the slaves throughout the world, founded by the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, and others.

100. C. WHEELER AND SON.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, MANCHESTER,
MANAGERS.—We have the pleasure to inform you that we have received a copy of your
Circular Letter, dated 2d July 1819, addressed to the Magistrates, Constables, and other Inhabitants of
the Borough of Salford, and others, in which you state that you have been induced to make a
contribution of £100 towards the expenses of the Anti-Slavery Society, and that you have
been induced to do so by the representations made to you by Mr. Wilberforce, and others, in
relation to the cruelties practised by the Slaveholders in Africa, America, and elsewhere.

W.E.

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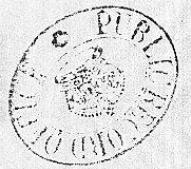
G. O. - Norwich May 21st 1811

- 5 -

Prior to the receipt of your letter of 17th Inst. I had ordered, two
pairs of the Brunswick to be sent me
regularly as printed - one of which I
send for you - Between you &
the hundred of Cobbett's Vol 32, No 3 -
you understand were issued here
yesterday - Enclose you one of them -
so an advertisement or prospectus of
the Brunswick -

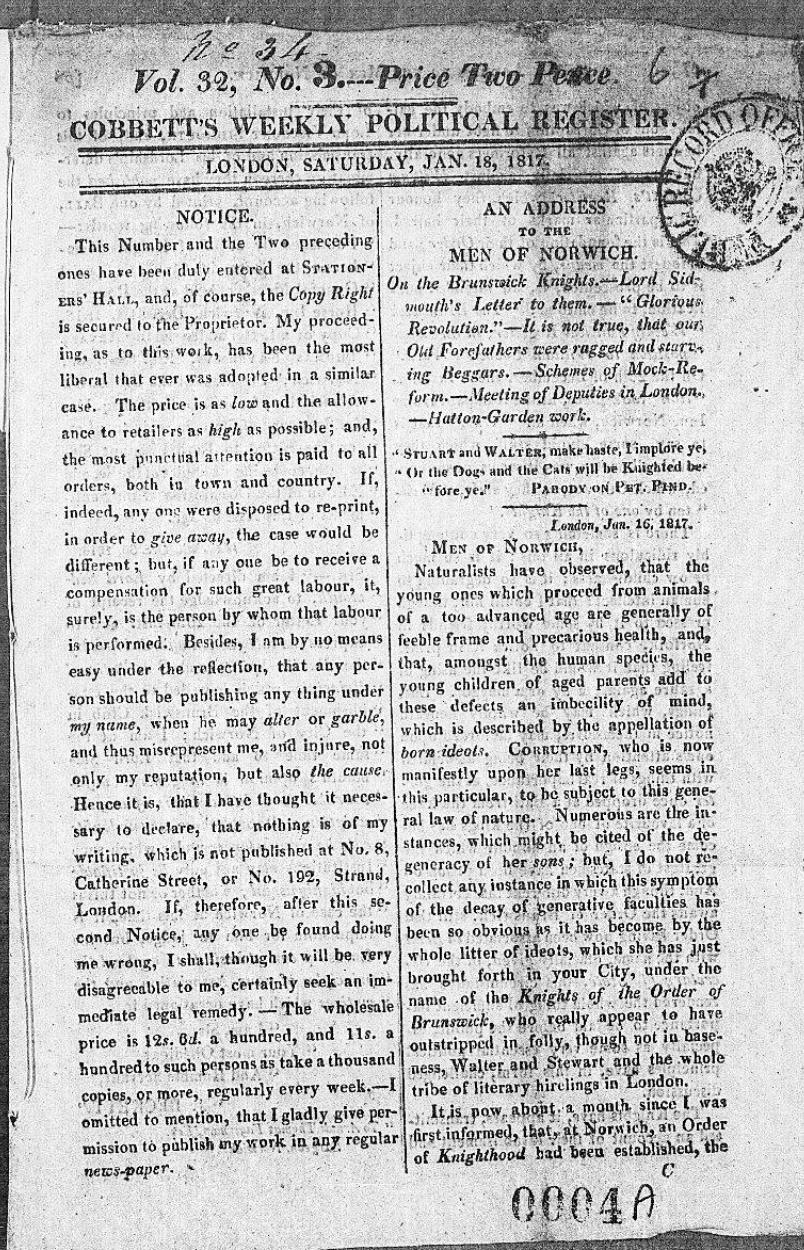
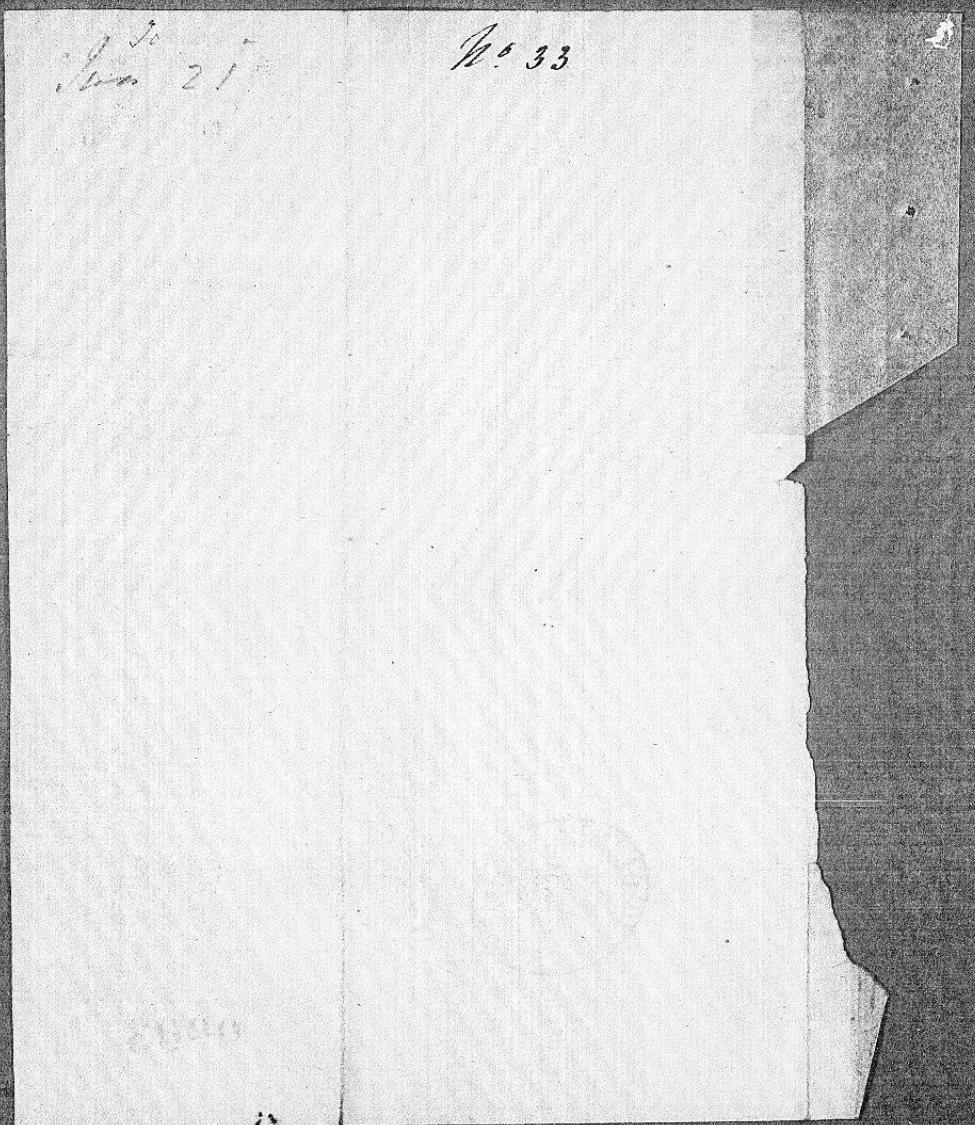
I am Sir
Yours ob't Servt
W^m Bro^r Colclwell

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A small metal fastener or clip, possibly made of brass or steel, featuring a curved, hook-like shape with a central slot for a pin.



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67]

ADDRESS TO THE MEN OF NORWICH.

[68]

object of which was to embody the gallant sons of Corruption to fight under her banners against all Reformers generally, but more especially against *William Cobbett's Register*, which they honour with particular marks of their hatred. This is the foundation of their *Order*; and amongst the means, by which their object is to be prosecuted, is, an intended publication, to be entitled: "The Brunswick Weekly Political Register, in direct opposition to *William Cobbett's Work*."

On the 26th of December, the "Installation" took place, at the Rampant Horse Inn, Norwich, when an "Ode," that is to say, some stupid stuff, which they would call poetry, was, it seems, pronounced, which Ode was, as they state, "Written by one of the Knights."

There is something so very contemptibly ridiculous in all this; it is so much below childishness; it is so degrading to human intellect; that I could not, though pressed to it by some worthy friends in Norfolk, consent to notice it in print, feeling that it would be like the using of a sabre against a fly or a maggot. But, things, which may be wholly beneath notice in themselves, may be forced upon one's attention by their being associated with things of real importance, as the garter once dropped at a Ball from the knee of a favourite of one of the Kings has become the ensign of an honour which the greatest of statesmen have been proud of. And, though a very different fate certainly awaits the Order of Brunswick, still that Order having now been associated in print with the name, officially given, of the *Secretary of State*, this circumstance has rendered the whole thing of sufficient importance to be laid before the public, especially as some very essential political principles have, in this form, challenged discussion.

The Knights have, it appears, transmitted an account of their establishment and

of their installation and principles to Lord VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH, and, of this transmission and of his Lordship's determination thereon they have published the following account, printed by one BALL, of Norwich, in the following words:—

"Published by order of Knights Members of the Brunswick Club, at a Special General Meeting, held at the Rampant Horse Inn, Norwich, Dec. 31st, 1816.

"Copy of a Letter addressed to 'ARNALL THOMAS FAYERNAN, Esq. Surgeon, Norwich'; President of the Brunswick Association, from J. Beckett, Esq. Under Secretary of State, in reply to a Letter transmitted to Lord Viscount Sidmouth, enclosing six copies of the Second Edition of the Declaration of the Sentiments of this Assemblage.

Whitehall, Dec. 30, 1816.

Sir,—I am directed by Lord Sidmouth, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 26th inst. and to express the satisfaction afforded him by the Public Spirit, and Constitutional Principles which have led to the establishment of the Brunswick Club in the City of Norwich; I am at the same time to add that Lord Sidmouth's opinion is in general favourable to Political Clubs of any description; although there may undoubtedly be circumstances under which such Institutions may not only be justifiable but highly useful; whether or not this is the case of Norwich at this time, it is impossible for him to judge, but his Lordship cannot hesitate to applaud the principles of your Association and the motives which have occasioned it.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient
And Humble Servant,
J. BECKETT."

To Arnall Thomas Fayernan, Esq.
Surgeon, Norwich."

69]

JANUARY 18, 1817.

70

Upon the receipt of this Letter, the Knights came to the following resolution: "Resolved Unanimously, that the respectful thanks of this Association be transmitted to Lord Viscount Sidmouth, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, evincing at the same time our grateful feelings for the very handsome approval of our views and principles which he has been pleased to express through the means of an Official Letter from J. Beckett, Esq. addressed to the President; and that all the Knights Members be required to sign the said Letter of thanks. By Order of the Association.—WILLIAM RACKHAM, Secretary."

Now, my friends of Norwich, where Reformers have met with the Mayor of your City at their head, and where that Mayor stands so honourably distinguished from those, who, instead of complying with the reasonable requisitions of their townsmen, have called meetings of *Special Constables and of Troops*; my friends of that ancient and always patriotic city, let us now, for a moment, forget the despicable and ridiculous character of these self-created Knights, and, even while we are commenting on those principles and motives, which Lord Sidmouth is here said to have approved of, let us not take it for granted, that his Lordship has not been taken unaware upon this occasion; and let us, at any rate, by no means imbibe any disrespect towards the name of Brunswick, the use of which has here, as upon so many former occasions, been dishonoured by those, who, under that name, have endeavoured to find shelter from that contempt or indignation, which belonged only to their own folly or infamy.

You all remember, that, when the exposures, relative to the Duke of York and Mrs. CLARKE took place, the friends, or, rather, the pretended friends, of the Duke, instead of candidly acknowledg-

ing, that the facts, which could not be refuted, were true; and, as sensible men would have done, appealing to the generosity of the nation, by observing, that boundless patronage happening to fall under the influence of boundless passion, the temptation had been too great to preserve the Duke from errors, into which many other men, and with no essentially wicked intentions, might have fallen; instead of taking this line, and instead of advising the Duke to throw himself manfully upon the naturally indulgent feelings of the country, which would have caused the whole matter to have been forgotten in a month, the pretended friends and supporters of His Royal Highness meet the first opening of the charges against him by out-cries and accusations of *disloyalty* against the author of the charges, and against all those of similar politics, who were accused of hostility to the *House of Brunswick*, of being *Jacobins and Levellers*, and they were threatened with everlasting infamy if they failed to make their charges good. Thus accused, thus menaced, a very great majority of the nation took part against these unjust and foolish threateners; general politics became mixed up with the question; discovery after discovery was made, and, at last, the Duke had to bear the whole burden, brought on him not only by his own errors and frailties, but also the much greater burden created by the injustice and insolence of his pretended friends. Many men, who felt disposed, at first, to think but little of the matters charged against him, and were inclined rather to laugh than to censure, had visible propensity turned into scorn and indignation, when they heard charges of selling commissions by a kept mistress and the promotion of a foot-boy from behind her chair to a command in the army, ascribed to a traitorous design against the *House of Brunswick*.

62

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71]

ADDRESS TO THE MEN OF NORWICH.

This feeling of scorn and indignation was perfectly natural; but, it unfortunately fell upon the wrong object; for, instead of the Duke, it ought to have alighted upon the heads of those, who pretended to be his friends, and who, in fact, while they affected to be defending him, were engaged in the defence of their own corrupt actions, as was afterwards most amply prov'd. Just such is the case now; and, you may be well assured, that, when you hear men bawling so loudly against what they have the impudence to call our *disloyal* endeavours, they have only in view to retain or to obtain profit to themselves out of the public purse; and, it very unfortunately happens, that they appear to succeed but too well in persuading those whose pretended friends they are, that they are their friends in reality, and that the people who pay the taxes are their foes.

If this be excusable in the Royal Family, who have so small a portion of communication with the people, it is not so easily excused in my Lord SIDMOUTH, who ought to know a great deal of the real state of the public mind, and who, of course, ought to know, that those who are labouring to bring about a Reform of the Parliament, have not only not intimated, but that they do not entertain, the smallest desire, to trench, in any way whatever, on the rights of either the Nobles or the King; and, therefore, it does seem very extraordinary, that his Lordship should have given countenance to, or, that he should have taken the smallest notice of, the contemptible Knights of the Order of Brunswick, and still more extraordinary, that he should have expressed his *applause* of their *principles*, considering that these, as far as they are divested of downright absurdity, are *hostile* to all those principles which placed the House of Brunswick upon the throne of England.

72

It would be a waste of time to endeavour to come at a comprehension of all the parts of that confused mass of nonsense, which the Brunswick Knights transmitted to Lord Sidmouth under the title of a *Declaration*; but, I will just take their leading principle, which will be found in the following passage: "Politically speaking, we cannot but view with extreme pain and dread, the active endeavours of violent party men to sow discord and discontent in the minds of the lower orders, by the extensive association of Clubs, professing the principles of JOHN HAMDEN. It should never be forgotten, that whatever injuries, real or supposed, this idol of the people sustained from the government of Charles I. that no extenuation of the crime of fighting against the King, and dying in the field as a Traitor can be found in the laws of either God or man; therefore, to mislead the people, by artificial and specious praises of his pretended patriotic conduct in resisting, by force of arms, what he considered to be an infringement of his rights and privileges, is to teach the people to tread in his footsteps, and to compel the state (regardless of the dreadful consequences that might result) to an immediate submission to all they demand."

Now, in the first place, there are no such things as *Hambden Clubs* in the kingdom; or, at least, they are of so trifling amount as hardly to be worthy of notice, if we except a Club of that name in London, and which Club consists in *reality* of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and MAJOR CARTWRIGHT. So that, this is altogether a false pretence; and, as, I dare say, if the truth were known, these gallant Knights had *money* in view, when they appealed to Lord Sidmouth, and they are, I think, fairly indictable for an attempt at fraud and to obtain money under false pretences. For what other

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JANUARY 18, 1817.

pose should these men have applied to Lord Sidmouth? They could hardly expect that he would send *troops* to their *club*; and, as to *writters* against us, they seem to have become extinct, or, at least, lazy or so dull as no longer to be of use. What, then, could these Knights apply to Lord Sidmouth for? When *writers* or *loyal club-mongers* communicate their schemes to the government, be assured that they seek money as naturally as a fly does food when it approaches *oney-pot*.

these Chandler-ship Knights; and, hope, that this will be a caution to him not to permit any one to use his name in future in *applauding* any thing without first knowing what the thing is.

It signifies nothing, in this case, whether the injuries sustained by HAMEDEN because it is here declared, that, *be they what they might*, he had no right to resist by force of arms. Hence it would follow, that, if a king were to dissolve the parliament and levy taxes by his sole will,

ney-pot. It is also a very scandalous falsehood say, that the HAMBDEN CLUNS, or any the Reformers, endeavour to urge the people to compel the state (the party, is meant, I suppose) by force of arms, to an immediate submission to their demands. We have uniformly, and, Ierto, most *successfully*, exhorted the people to adhere to a peaceful and orderly conduct. Such a falsehood as this, therefore, merits public execration, though the indulgence of it cannot fail to do good end, because it cannot fail to shew badness of the cause of our enemies, unless their cause were desperate, could not resort to any falsehood at all.

sole will, or were even to order his army to beat the people in the streets, or to poke out their eyes, the people must stand still and bear it all without any attempt to resist, because to resist would be to fight against the King! Oh! no! Lord Sidmouth never could have read the paper of these Brunswick Knights. The history of JOHN HAMBDEN is, however, too interesting to be wholly omitted here.— Charles the First, who was beset by evil counsellors, and who had the misfortune to be married to a Bourbon wife, wished to rule the people of England in an arbitrary way. The parliaments (which were newly chosen then always when they were called together) opposed his views,

out, to pass over all the rest of the im-
pudence and folly of these men, let us
come to their grand principle; namely,
“whatever injuries HAMBDEN sus-
pended from the government of Charles
the First, no extenuation of the crime of
plotting against the king can be found in
the laws of either God or man.”

