

Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

SECOND SERIES.

We commence our second series of selections from the writings of BYRON, by reprinting the following extracts from the beautiful

"ODE TO NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE," (1)

(Recommended to the serious consideration of hero-worshippers, glory-mongers, and would-be imitators of the "battered Casar," particularly Monitor, the Prince-President of the French Republic.)

"'Tis done—yesterday a King!
And arm'd with Kings to strike—
And now thou art a nameless thing:
So thou—yet alive!

To the man of thousand thrones,
Who strew'd our earth with hostile bones,
And can he thus survive?
Stones he, miscell'd with the Morning Star,
Nor man nor deed hath fallen so far.

Ill-mind'd man! why scourge thy kind
Who bow'd so low the knee?
By gazing on thy giant brow,
Thou taught'st the rest to see!

With might might's been—power to save—
Thine only gift has been the grave,
To those that worship'd thee:
Nor till thy fall would mortals guess
Anomalous! less than littleness!

Thanks for that lesson—it will teach
To after warriors more,
Than high Philosophy can preach,
And vainly preach'd before.

That spell upon the minds of men
Breaks never to unite again,
Thee tell them that thou wert a King,
Those Egypt thrones of shambles slain,
With frowns of brass, and feet of clay. (2)

The triumph, and the vanity,
The ruin of the strife,
The earthquake voice of Victory,
To thee the breath of life;
The sword, the sceptre, and that sway
Which man seem'd made but to obey,

Wherever thine was rule—
All quail'd! Dark spirits! what must be
The madness of thy memory!

The Desolator desolate!
The Victor overthrown!
The Architect of other's fate,
A Suppliant for his own!
Is it some yet imperial hope?
That with such change can calmly cope?

Or dread of death alone?
To die a prince—or live a slave—
Thy choice is most ignominious brave!

He who of old would read the oke,
Dream'd not of the rebound;
Chaf'd by the iron of the yoke—
Alas! how look'd he round?
Thou, in the sternness of thy strength,
An equal deed had done at length,
And darker fate had found:
He fell, the forest's prey;
But thou must eat thy heart away!

The Roman! (3) when his burning heart
Was shak'd with blood of Rome,
Threw down the dagger—dared depart,
In savage grandeur, from the storm,
He dared depart from other's doom,
Of men that such a yoke had borne,
Yet left him such a doom!

His only glory was that hour
Of self-splendour abandoned power,
The Spaniard when the lust of sway
Had lost its quick'ning spell,
Cast rooves for roscies away,
An empire for a cell;

A Celtic accountant, his head
A subtle diplomat on creeds,
His dotage trifled with; (4)
Yet better had he neither known
A bigot's shrine, nor despot's throne.

But thou—thou thy reluctant hand
The thunderbolt is wroth—
Too late thou leav'st the high command
To which thy weakness lack;
All Evil Spirit as thou art,
Is enough to give the heart
To see thine own nature;

To think that God's fair world hath been
The footstool of a thing as thou!
And Earth hath spill'd her blood for him,
Who she should have to him;
And monarchs bow'd the trembling limb,
And thank'd him for a throne;

Fair Freedom! we may hold thee dear,
When thou thyself looses their fear
From thine own hand; when thou
O'lt mayst thy right hand behind
A brighter name to leave mankind! (5)

Thine wills shall be writ in gore,
Nor written thus in rain;
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every stain:
If thou hadst died as honour dies
Some new Napoleon might arise,
To shame the world again;

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The History of Ireland. By Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., &c. Part V. London: J. and F. Tallis, 100, St John Street.

The fifth part of this ably-written work brings the history of Ireland down to the commencement of the reign of Henry V. The leading features of the story are still the same—oppression on the part of the strong, division on the part of the weak. The details of slaughter, rapine, treachery, and every possible crime are painfully overwhelming. The feuds of the Anglo-Irish barons added to the horrors of the De Lacys, and the other lords of the Pale, appear to have acted with a degree of villainy towards each other not at all inferior to the atrocity of their common conduct towards the original Irish. Plunder, massacre, assassination, and violence of every kind, appear to have been the unceasing pursuit of these precious specimens of 'the age of chivalry.' These worthless were in the habit of even setting the English government at defiance, and usually with impunity. Yet always, so, however, for in 1331 the Lord William de Bermingham was publicly hanged at Dublin. It is to be regretted that one monopolised what was so well deserved by all the galleys.

