Tuesday's & Wednesday's Posts.

From Tuesday's London Gazette.

Foreign-Office, March 21, 1826.

THE King has been pleased to appoint William Stuart Day, Esq. to be Consul at Cowes, for the Kingdom of Hanover.

Insolvents.

E. Watson, Hatton, Middlesex, grocer.
J. K. Kent, Chelmsford, surveyor.

Bankruptcy Enlarged.

W. Webb, Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper, from March 25, to April 15, at 11, at the Sessions House, Wakefield.

W. Palmer, Goodge-street, Tottenham-Court-Road, wine-merchant, from March 25, to April 4, at ten, at the Court of Commissioners, London.

Bankruptcy Superseded.

B. Mott, Liverpool, corn-dealer.

J. Bayliss and T. Thompson, Piccadilly, ironmongers.

Bankrupts.

J. Wilde, Rustenals Mills, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth-manufacturer.—J. Lee, of Leeds, ale brewer.—R. Baxter, Hoghton, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—W. Lowe, Aylsham, Norfolk, builder.—J. Coney, S. Fletcher, and P. Coney, Leeds, corn millers.—J. Wrigley, and W. Newlyn, Bricklane, Spitalfields, brewers.—W. Hill, Worcester, boot maker.—S. Dix, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, grocer.—M. Jackson, Chelmsham, dealer.—T. Fisher, Leeds, Yorkshire, factor.—J. Harrison, Winchester, Gloucestershire, clothier.—J. Birch, jun. Manchester, merchant.—T. Hall and W. P. Hallows, Basinghall-Street, Blackwell Hall, factors.—S. Hooper, Leigh, Worcestershire, carpenter.—E. Blagg, Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer.—B. H. Wood, Dean Street, St. Ann's, Westminster, coach maker.—W. Prin, Spangle Place, Kent Road, Surrey, carpenter.—H. T. Dyson, St. Dunstan's Hill, ship broker.—J. Cook, Sheffield, Yorkshire, victualler.—C. L. Curtoys, Broxbourne Mills, Hertfordshire, miller.—C. Dealy, Dursley, Gloucestershire, paper-maker.—J. Wakefield, W. Wakefield, and R. Wakefield, Andover, Hampshire, bankers.—D. Bentley and J. Fogg, Eccles, Lancashire, bleachers.—J. Large, Cheltenham, builder.—R. Kay, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. Jones, Liverpool, butter.—J. Glendhill, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—M. Calvert and G. Millner, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, flax spinners.—R. Greenwood, Dawsbury, Yorkshire, linen draper.—E. Ashton, Ashill, Somersetshire, butter factor.—J. Thomas, Huddersfield, grocer.—J. Poole, Brent Eleigh, Suffolk, brewer.—T. Lund, Leeds, flax spinner.—C. F. C. Barns, Brighthelmston, Sussex, stabler keeper; (Atterney, Mr. Taylor, Bartholomew-Close.)

LONDON.

THE KING.

WINDSOR, *Tuesday Evening*,—I have delayed my letter to the latest hour in order to afford you the gratification of knowing that the KING (who was this morning pronounced to be in so re-established a state of health as to render any more *Bulletins* unnecessary) continues in as improved and happy a state as your heart could wish. Sir Henry Halford, the only physician who has been in attendance since Sunday, did not deem it necessary to remain any longer at the Lodge, and accordingly went to town to communicate to the Royal Family and Ministers the joyous event.

P. S. Up to the present moment, his Majesty continues in the best possible state; and hopes are entertained that in a very few days he will be able to ride out.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 20.

Petitons, praying for the abolition of slavery, were presented by Earl FITZWILLIAM from Petersburgh; by the Earl of ROSSLYN, from Cupar, Fifeshire; and by Lord CALTHORPE, from Queensborough; from Clapham, in Surrey; from the Congregation of Spencer-place Chapel, Goswell-street; from Shifnall, Shropshire; and from Hindon, in Wiltshire.

Petitions against any alteration of the system of banking in Scotland were presented by the Earl of ROSSLYN, from the county of Fife; from Kilcaldy; from Dysart; from Burnt-Island; from Cupar, Fifeshire; and from the Corporation of the Trinity House of Leith; by the Earl of LAUDERDALE, from the Town Council of Dunbar; by the Duke of MONTROSE, from the county of Dunbarton; from the Magistrates of Glasgow; and from the Merchants and Traders of Glasgow; and by the Duke of AYMOUL, from Sir David Moncrieff, and other Members of the Farming Society of Perth.

Earl GROSVENOR presented a petition from a place in Lancashire, praying for a revision of the Corn Laws.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a third time, and passed—Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 21.