Now, my good friends of Norwich, if
so, the present Royal Family and
the First and George the Second
Queen Anne and King William the
and Lord Sidmouth and you and I
all the people in this nation were and
traitors against the House of Stuart
their heirs in the direct line of suc-
cession. My firm belief is, that Lord
SIDMOUTH never read the declaration of
we called together) opposed his views.
He wanted money, and he issued a pro-
clamation to raise taxes, suspecting that
the parliament would not grant him the
money. This was contrary to the laws of
England. Mr. HAMBDEN, who was a
gentleman of Buckinghamshire, would
not pay the taxes imposed on him. He
was sued before the Judges in the King’s
Courts, who, being subservient to the
King, decided against Mr. HAMBDEN.—
The King’s necessities, however, at last
compelled him to call a parliament; and,
after long disputes between the King and them, an open civil-war broke out, and, in that war, Mr. HAMBDEN lost his life in
the field. The King, at last, would have
gladly yielded up much more than his
people asked for at first. But his yield-

75]

ADDRESS TO THE MEN OF NORWICH.

[76]

ing disposition came too late. He lost his life, as we all know, upon a scaffold, upon the charge of *treason* against the English People; and herein he tasted of that injustice and cruelty which his own ministers and judges had, in innumerable instances, practised on his suffering subjects in his name.

One would have thought, that an example so awful ought to have operated on his sons; but, so far from it, the second of those sons, *James the Second*, aided by the bloody *Judge Jeffries*, was guilty of acts of tyranny without end. The nation, resolved no longer to endure his ill-treatment, invited *William Prince of Orange* from Holland, who had married one of the king's daughters, to come and take the government upon him. *William* came with an army, who had some fighting with the king's troops, but the king, finding that the whole nation were deserting him, fled to France. *William* and his wife were made king and queen, and a law was passed to make every man a traitor who adhered to king *James*. When *William* and his wife were dead, another daughter of *James* became Queen, by act of parliament, and that was *Queen Anne*. Now, observe, *James* had sons alive all this while; but, they were called *Pretenders*, and the parliament actually compelled *QUEEN ANNE* to offer, by proclamation, a reward for the head of one of these her brothers. When *Queen Anne* died, an act of parliament had provided for the accession of the present Royal Family, which was descended from a daughter of *James the First*, who was the father of *Charles the First*, and the grandfather of *James the Second*; and, by the same acts of parliament, the family of *Stuart* was set aside for ever.

These were pretty stiff proceedings, and may serve as a record upon the file of the Chapter of the Knights at Norwich. But, as you perceive, there was not only

resistance to King *James*, but there was fighting against him by foreign soldiers brought over from Holland for the purpose! And yet your Knights tell us, that Mr. HAMBDEN was a *traitor* for fighting against the king, whatever injuries he might have sustained. There were men to preach the same doctrine at the time when *James the Second* was revelling in the blood of the people shed by *Judge Jeffries*; but, our forefathers were not so base and so foolish as to listen to those corrupt slaves; they rose against the stupid tyrant; they drove him from the throne; they afterwards set aside his despotic family for ever; and they happily succeeded in exalting and supporting the present Royal Family in their stead. This is what we mean by the "GLO-
"RIOUS REVOLUTION," and it is well worthy of note, that, in the PROCLAMATION, issued in 1792, against the writings of your famous countryman, *Paine*, he was accused of having attacked the principles of the "Glorious Revolution!"

The ignorance of the Chandler-Shop Knights is equal to their impudence. Not only since the Revolution of 1688, above noticed; but, in all times, have the people of England claimed the right of resistance to oppression. I cannot quote the very words of *Judge Blackstone* from memory (and I have not my books near me); but, I know that he, though a very courtly writer, maintains this right as an inherent right of every people, and observes, that the common sense of mankind will not suffer itself to be insulted by the contrary doctrine. And how was MAGNA CHARTA obtained? Why, by the Barons making open war upon the King, and compelling him to sign it. This Charter, which was a mere recognition of the then ancient laws of England, was actually forced from the king; and yet these impudent brawlers, these petulant Knights

77]

JANUARY 18, 1817.

[78]

9

10

tell you, that, let HAMBDEN's injuries be what they might, it was *treason* in him to resist the king, and that his conduct was not to be justified by the laws either of God or man! The laws of *man*, as we have seen, clearly justify this resistance; and, as to the laws of *God*, if we are to take for his laws what we find recorded in the Scriptures, (and I know not where else to look for them) how numerous are the instances, in which oppressors were punished, Ministers, Kings and Queens!

An instance of each may serve. *HAMMON* was hanged on a lofty gibbet for his oppressions on *Mordecai* and the Jews. But, the case in point is that of *Ahab* and *Jezebel*. King *Ahab* had taken a liking to the vineyard of *Naboth*, which the latter refused to sell him, it having descended to him from his forefathers. *Jezebel*, in order to put her husband in possession of the wished-for plat of ground, contrived to have *Naboth* seized upon a false charge of blasphemy, and to have him stoned to death. *Ahab* was, by the command of God, killed in battle for this act, and, his son, *AHAZIAH*, having succeeded him with the curse still sticking to his family, *Jehu*, who was an officer in the service of *Ahasiah*, took a chosen band with him, slew the king his master, and afterward the Queen-mother, whom he ordered to be thrown out of a window, "and some of her blood was sprinkled on the wall and on the horses, and he trod her under foot." Some of the friends of *Ahasiah* called this "*treason*" on the part of *Jehu*; but *Jehu* answered, "Surely I have seen yesterday the blood of *Naboth* and the blood of his sons, and I will requite thee in this plat, saith the Lord."

With this I take my leave of the Knights of the Order of Brunswick, being well assured, that they will never again show their faces in the streets of Norwich, unaccompanied with hisses and groans,

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791

ADDRESS TO THE MEN OF NORWICH.

now fifty years of age, can well remember, when it was thought a *sorrowful sight* to see a labouring man apply for parish relief. Will these libellers of the people say, that our *natures* have been changed? And, if we were to allow that, by what have they been changed? No: the blood of our fathers circulates in our veins, but the want of what they possessed as the fair fruit of their toil, has compelled us to resort to alms and to parish relief. Well do I remember, when old men, common labourers, used to wear to church good broad-cloth coats which they had worn at their weddings. They were frugal and careful, but they had encouragement to practise those virtues. The household goods of a labouring man, his clock, his trenchers and his pewter-plates, his utensils of brass and copper, his chairs, his joint-stools, his substantial oaken tables, his bedding and all that belonged to him, form a contrast with his present miserable and worthless stuff that makes one's heart ache but to think of. His beer and his bread and meat are now exchanged for the cat-lap of the tea-kettle, taxed to more than three-fourths of its prime cost, and for the cold and heartless diet of the potatoe plat. I can well remember when the very poorest of the people would not eat potatoes, and I have lived to see people hanged for forcing them out of a market cart at their own price! I can remember, when every poor man brewed a barrel of ale to be drunk at the lying-in of his wife, and another to be spent at the christening of the child. Now, I know not the instance of the cheering smell of malt finding its way into his dwelling, where dreariness and dread preside upon occasions which used to produce scenes of pleasing anxiety, congratulation, and innocent mirth. Perhaps many thousands of persons of my own age will read what I am now writing, and, if they have been conversant in the

sphere of life, to which I am advertizing, their hearts will but too loudly tell them that the picture is true.

But, to what period will the calumniators of our forefathers go back? — I will take them back four hundred years, and will draw my description of what our forefathers were then from Sir JOHN FORTESCUE's work on the *excellence of the Laws of England*. This gentleman, who was Lord Chancellor in the reign of HENRY THE SIXTH, wrote a book for the instruction of that king's son, one of the objects of which book was to convince him, that it was his *interest* as well as his *duty* to preserve inviolate that excellent system of laws. In the course of his lessons, which are divided into Chapters, he gives the Prince a description of the *effects* of the good laws of England compared with that of the bad laws of France, which some of the Prince's ancestors had endeavoured to introduce into England. This leads him to speak of the *condition* of the English compared with the *condition* of the French; and, here it is, that we find the dresses, the houses, and the food and manner of living of our forefathers described; those forefathers who the COURRIER and TAXIS would make us believe, were a set of vagrants, living upon pine-nuts and acorns and haws! Alas! The picture which is here given of France, would really be now very nearly applicable to England!

Speaking of France, after enumerating several cruel laws, he proceeds in these words: "Without consideration had of these things, other heavy taxes are assessed yearly upon every village within the kingdom for the king's service; neither is there ever any intermission or abatement of taxes. Exposed to these and other calamities, the Peasants (country people) live in great hardship and misery. The constant drink is

81

JANUARY 18, 1817.

10 #

1

7

Fig.

"water, neither do they taste, throughout
"the year, any other liquor; unless upon
"some extraordinary times, or festival
"days. Their clothing consists of Frocks,
"or little short jerkins made of canvas,
"no better than common sack-cloth; they
"do not wear any woollens, except of
"the coarsest sort; and that only in the
"garment under their frocks; nor do
"they wear any trowse, but from the
"knees upwards; their legs being ex-
"posed and naked. The women go
"bare-foot, except on holidays. They
"do not eat any flesh, unless it be the fat
"of bacon, and that in very small quan-
"tities, with which they make a soup.
"Of other sorts, either boiled or roasted,
"they do not so much as taste, unless it be
"of the inwards and offals of sheep and
"bullocks, and the like, which are kill-
"ed for the use of the gentle-folks and the
"merchants: for whom also, quails, par-
"tridges, hares and the like, are reserved,
"upon pain of the gallies. As for their
"poultry, the soldiers consume them, so
"that scarce the eggs, slight as they are,
"are indulged them by way of dainty.
"And, if it happen that a man is ob-
"served to thrive in the world, and be-
"come rich, he is presently assessed to the
"king's tax, proportionably more than
"his poorer neighbours, whereby he is
"soon reduced to a level with the rest."

"making ample satisfaction for the same;
"he cannot by himself or his ministry,
"lay taxes, subsidies, or any imposition
"whatever, upon the subject: he cannot
"alter the laws, or make new ones,
"without the express consent of the whole
"kingdom in Parliament assembled: every
"inhabitant is at his liberty fully to
"use and enjoy whatever his farm pro-
"duces, the fruits of the earth, the
"increase of his flock, and the like:
"all the improvements he makes, whe-
"ther by his own proper industry,
"or of those he retains in his service,
"are his own to use and enjoy, without
"the lett, interruption or denial of any.
"If he be in any wise injured, he shall
"have his amends and satisfaction against
"the party offending: HENCE it is,
"that the inhabitants of England are rich
"in gold, silver, and all the necessaries
"and conveniences of life. They drink
"no water, unless at certain times, up-
"on a religious score, and by way of
"doing penance. They are fed in great
"abundance, with all sorts of flesh and
"fish, of which they have plenty every
"where; they are clothed, throughout, in
"good woollens; their bedding and other
"furniture in their houses are of wool,
"and that in great store: they are also
"well provided with all sorts of household
"goods, and necessary implements for hus-

My good Friends of Norwich, what think you of this picture? Look about you, and then remember, that this honest old Chancellor of England tells the Prince that these are the consequences of a government wherein the people have no share. He then comes to describe the effects of what he calls that Political Mixed Government, which prevails in England; and after describing the security which men in England have, for their property, and for the fruit of their labours, he proceeds thus: "The king cannot despoil the subject, without *bawdry*; every one according to his rank, hath all things which conduce to make life easy and happy." And after this he observes, that these are the effects of laws, which are founded upon the principle, that "a king is given for the sake of the kingdom, and not a kingdom for the sake of a king."

537

ADDRESS TO THE MEN OF NORWICH.

1

lieve, that we are much *better off* than our forefathers were, and that we ought to be very *grateful* that we are not compelled to live, like the blackbirds, upon wild berries and worms. Let any man look at the *dress and food* of our labourers now; and let him say, if he can, that they do not resemble those which this old Lawyer describes as those of the *French* in his day. A short smock-frock is the general garment; and, not only are many of these made of *sack-cloth*, but I have seen many actually made out of *old sacks*, which had become too rotten to hold corn! They do not, indeed, go bare-legged; the climate does not admit of it; but many of them have *no stockings*, bits of rag are wrapped round their feet to keep their feet from perishing in their shoes, and pieces of *old sack*, or *rags* of some sort, are tied round their legs instead of stockings. One half of the married men have not a second shirt, and that which they have is all in rags. It is notorious, that they do not taste *flesh* from month's end to month's end, and that their *sole* drink is that very *water*, which *FORTESQUE* says used to be the drink of the *French*, and of which he says the English *never drank*, except for religion's sake. Little did this, our famous countryman, imagine what days his honoured country was destined to see under the Pitts, the Percevals and Castlereaghs! Little did he imagine, when he was describing the living upon *SOUPE* as a proof of the degraded state of the *French*, that Englishmen would ever be reduced to such a state as to be fed at *Soup Shops by Subscription!* Little did he, when he was speaking of the *heavy taxes* of the *French*, suppose, that Englishmen would one day pay away the half of their earnings in *taxes*!—Little did he, when talking of the standing army in *France*, imagine that the day was to come, when regiments of standing soldiers in England would be

seen subscribing a day's pay to help feed the people, from the taxes on whose salt, soap, sugar, &c. their pay partly came ! Little did he, when he was boasting of the good, warm and decent clothing and bedding of the people of England, imagine that the time would come, when a Lord Mayor of London, would, from motives of compassion, advertise for old Clothes to cover the nakedness of that people by day, and for old Bedding to keep them from perishing by night ! Little did he imagine, when he was painting the miseries that the French suffered from the tyranny of their Princes, that the lot of England would be so changed, that a French Prince would subscribe towards a fund for feeding the English people with Soup !

What, then, has produced this change ? Why, taxation to be sure. The same causes generally produce the same effects. It was the taxes that made the French miserable in dress and food ; and here also the effect has followed the cause. It is curious to remark, too, that, as soon as the Bourbon Government was overthrown in France, the People began to flourish, to dress better and live better ; and, though the nation had been at war all the time, Mr. BIRKBECK, in his excellent little work, tells us, that, when he went over to France in 1814, he found the country people living in great ease and happiness. He asked, he says, what was become of all the miserable Peasantry ; and he was told, that the Revolution had changed their lot. He says, that the common labourers were well-dressed, that each man had from ten to fourteen shirts ; and, in short, that they were a happy race of men compared to the miserable and depressed creatures, whom he had left behind him in England.

Mr. BIRKBECK is well known to be a gentleman of veracity as well as of very extensive knowledge ; and, being also an independent man, his word may be relied

JANUARY 18, 1817

38

on. But we need no Revolution to restore us to a state of happiness. We want nothing but a relaxation of taxation, and the choosing of our own representatives, so that we may not be taxed without our consent, which is the law of the land, and which law of the land is our birth-right.

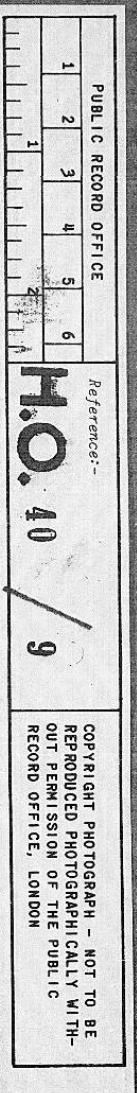
in that country? How happens it that, there, the labourer, though with a family, may, if he will, put by twenty or thirty pounds a year? Why, the reasons are, that, in that country, the taxes are so light, the government so little expensive; and these arise from the people choosing ~~freely~~ their own representatives, and not being

SIR JOHN FORTESQUE did not talk vaguely about the *Constitution*, which the sons of Corruption make to mean any thing that they please. He talked about the *laws*, and his proof of the goodness of a government, was, that it produced *ease* and *happiness amongst the people*. This was his proof of a good government; and, certainly, this is the only test by which to try a government.

freely their own representatives, and not being taxed without their own consent. The government there, with the mere exception of names of officers and ranks, is built upon the ancient laws of England. *Magna Charta* is the law of the land there as much as it is, or ever was, here. All our ancient law-books are of as much authority there as they ever were in England. In that country a regular soldier never sees, except in the distant for-

The sons of Corruption, unable to say that the people are in *ease and happiness*, cook up a doctrine of *futility*. They say, it is the *fate* of nations, when they become refined, to become miserable; and, therefore, that we are in a state of *natural decay*, and that no fault is to be ascribed to the system or to any body. But, if this were true, how comes it, that the people live so much in *ease and happiness* in America? There are many beautiful cities in America; numerous persons of immense fortunes; multitudes of fine carriages and horses; finer streets than any in England or in Europe; whole streets of houses, the cornices and

door-ways of marble, the roofs covered with lead or slate, the gutters and spouts made of copper; an immense mercantile shipping; a noble and gallant navy; trade, commerce and manufactures very extensive; three or four hundred newspapers; reading and writing universal; and, in short, every luxury and refinement known in England, from which country, too, the settlers of that country went. How happens it, that civilization and refinement have not produced a miserable population there? How happens it, that there is no pauperism and beggary



87]

ADDRESS TO THE MEN OF NORWICH.

[88]

fringement on the rights of either Nobles or King, and without any one act of injustice towards any description of men, enable us, in the course of five years, to say of England, in the words of FORTESQUE, that, here the people "drink no water," they are well clothed and fed and lodged, and have all things which conduce to an *easy and happy life*. But, it is my conviction not less firm, that, unless a reform take place, great as our present miseries are, they are nothing compared to what we have to expect.

But, it is not any scheme of *Mock-Reform*, that will tend to restore the nation to an "*easy and happy life*." Such a scheme those men, who call themselves WHIES, have on foot, and the object of it is to CHEAT the people. A *Triennial Parliament*, a mere lopping off of some *Sinecures and Pensions* without any *retrospect*, a little *extension of voting in Scotland!* Is this, do they and their coadjutors of the Edinburgh Review imagine, to satisfy the people, who understand their rights as well as they do? Oh, no! They must be ideots indeed, to hope to cheat the people in this way. Nations as well as individuals are seldom made fools twice in their lives, or, at least, *exactly in the same way*. The fools, who, after being disappointed at not seeing the man dance in a quart bottle, went with the full expectation of seeing him dance in a pint bottle, might, possibly, have swallowed the bait, which the WHIES intend to hold out; but, I venture to assure these conceited gentlemen, that the Reformers of the present day are to be satisfied with nothing short of the *real Constitution* of the country. They expect *annual parliaments* and suffrage as extensive as practicable, which may, perhaps, safely stop at all *house-holders*, whether they pay *direct taxes* or not, seeing that this would exclude all menial and yearly servants and other persons not having

house or home. This, however, and minor points, such as the *ballot* and the mode of taking the votes, may become subject of consideration between this time and the Meeting of Parliament. The *substantialis* are *Annual Parliaments* and the *Voting of all house-holders* of whatever degree, and that these will be adopted, I would bet the Whigs the amount of a thousandth part of all their Sinecures and Pensions, if I had so much in the world. Oh, no! The people of Manchester and Birmingham and Sheffield have no inclination to have Members chosen for them by Old Sarum, Gatton, and Winchelsea. In short, the thing is too ridiculous to think of under the name of *Reform*. Call it a *Tub to the Whale*; call it a *Humbug*; call it a *Cheat or a Fraud*; and, it is well enough; but, to call it a *Reform* is too gross to escape ridicule and contempt.