It affords us pleasure to testify to the impartial character of this history—so far as the work has yet progressed. We must not omit to add our testimony to the ability which the historian exhibits in every page of his striking narrative.

The Reformer. Parts XXXI., XXXII. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row.

These Parts of the *Reformer* contains a number of valuable articles—historical, political, polemical, and critical worth the perusal and reflection of those who desire to read that they may think, and thinking be the better armed for acting in that great struggle which at present divides society into opposing forces—the struggle of progress against conservatism. A thinking people could never be enslaved—an enslaved people learning to think would soon terminate their bondage.

'Tis said alone,
That keeps men free for ever!

The numbers forming the 32nd Part are more than ordinarily interesting. 'The Character of Robespierre,' as drawn by Cabot, tempts quotation, but want of space forbids.

The Family Herald. Parts LXVI., LXVII., LXVIII. London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand.

Our oft-expressed approval of the general contents of this publication we may conscientiously repeat, but we should be sorry to stand god-father to some of the queer notions set forth by the editorial oracle. For instance, in the 'Answers to Correspondents' in No. 288, we see the London police lauded as efficient, brave, well deserving their pay, and all the good that is said of them. All London is aware that the force in question is as renowned for its brutality, as for its bravery. Of course political errors well deserve their pay!

Amongst the miscellaneous and selected matter of the numbers before us, we find the following, extracted from the *Dublin University Magazine*:—

AN ODE OF HAFIZ.

I can't but think you much in the wrong, prophes,
When you cursed the wine and the long of it—
'Tis just;

Trust me, this is the shortest and the long of it—
'Tis just;

Whereof pleasant has its use,
This is as true as the Koran—
I will maintain it against a host;

The sage of Mecca, with all his lore, ran
Here his w's head against a post,
Great, unbecomingly, was shak'd—
Great in all his life.

But the man who banished good wine and ham, said
Now, believe me, that his prayers,
Both suit most tastes—'t would hardly take on
Myself to say which is most to him;

But I almost think, to save my bacon,
I'd go the whole hog, and give up his wine!

A History of Gloucester, and a Descriptive Account of the same City and its Suburbs. Gloucester: F. Bond, Eastgate Street.

Visitors to the ancient and famous city of Gloucester will find this little book a useful companion. A brief sketch of the rise, progress, and vicissitudes of the city from the Roman invasion to the present time, precedes a description of the streets, public buildings, the cathedral, and other structures devoted to religious service, the port, railways, &c., &c. The work is embellished with two well-executed engravings, one giving a general view of the city, and the other a view of the magnificent cathedral.

The Northern Counties One Hundred and Sixty Years Since.—A large part of the country beyond Trent was, down to the eighteenth century, in a state of barbarism. Physical and moral causes had occurred to prevent civilisation from spreading to that region. The air was malarious; the soil was generally such as required skilful and industrious cultivation; and there was little or no industry in a tract which was often the theatre of war, and which, even when there was nominal peace, was constantly desolated by bands of Scottish marauders. Before the union of the two British crowns, and long after that union, there was as great a difference between Middlesex and Northumberland as there now is between the counties of Kent and Cornwall.

Two squatters who, far to the west of the Mississippi, administer a rude justice with the rifle and the dagger. In the reign of Charles the Second, the tribes left by ages of slaughter and pillage were still distinctly perceptible, many miles south of the Tweed, in the face of the country, and in the lawless manners of the people. There was still a large class of moss-troopers, whose calling was to plunder dwellings and to drive away whole herds of cattle. It was found necessary, soon after the restoration, to enact laws of great severity for the prevention of these outrages. The magistrates of Northumberland and Cumberland were authorised to raise bands of armed men, for the defence of property and order; and provision was made for meeting the expense of these levies by taxation. The parishes were required to keep bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting the freebooters. Many old men, who were living in the middle of the eighteenth century, could well remember the time when these terrible depredations were common. Yet, even with such auxiliaries, it was often found impossible to track the robbers to their retreats among the hills and moorlands; for the geography of that wild country was very imperfectly known. Even after the accession of George III., the path over the fells from Borrowdale to the Ravenscleugh was still a secret kept by the dalemen, some of whom had probably in their youth escaped from the pursuit of justice by that road. The seats of the gentry and the larger farm-houses were fortified. Oxen were penned at night beneath the overhanging battlements of the residences, which was a popular fancy, witness the recent edition of 'the nephew of an uncle' to the presidency of the French Republic.—Ed. N. S.

