

THE
NEWSPAPER PRESS



DIRECTORY
1847.

THE J. F. C.
HARRISON
COLLECTION OF
NINETEENTH CENTURY
BRITISH SOCIAL HISTORY

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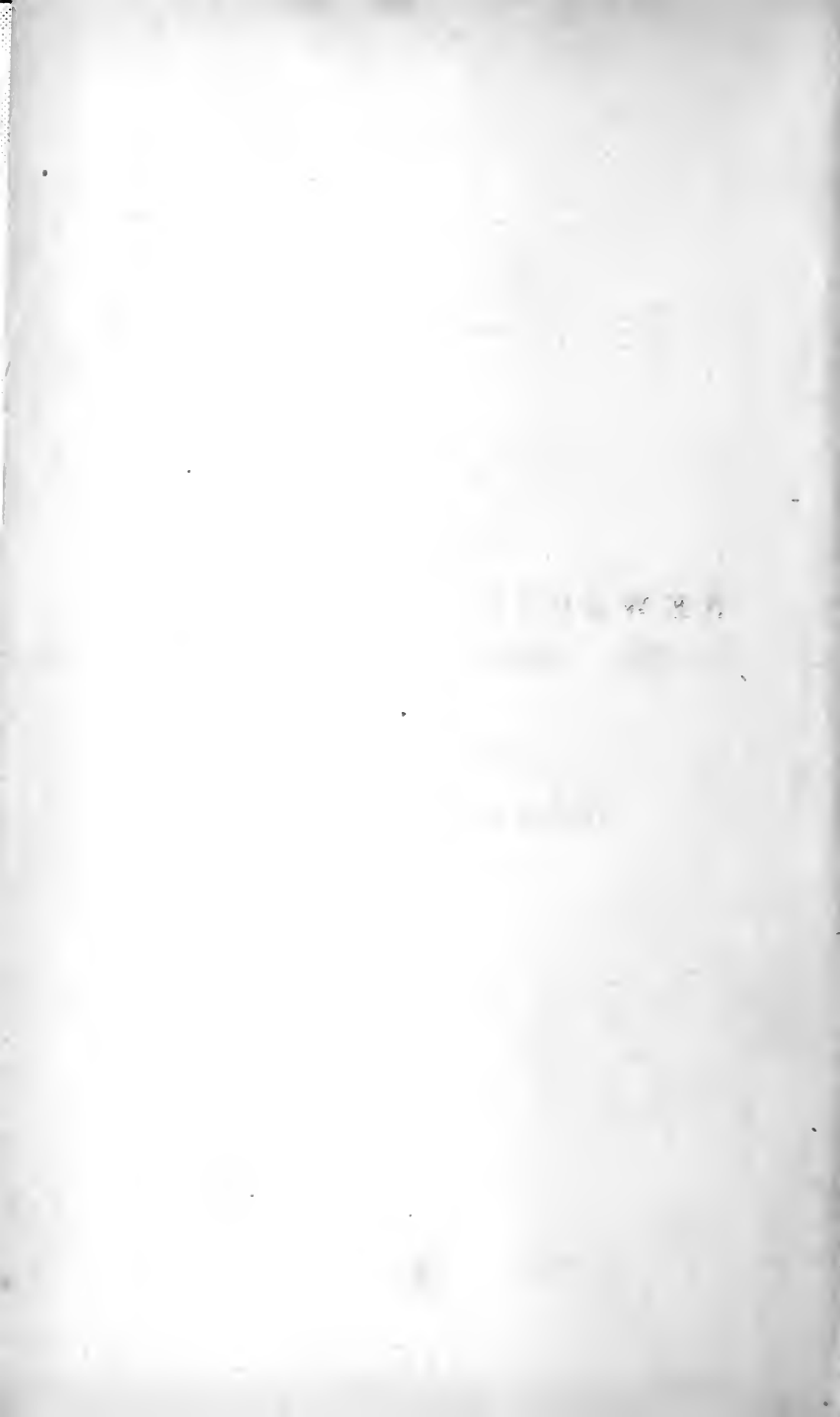


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THE
NEWSPAPER PRESS
DIRECTORY.

1847.

[*Second Annual Issue.*]

TO
Publishers,
INSURANCE, BANKING, RAILWAY,
AND
ALL OTHER PUBLIC COMPANIES,
Solicitors,
AND
GENERALLY TO ADVERTISERS,

MR. C. MITCHELL, the Author of this Directory,
begs most respectfully to offer his services for the judi-
cious distribution of their ANNOUNCEMENTS, founded
on the experience of nearly Twenty Years in connexion
with the

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL PRESS.

AUTHORIZED LONDON AGENT FOR
GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER,
PARIS.

All the Newspapers Filed for the Inspection of Advertisers.

[See also pages 62 and 142.]

THE
NEWSPAPER PRESS
Directory :

CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO EACH
JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN

THE UNITED KINGDOM

AND

THE BRITISH ISLES ;

TOGETHER WITH

A Complete Guide

TO

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF EACH COUNTY,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

FOR THE YEAR 1847.

[SECOND ANNUAL IMPRESSION.]

BY CHARLES MITCHELL.

[CORRECTED ANNUALLY.]

PUBLISHED BY C. MITCHELL,
AT HIS TOWN AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING OFFICE,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON ;
AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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TO

THE CONDUCTORS AND PROPRIETORS

OF

The Public Press,

THE TRUE AND ENLIGHTENED PROMOTERS
OF KNOWLEDGE,

THIS WORK,

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND EVER ATTEMPTED—THE FRUIT
OF ANXIOUS LABOUR DURING A LONG PERIOD OF TIME, AND
OF GREAT INDIVIDUAL ENERGY AND SUPERVISION,

IS GRATEFULLY, AND IN PERFECT SINCERITY,

DEDICATED

BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

CHARLES MITCHELL.

*Town and Country Advertising Office,
12, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street,
March, 1847.*



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PUBLISHER'S ADDRESS.

THE newspaper press has obtained, and maintains, so prominent a station in the literature of the country; it is such a distinguishing feature of our social scheme; and forms so necessary an adjunct to every pursuit, whether religious, political, manufacturing, commercial, or agricultural, that it requires a more dignified and permanent record of its statistics, and other particulars connected with it, than the mere sheet lists are calculated to afford. Their meagre information furnishes a very faint idea of the magnitude and importance of the British newspaper press: it is not sufficient either to promote the interests of the proprietors, or to form a guide to advertisers in their selection of journals as mediums more particularly suitable for their announcements. To remedy the existing defect, and to supply what has long been a desideratum, "THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY" will be published annually, and will contain the following particulars relative to each journal published in Great Britain and Ireland and the British Isles:—

1. The leading features connected with the population, manufactures, trade, &c., of each newspaper district.—2. Title, price, day and place of publication of each newspaper.—3. Its politics.—4. The date of its establishment.—5. The principal towns in what is considered its more especial local district.—6. The particular interest it advocates, whether agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing; whether it is more especially a political, religious, or literary journal; whether it is attached to the Church of England, or is the organ of any sect of Dissenters.—7. The names of the proprietors and publisher.—8. And whether the bookselling, stationery, or any business is carried on at the office.

The work will *record all changes in Newspaper property* occurring in each year. It will thus be a standard book of reference with respect to the newspaper press: and will be valuable, not only in the present day, but in future years, as showing the origin and progress, also the existing state of the most powerful engine in directing public opinion, as well as the most efficient instrument of promoting, through the means of its advertisements, the literary, professional and trading interests of the empire.

The work must be one of immense utility and advantage both to the newspaper proprietors and the advertiser, as their *interests* are involved in its success. Each paper has some peculiar and distinct interest to promote,—it circulates through some districts better calculated than others to advance great and important views, whether commercial, agricultural, trading, professional, or literary. The more widely these particulars are made known—the more extensively they are diffused—amongst the Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Auctioneers, Stockbrokers, Railway Proprietors, and Shareholders in other Joint Stock Companies, as well as amongst Professional and Literary men—the more the prosperity of the newspaper must be promoted. To advertisers, of *all* classes, the work will form a safe guide; to them the information it contains will be invaluable; and the proprietor therefore hopes that it will always receive their cordial support. He also trusts “The Directory,” as affording a complete picture of “The Newspaper Press,” will be acceptable to the public at large, and that it will secure their generous patronage and encouragement.

Any particulars likely to promote the utility of this Annual book of reference, will be gratefully received by the proprietor and publisher, Mr. C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-Court, Fleet-Street, London.

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INTRODUCTORY ESSAY.

Invention of Paper and of Printing:—Progress of the latter Art:—Substitution of Newspapers for Pamphlets:—Influence of the Newspaper Press:—Members of the Newspaper Press in England have no recognized standing:—Trial of M. Beauvallon, editor of the *Globe*, in Paris:—Dinner, to the Proprietary of the *Times*, in London:—Claims of the Conductors of the Press to an allowed and recognized position in society:—Sheridan's estimate of the power of a free press.

THOSE who content themselves with the enjoyment of the *present*, and who pay little or no regard to the past, are scarcely aware of the immense advantages which they derive from two inventions, those of paper and of printing; or of the difficulty that attended the diffusion of knowledge whilst those two arts were unknown. The student in the middle ages found books scarce, excessively dear, and sometimes impossible to be obtained. The principal material on which they were written was parchment, and they were multiplied by the use of the pen.

Incessant strove the scribe's industrious race,
Lingering and labouring with uncertain pace;
Slow from his hands the works of genius came,
His proudest aim to feed the unsteady flame;
So greatly circumscribed his power appears,
A volume oft has ask'd the toil of years.
The intellectual feast for wealth prepared,
With humble life no generous bounty shared,
Deprived by pallid want's depressing power,
Of cultivated thought's delusive hour;
And as dull labour toil'd the live-long day,
The unconscious soul in stupid dozing lay.*

There were no newspapers in those days, and but few books to be found any where except in the collections of the

* M'Creery's "Press."

abbeys and monasteries. "In every great abbey," says Warton, in his "*Essay on the Introduction of Learning into England*," "there was an apartment called the *Scriptorium*, where many writers were continually busied in transcribing, not only the service books for the choir, but books for the library." Estates were often granted for the support of the *Scriptorium*; and Warton cites many instances of books being transcribed in these appendages to the old abbeys. He adds:—"The scarcity of parchment undoubtedly prevented the transcription of other books in these societies. About the year 1120, one Master Hugh, being appointed by the convent of St. Edmundsbury to write and illuminate a grand copy of the Bible for their library, could procure no parchment for the purpose in England."

The invention of paper, which preceded by many years that of printing, removed the difficulty arising from the scarcity of parchment; though, as books were still transcribed by the pen, it would not, very materially, lower their cost. There is much difference in the statements as to the time when paper was introduced. That made from cotton was the first in use: and Montfaucon says that he had seen charters written on that material not later than the 10th century; though the Greeks, from whom the rest of Europe borrowed it, did not, according to the same authority, employ it, to any extent, in the manufacture of books till the 12th century, when it came into frequent use among them. Mr. Hallam, in his "*Introduction to the Literature of Europe*," has collected all that can be said on the subject; and the inference to be drawn is, that cotton paper, if in use as early as Montfaucon states, was only partially employed; whilst linen paper, supposed to be invented in the 13th century, was very little used in England, if at all, till the close of that century, or the beginning of the next.

In the 15th century printing was introduced into England. The art of printing with moveable types was derived, no doubt, from the practice of taking impressions from en-

graved blocks of wood, sometimes for playing cards, which came into use not long anterior, and sometimes for rude representations of saints. A few explanatory words generally accompanied the latter; and, in time, these words extended to entire pages. There are still in existence some of the old block books (they are said never to have exceeded nine or ten in number) which were printed in this manner. They were all executed in the Low Countries, and were followed by the short grammar of Donatus, in wooden stereotype; a mode of printing practised in China long before European intercourse with that country. The Germans claim the invention of printing with moveable types for John Guttenberg, or Guttenberg, who was born at Mentz, in 1400; whilst the Hollanders assert that the honour is due to Laurence Coster, a native of Haerlem, where he was born in 1370. The fact would appear to be, however, that Coster used wooden blocks, and that Guttenberg introduced metal types. These types were, at first, cut by the hand; but Peter Schœffer, one of Guttenberg's partners (the other was Fust, or Faust), about 1452, brought the art to perfection by inventing a method of casting type in matrices, as is practised at present; by which they can be multiplied indefinitely, and comparatively at little expense. The general consent of the learned world now attributes the invention to Guttenberg; and the inhabitants of Mentz are worthy of their illustrious citizen, for well do they honour the memory of the man who has conferred immortality on their town.

O Mentz, proud city, long thy fame enjoy,
 For with the press thy glory ne'er shall die.
 Still may thy guardian battlements withstand
 The ruthless shocks of war's destructive hand;
 Where Guttenberg with toil incessant wrought
 The imitative lines of written thought.
 And as his art a nobler effort made,
 The sweeping lever his commands obeyed;
 Elastic balls, the sable stains supply;
 Light o'er the form the sheeted tympan fly;

The beauteous works returning leaves unfold,
 As with alternate force the axle roll'd,
 His bosom now unbounded joys expand,
 A printed volume owns his forming hand.

William Caxton introduced this divine art into England. He was a native of Kent, where he was born in 1410. He served his time as an apprentice to a mercer in London; and afterwards visited the Low Countries, as an agent for the Mercers' Company, where he was taken into the suite of Margaret of York, wife of the Duke of Burgundy. In Flanders he learnt and practised the art of printing, as he himself tells us, at a great charge and expense. In that country he translated into English "*The Recueil of the Histories of Troy*," which he finished at Cologne, in 1471. This is the first book printed in the English language; and it is very probable that it was printed in the town where he finished the translation. On his return to England he set up a printing-press in Westminster Abbey; and, in 1474, appeared the "*Game of Chess*," the first book printed in this kingdom; and from the circumstance of the original printing-office having been fixed in a place of worship, those offices have since been called, amongst the printers themselves, "Chapels."

Caxton died in 1491; and the progress of the art of printing since his time,—that art

Whose are the symbols that can still retain
 The phantom forms that float along the brain;
 O'er unsubstantial thought hold strong control,
 And fix the essence of the immortal soul,—

has been one of the most wonderful events connected with the history of literature. When first erected, the highest and most important act of the press was, as Mr. Charles Knight observes, not only in this country but elsewhere, addressed to the diffusion of the stores of old knowledge, rather than to the development of new resources. The ancient classics and the Bible—versions of Flemish and Italian romances—

old chronicles and helps to devout exercise—chiefly supplied work for the press during the first century after the invention of printing. But as the art of multiplying books without end cheapened their cost, reading became much more widely diffused; the number of purchasers increased; and the press was soon perceived to be a “mighty engine” for the diffusion of opinion. During the rebellion which raged in England in the seventeenth century the contending parties made great use of the press. There is, in the British Museum, a collection of tracts issued between the years 1640 and 1660, extending to no less than 2,000 volumes, and containing the enormous number of 30,000 single tracts. This collection, which was made by a bookseller named Tomlinson for Charles II., was purchased by George III., and presented by that public-spirited monarch to the British Museum.

Since the Revolution the press has been in constant demand, and the works issued from it have been regularly on the increase, the greater number being original compositions. Within the last few years a remarkable change has taken place in the expense of printed books, which can now be obtained generally at less than a fourth, and some even at a tenth or a fifteenth of their original cost. By many it was supposed that this reduction in price would be fatal to authorship, but this does not appear to have been the case; for, if ever it could be said, with truth, “that, of making of many books there is no end,” it may be affirmed of the age in which we live. The number of volumes that issue from the press, is, in the language of Dominie Sampson, “Pro-di-gi-ous:” the wonder is, how the tithe of them ever get read. Independent of the numerous octavos and duodecimos (the folio has entirely, and the quarto very nearly, disappeared), magazines and serials, almost without number, flood the land; and, like Banquo’s progeny, they threaten to extend e’en to “the crack of doom.”

Whilst the issue of books has increased, that of pamphlets

has dwindled away almost to nothing. They have been superseded by newspapers,—

The folio of four pages, happy work,
Which not e'en critics criticise;

a much more convenient and ready mode of conveying to the public the views, and inculcating the principles, of parties. In another essay we have traced the origin and progress of newspapers, which have become so important a part of our social and political machinery, that the newspaper press has, not inaptly, been termed “the fourth estate;” on that subject, therefore, we shall not here offer any observations,—but refer the curious inquirer to the article to which we allude.

Either for evil or for good (we fervently believe the latter), the influence of this press, as it was once said of the influence of the crown, “has increased, is increasing,” and, whether it “ought to be diminished” or not, it will, there is no doubt, in the present state of society, go on increasing. The newspaper press is one of the main instruments in forming public opinion; it is the principal source of information. On the press all rely, at least for the data on which they are to judge of the propriety of men’s actions; for the knowledge of those movements which are to guide them in their approval or disapproval of the conduct of statesmen; for an exposition of those principles which are to direct them in their support of, or opposition to, measures affecting the best and dearest interests of their country and of mankind. The conductors of the press have a high mission to perform; it behoves them to see that they enter upon it, not only with all the talent and the varied information which that mission requires, but also with a singleness of mind, an honesty and an integrity of purpose, which fear cannot daunt nor corruption nor influence pervert, but which will lead them to act with strict honour and independence in their proud career.

As a rule (there are *exceptions*, but they only *prove* it), it may be affirmed with confidence, that these qualities characterise the conductors of the public press; hence the power it possesses, the influence it wields, over public opinion. "The press," says a writer, in one of our most popular periodicals,

"Collects facts; it winnows the mental productions of each day, and every people, and hoards up the useful results. It watches for events, it gathers information from every quarter and spreads it to the same extent. It warns the world against threatening dangers as they arise. It catches the first light of every dawning improvement, and brings it before every inquisitive and admiring eye. The true mission of the press, its very soul, is to gather and diffuse truth. That is its solemn duty, and remembering how small a portion of a daily [or weekly] journal [whether London or provincial] is composed of questionable matter, we have no hesitation in saying that to a great extent it actually performs that duty."*

The press is the corrector of abuses; the redressor of grievances; the modern chivalry, that defends the poor and helpless, and restrains the oppressor's hand in cases where the law is either too weak or too lax to be operative, or where those who suffer have no means of appealing to the tribunals of their country for protection. It is, too, the scourge of vice: where no law could be effective, where the statute law does not extend, where the common law fails,—the law of the press strikes the offender with a salutary terror, causes him to shrink from the exposure that awaits him, and not unfrequently arrests him in the career of oppression or of guilt. To diffuse truth, then, to redress wrong, and to uphold right, to spread knowledge, and to advocate sound principles,—“this is the real mission, and these are the high functions of the press;” and those who execute those functions worthily deserve all honour from society—the gratitude and esteem of their country.

It is a complaint, that in England the conductors and members of the press have no recognized standing—no acknowledged place in society; that in fashionable life they

* Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine, vol. iii. p. 157.

are rather *tolerated* than admitted on the footing of a recognized social equality; and that they are not distinguished by the Government, as they are on the Continent, and particularly in France, where we find “journalism,” as it is termed, the passport to distinction in society, and to official rank. This is, no doubt, true; but so much the more to the honour of the members of the press in England, who, looked upon with dislike by those in authority, slighted by the leaders of society* and their followers, have won for themselves a name and a standing which the proudest might envy; a character which all must respect; and who, despite the disadvantages under which they labour, may, in all that dignifies the man and adorns the gentleman, challenge their compeers in any part of the globe.

Two events have occurred—one in Paris, the other in London—since our last publication, which exhibit in some of its phases the character of the members of the press in the two metropolitan cities; we mean the trial of M. de Beauvallon, an editor of the *Globe*, for killing M. Dujarrier, an editor of the *Presse*, in a duel, which took place in Paris in March,—and the dinner given to the proprietary of the *Times*, on the second of September, 1846, in honour of their conduct in fearlessly exposing a conspiracy, which, had it been successfully carried out, would have ruined half the bankers in Europe. The contrast which these events shadow forth, not “as in a glass darkly,” but so vividly that “he who runs may read,” between the characters of the London and some at least of the Parisian journalists, is most honourable to the former; and it ought to be gratifying to every Englishman to find, that there is honour and probity and independence in their countrymen to merit such a tribute as was paid to the *Times*; and that the public is not deficient in gratitude to recognise and acknowledge it.

* It is amusing to see that some of these “leaders” affect to doubt whether the editor of a paper can be a gentleman. “As you address Mr. Fonblanque as your friend,” said the Duke of Leeds, the other day, writing to the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, “I conclude he is a gentleman !!”

The Paris trial disclosed a state of society which, thank God, is unknown in this country. The most eminent journalists, artists of celebrity, all the men whose names are as "household words" in the mouths of the Parisians, appear to be living a life of profligacy, only equalled by what we read of as being current in Paris before the revolution; and of which some glimpses are opened out by Lord Brougham, in his biography of D'Alembert. The dispute, which ended in the duel, took place at the house of an actress (and, be it observed, we respect and honour actresses, when in their lives they personify the virtues they represent on the stage): at the trial, the mistress of the deceased, the famous Spanish danseuse, Lola Montes, appeared in court in tears, and excited the liveliest sympathy; nothing was thought of Dujarrier, a married man, living in a state of adultery; and although it was shown that M. de Beauvallon had stolen a lady's watch, and pledged it in his own name, it seems to have excited no feeling against him, and on being mulcted in a fine and discharged, he was surrounded by his friends and warmly congratulated. He returned to his duties on the *Globe* with added *éclât*; and the Paris public do not appear to have been either startled or disgusted by the disclosures which took place either with respect to the *liaisons* of Dujarrier and others, or the little regard paid to the laws of *meum* and *tuum* by Beauvallon.

How different the scene in London!

In 1839 a conspiracy was organized by a number of clear-headed and clever, but rascally individuals, the object of which was, by the means of forged letters of credit, purporting to be of Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., one of the most opulent and respectable of the many highly respectable banking firms of the metropolis, to plunder the principal European bankers to the extent of about £1,000,000 sterling. The foreign correspondents of the *Times* obtained a clue to this daring adventure; and, to use the words of Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes, "the proprietors of that most able and influential journal, at immense ex-

pense, in the first instance laid bare, by their publication, that most nefarious conspiracy ; and afterwards, with spirit, ability, and uncompromising integrity, sustained and completed the exposure." A man, named Bogle, the head of the conspiracy, brought an action against the *Times*, and was defeated ; but the cost was immense, such as few establishments, except the *Times*, would have stood up against. The merchants and bankers of London would have discharged all the legal expenses ; but the proprietors refused to receive one shilling in the shape of a pecuniary gift. A subscription was, therefore, entered into, which amounted to £2,700. With a portion of this sum, £2,000 three per cent. consols were purchased, and invested in the names of the Lord Mayor of London, the Bishop of London, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Chamberlain of London, all for the time being. The dividends arising from this sum are to be applied to the support of two scholarships, in connection with Christ's Hospital and the City of London School, to be called "*The Times' Scholarships*," for the benefit of pupils proceeding from those institutions to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The remainder was employed in erecting tablets, commemorative of the event, in the *Times'* office, Christ's Hospital, and the City of London school ; and all these objects being satisfactorily accomplished, the dinner, to which we have alluded, was given at the London Tavern, by the committee who had conducted the subscription, to the proprietary of the *Times* ; and at that dinner the most decided testimony was paid to their public spirit, their intelligence, their talent, their judgment, and their integrity.

The whole press of England is honoured by such a compliment paid to one of its members, and it must have a decided effect in improving the social position of all who are connected with the public journals. It is impossible, in fact, that gentlemen whose labours are so important, requiring so many first-rate qualities both of the head and the heart to execute them properly ; that a body of men whose

influence is, deservedly, so powerful and so general : it is quite impossible, we say, that such a body can remain much longer without a recognised position, which shall be as well known and as much respected as that of the members of the clerical, the legal, or the medical profession. It is that position we are anxious to obtain for them. We care not for the smiles or frowns of those in authority ; we ask not for them official patronage ; we covet not for the able and honourable *collaborateurs* of the *Times*, the *Post*, the *Herald*, the *Chronicle*, the *Advertiser*, or the *News*, or for their evening, weekly, and provincial contemporaries, place or power, emolument or pension, for that would shackle their independence, curb their freedom, restrain the full and honest expression of opinion. But we do claim for them that respect which honest integrity demands ; that admiration which talent, well directed, ought to elicit ; that esteem which those who labour assiduously to promote the public good with singleness of purpose and honesty of heart ought to enjoy ; that place and position in society which these qualities, and the high and important purposes to which the newspaper press is devoted, ought to insure to its conductors.

And it is the interest of the public, apart from all private and selfish considerations, if they wish to continue to breathe the air of freedom, and to hand down to their children the liberties they have themselves inherited, that they should thus hold high in honour and estimation the public journalist ; for by so doing they will make him rise superior to any official blandishments, any public influence, or any private affection, that would win him from "the even tenor of his way." They will, by respecting him, cause him to continue to respect himself ; and human nature, weak and fallible as it is, requires such inducement, such a stimulus, to continued well-doing. Neglect, indifference, or contempt may warp the current of honest intention, direct the influence of the press into the channels of official corruption, and make its conductors the tools of those who would enslave

the people. *Then* the boasted liberty of Englishmen would not be worth a pin's fee; but with a free, an honest, and an independent press they may defy the most Machiavellian intrigues of despotic ambition. "Give me," said one of the most eloquent men that ever adorned the House of Commons—"Give me," said Sheridan,

"But the liberty of the press, and I will give to the Minister a venal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons—I will give him the full sway of the patronage of office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase up submission and overawe resistance—and yet, armed with the liberty of the press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed—I will attack the mighty fabric he has reared with that mightier engine—I will shake down from its height corruption, and bury it amidst the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

The people of England enjoy this liberty of the press;—let them carefully and jealously preserve it.

Circumstances beyond our control have rather delayed this year's "Directory;" and it is right that we should observe, that the foregoing article was *written* before the number of *Blackwood's Magazine* appeared, in which a contributor of that able, independent, and influential periodical said a good word for "the press;" and was *in type* before the publication of the numbers of *Fraser* and the *Oxford and Cambridge Magazine* were published, in which the same subject was ably, eloquently, and liberally treated. We should have been proud of *following* in the track of the writers, who have, with so much good feeling, advocated the cause of a body of men who are not justly appreciated; but we must claim the merit of having *preceded* them in their praiseworthy task. In the first edition of "THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY," the position and claims of the gentlemen connected with that press were first put prominently before the public; and it gives us unfeigned pleasure to find that the question is taken up in quarters which are likely to have an all-powerful influence over the public mind.

A D V I C E
TO
NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS
RESPECTING THE LAW OF LIBEL.

(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK BY A SPECIAL PLEADER.)

SECT. I.—*Who are responsible for libel — (proprietors, printers, publishers, editors, authors, or reporters).*

SECT. II.—*Of liability for paragraphs inserted from other periodicals.*

SECT. III.—*What is libellous (whatever holds a party up to hatred, ridicule, or contempt—illustrations of the principle).*

SECT. IV.—*Of liability for the publication of reports.*

SECT. V.—*Of liability for paragraphs partaking of the character of criticism.*

SECT. VI.—*Of paragraphs reflecting on persons holding official and public stations.*

SECT. VII.—*Of libels against other newspapers.*

SECT. VIII.—*Of recent improvements in the law of libel as it respects newspapers, &c.*

SECT. IX.—*Of improvements still required in the law of libel as respects newspapers, &c.*

WE are not aware of the existence of any work affording to the conductors of newspapers an easy and useful exposition of the more plain and practical portions of the law of libel as affecting their publications. And yet anything at once more important to be understood, and more likely to be misunderstood, can scarcely be conceived. To supply this deficiency is the object of the following observations.

SECT. I.—WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR LIBEL,—PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS, EDITORS, OR REPORTERS.

The proprietor of a newspaper is answerable criminally as well as civilly for the publication of a libel—though he have nothing to do with the publication, and the whole is conducted by his servants.* There is this distinction, however, that in an indictment, the gist of which is the *offence* itself, of which the essence is the *intent*, the proprietorship is only *prima facie* proof, which may be rebutted by circumstances†; whereas in an *action*, the *gravamen* of which is the *damage*, it is no answer to say that a man has *only permitted* the injury to be done by means of his property, but with no *actual participation* in the wrongful act; for it occurred by his *default*, and what he *permitted* he might have prevented.

With respect to the publisher, however, a party who has really nothing to do but with the mere *selling* of the paper—as he *is* with respect to *London* papers, but as he is *not* with respect (generally) to provincial papers,—no doubt it might be a defence for him to show, that he had no previous knowledge nor means of knowledge, or practically any reasonable opportunity of acquiring knowledge, as to the contents of the papers—though this would be entirely for *him* to make out, and would be at the best a doubtful defence unless the libel were a solitary instance, and forming a conspicuous or customary portion of the contents.‡ On the same principle, even the *printer* is liable for a libellous lithographic print contained in the publication, though *that* be not printed by him—provided it be referred to in the letter-press portion of the article.§

Any one who has caused or procured a libel to be in-

* *Rex v. Walter*, 3 Esp. 21.