CORN LAWS.

Lord KING presented a Petition from the Parish of St. Luke, in London, praying for revision of the Corn Laws. The Petitioners said they had much confidence in the good intentions of his Majesty's Ministers. The Noble Lord had the same confidence, and was only afraid they would be prevented from carrying their good intentions into execution by those who had an undue interest in the question. He had been considered a most extraordinary person for taking his own view of the subject. Some said he was a dead weight in that House; another said he had a vicious propensity to make corn cheap. He had been told he attacked the Corn Bill, and the landed interest like miscreants at the Old Bailey; that he called it a job, *alias* the job of jobs, *alias* the Landlord's tax. It was true he used those terms, and he did so, because he thought the existing Corn Laws should be distinguished by such names. The Noble Lord called upon the Government to consider what would be the state of the country if the price of corn was to rise. There was much less corn in the country at this time than it was known to be. If corn should get up before the harvest, this country would be under worse difficulties than in 1819. During seven years there had been no importation from abroad. Did they think they could always get a supply from abroad? He understood they could not always get a supply. The price of 80s. was a famine price. The Noble Lord had seen a statement made in the interior of France respecting the present prices on the Continent. The price in France was 27 francs; at Amsterdam it was 12. The only place where corn reached the price at which it sold in England, was under the government of Ferdinand in Spain. The only remedy was the revision of the Corn Laws, and that could not be done till the Noble Lord had swept away the cobwebs of the Cabinet—till he cleared away all the old lumber, and sent it to King Ferdinand. The Noble Lord would then have an opportunity of discussing the question. He did not, however, think that could be done, therefore he should suggest that a circular letter be written at the Meeting of Parliament in the following terms:—"My Lords, I have to inform your Lordships that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 3d of February, and as much important business is to come forward, your Lordships' absence will be necessary."—The Noble Lord added, that the question must be considered without prejudice, and he advised the House to do justice. What right had they to make corn dear? If it should appear that Parliament passed laws to make corn dear, some great convulsion might occur, and it might be said—begone, and make place for honest men.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 20.

The Margate Harbour Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, in the absence of his Hon. Friend, Mr. Lambton, whose illness prevented him from attending to the House, presented a petition from Sunderland and Bishop-Wearmouth, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the West-Indies.

Similar petitions were presented by Mr. Lindsay, from Cupar, Fifeshire; by Mr. Tierney, from Knaresborough; by Mr. Ashurst, from a parish in Oxfordshire; by Mr. R. Gordon, from Malmesbury; by Mr. Dowdeswell, from Tewkesbury.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. BANKES than moved that a sum of £13,992 be granted to his Majesty for defraying the expences for the British Museum for the year 1826; he observed that between 127,000 and 128,000 persons had visited the Museum last year.

Mr. HUME complained of the Museum only being open three days for the inspection of the public; this regulation often caused very great inconvenience to individuals, which would be materially rem died if it were to be open four days in the week instead of three.

Mr. BANKES wished the museum to be as accessible as possible to the public; but it was necessary that one day in the week should be reserved for cleaning it, and two days more were required for the exclusive admittance of students who had occasion to examine the different specimens more in detail than the rest of the public.

The motion was then put, and agreed to.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at One o'Clock.

Tuesday, March 21.

Petitions for the Abolition of Slavery was presented by Mr. Littleton, from Stanley, Staffordshire; by Mr. Jervis, from Basingstoke; by Mr. Ord, from Gateshead; from Haverfordwest; by Mr. Curwen, from Whitehaven; by Mr. Wells, from Seven-oaks; by Lord Milton, from Hepton Bridge, Sowerby, Totton-Mordaunt, and several other parishes in the West Riding of Yorkshire; by Mr. Heathcote, from Boston, Lincolnshire; by Mr. W. Smith, from London, and from Stratton, in Cornwall; and by Mr. Grosvenor, from Shaftesbury.

Adjourned.

LANCASTER, MARCH 18.