(1) Written on the occasion of the abdication of the Emperor Napoleon at Fontainebleau, in April, 1814.

(2) Byron was premature in proclaiming the termination of popular feeling, witness the recent edition of 'the nephew of an uncle' to the presidency of the French Republic.—Ed. N. S.

(3) SYLLA. (4) Charles the Fifth.

(5) The name of the 'battered Casar' is yet a lure for too many fools.—Ed. N. S.

Reviews.

Corindale, a Poem, in Six Cantos; and other Poems. By William Comyn. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

This is the production of a working man, one of the tailors at the *last and awful*—a trade so fertile in examples of genius. The author is young, and this volume is his first essay: perfection in the structure of his verse, therefore, cannot be expected. His rhymes are chiefly estimable for the love of liberty that they breathe, and the proof they give that the spirit of freedom is united with taste in an increasing number among the children of labour. We extract three stanzas from one of his lesser poems, as a specimen of his powers:—

THE PAUPER.
See! who is this I encounter'd, slow,
A staff supports his frame;
His averted looks fly to and fro—
A pauper is he—

With features wan, and pallid glow,
What cares does he endure;
See he enters yonder gate,
Taps at the parlor door.

As through the streets the pauper goes,
Ashamed he meets your face;
For well the abject pauper knows,
Poverty is disgrace.

The coat he wears, the fly the touch,
As pruned you would discuss;
Alas! 'tis this human nature's such,
But glittering gold can please.

A burden to his race is he,
And to himself his life;
His fondest wish that he might be
But buried by his wife.

But even that will be denied,
He must not die of cold;
If he live, that is enough,
He must expect more.

THE PAUPER.
See! who is this I encounter'd, slow,
A staff supports his frame;
His averted looks fly to and fro—
A pauper is he—

With features wan, and pallid glow,
What cares does he endure;
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The President of the French Republic on the Extinction of Pauperism.

Some time in the year 1847, we reviewed a small publication issued by Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, France Street, entitled 'Extinction of Pauperism, by Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte.' Although never failing to remember the injunction: 'put not your trust in princes,' we nevertheless felt ourselves constrained to express general approbation of the work in question. It was when a prisoner at Ham, that Louis Napoleon wrote down his thoughts on the condition of the people—their sufferings—and the remedy for those sufferings. 'Sweet are the uses of adversity!' When a prisoner, Louis Napoleon felt with and for the people. But does the same feeling move him now that he is President of the Republic? We shall here long see. For ourselves we confess we have no faith in the integrity of the President. His choice ministers and other officials, tell a tale not to be misunderstood by men possessing common sense. Moreover, has he not trusted for his principal adviser behind the scenes? So much for his principal adviser behind the scenes? So much for his principal adviser behind the scenes? So much for his principal adviser behind the scenes?

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NO MORE MEDICINE; NO MORE DELICATE CHILDREN; NO MORE DELICATE CHILDREN.—Dyspepsia (Indigestion) and Irrregularity of the bowels, are the most common causes of the delicate child. The system is weak, nervous, and the child is liable to all the diseases of the system. The only remedy is to give the child a course of the **REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which will strengthen the system, and give the child a healthy and robust constitution. The food is made of the most delicate and nutritious ingredients, and is adapted for the most delicate and nervous children. It is sold in all the principal cities, and is highly recommended by the most celebrated physicians.

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LITERARY INSTITUTION, JOHN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.

SUBJECTS OF FOUR ORATIONS

to be delivered by

MR. COOPER, author of "The Purgatory of St. Ignace."