† *Rex v. Fisher*, M. & M.

‡ *Chubb v. Flannigan*, 6 Car. & P. 431; *Chubb v. Westley*, 6 Car. & P. 436.

§ *Watts v. Fraser*, 7 Car. & P.

serted is responsible—as well as those who actually inserted and published it ; as where a reporter's statement was handed by the editor to the defendant—who made communications, in consequence of which the libel was published.* And where the defendant sent the manuscript to the printer of a periodical and did not restrain the printing of it—and it was printed in the periodical—he was deemed the publisher of the libel and liable in an action.† It is important to bear in mind, that *printing* is publishing ; as the law presumes it inevitable but that some parties must see what is once printed ; but of course if a libel did not appear, although printed, the damages would be nominal. The fact that a person addresses and sends a communication to the editor of a newspaper, is sufficient to show that he [the writer] intended it for publication in that paper.‡ And if this MS. of a libel be proved to be in the defendant's handwriting, and be also proved to have been printed and published—this is evidence to go to the jury that it was published by the defendant, though there be no evidence given to show that the printing and publication were by the authority of the defendant.§

Even in the case of a mere porter, who, in the course of business delivers parcels containing libellous hand-bills, though he is not liable in an action for libel if he be shown ignorant of the contents of the parcel, it lies upon *him* to show his ignorance ; which, it need hardly be added, would in such a case usually require little positive proof ; but the case is cited to show the strictness of the rule.|| And though, of course, the author or editor will be considered as the principal offender—yet if the proprietor, or publisher, or printer be sued jointly with the author or editor, it is to be observed that the damages are given jointly against all who are found guilty, and each is separately liable for the whole, and he who pays all cannot recover against the others

* *Adams v. Kelly*, R. & M.

† *Burdett v. Cobbett*, 5 Dow.

‡ *Bond v. Douglas*, 7 Car. & P. 626.

§ *Reg. v. Lovell*, 9 Car. & P. 462.

|| *May v. Bream*, 2 M. & Rob. 54.

for contribution, as joint-defendants can in actions of *contract*.*

The author of a libellous paragraph is not relieved from responsibility by the editor's erasure of the more offensive parts: for *per* Tindal, C. J.† “If he authorized the printing of the libel in its larger and more offensive forms” (and, as we have seen, the mere sending it would be evidence that he did so authorize it) “he gave the minor authority to print the less offensive portion of it.” It must be observed, however, that his Lordship adds, “The case would be different if *any qualifying expressions had been left out*,” (*i. e.* expressions rendering the article less offensive, and the omission of which might shift the responsibility from the *writer* to the editor,) “but it is not so where the printer for his own security has only omitted the most hazardous passages.”

It is here important to observe, that the reporter is to be considered as the author of a report, and if the report be libellous—as to which see *post*, Section IV.—will, of course, be liable along with the editor, publisher, or other parties.

SECT. II.—OF LIABILITY FOR PARAGRAPHS INSERTED FROM OTHER PERIODICALS.

It has been very recently held, in confirmation of a long series of cases, that the repetition of oral slander is not justifiable. And upon the same principle it has always been held, that it is no defence for a party charged with publishing a libel to show that he copied the paragraph from some other publication. This was decided in respect to the newspapers in 1821, by the Court of Queen's Bench, in a case argued for the defendant by the present Mr. Baron Platt, who was standing counsel for the *Times*.‡ And the same doctrine was confirmed in 1829, by the Court of Common Pleas; § and again in a later case, in which it was

* *Cabburn v. Patmore.*

† *Tarpley v. Blakey*, 2 Bingham's New Cases.

‡ *Lewis v. Walter*, 4 Barnewell & Alderson.

§ *De Crespigny v. Wellesley*, 5 Bingham.

held, however, that it would go *in mitigation of damages* to show that the defendant copied the libel from another newspaper.*

It is a very common practice for editors to insert a paragraph copied from another paper, and append to it, in brackets, the epithet "fudge." Now it may be well to know, that if such a paragraph be libellous, the parties will be responsible, unless the jury think that the object in adding that word was really to *vindicate the character of the person implicated*, and that it was not merely introduced in order to afford a defence in the event of an action.†

SECT. 3.—WHAT IS LIBELLOUS.

It is less difficult to define a libel, than to apply the definition to a particular case. It is important to observe, that what would be no *slander* if merely *spoken*, may be libellous when *printed*. In an early case‡ it was held by Lord Hale, that "though such general words, spoken once without writing or publishing them, would not be actionable, yet here they being writ and published, which contains more malice, they are actionable." So, in a subsequent case,§ Chief Justice Holt says:—"Scandalous matter is not necessary to make a libel: it is enough if the defendant induces an ill opinion to be had of the plaintiff, or to make him contemptible and ridiculous." So, in 1769, it was said by Lord Chief Justice Wilmot,|| that "if any man deliberately publishes anything in writing concerning another which renders him ridiculous, or tends to hinder mankind from having intercourse with him, an action will lie against such publisher." And Mr. Justice Gould said:—"There is a distinction. For *speaking* the word *rogue* or *rascal* of any

* *Saunders v. Mills*, 6 Bingham.

† Per Lord Lyndhurst, C. B., *Hunt v. Algar*, 6 Car. & P.

‡ *Lake v. King*, Hardress, 470.

§ *Cross v. Tilney*, 3 Salkeld, 225.

|| *Villors v. Mousley*, 2 Wilson, 403.

one, action will not lie : but if these words were written and published of any one, I doubt not an action would lie." So in 1798* it was held actionable to write of a man that he was an "infernal villain," &c. And the court expressed themselves clearly of opinion, that words written and published, throwing contumely on the party, were actionable. In 1812,† the Court of Common Pleas, after an elaborate argument in which the authorities for 150 years were reviewed, pronounced a deliberate judgment, recognising the distinction between oral and written slander, and affirmed the principle, that it was actionable to publish of another words calculated to bring him into *hatred, ridicule, or contempt*. And this definition has since been repeatedly recognized. To understand it, it is important to observe the distinction between "calculated" or "tending" and *intended*. Thus, in 1830,‡ Lord Tenterden, in trying a cause in which the alleged libel was by way of indirect insinuation, told the jury, that the question was, what was the intention of the publication? and he directed them to consider, whether it was intended to cast a reflection on the character of the plaintiff? and he directed them to find for the plaintiff, if they thought that any person, from reading the matter complained of, would conceive an unfavourable opinion of the plaintiff. On a motion for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, the question was argued; when there was an unusual array of legal learning and ability,—Scarlett, Brougham, Denman, and Platt, for the plaintiff; and Campbell and Manning for the defendant. Lord Tenterden said:—"The jury must have understood me as meaning that they were to find for the plaintiff *if they thought the tendency of the libel injurious to him*. I could hardly have left the intention of the writer or publisher to the jury, as a question independent of, and distinct from, the tendency of the publication; for a person who publishes matter injurious to the character

* *Bell v. Stone*, 1 Bosanquet & Puller, 331.

† *Thorley v. Keary*, 4 Taunton, 312.

‡ *Fisher v. Clements*, 10 Barnewall & Cresswell, 476.

of another must be considered, in point of law, to have extended the consequences resulting from that act." And in this explanation, those eminent judges, Bayley, Little-dale, and Parke, acquiesced.

It is to be observed, questions of interpretation will be for the jury. Thus in 1838, an action* was brought against a provincial newspaper for publishing a paragraph imputing to the plaintiff—"We again assert the cases formerly put by us on record: we assert them against Achilles Hughes; [the plaintiff]: we again assert they *are such as no gentleman or honest man would resort to.*" The question was whether this *per se* were a libel. The court (comprising Lord Abinger, and Barons Alderson and Parke), in delivering judgment (the case having been ably argued by the present Mr. Justice Maule, Serjeant Talfourd, and the late learned and lamented Vaughan Richards) said, that if it were merely meant that the charges were asserted against *other* persons in opposition to some contradiction of the plaintiff—the paragraph would not be libellous: but if it were intended to be applied to the plaintiff, it was undoubtedly libellous. And the court considered, that the most natural interpretation was, that which the jury, (who found for the plaintiff,) had adopted, viz. that the paragraph applied to the plaintiff.

It is important, that it should be understood, *that anything printed MAY be a libel*: and (for example) that an ADVERTISEMENT may be so: as if an advertisement warn the public against taking bills stated to have been forged by a party alluded to.† So if it reflect on the character of a person who has been declared bankrupt—although it purport to be only for the purpose of convening a meeting of creditors to concert measures for their common interest: provided, that such *object could have been obtained by means less injurious than the issuing of such an advertisement.*‡

* *Hughes v. Rces*, 4 Mceson & Welsby, 208.

† *Stockley v. Clement*, 4 Fingham.

‡ *Brown v. Crcoms*, 2 Starkie.

So reports may be libellous : see section IV.

This being the part of the subject having the most immediate and practical reference to the management of newspapers, it may not be inappropriate to offer a few illustrations of what is legally *libellous*, as it will already have been observed that it is by illustration rather than *definition* the subject is rendered intelligible. An action was sustained by a clergyman against the publisher of a provincial newspaper, for publishing a letter, which, after insinuating that the plaintiff was *illegitimate*, (as to which it may be remarked that this was one of the grounds of the action on the case against *Fraser's Magazine*, in which the present Mr. Justice Erle so distinguished himself as counsel for the defendant),* compared him to Judas, held him out as a hypocrite, and concluded by asking the question what he was? and answering, "a justice of the peace, turnpike-road commissioner, a licensed game-killer, a hark-away fox-hunter, and a parson."†

In 1830, a case occurred, obviously of most useful and constant application in the conduct of newspapers, considering the temptation there is to insert paragraphs of a humorous nature. The libel was a paragraph thus headed:—"J. Cook mistaken for Jack Ketch, (from a correspondent).—The following ludicrous occurrence took place at Bury, shortly after the conclusion of the trial of Corder:—A respectable overseer [the plaintiff], not two miles from, &c., got admission into court, and the trial being ended, adjourned to an inn not of the highest class, to take some porter, amidst a dozen others, who were perhaps as *risky* as himself. His appearance, which we suppose must have been singular, struck the company as something 'out of the common way.' Accordingly, the question was whispered among them, who he could be? At length, after a deal of *pro* and *con*, it was decided, that

* *Berkeley v. Fraser.*

† *Tarpley v. Blakey*, 2 Bingham's New Cases, 437.

‡ *Cook v. Ward*, 6 Bingham, 410.

he could be no other personage than *Jack Ketch*. After a short pause, one of them emphatically said to him, 'Pray sir, arn't you the gemman that's come down to hang Corder?'

“‘The stupid slave mistook him by his look,
‘Stead of the *Jack* he proved to be the *Cook*.’”

The plaintiff's special pleader pathetically stated in the declaration, "that by means of the premises the plaintiff had been and was greatly injured in his good name, fame, respectability, credit, and reputation, and brought into public scandal, infamy, contempt, ridicule, and disgrace." &c. There was not much question made that the paragraph was a libel, but it was said, the plaintiff had afterwards told the story himself to a party of his acquaintance in a public-house. The Lord Chief Justice Tindal, however, said:—"There is a great difference between a man's telling a ludicrous story of himself to a circle of his own acquaintance, and a publication of it to all the world through the medium of a newspaper." It was also held, that evidence was properly admitted that plaintiff had, at a public vestry, been laughed at as "*Jack Ketch*."

With reference to ordinary paragraphs of news, the two following cases will be useful.

In 1829* one of the Greenwich coachmen brought an action for the publication of a paragraph to the effect that their insolence had become intolerable, that notice had been called to the gross misconduct of one of them [plaintiff] who had insulted two females, &c., in the most barefaced manner, &c. After judgment for the plaintiff a writ of error was brought by the defendant, and argued for him by the present Mr. Baron Platt. The court affirmed the judgment—upholding the principle already alluded to as deduced from the earlier authorities, that anything was libellous which held a man up to public hatred, ridicule, or contempt; adding, "There is a very serious and contumelious impu-

* *Clements v. Chivis*, 9 Barnewall & Cresswell, 175.

tation—calculated to bring the plaintiff into contempt and hatred.”

In 1819* an action was brought for the following paragraph, the substance of which was, that the writer [a correspondent] hoped the editor would not fail to notice an accident occasioned by the furious and careless driving of a certain young nobleman [meaning the plaintiff] “by which two persons were much hurt, and a third hurried suddenly into eternity,” and, after adding that the evidence before the coroner showed the accident was caused entirely by the misconduct of that nobleman, stating, that the noble plaintiff, “though fully aware of the shocking death of the lady, on the evening of the catastrophe, attended a public ball.” As to the first libel, the defendant pleaded, and proved a justification; but his plea to the other libel did not justify the second. And a verdict, therefore, for the plaintiff on the latter was upheld by the court; thus expressly affirming that the paragraph was a libel: or otherwise judgment must have been arrested.

SECT. IV.—OF LIABILITY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

It may be proper, with some degree of particularity, to consider the important question, how far reports of judicial or public proceedings can be safely published in newspapers? It is an error (perhaps very general) to suppose, that they can be always reported with impunity. With respect to judicial proceedings it was long ago laid down, that a *bonâ fide* report of what has passed in a court of justice is not actionable, but it was added, that the defendant would be held to strict proof that the report, as published, “contained *precisely the substance* of what passed in court.” That was the case of an application for a criminal information against the plaintiff for misconduct as a magistrate†. It is

* *Lord Churchill v. Hunt*, 2 B. & Ald. 689.

† *Per Eyre, C.B., Curry v. Walter*, 1 Espinasse, 457.

obvious, the definition of legal doctrine to be derived from this case, is very difficult of application, and subsequent cases have rather shown what *will make* a report libellous, than clearly settled the law on the subject. It will be therefore proper to review several of the "leading cases" as illustrations. It has been more than once declared from the judgment seat—"The general advantage to the country in having the proceedings made public more than counterbalances the inconveniences to private persons whose conduct may be the subject of such proceedings."* But it has long been settled, that for any *addition or interpolation*, or for the introduction of any *epithets, &c.*, an action may be sustainable. Thus, in 1806,† in a case, in which the defendant had published of the plaintiff an article headed "*Judicial Delinquency—The King against Stiles [the plaintiff]*," and running thus—"Little did we apprehend that the town of ——— would add to the list of judicial delinquents; such, however, has been the case. At the late sessions, &c., a prosecution was brought forward against Mr. Stiles for a savage, unprovoked, and brutal assault (as stated by counsel), on, &c. It was stated, and *afterwards clearly established* by evidence, that he wantonly and savagely attacked," &c. The libel went on to describe the plaintiff's conduct as cowardly, brutal, &c.; and stated, that though it appeared from the testimony of every person in the room, except Mr. Stiles, that the party he assaulted had used no violence, "a violent assault (hear it with horror!) was sworn against him by Mr. Stiles," &c.—an obvious insinuation of perjury. The defendant's pleas, which alleged that the supposed libels contained a true and faithful account of the trial of the plaintiff for the said assault, and of the proceedings thereupon, were held bad, as clearly they were, for they admitted that matter extraneous, irrelevant, and highly libellous, had been introduced into the report. And Lord Ellenborough, C. J., and Grose,

* *Per* Laurence, J., 8 Term Reports, 298.

† *Stiles v. Nokes*, 7 East, 495.

J. said, It must not be taken for granted that the publication of every matter which passes in a court of justice, however truly represented, is, under all circumstances and with whatever motive published, justifiable; "for it often happens (said Lord Ellenborough) that circumstances necessary for the sake of public justice to be disclosed by a witness in a judicial inquiry, are very distressing to the feelings of individuals on whom they reflect, and if such circumstances were afterwards *wantonly* published, I should hesitate to say, that such unnecessary publication was not libellous, merely because the matter had been given in evidence in a court of justice. The case of *Curry v. Walter* only shows that a fair, plain, unvarnished account of proceedings in a court of justice is not a libel: but not that a *highly-coloured* picture, mixed up with insinuations of perjury, is not a libel." And Lawrence, J. said: "If the publication had only stated a fair account of the proceedings in court *without any comment*, the argument might have been well founded: but the writer has introduced his own comments, in which he *insinuates perjury* against the plaintiff:" and the judgment against defendant, it is to be observed, proceeded on the ground, that the pleas did not attempt to justify the insinuation that *plaintiff committed perjury*; so that some of Lord Ellenborough's observations, however important, were "*extra-judicial*," and they are obviously unsatisfactory and inconclusive, unless taken in conjunction with the observation "The account of the proceedings in court *is so interwoven with the comments, that we cannot with certainty separate them*;"—a ground on which, in subsequent cases, it has always been held sufficient to show a report libellous. Thus; in a case in 1820,* where the libel was headed "*Shameful conduct of an attorney*," and, after giving a report of a proceeding, in which the plaintiff was concerned, though not a party, stated that the judge "*depre- cated his conduct in strong language, and suggested that in such a flagrant case*," &c.,—the plea stated, that the libel was a faithful and true account of the proceedings, &c., and

* *Lewis v. Clements*, 3 Barnewall & Alderson, 710.

on issue joined upon that allegation, the verdict was for the *defendant*. But *judgment* was nevertheless given for the plaintiff—in legal phrase, “*judgment non obstante veredicto*,” because the plea was bad in law; and Abbott, C. J., in delivering judgment, said “The question whether a person may publish a correct narrative of the proceedings in a court of justice which contains matter defamatory of a third person, *not a party to the suit*, it is not necessary to decide; because in this case the narrator *has not confined himself to what actually passed in court, but has prefaced the statement with the words ‘Shameful conduct of an attorney.’* He has therefore *taken upon himself to make that allegation concerning the plaintiff.*” In a court of error the judgment was *affirmed upon the main principle*, though reversed on a technical point.*

In a similar case, which occurred in 1824, and which was ably argued for the plaintiff by the present Mr. Justice Patteson, the main question was in a similar manner prevented from being brought directly to the test of judicial decision: for the result, disembarassed from the entanglements of special pleading, may thus be concisely stated in an extract from the judgment of Abbott, C. J.: “Upon the face of the plea itself it is evident that the report was not true, fair, just and correct; for, without noticing other objections, it *wholly omits the deposition of a party*,” which made strongly in favour of the plaintiff on the charge that had been preferred against him. Another distinction, however, of great importance was drawn in this case. One of the libels was a report of proceedings before a magistrate on the committal of the plaintiff for further examination; and upon that the Lord Chief Justice said: “There is no authority in favour of such a publication: while there are many expressly against it. A few years before a party had been fined for publishing criminal proceedings before they were terminated. The proceeding in the present case terminated by, in the

first instance, holding the accused to bail for his future appearance; and finally, by holding him to bail to take his trial before a jury. Such a trial, therefore, might be expected at the time of each of the publications." To show that there is not so much validity in this distinction as on the sensible ground of the report being garbled or interpolated with epithets, &c., it may be sufficient here to observe, that the argument of his Lordship certainly applied equally (if at all) to one occasion as to the other—yet he held, that the defendant was justified in publishing the report of the final examination, which yet was necessarily preliminary, as he himself says, to some future proceeding—*i. e.* the *trial*. The learned judge, however, held, that the defendant could not justify the publication of the prior examination: adding "This court has on every occasion expressed its opinion against the publication of preliminary and *ex parte* proceedings." But it must be carefully observed, that on this point the judgment was wholly extrajudicial; for the report was clearly not justifiable on the plain principles laid down in the previous cases; *viz.*, it was not fair, for it was interpolated by epithets, and was rather more in the nature of a summary *description* than a *statement* of the case; and, moreover, was open to the objection already noticed, as having been alluded to by the court, *viz.*, the omission of a deposition very materially in the favour of the plaintiff. There is obviously much more force in the objection against reporting proceedings *ex parte* than merely *preliminary*, and there is, it is also apparent, a clear distinction between proceedings *unfinished* (whether final or preliminary), and proceedings *preliminary* but *finished*. These distinctions will be found drawn in subsequent decisions.

The three following cases afford useful illustrations of what species of paragraph, partaking of the nature of reports, may be libellous.

In 1832 an important case* occurred, which was taken

* *Harvey v. French*, 1 Crompton & Meeson, 16.

into a court of error. By the declaration it appeared, that the libel consisted in the publication of a paragraph running thus:—"Threatening Letters.—The Middlesex Grand Jury have returned a true bill against a gentleman of the name of F." [plaintiff.] After a verdict for the plaintiff, it was argued for the defendant, by the present Baron Platt, that the paragraph did not sufficiently point to the *plaintiff* as the writer of the threatening letters. But Lord Tenterden, in pronouncing judgment, said:—"The court must read the words in the sense in which ordinary persons, or in which we ourselves out of court reading the paragraph, would understand them: and we are all agreed that it cannot be read otherwise than that the Grand Jury had found a true bill against the plaintiff for sending threatening letters. A bill of indictment for sending a threatening letter must import an *unlawful* threatening letter."

In 1829* an action was brought for the publication of a professed report of a trial in an action against the plaintiff. The paragraph began by stating, that "the action arose under these circumstances, *as stated by the counsel for the prosecution*;" and it then proceeded to give a narrative of the affair highly discreditable to the plaintiff. The court said: "It is impossible to read the report without seeing that it is *ex parte*, and is not a fair and candid publication of what took place in court. It is not a statement of the evidence, but is taken from counsel's statement, which every one knows is *ex parte*, and often utterly without proof. If the report were fair, the defence would have been set out with at least the same degree of exactness and accuracy. Instead of this, there is only a dry observation or two of counsel, and then comes the charge of the judge, in giving which the defendant has *singled out the more particularly that which bears unfavourably* on the plaintiff. That is not a *fair account* of the proceeding."

* *Saunders v. Mills*, 6 Bingham, 219.

In 1834* an action was brought for a libel, which purported to be an account of the proceedings under a commission of lunacy on which the plaintiff was summoned and examined as a witness. The report professed to give the *result of the testimony, and the opinion of the writer of the account*. And it spoke of the plaintiff's testimony as "*wholly unsupported by any other evidence,*" and stated, that Mr. Jervis, counsel for the supposed insane person, "*commented with cutting severity on the testimony*" of the plaintiff. Lord Chief Justice Tindal said :—"No one could read the libel without perceiving the intent of the writer, to convey an interpretation that the observations of the counsel were not merely of *cutting* but of *deserved severity,*" and to insinuate that the plaintiff had perjured himself. And it was added, "that parties had not a right to publish indiscriminately every thing that fell from the mouth of counsel; but that if it were unsupported by evidence, the publication would be libellous."†

SECT. 5.—OF LIABILITY FOR PARAGRAPHS PARTAKING OF THE CHARACTER OF CRITICISM.

On this, as on other parts of the subject, the best information is afforded by actual illustration. Thus, in 1793,‡ an action was brought by the proprietor of a place of entertainment called the *Sans Souci*, where he sang and performed certain songs, which were supposed to be written and composed by himself. The defendants were the editor and printer of a public newspaper called *The World*. The libel was a paragraph, stating that the songs were not in fact written by the plaintiff, but by another person; that the first night of the performance there had been a very thin audience, and that composed of persons admitted under orders; that the music of the songs was of very inferior composition, and that the applause bestowed on the

* *Roberts v. Brown*, 10 Bingham, 525.

† See Sect. VIII.

‡ *Dibdin v. Swan*, 1 Espinasse.

performance was only from the persons who had so gained admittance; whereas the songs both as to the words and music were the composition of the plaintiff only, there was a very full audience, and the applause was genuine, and from persons no way connected with the plaintiff. Lord Kenyon stated the law to be, that the editor of a newspaper may fairly and candidly comment on any place or species of public amusement; but it must be done fairly and without malice, or view to injure or prejudice the proprietor in the eyes of the public; that if so done, however severe the censure, the justice of it screens the editor from legal animadversion; but if it can be proved that the comment is unjust, is malevolent, or exceeding the bounds of fair opinion, it is a libel, and is actionable. The plaintiff, therefore, appears to have recovered.

In 1808 two actions occurred affording useful illustration on this part of the subject. The first* was by a bookseller, who complained, that it had been imputed to him in the defendant's paper, that he published such poems as the following:—

“ There was a little maid,
 And she was afraid
 Her sweetheart would come to her;
 She bound up her head
 When she went to bed,
 And she fastened her door with a skewer.”

It appeared, that the plaintiff had never published such a poem, and though the defendant urged, that nevertheless it was a just specimen of the publications, Lord Ellenborough said:—“ It was certainly actionable gravely to impute to a bookseller the having published such a poem, to which he was a stranger, as the evident tendency was to hurt him in his business.” But the plaintiff only had a shilling damages.

The other action was† for a sarcastic criticism on a

* *Tabart v. Tipper*, 1 Campbell.

† *Carr v. Hood*, 1 Campbell's Nisi Prius Reports (the present Lord Campbell).

book of the plaintiff's, entitled "The Stranger in Ireland." The libel was entitled "My Pocket Book: or Hints for a Ryghte Merrie and Conceited Tour, in *quarto*, to be called The Stranger in Ireland, by a Knight Errant," and was accompanied by a ludicrous print, representing the plaintiff, and entitled, "The Knight leaving Ireland with Regret," one of the figures in the print representing a man groaning under three large books of the plaintiff's, and holding in his hand a handkerchief tied up, and having the word "wardrobe" appended to it. Lord Ellenborough said:—"If the book only ridiculed plaintiff *as an author*, the action could not be maintained." Mr. Garrow, for the plaintiff, urged the case last cited. But Lord Ellenborough said:—"There the defendant *falsely accused the plaintiff of publishing what he never published*. But one writer may, in exposing the follies and errors of another, make use of ridicule, however poignant. Ridicule is often the fittest weapon that can be employed for such a purpose. If the reputation or pecuniary interests of the person ridiculed suffer, it is *damnum absque injuriâ*. Where is the liberty of the press, if an action can be maintained under such circumstances? Perhaps the plaintiff's other works are now unsaleable. But is he to be indemnified by receiving a compensation in damages from the person who may have opened the eyes of the public to the bad taste and insanity of his compositions? We really must not cramp observations upon authors and their works. Reflection *on personal character is another thing*. But if the critic does not step aside from the work or introduce fiction for the purpose of condemnation, he exercises a fair and legitimate right. The critic who writes down any vapid and useless publication does a great service to the public. He checks the dissemination of bad taste, and prevents people from wasting their time and money upon trash. For fair and candid criticism, not travelling out of the work criticised for the purpose of slander, the action will not lie."

These principles were upheld by Lord Abinger, in a well-

known action for an alleged libel in *Fraser's Magazine*,* and by Lord Tenterden and Lord Wynford in other cases. And in 1837 the same principles were applied by the Court of Common Pleas, in a case in which the libel was a paragraph as follows:—"The name of —— is to be rendered famous in all sorts of dirty work. The tricks by which he and a few like him used to secure prizes, seem to have been broken in upon by some judges more honest than usual. Societies should carefully exclude from their ranks the knaves who promote, and the fools who join such a despicable gang. If he be the man who wrote, &c., it is a pity two such beggarly souls could not be crammed into the same carcase." Although it appeared that the article was a professed criticism on some floral exhibition in which the plaintiff had been in the habit of taking part, the court at once, and without hearing the plaintiff's counsel, determined that this did not fall within the privilege extended to fair criticism by the case of *Carr v. Hood*, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

SECT. VI.—OF PARAGRAPHS REFLECTING ON PERSONS HOLDING OFFICIAL AND PUBLIC STATIONS.

On this part of the subject it will be sufficient to notice a case which occurred so recently as 1840,† where the libels were a series of articles published in a provincial newspaper, and imputing to the plaintiff partial and corrupt conduct, and ignorance of his duties, as mayor and justice of the peace for the borough. At the trial, Mr. Justice Coleridge told the jury, there was a difference with regard to censures on public and on private persons; and that the character of persons acting in a public capacity was to a certain extent public property, and their conduct might be more freely commented upon than that of other persons; and he left it to the jury whether the publications were calculated to be

* *Green v. Chapman*, 4 Bingham's New Cases.

† *Parme'ter v. Caspland*, 6 Meeson & Welsby, 106.

injurious to the character of the plaintiff. The jury having found for the defendant, the verdict was set aside, not because it was not their province to decide the point, but because they had (obviously) decided it *against the evidence*. But the court upheld the ruling of the judge, and said, "Every subject has a right to comment on those acts of public men which concern him as a subject of the realm, if *he do not make his commentary a cloak for malice and slander; but any imputation of corrupt or wicked motives is unquestionably libellous.*" The case was argued by the present Mr. Justice Erle, and decided by Barons Parke, Alderson, and Gurney.

SECT. VII.—OF LIBELS AGAINST OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

Here again it will be best to notice the two chief cases on the subject.

In 1796 occurred a case of great importance.* The plaintiff was proprietor of a newspaper called the *True Briton*. The defendant was printer of another paper called *The Oracle*, and the action was brought for the following paragraph in the latter paper.