An Extraordinary Case of Elopement, or rather of Abduction, has lately taken place in Liverpool, which has occasioned no trifling sensation in the counties of Lancaster and Chester. Miss Turner, a young lady of about 10 years of age, and of more than ordinary attractions both of person and person, was at the beginning of this month on a visit to a lady of the name of Dalby, at Liverpool. Miss Turner is the only child of Wm. Turner, Esq. of Wrigley-hall, High Sheriff of the county of Chester, and the possessor of property, if general report is at all to be relied on, to the amount of more than a million sterling. On Friday fortnight a carriage and four drove up to Mrs. Dalby's door, and a letter addressed to Miss Turner was sent into the house, from which the young lady learnt than her mother had been attacked with paralysis; that she was very desirous to see her daughter; and that if a moment was lost, it was apprehended she would be incapable of recognizing her.—Of course no time was lost on the part of Miss Turner. When she saw the carriage, however, she exclaimed, "Dear me, this is not my father's carriage!" but on being assured by the gentleman inside that it was the carriage of a neighbour of her father's, and that he, though a stranger, had been commissioned to conduct her home, she did not hesitate to place herself under his protection. The postillions were ordered to drive in the direction of Mr. Turner's house; and, as it has been since ascertained, they continued so to drive for about 30 miles, when they were directed to take a northerly direction. For several days the elopement or abduction remained undiscovered. When, however, it was ascertained that Miss Turner had not returned home, some friends of the family were immediately dispatched in pursuit of her. They traced them as far as Manchester and Huddersfield; but at the latter place they lost all traces of the parties. In the mean time a letter was written to Mr. and Mrs. Turner, dated Gretna Green, and "Edward Gibbon Wakefield," begging them not to make themselves unhappy, for that the writer, Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, had married their daughter.—This statement is not believed by the unhappy parents are of opinion that she was carried over to the Continent.—Mr. Wakefield is said to be the son of the author of the Statistical Account of Ireland; and neither Mr. Turner nor any of his family were aware that Miss Turner had ever even seen that gentleman. He is said, too, to be a widower, and much older than the lady; and, it is added, that he was married to his first wife under very peculiar circumstances. Mrs. Turner is in a state of mind quite indescribable; and her medical attendants are decidedly of opinion that if she does not see her daughter in a few days, the shock which she has sustained will be fatal to her. The accounts of a marriage between Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq. and Miss Turner has been announced in the Lancashire papers, but neither the clergyman who married them, nor the place where they were married, is mentioned. Miss Turner is said to be by far the richest heiress in the kingdom.

MANCHESTER, MARCH 19.—News has reached here to-day, that the fugitive daughter of Mr. Turner has been overtaken at Calais. The elopement of the young lady followed her and her *protector* to Gretna Green, where he ascertained that they were married. From Scotland the parties proceeded southwards, and embarked at Dover for France. They travelled, it is said, with the greatest rapidity, having made a distance of six hundred miles in three days. The young lady is little more than fifteen years of age, and though beautiful, of very delicate health. When her uncle introduced himself to her at Calais, she declared that she had been forced away, and she had married Mr. Wakefield when under the influence of fear. She represented to have suffered very much from fatigue and mental anguish, and expressed herself highly pleased at the appearance of her uncle. The young lady is not only the heiress of her father's immense property, but also of that of her three rich uncles. Mr. Wakefield is about forty years of age, and has two children by his first wife, a lady whom he married when she was a ward in Chancery. Mr. Turner was accompanied to France by two police officers.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.

SINGULAR APPLICATION.—An elderly Gentleman, dressed in a genteel suit of black, whose name did not transpire, applied to Mr. Alderman Cox yesterday, with great gravity and earnestness, for a warrant to enable him to recover possession of a favourite *Tom Cat*. In vain did Mr. Beresford, the clerk, explain, that as to animals which do not serve for food, and are kept for whim or pleasure, stealing them did not amount to larceny at common law; nor was there any express statute for the protection of the tabbies. The old gentleman continued to be so pressing, that the Alderman, at length, yielded to his importunities, so far as to promise him a summons against the party he complained of.

"Nothing but a warrant," replied the old Gentleman, "can answer the purpose. A mere notice to attend here on a future day would quite defeat my object."

"A warrant about a cat!" exclaimed the Alderman; "why, if I were to grant it to you, I should be caricatured all over the town. I cannot assist you. You may seek what remedy you please."

The applicant replied that that was nonsense. A cat was an animal as worthy of legislative protection as a dog, to steal which, it was notorious, had been a punishable offence; besides, his cat wore a collar, which surely might be deemed a subject of felony.

"Well," said the Alderman, "whatever may be your notions upon that subject, I shall not grant what you require."

Mr. Beresford hinted to the applicant, that if he had so high a regard for the feline tribe, he had better *petition Parliament* to place them on a footing with the dogs.

TOWN HALL.