In the meanwhile, that son of Corruption, the COURIER, is greatly alarmed, and very justly so, at the approaching waggon load of petitions, and especially at a Meeting of *Reform Deputies*, who, it appears, are to meet in London on the 22d instant. We will first hear what he says upon the subject, and then make our remarks, and see on what the *alarm* is founded.—"An Advertisement of an extraordinary nature has been inserted in some of the papers, without exciting that attention which it seems to deserve. Most of our Readers recommend the meeting at Edinburgh of a number of Delegates from different clubs or societies. This meeting assumed the name of a *Convention*—the ostensible object of which was to bring about a *Reform in Parliament*.—By the advertisement we began by alluding to, it appears that various assemblies have not only been held in Lancashire for a *Reform*, but that fourteen of them have named Deputies who met at

89]

JANUARY 18, 1817.

[90]

Middleton; that in consequence of the opinion expressed by this meeting of Deputies, an extraordinary general meeting of the Hampden Club is convoked for Saturday next, to consult upon a proposed Bill for a *Reform in Parliament*, which extraordinary meeting is to be followed up, on the 22d instant, by a meeting or convocation of *Delegates* from petitioning cities, towns, and other communities, "to confer together in the metropolis, on the best means of effectuating a constitutional Reform of the Commons' House." Such are the words of the advertisement.—Now, in referring to the period when the Scotch Convention and other meetings were held, and the proceedings subsequently adopted, we shall observe a remarkable similarity in the language held then and now. In one of the addresses to a Society at Norwich, in 1793, it was said that "they looked for no Reform but from the Convention they had in view, advising, however, a continuance of Petitions for Reform as a cover to their designs." The Corresponding Society in 1793, "assumed the task of watching over the transactions of Parliament, and of setting boundaries to its power." In one of their meetings "the Members of every department of the State were vilified as unworthy and incompetent to hold their official situations."—At another meeting it was stated, "that some things were not to be submitted to, either with or without the sanction of Parliament." At the period to which we have adverted, Mr. Dundas said, that "it could not be doubted that a Convention on the principle of establishing Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments was totally inconsistent with the existence of the Monarchy and Parliament." And Lord Thurlow alleged, "that the constant mention of a *Parliamentary Reform*

"could no more clear these societies of illegal intent, as their proposed Convention in the expression of God save the King at the bottom of a seditious libel could clear it of sedition."—Now it may be inferred by some that we allude to the period of 1794, with the view of counsellng the same legislative measures as were thought necessary then. We do not. But we do contend that if there existed a necessity for vigour and vigilance at that time, there would surely be no excuse for a total want of both now, when Parliamentary Reform, if not, as we believe, a cover to other designs, must lead to a total abolition of the present frame and constitution of the Government."

Yes, most of the readers of the COURIER may recollect, and certain it is, that millions of other men never will forget, the meeting at Edinburgh, in 1794, and the subsequent proceedings thereon. But, no one recollects, because it is totally false, that the Reformers of 1794 ever said, that their measures to procure Reform was "a cover to other designs." Yes, we remember 1794, and we now feel the effects of Reform not having taken place at that time. How much blood, how much treasure, how much misery, would have been avoided, if the Reformers had then been listened to instead of being crushed by the arm of power!

How gravely this poor feeble hireling tells us of what Mr. Dundas SAID and of what Lord Thurlow ALLEGED upon that occasion; that Dundas, whose sun of life went down so bright, who was covered with sinecures and who has left a son so covered; and that Lord Thurlow, who possessed a large pension to the day of his death, and whose heir has a sinecure of five thousand pounds a year! What do we, or what does truth or reason or justice care what they said, or what they alleged?

12

13

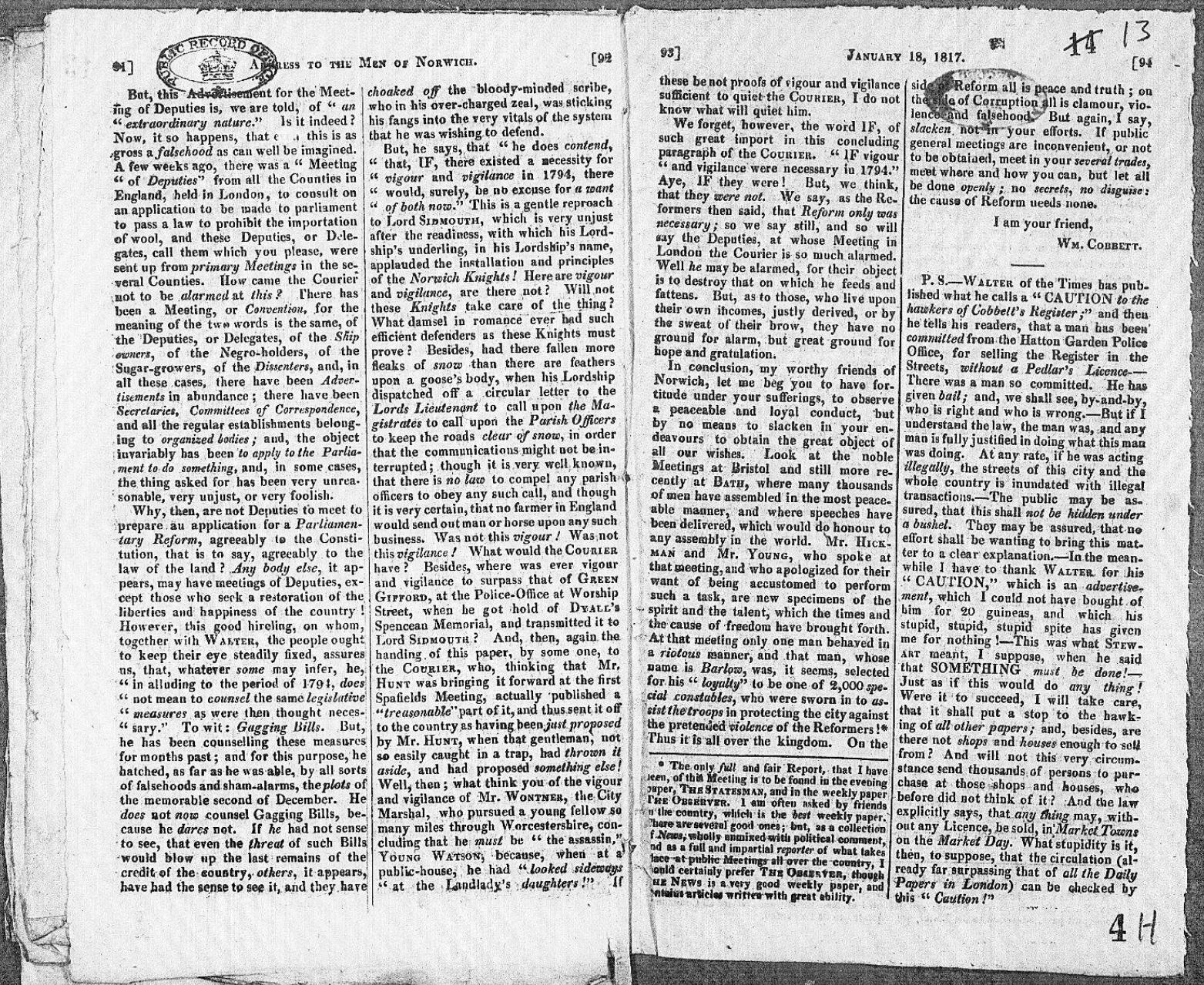
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[95]

PAPER AGAINST GOLD.



PAPER AGAINST GOLD.

The 200 Sets of this work, which remained unsold two weeks ago, are now all disposed of, while many applications are unanswered. This being the case, I have put a *New Edition* to press, which will be ready in about a fortnight from this time. The Public will be pleased to bear in mind the *Occasion*, which first drew this work forth. The *Two Parties*, in Parliament, in 1810 and 1811, after long and laboured inquiries, reports, and discussions on the question, whether the Bank ought to be compelled to pay in Gold and Silver at the end of 2 years from that time, came to these conclusions: the *Outs*, that the Bank ought to be compelled to pay at the end of the 2 years; and, the *Ins*, that, though the Bank was solvent, and was *able* to pay at any time, yet, that it would not be *wise*, to *suffer* it to pay in Gold and Silver, 'till a *time of Peace came*.—Thus did the 2 Parties in Parliament decide. In opposition to them both, I contended, and, I believe, clearly *proved*, that the Bank could NEVER pay in specie, without a great reduction of the interest of the Debt, of Salaries, Pay, &c. or *without* producing the utter ruin of Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures; and, of course, without plunging the country into a state of intolerable misery. *Peace is come*; the Bank does not pay in specie, except in a very small portion; but, even that little step towards paying in specie, has produced the ruin and misery that I foreboded, and the causes of which were (in 1810 and 1811) so clearly unfolded in this work, and particularly in Letter XV. of the Collection.—This work contains an account of the origin and progress of that dreadful scourge of this nation and of mankind, the FUNDING SYSTEM; it shows how the Bank and the Debt arose together, and that they were engendered by a desire to engage in Continental Wars; it shows how fatal the progress of this system has been to the happiness and liberties of this kingdom; it shows how taxes and pauperism and crimes have all kept on in regular in-

[96]

crease with the increase of the Debt; it demonstrates that the Sinking Fund cannot possibly tend to diminish or to prevent the increase of the Debt; and, above all things, it exposes to the eyes of this abused nation all the *history and mystery* of the *Bank Stoppage*, in 1797, and brings forth *by name*, all the principle persons, who were concerned in that memorable transaction, which has finally been one great cause of ruin, beggary, and almost extinction of so many honest, industrious, virtuous families.—At the time when this work was written, more than 150 other persons wrote and published pamphlets on the subject; but, if any one of these persons had the understanding to perceive the truth, not one of them had the courage to declare it, while the far greater part of them were strenuous advocates for the Paper and Funding System.—*Time*, however, which tries most things, has now tried this important question. The crisis of the Funding System is at hand; therefore, I am anxious that this work should now be *read*; and, that it may be within the reach of numerous persons, I shall sell it for 10*s*: retail, bound in boards, and at 8*s*. to Booksellers and Newsmea. It will be in One Octavo Volume, printed like the Stamped Register in double columns, and upon the Large Paper, and will be neatly bound in Boards.—The work will be published by Mr. CLEMENT, at No. 192, Strand, London, who will attend punctually to all the orders for this book, which have been already received, and also to all Orders which may be transmitted to him in future.—My object in publishing this new Edition is not profit (though that object would be quite proper) so much as the desire of having the work *read* extensively. I stand, in this work, pitted against the opinions of one hundred and fifty financing authors of pamphlets, and against those of both the Parties in Parliament. *Hitherto* my opinions have been verified by events; and, probably, a few months will decide, whether there be any part of my work, to which events will not have affixed the stamp of truth. In this work *clearness* has been principally aimed at; and, I am persuaded, that, by keeping this object in view, I have made the most abstruse of all subjects perfectly familiar to any man of common sense. I have, in short, shown how the poor man's dinner has been taken from him, and how the workhouses and jails have been filled and the gibbets loaded by the means of Bank Paper. My book contains a warning to all the nations in the world, and to my own countrymen in particular. For these reasons I am uncommonly anxious that this work should now be *read*.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

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14

London Jan 21 1817

45

Dear Sir

I attended the Sitting of the
Magistrates to day, but the Lodgings are
not to be examined by the Local but by the
County Magistrate. The Town Clerk how
ever informed me that the 7 th Calm's taken
were all concerned in the breaking ^{up} of frames
at Leasboro, for which Foster was executed
and 6 of these men may also suffer. The
other, Hales, was before tried and acquitted
of the Capital Charge, to which these six

Trans. Tuesday Day

In R. C.

ACC5A

15
16

Men are now hable, viz Young or the Matchmen: he however will be again tried for Breaking Frames before his trial was as an accessory to the Act of young or the Matchmen and if found guilty of Frame Breaking, he will be sentenced for Life.

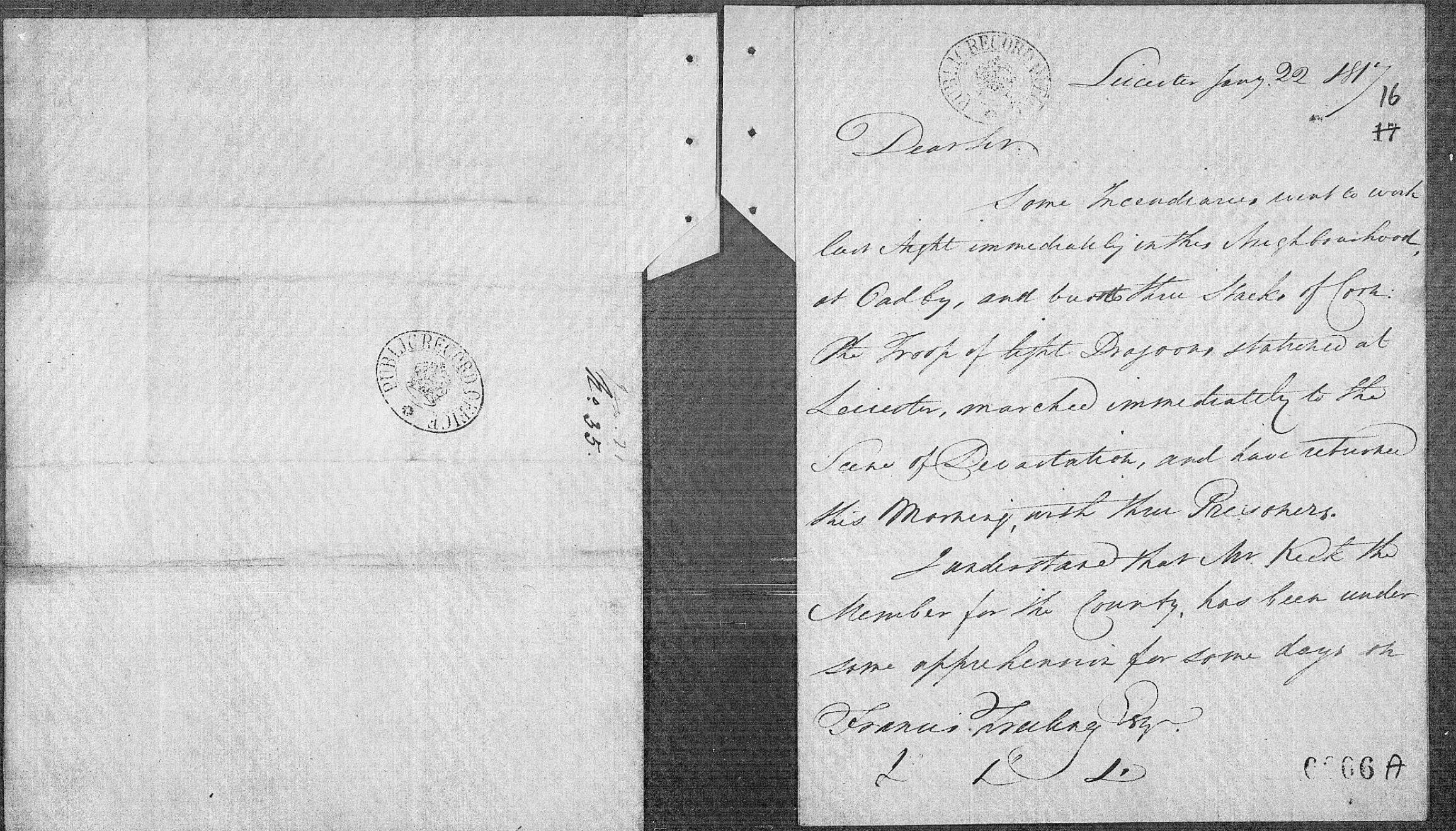
I am Dear Sir
Your very faithful
Subscriber
Richard Horne

Richard Horne

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17
48

accus of the Stock on his own farm
having received some anonymous
threats; the provisional Cavalry
have promptly released the regulars,
and are now on Duty, and all
appears again tranquil; should
these Villains go to work again, a
special Commission, embodying the
long-horn affair would operate as
a Warning.

I am Dear Sir
Your faithful
Obedient Servt
Graham Hart

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6B

Sir



Post Office Birmingham
18
22 Jan'y 1817

I informed you of the intention of the Birmingham meeting this day, I am sorry I cannot give you any particular, there is an immense crowd now assembled peaceable for the present, I am happy to say the civil and military powers are upon the alert,
one of the Magistrates sent me a note requesting
I would keep the Bag open to the last moment I
sent them word that the bag is made up exactly at
four O'clock, but that I would send a messenger to
the Public office in time to return to my office
with any packet before sealing the Bag —
you will say if I am authorised to detain the
mail five or ten minutes by the Magistrates
desire upon any similar occasion —
enclose you have what resolutions I suppose
they mean to propose, I will not close this till
the last moment, shall I hear of any thing
from your friend Ed

0007 A

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I will communicate it either now or by tommorow
mail, I am Sir

yours Faithful ob^d
John Lee
Genl Secy

J. P. Heath

83 four o'clock the meeting is break up
and very peaceable, I have not heard
any particulars

19

20

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7B

BIRMINGHAM
1817
B221A225
19

Mr James Snowbird Hill
Genl Post Office
New London



28.2

Birmingham Town's Meeting.

ENGLISHMEN! FRIENDS!

You are about to assemble to exercise a great Constitutional Right—that of petitioning your Government to adopt the best means in their power, to relieve the Public Distresses. The Officers of the Town have been respectfully invited to preside at the Meeting, but have declined it, under the fear of alarm for the Public Peace.—Let the events of this day prove, that, though you can meet as *Men*, you can behave as *Subjects*. Bring as much argument as you please into the field, but beware of attempting force. The Cause is too good to require violence. Let your enemies and pretended friends learn, that you merit attention, and do not forget, that you may practise your *Rights* without committing *Wrongs*. Depend upon it, they are your enemies, who would be glad to create confusion. Let the slightest attempt at disorder have your decided opposition, and immediately on the close of the business, retire to your homes, or to your occupations, without delay.