" *Times versus True Briton.*

"In a morning paper of yesterday was given the following character of the *True Briton*, that 'it was the *most vulgar, ignorant, and scurrilous journal* ever published in Great Britain.' To the above assertion we assent, and we add, that the first proprietors abandoned it, and that it *is the lowest now in circulation, and which we submit to the consideration of advertisers.*" Mr. Erskine, for the plaintiff, submitted, that the first words were not actionable, but that the latter were, inasmuch as *they affected the sale and the profits to be made by advertising*, to which Lord Kenyon assented.

In 1817 the proprietor of the *Courier* brought an action against the proprietor of the *Statesman*, for two passages in the latter paper, in the first of which the plaintiff's paper

* *Heriot v. Stuart*, 1 Espinasse.

+ *Stuart v. Lovell*, 2 Starkie, 93.

was described as "the prostituted *Courier*, the venerable apostate of tyranny and oppression, whose full-blown baseness and infamy held him fast to his present connections, and prevented him from forming new ones." The other passage was as follows:—The "*Courier* filled the offices of treasurer and secretary to the society called Friends of the People in 1793, and had the good fortune to pocket six or seven hundred pounds of the money belonging to that society. This, to be sure, happened before he betrayed his friend, and perhaps even before his treachery was suspected. It was rumoured at the time, that some steps of a legal kind were in agitation, to compel the *Courier* to disgorge the money: now whatever may be the other sins of S. V. H. they cannot be charged with betraying their employers and seizing on the common fund." The defendant did not attempt to justify the truth of the libels. And though Sir J. Scarlett ably argued in his defence, Lord Ellenborough said, "It was certainly competent to one public writer to criticise another, and that the opinions and principles of a periodical writer were as open to criticism and ridicule in the same way as those of any other author; but the privilege did not extend to calumnious remarks upon the private character of the individual. In that respect the editor of a paper enjoyed the rights of protection in common with every other subject. And in the first paragraph alone the defendant had undoubtedly overstepped the proper limits. But further than this, the second paragraph appeared to charge the plaintiff with misconduct in respect of a pecuniary trust. The term '*disgorge*' was an offensive one, and the charge of embezzlement appeared implied. If the jury, therefore, thought fraud was imputed—they should find for the plaintiff on the second paragraph also." The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £100. It will be observed, that the jury (naturally enough) construed the word "*The Courier*" as meaning the plaintiff personally, and this must necessarily be the case where *personal misconduct* is imputed.

SECT. VIII.—OF RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LAW
OF LIBEL AS IT RESPECTS NEWSPAPERS.

These improvements are to be found principally in the act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 24, commonly called Lord Denman's Act, and in the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, commonly called Lord Campbell's Act. The first act has exclusive reference to the question of *costs*, and its importance will clearly be perceived when it is remembered, that previous to that act a verdict of 1s. would "carry costs" (perhaps to the amount of *hundreds*) against the unfortunate defendant who had published anything legally injurious to a *character* the value of which the jury had estimated at a *single shilling*. By Lord Denman's Act it is provided, that where the plaintiff shall recover by the verdict less damage than 40s. he shall not be entitled to recover costs, unless the judge shall certify that the grievance was *malicious*; in the construction of which enactment it is to be observed, that the courts do not apply to the epithet "*malicious*" its ordinary legal interpretation, because in that construction the act would be rendered entirely nugatory, seeing that in every libel *legal malice* is implied; but in order to justify the judge in certifying under the statute that the libel was malicious, he must be satisfied, that the "defendant's conduct arose from *personal malice*, from a *real design* to injure the plaintiff, and that in fact it was *wilful and malicious*;" such having been the doctrine laid down upon the construction of the statute by the Court of Exchequer in two recent cases.*

The utility of this act is obvious, but it is equally clear, that it did not go far enough; and accordingly its principle was—with the zealous co-operation of the distinguished and lofty-minded Judge who framed it—still further extended, in the act which passes by the name of Lord Campbell—a nobleman who has dignified his honourable retirement from the active labours of the profession, not only by enriching the

* *Foster v. Pointer*, 8 Meeson & Welsby; *Sherwin v. Swindall*, 12 *ibid.*

literature of his country by some most valuable contributions, but by giving to the liberty of the press more effective security, through enlightened and liberal improvements of the laws more immediately affecting it. By this act, not only are parties proceeded against by criminal information or indictment, enabled to plead the *truth* of the alleged libels (as they always were in proceedings by *action*) but it is also enacted,* that in an action for libel in a newspaper, &c., it shall be competent for the defendant to plead, that it was inserted without malice (*i. e.* without *personal* or *actual* malice, according to the construction already alluded to), and without *gross* negligence (which in law amounts to, or rather *proves* malice), and that before the commencement of the action, or at the earliest opportunity afterwards, he inserted in the same publication a full apology; or, if the publication should be ordinarily published at intervals exceeding a week, had offered to publish the apology in any newspaper or periodical publication to be selected by the plaintiff; and the defendant shall, upon such plea, be at liberty to pay into court a sum of money by way of amends for the injury sustained. And as regards an *indictment* or information for libel, it is provided, that it shall be competent to the defendant to prove that the publication was without his authority, consent, or knowledge, and did not arise from any want of due care on his part. It is unnecessary to point out the value of these enactments *so far as they go*; but that they do not go far enough, will, it is apprehended, be obvious on a perusal of what is submitted in the next section.

SECT. IX.—OF IMPROVEMENTS STILL REQUIRED IN THE LAW OF LIBEL, AS IT RESPECTS NEWSPAPERS, &c.

It will be observed, that both the acts referred to in the last section relate to cases where the libel is *not legally jus-*

* Stephens' Commentaries, Vol. 3, p. 478.

tified; i. e. where its *truth* has not been pleaded and proved. How much room for improvement in the law there is in a class of cases of course infinitely more hard upon the press, i. e. cases where the *libel is legally justified*, and where *its truth is pleaded and proved*, will appear from the following admirable article extracted from the *Times* of Jan. 4:—

“ Few of our readers probably remember the trial of an action for libel under the name of ‘ *Holdsworth v. Gibson.*’ A full report of it appeared in our paper of the 9th December. The libellous matter was contained in an article published in the *Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal*, and alleged that certain persons, who had once been members of the Royal Western Yacht Club, had been expelled that association on the ground of their being blacklegs. It set forth the proceedings taken by the club previous to the expulsion, and, commenting upon them, made some severe, but by no means extravagant remarks upon the character and conduct of the offending members. Of these remarks the plaintiff in the present case, who is one of the ostracized, complained, and, with great appearance of honesty, put his case before the constitutional tribunal—a jury of his peers. The newspaper proprietors rested their defence upon the truth of their assertions. They traced the career of their opponent and his confederates back for several years, and found them in various parts of the continent, and also nearer home, practising a system of what appeared to be fraudulent gambling and disgraceful knavery. To prove these facts at the trial, they were compelled to bring witnesses from a considerable distance at a great expense; and we are informed, that their disbursements for this and other necessary purposes do not, in the whole, fall much short of 2,000*l.* Their labour, however, was not in vain. The jury took the same view of the case as the Royal Western Yacht Club and the *Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal*, and declared, in substance, that the alleged libel was not a defamation, but a correct description of the plaintiff and his

friends. In other words, their verdict was generally for the defendants.

“The law, as every body knows, gives costs to the successful suitor, whether plaintiff or defendant, for the double purpose of encouraging the prosecution of honest demands, and of preventing attempts at extortion. But whilst the abstract idea is thus fully carried out, the persons in whom it is developed too often receive but a very imperfect satisfaction. They are invested with a right to be reimbursed their expenses, incurred against their will, and in consequence of proceedings to which the event has proved them not to be amenable; but the mere right is sometimes their compensation. Even the law cannot squeeze blood out of a stone, nor make a man pay money who has not got it. A man of straw, in hatred and malice, or with a knavish design, or, as in the case before us, with a desperate attempt to patch up a broken reputation, may sue any respectable person. He hardly hopes to get a verdict, and rests contented with the reflection, that he cannot be much the worse for the failure, having nothing to lose; on the other hand, he may win. But the defendant, in any event, is sure to suffer. If the verdict passes against him, he has to pay damages, and costs too; if for him, he escapes only the former, for as to the latter, there is none but he who can pay.

“In this predicament precisely, stand the proprietors of the Plymouth newspaper, in *‘Holdsworth v. Gibson.’* The plaintiff is a person, as we are informed, quite unable to pay so large a sum as 2,000*l.*; and, if we are to judge from his manner of life, as disclosed on the trial, he is not very likely to realise it speedily by professional gains. Thus in fact, though not in theory, the whole expense falls on the innocent party, contrary to justice, and directly against the intention of the law. Such a result is extremely inconvenient, even in a public point of view. There is no duty of a public journal at once so delicate and so dangerous, as that of exposing fraud or misconduct in individuals. We do not fear the accusation of partiality or undue regard to

self-interest, when we say, that the calm unflinching discharge of this duty is most essential to the well-being of society, and ought to be upheld and strengthened by all possible means. It seldom happens now, whatever may have been done in former days, that a wilful or malicious libel appears in a public print of any reputation. The worst cases are never more than instances of negligence. But examples are numerous of dishonesty detected and villany frustrated through the agency of newspapers. The public, we know, can express its gratitude in a fitting manner when once convinced that there is good occasion for it. It seems to us, that a good occasion is always apparent in every case of fraud exposed. Here the *Plymouth Journal* has been the means of showing up a party of blacklegs (for such the verdict of a jury has pronounced them to be) who had insinuated themselves into good society, and who might have done more extensive mischief but for the exposure. The people of Plymouth and its neighbourhood are, without question, indebted to them. Yet, for a return, they are mulcted in a sum of 2,000*l.*, and have only the beggar's satisfaction of being honest men. *Surely this is a hard case.*"

That in public opinion it was so considered was clear, from the subscription which was promptly opened in order to reimburse the proprietors of the newspaper referred to. But it is unnecessary to point out that parties in their position ought not to be left to so precarious a security against such infamous and injurious attempts at extortion. And it may not be inappropriate here to mention, what it is apprehended would prove a simple and unobjectionable mode of applying to the evil a remedy in the ordinary and regular course of law. It is suggested, that the object might be attained by an *extension of the jurisdiction exercised by the courts in requiring on the part of plaintiffs security for costs.* To what a limited extent that jurisdiction is at present exercised, will be apparent from the last case on the subject,* where the

* *Thomel v. Roelants*, 2 Common Bench Reports, 290.

affidavit in support of the application for a "rule" enforcing such security, stated, "that the plaintiffs were insolvent, and had shortly before the commencement of the action compounded with their creditors for 10s. in the pound, which composition had not been paid;" but the Court said "*Insolvency is no ground for calling on a plaintiff for security for costs.*" It is hoped that these suggestions may meet the eye, and attract the attention of some whose position invests them with power to promote the desired object.

The Publisher of "THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY" trusts that he may be excused if he *especially* calls the attention of newspaper proprietors to the foregoing article, upon a subject so highly interesting and important to them. It is the first of a series on the law as applicable to newspapers; and each succeeding edition of "THE DIRECTORY" will contain a legal paper, from the highest authority, till every question of law which concerns the press has been embraced. Thus the work will be one of standard reference, and a safe guide on legal questions, the value of which cannot be too highly appreciated. It will, if consulted in cases of difficulty, often prove a "friend in need," and be the means, not only of preventing newspaper proprietors from encountering much trouble and annoyance, but also from incurring a considerable expenditure through legal processes.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS, EDITORS, &c.

THE author and collator of this work deems it appropriate and important to state in this place, a fact which may not be generally known, and which is immediately in connexion with the diffusion of literature and literary knowledge throughout every portion of the united kingdom.

He has, for a long series of years, in combination with other business having reference to the public press, and at very considerable expense and labour, perfected a systematic arrangement by which BOOKS, PRINTS, and MUSIC are forwarded for *Review*, as well as the ADVERTISEMENTS of the same, to *every journal*, or any portion of those named in this DIRECTORY. Loss and irregularity are thus wholly superseded, a circumstance of incalculable importance to the parties concerned, and it is therefore presumed that this announcement cannot be too widely circulated.

Nevertheless it is to be hoped, that no *Periodical* will be forwarded unless it is intended that such shall be regularly transmitted.

The writer will at all times have much pleasure in giving advice on these subjects, founded on the experience of nearly twenty years in union with the Press of London and the Provinces.

C. MITCHELL.

12, *Red Lion Court*,
Fleet Street, 1847.

LONDON MORNING PAPERS.

MORNING ADVERTISER.

Daily, Price 5d.* Established February 8, 1793.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal.—It advocates Free Trade and the Abolition of Capital Punishment; and is the recognized Organ of the Incorporated Society of Victuallers.—Several features, peculiar to itself, merit, and we believe obtain, public attention to this paper. In its constitution it is to be regarded as the organ and advocate of a vast mass of the population, and has always held its interests indissolubly united with those of the merchant, the manufacturer, the trader, and operative, while the number of its proprietors, amounting to nearly 3,000, affords a sure guarantee against its being diverted from the tenour of its political advocacy, to advance the designs of party or individual. It is honourable to this journal, that it has for half a century continued in a consistent course. In politics, the paper is not Whig, nor Tory, nor Radical. It is strongly opposed to partial legislation. In religion, it is not attached to any party or sect, or perhaps we should say, denomination of Christians, and it advocates what is called the Voluntary Principle, and consequently is inimical to state endowments for the maintenance of the ministers of religion. A notice of this journal would be imperfect, if, at a time when the popular mind is intent upon great social improvements, it should be omitted to be mentioned, that the *Advertiser* was the earliest of the advocates for the substitution of secondary for capital penalties. Great care in avoiding the more offensive details of shocking crimes has also always been a characteristic of this paper.—The *Advertiser*, through its proprietary, distributes upwards of 8,000*l.* annually to charitable purposes. This fact alone entitles the paper not only to respect, but patronage; and we doubt not, that from the able manner in which it has latterly been conducted, the charitable fund will continue improving.

Published by David Scott, 127, Fleet Street.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

MORNING CHRONICLE.

Daily, Price 5*d.* Established 1770.

PRINCIPLES: Whig-Ministerial.—It advocates the Manufacturing rather than the Agricultural interests; contends for Free Trade; and is opposed to Church Rates. It is the organ of Whiggism; and ably, and with considerable regard to principle and consistency, advocates moderate constitutional liberalism apart from, and in opposition to, the more ultra and violent views of extreme, or “radical” policy. No doubt it is a difficult task to adhere to the moderate course, and requires a great degree of determination—which this Journal has often displayed. Its articles are written with greater liveliness and raciness perhaps on questions of foreign policy than on any other, and evince a great range of information. To the affairs of the sister isle, also, great attention is paid; and the most intimate acquaintance manifested with its internal condition: but while, of course, the most liberal views are supported, the agitator is never succumbed to, and often manfully rebuked.

The *Chronicle* is favourable to popular education; and has recently strongly advocated the necessity of state interference, for the purpose of improving the *quality* of that instruction which is given in the schools devoted to the children of the working classes, rather than its *quantity*. It contends, that there is “decisive evidence that that kind of schooling, the extension of which is so much relied upon, is not a preventive of crime;” and argues for inspection, and the appointment of more competent teachers.

Though not, we believe, altogether hostile to the existence of a Church Establishment, it is ardently opposed to any thing approximating to ecclesiastical domination, and is the organ of a large body of moderate enlightened Dissenters.

Published by Henry William Wills, 332, Strand.

DAILY NEWS.

Daily, Price 3*d.* Established January 21, 1846.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal; and those of the “Movement,” rather than that of the “Finality” party, as the “Old

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

Whigs" are sometimes called by the "Men of Progress."—The establishment of this paper was a bold experiment, as there appeared to be no want of another daily journal; and very little chance of its succeeding. We apprehend that the success did not meet the expectations of the projectors; for after some months, the price was, on the 1st of June, 1846, reduced to *twopence halfpenny*, which was subsequently raised to *threepence*. An immense extension in its sale is said to be the result of this reduction in price. It is understood, that some of the early writers no longer contribute to its columns, but the leading articles are distinguished by decided talent, great extent of information, and occasionally by a pointed satire, which gives a zest to the frequently measured insipidity of mere political discussion. On all questions it takes the liberal side; which it advocates with great zeal and energy. It is carefully sub-edited; the foreign news and the commercial and mercantile information are ably digested.

It may be mentioned, that the money market department of the *Daily News* is understood to be conducted by the same gentleman who, in the extraordinary times of American loans, banks, and other money-raising schemes, wrote those powerful and effective articles in the city and money-market department of the *Times*, which led to the explosion of the American loan and bank mania, and brought down eventually that gigantic institution, the United States bank itself.

Its literary and musical articles are distinguished by great ability; and its criticisms on the fine arts by a gentlemanly candour, united to a just appreciation of the beautiful, and a correct taste in applying the principles of an enlightened theory to the rules of practice.

Published by Bradbury and Evans, 10, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

MORNING HERALD.

Daily, Price *5d.* Established 1781.

PRINCIPLES: Those of the country party, being in favour of protection to every department of British industry; it is also firmly devoted to the Protestant Church of England, and as firmly opposed to that section of the church called "Tractarians."—This journal has long

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

been honourably distinguished for greater zeal on subjects less of political than of moral interest; and for the energy with which it discusses questions connected with the social amelioration of the country, in preference to matters more of a party nature. It was an able and energetic supporter of the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, until that statesman promulgated his free-trade measures, in January, 1846; it then, honourably adhering to its principles, became one of the right honourable Baronet's most decided opponents, attaching itself to the party of which Lord Stanley and Lord George Bentinck are the acknowledged leaders. Since it came into the hands of the present proprietor (E. Baldwin, Esq.), it has received a vast accession of strength and of influence through the ability with which it has been conducted. A great degree of energy and enterprise—those *essentials* of newspaper prosperity—have been exhibited, especially in the procuring of foreign news; and the considerable advance which was made shortly after the results of the new management were perceived, and which is still maintained and increasing, affords a striking instance of how much individual ability can effect, even when exerted in a very extensive field. This journal has always been distinguished for the moderation of its tone, and for the absence of that *exclusively political* character so generally associated with a newspaper, in eschewing which it resembles the *Post*. Its columns are enriched with a great variety of those lighter and more pleasing contributions on literature, the arts, &c., which greatly relieve the harshness of political controversy, and are very appropriate in a "*family paper*," a designation of which we believe the *Herald* is desirous. On religious matters, the old Church of England views are advocated.—One main merit of this paper is its aversion to, and inclination to avoid, any ministering to the morbid curiosity which loves to revel in nauseous details of blood and crime.

MORNING POST.

Daily, Price 5*d.* Established November, 1772.

PRINCIPLES: Tory, High Church, and Strong Protectionist; it is also the leading organ of the Aristocracy

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

and the fashionable world.—The *Post* contains just as much of politics as may inform, without distracting; just so much of public business as may interest, without fatiguing the lounge, or disgusting the exclusive; it seeks to distil the *essence* of public events, and to compress into as small a space as possible the verbosity of public men, leaving as much of the spirit with as little of the dulness as can be managed; while every opportunity is taken advantage of, and a variety of means employed, for ministering to educated leisure such entertainment as “Table Talk,”—the last opera, or the last book—the “theatre and fancy ball”—paintings and sculpture—and the movements of high life, can afford. It has, however, nobler merits than these—(though it is no mean praise to associate with the exigences of political contest the amenities of cultivated life). The *Post* has acquired a perfect confidence for the consistency and courage with which it has ever advocated the opinions to which it is attached: its fidelity to the cause of protection, in particular, won for it no small regard, as “among the faithless the only faithful,” to the maintenance, in all their integrity, of those principles which modern notions have almost discarded. The philosophy of the school of Political Economists has ever found a determined enemy in the *Post*, which has always maintained the *rights* of labour, whilst it has not overlooked the *claims* of capital to protection. Most earnestly does it combat the followers of the above school, waging uncompromising war not only with the application, but the very foundation, of their principles; and unflinchingly advocating, as the grand moving principle of legislation, the aggrandizement of our own population through the development of our own resources; the encouragement of native industry, and an adequate reward of native labour. The protection of labour, as one of the safeguards of capital itself, is one of the distinctive features in the opinions professed by this journal.—Though the general character of the *Post* is that of a fashionable journal, its City articles have long been honourably distinguished in the mercantile world, for their able and consistent advocacy of its most valuable interests. The prompt, bold, and unremitting exposure of the designs of the Spanish ministry against the foreign holders of the bonds issued by its government, will long be remembered among the

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

important services rendered in this department of the *Morning Post*.

Published by Joshua Paul Wanless, Wellington Street North.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Daily, Price 3½*d.* Established 1759.

Exclusively commercial; and may seem rather dull and dry to all but buyers and sellers. Full of "coffee and cocoa," "cotton" and "corn," "rice" and "sugar," "tallow" and "tea," "exports" and "imports," "drawbacks" and "duties," it affords very valuable information to the merchant or large trader, but of no use to any one whom it does not *directly* concern.

Published by Joseph Mitchell, 1, St. Dunstan's Hill.

MORNING SUN.

(See *Evening Sun*.)

THE TIMES.

Daily, Price 5*d.* Established January 1, 1788.

PRINCIPLES: Church of England in religion; Free-Trade in mercantile and commercial transactions; in social economy, those of the old English Poor-law in opposition to the modification of it now in force; and it is the powerful advocate, at all times, of the rights of the Poor, and of an improved Poor-law for Ireland.—This, the leading journal of Europe, has for the field of its circulation, emphatically, the WORLD, and its influence is co-extensive with civilisation. Every one is aware that such stupendous success must have been secured by vast and systematic energy and enterprise. Imagination is rather excited than assisted in its attempts to realise an adequate idea of the astonishing *result*, by the simple statement that, within two or three hours after sunrise, the wonderful machinery of this great journal throws off its *twenty or thirty thousand* impressions, instinct with the intelligence which, from every quarter of the globe, at an incalculable outlay, is night by night acquired. Nobody can be ignorant of the innumerable advertisements which daily appear in its columns, constantly creating a feeling

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

of surprise, even though so continually displayed. The connection is clear between the circulation and the advertisements. Not so clear is the relation between the circulation and the influence: to some extent the influence may be the *effect*; but chiefly, we suspect, the *cause*. The consciousness that thousands upon thousands read, creates some impression, an *idea* which may be to some extent the *source* of influence and of power. But there is in the influence of the *Times* something more substantial, more potent, than can be accounted for by the mere consciousness of its enormous circulation; it is "looked up to" all over Europe, and it is the *only* paper which men of *all* parties, and all classes, read and speak of. Other papers may be more preferred by particular classes, but *all* read the *Times*, who *can*; just because it is not possible to predicate its course on any question as regulated by the interests of any party or class; and it is known that it always acts on views of its own. From its foundation its course has been one of *self-reliance*, and of independence. Unfettered by any attachments or ties that might impede its free action, it has ever dealt out its denunciations with equal force and freedom on all parties in their turns, with a boldness and decision quite characteristic, and hurled its sarcasm or cast its scorn utterly indifferent as to political interests and connexions; and, not unfrequently, with quite as great an indifference to the consistency of its own opinions. Hence all parties are uncertain when next they may exult in a fiery storm of invective against their antagonists, or suffer the infliction themselves. The secret seems a simple one, as all secrets do when explained. But the skill and sagacity requisite for the maintenance of an utter disregard of class-interests and party-ties can scarcely be estimated by those who have not themselves experienced the difficulty. To take an independent course requires not only courage but wisdom. It is easier to preserve the confidence of a class by a constancy of support, than to attract the attention of all classes without conciliating any. The *Times* has done this by endeavouring rather to express the opinions of the more sensible of all classes, than the exclusive views of any—to act the part of arbiter between contending parties, than to advocate one side against another:

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

and thus, not surrendering its judgment to influences from others, through its quick sense and shrewd discernment it generally happens that its opinions are identified with those of the wisest and most sagacious of the community; principally, no doubt, because it is enabled by its independence to arrive at clearer and juster views by placing itself in the position of those who are always best able to see the truth—(those, *i. e.* who are least directly interested in the question at issue)—without associating itself with the extravagances of the one extreme or the other. The moderate common-sense side of the case is almost certain to be taken up in this paper. But we need scarcely say, that never is the voice of the English nation heard with more impressive power than when the eloquence of the *Thunderer*, on appropriate occasions, makes its manly appeals to the national feeling. And one theme (the least attractive, in a selfish view, to successful, wealthy, powerful proprietors) has ever elicited, on its part, the loftiest, the noblest advocacy; we mean that of the condition and treatment of the poor. If, however, there be any class in the community with whom this journal is more than with any other associated, perhaps it is the mercantile. Its sympathies, probably, are rather with London than with Leeds, with Bristol than with either Buckingham or Birmingham; though there is no interest, a regard for which involves so little of an indifference to others as the mercantile. In the great struggle for the repeal of the corn laws, the *Times* evinced little sympathy with the now defunct Anti-Corn Law League, its own opinion being in favour of a fixed duty. Sir Robert Peel's recent measures, however, received its support, as it thought the time for establishing a fixed duty was gone by.

The *Times* is distinguished for its reports of parliamentary and legal proceedings, though it does not now maintain an unrivalled supremacy,—the *Post*, the *Herald*, and the *Chronicle* paying equal attention to this department. It does not devote so much of its space to literature and the fine arts as the *Post* and *Herald*; but its reviews and criticisms are always forcibly and cleverly written, displaying great acumen and just and correct views. A favourable notice in the *Times* is said to be sufficient to establish the reputation of any work.

Published by John Joseph Lawson, Printing-house Square, near Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent.*

LONDON EVENING PAPERS.

THE EXPRESS.

Daily, Price 3d. Established 1846.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal; Free Trade; and those of the Movement Party.—This paper belongs to the Proprietors of the *Daily News*, and possesses all the characteristics of that journal. [See p. 64, *ante*.] It pays particular attention to the markets—whether agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing; and this intelligence is brought down to the latest period prior to the hour of publication.

Published by Bradbury and Evans, 10, Bouverie Street, and Fleet Street.

GLOBE.

Daily, Price, 5d. Established 1811.

PRINCIPLES: Whig; and an advocate of Free Trade, and of the Free Church.—This journal strongly contests with its morning^d coadjutor in the cause of Whiggism the palm of ability; generally it is stronger in its language, and rather more liberal perhaps in its tone; at all events, it appears less careful or cautious as to the expression of its liberalism. It is well known that some eminent members of the party contribute to its columns, and its articles never want sufficient of the sarcastic and the stinging, the lively and the bitter, to prevent politics from becoming dull. It touches freely on personal themes, and deals in a species of sharp satire, and bold badinage, peculiarly its own, and which rumour ascribes to one of the most witty and able of the Whig party. It has long been supposed, too, that a cabinet Minister occasionally contributes to its columns. It is at all events a great favourite with the liberals, and is one of those papers which at once hits its opponents hard, and is rendered, by its *felicity* of attack, *interesting* to those even to whom its infliction

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makes it the reverse of pleasing. It is doing probably no injustice to this clever but somewhat unscrupulous journal to say, that it has no enthusiastic attachment to the Church; and is in all respects (save talent and success) the most direct opposite that can be conceived of its conservative Evening contemporary.

Published by Ebenezer Eve, 127, Strand.

STANDARD.

Daily, Price 5*d.* Established 1827.

PRINCIPLES: Those of the *Morning Herald*. [See p. 65, *ante*.]—This highly-esteemed journal has ever been known for the force and ability exhibited in its writing,—an evidence of the high literary qualifications of its conductors. Eloquently, warmly conservative, it bore its part well—during the period of Sir Robert Peel's opposition—in keeping alive the spirit of his party, by appeals of the most argumentative and impassioned description: nor was its fidelity to the cause diminished by the difficulties the leader encountered in the administration of national affairs: but it continued to lend him the most efficient aid, combating with equal energy his old opponents and his disaffected allies, till he abandoned the principle of protection, when the *Standard* abandoned him; and, with the *Herald*, ranged itself with the adherents of the Country party. So has it remained steadfast to the old Protestant Church-of-England principles—supporting them with surpassing power against all attacks, whether external or internal. And for the ability and the zeal with which it has ever adhered to the Church, it has acquired in a very great degree the confidence and attachment of the clergy. The warmth and eloquence with which the *Standard* has pressed the sufferings of the Irish peasantry upon the sympathies of England, will long command the admiration and respect of the friends of afflicted humanity.

Published by Charles Baldwin, 38, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

SUN.

Daily, Price 5*d.* Established October 1, 1792.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal in Politics; Free-Trading in Commerce; and Voluntaryism in Religion.—Although of

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

late years a *Morning*, this paper is most generally—and has been longest—known as an *Evening* journal, and acquired in that way an enormous circulation and very marked success, through the enterprise of its proprietor in the speedy transmission of intelligence into the country, where its fame has for many years been established as the most rapid in its communication of reports of Parliamentary and other public proceedings; in which, however, perhaps the morning mails have somewhat superseded it; still it continues effectively to support its reputation as a *reporter* for the provinces. In regard to literary criticism, also, it has long enjoyed considerable respect—contrasting curiously with its extreme political opinions, addressed as they are to the masses. Having advocated, with steadiness and uncompromising zeal, the abolition of duties upon imported food, it continues to wage war to the knife with protection of all kinds. To monopoly, civil or ecclesiastical, it is an inveterate foe. Perhaps from its early efforts in procuring intelligence by means of expresses, it has ever had a strong attachment to railway enterprises. It may indeed be easily imagined that a man who has so availed himself of the unexampled facilities afforded by these new modes of communication, should feel a strong sympathy with the energy that established them—an energy kindred to his own,

Published by Murdo Young, 112, Strand.