CRIM. CON.—John Keanon, a stout young Irishman, was put to the bar, in company with a pretty faced young woman, to answer to the husband for being found in bed together. The woman, who is foreman to a tradesman in the City, received information that his frail rib was indulging in more than Platonic love with the son of St. Patrick, at a brothel in his neighbourhood, where on proceeding, he discovered them locked in each other's arms, and had them taken from their amorous dalliance to the Temple—but not that of Hymen. The Don Giovanni of the scene was indebted for his subsistence to the injured husband—and was rewarded for his pains, by being sent back to the Compter with the object of his love, in default of finding bail.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC, ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY,

(From the Worcester Anti-Slavery Society.)

Upwards of forty years now elapsed since the attention of the public was first called to the subject of the Slave Trade, and its consequent enormities. That trade has been abolished by the legislature of Great Britain, nearly nineteen years; the Congress of the Allied Sovereigns, assembled at Vienna, stigmatized it, as the scourge which had long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity at all the whole of the great European Powers, except Portugal, solemnly pledged themselves to relinquish it. Notwithstanding these denunciations, the Slave Trade is carried on to a great extent, and with accumulated horrors, (*a*) nor can we reasonably expect a termination to its atrocities, until the Slavery, which stimulates it, be abolished.

The miserable victims of this inhuman traffic, or their descendants, still continue to be deprived of their natural rights, and to be considered as the absolute property of their masters. (*b*) There are at present, even in the British Colonies, upwards of 800,000 human beings in this wretched condition; liable to be branded as cattle; to be driven to their uncompensated toil by the impulse of the whip; (*c*) to be exposed to severe and arbitrary punishments; to be bought and sold as merchandize; to be denied the blessings of the marriage tie, and of the Christian Sabbath; and in a variety of other respects, they are oppressed and degraded, without participating in the civil privileges, or in the religious advantages, to which, as British subjects, they are entitled. Revolting as are these features of Negro Slavery, they form only a small part of those circumstances of misery, which are abundantly proved to have arisen from the numerous and authentic sources; and, by the unequivocal evidence furnished by the Colonists themselves. (*d*)

Since the abolition of the Slave Trade by the British Parliament, scarcely any *effectual* steps have been taken, either in this country, or in the colonies, for mitigating the rigours of Negro bondage, or for putting an end to a condition of society, which outrages every feeling of humanity, and violates every recognized principle, both of the British Constitution, and of the Christian Religion. It is therefore an indispensable duty to reform the present colonial system, even if it should require a large pecuniary sacrifice, on the part of the nation, to accomplish that object. But the proposed change, we believe, is prescribed, not more by moral and religious principle, than by sound policy. It is incontrovertible that the labour of Slaves is much less profitable than that of Free Men, and that the system is supported at a very heavy expense to the community at large. In proof of this, it will be sufficient to adduce the protecting duties and bounties afforded to the growers of sugar in the West Indies, and without which, they declare it would be impossible for them to continue its culture. And it might be clearly demonstrated that the personal slavery, which still defends the face of society in the British colonies, and stains the British character, is highly detrimental to the interests of the Slave Owner, as well as cruel and oppressive to the Slave; and that the Slave, instead of improving an injury to either, will prove an incalculable benefit to both.

But, it may be asked, if this be the case, why do not the planters adopt the measure of their own accord? The reason is obvious. It is the unhappiness of the Planters, that, residing generally in this country, they delegate their authority to those who are maintained solely by the existence of Slavery, whose interest it is to throw obstacles in the way of its abolition, and to oppose the progress to a better state of things.

The people of England, are, however, the real upholders of Slavery. Without their large contributions to its support, it could not fail to be rapidly mitigated, and eventually extinguished.

A drawback being received on the exportation of refined Sugar, raises the price of all Sweetness Sugar, Imported into this country from the Colonies. 6s. per cwt. (*e*) which is estimated to amount to £1,200,000. per annum; an extra duty of 10s. per cwt. is also imposed on sugar, the free labour produce of the East Indies; and although the climates of the greater part of Africa, South America, Arabia, New Holland and China, and the whole of Mexico, Madagascar, and the Eastern Archipelago, is favourable to the growth of Sugar, yet, is our commerce restricted in these extensive regions, for the exclusive protection of Slave culture in the few colonies of the West Indies. (*f*) If Parliament would withdraw that support which it now lends to Slavery, and apply it as a bounty on the produce of free labour in our colonies, a state of improvement would immediately be the consequence; and, instead of the misery, distress, and ruin, which the present system of bondage has entailed upon the West Indies, we might then calculate upon prosperity and happiness, resulting from the stimulated industry and energies of a free people.(*g*)