On Tuesday Evening, during January, 1849, in aid of the National Literary Fund, for which purpose Mr. Cooper has been selected by the Committee.

1st. The Life, Writings, and Character of THOMAS PAINE.

2nd. The English Commonwealth: Spirit of its Founders, and the causes of its decline.

3rd. The English Commonwealth: Spirit of its Founders, and the causes of its decline.

4th. The English Commonwealth: Spirit of its Founders, and the causes of its decline.

To commence at eight o'clock precisely. Admission, Hall 2d, Gallery 3d.

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THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED.

A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the

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This number completes Vol. IV., which is now ready, neatly bound, price 3s. 6d.

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Any imperfect copies of the "LABOURER'S" Magazine must be completed forthwith; all the back numbers are now on sale; but it will not be practicable to perfect copies unless imperfections are called for at once.

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Appointed to inquire into THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY: with a review of the same, and an Outline of the Propositions for amending the Constitution of the Company, as to comply with the Provisions of the Law.

Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row, London; Heywood, Manchester; and all Book-sellers in Town and Country.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1849.

BULL WEEK.

The week, we believe—the fortnight preceding Christmas, is termed Bull Week by the Sheffield workers. They work double time during that period to enjoy their Christmas leisure more heartily. And what Bull Week before Christmas is to the Sheffielders, the month before the meeting of Parliament is to the Press—their

BULL WEEK.

The Press of both factions is now measuring its strength, canvassing for support, and trying to win the materials, with which the approaching battle is to be fought, and in truth no pantomime or rare show ever furnished a more extensive heterogeneous and varied a stock. THE POPE—the SPECIAL—CALIFORNIA—NAPLES—AUSTRIA—PRUSSIA—HUNGARY—ITALY—CHARLES ALBERT—IRELAND—EMIGRATION—Poor Laws—China—The United States—Health of Towns—Bill—McGregor—Cobden—Louis Philippe—Navigation—Laws—Free Trade—Endowment of Catholic Priests—Godless Colleges—Area of Taxation—Trial by Jury in Ireland—Trial by Jury in England—Financial Reform—Army, Navy, and Ordnance—Expenditure and Retrenchment—Lighter Coats and Knapsacks for Soldiers—New Hats for Policemen—Dockyards—Arsenals—Excise and Customs Duties—Reduction of the Royal Household—are presented to the eye of the labourer in the great political kaleidoscope. John Bull looks, and squints, and strains his eyes to discover his share of the general prospect; but, as the pantomime, with a touch of the manager's wand, the object of his admiration vanishes as if by magic, and he discovers that all is a dissolving view.

BULL WEEK.

Why will not the caterers for the Christmas holidays furnish us with a good pantomime from this extensive stock? Howbeit, it is but the just licence of the Press. The "Times," as the organ of the existing Government, is playing its puppets, and the McGregor Budget and its notions of Free Trade, against the "Chronicle," the Cobden Budget and its notions of Free Trade; but we must mistake the character of John Bull if he does not insist upon a more important character than that of Harlequin being assigned to him in the pantomime.

BULL WEEK.

The Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender—that is, Pius IX., the Czar Nicholas, and Prince Louis Napoleon, constitute the foreign materials of the Press, while Emigration, Ireland, and Reduction of Taxation furnish the domestic stock-in-trade, being grievously err, and easily misunderstood John's temperance, if he will allow his representatives to amuse him with such foreign and domestic moonshine. We are quite ready to admit the power and influence of the Press, and we can no perse, without laughter, the communication

BULL WEEK.

to the editor of the Northern Star.

THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of writing to you the public eye, to the lamentable condition to which the families of our worthiest champions are reduced, the exhausted state of our Victim fund, the feebleness of our oration exhibits, and, above all, the apathy—I had almost said the criminal indifference—evinced by my countrymen, constrains me to take up my pen, and to write you a long and tedious letter, in some extent, their dormant sympathies. This would seem a forlorn hope, when it is considered that the eloquence of the ablest advocates of Chartism has almost entirely failed in producing such results.