YOUR COUNTRY EXPECTS IT FROM YOU!!

DO YOUR DUTY, AND DESERVE YOUR RIGHTS!!

SUBMIT TO THE LAWS, AND HOPE FOR BETTER TIMES!!

PROPOSITIONS TO BE MADE AT THE TOWN'S MEETING.

FIRST;

THAT, at all times, it is an undoubted right of our Constitution, that the People should assemble together, for the purpose of deliberating on subjects connected with the general welfare; to represent their opinions to the Legislature, and to petition for a removal of any grievances, which they themselves may consider as furnishing cause for complaint; and that the exercise of this right becomes an imperative duty, under circumstances of misrule, or of general national calamity.

Secondly;—That this Town can give its mournful testimony, to the appalling fact reiterated in every part of the Kingdom; that the distresses of the times are unprecedented and insupportable; portending consequences, which the mind shudders to contemplate, and which every lover of his Country should labour to avert.

That the symptoms of general decay, and approaching ruin, are seen in 'Poor-Rates enormously multiplied, and yet insufficient, with the aid of loans and liberal voluntary contributions, to meet the claims of indigence and beggary;—with silence in the Workshops, and clamorous importunity in the streets; and the transformation of our once active,

cheerful, and high-spirited Artisans, into languid, care-worn, and miserable Scavengers.

Thirdly;—That the War of twenty-five years continuance, which has raised the National Debt to upwards of *One Thousand Millions*, and the Annual Taxation to *Seventy Millions*, is the fruitful and legitimate parent of all the calamities we now endure—a War, in which, at its commencement, this Nation had no interest, and the liberties of mankind, no friend—a War, in which mines of treasure have been exhausted, and rivers of blood have flowed, for the purposes of restoring the ages of political and religious darkness, and of forcing upon the French People a Dynasty contrary to their universal will—a Dynasty, which had been for ages the scourge of France, the enemy of England, and the contempt of all the thinking or benevolent part of mankind.

Fourthly;—That no Community can be well governed, where the interests of the Rulers and that of the People are distinct from, or in opposition to, each other—that the past system of violence and folly would never have been practised, had the guardians of the public welfare been chosen by the people, and been responsible to them, for the faithful discharge of their duty;—that, had not the duration of Parliament been extended to seven years, and the Seats therein sold like the “*stands in a market*”—had not corruption in the House of Commons been as “*notorious as the Sun at noon-day*”—we should not have witnessed Pensioners, Sinecurists, and Courtly exponents joining to uphold the general delusion, by which the ruinous schemes of an infatuated Ministry, have been submitted to, by a generous, but misguided people.

Fifthly;—That, admitting the necessity for a gradation of ranks in society, and that the bulk of the people must ever contribute, by their labour, to the general interest—we hold it as an incontrovertible truth, that at all times, but more particularly so in seasons of public distress, the labouring class has a stronger claim on the Government for employment and subsistence, than the higher classes can have for unmerited and lavish emoluments; that, on these principles, therefore, we earnestly contend for the immediate and total abolition of all Sinecures and useless Places, and for the most rigid economy in the whole of the public expenditure.

Sixthly;—That, as one proof (if proof were necessary,) of the clashing of interests between the people and their nominal Representatives, may be adduced the passing of the Corn Bill, now in baneful operation; the avowed object of which was to protect the interest of one tenth part of the community; and which, by its effects, has consigned the remaining nine-tenths to the depths of wretchedness and despair; by prohibiting the importation of food, and consequently preventing the manufacture of those goods, which might have been given in exchange.

Seventhly;—That, with the utmost dismay, we look around us for the sources of relief from our present sufferings; that while Spain, the Netherlands, Germany and Russia are hourly increasing their restrictions upon our Commerce (amounting in many cases almost to a prohibition); and, while America, is rapidly advancing to a competition with us in her manufactures;—we cannot but fear that we shall shortly be excluded from these markets, unless some decided interference shall be adopted by the Legislature.

Eighthly;—That the very existence of our Country, as a commercial Nation, depends upon such a free intercourse with other Nations, as shall promote, to the utmost, a preference of the articles, which our ingenuity and industry may produce;—that, it is the duty of our Rulers to attempt negotiations, on such broad and pacific principles, as shall promote the most lasting, and beneficial effects to the great family of mankind; and that, unless such attempts be immediately commenced, we see no other alternative, than that our evils, already so enormous will be rapidly increasing, till the whole mass of Society will be overwhelmed in one common and irretrievable wreck.

Ninthly;—That we are thoroughly convinced, that the only substantial remedy for the complicated evils which now afflict the Country, is a return to the pure spirit of the Constitution; because admitting that every part of the community should be equally and fairly represented there could be no separate interests to support, and every district would feel a confidence, that, what a faithful majority had enacted, would be likely to promote the general welfare of the whole.

Tenthly;—That we do therefore agree to petition the Legislature for such a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, as will restore frequent elections and general suffrage; from which will arise a real responsibility of Ministers to Parliament, and of Parliament to the People.

Eleventhly;—That, whilst we admire the humanity, which has prompted the less suffering inhabitants

“*of a distressed, over-crowded, over-populated, and over-governed*” population, we must question the wisdom,

content to exhaust and defeat the purposes of their imperfect benevolence; and we must condemn the Patriotism, which

for ever—be annihilated.

PRINTED BY W. HAWKES SMITH, EASY ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

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Sir

Post Office Birmingham
23 Janv 1819

The inclosed paper will furnish you with the occurrences of yesterday, but as it is not edited by one of their own party their speeches &c &c are not given, you will see them at full length in the London paper called the Sunday review, not any of the respectable inhabitants were there I understand it was announced by one of their speakers that they should meet again on the 25th of March next & to continue every quarter in the year after till a Reformation in Parliament takes place, neither Hunt or Canning were there,

I am Sir

your faithful ob^r Servt
Francis Greville Esq 0009
Gothorpe

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY'S POSTS.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

PARIS papers to Thursday last were received yesterday. They are principally occupied by the debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the Law for suspending Personal Liberty. The discussion opened on Monday, and was continued during that and the two following days, when the Chamber at length decided on closing the discussion, permitting the Reporter to reply on Thursday. The Ultras, who in 1815 were the first to propose the law, now oppose it with great pertinacity, as a violation of the liberty of Frenchmen. The greatest number under arrest by it was 319, and this number has been successively reduced, till it is under 30.—There is every probability that the law will pass, though only by a small majority. One of the papers mentions a report, that the proposed Loan had been taken, and attributes to this circumstance the rise of the Funds. The price, however, has not been kept up; on Wednesday the five per cents, opened at 60 f. but almost immediately fell to 59 f. 75 c. and on Thursday they fell further to 58 f. 60 c. It is also stated in the same Journal, that the Committee on the Budget have decided to propose to the Chamber of Deputies to place at the disposal of the Sinking Fund a much more considerable extent of the national forests than contemplated by the Minister of Finance, merely reserving 4,000,000 francs of revenue to form a fund for the indemnity of the Clergy.

New York papers to the 24th ult. arrived Friday. A Report has been laid before the American Congress, which proposes an increase of offices by the appointment of a Secretary for the Home Department, and four new officers for the Treasury Department.—From South America, it is stated, that the Independents of Venezuela have been successful in every attack made upon the Royalists.

Promissory letters of the 23d, from New York, state, that Christophe had fallen under the displeasure of the American Government, and it was said, that preparations were making in America to send out a frigate to demand of him the payment of about 500,000 dollars, the estimated amount of his spoliations upon American commerce.

This morning the Dutch mail arrived. The repetition of the insult offered to the Anglo-Hanoverian flag by a Tripolitan corsair, is confirmed in the papers brought by this mail. As soon as the prize was seen in the port of Tripoli by the British Consul, with her colours only half way up the top-gallant mast, he took down his British flag, and instantly repaired to the King, to complain of the insult. The vessel was immediately set at liberty. In less than half an hour the captain of the corsair was hanged at his own mast, and a salute was fired from the King of Tripoli's fleet.

FRENCH LOAN.—Some further particulars respecting the loan to the French Government have transpired. To the London parties, Baring and Hope, it is now said, are to be added the house of Parish and Co. of Hamburg, and of Lafitte, at Paris. The proportion to be raised by the London houses is fixed at three millions. The terms on which the loan has been made are, that for each 100 francs 70 are to be received in the 5 per cents. and 30 in bonds reimbursable in cash at determined periods.

A letter from Stockholm, dated 24th of December, says—the postage of all Swedish, Russian, and Norwegian letters, which go to England by the way of Gothenburgh, is fixed from the beginning of next year at 2*s* schillings Swedish banco per Loth (half ounce).

A letter from Elsinore, dated Jan. 4, says—Last year there passed the Sound 4571 ships among which were, from the North Sea, 1097 Swedish, 408 Danish, 396 Norwegian, 268 Russian, 525 Prussian, 949 English, 93 American, 8 French, 4 Spanish, 23 Portuguese.

A letter from Stockholm, dated December 31, says—According to official accounts, only small busses, but no large ones, have been taken this year on the Gothenburgh coast; hopes, however, are entertained. A short time ago a whale, 60 feet in length, was drawn on shore and taken near Gothenburgh, and as the late gales have driven the shoals of herrings to the coast, this circumstance is considered as the forerunner of their being caught in abundance.

EXTIRRATION.—By the Dublin Packet, from New York, we have received Papers and Letters, in 19 days. The only article deserving of notice is a communication by Mr. Gray to a Mr. T. O'Conor, the Editor of the *Shamrock*, dated Natick, Oct. 9; the object of which is to tempt emigrants to go to the Mississippi territory, where they will receive land free of rent for three years, with cattle and corn, to be paid for when able—"an offer which in three years will make them more independent than their landlords at home!"—This is a sufficient specimen of the lying arts employed to induce people to set off in quest of this Canaan, flowing with milk and honey!—*Star.*

The King of France has instituted an Order of St. Michel for the reward of Merit in Literature and the Arts and Sciences. This example does great honour to the King; it is the only Order of Knighthood, we believe, in Europe, that pays such a tribute of honour and respect to those who may well be called the benefactors of mankind.—The King of France has also granted an annual pension of 2,400 francs to the widow of the celebrated poet Delille, whom the French writers entitle the *Virgil* of France.

We are happy to learn, by accounts received from Windsor, that Her Majesty was on Saturday last so much recovered from her late illness as to be able to take a airing in her carriage.

It is now stated, that there is no intention to make a promotion of Flag Officers in the Navy, and of a Brevet in the Army. A general expectation was entertained, that the late Birth Day of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte would have made the occasion; but we are assured it has been sometime determined not to recommend such a measure to the notice of the Prince Regent. There has been no Brevet since the battle of Waterloo; and the disappointment now is attributed to the necessity to which Ministers find themselves to limit the expenditure necessary possible way.

There cannot be more convincing proof of the great decline of the commerce of the country than the extraordinary diminution of the revenue of the Post Office, the receipt of the last year being less than those of the preceding, by the sum of 122,000, which is upwards of £340,000. per week.

From a Morning Paper.—There was a report yesterday, that Lord Grenville had determined to deliver his sentiments upon the present situation of the country, early in the ensuing Session, and to enforce the call, which he will then make for a general surrender of the larger sinecure incomes, by tendering his office of Auditor of the Exchequer to the Minister, if the latter will consent to its abolition. We mention this neither ironically, nor as a hint for promoting what we would gladly see, but as a report seriously circulated; and none who have observed Lord Grenville much will be surprised at its currency.—Such an act of self denial is probably from him, because it bears the character of that humanity, which was exemplified in his great share of the most glorious Act of the British Parliament, and because it must be gratifying to that laudable pride, which, if it be not granted as a prompter of good actions, is always accompanied by them. Until we know, with absolute certainty, that this bright

A few days ago the wife of Mr. Holmes, coachmaker, Sloane street, Chelsea, poisoned herself in a fit of jealousy, by taking a quantity of arsenic.—She sternly refused to take any antidote, saying she had lost the affections of her husband, and had determined to put an end to her miserable life.—She was a fine woman, and in the prime of life.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.—The wife of Jas. Tilly, who was tried at our Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, for receiving stolen goods, keeps a small shop, "Thunderbolt street." When the verdict was pronounced against her husband, a man who was present in Court, immediately proceeded to the poor woman's house, and told her that Tilly had been acquitted, and wanted only 5s. to pay his fees, and he would be discharged. Overjoyed at the news, she gave the man 8s. with which he decamped. In a few minutes after, she discovered that she had been the dupe of an artful impostor; her husband having been found guilty, and sentenced to 14 years' transportation.—*Bristol Paper.*

PEACE IN AID.—At the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the county of Nottingham on Monday evening, three Appeals were determined, brought by the inhabitants of the several parishes of Towlow and Teversal, and the township of Felley, against the orders of two Magistrates, for making rates upon those places, in aid of the Parish of Sutton in Ashfield, towards the maintenance of the poor of that parish: the result of which Appeals was, that all the Orders for such rates were discharged.

These Orders were made under the authority of a statute of 43d Elizabeth, which empowers two Justices of the Peace, if the inhabitants of any parish are "not able to levy among themselves sufficient sums of money" for the maintenance of their own poor, to tax rate, and assess others within the same hundred, with such sum of money as they shall think fit, in aid of the distressed parishes.

This decision of the Justices, in Sessions, is of great importance to the public, as it appears to establish the principle, that any parish praying a rate in aid from the inhabitants of another parish, must, in order legally to establish their right to such rate, shew clearly their utter inability to provide for their own poor; and that all measures which the law prescribes for "raising money among themselves, to levy sufficient sums for that purpose," shall be used, by assessing every species of rateable property, and enforcing payment of the sum assessed within their own parish, before any other parish can be legally called upon to contribute to their aid.

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WORCESTER SESSIONS.—The General Quarter Sessions for Worcestershire commenced on Tuesday, when the undermentioned prisoners were severally tried and sentenced by the Court.

Richard Parker, for breaking open the workshop of Thomas Dallow, and stealing tools thereout, seven years transportation; Haywood Plant, for poaching, Ephraim Cladige, and Joseph Blizzard, for altering a counterfeit 1s. 6d. bank token, 12 months imprisonment and hard labour; Thomas Farley, for poaching, 6 months imprisonment, hard labour, and 1s. fine; Daniel Kenrick, Benjamin Keirick, and John Beesley, for stealing fowls, 3 months imprisonment, 1s. fine, and to be privately whipped; Wm. Taylor, for stealing potatoes, Wm. Stevens, for stealing shoes, and Wm. Price, for stealing a sheep, 2 months imprisonment, hard labour, and 1s. fine; John Green, for stealing a spade, Thomas Bott, for stealing wheat, Jos. Ashmore, for stealing geese, John Sherwood, for stealing bacon, John Worrall, for stealing wheat, Charles Griffiths, for stealing a hat, John Jones, for stealing a shirt, &c. Richard Powke, for stealing wheat, William Tustin, for stealing geese, John Jones, for stealing oak boards, and Mary Martin, for stealing printed cotton and calico, 1 month's imprisonment and 1s. of these Joseph Ashmore and Charles Griffiths, also, to be privately whipped; Hannah Jones, for stealing bacon, &c. Henry Sonnenschein, Edward Riley, for stealing a washing tub, 14 days imprisonment, and 1s. fine; George Hinde, for stealing a quantity of straw, and 1s. fine; Wm. Williams, for stealing coal, 7 days imprisonment in a solitary cell, and 1s.; Samuel Parker, charged with leaving his wife and family chargeable to the parish of St. Andrew, Birmingham; Wm. Lucas, for bastardy, Charles Turner, for an assault, Wm. Giles, for want of finding sureties to keep the peace, and Wm. Pearkes, charged with being a rogue and vagabond, were discharged by proclamation against Honor Lloyd and Hannah Jewkes, charged amongst others with tumultuous assembling in the parish

was then placed in a warm bath. At eight o'clock the same morning this gentleman was again sent for; when he found Mr. H. bleeding from several self-inflicted wounds in his temple, arm, and abdomen, but those not sufficient to cause his death, thus event taking place shortly after from the effects of his complaint. Coroners verdict, *Natural Death.*—A few days since, at Plymouth Margaret Clark, at the great age of 106 years, died within a few months of her decease, still living in the full enjoyment of her faculties. She was born in Dundee, and died there about eighty years since, to Philip Clark, by whom she had fifteen sons and three daughters, two of whom only are living, one son and daughter, the former being drum-major in the East Devon Militia. She was at the battle of Fontenoy where Duke William commanded, with her husband, who was wounded and taken prisoner. Tea was her usual drink, and she declared she was never prevailed on to drink beer or spirits during her life.—Sunday, in one of the slums houses belonging to St. Agnes's Chapel, Exeter, Mary Ann Horner, who attained the great age of 102 years, on Christmas day last.

TO THE PUBLIC.
GENTLEMEN,
THERE is nothing so indispensable to a gentle appearance as a clean Boot or Shoe. A man's fortune or his talents may be of the most shining sort, but unless his boots have a little of the true shining quality also, he will meet with a comparatively small part of the respect and admiration that may be due. This is the law of Fashion, and she must be obeyed. The truth of this fact is undeniable; and when it is universally allowed that there is nothing so odious in society, as to walk against the laws of cleanliness and decent, an foot or ill cleaned boots and shoes, who would not seek after the proper remedy? It has been frequently remarked, and particularly by the fair sex, how beautiful the feet of those gentlemen appear who use

Turner's Real Japan Blacking;
For it is unquestionably the best that is made for giving a fine and wholesome polish to boots and shoes. It is therefore recommended to gentlemen and ladies as the only article of this kind which they ought to purchase, as it produces the highest polish and jet black ever been.

AGENTS IN BIRMINGHAM.
Mr. Ferrall, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Harris,
Powneys, Blissard, Cook,
Jabot, Knight, Hall,
Tyler, Watson, Mocking,
Irons, Goddard, Evans,
Collings, Rogers, Brindley,
Cork, Byrons, Craddock,
Cook, Badlington, Graxes,
Tenniswood, Pottiger, Rogers,
Birch, Cochran, AND BY
D. B. SMITH, Wholesale Agent, Great Brooke-street.

* * * Shopkeepers supplied with this inestimable Japan Blacking, through the medium of the wholesale houses, or by applying at the Manufactory,

No. 114, London-road, Southwark.