Of the great superiority of Free, over Slave labour, a striking exemplification is supplied in the culture of Indigo. Forty or fifty years ago, little or none of that article was exported from British India; that used in Europe, being exclusively the production of Slave labour. A few individuals in Bengal, incited the natives to enlarge their cultivation of it, and prepare it for the European market; and, notwithstanding the enormous freights, which at first, were embarked at Dover for a market, the produce of India, has been gradually displacing from the market the Indigo raised by Slaves, until at length there is not one ounce of that article, the produce of Slave labour, imported into Europe; while the value of that which is from British India, amounts to nearly £4,000,000. sterling annually.(*h.*)

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a Upwards of 26,000 Slaves were imported into Rio de Janeiro alone, during 1824. See the 19th report of the African Institution. Parliamentary Papers.

b "Slaves in this colony are chattels, as much as any other moveable property."—*Demerara Court of Policy.*

c "We did, and do declare the *Whip* to be essential to West Indian discipline; aye, as essential my Lord Calthorpe, as the freedom of the press, and the trial by jury to the liberty of the subject in England; and to be justified on equally legitimate grounds. The comfort, welfare, and happiness of our labouring classes cannot subsist without it. The fact may have been denied by others, but never by us. We have never condescended to equivocation or disguise in this matter. It may be denied in the West Indian Committee, but it has never been denied by us."—*Trinidad Gazette.*

d See the Jamaica Gazette, "from Saturday, June 11, to Saturday, June 18, 1825," which contains 114 advertisements of "apprehended desert ers." The following are from the Island of St. Mary's Workhouse, (see below.+) See also, "Negro Slavery, as it exists in the United States, and in the West Indies, especially Jamaica, 1823."§ "Facts illustrative of the condition of the Negro Slave in Jamaica, by Thomas Cooper, 1824." "The West Indies as they are, by the Rev. R. Bickell, late Naval Chaplain at Port Royal, 1825." "The Slave Colonies of Great Britain; or a picture of Negro Slavery, drawn by the Colonists themselves, being an abstract of the various papers laid before Parliament on that subject, 1825."

+ "In St. Mary's Workhouse, June 6, 1824, John Smith, a Creole, 5 feet 3 inches; says he is free, that he was born upon Thereof, and that his mother is named Eliza Barnet, Orange-street, Kingston. Feb. 14.

Benjamin Reed, a Creole, 5 feet, 4 inches, marked W. D. on shoulders, to Wm. Harris, Esq. Kingston. April 27.

Richard Price, a Wangee, 5 feet 5 inches, marked REID, on right, and apparently H. on the left shoulder."

e "Mr. George Hibbert, the agent of the Island of Jamaica, in a letter to his constituents, dated March 11th, 1824, and published in the Royal Gazette, of Jamaica, of the 1st of May, 1824, states, 'that the advantage we now enjoy, in the principle and produce of calculating the drawback upon the export of refined sugar, taken altogether, is little, if at all, short of a gratuitous bounty of six shillings per hundred weight.'" For a further explanation of this statement, see the 2d Report of the Committee of the Society, for the mitigation and gradual abolition of Slavery—p.17.

f See "The Impolicy of Slavery."

g With the view of promoting the growth of the several articles of tropical production, by means of free labour, a company has been formed under the designation of the Tropical Free Labour Company. —See Prospectus.

h See the Anti-Slavery's Society's Address on the consumption of free labour produce; also "Hodgson's Letter to Say, on the comparative expense of Free and Slave Labour. 8vo. 1823."

Hence, we think, it is sufficiently manifest, that the general substitution of the produce of Free labour for that of Slaves, will lead to the most certain attainment of our object; and in the article of Sugar will tend materially to the benefit of the Slave. The cultivation of Sugar is by far the most oppressive branch of colonial husbandry. When, therefore, it is greatly in demand, and bears a high price, the Planter has great inducement to overwork his slave; but when, on the contrary, it falls in price, this inducement is diminished, and must operate beneficially in abating the labour of the Slave. This is beautifully illustrated by a reference to the Bahamas in Demerara. In the Bahamas, where no Sugar is grown, the Slaves increase rapidly; in Demerara where the proportion of Sugar to the population is great, the Slaves decrease at a rate which, were its operation universal, would unpeople the earth in half a century.

Need we facts stronger than these to direct our attention to the subject of Negro Slavery, or to excite in our minds fearful reflections on its consequences? So long as it is suffered to continue in its present state, an impulse is given to the rapacity of the Slave Trader; (*i*) thousands of our fellow subjects are involved in the deepest misery; we load ourselves with excessive imposts; restrict our commerce and manufactures in various parts of the world; reject the advantages of free labour, and stain our national character with a sin, which has in every age of the world been visited with signal and awful judgments.