SHIPPING AND MERCANTILE GAZETTE.

Daily, Price 5*d.* Established January 4, 1836.

PRINCIPLES: In politics, neutrality; being a commercial and mercantile journal.—It need scarcely be stated, that this paper attends principally to the important mercantile interests of the empire; of which so large a proportion is concentrated in the port and city of London. The paper is, in its contents and character, a complete index of the mighty operations of that commerce which covers the seas with shipping, and crowds the city with business. And one of its main features,—equally exclusive and important,—is the publication, day by day, of the *reports received from its own agents established at every out-port,*

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and in all parts of the world; with these reports it also combines the whole of the information received at Lloyd's. It may easily be imagined, that such momentous information—which is looked for, of course, most anxiously by the whole mercantile community of the country—must cause this journal to be regarded by them as no mean authority. The intelligence it affords, however, is not so entirely composed of accounts of shipping, &c., or of prices of produce and premiums of insurance, as to detract from its more general attractions as a newspaper, though, of course, it is in the main a vehicle for business, and gives chief prominence to matters mercantile and marine. It is unavoidably induced, by the large and liberal character of our commerce, to enter into many fields of information; and to embrace a great variety of topics, (for all of which its large size enables it to find ample room); and no opportunity is lost of bringing into its columns matter likely to be of interest to its mercantile readers—whether occurring in parliament, in legal tribunals, or in other public proceedings;—not omitting such political occurrences as have a bearing on our national commerce.

Published by James Partridge, 54, Gracechurch-street.

LONDON PAPERS,

PUBLISHED DURING THE WEEK AND AT INTERVALS,

Alphabetically Arranged.

ACADEMIC CIRCULAR NEWSPAPER.

Published on the 26th of each Month, *gratis*; according to a prepared list of the Scholastic, Literary, and other Institutions of the United Kingdom. Established 1841.

The *Academic Circular* is a record of educational and general Literature. In addition to news of the month, interesting to the scholastic profession, it contains, also, brief impartial notices of works connected with that profession, of systems of education, and of elementary books. It is a medium for advertisements of every description of elementary works, and in every department of science, school books, classics, the disposal or purchase of scholastic establishments, and whatever else is connected with the preceptorial profession, now happily recognized in the high station of society, which is so justly its due. It has already been found, that this publication constitutes a most invaluable repository of notices from tutors in quest of suitable situations, and from establishments requiring their assistance.

The issue of the *Academic Circular* is not however confined merely to professors; but copies are transmitted in large quantities to all populous towns and districts, to Public Libraries and Literary Institutions, the Clergy, to Subscription Reading Rooms, Club Houses, and, in short, to every place likely to advance the objects of the Advertisers. With these advantages, the *Academic Circular* will be found an advantageous repository for announcements of publications in all branches of literature and science.

Published by C. Mitchell, 12, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

ATHENÆUM.

Saturday, Price 4d. Established January, 1828.

PRINCIPLES: Those of sound intellectual culture, as the best and most direct means of moral improvement.

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The *Athenæum* is commonly regarded only as a literary review,—a mere vehicle for criticism on the works of others: but it ought to take a much higher rank in public estimation, for its original papers are numerous, and characterised by an eminently philanthropical spirit.

The criticism of the *Athenæum* is never severe for the sake of severity: but at the same time it never permits a semblance of talent or *bienveillance* to pass for the reality. Aptly has it been said of an eminent lawyer, that *Totus teres atque rotundus* must be the case which could withstand *his* onslaught: and the *Athenæum* is equally to be dreaded by the advocates of pretension, intolerance, and the sophistry of immorality, or of the pedantic absurdities of art or science.

The reviews, properly so called, of this hebdomadal, have an advantage over those of the Quarterlies, however analogous the latter may be in strength and acumen, in being wholly free from political bias—a very nightmare on the energies of criticism, as those must feel who sit at the feet of Longinus or Quintilian to censure or praise, as the cap fits, Whig or Tory. In its scrutiny of works in painting or sculpture, the *Athenæum* realizes all that the purest taste could hope for or desire. It goes at once *au fond*: and its deductions are given with admirable lucidity. The essays of Mrs. Jameson come in aid of the continental correspondence, and keep these subjects freshly and attractively before the public.

The musical and theatrical critiques of the *Athenæum* are ably written; and it devotes many columns to general science, for which, however, it does not achieve all that it might; it does not *lead*, as in many other departments: it sympathises with vulgar and popular views: and this is the more inexcusable, as it presents us with frequent examples of the power to theorize profoundly, and to make the most useful application of knowledge.

Published by John Francis, 14, Wellington Street North.

ATLAS.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established May 21st, 1826.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal; and it is a journal devoted to Literature, the Fine Arts, and the Drama.—The *Atlas* has from its commencement never lost sight of the fact, *constaté*

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

in Journalism, that *talent is strength*: and it has been alive equally also to the inference, that talent of the useful kind must be liberally remunerated. The best writers, therefore, have always held themselves ready for the *Atlas*. Its great space affords it ample room and verge enough for criticism, which is a very interesting portion of its contents. Its monetary articles, and accounts of financial operations, are valuable, being accurate and able, and form one of its principal features. Its spirit is moderate, and its general character so unexceptionable, that it is calculated to circulate very widely among the intelligent and respectable classes of society, and is well suited for *families*. The Colonial articles of the *Atlas*, more particularly those relating to India, are of the first class for knowledge of the subject, profound views, and clear and truthful deductions. Home politics, too, are treated with much consistency and strength of argument. In the *resumé* of general news, and the particulars of markets, the *Atlas* is not exceeded by any of its contemporaries: nor can we omit to state, that this journal originally set the example of the *Monster* newspaper—a display of type, paper, and illustrations, that a few years ago would have been pronounced wholly unattainable. The home circulation is extensive, but is probably exceeded by that in India and in our Western dependencies.

Some time back the *Atlas* passed into the hands of new proprietors, but towards the close of the last year the talented Editor under whose controul the *Atlas* acquired its early influence, again resumed command, and several new features were added to its before multifarious attractions; amongst these, a series of papers on the “Streets of London,” by the veteran Leigh Hunt, are distinguished by all his kindly and *really liberal* feeling, as well as by a lively vein of anecdotic gossip, that must render them particularly attractive to general readers.

Published by John William Kaye, 6, Southampton Street, Strand.

ATLAS FOR INDIA.

On the 7th and 24th of every month, Price 6d. Established April, 1842.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal.—This is a very talented bi-monthly journal, written and compiled expressly for Indian and Colonial circulation, and embraces all the

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intelligence of the preceding fortnight up to the hour of publication, arranged with especial reference to the requirements of the classes among which it circulates. The *Atlas for India* is now very ably conducted by the recent editor of a Calcutta daily journal (the *Bengal Hurkaru*).

Published by John William Kaye, 6, Southampton Street, Strand.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established May 1, 1796.

PRINCIPLES: Conservative and Protective.—This is a well-established paper, issued also on Monday, dedicating a large portion of its contents to agriculture, (and having a great many original contributions thereon,) but not to such an extent as to interfere with its attractions as a general newspaper. It is, perhaps, more of a newspaper than any of the other professedly agricultural organs, and its articles are ably written, while at the same time the whole of its contents are adapted to the tastes and habits of readers of the agricultural portion of the community, being of a plain, straightforward character, and the arguments or topics selected simple and intelligible. It embraces, in short, the amusing with the authentic, and gives at once entertainment and information.

Published by Thomas Masters, 2, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

Saturday, Price 5*d.* Established 1820.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal.—Its name almost sufficiently describes it: importing, as it does, its character as emphatically the **SPORTING** paper. Sports and games of all descriptions are advocated and depicted in its ample columns—from pedestrianism to pugilism, cricketing, boating, sailing, racing, hunting, &c. It is profound in all the mysteries of the "turf," or of the "ring,"—very deep in betting; and shrewd in conjectures as to winners and losers; it is looked up to by "trainers;" and appealed to by sporting characters all over the country. Its editor, from his high character and unbending integ-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

riety, is often referee or stakeholder, and arbiter of occasional disputes, and is regarded as a sort of guardian of the interests and honour of the sporting world. Although politics are by no means the principal object of *Bell's Life*, the leading articles deserve particular notice for the consistent tone they have always preserved, and the ability with which they are written. The success of this journal is mainly attributable to the business-like discernment of its spirited proprietor, Mr. Clement, who has never lost sight of judicious amalgamation and first-rate talent.

Published by William Innell Clement, 170, Strand.

BELL'S NEW WEEKLY MESSENGER.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established 1828.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal; but opposed to the new Poor Law.—There is nothing to distinguish this paper from the general character of those which seek to give weekly readers as much news as possible; except this, that it essays to present them with the spirit and substance of the weekly papers, the early editions of which are published just a few hours before its own time of publication. This, with the miscellaneous character of its contents, renders it rather a paper for the careless leisure reading of classes anxious for *variety* of news; and, who, if not exactly capable of appreciating the highest style of original writing, have a liking for political controversy, and are pleased with varied expressions of opinion on passing topics of the day.

Published by John Brown Bell, 299, Strand.

BENT'S LITERARY ADVERTISER.

The 10th of each month, Price 7*d.* Established 1802.

Publications of this kind are of great value to those engaged in the book trade; and the one now under notice has been long established, and is remarkable for the accuracy of its information as to the publication of new books, book auctions in town and country, works in the press, foreign issues, &c. Librarians and book purchasers will find this publication a useful guide.

Published by Thomas Hodgson, at the Aldine Chambers, 13, Paternoster Row.

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BRITANNIA.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established April, 1839.

PRINCIPLES: Conservative, and Protestant Church-of-England.—This journal aims eminently at originality, and attains it by a very large proportion of original writing, accompanied by every variety of subject and of style; not at all confined to politics, or the usual class of public questions, but extending to all passing topics of social or moral importance; seeking (successfully) through such legitimate exercise of ability, to invest with interest even the more ordinary occurrences of the day, so as to supply as liberally as possible a superior species of entertainment. The character of its columns adapts it to a first-rate class of readers, while at the same time, an intelligible, though often eloquent, simplicity keeps it perfectly within the comprehension of ordinary capacities. Its being energetically Protestant, and its advocacy being marked by a high regard for public principle, commends it to upright men who prefer honour to party; especially as it is thoroughly emancipated from parties, and arraigns with equal manly freedom (but a freedom always characterised by candour) those of both political persuasions. Its impartiality obviously enhances the value of its opinions, and the attractions of its ability.—Its lighter matter consists chiefly of what pertains to literature and the arts, which are well and largely discussed. Its size, to make room for such copious contributions, in addition to the fullest general news, is necessarily great. The editing is exceedingly careful; and this, combined with the absence of anything very erudite or *studied* in its writing, renders its pages alike acceptable and unexceptionable among *families*.

Published by David Trevena Coulton, 26, Bride Lane, Fleet Street.

BUILDER.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established 1843.

ADVOCATES Architectural and Engineering Science.—This is a most valuable periodical, devoted to the useful sciences of engineering and of architecture, and embrac-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ing the wide range of subjects which those sciences, with their sister arts, present. So great, indeed, is the variety of topics treated of, and in so interesting a manner, that it is calculated to find its way among great numbers of the intelligent of all classes, who, even if not directly connected with any of the avocations with which this periodical is most chiefly associated, feel an interest in what has such strong affinity with the most beautiful of the arts, and is so closely connected with the common objects, and the daily exigencies of the world around us. Its suggestions for the removal of defects and the improvement of public edifices are often novel, ingenious, and valuable; and while its low price brings it within the reach of the operatives, the nature of its contents commends it to the more intellectual of all classes.

Published by Charles Wyman, 2, York Street, Covent Garden.

CHEMICAL GAZETTE.

On the 1st and 15th of each Month, Price 7*d.* Established November 1, 1842.

ADVOCATES a rigid Examination of Modern Analyses.—Although the subjects treated of by this publication are necessarily limited, they embrace a large class of interests. More than at any former period, agriculture and manufactures are now indebted to chemical combinations: and as a searching inquiry is instituted with reference to all new discoveries, the landholder and manufacturer will find this journal extremely useful as a guide and reference. A feature which tends further to increase the circulation of this Gazette, is the space which it devotes to an account of recent chemical patents.

Published by R. and J. E. Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.

On the 1st of each month, Price 6*d.* Established 1834.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal in Politics; Dissenting in Religion.—The opinions entertained by this journal are broadly in antagonism with a State-Church, which it

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considers injurious to Christian purity, by subjecting the ecclesiastical interests to the influence and control of the secular arm and civil power. As may be supposed, the late German Reformation occupies much consecutive attention.—In the political portion, Free Trade is strenuously advocated.—The reviewing department is brief, but the record of dissenting and missionary proceedings, at home and abroad, is ample and well-digested.

Published by William Tyler, 5, Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

CHURCH AND STATE GAZETTE.

Friday, Price 5*d.* Established February 18, 1842.

PRINCIPLES : Those of the Protestant Church of England.—It may be imagined, that the Church of England occupies the prominent position in this journal; which affords the fullest accounts of ecclesiastical charges—visitation addresses—and of other matters connected (principally) with that church. Of course, to perform its functions efficiently, it cannot avoid occasional animadversion on things occurring *around* the church, having any bearing upon its operations or its influence. It is not, in fact, so *exclusively* of a *clerical* character as to render it inappropriate in the hands of the zealous lay-members of the establishment; and it affords a sufficient variety in its contents (coupled with a succinct summary of general news) to make it interesting enough for perusal in their *families*. It has always a good deal of original correspondence, and its articles are alike pointed and vigorous.

Published by William Painter, 342, Strand.

COLONIAL GAZETTE.

Wednesday, Price 6*d.* Established December, 1838.

As its name implies, this newspaper elucidates the state of our colonies; enters into a consideration of their domestic government; and developes their trading and agricultural resources. This publication, as distinguished from others, has a character of its own for extreme independence, and for the severity of its strictures when it

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becomes necessary to lash oppression, denounce irregularity, or expose abuse. The general news is ample, and the particulars of markets are carefully digested.—To intending emigrants this journal will prove useful as a means of guiding them in the choice of a locality.

Published by William Holme, 320, Strand.

CONTINENTAL ECHO.

On the 1st of each Month, Price 5*d.* Established January, 1845.

PRINCIPLES: Those of Protestantism in its utmost purity.—The information contained in this Journal, with reference to the exact state of Protestantism, is not confined to Great Britain only, but embraces the whole of Continental Europe. The events which have been, and are still, awakening the attention of the world in connexion with the known Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Evangelical Churches, are handled with great ability, and in a spirit of enlarged Christian love and charity. Nevertheless, it firmly maintains the great fundamental principles of the Reformation. This Journal was the first in Great Britain which drew attention to the Religious movement in Germany of the celebrated RONGE—whose addresses appeared consecutively in a translated form. The price is extremely moderate, and the circulation among the religious classes, both high Church and Sectarian, is very extensive.

Published by John Snow, 35, Paternoster Row, London, and Curry and Co., Dublin.

COUNTY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, Price 5½*d.* Established 1792.

LIBERAL. Circulates through Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hants, Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, and the adjoining counties.

This is a paper collecting the miscellaneous news which arises around the districts contiguous to the metropolis, and in the home counties, especially Essex, Herts, and Surrey. Its circulation is hence necessarily

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scattered, and wide in its range, if not large in point of number; but it is occasionally stimulated by reports of meetings, or other public proceedings not deemed important enough for such full reports in the metropolitan journals. It gives full accounts of all the corn markets in and around London, and of the counties above alluded to. Hence it is useful to farmers, who to some extent patronise it. It has not much space for original matter, so that there is little opportunity for any distinctive character or tone.

Published by M. A. Pittman, 5, Warwick Square.

COUNTY HERALD.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established 1792.

NEUTRAL.—Circulates generally throughout Middlesex, Herts, Surrey, Bucks, and Essex.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, but pays particular attention to agricultural matters, and gives ample accounts of the various markets, more especially those relative to Herts and Surrey.

Published by J. P. Pittman, 5, Warwick Square.

COURT JOURNAL.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established 1829.

PRINCIPLES: Conservative.—This well-known weekly journal has been recently enlarged, its price reduced, and a new feature added to it in its illustrated pictures of French Society; which, printed in an 8vo. form, can be detached for separate binding. It was losing its reputation; but in its present hands, is fast regaining its pristine fame as a *mélange* of fashionable intelligence, aristocratic chit-chat, literature, music, and the fine arts. Its *nouvellettes* and sketches of society are interesting and piquant; and it is essentially *the* paper for the boudoir of the high-bred dames of our far-famed aristocracy.

Published by William Thomas, 19, Catherine Street, Strand.

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COURRIER DE L'EUROPE.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established 1840.

ADVOCATES the cause of Louis Philippe and his family, and the *entente cordiale* between England and France.

In London and the provinces the *Courrier de l'Europe* is what Galignani's Messenger is in Paris and in the Departments of France. It is exceedingly well arranged, contains some clever writing, and its *Feuilletons* convey to us the newest and most attractive works of Eugène Sue, Alexandre Dumas, Jules Janin, and others. It is a staunch supporter of Louis Philippe.

Published by J. Thomas, 1, Finch-lane.

CRITIC.

Saturday, Price 2d. Established November, 1843.

ADVOCATES the interests of Literature (British and Foreign) and is devoted to the elucidation and encouragement of Mesmerism, and to the advancement of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c.—The Critic was established upon the original idea of an independent amateur-like species of organ—to be conducted by a party of literary gentlemen, not having themselves any connection with the *business* of literature—a review, in fact, managed by *readers*, not writers,—by a portion of the public itself, rather than through the approved medium of professional criticism. It has, in addition, some distinctive features: as a greater attention to *continental* literature and art, and to *mesmerism*. It has acquired, probably in consequence of the character of its origin, a circulation among the younger portion of the higher classes, to whose educated tastes and well-settled principles it peculiarly addresses itself. A list of advertisements for “next of kin,” &c., forms a prominent feature in its pages.

Published by John Crockford, 29, Essex Street, Strand.

DEUTSCHE LONDONER ZEITUNG.

Friday, Price 6d. Established 1845.

ADVOCATES Friendly relations and extended intercourse between England and Germany.—This journal supplies a desideratum much felt by the numerous natives

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of Germany in this country. It is not, however, useful to them alone, but affords an agreeable and instructive opportunity for practice to the reader of this fashionable language. Political intelligence will be found in its pages of the latest date, and with considerable fulness of detail. The German tales are of peculiarly romantic interest, and they are judiciously introduced to alleviate the weight of other matters. Very able articles on England and Germany occasionally appear, and as the opinions of the intelligent native of one country, upon the manners and politics of another, are always instructive, the *Zeitung* stands in the relation of an impartial teacher to both. Considerable space is devoted to education and theology, which are important subjects both here and on the Continent, and as they are treated with skill, divested of oblique views, no doubt can be entertained that this German journal of politics, literature and arts, will accomplish the object of its mission.

Published by David Cahn, 18, St. Mary Axe.

DISPATCH.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established 1818.

PRINCIPLES: Radical, Anti Poor-Law, and Anti-Episcopal.—The Dispatch addresses itself chiefly to the operatives and artizans, to whose feelings and comprehensions its strong, rough, unceremonious mode of dealing with principles and potentates, and “powers that be,” seems peculiarly appropriate. In the lighter, as in the more political portions of its contents, the same tone and tendency are evinced, the books selected for extract being such as will afford quotations striking and amusing; if with a dash of the dreadful, all the better. The character which it gives of the works reviewed, is mostly just to both authors and readers; and this department of the paper proves attractive to many who disapprove of the tone it assumes on religious topics, and of its strong political opinions, expressed with more of energy than regard to the opinions of others. From the copiousness of its contents, and the full *resumé* of the past week’s news, it is very acceptable to country readers, and to such as have not opportunities of seeing daily papers.

Published by John Ashley, 139, Fleet Street.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established July 18th, 1846.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal, and advocates the progressive amelioration of the masses, and the interests of Literature.—Mr. Jerrold's name has become so decidedly popular in the first order of periodical literature, that it seems superfluous to dwell more particularly upon the character of this undertaking. But it is not every man of genius and learning who is capable of editing a newspaper. "It is not so easy to write for a newspaper as people suppose," observes Mr. Rowcroft. "A man may be a profound thinker, and a diligent observer of passing events, without being able to write for a newspaper. The power of writing a leading article for a newspaper is a *tact*, which few possess; and which I have known many, with all their learning and diligence, unable to acquire. It requires a large amount of information on a variety of subjects, and a readiness of application that must never be at fault, or the writer will fail." Mr. Jerrold's success in his *Weekly Newspaper*, as is manifested not only by its extensive circulation, but by its recognition as an Advertising Medium, is the best proof that could be adduced that he possesses the requisite *tact*. The leading articles display a fulness of information, and considerable powers of reasoning, often enlivened with sallies of sportful wit. In those conflicts with contemporaries, which cannot fail to occur without being sought, where original views are set forth, Mr. Jerrold has generally succeeded in establishing his cause, and that must also be confessed to be evidence of the presence of Mr. Rowcroft's required *tact*. The reviews of literary productions in this newspaper are fair and satisfactory to the public. They are mostly enriched with passages happily selected, either for the purpose of communicating some striking piece of information, or conveying a notion of the peculiarities of the author's style. A series of conversational papers, under the appropriate title of the *Barber's Chair*, embraces almost every imaginable topic of the day, and is conducted with considerable skill, exhibiting striking contrasts in the characters and opinions of the interlocutors. Under the

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head of *Town Talk* is comprised a vast quantity of foreign and domestic news, well selected, and concisely narrated; the more important topics of the week occupying another department without curtailment. Considered as a whole, this Journal fully answers its title; and is one of the most useful and agreeable of this class of newspapers, as well as (since its recent enlargement) the largest of the London weekly press. Its form suits it for binding as a permanent record of passing events, which rarely find their way into the stately pages of history, though they are far from being devoid of influence on the manners, character, and fortune of the age in which they occur. All the leading features of this Journal afford satisfactory evidence that Mr. Jerrold has surrounded himself with decidedly able political and literary *collaborateurs*.

Published by William Stevens, 169, Strand.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL REVIEW.

Saturday, Price 3*d.* Established 1842.

This is, as its title imports, a "Dramatic and Musical" journal, and "Record of Public Amusements." It directs attention to all that is passing in this great metropolis connected with those pursuits which serve to cheer the hours of relaxation from business; and particular attention is paid to that delightful art which is not only the handmaid of devotion, but which brightens the scene around our domestic hearths, and spreads a charm over society wherever it is introduced. The criticisms are always written in a gentlemanly spirit; and evince in the writers a knowledge of the art of music, as well as a capability of appreciating dramatic excellence. "The Record" of amusements appears to be carefully compiled; and to readers in the country, in particular, it will afford ample information as to the "doings" in London, in the department of public entertainments.

Published by J. Onwhyn, 1, Catherine Street, Strand.

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

Second Tuesday in the month, Price 6*d.* Established July 10, 1838.

A monthly register of the affairs of the Church of England, and of its religious societies and institutions.—

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

Perhaps the best description of this periodical is contained in its titles as here quoted. It is rather (in a word) a register than a newspaper. It records at length all official documents referring to the Church, but does not enter much into discussions, nor does it contain original writings,—a feature in its composition. It communicates most important matter in an easily attainable and economical form—and is in that respect most useful. Acts of parliament, orders of the ecclesiastical commission, and documents relating to the church and its discipline, are quickly placed within the reach of all who take any interest in subjects of this nature.

Published by C. Cox, 9, Southampton Street, Strand.

ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established (as the SURPLICE) November 29, 1845.

PRINCIPLES: High Church of England, without any admixture of lay politics.—In this *Review* are found original essays on reform in the ecclesiastical courts, on classical and theological literature, on points of doctrine and discipline, and other important subjects of a similar nature, besides discussions in biblical criticism. The solid, and at the same time impartial reviews, of new works, and interesting retrospects of earlier literature, communicate a value to this paper. A valuable feature is given to the journal by a reprint of rare tracts on Liturgic literature, which are so contrived, that if required, they may be separated for binding.

Published by Joseph Clayton, Junr., 320, Strand.

ECO DI SAVONAROLA.

On the 1st of each Month, Price 6d.

Established February 1st, 1847.

PRINCIPLES: Those of pure Christianity, as set forth in the Gospel.—The present is undoubtedly an epoch in the history of newspaper literature. *L'Eco di Savonarola* is a monthly sheet, under the very able direction of Italian Christians, and published in their vernacular language. One grand object seems to be expressed in the words of Savonarola himself, "Italia renovabitur,"

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and the labours of the writers and editors are directed to the spiritual regeneration of their native country. It embraces within the scope of its objects, dissertations on polemics and divinity; history, biography, and reviews of Italian works and literature constitute a most attractive portion; and the whole is embellished with poetry of an original and elevated character.

Published by Partridge and Oakey, 34, Paternoster Row.

ECONOMIST.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established September 2, 1843.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal—Free trade.—A political, literary, and general newspaper; its own “gloss” upon its title is hardly so good a description of its contents as the *first* word employed. It is more *statistical* than political; and though its “Epitome of general news” is quite sufficient, doubtless, for mercantile men, who have time only for a hasty glance, its *commercial* information forms its main feature. It is something between a price current and a newspaper—and communicates probably a greater amount of general commercial information than any other paper. Beyond mere statements of prices and sales, there are good accounts of the principal commodities, and of the business transacted at our chief marts of commerce. Its analyses and digests of parliamentary returns, connected with our trade and commerce, are admirably compiled and extremely useful.

Published by William Porter, 340, Strand.

ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.

Thursday, Price 6*d.* Established January, 1843.

PRINCIPLES: Anglo-Catholic.—This journal is a steady supporter of Puseyism, which it defends as strictly in accordance with uncorrupted High Church doctrine: and it is opposed, in the strongest sense of the word, to the *Record* newspaper, which is, on the other hand, strictly low-church, and of the class denominated evangelical. Many of Dr. Pusey’s lucubrations have appeared in this ecclesiastical organ, which enjoys a most respectable circulation.

Published by Henry Batty (General Printer), 159, Fleet Street.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

ENGLISH JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

On the 1st of each Month, Price 7d.

Established (as a stamped publication) Jan. 1, 1847.

The object of this publication will be best understood by our quoting a portion of the editor's prospectus: "To show that education in the school-room is connected with that in the family and in the Church; that it is most liberal when based upon catholic principles; that it is most useful when not limited by merely mercantile notions; that the cultivation of the taste and the imagination improves at the same time the reason and the intellect; that when human studies take precedence of natural science, then science is most effectually advanced; that the more importance we attach to language as a discipline and as an instrument, the more clearness we give to our treatment of all other subjects, and particularly of religion; and that an education of this kind is adapted to the whole nation, and would greatly tend to the promotion of unity both in the Church and in the State."

Published by George Bell, 186, Fleet Street.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM.

On the 1st of each Month, Price 5d.

Established January 1st, 1847.

PRINCIPLES: Those of the Evangelical Alliance; advocating its organization in Britain.—Essentially a religious publication, this periodical possesses, nevertheless, attractions for the general reader. Its original essays are characterized by sound learning, forcibly expressed in plain and perspicuous language. The biographical sketches are such as would have delighted that great lover of this kind of literature, the fastidious Dr. Johnson. Its home, miscellaneous, and general religious intelligence, forms a valuable record of events, interesting to Christians, without reference to denomination. The "Evangelical Christendom" devotes one of its departments to reviews of literary works, but of course paying more particular attention to such as are in conformity with its objects.

Published by Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster Row.

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ERA.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established September 30, 1838.

PRINCIPLES: Conservative; and it is not only a political, but a Literary, Theatrical, and Sporting Journal.—It is a cleverly conducted weekly paper, occupying, perhaps, a position in a conservative circulation most like that filled by the *Sunday Times* amidst those of opposite politics. It is managed on the principle of an admixture of sporting with general news, not giving engrossing prominence to the former, but amply sufficient for any moderate lovers of sport. Its general matter is got up in a manner calculated to satisfy the requirements of a very respectable class of readers. Its attention to the interests of agriculture tends to recommend it to farmers, country gentlemen, and others, connected with the cultivation of land; and the attention paid to the interests of the Licensed Victuallers secures it the favour of that extensive body; so that, among the middle classes, especially in the country, the range of its circulation is extensive. Its success and reputation may be attributed to its careful blending of the *utile et dulce*; and to its firm and moderate tone, avoiding all that can justly offend or irritate any party, though consistently advocating its own principles.

Published by Daniel Gosden, 3, Catherine Street.