A few months ago there flourished in this metropolis several female localities, and amongst them, in the house of a certain Mrs. Town, a very prominent. I vainly seek them now; yet never, surely, was a time when female associations were more needed than the present; never, indeed, so badly, let me then treat my sisters in the holy cause of human emancipation to arouse themselves, and form again into localities, diffusing in their respective spheres a knowledge of our principles, collecting monies for Executive and Victim purposes, and leading aid in the thousand ways that woman alone can do in the cause of progress.

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Somers Town, January 3, 1849.

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THE CHARGE OF ARSON AT LIVERPOOL.—On Friday, W. G. Bennett, who had been remanded on

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being in the room below, and hearing the fire escape, ran off to stop the engine, which was speedily stopped; another messenger immediately went for Druggell and Mr Wood, surgeon, but on the girl being taken up life was totally extinct, the body being manacled to the wall, and the girl being taken up, and laid down on the floor, and the life of the discoloured parents by some of the people in a tick, covered with a sheet. As to how the accident took place it appears to all a mystery, as the shaft was protected by a round tin casing. When the girl was taken up, the tin cover was found twisted round the shaft, and the girl was found lying on the side of the millwheels to know how this accident occurred, this nature could take place from a shaft thus provided.—*Manchester Courier.*

wait for the purpose. The perpetrator of this bloody deed has not yet been discovered, but diligent search is being made by the constabulary. We have not heard that suspicion yet rests upon any person for the murder and no cause can be assigned for it, as deceased was much esteemed in the neighbourhood. He came from Limerick to Brantack about seven months ago, to superintend the drainage works in progress. He

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Roose's property in that place, and had been engaged yesterday, prelude to his murder, in paying the world's man, about fifty of whom are constantly engaged on the land. He was standing on the steps to his hall door when the fatal shot was fired, which took him on his left side; he instantly fell, and was only able to say to the persons who came to the door on hearing the report, 'Take me in, I am shot through the heart.' In a few minutes afterwards he expired. Deceased was only a few weeks married. Thomas Whitestone, Esq., coroner, proceeds to-day to hold an inquest on the body. — *Clarke's Journal* of Monday.

daughter of the defendant Lough, from her father's house, without his knowledge, for the purpose of forming an immoral intimacy with her; but, notwithstanding

We are informed that Radcliffe, sentenced for execution at the late Liverpool assizes, charged with the murder of police-constable Bright, at Ashton-under-Lyne, in August, has been reprieved. If it is said that Constantine, at first tried as an accomplice and acquitted, but afterwards found guilty under another indictment and sentenced to transportation, has made disclosures of an important kind, in which he exculpates Radcliffe from all participation in the crime, and fixes it upon a person still at large.

—Daily News.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE INQUIRY.

On Friday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Herod of Waterloo road, Waterloo road, Lambeth, on the bodies of J. C. Gorman, a musician, and W. Phillips, aged eleven, the two parties who lost their lives at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening last.

Wm. Franklin said that on the afternoon in question he went to the gallery stairs of the theatre and got as far as the second landing when he happened to see a man and a boy descending the stairs. The man was there at about eight o'clock and very soon afterwards the entire gallery stairs were crowded. He assisted to pull several boys, who were fainting, out of the crowd, and they were landed on to those below. The heat at the time was much more oppressive than it is now. There was no light on the stairs, the lamps being under the balcony. He saw the amount of the crowd being pulled up to seven or eight persons, and one was bleeding at the face. Some of the persons had sunk down from exhaustion and were afterwards trodden upon. He had great difficulty in raising them up, and he was obliged to pull one out by the hair of his head.

By the Coroner: They were not rolled down, but thrown. They were got out as best practicable. Some time before the boys fainting the lower rail broke. There was a window or the landing where the boys fainting, which had no glass in it, but the atmosphere was so hot that it was almost impossible for any one to stand on the stairs.

Mr. H. Knight, assistant to Mr. Sewall, surgeon of the New Out, deposed as to the state of the bodies when brought to Mr. Sewall's house on the night of the accident.

He further said that on the day mentioned he went to the Victoria Theatre at half-past two o'clock. The door was opened at half-past three o'clock, when he went on to the top of the stairs. About four o'clock a man laid hold of him and pitched him down the first flight of stairs, where he remained some time, unable by any means to get up.