PRICE OF SEEDS.
Red Clover 9d. to 12d. | White Clover 7s. 10s.
English ditto 7s. 12s. | Trefoil 20s. 52s.

PER BUSHL.
White Turnip 20s. 26s. | Coriander 13s. 15s.
Red and Green 30s. 40s. | Brown Mustard 16s. 21s.
W. Mustard 7s. 10s. | Caraway 45s. 50s.

PER QUARTER.
Rye Grass 30s. 60s. | Canary 80s. 85s.

PRICE OF HOPS.
NEW POCKETS. NEW BAGS.
Kent 12s. 12s. 10s. 10s. | Sussex 10s. 10s. 14s. 14s.
Sussex 12s. 12s. 16s. 16s. | Essex 12s. 12s. 16s. 16s.
Farnham 18s. 0s. 25s. 0s. | Essex 12s. 12s. 16s. 16s.

PRICE OF MEAT.

SMITHFIELD.
To sink the Ox—per Stone of 8lb.
Beef 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. | Veal 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton 3s. 8d. 4s. 8d. | Pork 3s. 4d. 4s. 8d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

By the Curse.
Beef 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. | Veal 3s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton 3s. 0d. 4s. 0d. | Pork 3s. 4d. 4s. 8d.

PRICE OF HAY, STRAW AND CLOVER.

SMITHFIELD. WHITFIELD.
Hay 2s. 15d. to 2s. 26s. | Hay 2s. 5d. 0s. to 2s. 0d.
Clover 6s. 0s. 7s. 10s. | Clover 7s. 0s. 8s. 0d.
Straw 1s. 14s. 2s. 2s. | Straw 1s. 18s. 2s. 4d.

SF. JAMES'S.

Hay 2s. 15d. to 2s. 26s. | Straw 2s. 11s. to 2s. 2d.

PRICE OF TALLOW.

St. James's Market 3s. 4d. | Town Tallow 5s. 0d.
Clare Market 0s. 0s. | Yellow Russia 5s. 0d.
Wh. Chas. Market 3s. 4d. | White ditto — 0.
per st. of 8lb. — 0. | Soap ditto — 0.
6s. 8d. | Metting Staff — 4s. 0d.
Average 3s. 4d. | Ditto rough — 2s. 0d.
Graves — 7.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

Market Herald.

LONDON MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, January 21, 1817.
We had a good supply of Wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, but the trade was very heavy, and may be considered from 2s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper or than this day's night.

Fine Malts and Malting Barleys support their price, but having had a large quantity of black barrels of late, of very inferior quality, this article is difficult of sale, though offered at very reduced prices.

Grey and Boiling Pease meet a very heavy demand, and are from 2s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper.

Barley sell on much the same terms.

We had a large arrival of Oats last week, and a good supply this morning, the greater proportion of which being of low quality is hardly saleable, and full 4s. to 5s. per quarter cheaper, and Oats are 2s. lower.

Flour remains at our last quotation.

RETURN PRICE OF GRAIN
ON BOARD SHIP.

Reference:	1	2	3	4	5	6
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Town made 100s. 10s. vack | Norfolk Flour 65s. 90s.

Ditto Seconds 95s. 100s. Bran per quarter 13s. 14s.

Essex Flour 88s. 98s. Pollard ditto 17s. 30s.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES
OF THE TWELVE MARITIME DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,
BY WHICH THE IMPORTATION AND DUTY ARE TO BE REGULATED
IN GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11.

Wheat. Rye. Barley. Oats. Beans. Pease,
102. 6 | 6s. 5 | 50s. 11 | 22s. 11 | 60s. 10 | 62s. 9

PRICE OF SEEDS.

PER CWT.

Red Clover 9s. to 12s. | White Clover 7s. 10s.

English ditto 7s. 12s. | Trefoil 20s. 52s.

PER BUSHL.

White Turnip 20s. 26s. | Coriander

Hope, it is now said, are to be added the names of Parish and Co. of Hamburg, and of Lafite, at Paris. The proportion to be raised by the London houses is fixed at three millions. The terms on which the loan has been made are, that for each 100 francs 70 are to be received in the 5 per cent., and 30 in bonds reimbursable in cash at determined periods, with some other minor conditions, favourable to the contractors. The subscribers will thus obtain the French 5 per cent. stock, at about the rate of 52, whereby they will apparently get an interest on their capital of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The transaction, however, is a double one, and the contractors have further engaged to supply the allied troops remaining in France, as well as the French army, with stores, the terms of which, it is supposed, will yield a profit of 25 per cent. according to the present prices of articles. This consequently will go into the pockets of the leading persons who are the contractors in the affair, and will eventually more than cover any loss that might accrue on the fluctuation in the prices of the French stock they receive in payment of the loan.—Part of the security given by the French Government for the loan, consists of the Crown Jewels, valued at about 1 million, and the remainder of the Woods and Forests of Bondi.

—

The Morning Chronicle, speaking of the Loan,

treats Mr. Baring with great severity. It states, that "money lenders are not men who boast that they would nail the flag to the mast of the National Ship, and sink or swim with it. Wherever the most interest can be had for money, that is their country."

The Times, on the other hand, says—"We do not ourselves speak with certainty of the state of moral feeling in France; but if there is improvement which the negotiation of a loan may seem to imply, a greater number of inhabitants will be able to rejoice at this change in the credit and character of the country. There are few people, we believe, beyond the reach of Bonaparte, that would have trusted him with the loan of 12 millions sterling; nor few within his reach from whom he would have given himself the trouble to borrow it, if he had need of it. We say, that men of upright minds, therefore, of whom we are to suppose the proportion increasing, must rejoice to see their country return to the usages of civilized societies; for, painful as the necessity of borrowing money may be, (and what duty is there of which the discharge is not painful in some degree?) yet it is infinitely less disgraceful than open robbery and unblushing plunder."

In the City the Loan to the French Government, if continued in the manner represented, is expected to have a very good effect on commerce. If a large sum is to be expended in this country for the supplies of the Allied Army, it will not only benefit our manufactures, but also afford great relief to the sufferings of Ireland, and will give some briskness to several articles of colonial produce. The clothing necessary will be extensive.—The scarcity of fodder in Ireland has made it necessary this season to kill a greater quantity of cattle than usual, and it may also be questioned that but the Allied Armies will find it necessary to apply to England for various articles of Colonial produce; for instance, rum is exceedingly low; Brandy in France not to be had on account of the late wet season; several other articles of great consumption may also be required.

Mr. Baring left town on Friday for Paris; for the purpose, it is said, of the final ratification of the new loan with France.

The recruiting parties of the 36th Regiment have been called in.

The recruiting district of Andover will be reduced on Friday next.

It is from him, because it bears the character of that humanity, which was exemplified in his great share of the most glorious Act of the British Parliament; and because it must be gratifying to that laudable pride, which, if it be not granted as a prompter of good actions, is always accompanied by them. Until we know, with absolute certainty, that this bright example may be expected, we shall not allow ourselves to consider the "long order" of its consequences; but we will venture to say, that no history relates an act of internal politics more conducive to the safety of a State and to the happiness of a Nation than this, which rumour now says is intended by Lord Grenville."—Star.

Requisitions have been signed for meetings of the Livery of London and the Common Council, "for the purpose of petitioning for a reduction of the Rev. W. Beale; patron, Mrs. Morris.—The Rev. Edw. Ravenhill, to the Rectory of West Kington, Wilts.—The Rev. Fisher Watson, elevated by the Corporation of Yarmouth Minister of St. George's Chapel, vice the Rev. Mr. Rose, deceased.—The Rev. W. Chester A. Mzo to the Rectory of Langford with Ickburgh annexed, Norfolk; patron, R. Diddington.—The Rev. G. Carter, A.M. to the Vicarage of Trowse, Norfolk, with the Vicarage of Lakeham annexed; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

BIRTHS.—The Viscountess Folkestone, of a daughter, in Wimpole-street, the Lady of the Rev. Hou. Lord Bridport, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Tor Church, Devon, the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Vicar of Mitcheldever, near Winchester, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Grey.—At Sandby, near Gainsborough, the Rev. R. Proctor, of Luxton, near Tuxford, to Miss Ann Whaley, daughter of the late Mr. Whaley, farmer and grazier, of the former place.—At Potton, Beds, the Rev. R. Manning, B.D. resident Minister of Wrestworth, Ewythorpe, and Dunton, to Miss Ann Rugeley, eldest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Rugeley, Esq. of Potton.—Capt. S.G. Prechell, R.N. to Caroline, second daughter of W. Thoyns Esq. of Suthurstead House, Berkshire.—At St. Magnus Church, by his uncle, the Rev. Vice-simmon Knox, D.D. Mr. William Knox Child, eldest son of Dr. Child, to Elizabeth, only child of Jos. Harris, Esq. of Gracechurch-street.—At St. George's Church, Captain Wilbraham, of the Royal Navy, to Jolia Fanny, youngest daughter of Lewis Montolieu, Esq.—At St. Pancras, Captain Vassar (King's own Militia), to Salisbury, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Wells, of Cookham, Berks.

DEATHS.—On Monday last, in the 78th year of his age, the Rev. John Bishop, Rector of Cold Higham, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Foxton, Leicestershire.—At his residence in Colchester, aged 57, the Rev. S. King, of Comarcars, Thorpe le Soken.—At Whitchurch, Flint, the Rev. J. C. Williams, M.A. Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, and Mrs. Eaton's foundation.—Aged 40, in consequence of a fever caught in the exercise of his public duty of lifting the sick poor, the Rev. Robert Mayow, Curate of St. Thomas's Chapel, Ardwick, near Manchester, and son of the late J. Mayow, Esq. of St. James-square, Bath.—At Colchester, Mrs. Constance Sir Lucy, relict of Stephen de Lucy, Esq. formerly Governor of Tabago, and mother of the late Colonel Sir Wm. Howe de Lucy, who fell at the battle of Waterloo.

At her house, in Queen-square, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Anne Fitzwilliam.—Mr. Tullon, thirty years clerk to Messrs. Tattersall; an honest, faithful, attached servant, and universally esteemed.—In Marlborough Buildings, Bath, R. Mainwaring, Esq. aged 71.—At Maidstone, Sir W. Bishop, Knt, aged 83, the eldest Justice of the Corporation.—At his lodgings in Drury-lane, Mr. Thomas Bullock, of Sandwich, Kent, of which town he was one of the Jurats, and served the office of Mayor. He was a Captain in the Cinque Ports Volunteer, under the late Mr. Pitt.—Friday evening, John Harriott, Esq. late of the Thames Police Office, author of "Struggles through Life". Mr. Harriott for nine months past had been afflicted with a disease in the bladder, which subjected him to continual paroxysms of excruciating pain, often attended with profuse hemorrhage. Friday morning, he died; his medical attendant was sent for, who found him in such exquisite pain, that the deceased requested this gentleman to relieve him at all events; even if the moans should terminate in death. Mr. Harriott

had been a member of the Society for the Relief of the Poor, and a zealous advocate for the abolition of slavery.

The Portuguese Consul having provided a place of reception for the distressed Portuguese sailors,

has written to the Lord Mayor, requesting that those now in the Comptoir may be liberated and sent to him.



and fined £. s. Samuel Parker, charged with leaving his wife and family chargeable to the parish of St. Andrews, in Ipswich, Wm. Lucas, for bastardy, Charles Turner, for an assault, Wm. Giles, for want of finding sureties to keep the peace, and Wm. Parker charged with being against Honour. Lloyd, and Hannah Jewkes, charged amongst others with tumultuous assembling in the parish of Dudley, and stealing a bag of fish. Samuel Cooke, Wm. Buse, Francis Bate, sen., and Francis Bate, jun., charged with stealing hay, Thomas George charged with stealing the pin of a widow shutter, and William Davis, charged with stealing shoes, no bills were found.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

THERE is a pride in the Profession that will not allow them to acknowledge great discoveries which do not originate with themselves; but such has been the astonishing effects of the celebrated CUMBERLAND BITUMINOUS FLUID and PILLS, in Rheumatism, Gout, and Affections of the Muscles, Joints, and Tendons, as to furnish irresistible conviction in their minds, and the testimonies of the most respectable medical characters in the possession of the proprietor of this inestimable discovery, in support of the wonderful cures it has wrought, beyond their expectations or the smallest chance of.

In early cases, the external application will be found completely to succeed; but where the case of Rheumatism or Gout has been of long duration, and a more bold change of Structure or much impaired action has taken place in the muscle or joint, the continued use of the Fluid and Pills, externally and internally, will insure both a certain and speedy cure of the malady. Prepared only by G. Ramsay, Peartree, many years of Apothecaries' Hall, London; and are put up in bottles at 2s 9d. & 7s 6d. The pills in boxes at 2s 9d. each. Sold wholesale by Barclay and sons, 95, Fleet Market, London; and retail by all vendors of medicine in town and country.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumptions.

CUNDELL'S IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY. THIS salutary Medicine claims the attention of the public in a very peculiar degree, as it combines all the desirable qualities for eradicating the most violent Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumptions, without exposing the invalid to danger, or obliging to confinement the persons taking it.

To exalt on its extraordinary virtues is perfectly unnecessary, as the long trial which it has experienced with a discerning public, is the most convincing proof of its very superior efficacy. Among the very numerous testimonies which the proprietor continues to receive of the benefit the suffering invalid derives from this Medicine, is the following letter addressed to him:—

Madras, 22d May, 1816.
Sir—I have been in the middle of the year 1814 attacked with severe catarrhal symptoms, they lasted to the end of the year, only disappearing for a short interval, again returned with greater violence, with the addition of violent cough, pain in the breast, very frequent wheezing in my throat, and difficulty of breathing. This induced me to seek medical aid; but finding no relief from the aid given, I was brought to recollection of your Improved BALSAM OF HONEY, which I have taken occasionally from September last to the present time. I have the pleasure to state that it greatly appeased, and afterwards entirely cured my violent cough, and give instantaneous relief in the wheezing and difficulty of breathing. Being desirous to have a quantity of your Improved Balsam by me, I beg you will send four dozen of the 5d. size, directed to me, to the care of John Carruthers, Fort St. George, and inclosed in an order on Thomas Coutts, Esq. and Co. of your city, to pay for the same.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN JEREMIAH.

Cundell's Improved Balsam of Honey is prepared (only) and sold by Henry Cundell, Chemist and Druggist, 47, Minories, in bottles of 2s 9d. 5s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. each, duty included. Also, by his appointment, by J. Evans and Son, Long Lane, West Smithfield, wholesale agents for the supply of the country; and retail by J. Ferrall, Wood, and Bellamy and Co., Birmingham; Simpson, and Smart, Wolverhampton; Lomax, Lichfield; Hodkinson, Warwich; Merrifield, and Rollason, Coventry; and by one or more reputable Medicinal Vendors in every Town in the United Kingdom. Take notice, none can be genuine but what are signed at the bottom of the pamphlet in his own hand writing.

St. James's Market	3s. 4d.	Town Fallow	5s. 0d.
Clare Market	0 0	Yellow Russia	5s. 0d.
Whit. Chap. Market	3 4	White ditto	— 0
per st. of 8lb.	—	Soap ditto	5s. 0d.
6 8s	—	Melting stuff	4s. 0d.
Average	3 4	Gravel	7s. 0d.
		Good Drugs	7s. 0d.
		Curd	9s. 0d.
		Palm	9s. 0d.
		6d. per dozen allowed for ready money.	

PRICE OF SPIRITS, IN BOND.

PER GALLON.	
Brandy, Cog 7s.	6 8s. 1d.
Geneva	3 11 4 0

Per Gallon of 252 Gallons.
Greenland Whale 35s. 0d.
Old ditto — —
Pale Seal 40

PRICE OF OILS.

Per Gallon.	
Jamaica Rum	4s. 6d. 4 8
Leward	3 1 3 2

PRICE OF LEATHER.	
Butts, 50 to 56lbs. each	... per lb. 17d. to 20d.
Ditto, 56 to 66lbs. each 23
Merchants' Bucks 23
Dressing Hides 15s. 16
Fine Coach Hides 16
Crop Hides, 35 to 40lbs. for cutting 15
Leather	4s. 5d. 16
Calf Skins	30 to 40
Ditto	50 to 70
Ditto	10 to 80

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

GOLD.		SILVER.
Portugal Gold, Coin	3 18 6	New Dollars 4 10s.
Foreign Gold, Bars	3 18 6	Silver Bars 5 0
New doulions	3 14 0	New Louis, each 0 0

PRICE OF SUGARS.

PER CWT.		Refined.
Jamaica, Brown	12s. 7d.	Single Loaves 110 11s.
Middling	7s. 7d.	Double ditto 145 150
Good	80 84	Bamboo' 113 115
Antigua, Brown	71 72	Bastards 70 90
Middling	73 75	Molasses 36s. 3d.
Good	77 80	Brown Candy per lb. 14d.

PRICE OF BROWN SUGAR.

Computed from the Returns made for two months ending the 15th January, 1817, is

Forty-nine shillings and fourpence farthing. Exclusive of the Duties of Customs payable thereon Importation into Great Britain.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday.			
Wheat	15s. 0d. 16s. 6d.	Barley	7s. 6d. 10s. 0d.
Barley	6 0 9 6	W. Pease	8 5 10 0
Oats	5 0 5 9	Cr. Pease	6 9 9 9



POSTSCRIPT.

FROM TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSeded.

Thomas Powell, Leominster, Herefordshire, mercer.
George New Tipping, Wormwood street, London, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

GRIFFITH, John, Camarvon, currier, February 13, 14, March 4, at the White Lion Inn, Chester.—Attorney, Mr. Finchett, Chester.

ASPINSHAW, Edward, Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, butcher, February 14, 15, March 4, at the Barn Inn, Nottingham.—Attorney, Mr. Nuttall, Nottingham.

WALTON, Michael, Liverpool, merchant, February 11, 12, March 4, at the King's Arms, Lancaster.—Attorney, Messrs. Wilson and Higgin, Lancaster.

WITTING, John, Shipton, Norfolk, innkeeper, February 4, 6, March 4, at the White Swan Inn, Norwich.—Attorneys, Messrs. Sewell and Blake, Norwich.

NAYLOR, John, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer, February 13, 14, March 4, at the King's Head Inn, Barnsley.—Attorney, Mr. Clegg, Barnsley.

ROBERTS, William, Shropshire, draper, February 3, 4, March 4, at the George Inn, Liverpool.—Attorneys, Messrs. Gunnery and Frodsham, Liverpool.