Shall we then, as men and Christians, as inhabitants of a country eminently distinguished for its wisdom, humanity, and benevolence, rest silent in a cause of such great importance? Surely not. We are impelled by every high and honorable motive to exert ourselves in this great question; we ought zealously to support the humane and benevolent views of Government, to strengthen them in their praiseworthy exertions for ameliorating the condition of the slave population; and to urge upon them to withdraw those protecting duties, which afford so powerful an inducement to the continuance of Slavery. If to this, we unite a firm determination to use only sugar, the produce of free labour, we may reasonably anticipate that, under the blessing of Providence, the time may shortly arrive, when the labours of Sharpe, and Wilberforce, and Brougham, shall be consummated: that this country will strike from the slave, the fetter that enthrals him; confer upon him those privileges, to which, as a man, he is entitled; and elevate his mind to that standard, to which, as a Christian, he should aspire.

i "As in the abolition of the Slave Trade, we originally sought the mitigation of slavery, so we are now driven to consider whether any other efficient means are left us, than that of reversing our course of proceeding; and whether we must not look henceforward to the mitigation and extinction of slavery, as our only security for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. We cannot, it is true, compel other nations to abandon it—it seems too probable that they are not to be persuaded; but by a determined encouragement of free labour, we may make it not worth pursuing."—19th *Report of the African Institution, p.59.*

Royal Exchange Assurance Office

Established by Royal Charter, in the Reign of King George the First.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Esq. *Governor.*

PASCOE GRENFELL, Esq. M. P. *Sub-Governor*

THOMAS BAINBRIDGE, Esq. *Deputy-Governor.*

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G. Peardes Barclay, esq.	Wm. T. Robinson, esq.
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The Hon. J. T. L. Melville	John Woolmore, esq.

PERSONS, whose Annual Premiums fall due on the 25th inst. are hereby informed, that Receipts are now ready to be delivered by the Company's Agents under-mentioned, and the parties assured, are requested to apply for the Renewal of their Policies, on or before the 9th of April next, as the usual Fifteen Days allowed for payment, beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

The Company have made the following reduction in the Rates of Premium on the Three Ordinary Classes of Insurance. *per Cent.*

Common Assurances, ...2s. to 1s. 6d.
Hazardous Assurances, ...3s. to 2s. 6d.
Doubly Hazardous Assurances, ...5s. to 4s. 6d.

being upon the greater proportion of Insurances an abatement of 25 per Cent. per Annum.

SAMUEL FENNING, Jun.

March, 1826. Secretary.

N. B. Fire Policies will be issued free of expence, to be assured where the annual premium amounts to 6s. or upwards.

*** Farming Stock assured at 1s. 6d. per Cent. per Annum.

This Company has invariably made good losses by fire occasioned by Lightning.

Proposals may be had of the different Agents.

Assurances on Lives being found to be advantageous to persons having offices, employments, leases, annuities, or other incomes, determinable on the life or lives of themselves or others, Tables of the rates for such assurances, and for granting annuities on lives, may be had of the said Agents.

☞ Persons assured by this CORPORATION are not subjected to any *uncertain Contingent Fund or losses* which may happen to themselves or others, nor do they depend upon an *uncertain Fund or Contribution*, the CAPITAL STOCK of this CORPORATION being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss or Damage.

NAMES OF AGENTS

SUSSEX.

LEWES	BROWN & CROSSKEY.
Arundel	William Walker.
Battle	William Ticehurst.
Brighthelmston	John Yeates, Old Bank.
Chichester	H. Hobbs, jun. Little London, nr. Chichester.
Cuckfield	Benjamin Beal.
Eastbourne	William Holt.
Hastings	William Gill.
Hailsham	William Martin.
Heene, nr. Worthing	Thomas Hill.
Horsham	Michael Agate.
Little-Hampton	Swan and Baker.
Midhurst	Charles Caplen.
Petworth	Thomas Scutt.
Rye	Daniel Gill.
Shoreham	Thomas Guillaume.
Steyning	Richard M. Morris.
Ticehurst	Samuel Perigoe.
Worthing	John Nickles.

SURREY.

Brixton	John Crossingham.
Camberwell	John Serrell.
Croydon	Charles Strudwicke.
Dorking	Richard Atlee.
Epsom	J. Scott.
Farnham	Anna Jane Cook.
Guildford	William Cæsar.
Godalming	Gardner & Whitbourn.
Kennington	George Smith.
Kingston	Henry Kent.
Lambeth, Mount-street	George Knight.
Lambeth, Prince's Road	Wm. Hemell.
Mortlake	Edward Bulle.
Peckham	Thos. Buxton, *pro tem.*
Putney	James Wm. Carpenter.
Riegate	W. Moore.
Richmond	Boxell Eling.
Stockwell	John Awcock.
Vauxhall	James Fowle.
Walworth	William Walker.
Wandsworth	George Cade.
Wimbledon	Thomas Mason.