He further said that he went against the wall under the window. Witness asked the man to let him pass but they said they could not. The place got so hot that witness called out murmur, and slipped down between some of the parties. A man at length laid hold of his hair and pulled him and he was then asked him another man. Whilst he was down a man had his feet on his chest so that he could not breathe. He therefore tried to bite his leg to make him get off. He never said that he had been thrown over the banisters and had fallen on another, that is, Mr. Sewall, surgeon, but he saw a man descending the bodies and he found that the

had died from suffocation. The boy Fitzburr, when in his surgery, made a statement to the effect that he had been thrown down the gallery stairs, and had been thrown on to another.—The boy was recalled, and still gave the same account, and had shown him the landing, and denied that any one had told him to make a different statement. Other witnesses were examined.

The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased were accidentally suffocated, and they wished to impress on the mind of the jury the necessity of an increased ventilation, to prevent a similar occurrence; and that, in future, the outer doors should not be opened at so early an hour.

The close of the proceedings the foreman of the jury called up Franklin, and after congratulating him on his conduct, handed him over 10*l.* from the jury, in addition to his expenses. A like sum was also given to Mrs Phillips, who is a widow, and mother of one of the deceased boys.

The Markets.

CORN.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 1.—Our supply of English wheat was very limited to-day, and fine samples were scarce, and the quality of the bulk was not so good as of late. We had more buyers of foreign wheat, both free and on bond, but to effect sales of any quantity lower terms were not offered. The flour trade was very heavy, but the market was quiet. Owing to the want of rain, the wheat prices were fully in lower, and sales were limited. Small very dull. Beans and peas sold slowly, and in small quantities. Barley was offered on better terms, but very little demand. In oats we had not much doing, though the arrivals were not large, and good quality. The market was quiet, and under former prices. Linseed cake was dull. The market was quiet, and under former prices, yet doing in cloverseed. The current prices are under.

WHEAT.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red 48*s* to 50*s*; ditto white, 38*s* to 42*s*; Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, red 48*s* to 47*s*; Northumberland and Scotch, white, 40*s* to 42*s*; ditto red, 35*s* to 40*s*; Devon and Somersetshire, red 48*s* to 45*s*; ditto white, 42*s* to 50*s*; flour per sack (Town) 41*s* to 46*s*; Barley, 25*s* to 38*s*; Scotch, 24*s* to 28*s*; malt ordinary, 48*s* to 60*s*; peas, 5*s* to 6*s*; oats, 28*s* to 30*s*; clover seed, 22*s* to 25*s*; beans, 10*s* to 12*s*; pigs, 10*s* to 12*s*; pigstons, 32*s* to 35*s*; beans, 10*s* to 12*s*; oats, feed, 17*s* to 20*s*; meal, 22*s* to 24*s*; Poland, 18*s* to 20*s*; ditto; potato, 20*s* to 25*s*.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN CORN.

WHEAT Barley Oats Beans Peas
8*s* 0*d* 2*s* 6*d* 3*s* 0*d* 2*s* 6*d* 1*s* 0*d* 1*s* 0*d*

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.—The wind being favourable, we have a further large supply of all kinds of grain. Our market is well supplied, and little business is doing, so that prices are reserved.

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STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday.—To-day we have little variation to announce from the report of last week. Prices, both for goods and yarn, remain firm, but the amount of business done is limited. The home trade is busy stock-taking, and in the meanwhile the great majority of the market. The foreign houses withhold their orders, which does not, however, affect the firmness of the market; engaged as the produce generally are, they do not appear at all more disposed to purchase on credit, and the same is the case with the foreign orders, except at full rates. The trend of the market is, however, somewhat different, in consequence of untoward news in regard to monetary matters. Some expression of discontent has been manifested in the hands of the London manufacturers in districts, and an intention expressed to turn out for the advance of wages.

Huddersfield, Jan. 2.—There has been a brisk market for cotton goods, and some variation in the ball market has witnessed for some time past.

Lancs, Jan. 2.—We have quite an altered state of business in the wool market. More goods have been sold the past half the week than in any market days than has been the case since November.

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