EVENING CHRONICLE.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Price 5d. Established January 31, 1835.

Is a reprint of the *Morning Chronicle*, of which we have already given an ample description in the general account of the Morning Journals.

Published by Henry William Wills, 332, Strand.

EVENING MAIL.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Price 5d. Established March 2, 1789.

This is a partial reprint from the *Times*, with occasional original articles.—The object is to enable country readers to have a sort of medium between a daily and weekly

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

newspaper, and to receive a paper twice or thrice a week. This arrangement is adapted to the leisurely and quiet habits of such classes as the clergy; and it is also one free from the objections attaching to Sunday newspapers, while securing as much as possible of their advantages.

Published by John Lawson, Printing-house-square, near Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars.

EXAMINER.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established January, 1808.

PRINCIPLES: Whig; it is also a Literary Journal—Like another liberal paper, the *Spectator*, this Journal was originally the offspring of individual energy and ability, latterly not so exclusively dedicated to it as of old, but still leaving visible the traces and relics of its influence—so enduring are the impressions left by the hand of genius upon the work with which it has been associated. This paper is ardently attached to Whigism, and is one of its most powerful organs. Its writing associates warmth with humour, frequently ascending to the regions of wit; it is characterised, indeed, in a great degree by variety and liveliness—is often eloquent and earnest—always inclining to a vein of caustic satire—and exhibiting a fertility in felicitous and bitter jesting, perhaps its chief feature. Unlike its able contemporary, *The Spectator*, it has warm attachments, hearty, cordial friendships, and as warm and as hearty enmities. It is a “good hater,” and woe to the object of its hate. It is quite human in its passions, and its foibles: emulates no stern stoical insensibility—abuses enemies, or eulogises friends, without hesitation or reserve—coldness being alien from its character. Its literary and theatrical criticisms bear a high character.

Published by G. Lapham, 5, Wellington Street, Strand.

FAMILY TIMES.

Sunday, Price 2½d. Established June 6th, 1846.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal; but measures are advocated on their merits, without reference to party.—This paper is the *cheapest* of the cheap papers; and although sold at a

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very low price, we cannot see that there is any want of talent or of interest in its columns. The news of the week is carefully condensed; every department is complete. The leading articles are short, pithy, and to the purpose; taking a fair view of public questions, though evidently with a bias to liberal politics. The theatrical department is conducted with equal talent and impartiality. It is also a Literary Paper, devotes portions of its columns to miscellaneous articles, and, in fact, leaves no topic untouched which is essential to a "Family Journal." How it is published at the price is one of those secrets of the trade which only the initiated can develop; we cannot pretend to do it.—It has also adopted a new plan of advertising, by a reduction in price, and by circulating the half of the paper containing the advertisements gratuitously.

Published by Frederick Marriott, 335, Strand.

THE FINE ARTS JOURNAL.

Saturday, Price 4d. Established Nov. 7th, 1846.

This Journal differs from "*The Literary Gazette*" and "*The Athenæum*," as it consists chiefly of original papers on subjects connected with art,—the reviews occupying a very small portion of each number. The writers do not appear to belong to any class or party, but write *con amore*, as their feelings prompt; and certainly, at times, they are betrayed into rather eccentric positions. Yet the tone of their criticism is good. They seem to love art for the sake of art; and do not flatter or abuse either parties or persons from personal or party motives. Some of the contributors were connected with "*The Connoisseur*," a journal which was ably edited, but lacked support, and only existed about fourteen or fifteen months. The "*Fine Arts Journal*" gives reports of the proceedings of societies connected with those arts; and is, in fine, what it professes to be, "A Weekly Record of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music, the Drama, and Polite Literature." As putting the public in possession of the views and opinions of clever, well-informed persons on "the Fine Arts," it deserves support.

Published by John Day, 12, Wellington Street North, Strand.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

FORESTER.

Saturday, Price 5*d.* Established June 7, 1845.

PRINCIPLES: Moderate Conservatism; it ably advocates the interests of the Society.—The ancient and honourable Order of Foresters now ranks among the most numerous of those brotherly associations for which this country is so remarkable. The *Chronicle* is a good sporting record, and an ample and excellent general newspaper; comprising, of course, all that can interest the large body of its immediate supporters.

Published by David White, 13 A, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street.

FRIEND.

On the First of each Month, Price 6*d.* Established 1843.

ADVOCATES the original principles of Quaker-worship,—extreme simplicity and absence of forms, as most in accordance with revealed Religion.—One of the most interesting portions of this Journal is the record of those Foreign Missions, in which the Society of Friends takes so active a part; and the account of the engagements in the Ministry must also prove extremely attractive to the subscribers.

Published by C. Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate Street Without.

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established January 2, 1841.

“A gazette of agriculture, rural economy, and general news,” is its additional description of itself. It is distinguished from the other gardeners' journal by a larger quantity of general news—by giving less prominence to *floriculture*—by greater attention to cultivation generally—and by devoting more of its space to agriculture in particular. It is a larger paper altogether than its rival. In reference to agriculture, it confines itself chiefly to speculations and discussions on various modes of tillage—of housing crops, &c.—in short, rather to instruction than to intelligence—to advice, rather than to information.

Published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, 5, Charles Street, Covent Garden.

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GARDENERS' GAZETTE.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established 1837.

“A journal of horticulture, floriculture, agriculture, and general news.” The general news consists of a collection of pithy paragraphs strung together in a chit-chat sort of style—as if for a class of people whose minds were too much engaged in peaceful pursuits, and of too equable a temperament, to care much for politics, or passing events of a fuller nature. Horticulture is the chief feature in this paper; and all the “flower shows,” meetings of horticultural societies, and such similar matters, are sedulously reported, whenever they occur. A great variety of botanical information is disseminated (as accounts of new plants, &c.)—and, in a variety of well-written original articles, *practical* gardening and *practical* floriculture especially, in opposition to mere *scientific* botany, will be found energetically recommended.

Published by John Coles, 420, Strand.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

On the First of each month, Price 3*d.*; stamped, 4*d.*

Established 1841.

This is a monthly journal of “literature, science, and art;”—not professedly political, but where it has a bias, leaning to the “liberal” side of the question. It contains, every month, a variety of readable matter, original and selected; and may be classed amongst those periodicals which endeavour to combine the useful with the entertaining. It was originally commenced as a medium for advertisements only, and distributed gratuitously; but it changed its character, at the commencement of 1846, to that of a literary journal, which is maintained with success. It particularly professes to be “the advocate of an abridgment of the hours of business in all trades, with a view to the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the industrial classes;” and able articles, in aid of this object, have appeared in its pages.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

Under the head, "Gossip of the Month," it gives a brief summary of news, which must, of necessity, be of an old date. As a *newspaper*, therefore, the *General Advertiser* can put forth few claims to support; but, as an agreeable miscellany, it is deserving of, and we have no doubt obtains, considerable patronage.

Published by John Hasler, 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street.

GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, Price 6d. Established January 21, 1846.

ADVOCATES the settlement of great political questions as the ground-work of "Progress." The immediate object of this journal appears to be that of establishing in the public mind a clear view of the ground taken severally by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and the League. It is a well-printed, large-sized journal; devoting ample space to the news of the week, with well-written criticisms on literature, music, and the arts, and able leading articles on most subjects which bear on the social reforms almost daily brought before the public.

Published by Martin Richard Sharp, 344, Strand.

HOME NEWS.

On the 7th and 24th of each month in time for the despatch *via* Marseilles, Price 9d. Established Jan. 1847.

This periodical is incorporated with the *London Mail*, and has for its object the conveyance of an accurate summary of European intelligence to India and the colonies. Undertakings of this kind are highly gratifying as satisfactorily demonstrating the increase of the intercourse between Great Britain and her vast oriental dominions, to which the recent extension of commercial correspondence with the Chinese empire, gives additional importance and interest. On the same principles the *Monthly Times* is conducted;* and in their pages will be found, besides a general review of current events and selections from the contemporary press, a condensation of news—domestic, foreign, and commercial—with numerous particulars of importance to the civil, military, and naval services.

Published by A. E. Murray, 16, Cornhill.

* See *Monthly Times*, p. 111.

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established May 14, 1842.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal in its general tone—in Politics Neutral—Literary, Dramatic and Fine Arts.—It was a happy idea to blend pictorial embellishments with periodical intelligence, and to aid description by depiction in an illustrated newspaper, the letter-press being rendered, by careful selection, equally appropriate and engaging. It is exactly suited for a *family* paper, and probably has (along with its rival) more circulation among the younger generation and their parents, than any other newspaper. The rapidity with which any event, especially if associated with spectacle of any sort, is “illustrated” in this paper, is deserving of notice in an age of earnest competition for priority. Its artists appear endowed with ubiquity, though perhaps their name is “Legion.” The contents are admirably adapted for general perusal, and afford a very good summary of the news of the week, eschewing *pure* politics, and of course giving more prominence to occurrences partaking of a picturesque character.

Published by William Little, 198, Strand.

INDIAN MAIL.

Published on the arrival of the Marseilles portion of each *Indian Mail*, Price 1s. Established May, 1843.

Published by W. H. Allen and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

INDIAN NEWS.

On the morning after the arrival of every overland mail.

Price 6d. per No., or 10s. for 24 Nos. paid in advance.

Established June, 1840.

Published by Stewart and Murray, Green-Arbour Court, Old Bailey.

Every article of intelligence from the Indian papers is carefully condensed and collated in the above-named journals; and in their pages will be found a faithful *resumé* of news connected with our Indian empire. The tone of politics is lowered to suit the taste of those whose curiosity and enthusiasm are abated by distance;

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

but they give numerous particulars of importance to the civil, military, and naval services of Her Majesty and the East India Company, the mercantile public, and the community in general.

The *Indian Mail* and *Indian News* are carefully edited; and, aiming at succinctness, rather than diffusion—at skilful concentration, rather than elaborate detail, they are calculated to be extremely useful to all those numerous parties who are interested in the events and occurrences that transpire in British India.

INQUIRER.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established July 9, 1842.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal; and it advocates Free Trade, and Religious Instruction.—The general tone of this journal is religious, its literary columns embracing almost exclusively subjects in this department. In politics, the tone is liberal: and as far as the space admits, an account is given of the progress of public events, abroad and at home.

Published by R. Kinder, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Each alternate Friday, Price 3*d.* Established 1845.

ADVOCATES Freedom from strife in the Jewish Religious Community.—The state of affairs, both social and religious, among the community of Jews in England and the Continent, is given with much copiousness in this journal. Ethnographical essays are also introduced, and are frequently of an interesting character.

Published by W. Brittain, 11, Paternoster Row.

JOHN BULL.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established December 17, 1820.

PRINCIPLES: Conservative and High Church.—This paper is a bold, vigorous, and gallant champion of its cause—ever ready for contest, and rather inclined to the antagonistic, than to the argumentative: like one of warm feelings—carried by their force beyond mere reasoning—it is prompt to the encounter—animated, ardent, and impassioned, appealing to feelings as warm

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as its own. It is manly, downright, and straightforward:—full of patriotic *English* sentiments, battling bravely for the old orthodoxy of Church and State—it has ever been faithful to its party—encouraging no new schools either in politics or religion. It adopts a broad, bold, determined species of advocacy—admirably adapted to country gentlemen, and is partial to the solidities of politics rather than to lighter themes; eschewing subtleties, and rarely concentrating its energy into the bitterness of sarcasm; but delighting rather in the full, free, frank effusions eminently characteristic of the old *English* style. It excels in declamation, sometimes lively, sometimes energetic, as occasion may require; and hence it is a favourite with readers who are adverse to its politics, or neutral in their own.

Published by John Cooper Bunney, 40, Fleet Street.

JOURNAL.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established (as the LONDON JOURNAL AND PIONEER) 1845.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal.—The *Journal* was established as the advocate of a large and increasingly important body scattered throughout the kingdom, in all the large manufacturing towns and other districts, known as the “Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.” The Unity at the present time numbers three hundred thousand members, and accessions on a large scale are made daily. To represent the interests of this powerful class the *Journal* was originally established. It is the recognized organ of the “Grand Master and Board of Directors,” who constitute the executive of the order. It contains a large amount of intelligence connected with the anniversaries and other public meetings of the order, and in consequence has a very wide and general circulation in the three kingdoms. The *Journal* is, from its position, a staunch advocate of the rights of the working classes. Its leading articles are written with great force and ability, their fundamental principle being the assertion of the power of the working classes to support themselves, by a well-directed and powerful unity.

Published by David White, 13 A, Salisbury Square.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established December, 1839.

PRINCIPLES: Commercial, and in politics neutral.—Of all the papers devoted to commerce this is probably the one which displays the most talent, takes within its scope the widest range of subject, and invests it with the greatest interest. Its original writing is able, and affords striking views and practicable suggestions. Its size (that of a double sheet of a morning paper) enables it to give an excellent “PRICE-CURRENT,” with a full account of prices of sales of all descriptions of commodities agricultural and commercial, as well as a selection of general news. In short, it includes within the circle of its intelligence, all departments of industry and enterprise, whether domestic or foreign; and every information which a man of business could require may be found within its columns. Of course, politics are kept quite subordinate to commerce, so that its authority is not affected by political differences; and as it regards all questions in a purely commercial point of view it is equally impartial. On subjects of an economical character, such as the corn-laws, it is as indifferent to the prejudices and feelings of one side as the other, discussing them in a mercantile manner, quite unexciting and unagitating. Its circulation is probably, therefore, as unaffected by distinctions of opinion as of party.

Published by James Partridge, 54, Gracechurch Street.

JURIST.

Saturday, Price 1*s.* Established 1837.

Is a periodical devoted exclusively to reports of cases in the Courts of Law, and to the publication of Acts of Parliament. At all events, its original matter never is extended beyond a few pages of occasional comment on matters of law, when points of interest or difficulty arise. It is exceedingly well conducted, and its observations carry considerable weight: its reports, also, are first-rate, and confer a considerable benefit on the Profession—appearing more rapidly than the formal and regular Reports, and being quite correct and copious enough for final reference and authority. It has been established for

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some years ; is fully recognised in the Courts of Law as an authority, and is regularly cited there along with the oldest and highest of legal references. To facilitate the permanent use of its law reports, it preserves them entirely separate and distinct, so that at the end of each year they are bound up in a single volume—complete in itself, with no admixture of other matter ; and in all respects as valuable as any of those which issue at long intervals under the names of barristers, who have devoted themselves to an invaluable department of legal literature.

Published by Stephen Sweet, 3, Chancery Lane ; Messrs. Stevens and Norton, 26, Bell Yard, Lincoln's Inn.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established January 28, 1837.

This is a well-established legal periodical, designed for the assistance of the magistracy, &c., through the reporting of cases bearing upon the discharge of the magisterial duties, or upon county and parochial matters ; accompanied by practical dissertations on the various subjects within the scope of the work, which is obviously well calculated to be useful to the classes to whose advice it is dedicated, and consequently obtains among them an extensive circulation.

Published by Henry Shaw, 137, Fetter Lane.

LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established January 2, 1847.

This is a newspaper especially devoted to the Ladies, as its title indicates. Its contents are miscellaneous : the piquant *feuilleton* (the taste for which we have borrowed from the French), lively and serious poetry—the fashions—directions for making and working those nameless elegancies, in collars, cuffs, mantelets, purses, ottomans, &c., &c., in the manufacturing of which ladies display so much ingenuity, taste and perseverance ; directions for gardening, such as ladies may follow ; with a miscellany of general news, anecdotes, and light reading,—criticisms on books, the drama, music, and the fine arts ;—occasional graphic illustrations and mu-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

sical compositions,—form the features of the numbers that have already appeared. The paper is well and carefully edited; and if carried on in the spirit in which it is commenced, it may well aspire to be called “The Lady’s Newspaper.”

Published by Robert Palmer, 294, Strand.

LANCET.

Saturday, Price 8d. Established October 1, 1823.

ADVOCATES Medical and Chemical Science; is in Politics Liberal and Anti-Poor Law.—This periodical is well known to be conducted with great ability by Mr. Wakley, M.P., the Coroner; and though, of course, principally devoted to medical topics, the active reforming spirit of its editor imbues it with more of the spirit of chastising abuses, correcting dangerous errors, and exposing the ignorance of pretenders, than may be observed in its powerful professional rivals. In particular, it exhibits all Mr. Wakley’s uncompromising hostility to the principles and mode of administering the New Poor Law. And the close connection of the science and practice of medicine with many important departments of jurisprudence and of law (as on the bastardy clauses of the Poor Law, the medical attendance on Unions, sanatory regulations, &c.) offers abundant opportunities for animadversion. The chemico-medical and surgical papers in this journal, giving the earliest intelligence of new discoveries and improvements in practice and chirurgical operations and instruments, have secured it a high character for useful originality, both at home and abroad. Its circulation is thus carried far beyond the sphere of the profession, by whom it is highly appreciated.

Published by John Churchill, 46, Princes Street, Soho.

LAW CHRONICLE.

Thursday, Price 1s. 3d. Established 1811.

This is rather a mercantile than a legal chronicle, as indeed its second title, *Commercial and Bankruptcy Register*, imports. The chief contents are accurate, authentic, and copious lists of bankrupts, insolvents, dividends, &c.,

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

and reports of cases bearing on such matters ; with lists of prices, &c. Its circulation (which, as it is a well-established periodical, is likely to be good) is probably confined to merchants' counting-houses, &c.

Published by Frederick Griffith, 8, Warwick Square.

LAW GAZETTE.

Thursday, Price 1s. 3d. Established about 1829.

This is a publication issuing from the same establishment, and substantially of the same character, as the *Law Chronicle*.

Published by Frederick Griffith, 8, Warwick Square.

LAW TIMES.

Saturday, Price 1s. Established, April 8, 1843.

CIRCULATES among Barristers, Conveyancers, Attornies and Auctioneers; and is one of the most striking instances of rapidly successful results in the prosecution of a capital plan, with energy and sense. Soon after its commencement its eventual success was evident; and its circulation, among the classes for whom it is designed, is not only extensive but constantly increasing. This is partly owing to the comprehensiveness of its plan, and the copiousness of its contents: a greater quantity of useful matter it were scarcely possible weekly to present. In the course of the year all the cases in courts of law—including many that no other legal paper notices, and embracing whole classes of cases (such as those at *Nisi Prius*) which are rarely reported even in the regular law reports, appear in this journal, with a rapidity which keeps pace with the decisions of all the Courts even in full term, so as to be never above a week behind: added to which, are all the Acts of Parliament—a vast variety of useful legal commentaries and notes, explanatory or illustrative—combined with a constant succession of contributions on points of law—to all of which is added as much of the general news of the week as any one not very political can desire. It discusses all subjects connected with the legal profession, and with those branches of business more intimately associated therewith (as the auctioneers'), with a liberal and en-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

lightened view; and with an evidently sincere inclination to elevate and to improve, which is calculated to invest its opinions with high authority, and to lend it great and merited influence. It ardently advocates all plans for the improvement of the law, or the amelioration of any department of its practice.

Published by John Crockford, 29, Essex Street, Strand.

LEGAL OBSERVER.

Saturday, Price 9d. Established November 6, 1830.

In this periodical the principal features are not new reports of law cases (though there are notes of the most practical of them), but original papers on legal subjects, analyses of acts of parliament, reviews of legal works, and general correspondence on points of law or practice. It is edited with great ability. Its small size (though by an increased number of pages this is prevented from diminishing its matter) makes it conveniently portable.

Published by E. Spettigue, 67, Chancery Lane.

LITERARY GAZETTE.

Saturday, Price 5d. Established January, 1817.

ADVOCATES Literature—Science—Fine Arts and the Drama.—Eldest of the weekly journals, exclusively dedicated to literature, science, and the arts, it has long sustained its reputation, and is too well known to need much description: when it reigned without a rival, its decisions had almost as much of authority as official announcements in the *Gazette*. In process of time, however, there arose competitors—first to divide the empire, and at last to dispute the throne. But the old, original *Gazette* yet maintains a “high place” in literature; and, recently, a more popular character has been given to it by an increase in size. The reviews are characterised by a felicity of selection, which conveys a stronger impression of the works under examination than mere simple praise or censure can effect. Its pages combine the *utile et dulce* of periodical criticism, and are often the first to promulgate the novelties of science and literature.

Published by W. A. Scripps, 7, Wellington Street, Strand.

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LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWSPAPER.

Sunday, Price 3d. Established November, 1842.

PRINCIPLES : Democratic and Anti-Poor-Law.—This paper appeals to the million on the two great principles of quantity and cheapness. Its price is lower than that of most weekly papers, while by small type and close columns, it seeks to comprehend as liberal an allowance as possible for the threepence charged. It is peculiarly the poor man's paper, and endeavours, of course, to embrace as many articles of intelligence, and as much under each head, as it can contrive to compress together; giving prominence to police reports, and similar matters of *popular* interest. At the same time, its contents are far more creditable, and comprise far more of a light and literary character, than might be conceived. Certainly it presents an immense mass of matter for the money; with a little of everything, and a good deal of many things; so that even if its readers saw no other paper, they would not be much behind the rest of the world as to news.

Published by Edward Lloyd, 12, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street.

LONDON COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Friday, Price 5s. per Quarter, in advance. Established June 29, 1844.

Devoted as this Journal is to questions eminently commercial, we can do little more than give it credit for the very ample information it contains. Merchant-law, and the economy of Home and Foreign Trade, form no inconsiderable features in the *Commercial Record*, and its Prices Current are voluminous, and brought up to the latest period.

Published by Charles Smith, 6, Hart Street, Mark Lane.

LONDON GAZETTE (By Authority).

Tuesday and Saturday, Price *varies*; generally about 2s. 8d. Neutral. Established November 7, 1665.

The appointed organ for all announcements of the executive.

CIRCULATES, or *should* circulate, among all those whose duty or interest it is to keep a constant eye on those

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important, official, or legal announcements which it is its peculiar province to convey to the public. And we need hardly say, that all who are in business, and all who are in the profession of the *law*, must have a deep interest in vigilantly observing its lists of fatal *fiats*, to say nothing of eager expectations of declared "dividends." Moreover, it is so recognised by law, and in so many cases prescribed by Parliamentary enactment as the appropriate medium of announcement in affairs which it is proper to make public, that it is well to be always awake to its utility, and to be quite certain, in every case in which it is desired to make a transaction valid, that an Act of Parliament has not made a notice in the *Gazette* an essential ingredient in its validity. It need scarcely be mentioned, that trust deeds for benefit of creditors, along with a host of other matters of equal importance and of ordinary occurrence, must be accompanied by such notices, and that in every case of an application for Parliamentary powers, it may be taken for granted such notices are necessary. This publication is Government property, and published by a Gazette writer and superintendent appointed by them.

Published at the office, Cannon Row, Westminster. Office Hours, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Ten o'clock till Five; Tuesdays and Fridays, from Ten till Three, and from Six till Seven, for publication only.

MAGNET.

Monday, Price 4½*d.* Established March, 1837.

PRINCIPLES: Conservative; and attached to the cause of Protection.—This journal is adapted for general circulation among the classes who look less to collated reprint than to useful information, and the week's intelligence. The *Magnet* is chiefly indebted to the *News of the World*, and the *New Bell's Weekly Messenger*, for the bulk of its contents, the remainder being made up of original matter.

Published by J. B. Bell, 30, Holywell Street, Strand.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

MARK LANE EXPRESS.

Monday, Price 7*d.* Established December, 1832.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal-Conservative and Agricultural.—The “Mark Lane Express” may be called the Gazette of Agriculture. It abounds in tables of sales and of prices, of exports and imports, and gives full particulars of corn markets all over this and other countries—being a very *price current* of grain. Its “review of the corn trade” is regarded as of high authority. Its city article is also of great value, and its monetary and commercial intelligence are alike copious and correct. It has some general news; but its main features are its price lists, not only of corn, but of tallow and coal, of hops and of manures, of iron and cotton, of timber, of oils, and general articles of commerce, so that its circulation in the country, doubtless, is not restricted to farmers, but extends in a great degree among men of business generally; as supplying averages, and weekly accounts of trade, convenient for those who have not the opportunity of referring every morning to the commercial articles of the London papers.

Published by Isaac Alger, 24, Norfolk Street, Strand.

MEDICAL GAZETTE.

Friday, Price 7*d.* Established December 8, 1827.

As its name imports, this journal is dedicated to the interests of that great and important profession, which sustains three other able weekly periodicals similarly devoted to the healing science. This paper is smaller and more compact in form; but its capacity in point of size is not less, as the number of its pages is proportionably (we believe) increased; an arrangement giving it more of a book or pamphlet character. The nature of its contents of course is necessarily very much the same as those of its contemporaries alluded to. It is not inferior to any of them in ability or character; perhaps it may be said, however, that it has not so much of *news* affecting the profession; its matter being of a rather more permanent character.

Published by William Longman, 39, Paternoster Row.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

MEDICAL TIMES.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established September 28, 1839.

ADVOCACY: Professional; in Politics, Neutral. This is one of the foremost among the medical journals for ability, energy, and success: performing great services to the profession in the reporting of lectures—the publication of medical and surgical cases, and of correspondence—and the discussion of topics connected with the science of medicine, embracing all the sister sciences of surgery, chemistry, magnetism, &c. It is conducted with a learning and ability fully equal to the magnitude and the difficulty of the themes perpetually presented for discussion. The multifarious variety of its contents, and their extremely interesting (to a great extent *popularly* interesting) character, coupled with its cheapness (as compared with the *value* of its contents), secure it a circle of readers including alike the eminent and the humble in all classes of the profession; and probably a large number of such as without being actually in practice, feel curious and interested in the many highly interesting questions involved in the ample scope of medical investigation; for its pages present at least an equal proportion of matter open to the comprehension, and carrying powerful impressions to the understanding and imagination, of general readers, if at all of an educated and enquiring class. Its authority on medical statistics or sanitary regulations being often quoted, it is well known by the general public as the chief organ of the profession.

Published by Michael Cooke, 49, Essex Street, Strand.

MERCANTILE JOURNAL.

Tuesday, Price to subscribers in advance, £2 per annum.
Established 1832.

ADVOCATES the abolition of restrictive duties.—This newspaper is got up ostensibly and really for the enlightenment of the mercantile community, on all subjects connected with trade, commerce, shipping, the markets, and the course of exchange. The politics of this, as of all class papers, is almost neutral. The records of markets are abundant, and well-arranged.

Published by William Hopcraft, 42, Mincing Lane.

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MERCHANT.

Wednesday, Price 6d. Established January 7, 1846.

PRINCIPLES: Neutral and independent; it particularly advocates a reduction of the burthens of the people. Taking up the leading idea of the *Morning Advertiser*, which has established Schools and Charities, and is in turn supported by the recipients of its bounty—the *Merchant* (in which is incorporated the *ci-devant City Chronicle*) proposes to set aside one-half its profits towards the maintenance of a school for the children of Commercial Travellers, and as the class is a numerous one, there can be little doubt of the success of so benevolent a scheme. This Journal, in addition to its general mercantile information, and its ample market lists, keeps up the character which originated with the *City Chronicle*, and rendered it eminent as the organ of the *tea* trade. In all respects it would appear to be a necessary adjunct to the counting-house. Nor is the reviewing department inadequately supported, though the space devoted to such subjects is necessarily limited.

Published by James Partridge, 54, Gracechurch Street.

MINING JOURNAL.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established August 29, 1835.

“Forming a complete record of the proceedings of all public companies,” is the declaration appended to its title; but this must be considered as referring chiefly to railways; to the important metal by means of which they are constructed, this journal principally directs attention; though at the same time it gives great attention to the interests and progress of mineralogy at home and abroad—especially affording intelligence respecting the mining operations carried on in this country. Incidentally, of course, topics associated with railways enter into its discussions; and it is necessarily very full in its accounts of prices of shares, stocks, and metals.

Published by Henry English, 26, Fleet Street.

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MONTHLY TIMES.

On the 7th and 24th of each month, Price 1s. Established February, 1842.

The nature of this publication will be found fully explained at page 97, in connection with the HOME NEWS.

Published by William Wright Barth, 4, Brydges Street, Catherine Street.

MUSICAL TIMES.

Published on the 1st of every Month, Price 3d.

This is a journal of musical literature and of music; the former, consisting of original and well-written biographies and criticisms; the latter, of selections from the most eminent musical composers of the ancient and modern schools. These selections have the advantage of being edited by Vincent Novello—one of the soundest musicians in London, whose editions of “The Messiah” and “The Creation,” [now publishing], have acquired such an extensive and well-deserved celebrity. In addition to the biographies and criticisms,—a “Brief Chronicle” of the musical events of the preceding month is given with each number;—and the *Musical Times* thus forms a record of the art; highly useful to those who have not the time to consult, or the means to procure, more elaborate publications.

Published by J. Alfred Novello, at 69, Dean Street, Soho, and 24, Poultry.

MUSICAL WORLD.

Saturday, Price 4d. Established 1825.