DOUGLAS, William, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer, January 29, 30, 31, March 4, at the Fostine Inn, Sheffield.—Attorney, Mr. Greaves, Sheffield.

TENNISON, James, Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler, January 29, 30, March 4, at the Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull.—Attorney, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London.

HERBERT, Joseph, Windmill court, West Smithfield, London, victualler, January 28, February 1, 2, March 4, at Guildhall.—Attorneys, Messrs. Vanderton and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street.

RATCLIFFE, Robert, Monkwearmouth, Durham, shipbuilder, January 29, February 1, 2, March 4, at the Bridge Inn, Monkwearmouth.—Attorney, Mr. Gregson, Monkwearmouth.

JENKINS, David, Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, woollen draper, January 28, February 1, 2, March 4, at the White Lion Inn, Bristol.—Attorney, Mr. Clarke, Bristol.

BAMPTON, Robert, Birmingham, chemist, January 27, 28, March 4, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham.—Attorneys, Messrs. Stubbs, Medes, and Wills, Birmingham.

SPEARE, Alexander, Brewers street, St. James, Westminster, dealer in earthenware, January 25, February 1, 2, March 4, at Guildhall, London.—Attorney, Mr. Gily, Denmark street, Soho.

GREEN, James, Wych street, St. Clement's Danes, Middlesex, attorney, January 25, February 1, 2, March 4, at Goldhill.—Attorneys, Messrs. Williamson and Ringers, Clifford's Inn.

HILFORD, Thomas, Bath, baker, January 27, 28, March 4, at the Angel Inn, Bath.—Attorney, Mr. Gaby, Bath.

KAPER, James, Middleham, Yorkshire, wine merchant, January 28, February 4, March 4, at Guildhall, London.—Attorneys, Messrs. Ware and Young, Blackman street, Southwark.

WATTS, George, Liverpool, flour dealer, February 3, 4, March 4, at the Office of Mr. Davies, Liverpool.—Attorney, Mr. Davies, Liverpool.

DE ROUX, John Peter, and John HAMBROOK, attorney, Throgmorton street, London, merchants, January 23, February 4, at Guildhall.—Attorneys, Mr. Rivington, Pencarrow Buildings, Penchurch street.

ROBINSON, George and Samuel, Paternoster row, London, bookellers, January 25, February 4, March 4, at Guildhall.—Attorneys, Messrs. Pearce and Sons, Swinburne's lane, London.

LONGUET, George, Princes street, Spitalfields, and Robert SHEPFIELD, Wood street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, silk manufacturers, January 23, February 1, March 4, at Guildhall.—Attorney, Mr. Blacklow, Frith street, Soho, London.

DIVIDEND.

Jas. Maud, Birmingham, grocer, March 1, at the Union Inn, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATE.

Thomas Law, Birmingham, draper.

Dividend, &c. in our next.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

We have received the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday. The law respecting Personal Liberty has been carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 136 against 92; and the project of the law respecting the form of proceedings, in cases of writings seized under the law of 1814, has been adopted with some amendments, by a majority of 145 against 14.

German papers arrived last night. They state that the amount of the indulgence required by

Preston, and Thomas Hutton, on a charge of conspiracy and riot. This indictment will be tried next Sessions.

WARWICK COUNTY SESSIONS.
(Continued from our last.)

A Common Council will be held at Guildhall on Thursday, "in consequence of a requisition received by the Right H. the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of considering the present alarming state of the country, and petitioning Parliament for a reform and retrenchment in the public expenditure—a reduction of the enormous and unconstitutional military establishment, abolition of all useless places and unmerited peers—and a constitutional reform in the representation of the people in Parliament, by which all our national grievances can be effectually redressed, and an adequate security afforded against future encroachments."

Stocks.—3 per Cent 63½—per open 63½.

Birmingham Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 21, 1817.

Meeting at Birmingham the Distresses of the Country and the sect of Reform.

In consequence of the 4th Bailiff expressing his opinion that, in the present state of the public feeling, it was improper to call Meeting of the Inhabitants to take the above subjects into consideration, bills were posted in this town yesterday last, signified by about fifty persons. Members of the Hampden Club, and Friends to Reform in the Representation of the Country, inviting the inhabitants to meet this day (Wednesday) at a piece of ground called New Hall Hill, on the outskirts of the town, to take into consideration the objects contained in the requisition of the High Bailiff.

Twelve o'clock being the hour appointed, an assemblage of persons to the number, we should think, of 10,000, (which, during the meal hour of dinner, was augmented to from 15 to 20,000), took place, to witness the proceedings; the principal actors in which took their stations on a platform erected in the garden of Mr. Docker, on the Parade, which commanded and gave a good view to the speakers and auditors.

Soon after the clock had struck twelve, Mr. Edmunds, (the Chairman of the Hampden Club in this town,) was called upon to preside amidst the shouts of the multitude. Having taken the chair, he rose, and opened the business by addressing the populace in a speech which occupied nearly an hour in delivery; embracing the whole range of topics illustrative of the necessity of a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, by a perfect and equal Representation of the People in the Legislature; depicting in very strong terms the general distress; and entreating the meeting to retire at the conclusion of the business, in a peaceable and orderly manner, as being the only likely way to obtain attention to the objects which they were assembled to discuss.

A Mr. Moore then moved the Resolutions, eleven in number, (in substance as annexed); which were seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, and passed with but few dissentient voices.

First, The undoubted right of the people to petition the Government for the removal of grievances.—Second, That the distresses of the times are unprecedented and insupportable, a fact in which this town can give its mournful testimony.—Third, The injustice of the late war of twenty-five years' continuance, as the fruitful and legitimate parent of all the calamities we endure, merely for the purpose of restoring the ages of political and religious darkness, and forcing a Dynasty upon the French people contrary to their will.—Fourth, That the past system of the rulers would never have been practised had the guardians of the public welfare been chosen by the people, and responsible for the discharge of their duty, not the Parliament, being made spiritual and the corruption of the House of Commons been "as notorious as the sun at noon day," we should not have witnessed Pensioners, Sincere, and Courtly Expectants joining up to uphold the general delusion to a generous claim on the Government for employment and assistance than the higher classes; the abolition of all sinecures and

A few weeks since, no less than nine bakers residing in Hanley and Shelton, Staffordshire, were convicted before the Rev. E. Powys, for selling bread deficient in weight. The penalties amounted upwards of £30. The bread which was deficient was seized, and afterwards distributed to the poor of the above places; by the high constable.

On Friday evening, the Bristol mail coach from this town arrived at Tewkesbury without the guard; a chaise being immediately dispatched in search of him, he was found on the road near Severn Stoke, dreadfully bruised and cut by the fall. He was conveyed to Tewkesbury, where he now lies dangerously ill.

Mr. John Kempson, assessor and surveyor to the parish, who had been employed in July last to make an actual survey of the taxable property in Birmingham, stated, that it then amounted to the annual value of £210,170. That there were 18,082 houses and premises, out of which number 5,393 only contributed to the rate. The number of the non-contributing houses was 14,189, the annual value of which was estimated at £95,505, averaging rather more than £6 a house. There were, he considered, 1500 uninhabited houses in the parish. The annual value of the 5,393 houses contributing to the rate was £114,655, the annual average of which is about £29,10s. per house. Of these houses which do contribute, some pay half the amount of their proportion of the rate, some a third, and a few only a fourth. The Magistrates in some particular cases, where the parties have been in distressed circumstances, and unable to pay, have even remitted the payment of the whole. Supposing every house in the parish to contribute, the average annual rent at which each would be assessed, would be about £11.9s. The number of houses which actually pay under £20 a year, amounted to 15,816; out of that number there were 13,871 under £12, a year; 13,072 under £10; a year; and 9,218 under £7, a year; and many of the latter under £5, a year. There were only 2,336 assessed at above £20 a year. Birmingham paid two-fifths of the whole county rate, namely, £2000.

Timothy Marshall and Mark Marshall, of Brimpton, Somersetshire, hoop-makers and woodmen, have been committed to the House of Correction for one month, on the complaint of Mr. W. May, for having spent their money in an improper manner, and not having employed a proper proportion of the money earned by them towards the maintenance of their wives and families, by which they became chargeable to the parish of Brimpton.

A new religious sect has made its appearance in Bristol, under the singular title of "Christians."

CHILBLAINS are prevented from breaking, and their tormenting Itching, instantly removed by Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, universally esteemed for its extraordinary efficacy in Rheumatism, Palpitations, Sprains, Bruises, Gouty Affections, and Complaints of the Stomach; but where this certain remedy has been unknown, or neglected, and the Chilblains have actually suppured, or broke, Whitehead's Family Cerate will cure the pain, and, very speedily heal them. They are prepared and sold by R. Johnston, Apothecary, 15, Greek Street, Soho, London, the Essence and Pills at 2s. 9d. each, and a Jar with a complete Set of Maps, drawn agreeably to the late Alterations in Europe, and upwards of Five Views, &c. beautifully engraved.

The above, the most important and interesting Works are at this time particularly recommended to the Attention of every intelligent Person in the Realm; and, in order to render them available by all Classes, they are published, as above mentioned, in Parts; and are also done up in Sixpenny Numbers, which are now ready for Delivery, and may be had in any Quantity at a Time, by giving Orders to the Booksellers in all Parts of the British Empire.

London: printed for Thomas Kelly, Paternoster-row; and may be had of J. Ferrall, Birmingham, and other Booksellers.

To Mrs. Johnson, 94, Newman-street, London.

IT appears requisite your invaluable AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP should be universally known, that its usefulness might be more generally extended.—My little girl had been extremely ill a long time, she had fits, and her bowels so much affected that her life was despaired of. Doctors and medicine were of no avail. We were told that her teeth was the only cause of her affliction. A friend called upon us, who had seen the happy effects of the Syrup, prescribed upon us to try it. She brought us a bottle, and dressed the child's mouth, and in a few minutes a most astonishing alteration took place, the fits left her, and she recovered as fast as possible. It required only a bottle and a half to perfect the cure. Our sorrow was thus in a few days turned into joy.

We are, Madam, your obliged servants,

J. and S. MALEY,
No. 2, New John-street, Aston Road, Birmingham,
Nov. 27, 1810.

79, Newmarket-street, Oxford-street, London; and by all the principal medicine-venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Johnson and Williams's American Soothing Syrup, as there are several spurious sorts.

Ease from Pain is instantly procured by the Use of

THE O'DONNELL.

23

24 10 B

DANCING.

M. R. CRESSHILL, in returning sincere thanks to his Friends, respectfully informs them, that his Instructions in Dancing, preparatory to his Pupils' annual Ball at the Royal Hotel, will commence on Thursday the 23rd Instant, at his Assembly Room, in the Square, N. B. The Ball will be held, as usual, on the Friday in Easter Week.

Square, January 13, 1817.

IF MICHAEL TOREL and JOHN LOWRY, Seamen; HENRY EVANS, Marine; and JAMES McDONALD, Superintending Seaman; late of His Majesty's Ship Dragon, will apply, by Letter, to Mr. Woodward, at Wm. Marsh, Esq.'s 23, Norfolk-street, Strand, they will hear of something to their Advantage.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Reference:-

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RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

proceedings, in cases of writings seized under the Law of 1814, has been adopted with some amendments, by a majority of 145 against 14.

German papers arrived last night. They state that the amount of the indulgence required by the French Government from the Allied Powers was the suspension of the payment of the contributions due in January and February; or of so much of the same, the securities for which were not in actual circulation; the same to be discharged in the course of the six succeeding months.

A Hamburg mail arrived this morning, with papers to the 10th inst. An article under the head of Frankfort complains that pamphlets and papers are widely circulated for revolutionary purposes, and to throw discredit upon the Diet.

Ministers, it seems, expect an immediate opposition to their proceedings on the assembling of Parliament, and have therefore sent the following circular letter to those whom they suppose their friends, requesting their prompt attendance:

"Dawning street, Jan. 14, 1817.

"Sir.—As it appears quite certain that an Amendment is to be moved to the Address, that a division will take place, I think it right to give you the information, and at the same time to beg the favour of you, very earnestly, to attend the House on the first day of the session.

"I should not have troubled you upon this occasion if any doubt had remained in respect to the intention of the Opposition.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithfully,
(Signed) "C. ARBUTHNOT."

It is currently reported, and we believe not without some ground, that Ministers have resolved to propose some Reform in the Parliamentary Representation, by annihilating the power of some of the rotten Boroughs to send Members, and conferring that privilege upon some of the greater Cities and Towns, as Glasgow and Manchester.—Star.

THE RIOTS.—The trials of the Spa Fields rioters commenced yesterday, at the Old Bailey.

The trial of Cashman, the Irish sailor; Hoopers, Treasurer of the Spa Fields Committee; Gamble, Carpenter, and Gunnell, for having attacked the shop of Mr. Beckwith, the gun smith, in Skinner street, and plundering it of guns, pistols, &c. to the amount of some hundred pounds, lasted from ten o'clock till a few minutes after four, when the jury retired, and having deliberated for two hours and a half, they found Cashman *Guilty*, and the other four *Not Guilty*. The Recorder, however, ordered the four men to be detained, that they might be tried for the misdemeanour.

The trial of the rioters was resumed this morning. Simmons, a man of colour, and three others, were found guilty of simple larceny. The indictments were of a minor form compared with those of yesterday. The parties convicted this morning were persons with whom arms, stolen from Mr. Rae, of the Minories, were found on the afternoon of the 2d December.

Globe Office, Four o'Clock.—Dr. Watson's trial has just concluded. The indictment charged him with stabbing and cutting Joseph Rhodes, on the 2d of December last.—Mr. Gurney, who stated the case, admitted, that witness, Rhodes, was not able to prove, that the cutting and stabbing was wilful, and the Prisoner was of course *Acquitted*.

The Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex returned a true Bill this morning against James Watson, *scd. James Watson, scd. John Hooper, Thomas*

and the corruption of the House of Commons been "as notorious as the sun at noon-day," we should not have witnessed Pensioners, Sicucrist, and Courtly Expectants joining to uphold the general delusion to a greater clam on the Government for employment and assistance than the higher classes; the abolition of all sinecures and the most rigid economy is contended for.—*Sixth.* That the labouring class have a stronger claim on the Government for employment and assistance than the higher classes; the abolition of all sinecures and the passing of the Corn Bill was to protect the interest of one-tenth part of the community, and consign the remaining nine-tenths to the depths of wretchedness and despair, by prohibiting the exportation of our manufactures for food.—*Seventh.* That while the different powers in Europe are hourly restricting the introduction of our commerce, and America is rapidly advancing to a competition with us, an exclusion of our manufactures will shortly take place, unless some Legislative interference is made.—*Eighth.* That unless our Rulers enter into negotiations for a commercial intercourse with other nations, the evils already so great will rapidly increase, and the whole mass of society be overwhelmed in one common wreck.—*Ninth.* That the only remedy for these complicated evils is a return to the pure spirit of the Constitution.—*Ten.* That a petition to the Legislature for such a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, as will restore equal elections and general suffrage, be agreed on.—*Eleven.* That while the humanity of the less suffering inhabitants of this town is admired, that patriotism is condemned which consents to communicate only with the national enemies, instead of demanding an investigation into their causes, in order that they may be annihilated.

Among the persons who (on the resolutions being proposed separately) took an opportunity of addressing the meeting were Messrs. Hincks, Whitworth, Jennings, and several others, whose names we did not hear.

A Petition to the House of Commons, founded on the above resolutions, was read and agreed to. It is to be presented to the House by Peter Moore and Joseph Butterworth, Esqrs. Members for Coventry.

The Petition is to lie for signatures a few days, with books for subscriptions towards defraying the expenses.

Mr. J. Cotterell, mercer, of Walsall, last week gave the usual votes of thanks were passed, and the whole assembly broke up without the slightest appearance of disorder. And we must here state, that never upon any occasion have we witnessed so large an assemblage of persons where order throughout was so well observed.

Great praise is due to the Magistracy and others in making necessary preparations, should a breach of the peace be attempted; and to those gentlemen who so promptly came forward to act as special constables, if necessity required their assistance.—The 15th light dragoons were brought from the barracks, and quartered in the centre of the town; but happily their active services were not necessary.

AMERICA.—The following letter is from a person high in authority in Washington, to Mr. T. S. Brown, late of the United States, but now of this town, deceased Washington City, Nov. 26, respecting the pending election:—"Mr. Crawford is appointed Secretary of the Treasury; and Mr. Clay will be appointed Secretary of War, if he will accept it.—Mr. Monroe will be elected President by an overwhelming majority. It is not yet certain who will be the next Secretary of State; but Mr. John Quincy Adams will most probably be selected for that department; in allusion to the present state of parties in America; it continues:—"The contention of parties has almost died away in this country since the war, and there will probably be an active amalgamation after the next election; in which case, we may expect soon to see another party grow out of this union more republican, at least in its professions, than the ruling party, and to begin the old scenes again of 1776; 77 and 88."

CHAGRE RISING.—On Tuesday, January 7, a true and complete seal of Oxford Tieble Bob Contractors, containing 501 changes, was rung at Saint Martin's Church, in this town, in three hours and thirty minutes, being the first of that method ever rung. The peal was composed and called by Mr. Thomas Thurstone.

Lord Nelson.—The Committee appointed to conduct the erecting a monument to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, in the county of Norfolk held a Meeting on Wednesday last at Norwich, when, after some discussion, it was unanimously and finally agreed on to fix it at Yarmouth.

CAUTION TO DAWCROFTS.—There are persons present in the neighbourhood of this city, laying informations against Apothecaries, Druggists, and others, for selling Spirit of Wine with it being in possession of a retail spirit license.—*Salisbury, Jan. 1st,*

and being a housekeeper, was called upon to be called upon to serve the office; and the jointment was quashed.

At the Warwick Burrough Sessions on Thursday last, the Earl of Warwick, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Parliament, took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, on his appointment to the Recordership of the burrough, vacant by the death of the late Earl, his father.

Henry Hugh Holbache, Esq. of Woodcote, in this county, and of Mitre Court, Temple, London, Barrister at Law, has been appointed by the Earl of Warwick, Deputy Recorder of the burrough of Warwick.

BANK TOKENS.—The Bank of England have, by public advertisement, announced their intention of receiving Bank dollar tokens at the rate of five shillings and six pence until the first day of May. The former period fixed only extended to the first of next month.

It is now certain that the Dutch or Belgic Legislature will not renew the question of exporting corn by sea; no prohibition therefore need be expected at present; neither can the subject be reopened till the next assemblage of the States General at the Hague in summer, which will of course be too late to affect this country.—*Star.*

Considerable damage has been done to buildings in this town and neighbourhood by the late high winds; and from the effects of which several persons have had providential escapes.