HOPE

Assurance Company,

6, Bridge Street, Blackfriars; 83b, Oxford Street, London; Princes Street, Edinburgh; and 18, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

ASSURERS with this COMPANY, either upon LIFE or against FIRE, will PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS, without incurring any of the Liabilities attaching to Societies founded upon the principle of Mutual Assurance. The distinguishing characteristic of this Establishment, and the Advantages which it has to offer, may be more particularly known on application to the Office, or to the respective Agents as below.

Notice is hereby given, That Policies of Assurance against Fire, which expire at LADY-DAY *next ensuing, unless the Premium to renew the same be paid on or before the 9th day of* April 1826. WILLIAM BURY, Secretary.

AGENTS.

LEWES, Rev. JOSEPH KERBY, Brighton,.....James Blunden
—,.....Samuel S. Folker.
Chichester,.....Benjamin Binstead.
Crawley,.....Joshua Moore.
Hellingly,.....Parris & Chapman.
Lindfield,.....John Wicking.
Ninfield,.....Thomas Parris.
Shoreham,.....Thomas Clayton.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

DIRECTORS.

President—Jeremiah Ives, Esq. Banker, Norwich.
Vice-President—John Browne, Esq. Alderman.

E. T. Booth, esq. Ald.	Wm. Herring, esq. Ald.
T. S. Day, esq. Mayor.	J. Hudson, esq. Banker.
Hammond Fisk, esq.	J. S. Patteson, esq. Ald.
John Harvey, esq. High Sheriff of the County of Norfolk.	J. W. Robberds, esq. Ald.
	William Simpson, esq.
	S. Stone, esq.

Secretary—Samuel Bignold, esq.

THE NORWICH UNION SOCIETY was originally established in 1797, and was the first Office to introduce to the Public the principle of insuring Property at Fixed Premiums, and it actually did return the sum of £114,072 11s. 7d.

Since the principle of the Office has been modified, it has declared a Return to the Parties Insured of £31,935 1s. 6d.

No other Fire Office has given such large advantages to the Public, and the consequence has been, that the *Norwich Union* ranks the *Second* Office in the amount of its business in the United Empire!

It is a fact, that the Constitution of the Society that Losses may be substantiated before Local Committees, a system which greatly facilitates the prompt Settlement of Claims.

The Capital Stock of the Society is £550,000, and the Parties Insured are completely guaranteed from all responsibility.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Notice is hereby given, that the Rates of Premium in the three First Classes of Risks are to be henceforward fixed as under—viz.

Common Insurance.....	1s. 6d.	per cent.
Hazardous.....	2s. 6d.	do.
Double Hazardous.....	4s. 6d.	do.

This Reduction extends to Insurances in London as well as the Country.

By Order of the Directors,
SAMUEL BIGNOLD, Secretary.
Norwich Union Office, March 25, 1826.

SURREY, SUSSEX, and SOUTHWARK, FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark,

THIS Company has been formed upon principles combining the most perfect Security, with advantages equal to, if not greater than those offered by any similar Institution.

The Fire and Life Departments are kept distinct, thus affording the same advantages as if the Assurances were effected at separate offices.

Persons Assured, either against Loss by Fire, or upon Lives, will periodically participate in the Profits, without any liability on their part to contribute towards Losses.

REDUCED RATES OF ASSURANCE.

The following Reductions have taken place on the Rates of good Risks, in the under-mentioned Classes:—

First Class, from 2s. to 1s. 6d. per cent. (which includes Farming Stock generally, without an average clause).

Second Class, from 3s. to 2s. 6d. per cent.

Third Class, from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per cent.

But this Reduction will not apply to Assurances where it would bring the Premiums to less than 5s.

The Premiums on Life Assurance are calculated on the most liberal terms.

G. W. WILSON, Secretary.

AGENTS.

LEWES.....	Mr. John Newman.
BRIGHTON.....	Mr. Samuel Ridley.
BATTLE.....	Mr. George Sargent.
BURWASH.....	Mr. R. Crowhurst.
CRAWLEY.....	Mr. John Knight.
HASTINGS.....	Mr. P. M. Powell.
HAILSHAM.....	Mr. Jas. Winser.
HENFIELD.....	Mr. John Hickox.
MARESFIELD.....	Mr. T. Simes.