ADVOCATES the popular advancement of musical art.—This journal, following the “popular” impulse, was last year considerably enlarged, without any increase in price; and its contents are now of a more miscellaneous character than formerly, as it includes tales, reviews of books, &c. It does not, however, neglect its distinctive character, as a musical organ; and its record of concerts, public meetings, new operas, and new com-

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positions, both at home and abroad, is full and complete. The critical (musical) department has been, recently, greatly improved; and its theatrical criticisms are ably written. It frequently gives interesting biographies of eminent musical characters. As the circulation is, we believe, good, the work offers a desirable channel for the announcement of works connected with musical art.

Published by George Purkiss, 60, Dean Street, Soho.

NAUTICAL STANDARD.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established January 10, 1846.

ADVOCATES entire freedom of opinion on all subjects.—In a country like this, which owes so much to the supremacy of its fleets, we may readily suppose that a thorough-going seaman's newspaper will be welcomed and encouraged. And the *Nautical Standard* deserves encouragement, for it is as independent, and trims as little, as any journal of the day. The corruptions in our "light dues" system; the manifold trickeries of the Navy Office; and the crying instances of expensive failure on the part of the surveyor of the navy, are vigorously handled. The naval, commercial, shipping, and steam-packet news, are, as may be supposed, prominent and complete features; and the reviews of works on naval architecture, and subjects embraced by the plan of the journal, are written by persons well qualified for their task.

Published by Thomas Dennis, Rutland Place, Upper Thames Street, and 5, Catherine Street, Strand.

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

Saturday, Price 8*d.* Established February 9, 1833.

Is chiefly devoted to the affairs of the services, but gives some attention (as its second title implies) to East Indian and Colonial matters. It freely expresses any opinions adverse to the authorities, and is open to complaints of "things as they are," and to suggestions of "things as they might be;" fearlessly grapples either with garrison orders, or courts martial; and scruples

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not to criticise or to censure.—It gives a good epitome of general news, besides its more professional articles ; and its literary department is well managed ; the reviews of books are written in a truly *liberal* and gentlemanly spirit. As on most questions connected with the welfare of the services its news would be different from its contemporaries—(or its arguments and illustrations, at all events)—military and naval men (who generally have the opportunity in clubs or mess-rooms, &c.) probably read both equally.

Published by George Lane, 19, Catherine Street, Strand.

NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Every alternate Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established 1839.

ADVOCATES the supremacy of British Colonial rule, and the encouragement of missionary exertions.—There must necessarily be a large body of highly-respectable individuals in this country, to whom a journal dedicated to New Zealand interests will carry many attractions,—for the emigration of families to that colony has been very considerable, and much wealth has been invested in the hope of a profitable agricultural or commercial return. Events, which have disturbed the golden dreams of many, have not, of course, diminished the interest which this fortnightly issue excites. The governmental, industrial, manufacturing, and religious concerns of the colony receive ample attention at the hands of the conductors.

Published by Alexander Elder Murray, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey ; and Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Friday, Price 3*d.* Established September 29, 1843.

PRINCIPLES : Ultra-Liberal.—This is one of the many papers which compress into a capacious double sheet the news of the week ; and the manner in which it is arranged adapts it for the perusal of a class of readers who, though respectable, may be supposed—through incessant occupation in the week—notto have had much opportunity before the Saturday evening for newspaper reading. It has no

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very distinctive feature in its composition, which simply aims at giving as much news as possible; of a general as well as of a political character. There is some attention given to literature; and a small selection of sporting news. Its commercial intelligence is good, and its "Grocers' Gazette" seems to mark it out as favoured by that class of traders. It is well suited for the respectable tradesmen and intelligent persons in that sphere; and its cheapness tends of course to enlarge the circle of its readers. It appears to be designed in a great degree for country circulation; and the main feature in its management is, the number of its *editions*—in fact from Friday evening to Sunday morning, there is a perpetual succession of editions, with augmented if not emended intelligence; so as to secure to every post through which it is sent out the latest news from every source.

Published by John Brown Bell, 20, Holywell Street, Strand.

NONCONFORMIST.

Wednesday, Price 6*d.* Established April 14, 1841.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal in politics; in religion it is an organ of Dissent and the Voluntary Principle.—This is a younger, and perhaps a rather more ardent advocate of the same cause as the *Patriot*; at all events, having more of a political character, it is less restrained from allowing full scope to its energy and vigour. It is the persevering and ever active opponent of Church Establishments; and of course finds audience among the more political portions of the Dissenters. It is edited with great ability, and is uncompromising in its principles.

Published by E. Miall, 3, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street.

NORTHERN STAR.

Saturday, Price 5*d.* Established November 22, 1837.

PRINCIPLES: Chartist; being the recognized organ of that party. It was originally published at Leeds, where it obtained, in a short time, a larger circulation than any other country newspaper ever realised. The party to which it is attached, however, losing its popularity, the sale fell off, and the publication of the paper was trans-

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ferred to London. Its articles are written in a bold uncompromising spirit, and its present circulation is not inconsiderable; but is, of course, chiefly, if not entirely, among the working classes, operatives, and small tradesmen.

Published by William Hewitt, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket.

OBSERVATEUR FRANCAIS.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established 1845.

ADVOCATES uncompromising support to free trade, and loyalty to the French throne, with, at the same time, entire political independence.

The great increase of continental sojourners in this country has led to the establishment of French and German newspapers, and the metropolis now boasts of three in the former language. *L'Observateur* is a very well arranged and entertaining journal, and is excellently adapted for circulation in *English* families, as a means of facilitating the acquirement of the French language through the medium of historical and romantic *feuilletons*, and notices of art and science, wherein considerable neatness and polish of style may be remarked. Continuous abstracts of the best works of the day are also given—such as those of Thiers, Sue, and others.

Published by Anthony Dezille, 67, Strand.

OBSERVER.

Sunday and Monday, Price 6*d.* Established 1792.

PRINCIPLES: Whig.—Not any of the newspapers published at the close of the week display more activity or success than this in the acquisition of *news*, which, after the preceding six days, has been swept and exhausted by the immense resources of the *dailys*; and this is the great difficulty in a *weekly*. The *Observer* is remarkable for the terseness of its political and literary criticism, and exceeds most of its contemporaries in the amplification of *news*. However eager and active the numerous papers may have been in collecting it from town and country, the *Observer* is at all times sure to

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contain a great deal of original information:—and that air of *novelty* which other journals unsuccessfully aim at, the *Observer* attains by extraordinary exertions in the way of “Exclusive Intelligence,” “Additional Accounts,” and “Further Particulars.” Hence, for the active-minded of the middle and upper classes, as well as the circle of royalty, it is very appropriate and acceptable. It seeks not to clothe the topics of the week with hypothetical conjectures, but to enlarge upon them, and give the best and completest summary of general intelligence. It certainly possesses sources of information of no ordinary character; for if there be a rumour, or “*on dit*,” current, however secretly, in circles political or polite, in the *Observer* it is sure to be announced, and great shrewdness of conjecture often anticipates public events rather remarkably. To these, and other spirited arrangements, its success is attributable; and it is obvious, that no pains are spared to secure talent of the most efficient kind; in illustration of which, we may state, as a well-known fact, that there are no less than five Editors. It should not be lost sight of, that it is almost entirely of a *political* complexion, and deals chiefly with the more public topics of the day. It gives, however, great prominence to the *Drama*,—and its theatrical criticisms are deemed classical as an authority.

Published by William Clement, 170, Strand.

PATRIOT.

Monday and Thursday, Price 5*d.* Established January, 1832.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal in Politics; in Religion it advocates the Voluntary Principle, and is a decided opponent of Episcopacy, Church Rates, &c.—This is the original organ of the Protestant Dissenters (principally of those two influential orthodox sects, the “Independent” and “Baptist”): and it is marked by the plain, strong, religious feeling, and stern, unbending consistency, characteristic of those bodies, whose interests it attends to with vigilance, and advocates them with vigour. In its columns are found contributions from men of the greatest talents among Dissenters; and its energetic advocacy of what they deem the principles of civil and religious

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liberty, renders it highly popular with the varied denominations of the Christian world, who, in England, are separated from the Established Church; at the same time its general tone is marked by moderation. It, of course, gives pre-eminence to the religious demonstrations at the meetings of the societies, to whose interest it is devoted, while it supplies sufficient of the news of the week to satisfy their requirements.

Published by Tyler and Reed, Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

PAWNBROKER'S GAZETTE.

Monday, Price 3*d.* Established 1839.

The interests of this very numerous and increasing class are advocated by this journal, which is entirely supported by their body. All the complications of law affecting them are dwelt upon, as well as accidents and robberies (by which, as innocent recipients, they are frequent losers); and accurate information is given of public sales of unredeemed pledges. Previous to the law requiring the Gazette to adopt the usual stamp, it had for more than 20 years been known and circulated as the "BOW STREET BILL."

Published by William Jackson, 240, Strand.

PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES.

Price 6*d.* Saturday. Established Saturday, Sept. 5, 1846.

This journal takes a different, yet a kindred, course to that of the *Medical Times*; being devoted to the development of Chemical Science, and realizing its second title, "A Journal of Chemistry, as applied to Arts, Agriculture, and Manufactures." It gives copious reports of the proceedings of scientific societies, at home and abroad; and its papers are marked with a great degree of talent, and distinguished by an extensive research,—a perfect acquaintance with the subjects treated of,—and a liberal spirit. "The Conspectus of Pharmacopœias," which is printed so that it may be detached, and bound in a separate form, is a valuable feature in this journal, which will be found most useful in the library of all scientific inquirers.

Published by Michael Cooke, 49, Essex Street, Strand.

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PICTORIAL TIMES.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established March 18, 1843.

PRINCIPLES: Neutral.—This journal was started in rivalry to the *Illustrated News*, the success of which stimulated a desire to share in it; and the competition between them has had the customary effect of improving both. The enterprise and ingenuity of each are constantly incited to fresh efforts to discover and obtain rarer subjects, or attain to higher artistic effects; so that as it seldom happens that even where similar subjects are chosen, the mode of illustration is the same; the result is a much greater variety both in the one and the other. And happy is the family that takes in the two Pictorials together; the letter-press contents being equally varied, and equally appropriate. The *Pictorial Times* is edited with much care, and many valuable articles—articles for all times, and not to be classed merely with the literary ephemera of the day—have appeared in its columns, which always contain a copious digest of the news of the week, and well-written articles on the various popular topics of the day, which do not involve abstract political questions.

Published by Charles Evans, 351, Strand.

PUBLISHER'S CIRCULAR.

On the 1st and 15th of each month, Price 8*s.* per annum.

Established September, 1837.

Similar in character to “BENT'S LITERARY ADVERTISER,” this publication conveys an account of works in the press, works newly published, and of book auctions. In the same way as its contemporary, its circulation is among the members of the book trade, who find here a careful registry of all new books. To assistants requiring employment, either in the book trade or printing, the Circular forms an excellent Advertising medium.

Published by Sampson Low, 54, Fleet Street.

PUNCH.

Saturday, Price 4*d.* Established July 17, 1841.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal; and it essays to promote Social Reforms by moral Satire and pungent Ridicule.—What need here be said as a description, as every one can

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supply one from his own laughter-loving experience? Even the few grave persons (if any such there be) who don't read *Punch*, know him sufficiently by reputation. He fills up the leisure idle moments (and the most busy have such intervals in the midst of their most eager activity) of nine-tenths of the nation. People going off by the steamer, or the railway, snatch up *Punch* for an hour of merriment wherewith to season "the dulness of the passing hour." But he must not be imagined a mere jester: he mingles satire with his facetiousness—and even pathos is blended with his humour: stern truths often come out more strongly in relief and contrast, in a light and laughing form; and the smile of sarcasm gives bitterness to a jest, which might have been wanting in a grave rebuke. Of some follies, again, the reproof must, to be effectual, be as pleasant and piquant as themselves; and emotions of pity are more powerfully (perhaps, because more pleasingly) moved, by grief in a grotesque and quaint sort of garb, such as it often assumes in the pages of *Punch*. The "humour of the thing," as admirably exhibited in the solemn burlesques, and the grave travesties, in which it is of a refined character, is well suited to educated minds; and, indeed, though of course there is a great proportion of *Punch* which is far from the myriad—a considerable portion has a touch of something above mere vulgar laughter, and is worthy of wise men's perusal. It is this which gives it its reputation: which mere laughter will never sustain. It is no discredit even in learned or grave people to be seen occasionally whiling away half an hour over *Punch*. It is, in a word, "tragedy-comedy-history-comical-historical-pastoral-tragical historical-tragical comical-historical-pastoral;" and finds its way into the hands alike of the million and the few. One observation may be hazarded as to its readers—that, after reading it, they are pretty sure to be in a merry, good-humoured mood. *Punch* is the mortal enemy of solemn and shallow pretension and false profession, in whatever quarter they may appear; but, as nothing is perfect, it must be confessed, that, occasionally both its graphic and literary jokes go beyond the bounds of propriety, and tend to bring into contempt both persons and things we ought to honour and revere.

Published by Bradbury and Evans, 85, Fleet Street.

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RACING CALENDAR.

Issued at irregular intervals, Price 21s. per annum to subscribers only. Established about 1773.

This old established record of the turf is regarded by the entire sporting world as a complete epitome of its events. It contains ample information respecting races to come, the result of those ended, full accounts of all celebrated racers, and of what they have accomplished, together with the state of the odds, and carefully arranged pedigrees of winners. This journal is largely patronised as an advertising medium for racing studs, sporting dogs, and other matters relating to the turf and the field.

Published by Charles Weatherby (keeper of the Match-Book, Newmarket), and James Weatherby, No. 6, Old Burlington Street.

RAIL, MART, AND MINE.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established January 6, 1847.

PRINCIPLES: Trading and Commercial. This journal includes, besides the interests indicated in the general title, a bankrupt and insolvent register, and public companies' review. A large portion consists of intelligence relating to railways, domestic, colonial, and foreign. Reviews of auctions, both before and after the day of sale, constitute, we believe, a new feature in journalism, and, when well performed, are calculated to convey an idea of the real merits of articles offered to the competition of buyers. The mining details appear to be very full, and the bankrupt and insolvent department is a condensation of the whole information contained in the London Gazette, together with reports of the cases of all bankrupts and insolvents. In the reviews of public companies, the object professed is to discriminate between those of high standing and respectability and their opposites. This journal is, therefore, addressed to solicitors, men of business, shareholders, corporate bodies, and general purchasers.

Published by William Bruce, 8, Philpot Lane.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

RAILWAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established January 4, 1845.

This is a very valuable organ, not only as a record of public meetings, ample share lists, &c.; but as containing much original writing of the best kind; and as being the vehicle of opinions which all engaged in railways may profit by. New and useful inventions are described, and frequently illustrated with appropriate engravings.

Published by John Francis, 14, Wellington Street North.

RAILWAY GAZETTE.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established July 12, 1845.

It may be supposed that one so intimately connected with railway affairs as the proprietor of this journal, is endued with power to do it all possible justice. Railway business, therefore, of every description, is looked into with judgment and acuteness: the money-market, whether in London or the Provinces, is investigated: and practical science is brought to bear in reviewing the *probabilities* attendant upon all projected lines. A discreet yet high-toned opinion

“Open to all—influenced by none,”

is the manifest aim of this journal.

Published by Alexander Laidlaw, 59, Fleet Street.

RAILWAY HERALD.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established April, 1845.

As containing excellent articles on Foreign Railways, this journal is much in request; its information, also, with respect to English Railways is ample, and given in the clearest and most intelligible form. It was, originally, published three times a week; but, although its issue is now restricted to the Saturday, its readers lose little in point of “Railway Intelligence;” and attention is also devoted to other subjects in connection with railways. It circulates very generally among public institutions, the shareholders in old lines, and on the Continent.

Published by Henry Hyde Clarke, 42, Basinghall Street.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

RAILWAY JOURNAL.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established (*as the Railway Magazine*) 1835.

This is an excellent medium—always honest (sometimes rather too bluntly so :) and exhibits first-rate engineering and mechanical knowledge. Information very full and very accurate, may be at all times gathered on railways in progress, mining speculations, and improvements in machinery, and manufacturing processes. The completeness of this journal may in part be traced to its being the first in the field, and to the *training* which its conductors have necessarily had the benefit of: and to this may be added the talent before referred to. The investigations are extended with equal care and scientific penetration to colonial and foreign railway and mining speculations, and the like.

Published by John Herapath, 3, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

RAILWAY MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Published on the 1st of the Month, Price 1s. Stamped.
Established Jan. 1847.

There are so many individuals interested in the prosperity of the modern means of locomotion—which are, in fact, superseding the coach and waggon, the post-chaise and gig travelling of our ancestors, and of ourselves till within the last few years—that we are not surprised at the multiplication of journals intended to diffuse information connected with railways, amongst not only railway proprietors, but every other class of society. The *Railway Monthly Magazine* comes in aid of, it cannot supersede, the weekly journals devoted to the same class of subjects. It gives original papers on topics connected with railways, reports of meetings, a list of calls made in the current month, with such other particulars as suggest themselves to a clever editor as likely to be interesting to his readers. It was not originally intended to be a stamped publication; but this feature was adopted with the second number, as affording more ready means of transmission through the post.

Published by Robert Joseph Collins, 6, Helmet Court, 338, Strand.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

RAILWAY RECORD.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established April 13, 1844.

This journal has always been remarkable for its correct and ample details as it respects foreign (particularly *French*) railways. The information published in its columns respecting Departmental Statistics, and the intricacies of Railway Law on the Continent, have given it a well-earned reputation; and the lithographic plans have been executed with accuracy.

Published by John Robertson, 153, Fleet Street.

RAILWAY TIMES.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established 1837.

The merits of this journal are many and great. In the first place, it is the *parent weekly* railway paper. Through many a "heavy blow and great discouragement," this journal persevered; and amply has it reaped the reward of such conduct. Its circulation being established, it became, during the height of railway speculation, an important medium for the announcement and dissemination of the comprehensive statistics then put forth. Amidst such a vast mass of interests, this journal remained singularly free from bias—a circumstance, which in conclusion, may be recorded greatly to its honour; of course, all the usual components of a railway journal will be found in one having so much amplitude of space.

Published by John T. Norris, 122, Fleet Street.

RAILWAY WORLD.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established September 13, 1845.

The *Railway World* exhibits much personal knowledge of the Directors of Companies, and is fearless in pronouncing its opinion where abuse exists. The proceedings in parliament are closely watched, and the variations in the share market regularly noticed. An inquiry into, and development of Scotch railways, is one of the prominent distinctions of this journal.

Published by Joseph Duncan, 2, Crane Court, Fleet Street.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

RECORD.

Monday and Thursday, Price *5d.* Established January, 1828.

PRINCIPLES: Those of what are called the Low Church or Evangelical (as they term themselves) division of the Establishment; and of that division it may be considered the organ.—Its pervading character is religious; and the evangelical sentiment which it strenuously supports finds free and piquant expression in its columns. At the same time it affords as much of general news as, there can be no doubt, satisfies persons of strong religious feeling. It is quite as much adapted to a large portion of the laity as to the body of the clergy; and indeed, its strong Evangelical tone rather overpowers that zeal for Episcopal institutions, which might render very marked the distinction between churchmen of that feeling and the body of Orthodox Dissenters: for in the estimation of both classes, equally Evangelical principles are of infinitely highest moment. Hence this paper doubtlessly obtains and extends its circulation chiefly among the class in whom Evangelical feeling is stronger than the Episcopalian, and it is not regarded with equal approbation by those who consider themselves Orthodox Churchmen. It of course affords full report of all proceedings of Church societies, &c.

Published by Alexander Macintosh, 54, Fleet Street.

SATIRIST.

Saturday, Price *6d.* Established 1831.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal.—The character of this paper is so well known, that it speaks for itself. All the personality of pasquinade, all the levity, and not a little of the severity, of satire are combined to make its contents pleasing to its peculiar class of readers.

Published by Alexander Carroll, Jun., 334, Strand.

SAVINGS' BANK CIRCULAR.

On the 1st of each Month, Price *4d.* Established 1844.

All the considerations which affect Savings' Banks, Life Assurance, Government Annuities, and Enrolled

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

Friendly, Loan, and Building Societies, are displayed and discussed with much acuteness in this journal.

Published by A. E. Murray, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey, and Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

On the 1st of each month, Price 5*d.* Established January, 1846.

ADVOCACY: The general interests of the colony, and the principle of religious equality of rights. A remark in the notice of *L'Eco di Savonarola*, that the present is a new era in newspaper publication is applicable to the *South Australian News*. London appears more and more to become the metropolis of the World. In the present instance, however, the importance of South Australia has suggested the happy idea of publishing interesting intelligence relating to it in London. Much of this is derived from original correspondence, and, therefore, possessing the value of originality. To persons having connections in those remote parts, and particularly merchants desirous of accurate information, the *South Australian News*, seems to be a desirable referee.

Published by J. C. Hailes, 27, Leadenhall Street.

SPECTATOR.

Saturday, Price 9*d.* Established July 5, 1828.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal in politics; in commerce it advocates freedom of trade.—This paper, perhaps, most resembles the leading journal in its utter independence of, and indifference to, any particular class, sect, or party; and this feature, associated also with certain characteristic individuality, (the result, no doubt, of the existence, at this moment in full force, of the same energetic influence which imparted its earlier impulses,) stamps its opinions and views with an impressive and striking originality. The spirited proprietor started with the objects of ability and impartiality before him, and has never sunk in either. There is a stern insensibility to all influences of party or of person in his talented paper, most pointedly distinctive; and in perfect harmony with this, its leading feature and principle, is a

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certain close, terse, sarcastic way of reasoning, keen at detecting, and merciless in exposing, fallacies; with an unflinching enmity to all charlatanism, whether in friend or foe; though, indeed, these terms are hardly applicable to a journal which appears to be sensible neither to friendship nor enmity, and to have steeled itself equally against the seductive and the offensive. Cold, shrewd, sagacious, searching are its strictures on men and manners: never characterised by warmth—yet redeemed from dullness—nay, rendered pointed and piquant by the sharpness of their edge, the acuteness of their satire, and the bitterness of their application. No style of writing more eminently unites the terse with the expressive; or is more condensed and compressed—and at the same time more forcible and correct in diction. A reflective, philosophical sort of radicalism, may be termed its political character, dealing fairly with statesmen and with schemes of all schools—most opposed, perhaps, to Whiggism, and evidently of more lively sympathies, with powerful ability and sagacity—than with any particular pretensions or professions of opinion. The impartiality that gives so much originality to its political views, imparts immense value to its literary criticism, which never descends into mere eulogy on the one hand, nor mere abuse on the other: discerning, industrious, painstaking, it elicits every excellence, and exhibits every characteristic feature, in a work.

Published by Joseph Clayton, 9, Wellington Street, Strand.

ST. JAMES'S EVENING CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Price 5*d.* Established 1761.

A reprint of the *Herald* and *Standard*; giving, three times a week, an excellent paper, from which every detail, that can possibly offend the most fastidious, is omitted. The *St. James's Chronicle* has long been an especial favourite with the clergy; and, like the *Herald* and *Standard*, it is essentially Protestant, contending

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

vigorously against the principles and practices of the Tractarians.

Published by Charles Baldwin, 38, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

SUNDAY TIMES.

Saturday and Sunday, Price 6*d.* Established 1822.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal or Radical; and it is essentially a literary, dramatic, and sporting paper.—The *Sunday Times* is very creditably conducted, with more generality of contents than class papers generally present; taking in, on the one hand, a good deal of sporting news (even to pugilism), and on the other, not disdaining to publish in its columns, in successive portions, original novels. Its police and general news departments are admirably managed; in other respects (as in its attention to dramatic news) it rather resembles the *Observer*, and is exactly the paper for a large portion of the middle classes; those, particularly, who are either confirmed Radicals; or who, having no *strong* political prejudices, nor any peculiarly violent predilections, wish for a respectable and pleasing variety of entertainment and intelligence.

Published by John Kemble Chapman, 103, Fleet Street.

TABLET.

Saturday, Price 6*d.* Established 1840.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal; and Roman Catholic.—The “*Tablet*” is conducted with remarkable ability, moderation, and success. It is of large capacity in point of space; and its ample room is occupied by a well-arranged body of general news (in which, as might be expected, the chief prominence is given to Repeal and to Irish matters), with a considerable proportion of original writing: characterised by a sarcasm, talent, and tact, calculated to give it great influence among the better educated classes of Roman Catholics, and to cause it to be regarded with interest and perused with respect by all who seek to ascertain the feelings and opinions of the better order of that class in England on the chief questions of the day. There is not that tincture of bitterness, much less of bigotry, which Protestant minds might imagine as associated with its advocacy. It appeals, in fact, to the

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higher feelings and better principles of the class for whom it is designed; but, at the same time, it is energetic in opposing whatever it deems will tend to weaken the faith it professes to support.

Published by George Dismore, 3, Brydges Street, Strand.

THEOLOGICAL REGISTER.

On the 1st of each month, Price 4d. Established October 1846.

This is a monthly advertiser of new works and editions published in Great Britain, America, and on the Continent, in divinity, ecclesiastical, history, political, and practical theology, sermons, and pastoral charges, christian biography, and miscellaneous publications on religious subjects. A desideratum in theological literature is supplied by the Register, which is exclusively devoted to the first announcement of works in this department of study, and to information respecting the numerous and important theological publications in Germany, France, Switzerland, and America, in addition to those of our own country. Hence it is a valuable accession to the libraries of clergymen and ministers, biblical and theological students, as well as all persons who feel an interest in religious literature.

Published by J. F. Shaw, 27, Southampton Row.

UNITED GARDENERS' AND LAND STEWARDS' JOURNAL.

Saturday, Price 6d. Established January 3, 1845.

ADVOCATES unceasing progression in horticultural and agricultural improvement. The main object of this journal is a most laudable one, namely, that of providing a fund out of its profits for the relief of aged and indigent gardeners and land stewards, their widows and orphans. We hope this sentiment will be amply responded to, for the journal is in all respects one of the best of its class, being ample in size, and stored with abundance of useful and interesting matter, arranged with great care and tact, on subjects connected with both horticulture and agriculture. The type and general getting up of this journal are very superior.

Published by John Hutton, 16, Catherine Street, Strand.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

Saturday, Price 7*d.* Established February 3, 1833.

As its name imports, this paper devotes its columns to the interests of our army and navy: full one-third of those columns being occupied by original articles, or by contributory correspondence; so that a considerable degree of discussion is always going on in this journal, touching the many points affecting the welfare of the two gallant services. In the great controversy as to the merits of the Surveyor-General's system of ship-building, it has shown itself in his favour, and is by no means disposed to lend itself to ill-considered censures of the authorities: so that it probably is not regarded with any prejudice at the Admiralty or the Horse-Guards; while, at the same time, it shows itself perfectly awake and alive to everything affecting the efficiency of our forces by sea and land.

Published by Charles Evans, 351, Strand.

UNIVERSE.

Friday, Price 4*d.* Established January 6, 1846.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal in politics; and the advocate of "unrestrained, absolute freedom" in religion.

This paper when first established was published on Tuesday, at the price of 6*d.*, but the day of publication has been changed, and the price reduced, without any essential alteration in its plan. It is "a political, commercial, literary, and ecclesiastical journal, conducted by an association of literary gentlemen," and aims at the character of being "a family journal for all classes." It is, however, not likely to attract churchmen, with whose principles and peculiar opinions it has little in common; and can, therefore, be no substitute in their circles for the many able journals which advocate church principles; but the supporters of the voluntary principle—the dissenters generally—will find it an able and consistent exponent of their general views, without being wedded to any particular sect. In fact, it claims to be "comprehensive in its objects, and unsectarian in its spirit;" to have "no crotchets, no idiosyncrasy, which would exaggerate some particular feature of truth, and give to

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her voice a wearisome monotony." In politics it takes the same non-exclusive position—professing to take for its standing motto, "Principles, not parties—measures, not men."

Published by George Corney, 185, Fleet Street.

VOICE OF ISRAEL.

On the First of each Month, Price 4*d.* Established 1845.

ADVOCATES the Conversion of the Jews to Christianity. —Avowing an entire independence of, and standing aloof from, all sects and parties in the Christian Church, this journal aims, by all legitimate means, and with untiring energy, to convert those born in the Jewish faith to Christianity; that is, to promote a Jewish testimony to the truth of the Gospel of Christ. Learned articles on symbolical Language, the Caballah, &c., &c., are frequently introduced. A defect in this journal is the want of a record of Christian conversions in various parts of the world.

Published by Jacob Unwin, 33, Dowgate Hill.

VOICE OF JACOB.

Each alternate Friday, Price 3*d.* Established 1831.

ADVOCATES High Jewish doctrine; and established expressly to promote the spiritual and general welfare of the Jews of Great Britain, by the diffusion of intelligence on subjects affecting their interests, by the defence of their religious institutions, by the promulgation of their national literature, and by the advocacy of their civil rights.—Although for the most part embracing religious subjects, this journal also communicates many particulars of the condition of the Jewish people in various parts of the globe. As may be supposed, it is strenuously opposed to everything in the shape of Christian proselytism.