Last week, a poor man, when in the act of driving a cow towards King's Heath, fell down in the village of Moseley, near this town, and instantly expired.

BURTON UPON TRENT.—A meeting, convened by Sir J. D. Fowler, Bailiff, has been held at Burton upon Trent to take into consideration the state of the poor of that place, at which a subscription was entered into (including the handsome donation of £500. by the Marquis of Anglesey) of between £600. and £600. for supplying the poor with soup.

Mr. J. Cotterell, mercer, of Walsall, last week

giving to each half a pound of meat, the same quantity of bread, and a sum of money—each father and mother having a quantity in proportion to the number of their respective families. The whole quantity of meat thus distributed was upwards of 26 sheep, besides bread and money—the whole expense nearly £70.

On Wednesday the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived in this city; his Highness, however, made a short stay; he expressed his regret that his arrangements were such that he could not prolong his visit; it appears that his Highness did not originally intend to pass through this city, some ignorant person having represented to him that Worcester did not afford any objects worthy of notice.—*Worcester Journal.*

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or the said Mr. Joseph Edgerley, cheese factor, of that place.

DEATHS.

On Monday the 6th instant, aged 56, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Potts, merchant, of this town. Deeply interested in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and influenced by its precepts in her life and conversation, she strikingly evinced the sincerity of her profession by her uniformly meek and amiable deportment. To her immediate connections—in the extensive circle of her friends and acquaintances—to the poor who have in such numbers partaken of her unostentatious but diffusive benevolence—any attempt must be superfluous to aid that association, which will long continue to connect the most amiable of characters with the person of the deceased.

Thursday evening, aged 61, Joseph Breamley, Esq. of New Inn Hall, Holborn.

On Wednesday, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. William Scamander, of Clerkenwell Row, aged 31.

On Sunday evening, at Islington, deeply regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Winfield, relict of the late Mr. John Winfield, of this town; a woman possessed of many amiable virtues, added to an enlarged understanding.

On Thursday, aged 3 years, William, the second son

of Mr. Joseph Hadley, jun. Crescent Road.

Tuesday evening, in his 65th year, Mr. Joseph Peill, warden of 40 years clerk in the house of Matthew Boulton and Co. of this town.

On Wednesday, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Bragg, relict of the late Mr. Henry Bragg, of Whittall street, formerly of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland.

On the 4th inst. aged 60, Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. Richards of Paradise-street.

On Tuesday evening, at Edgbaston, Mary Anne, the infant daughter of Mr. Gervase Wheeler, of London.

Same day, at Walton-upon-Trent, Frances Georgina, aged 15, eldest daughter of E. M. Mundy, jun. Esq.

Thursday, at Colchill, Mr. Thomas Cusil, aged 79, late of the Coach and Horses Inn.

On Sunday evening, William, youngest son of Mr. H. Burgess, of Bartholomew-street.

Friday evening, Mr. John Rawson, aged 102 years and 8 months, nearly 20 years an excise man in this town.

On Tuesday evening, aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Piper, of Harborne Ravenhurst.

On Sunday evening, Thomas Paddey, Esq. of Dryden Lodge, in the county of Salop.

Lately, aged 33, Frances, wife of the Rev. John Ferrier, of Brewood.

On Saturday evening, aged 74, Mr. Isaac Kenderdine, of Stafford.

On Wednesday, at Solihull, Mrs. Elizabeth Biddulph, aged 61.

Wednesday evening, after a long and painful illness, aged 63, Mr. Wm. Hinton, of Northfield.

Lately, Mr. James Reynolds, brush maker, of Russell-street, Walsall.

Mr. J. Jones, late butler to Robert Burton, Esq. of Long Hill, near Shrewsbury.

On Thursday, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. C. S. Philpott, of the Grand Inn, Worcester; and lately, at Sturley, in his 16th year, his son, C. S. Philpott, jun.

Friday, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, brush maker, High street, Worcester.

A few days ago, at Hanley, in the Potteries, Mrs. Eccles, formerly of the Red Lion public house, Newcastle.

On Wednesday, Mr. David Wilson, of Hanley, one of the sons of the late D. Wilson, Esq. of that place.

On Sunday evening, after a lingering indisposition, in her 89th year, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thomas Thompson, of the cotton manufacture, near Newcastle.

or the proprietors, Johnson and Williams, all the principal medicine venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Johnson and Williams's American Soothing Syrup, as there are several spurious

East from Pain is instantly procured by the Use of

THE ODONTALIC,

Or Chemical Essence of Horseradish,

Which is a certain cure for the Tooth-ach and Ear-ach;

CARBONATED DENTIFRICE,

An elegant and efficacious Tooth Powder, resulting

from the recent Discoveries in Chemistry.

THE Essence possesses the property of safely and

peculiar effect, if it come in contact with the exposed

nerves, to prevent the recurrence of that torturing

malignant operation being the same as a stypic on a

bleeding vein; in colds and rheumatic affections of

the lungs it will be found particularly beneficial; also

in the painful dentition of Children.

The Odontalic restores to the enamel all

its native whiteness, gives a florid colour to the gums,

and, by its peculiar antiseptic quality, removes every

unpleasant odour from the mouth, and imparts to the

breath a most delicate fragrance.

* Observe the names of Barclay and Sons are en-

graved on the stamp affixed to each, price 2s. 9d. Pre-

pared by Mr. King, Apothecary, Brock-street, Bath;

Sold wholesale and retail by his Agents, Messrs.

Barclay and Sons, Fleet Market, London. Also by J.

Ferrall, (late Swinney and Ferrall), and by all Venders

of Medicine in town and country.

By the

King's Royal

Letters

Patent.

Granted to

Robert Ford,

Cheacist,

or

Couch End,

Hornsey,

Middlesex,

Formerly of Barbican, in the City of London, and late

of Goswell TERRACE, for THE IMPROVEMENTS

in his Medicinal Preparation, generally known by

Name or Title of

FORD'S PECTORAL BALM or HOREHOUND,

And great Restorative Medicine.

IN

Poets' Corner.**Original Poetry.****A CAUTION
TO A FRIEND ON THE POINT OF MARRIAGE.**

As a termagant wife,
Will embitter your life,
Take this counsel, before the knot's ty'd;
Would you shun care and strife,
Choose the maid, like your knife,
Let the temper of both be well try'd.

EPICRAM.

BELINDA is the sweetest of all singers—
How the piano sounds beneath her fingers!
Sweetly responsive to her lily hand,
Ye Gods! and must the grand sonata stop?—
It must—

A customer is calling in the shop,
"Mistress, I want a furthing's worth of sand!"

Foreign.**JAMAICA.**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, NOVEMBER 1.
A Memorial of the Missionaries of the Methodists, presented and read, as follows:

JAMAICA. S.
TO HIS HONOUR THE SPEAKER AND THE MEMBERS OF THE HON. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Memorial of the Missionaries of the People called Methodists, in said Island,

"Humblye sheath,

"That your Memorialists are in connexion with that body of religious people in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world, usually called Wesleyan Methodists, and have been appointed to the Ministry of the Gospel by the authorities of their denomination in England:

"That the avowed and real object of your Memorialists, and that of all the preachers of their connexion, is one, and which, in the exercise of their functions, they endeavour to promote to the utmost of their ability—namely, to render their hearers, in temper and conduct, upright and humble Christians. Their design is wholly unconnected with politics; it is purely moral and religious, and their principles and discipline are altogether on the side of peace and tranquillity, being absolutely opposed to every thing that would endanger the quiet of the land:

"That your Memorialists are conscious of the most unimpeachable integrity and disinterestedness, and are well assured of the useful effects of their labours, in the reformed lives, the humble and peaceful deportment, of hundreds of their people, as well as by the concurrent testimony of many respectable witnesses:

"That, nevertheless, your Memorialists feel themselves obliged to state, that much misconception, misrepresentation, and censure, have arisen with regard to the character and object of their mission; that it has been blended with other associations and institutions, and confounded with every description of religious teaching; and that, in consequence, your Memorialists have from time to time suffered much opposition in their endeavours to exercise their calling:

"That your Memorialists, however, are humble, and confident that there is nothing in their system of doctrines and discipline, which can justify these opinions, and the consequent opposition they experience. With regard to their doctrines, they enforce (agreeably with the Scriptures), on the minds of the people, together with the fear of God, subjection to the higher powers, obedience to

tong operated against the integrity, good faith, and success of their mission, by indulging them with a greater degree of confidence and credit than has hitherto been manifested, and by affording them such facility, in the exercise of their Ministry, as to your Honourable House may appear reasonable and expedient; for which benign interference they will feel the liveliest gratitude, and in all their proceedings unceasingly study to deserve its continuance.

(Signed) JOHN WIGGANS.
JOHN SHIPMAN.
WILLIAM WHITE.
Chapel-House, Kingston, Oct. 31, 1816."

The Memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

**REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES,
IN THE YEAR 1816.****JANUARY.**

3. All the members of the Order of Jesus ordered to quit St. Petersburg in 24 hours, by an ukase of the Emperor.

5. A law of amnesty, with the exception of Bonaparte's relatives and those more immediately concerned in his return from Elba, passed in the Chamber of Deputies, by a great majority.

Orders issued from the War Office for disbanding the militia.

6. All secret societies suppressed in the Prussian States.

9. The Prince Royal of Württemberg married to the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg.

10. M. Lavalette executed in effigy in the square of the Hotel de Ville at Paris.

—A convention concluded at Paris between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and King of Prussia, published at St. Petersburg at this date, in which the powers declare the principles and duties of the Christian religion to be the basis of their future conduct.

13. Messrs. Wilson, Hutchinson, and Bruce, arrested by orders from the French government, for aiding the escape of Lavalette, and committed to the prison of the Abbaye.

17. Accounts received of a commercial treaty concluded at Washington between Great Britain and America, on the 2nd of November.

—Accounts received of the almost total destruction of the port of Jérémie, West Indies, with a great deal of shipping, by a hurricane, on the 13th October.

18. A grand procession of the horse and foot guards, from St. James Park to Whitehall chapel, for the purpose of depositing the two eagles taken at the battle of Waterloo.

21. The British army in the East Indies took the field against the Nepaue.

27. The British troops evacuated Paris.

29. A prohibitory duty imposed on English newspapers imported into France.

30. The Seahorse, Lord Melville, and William Pitt transports, with the 59th and 62d regiments on board, lost off the coast of Ireland, with the greater part of their crews and troops.

31. The Court of Common Council of London addressed the Prince Regent on the peace with France.

FEBRUARY.

1. Both Houses of Parliament opened by command.

—Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and published at this date, by which these powers agree to entrust the safe custody of Bonaparte to the British government, each sending a Commissioner to reside at the place of his detention.

—Severe shock of an earthquake felt in the island of Madeira.

2. The shops and stalls where English newspapers were formerly read in Paris, shut up by an order of the Police.

3. The schools in France formed after the plan of Bell and Lancaster confined to those professing the Catholic religion.

8. The Common Council of London petitioned against the continuance of the income tax.

9. The Liverpool Corporation voted

assumed the government of the Ionian Islands, pursuant to a former agreement, by which that republic placed itself under the protection of the British Government.

28. Orders given by the Russian Government for continuing in full force the commercial restrictions imposed during the differences between that power and Great Britain.

30. Article of charge brought against Lord Ellesborough, in the House of Commons, by Lord Cochrane, for his conduct while presiding on the trial of his Lordship for the Stock Exchange hoax, after some debate, rejected, and ordered to be expunged from the journals.

MAY.

2. Disturbances at Toulouse, in France.

—The Princess Charlotte of Wales married to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

7. The House of Lords agreed to a vote of congratulation on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte to Prince Leopold.

8. Insurrection at Grenoble, in France.

14. Great cruelties committed by the Catholics on the Protestants at Nismes, in the south of France.

16. An American squadron appeared off Algiers, and compelled the Dey to adhere to a former treaty concluded between the two powers.

—Riots in Suffolk, Thetford, and Norwich, on account of the high price of provisions.

23. Nearly 300 Christians massacred at Bona, a port in Africa belonging to the Algerines.

—Riot in the Isle of Ely, in the suppression of which several of the people and military were killed and wounded.

30. Plan for a new coinage submitted to Parliament by Mr. W. Pole, and agreed to.

JUNE.

6. The Emperor of Russia, by an ukase, abolished the vassalage of the peasants in Estonia.

9. Nineteen lace frames destroyed during a riot at New Radford, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham.

12. Meeting at the Egyptian Hall, London, in which resolutions were entered into to substitute the use of machinery instead of climbing boys, in the cleaning of chimneys, and a subscription entered into for the purpose.

14. From this date to the 1st of July, there were violent storms throughout the greater part of the Continent, which occasioned a vast deal of damage to the standing crops.

17. A motion made in the House of Commons by Mr. Ponsonby, to reduce the salary of the fresh Vice Chancellor, from £3500 to £2000, was carried by a majority of two.

18. The Alien Bill passed in the House of Lords, by a great majority.

21. The Catholic Bill lost in the House of Lords, by a majority of four.

23. A special commission held at Ely, for the trial of the rioters, when 25 were capitally convicted, five of whom were afterwards executed.

27. Three waggon loads with coal, and drawn by men, passed through Birmingham, on their route to London, with a petition to the Prince Regent, relative to their distresses.—They were followed by others, but afterwards dissuaded from their purpose.

28. A manufactory at Loughborough attacked by upwards of 100 armed men, and 50 lace frames, worth £100 each, destroyed.

—Five rioters executed at Ely.

—Dreadful hurricane in the neighbourhood of Frankfurt, which tore up above 400 trees by the roots, blew down buildings, and did other damage.—The hall lay two feet deep in the streets, and it was extremely dark.

29. Riots at Frome, in the suppression of which some of the military were wounded.

—See 1st. (To be concluded in our next.)

LADY WITH DEATH'S HEAD.

A considerable sensation has lately been excited in Paris among the fortune hunters, by the report that a young lady of considerable property, and

gold. All their letters remained unanswered, but the generous girl ordered her servant to return thanks to a few poor devils who solicited her hand in a gallant style.

The mind of the young Lady did not tend to an union in pursuance of the above invitations, but her heart was not insensible. She desired to find in France a husband to answer one she had drawn in her mind. In the brilliant society she attended constantly in a mask of wretchedness distinguished a young man of noble and interesting countenance, whose mind had been well cultivated. He had a fortune which placed him above interested views. The young man on his part charmed with the graces and delicate sentiments with which the young Lady with invisible features displayed in her conversation.—In short, he declared that all his happiness depended on an union. She did not deny the impression he had made upon her.

EDWARD PENN.—The see of Landaff was at first very richly endowed, but has for some centuries past been reduced to a comparatively small revenue.—One of its former Bishops, on taking possession, wrote the following postscript to a letter, addressed to a friend:—"When you write to me, direct to the Bishop a/c for the Land is gone!"

An intercepted Love-letter forms a leading topic at the West end of the town at the present moment. It was addressed by a political character to a married Lady!—(Morning Paper.)

NORSWORTHY, THE PUGILIST.—This formidable young man, who acquired such milling fame in the boxing circles, from his conquest over Dutch Sam, and created such a fighting sensation among the dead men fraternity, has not long survived his tremendous competitor. The above victory ultimately proved his destruction. The flattery and treating of his friends soon led him into a course of dissipation, and he never recovered his wonted spirits after his defeat by the hardy Shoggins, but took to excessive drinking to banish the unpleasant reflection from his mind. He left London a short time ago, in the last stage of a consumption, reduced to a mere skeleton, and died a few days ago, at Lympstone, in Devonshire. He was only 23 years of age.

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**FROM TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE,
January 14, 1817.****DIVIDENDS.**

Samuel Garbett, Birmingham, merchant, Feb. 4, at Guildhall, London.

William Halland, Goswell street, Middlesex, oil and coals, Feb. 4, at Guildhall.

Charles Martin, Aberlunney, Breconshire, innkeeper, Feb. 4, at Guildhall, London.

Alexander Anderson, Philpot lane, London, merchant, Jan. 18, at Guildhall.

Garven Shattock, Reading, Berkshire, upholsterer, Feb. 6, at the Lower Ship Inn, Reading.

Robert Pollock, jun. and son, Pollock, Wakefield, Yorkshire, woollasters, Feb. 17, at the Session's House, Wakefield.

John Colgan, Waltham green, Middlesex, stage coach master, Feb. 8, at Guildhall.

Wm. Walker, Walnes, Lancashire, dealer, Feb. 17, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester.

Thomas Nias and Joseph White, Old Broad street, London, insurance brokers, Feb. 25, at Guildhall.

Jacob Smith, Bright, Wm. Bright, Martha Bright, and Hannah Bright, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers, Feb. 25, at Guildhall, London.

Edward George Short, Tottenham court road, Middlesex, grocer, Feb. 8, at Guildhall.

James Taylor, Newgate market, London, salesman, Feb. 8, at Guildhall.

Thomas Underdown, Colyton, Devonshire, ironmonger, Feb. 14, at the Country Hotel, Whimple.

Samuel Dunford, Honiton, Devonshire, coal merchant, Feb. 14, at the George Hotel, Whimple.

George Greenwood, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Feb. 25, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Thomas Frost, Wolverhampton, innholder, Feb. 15, at the Jerningham Arms, Shifnal.

John and Peter Collins, Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London, timber merchants, Feb. 15, at Guildhall.

George Govey, Blackwall, Middlesex, boat builder, Feb. 15, at Guildhall.

James Dunn, White Lion court, Bircham lane, London, merchant, Feb. 4, at Guildhall.

Joseph Blund and J. Satterthwaite, Fen court, London, insurance brokers, Feb. 11, at Guildhall.

George Hassall, Hanover street, Middlesex, dealer, Jan. 18, at Guildhall.

Joseph Dole, Carburton street, St. Mary le Bone, builder, Feb. 4, at Guildhall.

Wm. Greenhill, Little Bridge, Middlesex, carpenter, Feb. 4, at Guildhall.

Samuel Jeffer, Sandy, Bedfordshire, horse dealer, Feb. 8, at Guildhall, London.

CERTIFICATES, FEBRUARY 4.

Matthew Jessop, Dewsberry, Yorkshire, and Wm. Mallinson, Birsel, Yorkshire, card makers.

John Haworth, Hudson and Joseph Hudson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants.

James Reynolds, New York, America, and of Blackfriars' road, Surrey, merchant.