Persons of respectability desirous of becoming Agents to this Company, may apply to the Secretary for the particulars of the appointment.

GUARDIAN

Fire & Life Assurance Company,

No. 11, Lombard-street, at the Entrance of the Post Office, London.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD MEE RAIKES, Esq. Chairman.
GEORGE LYALL, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

W. C. Bennett, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
William Copland, Esq.	Robert Mitford, Esq.
Wm. D. Dowson, Esq.	J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.
Sir T. H. Farquhar, Bart.	Robert Rickards, Esq.
John Garratt, Esq. Ald.	John Shore, Esq.
Nicholas Gurney, Esq.	Edward Stewart, Esq.
W. Haldimand, Esq. M.P.	Andrew H. Thomson, esq.
George Jenner, Esq.	John Thornton, Esq.
John Loch, Esq.	John Tulloch, Esq.
S. Masterbianks, esq. M.P.	James Tulloch, Esq.
John Martin, Esq. M. P.	

AUDITORS.

Lewis Loyd, Esq.	William Ward, Esq.
A. W. Robarts, Esq. M.P.	

THE Directors have determined, with certain exceptions, to make the following Reduction on the Three ordinary Classes of Fire Insurances, and Insurances hitherto at 2s. 6d.

2s. 0d. will be reduced to 1s. 6d. per cent. per ann.
3s. 0d.....2s. 6d.....ditto; and
5s. 0d.....4s. 6d.....ditto.

but no Policy will be entitled to a reduction which will bring the Premium below 3s.

The unprecedented success this Institution has experienced, affords satisfactory proof that the principles upon which it was founded, have met with general approbation, and gives the best assurance that the proportion of Profit to be returned to the assured at the Septennial division will meet their full expectation.

Notice is hereby given,

That Assurances which expire at LADY DAY should be renewed within fifteen Days thereafter, or they become void; and that the Receipts for such Renewals are now ready for delivery to the respective Agents for the Company throughout the United Kingdom. WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

AGENTS.

LEWES.....	Mr. G. H. VERRALL.
Brighton.....	John Holford.
Burwash.....	John Bryant.
Shoreham.....	William Tate.
Chichester.....	Geo. Field, jun.
Arundel.....	C. Dethick.
Petworth.....	John Phillips.
Robertsbridge.....	Robert Jones.
Horsham.....	Wm. Lockey.
Southhersted.....	W. W. Phillips.
Hastings.....	Henry Thwaites.
Midhurst.....	J. Hackman.
Mayfield.....	J. Bridger.
Rye.....	Messrs. Brazier and Blundell.
Worthing.....	Mr. Thomas Price.

London Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, Monday, March 20.

There has been a fair supply of WHEAT at FLOUR since this day se'nnight, but the arrivals of Wheat this morning was rather moderate. F real fine samples there is ready sale, on somewh better terms than this day se'nnight, but the mi diling and ordinary sorts have by no means improved in value.

Fine Malting BARLEY is a trifle dearer, s Is. per quarter; and MALT meets a readier sa

BEANS, if hard and dry, command rather bet prices, but this sort only is in request.

PEAS of both kinds fully maintain our last qu tation.

We have been fairly supplied with OATS duri the last week; the sales, nevertheless, are on f as good, if not better, terms than last stated.

FLOUR remains at our former quotation.

PRICE OF GRAIN

Wheat, red, old—	s.	Maple	38. 4
.....white, old—	s.	White	38. 3
.....red, new	42s. 48s.	Ditto, boilers	42s.
.....fine	50s. 54s.	Small Beans	40s. 4
.....superfine	58s. 62s.	Ditto, old	s.
.....wt. new	46s. 50s.	Harrow	s.
.....fine	52s. 58s.	Tick	38s.
.....superfine	60s. 68s.	Ditto, old	s.
Rye	34s. 40s.	Brank	28s.
Barley	24s. 28s.	Feed Oats	24s.
Fine	30s. 34s.	Fine	25s.
Superfine	35s. 38s.	Poland	28s.
Malt ordinary	48s. 54s.	Fine	30s.
Ditto, fine	55s. 58s.	Potatoe	21s.
Hog Pease	35s. 37s.	Fine 25s. 28s. Scotch	29s.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Flour, per sack	58s. 55s.
.....Seconds	48s. 50s.
.....North Country	42s. 46s.
Fine Pollard per quarter	12s. 18s.
Bran	12s. 13s.

PRICE OF SEEDS, *March 20.*

We scarcely know how to make any alterati in our Seed Market currency to-day. There c tainly is more business doing at the prices of l week, but no variation in value worth notice.

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