Published by Meldola, Cahn, and Co., 18, St. Mary Axe, City.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

WATCHMAN.

Wednesday, Price 5*d.* Established January 7, 1835.

PRINCIPLES: Moderate Conservatism; though the organ of Wesleyan Methodism, it is favourable to an established Church; and a staunch assertor of Protestant principles. This journal was established about twelve years back to advocate the cause and advance the interests of Methodism. Avowedly a religious journal, it defends and enforces the doctrines of the founder of Wesleyan Methodism with an earnestness which bespeaks sincerity; and an ability that reflects great credit upon the contributors; for whilst the management of the paper is placed in the hands of a clever, intelligent layman, several of the most esteemed ministers of the denomination have contributed, at times, to its columns. "The Watchman," cordially embraces the cause of the poor, and advocates a comprehensive benevolence and charity to all. It combines contemporary opinions with a faithful record of passing events; and, recently, literary criticisms, of great force and ability, (chiefly devoted to religious topics,) have appeared in its columns. A distinctive feature, given at intervals in this journal, is "A Page on Popery;" in which various facts connected with that religious belief, and illustrative of its influence and its working, are given. We may say of "The Watchman" it is, in fact, a useful, consistent, and honest family journal, more especially designed for *one* class; but which may be read with advantage by all.

Published by William Gawtress (as Trustee for the Proprietors), 161, Fleet Street.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Price 6*d.* Established September, 1836.

PRINCIPLES: Radical; this may be said to be the ablest of the *extremely* popular papers.—There is no thoroughly Radical paper conducted with more talent or success; and it is especially remarkable not only for the great

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quantity of news it affords, and the admirable arrangement of its matter,—well illustrated by accompanying observations,—but for the ability and variety of its original articles, in the form of leaders and letters. The advantage of this ability is enhanced by its being displayed on other than mere political questions, so that the range of topics is more large and generally interesting. Thus it is worth mentioning, that it was the only paper which, during the late controversy between the Press and the Bar, took up the cause of the latter, in a series of letters marked by great talent.

Published by John Philip Crantz, 337, Strand.

WEEKLY TIMES.

Saturday, Price 3d. Established January 24, 1847.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal.—The *Weekly Times* is another addition to the *cheap* press of London, but it is not *cheap* and worthless; for in point of talent it may be placed—if the future numbers equal those already published—side by side with those weekly papers that have, by common consent, long occupied the “foremost ranks” in that department of journalism. It advocates measures of social improvement with respect to the sanatory condition of the poor; industrial education, in connexion with the usual instruction communicated in the National, British, and “Ragged Schools;” and an abolition of all distinctive privileges in the Universities, Church, &c. There is a copious record of parliamentary, provincial, and foreign news; law and police reports; and every other species of intelligence which are looked for in a newspaper. Great attention is paid to the drama; and the writer, whoever he is, has an extensive acquaintance with our old English dramatists. The reviews of books are also cleverly done; and “Lives of the Prime Ministers of England” is an original feature in the journal. With those who admire moderate liberalism in politics, and who are allied to the Anti-state-church party in their religion, this journal will no doubt be a favourite.

Published by Geo. Vickers, 3, Catherine Street, Strand.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

THE WESLEYAN.

Wednesday, Price 4d. Established August 29, 1844.

PRINCIPLES: Independent.—This is another organ of the large class whose title it bears; and as “The Watchman” represents the Conservative part of the Wesleyan Methodists; and is the organ of the Conference; *The Wesleyan* takes a more popular position, and is the advocate of the “Liberal” or movement party, which exists as well in religious as in political orders. One great feature of the paper is, that it unites and represents, for the first time, all the numerous branches of the Methodist family—the Primitives—the Association—the New Connexion—the Teetotal Methodists, &c., &c.; opening its columns to their intelligence, and for their defence, and numbering amongst its occasional contributors, some of the leaders of every one of their parties. Its freedom from sectarianism has also won for it very considerable favour and support amongst the more moderate dissenters. Its size, being the utmost allowable by law, enables it to give a copious report of all religious movements, of course marking most strongly every thing of a Methodistic character; whilst a very full and well-digested summary of news, parliamentary reports, accidents, educational movements, peace, temperance, law, and police intelligence, markets, &c., &c. is given. “Its original writing is marked by talent,” and it is devoted to the great questions of the day, giving prominence to all that tends in the opinions of the writers, to elevate and bless society. Progress—not of the visionary or libertine order—but subdued and controlled by reason and religion, is professed to be the great object of its earnest advocacy.

Published by Edward Brewtnall, 1, Crane Court, Fleet Street.

WEST INDIA MAIL.

With which is now incorporated the *Colonial Gazette*.) On the 2nd and 17th of each month, in the time for the bi-monthly steamers of the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company. Price 6d. Established August 7th, 1846.

ADVOCACY: Interests of the West Indian Colonies.—The plan of the Mail, as stated in the editor’s “Few First

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Words," is suggested by *Dyer's Letter*, the favourite newspaper of the country gentry at a former period, and embraces a continuous digest of metropolitan news of the preceding fortnight, for readers in the West Indies. Events are narrated as they occur, in the manner in which an intelligent man would describe them to his distant correspondent. There seem to be many advantages in this method, where great comprehensiveness is desirable. The leading articles are impartial reviews of political measures effecting the colonies. West India price current, imports, deliveries and stocks of produce in the London Dock warehouses. accounts of home and foreign markets, and a well written paper on the money market and city intelligence, give the Mail a valuable commercial character.

Published by Joseph Clayton, 320, Strand.

THE LEGAL POSITION AND RELATION

OF THE

ADVERTISING AGENT.

THE advertising agent occupies, in reference particularly to the *provincial* newspaper press, a position, perhaps, apparently anomalous, but not the less clearly and indispensably necessary. The most cursory consideration of what, without his intermediate operations, would be the insuperable difficulties of the advertising business, both as to the advertisers and the newspaper proprietors, will at once convince any one that it would be next to an impossibility to carry on business with provincial newspapers except by means of his intervention. A great portion of a country newspaper's advertisements probably come from the metropolis, comprising advertisements of books, patent inventions, or particular articles of trade, sales by auction, railway and other joint-stock schemes, &c., &c., as to all of which advertising is more or less necessarily a *system*, and is scarcely ever confined on any one occasion to one paper or one insertion, but requires perpetual, or at least periodical repetition. Now, it can easily be imagined how exceedingly inconvenient it would be, *first*, to the *advertisers*, if, in all these cases, they had to conduct a separate negotiation with the country proprietor (with all the delay of postal communication, when, perhaps, a day is of consequence, as, indeed, it usually is in such cases) in respect to the terms and manner of insertion, &c., as though each advertisement in each particular paper were an isolated and separate transaction, instead of being, as it usually

is, a part of a regular system—an ordinary item in the expenditure of business. Then, again, it can as easily be seen that there must, in such a clumsy mode of doing business, be equal inconvenience (and, indeed, actual injury) to the provincial proprietors; for, supposing they were obliged, in the case of each particular advertisement, to arrange the terms, &c., with the advertiser, and to satisfy themselves as to his credit and solvency (no small matter in respect to *advertisements*, peculiarly requisite, as they are, for all those clever classes who, in some way or other, live on the public, and too often consider advertising as something *never* to be paid for), the advertisements would, in nine cases out of ten, be either rejected or unpaid for; or at least the price would only be recovered after its amount had been expended in repeated applications, not merely by post but in person, and probably the aid of some slight pressure of legal process in addition. It requires an effort of imagination to picture the perpetual, the harassing annoyances, which such a system would entail; a preliminary investigation would be necessary before the insertion of an advertisement, or the proprietor would find himself in the dilemma either of inserting it at a mere *chance* of payment, or of altogether rejecting it; and certainly there would be an absolute necessity for each newspaper to have a collecting clerk constantly occupied in town for the purpose of procuring payment of a miscellaneous and scattered mass of advertisements. While, again, it would be absolutely impracticable to conduct country advertising on anything approaching to an organised *system*,—for an advertiser would have to open separate accounts with some two or three hundred newspapers; whose charges all differing, he would never be able to know the expense of any extent of advertising he might desire, and he could never, of course, enter into any sort of *contract*, or make any clear *calculation* as to any-

thing he wished widely to advertise, *provided he could ascertain the cost*; it need hardly be pointed out how much this would *discourage* such systematic advertising in country newspapers, and how greatly it would contract the circle of business in that respect.

Now, for each newspaper, or even for any limited number of them, to have an agent in town, would be obviously impossible, as it would neither answer the purposes of the agent nor the proprietors; and it is clear that if an advertising agent were in fact the agent of *any* newspaper in particular—if he were to transact business with any number of them less than the *whole*—the main object of his business would be lost sight of, viz., the affording to the advertisers the opportunity of making arrangements at once for a simultaneous and universal system of advertising in ALL the provincial newspapers, or in as many of them as may be necessary or advantageous. It follows, therefore, that the advertising agent should not be, and in fact, he *is not*, AN AGENT *at all*, simply because agency implies some *delegation*,—some particular selection and authority,—implying, of course, that he is not acting for *all* but for *some*,—not for himself but for his *employer*; and this obviously would be, as already observed, inconsistent with the main end and object of his business, which imperatively requires that he should transact business with *all*, which is totally inconsistent with his being the *agent* of *any*, among a body of proprietors whose interests in many cases, of course, clash with each other. It is manifest that an agent must attend to the interests of those only for whom he is agent, and that he cannot, therefore, be the agent of those whose interests are opposed. Now, where there is *selection* to be made (as is usually more or less the case in country advertising), the proprietors of newspapers in the same district are rivals, and have not a common but an opposite interest. But we have seen that to be of any use

at all, the advertising agent must embrace in his operations the *whole* provincial press. The character of his avocations then totally preclude his being an *agent*, since he cannot be the agent of all, and yet must be prepared to do business with any. He is not, therefore, an agent, but a *principal*. He is *called* an advertising agent, simply because hardly any other name could be ascribed to him; but the meaning of the phrase is, that he *carries on the business of advertising*. We have seen why he cannot be considered the agent of the proprietors; he could scarcely be so, when it is usually part of his province to select *which paper shall be advertised in*, and nobody ever heard of the *agent choosing his principal*. The principal of course appoints his agent; and as the reverse is the course of business on the part of the advertising agent, he cannot be the agent of the newspaper proprietor. Nor can he be the agent of the advertiser; for if he were, the great object of his intermediate operation, so far as the proprietors are concerned, would be lost—*i. e.*, the object of having to carry on business, not with numerous unknown parties, but with one or two having a recognised and regular course of business; because, on the principle *qui facit per alium facit per se*, if the advertising agent were the agent of the advertisers, *he* would not be responsible, but *they* would still remain so; as although where an agent not calling himself so contracts as a principal, he is personally liable—he is not so if he be not only called an agent, but *is* so, and contracts as such: so that in such case the newspaper proprietor would gain nothing, and would have to resort to a miscellaneous body of scattered advertisers. The position of the advertising agent then is that of a principal. He is in an independent line of business. He has a position precisely analogous to that of a London dealer in any particular class of commodities; which, of course, he

procures from provincial manufacturers, but which he disposes of as a *principal*—*they having nothing to do with the parties purchasing from him*, but looking to him alone for payment or for patronage. His position is unlike that of a factor, or broker, or commission agent, or auctioneer—all of whom are *employed by particular parties*, and are selected and appointed by them; whereas, as we have seen, the very nature and object of the business of the advertising agent is irreconcilable with his being *employed* by any parties—and requires that *he should select and not be selected*; that he should be looked to as a paymaster and as a principal, not as an agent.

The result is a most beneficial simplification of the advertising business in connection with the provincial newspaper press. The provincial proprietor receives an advertisement which he is “to charge to Mitchell,” and inserts it at once without hesitation or uncertainty, as coming from a party recognised and responsible; and at regular periods he sends in his account to Mitchell, receiving prompt payment thereof, and is thus saved a world of trouble, anxiety, and loss. So, again, the advertiser in London, desirous of carrying into effect a systematic and wide-spread course of advertising, resorts to Mitchell, and conducts it with ease, certainty, and despatch; ascertaining the cost with precision; making the requisite arrangements and calculations with facility and satisfaction, and opening accounts only with one party instead of with a hundred or two. Surely to all parties the advantages of such a system are alike obvious and incalculable. They are just those derived by the provincial manufacturer from an analogous course of business, under which he sells, not to the myriads of consumers who buy the commodity he manufactures, but to a score or two of large dealers, who dispose and distribute his productions all over the country. And just as the dealer selects the manufacturer, instead of

being selected by him, so the advertising agent selects the papers for advertising, instead of being appointed or employed on behalf of any particular proprietors.

The legal relation of the parties to each other is so well illustrated in the following recent case, that we insert it entire from the *Law Times*, vol. 8, p. 91.

BARKER v. THOMPSON.

Evidence—Nonsuit.

In an action by an advertising agent, for inserting advertisements, it appeared, that the orders for inserting advertisements were sent by the plaintiff to the newspapers in writing: Held, that the plaintiff was not bound to produce these orders.

The declaration claimed a debt "for the insertion and publication of divers paragraphs, inserted, &c., in divers newspapers, &c., and for work and labour done in and about such insertion." It appeared, that the plaintiff was not a newspaper proprietor, but merely an advertising agent, who procured the advertisements to be inserted in various papers:—Held, no variance.

Assumpsit. The declaration stated, that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in 1000*l.* "for the insertion and publication of divers paragraphs, inserted, printed, and published by the plaintiff in divers newspapers for the defendant, at his request, and for work and labour done in and about such insertion and publication." It appeared at the trial, before Coltman, J., at the last Maidstone Assizes, that orders, partly verbal and partly written, were given to the plaintiff (who was an advertising agent), directing him to procure advertisements to be inserted in certain newspapers. It was intended that the plaintiff should be remunerated by commission. The plaintiff sent written orders to the different newspapers, and the advertisements were published. The

written orders given to the plaintiff were produced : those sent by him to the newspaper proprietors were not, and it was objected that evidence of the advertisements being inserted by direction of the plaintiff could not be given, and that the plaintiff must be nonsuited. It was also objected that there was a variance between the declaration and the evidence, and that the plaintiff should have declared in respect of "work and labour done in procuring advertisements to be inserted, &c., and for commission and reward, &c." The objections being overruled, a verdict was found for the plaintiff, subject to leave which was reserved for the defendant to move to enter a nonsuit.

Bovill now moved accordingly.

WILDE, C. J.—There is no ground for this rule. The defendant gave a written order to insert the advertisements, which was properly proved. The case depends on what the defendant did, and that was well proved. The plaintiff gave an order to the newspaper proprietors. The newspapers themselves were produced, and showed that the thing ordered to be done was done. There was no evidence of any other person having given orders to the newspaper proprietors. What the plaintiff said to those proprietors was wholly immaterial: the contents of the writing sent can neither have suspended nor restricted the order, for what was ordered by the defendant to be done was done. I think this is sufficiently within the terms of the declaration, "the insertion, printing, and publication by the plaintiff, in divers newspapers, of divers paragraphs for the defendant."

The rest of the Court concurred.

Rule refused.

AIDS FOR PUBLICITY.

C. MITCHELL respectfully calls the attention of authors, publishers, insurance societies, projectors of new periodicals, newspapers, lecturers, &c , to the following announcement.

Without *publicity*, without those most interested are aware of the best and most advantageous channels for the circulation of their prospectuses and advertisements, and for the distribution of specimens of any new work, or other production, with a view of directing towards it the public regard, much money may be uselessly expended, and much trouble taken, with no adequate reward. With a view to remedy this evil, and afford highly important mediums of class publicity, C. MITCHELL has perfected a system for the advantageous and perfect distribution of circulars, prospectuses, hand-bills, &c.; and for this purpose he has prepared, with much trouble, two Directories of the greatest utility.

1. A DIRECTORY of every public Reading Room, Literary Society, Athenæum, Exchange or Commercial Room, Hall or Chamber of Commerce, Collegiate or Public Library, Mechanics' Institute, Book Club, and Learned and Scientific Institution, of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the British Isles.

2. A full and complete DIRECTORY of all the leading public and private Schools; together with the name and address of the principal master, mistress, or proprietor; forming the most complete and extensive list of Schools and Educational Establishments in the possession of any individual.

It will at once be seen that No. 1 is invaluable as a medium for announcing every description of new publication, either by the distribution of prospectuses, catalogues, bills, first numbers, &c.; thus insuring to authors the means of making their works instantly known amongst a class, not only of readers, but of those most likely to become purchasers. To insurance and other societies, it affords a speedy and sure method of obtaining a publicity of the most eligible description; and to all who wish to bring their announcements under the eyes of a reading, thinking, intelligent, and influential class, this Directory will be a ready **HELP**—a faithful and unerring **GUIDE**.

No. 2 will be found of immense utility, either by itself or in connection with No. 1. It will render the influential and numerous class to which it relates easily accessible; and the most beneficial results must ensue from its use.

C. MITCHELL has the means of prompt and ready communication with the societies and establishments enumerated in these lists; and will be glad to explain his plans and charges to any person requiring his services.

General Advertising and Newspaper Press Directory Office,
Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.

CHARACTERISTICS
AND
COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION
OF THE
London and Country Press.

AMONG the vulgar errors of the day, there is none, perhaps, which more urgently calls for notice and correction, than that which relates to the comparative *publicity* afforded by the London and the Provincial Press. With respect to that portion of it which is exclusively metropolitan, there can be no doubt that its circulation is great—very great, numerically—and, like a pebble thrown into a stream, the eddies of its intelligence extend far and wide. In London and its vicinity, such journals are familiarized at the fire-side, in the counting-house, and at all places of general rendezvous. In the provinces, on the contrary, the London newspaper circulates chiefly in exchange rooms, and places of business. The family resident in the country looks with the same eagerness to the delivery of the local newspaper as in London we do for the *Times*, and other morning journals. In the country, each family of respectability possesses a certain influence and interest which is reflected from time to time, directly or indirectly, by the organ of the district. Magisterial, municipal, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, in all their various bearings, find able exponents in the provincial

press; which is also the chronicle of fashion, the record of amusements, the gazette of news, and at once the scourge of vice, and the generous fosterer of talent and of virtue, in the district in which it circulates.

In provincial journals, a majority of the advertisements relate to local class interests, sales of property, and the like—and the eye being directed to these, sees also, and dwells on those of a general character. Nor is the *prestige* in favour of the London produce at all weakened by distance, but on the contrary. These remarks will, we hope, tend to remove that strange but most unfounded prejudice which Londoners for the most part entertain in favour of their own "Press" to the exclusion of that of the provinces, the latter being of as high social value in its sphere, from the lord of the soil to the farmer, and from him to the humblest mechanic, as that of the metropolis in a sphere peculiarly its own.

As a general observation, there is perhaps no circumstance more in evidence of the unceasing energy and activity which prevails throughout this favoured empire, than the number of provincial journals, their size, copiousness, and the style in which they are "got up." In other countries we shall look in vain for intellect, or the prowess of literary speculation beyond some great city which absorbs all within itself: here, on the contrary, so fatal a system of centralization does not, and we hope may never, exist.

ENGLISH

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

Towns where published Alphabetically Arranged.

ASHBOURNE.

(Derbyshire.)

The centre of a populous and important agricultural district. The **ASHBOURNE UNION** under the New Poor Law is one of the most extensive in the kingdom, comprehending no fewer than sixty-one parishes and townships in the counties of Derby and Stafford. The town itself is in high repute as a mart for cattle, cheese, and other agricultural produce. The surrounding country is highly picturesque. Dovedale being only four miles, Alton Towers nine, and Matlock Bath twelve miles distant. Hence numerous opulent and highly respectable families reside in the district, and in the summer months there is a vast influx of tourists. The North Staffordshire Railway will run within seven miles, and the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands Railway within eleven miles of Ashbourne.—*Paper for the district*—[See also *Derby*]

DERBYSHIRE ADVERTISER. Friday, Price 3½*d.*

Neutral.—Established Jan. 17, 1846.

CIRCULATES throughout the entire County of Derby, and portions of the adjoining Counties, more especially North Staffordshire.

ADVOCATES no mere party interests, and shuns the asperities of political and religious controversy, unites the characteristics of a family, as well as business paper; and reports the local news of the district with fulness and impartiality. All offensive announcements are strictly excluded from this journal, which devotes considerable space to literature and a review of new books.

PROPRIETOR—Robert Hobson, bookseller, stationer, and general printer.

AYLESBURY.*(Buckinghamshire.)*

The population of Buckinghamshire is chiefly agricultural, dairy pasture, and corn-growing. There are a few silk factories, and some of the inhabitants are employed in lace making. In part of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire there is a great deal of straw plaiting. Buckinghamshire is essentially Tory.—*Papers for the district*—

BUCKS GAZETTE. Saturday, Price 4*d.*

Liberal.—Established Nov. 17, 1821.

CIRCULATES in Aylesbury, and partially in the neighbouring districts.

ADVOCATES agriculture and manufactures. A political journal, attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—George Robert Skene, printer and patent medicine vendor.

BUCKS HERALD. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established January 6, 1832.

CIRCULATES generally through all the towns in Buckinghamshire, and considerably in the adjoining counties of Bedford, Hertford, Berks, Oxford, Northampton, and West Middlesex.

ADVOCATES Conservative principles, and the general interests of Agriculture; and is firmly attached to the Church of England.

With this paper is incorporated the *Windsor and Eton Journal*, and it is the recognized Conservative organ also for those districts: latterly a considerable improvement is discernible in every portion of this paper, which is a strenuous upholder of the interests of agriculture, and the protection of the labouring classes, seeking by ameliorating measures, and by sanatory enactments, to improve their condition.

PROPRIETOR—J. Strutt. *Publisher*—J. Pickburn.

BUCKS ADVERTISER AND AYLESBURY NEWS.

Friday, Price 4*d.*

Liberal.—Established December 3, 1836.

CIRCULATES through all the towns in Buckinghamshire, and those in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire within 20 miles of the county boundaries.

ADVOCATES entire freedom of trade, direct taxation,

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

the separation of Church and State, extended suffrage, ballot, and short Parliaments, the abolition of the game laws, and of death punishments, peace, and the reformation of abuses in the administration of the law; it is not attached to any particular interest, but advocates with equal fairness the rights of all. Its principal features are the close attention it pays to all matters of a local nature, giving full reports of all political, literary, and other meetings held in its locality.

PROPRIETOR—J. R. Gibbs.

BANBURY.

(*Oxfordshire.*)

Nominally in Oxfordshire, is situated partly in Northamptonshire. It is within a few miles of Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, and Buckinghamshire: and is 20 miles distant from any place in which a paper is published. Within a circle of 10 miles radius there are 51 towns and villages, through which this paper circulates, containing an immense population. Greater portion of the population agricultural. In the town there are plush and girth manufactories.—*Paper for the district—*

BANBURY GUARDIAN. Thursday, Price 5*d.*

Neutral.—Established July 6, 1843.

CIRCULATES through Bicester, Buckingham, Brackley, Chipping Norton, Deddington, Woodstock, Shapston-on-Stour, Stratford-on-Avon, Southam, Leamington, Warwick, Rugby, Bucks, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire.

ADVOCATES—while adopting no party views—the moral, social, and intellectual improvement of the people. Being published in the centre of a highly-farmed, thickly-populated, and wealthy agricultural district, the claims of the cultivators of the soil to a fair consideration in the national economy are enforced; at the same time—the town being the seat of some important manufactures—fully recognizing and advocating the importance of the manufacturing establishments and commercial relations of the country. The editor's personal literary connexions lead to the insertion of a variety of matter in the shape of reviews of, and extracts from, new works, of which a weekly list is given. Reports of proceedings at petty sessions, and local news from a wide circuit, are reported. There is one feature in the *Banbury Guardian*

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distinguishing it from all other papers, that is, monthly reports from eight Poor Law Unions in the adjoining counties.

PROPRIETOR—William Potts. Bookselling, stationery, and patent medicine businesses are carried on upon the same premises, but distinct from the paper.

BARNSTAPLE.

(*Devonshire.*)

Barnstaple is a neat and well-inhabited town, agreeably situated on the Taw, which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons. There is a stone bridge of 16 arches over the river, and the fine quay on its banks terminates with a handsome piazza. The town carries on a manufacture of baize, silk stockings, and waistcoats, though that of woollens, which it once possessed, has declined. The district population is immense, embracing every variety of trade, some large manufactures of lace and woollens, and extensive mining companies, &c. &c. The locality of North Devon is favoured with several watering-places much resorted to by genteel families during the summer months; the air and climate are peculiarly salubrious.—*Papers for the district*—

NORTH DEVON ADVERTISER. Friday, Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established June, 1832.

CIRCULATES through Barnstaple, Bideford, Torrington, Southmolton, Ilfracombe, and throughout the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce, is more especially a political journal, and attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—John Jones.

NORTH DEVON JOURNAL. Thursday, Price 4d.

Liberal.—Established July 2, 1824.

CIRCULATES through Barnstaple, Bideford, Southmolton, Ilfracombe, Torrington, &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of the district through which it circulates, which is agricultural; is friendly to religion, but the organ of no sect or party.

PROPRIETOR—William Avery, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

BATH.*(Somersetshire.)*

Being a place of fashion, contains a greater number of Booksellers and Circulating Libraries for its size than any city or town of the kingdom, and its local papers are read there and at the Commercial Rooms, Royal Literary Institution, Club Rooms, Mechanics' Institution, &c., and generally have an extensive circulation among the residents and visitors. Cloth manufactures prevail at Tiverton, Bradford, Frome, Trowbridge, and Westbury.—*Papers for the district—*

BATH CHRONICLE. Thursday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1757.

CIRCULATES among the nobility, gentry, clergy, and the influential agricultural and commercial classes in the counties of Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Gloucester, Devon, and Cornwall, the principality of Wales, the cities of Bath and Bristol, and other parts of the united kingdom.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce; is a political journal, attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Henry Edmund Carrington.

BATH GAZETTE. Wednesday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal—Established October 7, 1812.

CIRCULATES in Bath and Cheltenham, and throughout the manufacturing and agricultural towns of Bradford, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury, Frome, Devizes, Melksham, Chippenham, Tetbury, Cirencester, Shepton Mallet, Glastonbury, and Wells; thus presenting to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and the public generally, one of the most effective mediums for advertising in the West of England.

ADVOCATES the interest of no party, but simply contends for the maintenance, in its integrity, of the British Protestant Constitution in Church and State, as by law established. It gives a careful digest of the general news, notices every event having interest in the religious world, excludes to the utmost whatever may minister to

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

a morbid or prurient curiosity, and is one organ in Bath of the Church of England, but at the same time chronicles events which may interest Nonconformists.

PROPRIETORS—George Harvey and William Roach Wood.

BATH HERALD. Saturday, Price *5d.*

Conservative.—Established March 3, 1792.

CIRCULATES through the cities of Bath and Wells, and the principal towns of Somerset, Gloucester, Wilts and Dorset.

ADVOCATES the principles of the Established Church of England, is a general weekly newspaper, which pays especial regard to the proceedings of the fashionable and literary world. Its selection of news is made with care; and its criticisms on new works, music, &c. are judicious, and tempered with a kindly feeling, united to a sound discrimination.

PROPRIETORS—Mary Meyler and William Meyler, general printers and patent medicine warehouse.

BATH JOURNAL (KEENE'S). Saturday, Price *5d.*

Liberal.—Established in the year 1742.

CIRCULATES in the following towns:—Bath and Wells, Bristol and Clifton, Shepton Mallet, Bruton, Frome, Warminster, Beckington, Bradford, Trowbridge, Westbury, Melksham, Devizes, Chippenham, Calne, Malmesbury, Marshfield, Sodbury, Wickwar, Glastonbury, Keynsham, Pensford, Badminton, Corsham, Heytesbury, and all parts of Somerset, Wilts, Gloucester and Devonshire.

ADVOCATES no peculiar interest, sect or party; but is devoted to the intelligence of the week as connected with all subjects. The recent enlargement of the journal enables the local intelligence from all parts through which the journal circulates to be fully reported, and to include all matters of interest that give value to a newspaper.

PROPRIETORS—John and James Keene, booksellers, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

BEDFORD.*(Bedfordshire.)*

The county town of Bedfordshire is situated in a fertile tract on the Ouse, called the Vale of Bedford; the district cannot be said to be altogether agricultural, a considerable number of its inhabitants being employed in commerce and manufactures; it has been celebrated for its manufacture of lace, and carries on an extensive trade in corn, coals, timber, and malt. The town of Bedford is famous for its endowed schools; a free education is given to children of inhabitants of all classes in a series of schools, from the Infant school to the Grammar school, where eight exhibitions to College are annually given. The founder of these schools was Sir William Harpur, Lord Mayor of London, in 1561, who was a native of Bedford. Having built a free school he conveyed it to the Mayor and Bailiffs, &c., of Bedford; and for the support of it and for providing marriage portions of poor maidens, and distributing alms to the poor, he conveyed to the Mayor and Bailiffs, &c., thirteen acres, one rood of meadow ground, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, which formerly belonged to the monastery of Charter House. The ground then produced about *forty pounds* a year, now it produces about eleven thousand pounds a-year! and the entire income of the Charity is nearly thirteen thousand pounds. The Charity is managed by trustees, composed of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Members for the County and Borough of Bedford, the Master and Usher of the Grammar school and the Town Councillors (these are trustees by virtue of their several offices) and eighteen inhabitants of the town, six of whom go out of office annually, by rotation; so that an annual election of six takes place by ballot of all inhabitants paying scot and lot. The educational advantages of Bedford cause a great influx of residents of the most respectable order to reap its many privileges. Luton is a most important town; in fact, the Emporium of the Straw Plat Trade.