John Davies, Shoreditch, Middlesex, linen draper.

Samuel Durham, Harlow, Essex, innkeeper.

Wm. Ridd, Aspinal, Harp lane, Tower street, London, wine merchant.

Gilbert Yaux, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, block mason.

Henry Lark and Joseph Woodhead, Essex street, Strand, navy agents.

Daniel Ward and Samuel Smith, Liverpool, earthenware and porter dealers.

James Wareing, Liverpool, dealer.

PUBL C RECORD OFFICE					
1</					

ly confident that there is nothing in their system of doctrines and discipline, which can justify these opinions, and the consequent opposition they experience. With regard to their doctrines, they enforce (agreeably with the Scriptures), on the minds of the people, together with the fear of God, subjection to the higher powers, obedience to Magistrates, speaking evil of no man, contentment, quietness, and prompt attention to business; in like manner they exhort servants and slaves to count their masters worthy of all honour, to be obedient to them, and to please them well in all things, not answering again, not purloining, but shewing all fidelity, and a singleness of heart to fulfil their duty; and in respect to their discipline, they do not recommend or even countenance immoderate or frequent fasting, nor do they hold or sanction any religious meetings at improper hours: they disapprove of a regard to dreams and superstitious fancies of every kind; they endeavour to make men happy, contented, and industrious; not miserable, ambitious, or slothful; being studious to render them fruitful in every good word and work, that they may always possess a solid hope of eternal felicity.

" That your Memorialists are clearly and fully persuaded that their doctrines and discipline, with the manner of enforcing them, have a direct and powerful tendency to promote general concord, and that there is nothing in their tenets subversive of good order or public prosperity: nor, although the best system may be abused, has a single instance occurred to their knowledge of their members being concerned in any one of the evil designs, or disorderly and discontented associations, by which the public has lately or at any time been alarmed.

" Further, that your Memorialists have been objected to on account of the contributions made by their societies for the support of the Mission, and the nature of their connexions in England: to which they respectfully answer, that they neither receive nor wish for any thing inconsistent with the means, inclination, and welfare of any member of their Societies, nor have they more than a reasonable and necessary provision for food and raiment, and unavoidable contingencies; and even this is supplied them by the Stewards of the Societies, who receive the contributions from the people, and state a regular account of the whole, subject to the inspection of the leaders and elders of the Societies. With respect to their friends at home, Memorialists receive no salary or emoluments from them, nor any instructions but what are usually printed and made public, and are altogether unconnected with the affairs of Government; nor have they any correspondence with political parties. In short, they are not influenced by their office, duty, instructions, or inclinations, to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the legislation of the colony.

" And, lastly, that your Memorialists, willing to have their mission better understood and appreciated, could cheerfully lay before your Honourable House a full and accurate account of the rise and progress, the forms and government, of their Societies; the nature, qualifications, appointments, and duties of the offices of their preachers, stewards, and leaders, with every other particular concerning their economy—but they apprehend such detail would be found inconveniently tedious.—Memorialists, however, humbly and confidently trust, that the statement now submitted will be found worthy the attention, and entitled to the favourable opinion, of your Honourable House.

" Your Memorialists, therefore, most earnestly solicit your Honourable House to relieve them from the unfavourable impression which has so

pers were formerly read in Paris, shut up by an order of the Police.

3. The schools in France formed after the plan of Bell and Lancaster confined to those professing the Catholic religion.

4. The Common Council of London petitioned against the continuance of the income tax.

5. The Livery came to resolutions on the same subject, which was followed by most of the other towns in the kingdom.

10. The town of St. John's, Newfoundland, destroyed by fire.

15. Advices received of the capture of Cartagena, in South America, by the royalists, under Gen. Morillo, on the 6th December.

22. Insurrection in the South of France.

26. The colony of Surinam delivered up to the Dutch authorities by the British.

29. Engagements in India between the British and Nepalese, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

MARCH.

1. The important Nepalese fort of Hurriarpore captured by the British, with trifling loss.

4. Peace signed between the British and the Rajah of Nepal.

7. A portion of land, near Store Foss, Norway, consisting of 120 English acres, and 60 feet deep, fell with a tremendous crash into the river Nid.

The Ister frigate wrecked on a reef of rocks, off Cape de Gat, when 1 midshipman and 8 seamen were drowned.

Admiral Linois and Col. Boyer tried in Paris, for instigating a revolt of the French troops at Guadaloupe, in favour of Bonaparte; the former acquitted, the latter found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death.

14. The intended marriage of the Princess Charlotte to Prince Leopold, communicated to both Houses of Parliament.

15. Parliament agreed to a grant of £60,000 per annum to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, besides £60,000 for carriages, jewels, &c.

16. Madame Lavalette set at liberty, by a decree of the Chamber of Accusation at Paris.

17. A shock of an earthquake felt at Nottingham, and the surrounding country.

18. Ministers left in a minority in the House of Commons, on a motion for a continuation of the property tax, the numbers being for it 201, against it 238.

28. The Royal assent given to a bill for the naturalization of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg.

APRIL.

3. Treaty of peace signed between the Kings of Naples and Sardinia and the Dey of Algiers, through the mediation of Lord Exmouth.

5. Accounts received of a conspiracy at Madrid against the life and government of Ferdinand VII. and the leaders thrown into prison.

6. Death of the Empress of Austria.

10. Marriage of Ferdinand of Spain to Donna Maria Isabella Francisca, Infanta of Portugal.

14. Peace effected between the Ashantees and Fantes, two African tribes, after some sanguinary conflicts, through the mediation of the British officers at Cape Coast Castle.

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24. Messrs. Wilson, Hutchinson, and Bruce, after a trial which lasted three days, found guilty of aiding in the escape of Lavalette, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

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pers were formerly read in Paris, shut up by an order of the Police.

3. The schools in France formed after the plan of Bell and Lancaster confined to those professing the Catholic religion.

4. The Common Council of London petitioned against the continuance of the income tax.

5. The Livery came to resolutions on the same subject, which was followed by most of the other towns in the kingdom.

10. The town of St. John's, Newfoundland, destroyed by fire.

15. Advices received of the capture of Cartagena, in South America, by the royalists, under Gen. Morillo, on the 6th December.

22. Insurrection in the South of France.

26. The colony of Surinam delivered up to the Dutch authorities by the British.

29. Engagements in India between the British and Nepalese, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

MARCH.

1. The important Nepalese fort of Hurriarpore captured by the British, with trifling loss.

4. Peace signed between the British and the Rajah of Nepal.

7. A portion of land, near Store Foss, Norway, consisting of 120 English acres, and 60 feet deep, fell with a tremendous crash into the river Nid.

The Ister frigate wrecked on a reef of rocks, off Cape de Gat, when 1 midshipman and 8 seamen were drowned.

Admiral Linois and Col. Boyer tried in Paris, for instigating a revolt of the French troops at Guadaloupe, in favour of Bonaparte; the former acquitted, the latter found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death.

14. The intended marriage of the Princess Charlotte to Prince Leopold, communicated to both Houses of Parliament.

15. Parliament agreed to a grant of £60,000 per annum to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, besides £60,000 for carriages, jewels, &c.

16. Madame Lavalette set at liberty, by a decree of the Chamber of Accusation at Paris.

17. A shock of an earthquake felt at Nottingham, and the surrounding country.

18. Ministers left in a minority in the House of Commons, on a motion for a continuation of the property tax, the numbers being for it 201, against it 238.

28. The Royal assent given to a bill for the naturalization of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg.

APRIL.

3. Treaty of peace signed between the Kings of Naples and Sardinia and the Dey of Algiers, through the mediation of Lord Exmouth.

5. Accounts received of a conspiracy at Madrid against the life and government of Ferdinand VII. and the leaders thrown into prison.

6. Death of the Empress of Austria.

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we understand built at Sheffield; it has somewhat

the appearance of a boat, the outside work being entirely of beat iron; the luggage is stored, as it were, in the hold; the outside passengers sit most comfortably in the first half of the vehicle, greatly sheltered from the weather, with convenient benches: the inside passengers occupy, behind them, a complete and very compact four-inside coach. The wheels are so closely and aptly fixed, and the luggage so tightly stowed in the very heart of the carriage, as to render an overthrow very improbable.—As far as one can judge from appearances, the invention merits general adoption.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

LADY WITH DEATH'S HEAD.

A considerable sensation has lately been excited in Paris among the fortune hunters, by the report that a young lady of considerable property and great mental accomplishments, with death's head, had arrived in that city from Russia, with the view of obtaining a partner who could stare death in the face without dismay, on consideration of being put into possession of an immense property.—This deformity, it was alleged, had been caused by a fright which her mother received during her pregnancy, in consequence of a human skull being suddenly presented to her.

To elucidate this subject, the editor of the *Gazette de France*, a short time ago, inserted the following article respecting this Russian phenomenon:—"A person of a most respectable appearance, and who has represented himself as authorised, communicated to a London Editor the following details respecting the young Russian Lady:—This young stranger, who is here with her mother, has not come, as was pretended, with the absolute intention of seeking a husband in the capital of France. She is to marry, as being a lady; but if private reasons induce her family to desire an establishment for her, the rank she holds in the world, her fortune, and good education, will perhaps compensate for the severity of nature, and she may hope to find a husband among the gentlemen who compose her own immediate society, without being compelled to have recourse to those extraordinary means which would militate against propriety. Thus not only has she not proposed her hand for sale; but she is deeply affected by the pursuit of which she is the object. Her hotel is continually besieged by a crowd of men of every rank, who, deceived by the absurd reports that have been circulated, imagine that she exposes herself to the eye of every one, and that her hand is offered to the first comer. Several of them have even asked to see her on terms the most revolting to her. All were surprised when she answered that there was no living person in that hotel with the head of a dead one, nor a lady who exhibited herself to procure a husband. These answers were correct. This anxiety of lovers who presented themselves, more than 2000 in number, before the hotel of these foreign ladies, is not the only thing they have to complain of. The pursuit of them is carried on in the saloons, and will terminate by compelling them to confine themselves to their own houses, or to quit Court. He then expressed his sudden attachment towards her. He visited her daily, and found her necessities of every kind in abundance. He employed great exertions in getting it represented that she had become a convert, and was truly penitent, not only to the Recorder and the City Authorities, but by a petition to the Secretary of State, and he promised to marry her should the royal clemency be afforded her. The behaviour of the prisoners, it was testified, was good; and last week she received a free pardon, on condition that Mills should marry her immediately. The next morning the happy pair accompanied Mr. Crossley, Chaplain to the Refuge for the Destitute, to the Church, where they were married, and Mr. Crossley paid all expenses. The bride and bridegroom retired to the residence of the latter in White Cross-street,

Upon this subject of general conversation in Paris, the same paper of the 6th inst. has put an end, by the following article:—

[From the *Gazette de France* of Jan. 9.]

An end is put to the enigma which has so long excited public curiosity. The young Lady with Death's head is distinguished for ever: but before we relate the happy and singular denouement of this most extraordinary adventure, we shall describe a few of the persons who aspired to the honour of her hand. They calculate among her lovers 547 reformed rakes, and 155 ruined gamblers. She received 25 or 30 letters from Belgium (not post-paid) written by certain well-known characters, who said they never would revolt, though she should prove to be the most hideous object in the world.—They were disposed to flatter, caress, and wed the plague itself, so they could procure abundance of

wine and beer, asphalt, turpentine, lower street, London, wine merchant.
Cuthbert Vaux, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, block maker.
Henry Lark and Joseph Woodhead, Essex street, Strand, navy agents.
Daniel Ward and Samuel Smith, Liverpool, earthenware and porter dealers.
James Wareing, Liverpool, dealer.
James Moir, Millbay, Devonshire, iron founder.
Samuel Morand, Broad street, London, merchant.
Wm. Edwards, Bristol, salesman.
Joseph Pickering, Hatton wall, Middlesex, oil and colour man.
Stanley Buckley, Stockport, Cheshire, hardwareman.
Joseph Tucker, Bath, coal merchant.
David Doeg, York, looking glass manufacturer.
George Penny, Wansford court, Throgmorton street, London, merchant.
Peter Horsey, jun. Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, miller.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Jan. 6. Swanwick and Andrew, Stalybridge, near Manchester, cotton spinners.

Aug. 29. Bissopp and Vaughan, George street, Manchester square, Middlesex, surgeons.

Dec. 31. Hesketh and Higgins, Liverpool, merchants.

Nov. 6. Edenborough and Holmes, Friday street, London, dealers in cotton yarn.

Jan. 9. Dalton, Peacock, and Macrae, Gutter lane, London, ribbon manufacturers.

June 24, 1815. Gould and West, Leek, Staffordshire, timber merchants.

Dec. 25. Watkin and Twyford, Wigmore street, London, dress makers.

Sept. 29. Bowzer and Williams, London, brokers.

Dec. 31. Baker and Drake, South Sea Chambers, London, merchants.

Jan. 9. Bulmer and Proctor, Watling street, London, dealers.

Dec. 31. Paulson and Brock, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, surgeons.

Aug. 7, 1814. Bower, Smith, Pullan, and Webster, Leeds, glass manufacturers.

Dec. 31. Bovill and Bolton, Mincing lane, London, brokers.

Jan. 11. James and Dickson, Wallington, Surrey, calico printers.

Jan. 9. Lee and Atkins, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers.

Jan. 10. Broughton, Sprout, Garnett, and Sutton, Nantwich, Cheshire, bankers.

May 13, 1816. John Cope, Henry Dixon, Henry Fetterworth, John Kendall, Thomas Molesworth, Thomas Parkes, James Smith, Thomas Blood, Richard Dean, Charles Martin, Wm. Bickley, John Parker, John Shipton, John Horton, Simon Cameron, Nancy Dinks, Mary Danson, Joseph Butterworth, Samuel Harrison, John Walther, Edward Woodward, Edward Foxford, Thomas Beal, William Burt, Wm. Burt, James Clarke, Thomas Owen, John Owen, Elizabeth Heape, Ann Thompson, Edward Bennett, Thomas Buckton, Ann Walther, Charles Cope, Thomas Horton, Wm. Phipson, Thomas Norman, John Toakley, James Taylor, Thomas Wood, Elizabeth Willington, Clarinda Kempson, Edward Lambley, Joseph Jervis, John Richard Morton, George Green, Ann Morris, William Lewin, Thomas Fisher, Samuel Whitehouse, Walter Brinton, Archibald Kenrick, Edward Shuttleworth, Matthew Shepley, Randle Walker, John Gittins, Robt. Haynes, and Samuel Guppy, under the firm of the Birmingham Timber Company.

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* * * Persons residing in the Country, at a distance from any place through which the newsmen pass, may have this paper sent where they please to appoint, or may have it sent, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE	Reference:</
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Manchester

27 Jan 1817

25
24

Dapi

Since I had the honor to transmit
you one of Mr Harrop's Papers with the first
part of the signatures to the Declaration passed
at a Public meeting in this Town to aid the Civil
power & social Government - I have much
pleasure to say their ~~are~~^{are} now between 2 & 3000
names voluntarily subscribed - And I cannot
restrain from sending you one of the first impressions
from the press of the Loyal & Patriotic Address
of the Grand Jury now assembled at Lancaster
Yessing, a circumstance truly praise-worthy
of what I am sure you will delight to see
I have the Honor to acknowledge the rec^td of
yours of the 17 Inst And remain Dapi. OC 11 A
L. Roelings Syrle Wm. Hobley Esq
Tho. Jackson.



March 12
Gatting

1911

26
25

New Bailey Court House.

Salford, January Sessions, 1817.
Previous to the GRAND JURY being discharged,
the FOREMAN presented to the CHAIRMAN the
following Address:—

To the Chairman and Magistrates assembled at
the Quarter Sessions.

We have thought it our duty to take into consideration the numerous combinations and conspiracies secret and avowed, which are rapidly extending in this populous part of the County, under the pretence of Reforming the Constitution of Law and Government, under which we consider it our greatest happiness to live.

We are aware of the perfect loyalty, and good sense of the great body of the people, as well as of the utter insignificance of the actors in these proceedings, and the folly and presumption of their undertaking the repair and amendment of the States. Yet when we observe the means by which their mischievous operations are carried on, their organized combinations, their daily and disgusting abuses of the liberty of the press, and their unceasing activity in the circulation of its pernicious productions, for the purpose of exciting in the minds of the people a hatred and contempt for every legitimate object of respect and veneration, we are struck with the horror at the recollection that such were the causes of the misery and desolation of the last five and twenty years.

We have rejoiced at the glorious termination of the war and hoped for a while, at least, to have enjoyed some internal quiet and repose, and it is with bitter grief and disappointment that we find the same political agitations already renewed to an extent that it would be unsafe to disregard them. We have gained some wisdom from the experience of what has passed, and we cannot now forget, that good men must associate in times when bad men combine. We therefore think it becomes us publicly to express our entire and unqualified approbation of the principles and proceedings of the Association formed at a Public Meeting, at Manchester, on the 13th instant, and earnestly to recommend the example to every other Town in this great and populous County. And we beg leave to express our hope that this Court will concur with us in this recommendation.

Grand Jury Room, New Bailey, Salford, January
25th, 1817.

THOMAS PEEL, FOREMAN,
RICHARD KAY,
ROBERT RIDER,
SAMUEL BARKER,
SEBASTIAN NASH,
THOMAS ANDREW, JUN.
THOMAS BARTON,
JAMES HALL,
JOHN GREENWOOD,
ROBERT BARLOW,
GEORGE GRIMSHAW,
JAMES GRIMSHAW,
THOMAS BLACKWALL,
JOHN TAYLOR,
CHARLES SCUDAMORE.

To which the Court returned the following Answer.

THE Court having duly considered the Address of the Grand Jury, offered at the present Sessions, and the means more especially hinted at therein of forming Associations similar to that lately effected at Manchester, doth fully approve the same.

It is of opinion that the measure above-mentioned is peculiarly adapted to the maintenance of Public Order, and under the present circumstances necessary; and strongly recommends and requests the attention of the respectable Inhabitants of each township to its object.

In a populous township, an Association may be formed principally of the respectable Inhabitants of that alone. In others less populous, one may be formed consisting of the Inhabitants of two or more townships, as circumstances may require.

With a view to the greater publicity of the above-mentioned recommendation and request, and of the sentiments of the Grand Jury, this Court doth order the Clerk of the Peace to publish the same in the Provincial Papers, as of the proceedings of the Quarter Sessions Court, in the hope that a measure so important at the present juncture, may be thereby the sooner more generally and more effectually accomplished.

E. GORST, Dep. C. P.

0012A