—*Papers for the district*—

BEDFORD MERCURY. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established April 1, 1837.

CIRCULATES through Bedford, Huntingdon, Ampt-hill, Woburn, Leighton Buzzard, Luton, Dunstable, Hitchin, Shefford, Biggleswade, Pottou, St. Neots, Oundle, Baldock, Kimbolton, Harrold, Olney, Newport Pagnel, Wellingboro', Stoney Stratford, and Wolverton.

ADVOCATES the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and has particularly an utilitarian and local character; it is attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—George Robert Skene, stationer and patent medicine vendor.

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BEDFORD TIMES. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Neutral.—Established October 18, 1845.

CIRCULATES through Bedford; Biggleswade, Ampthill, Potton, Shefford, Luton, Dunstable, Hockliffe, Toddington, Leighton Buzzard, Woburn, Harrold, in Bedfordshire; St. Neots, Huntingdon, and Kimbolton, in Hunts, Newport Pagnel and Olney, in Bucks.

ADVOCATES the moral, social, and intellectual improvement of the people; and encourages a taste for literature. It is an impartial reporter and recorder of all local matters, and a general intelligencer without reference to any particular class, sect, or party.

PROPRIETOR—James Wyatt.

BERWICK.

(*Northumberland.*)

The population is chiefly agricultural. A considerable coasting and foreign trade is carried on from the port of Berwick, which is likely to be shortly materially increased, from the town having been made the centre of a system of railways. Manufactures and Mining are carried on to some extent. There are also Iron-Foundries, Fisheries, and an extensive corn market. The district around is very highly farmed, and the Agriculturists generally prompt in introducing improved modes of Culture.—*Papers for the district*—

BERWICK ADVERTISER. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 2, 1808.

CIRCULATES through Berwick, Alnwick, Wooler, Coldstream, Dunse, Haddington, Dunbar, and Berwick.

ADVOCATES the interests of the Liberal Whig party as a political journal, and is an organ of the Dissenters and Liberal Churchmen.

PROPRIETOR—Catherine Richardson.

BERWICK WARDER. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established Nov. 14, 1835.

CIRCULATES through Berwick, Kelso, Alnwick, Morpeth, Belford, Wooler, Coldstream, Dunse, Greenlaw, Lauder, Dunbar, Haddington, and Musselburgh.

ADVOCATES more especially the agricultural interest, is attached to the Established Church, and has a high standing as a political and literary journal. It is considered an excellent family newspaper, and circulates principally among the higher and middle classes.

PROPRIETORS—Wm. Blackwood and Sons. *Publisher*—George Macaskie.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

BIRMINGHAM.*(Warwickshire.)*

The earliest notice of this celebrated manufacturing town occurs in *Domesday Book*, wherein it is called *Bermengham*: and from this the name of "Bromwicham" was probably derived. There can be no doubt that Birmingham was the ancient *Bremenium* of the Romans. During the last four centuries, it has been at different periods styled Bromwyham, Brumwyhham, Brummagem, Burmyingham. Prior even to the Roman Invasion, there is every evidence that this town was a place of great importance, and enjoyed much celebrity for its manufacture of arms—a celebrity which has been perpetuated, and is at the present period unrivalled, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made by the Emperor of Russia to aggrandize in this respect the city of *Tula*. The inhabitants took part with the Parliament during the civil war: and in 1643, Prince Rupert was very vigorously opposed at Camp-hill. At a later period of the war, the Prince fired the town; and the inhabitants, to ward off further outrage, paid a heavy pecuniary fine. In 1791 the fêtes in honour of the Revolution in France gave rise to violent demonstrations on the part of the mob, who, among other acts committed by them, destroyed the residence of Dr. Priestley.—Notwithstanding the effluvia arising from the various metallic factories, and the vast quantity of coal consumed, Birmingham is one of the healthiest towns in the kingdom, and instances of longevity are frequent. The extensive use of vitriol is supposed to exercise a beneficial influence on the atmosphere. The town stands on the side of a hill, nearly in the form of a crescent, the lower part being formed of workshops and warehouses, &c., and the upper, of regular and handsome edifices. Reverting to the earlier history of the town, we find from Leland, that in the time of Henry the Eighth, it was chiefly inhabited by "smiths that use to make knives, and all manner of cutting tools, and lorimers, that make bittes, and a great many nailours." The manufacture of fire-arms was introduced after the revolution in 1688, and during the late war the government contracts amounted to £30,000 per month. Swords and accoutrements are still manufactured in large quantities. The button manufacture, and that of light and heavy steel goods, and steel pens, as well as iron and brass foundries, glass-cutting, die-sinking, plating, and laminating, are carried on to an enormous extent. Birmingham is also the seat of an important branch of the iron trade. Most of the merchants and manufacturers have their residences in the vicinity of the town,—and many of these display much architectural taste. The machinery made use of in the manufactures of Birmingham, will ever rank among the highest productions of human ingenuity, and the most valuable inventions of the age. The population is engaged chiefly in manufactures and mining.—*Papers for the district*—

BIRMINGHAM ADVERTISER. Thursday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established October 10, 1833.

CIRCULATES through Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Walsall, Bilston, Dudley, and Tipton, (the Iron districts,) and Solihull, Warwick, Leamington, Henley-in-Arden, Stratford-on-Avon, and Atherstone, &c. (the Agricultural districts.)

ADVOCATES the cause of agriculture; and all matters connected with manufactures are carefully commented on. Protestantism in religion, and enlightened Conservatism in politics; is in favour of the Established Church.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

The *Advertiser* has recently been not only considerably enlarged, but also greatly improved in general appearance and arrangement of matter, under the auspices of its new proprietor.

PROPRIETOR—Mr. W. Preston. A general printing business is conducted on the premises.

BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE (ARIS'S). Monday, Price 5*d.*

Neutral.—Established November 16, 1741.

CIRCULATES through Birmingham and suburbs, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Stourbridge, West Bromwich, Coventry, Warwick, Leamington, Worcester, Stafford, Potteries, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Halesowen, and Staffordshire Mining districts, Wednesbury, Bilston, Darlaston, &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of no sect or party. Information on both sides of disputed questions is given, without any leading article to bias its readers; is interested in the welfare of agriculture, commerce, and manufacture.

PROPRIETORS—A Resident Proprietary. *Publisher*—John Caldicott, jun.

BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established June 4, 1825.

CIRCULATES in the towns of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and South Staffordshire, within twenty miles of Birmingham—the most wealthy and populous district of the midland counties.

ADVOCATES commerce, politics, and literature; is the organ of no sect, but thoroughly independent in politics. Science, as applied to trade—sessional news—the review of local proceedings of the town and the important district around—the exemplification of foreign and colonial progress—and the abstract of metropolitan “doings” are all given with amplitude. It is eminently commercial, and this, without any deterioration of its ability as a general and family newspaper.

PROPRIETOR—Mr. J. F. Feeney.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HERALD. Thursday, Gratuitous, with some exceptions at 3*d.* single copies, or 10*s.* per annum.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

Neutral.—Established July 28, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Birmingham, and the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Salop, Hereford, Gloucester, Oxford, and Northampton, but more especially in the towns and populous districts within 30 and 40 miles around Birmingham.

This paper omits all party political discussions; and is, therefore, adapted for general circulation. It discusses questions affecting the trade and commerce of the county; the moral and social condition of the people; and its columns are the vehicles of much general information, and of many original articles and letters on subjects of local and general interest. The *Herald* was established for the purpose of effecting most efficiently the business of advertisers, and is largely patronised. It is an excellent family journal, as it admits no objectionable announcement.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. Wright, Dain, and Peyton.

BLACKBURN.

(*Lancashire.*)

A densely-populated cotton manufacturing district, with a large coal trade. The people generally acute in mechanics and commerce; the number of schools is large and fast increasing; this is highly necessary, owing to hand-loom weaving, which had long been the chief employment of the village population, dwindling fast; and the country people flock to the towns to work in the mills, which are fast increasing; eleven new ones, calculated to employ 800 horse power, having been lately erected. Here are also many print works, and one large paper mill.—*Paper for the district*—

BLACKBURN STANDARD. Wednesday, Price 3d.

Conservative.—Established June, 1832.

CIRCULATES through Blackburn, Preston, Bolton, Lytham, Blackpool, Burnley, Accrington, Haslingden, Whalley, Clitheroe, Darwen, (Settle, and Skipton in Yorkshire,) and generally throughout North Lancashire.

ADVOCATES agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; is a political and literary journal of acknowledged ability, and firmly attached to Church of England principles. The *Standard* is now the only newspaper published in the populous and thriving hundred of Blackburn.

PROPRIETOR—James Walkden, bookseller and stationer.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

BOLTON.*(Lancashire.)*

Is a large and increasing town in Lancashire, and is indebted for its importance to its manufactories of silk and cotton; the improved mechanism of the latter branch of trade having originated here, machinery to a great extent is manufactured. Numerous collieries are in the neighbourhood, and between this place and Wigan are found large quantities of cannel coal.—*Paper for the district*—

THE BOLTON CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established September, 1824.

CIRCULATES through Bolton, Manchester, Blackburn, Wigan, Bury, Chorley, Leigh, Darwen, Haslingden, Ramsbottom, Accrington, and generally throughout South Lancashire.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, holding that no one should be advanced at the expense of another; it is attached to the principles of the Church of England; and is a paper of general information on manufacturing, political, local, and literary topics.

PROPRIETOR—William Bridge.

B O S T O N .*(Lincolnshire.)*

Is a thriving town, and the chief place of the Holland division of Lincolnshire. It carries on an extensive trade with the north of Europe in deals, battens, hemp, iron, linen, and balks; and imports coals from Sunderland and Newcastle. The surrounding district is strictly agricultural.—*Paper for the district*—

BOSTON, STAMFORD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE HERALD. Tuesday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established 1820.

CIRCULATES in Lincoln, Boston, Stamford, Spalding, Holbeach, Spilsby, Louth, Horncastle, Alford, Wainfleet, Deeping, &c.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the district, is attached to the Established Church, *anti-Maynooth*, and in favour of protection to agriculture. It is the oldest established Conservative paper in Lincolnshire. The extended patronage received by this journal since 1843, when it became the property of its present proprietor, is a sufficient guarantee of the estimation it is held in as a local medium.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Fricker, general printer, stock-broker, and agent.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

BRADFORD.*(Yorkshire.)*

The town of Bradford is rapidly rising to the rank of a first-class town—in population, trade, wealth, and importance. It is the seat of the worsted trade and the largest wool market in the kingdom. Its inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of worsted stuffs, damasks, moreens, worsted and cotton, and worsted and silk mixed goods; within a short distance are extensive iron foundries, with abundance of coal and iron ore in the vicinity. All letters to Bradford should have the word "Yorkshire" on the address, or they go to Bradford, *Wilts*, and a day is lost in the delivery.—*Papers for the district*—

BRADFORD GAZETTE. Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—New series. Established 1846.

This paper is printed in Wakefield, and transmitted to Bradford,—being, in fact, nearly a *fac simile* of the *Wakefield Journal*. It is, therefore, characterised by the same features as that newspaper, with the addition of giving, as they occur, reports of the Bradford local meetings and markets.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Micklethwaite, 1, Cliffe Place, Wakefield. Bradford Office, Piece Hall Yard.

BRADFORD AND WAKEFIELD OBSERVER.

Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established February 6, 1834.

CIRCULATES through Bradford, Keighley, Bingley, Otley, Halifax, Huddersfield, Cleckheaton, and Wakefield—for which last-named town an edition is printed expressly on Thursday afternoon, and has a good circulation in Wakefield.

ADVOCATES free trade, religious freedom, and social reform; is the organ of no sect, but opposed to the connexion of Church and State. Maintains that the true interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, are identical: pays particular attention to literature.

PROPRIETOR—William Byles, bookseller and general printer.

BRIGHTON.*(Sussex.)*

Population *fashionable*—in other parts of the county agricultural, except Hastings and Worthing, where fashionable visitors resort. Brighton, Worthing, and Hastings, being places of fashionable resort, are constantly visited by capitalists from all parts of the country; thus a desirable medium is formed for advertising properties, though situated in distant counties.—*Papers for the district*—

BRIGHTON GAZETTE. Thursday, Price 6*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1820.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

CIRCULATES through Brighton, Lewes, Chichester, Arundel, Worthing, Horsham, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonard's, Rye, &c.

ADVOCATES with vigour the interests of agriculture, and is consistent in its advocacy of Church of England principles; gives a weekly record of all fashionable arrivals and departures, and occasionally devotes some space to literature and the fine arts.

PROPRIETOR—(Acting) John Baker.

BRIGHTON GUARDIAN. Wednesday, Price 5*d.*

Radical.—Established January 31, 1827.

CIRCULATES through Sussex generally, but more particularly in Brighton, Worthing, Arundel, Chichester, and Hastings.

ADVOCATES no particular interests, but is devoted to all. As a journal it is both political and literary, and is opposed to the Church of England as a state establishment.

PROPRIETOR—L. E. Cohen.

BRIGHTON HERALD. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established September, 1806.

CIRCULATES through Brighton, Chichester, Arundel, Worthing, Horsham, Lewes, and Hastings.

ADVOCATES improvement in agriculture, and perfect freedom of manufactures and commerce; it is a political and literary journal, bound to no sect or party, but perfectly independent.

PROPRIETORS—William Fleet and Son.

BRIDGEWATER.

(*Somersetshire.*)

A populous town situated on the Parret, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade with Bristol and other places in the neighbouring counties. Bridgewater has of late derived much benefit from the numerous railways of the county: the following is a list of lines completed, proposed, and in progress.

Bristol and English Channels Connection Railway, from Stolford, in Bridgewater Bay, to Bridport, and Lyme Regis. Using the Lines of the Bridgewater and Taunton, and the Chard Canals.—*Paper for the district*—

BRIDGEWATER TIMES. Thursday, Price 3½*d.*

Neutral.—Established January 1, 1846.

CIRCULATES in Bridgewater, and generally throughout Somersetshire and the adjacent counties.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, boldly commenting on each and all questions arising out of these matters; is attached to the Church of England; pays especial attention to the state of the markets, and bestows some space to literature and the fine arts.

PROPRIETOR (active) and *Publisher*—F. B. S. Findell.

B R I S T O L.

(*Gloucestershire.*)

Is known for its wealth, trade, and large population; its merchants, bankers, and tradesmen yield to few in credit and opulence, and carry on a large inland traffic: also a large export and import trade with Ireland, the West Indies, Spain and Portugal, and America. Bristol is a packet port for Ireland, South Wales, and Cornwall. There are also numerous manufactories of glass, soap, copper, brass, iron, lead, and tin, and some cloth manufactories, iron foundries, ship building, (the Great Western and Great Britain), chain cable works, sugar refineries, &c. It is surrounded by coal fields. Its charitable institutions are not surpassed in extent and usefulness.—*Papers for the district*—

BRISTOL GAZETTE. Thursday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1767.

CIRCULATES through the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall.

ADVOCATES the principles of civil, commercial, and religious liberty, and is the organ of the liberal Dissenters. It pays close attention to local and general news.

PROPRIETORS—Thomas and Henry James Mills.

BRISTOL JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established January, 1744, and known as Felix Farley's.

CIRCULATES through Bristol, Bath, and all the principal towns in Wilts, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and South Wales.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests, and Church of England principles; it is also a literary journal, and a great variety of well-selected matter, and well-written original articles, are to be found in its columns.

PROPRIETOR—James Martin.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

BRISTOL MERCURY. Saturday, Price 5*d.***Liberal.**—Established February 28, 1790.

CIRCULATES throughout the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Monmouth, and South Wales generally.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, taking the questions which arise in regard to them purely on their merits. It is not the organ of any sect, and as much as possible, religious disputations, so called, are excluded from its columns. It is friendly to the Church of England, but no defender of its abuses. It is more especially a commercial and family paper, including literary notices. All objectionable announcements are excluded.

PROPRIETOR—Wm. Henry Somerton.

BRISTOL MIRROR. Saturday, Price 5*d.***Conservative.**—Established August 26, 1774.

CIRCULATES extensively amongst the wealthy and influential classes in the counties of Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Wilts; and also in South Wales.

ADVOCATES old Church of England principles, and is a valuable organ for agricultural purposes, whilst the interests of commerce are also firmly and ably supported. The general news of the week is carefully condensed, and local matters treated with fairness, the proceedings of public meetings being fully and correctly reported; literary and miscellaneous subjects also have a place in its columns.

PROPRIETOR—John Taylor.

BRISTOL TIMES. Saturday, Price 5*d.***Conservative.**—Established March 2, 1839.

CIRCULATES through Bristol, Bath, Wells, Frome, Bridgewater, Taunton, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Newport, (Monmouthshire,) Cardiff, and Swansea.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures generally with zeal and ability; is a political and literary journal, and attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Joseph Leech.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

GREAT WESTERN ADVERTISER AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price *5d.*

Neutral.—Established Dec. 9, 1843.

CIRCULATES throughout the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Hereford, Monmouth, and the whole of South Wales.

ADVOCATES general interests, but is intended chiefly as an advertising paper; in addition to its paying subscribers it has a large gratuitous circulation, and is sent to every public reading-room and hotel, and to every solicitor throughout the district to which it is devoted. It includes literary notices.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Henry Sealy.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

(*Suffolk.*)

The chief town of West Suffolk, having large corn and cattle markets, the district around is chiefly agricultural; but there are many families of rank and wealth residing in the neighbourhood. It is supposed to have been the Villa Faustina of the Romans, and became a considerable town in the East of England. It derived its chief fame and importance, however, as it does its name, from being the burial place of St. Edmund the Martyr, King of East Anglia.—*Papers for the district*—

BURY AND NORWICH POST. Tuesday (Afternoon), Price *4½d.*

Liberal.—Established in 1782.

CIRCULATES largely in West Suffolk and Norfolk, and partially in Essex and Cambridgeshire.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the district, devoting much attention to agricultural and local improvements, which have in consequence been considerably promoted. The accuracy of its reports is generally acknowledged, and has procured it a high character. It is friendly to the Church, but it exhibits much liberality towards the Dissenters; and on all questions it is adverse to the extremes of party spirit. With such qualities in its favour, it possesses every essential of a good provincial journal.

PROPRIETOR—Johnson Gedge, general printer, and the office of The Suffolk and General County Amicable Insurance.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

BURY AND SUFFOLK HERALD. Tuesday (Afternoon), Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established Sept. 26, 1821.

CIRCULATES through Bury St. Edmund's, Sudbury, Clare, Haverhill, Thurlow, Newmarket, Mildenhall, Brandon, Thetford, Botesdale, Ixworth, Stowmarket, Needham-Market, Hadleigh, Lavenham, Melford, Diss, Yoxford, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Woodbridge, Bungay, Halesworth, Southwold.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture; is both political and literary, and is attached to the Church of England. The *Herald* enjoys the patronage of a large portion of the wealthy and intelligent of the district.—This journal devotes several of its columns, under the title of "Yarmouth Chronicle," to an advocacy of the interests, and a detail of the news, of that important port.

PROPRIETOR—John Green, Esq., of Bury St. Edmunds, solicitor, and Mr. George Thompson. *Publisher*—Mr. Thompson, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vender, Bury St. Edmunds.

BUXTON.

(*Derbyshire.*)

Buxton lies in a pleasant valley, surrounded by hills. It is one of the wonders of the Peak, having nine wells, which are near the source of the Wye, whose waters were noted in the times of the Romans. These waters are hot and sulphureous, yet not fetid, but palatable, creating an appetite. Their fame now attracts annually a large assemblage of visitors. Their temperature is more agreeable for bathing than the waters of Bath, and they are found very efficacious in the cure of rheumatic and other complaints. Visitors, either for health or pleasure, will find superior accommodations and attractions held out to all.—*Paper for the district*—

BUXTON HERALD. Saturday, Price 4d. during the Season.

Neutral.—Established July 23, 1842.

CIRCULATES in Buxton, and throughout Derbyshire, and being a registry of arrivals and departures, it is purchased by the visitors for distant circulation.

ADVOCATES the interests of the district: is a Gazette of fashion, containing the list of visitors weekly, and gives a summary of every public event.

PROPRIETOR—James Sutton, bookseller & stationer.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

CAMBRIDGE.*(Cambridgeshire.)*

Derives its importance entirely from the celebrated University, which consists of seventeen colleges and halls, situated in different parts of the town. All these colleges or halls have been founded since the time of Edward I., and are supported by various endowments. Each college is a body corporate, and bound by its own statutes, yet controlled by the paramount laws of the University granted by Queen Elizabeth. The district around is entirely agricultural.—*Papers for the district—*

CAMBRIDGE ADVERTISER. Wednesday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal—but independent of all parties.—Established Jan. 9, 1839.

CIRCULATES, as the representative of the locality, in the middle of the week, throughout the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and in parts of Essex, Hertfordshire, and Lincolnshire.

ADVOCATES the good of the many; is a literary and general newspaper; and, as an organ of the Church, the dioceses, and the universities, has numerous patrons connected with, and interested in, those most important institutions in every part of the kingdom. It is now permanently enlarged by the gratuitous addition of a weekly supplement of sixteen pages, so printed and arranged as to form, when bound at the end of the year, two distinct octavo volumes;—one devoted to, and containing a perfect register of, every proceeding connected with the Church and the Universities;—the other embodying a faithful record of every important public event, whether foreign or domestic, and forming a complete Annual Register.—Recently this paper has devoted much attention to Yarmouth news, and has adopted the title of the *Yarmouth Advertiser* for this department.

PROPRIETOR—William Jeary Cannon.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established in May, 1748.

CIRCULATES through Cambridge, Newmarket, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Wisbech, March, Royston, Chatteris, Ely, Whittlesey, Stilton, Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Neot's, Peterborough, Saffron Walden, Linton; and generally through the same district as the "Advertiser," as well

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as in the county of Norfolk, and amongst the members of the University all over the kingdom.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture ; is attached to the Church of England, and the organ of the Universities. It is a well-edited paper, has a high character for the accuracy of its reports, and pays particular attention to the local news of the district. Literature is not neglected in its columns ; and for the varied and attractive character of its contents, it ranks with the first-class journals of the empire.

PROPRIETOR—Charles Edward Brown.

CAMBRIDGE INDEPENDENT PRESS. Saturday,
Price 5*d*.

Liberal.—Established in the year 1807.

CIRCULATES through the Post and Agents in the following Towns :—Cambridge, Wisbech, Lynn, Ely, Chatteris, March, Linton, Bedford, Biggleswade, Newmarket, Downham-Market, Potton, Shefford, Huntingdon, St. Neot's, Ramsey, St. Ives, Peterborough, Thrapstone, Oundle, Saffron Walden.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce, is a political and literary Journal, and the only organ of the Dissenters and Wesleyans in the above districts. It pays considerable attention to the interests of the great level of the Fens, in which its circulation is extensive.

PROPRIETOR—Henry Smith, general printer, as the Representative of Trustees.

CANTERBURY.

(*Kent.*)

District generally agricultural. The communication between London and Canterbury is by railway and by steam boats, *via* Herne Bay (but a few miles off). In the season a steam boat makes a voyage to Margate and back each day. It touches at Herne Bay both in proceeding and returning.—*Papers for the district*—

KENTISH GAZETTE. Tuesday, Price 4*d*.

Conservative.—Established and styled the Kentish Post in 1718. Title altered to the Kentish Gazette, in 1768.

CIRCULATES through East Kent and portions of West Kent, Surrey and Sussex.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ADVOCATES the agricultural interest chiefly. Is attached to the Church of England, and the friend of religious toleration.

PROPRIETOR—Robert Smithson.

KENT HERALD. Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established (Old Series) about 1790 ; New Series about the commencement of the present century.

CIRCULATES through Canterbury, Dover, Deal, Margate, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Folkstone, Hythe, Romney, Ashford, Herne Bay, Whitstable, Faversham, Sittingbourne, Isle of Sheppy, and East Kent generally ; and West Kent partially.

ADVOCATES what the conductors consider to be the general interests of the public ; and this in a quiet but firm tone, and with no hostility towards those who dissent from it. It gives a good selection of general news ; and devotes some space to literature and science.

PROPRIETORS—a Company of Liberal Gentlemen.
Publisher—George Burch.

CANTERBURY JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 4*d.*

Conservative.—Established October 8, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Ashford, Canterbury, Faversham, Ramsgate, Margate, Sandwich, &c. Circulates widely among wealthy agriculturists, tradesmen and market people.

ADVOCATES strenuously the interests of agriculture, pays particular attention to religious matters, and is attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—William Mudford.

KENTISH OBSERVER. Thursday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established October 4, 1832.

CIRCULATES throughout Canterbury, and all the surrounding towns and neighbourhoods ; and in several distant counties.

ADVOCATES agricultural interests, is a political, clerical, literary, and general family paper, attached to the

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

Church of England, and patronised extensively by the nobility, clergy, and gentry.

PROPRIETOR—William Mudford.

CARLISLE.

(*Cumberland.*)

The population of the district is both agricultural and manufacturing. Carlisle is the centre of the English and Scotch railway system, railways radiating from it east, west, north, and south. The population is large, active, and industrious. The population of the district is principally occupied in agriculture, mining, and most branches of the cotton manufactures. There is also a considerable shipping interest along the coast. At present there are several railways in progress in the district, and the coal trade is considerable.—*Papers for the district*—

CARLISLE JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established in the year 1798.

CIRCULATES through Carlisle, Brampton, Wigton, Maryport, Workington, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Keswick, Penrith, Appleby, Kendal, Annan, Langholm, Longtown, &c., &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of all, and is opposed to monopoly or class interests. It is a literary and political Journal, not the organ of any religious sect.

PROPRIETOR—James Steel.

CARLISLE PATRIOT. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established June 3, 1815.

CIRCULATES through all the towns in Cumberland and Westmoreland; the towns on the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway in Northumberland; the western parts of Durham, and the north-western parts of Yorkshire. It also circulates along the Border and in the principal towns in the south of Scotland.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests in all possible respects. It is a political and general newspaper, not excluding religious and literary notices. It advocates the maintenance of the Established Church in all its integrity.

PROPRIETORS—A body of Resident Gentlemen.—
Publisher—William Frederic Simon.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

CHELMSFORD.*(Essex.)*

The county town of Essex, has an important corn and cattle market every Friday: an elegant town-hall, comprising a corn exchange, assize court, and assembly rooms; a large and well-built county gaol, on Howard's plan; a handsome church, a free school; several meeting-houses and charitable institutions. It was a Roman establishment; and takes its name from its situation on a ford of the Chelmer. The town is a station on the Eastern Counties Railway; and stands on the grand line of road, formerly Roman, from London to Colchester and the eastern counties. Agriculture and manufactures are the leading employments of the population of Essex, but it is strictly speaking an agricultural county. The inhabitants of the counties of Essex and Middlesex, in consequence of the establishment of a railway, are hourly in communication with each other.—*Papers for the district*—

CHELMSFORD CHRONICLE. Friday, Price 5*d.*

Neutral.—Established about 1730.

CIRCULATES through the most remote, as well as the more central parts of the county of Essex, also in Herts, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent; and is taken at many important coffee-houses and public rooms in the Metropolis.

ADVOCATES the agricultural interest, without prejudice to the manufacturing interest; although theological disputations are not wholly rejected, they are cautiously admitted; is entirely independent of party; it is also impartial in the detail of all proceedings, political or otherwise.

PROPRIETORS—Thomas Chalk, George Meggy, and Arthur Robert Chalk, general printers and patent medicine warehouse.

ESSEX HERALD. Tuesday, Price 5*d.*

Neutral.—Established about the year 1800.

CIRCULATES through all the principal towns in the county of Essex, and many of those in the adjoining counties.

ADVOCATES the agricultural interest, without excluding fair play for the commercial and manufacturing; attached to the Church of England, but giving scope to all public proceedings, without regard to sects. This journal has rather a business character than a political bearing. In the literary department original reviews

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are occasionally given. It is the only paper printed in the county in the *early part of the week*.

PROPRIETORS—Thomas Chalk, George Meggy, and Arthur Robert Chalk, general printers and patent medicine vendors.

CHELTENHAM.

(*Gloucestershire.*)

Is delightfully situated in the vale of Gloucester, and is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and the medicinal properties of its waters. Mineral spas, fashionable amusements, and hunting prevail. Imports from the West Indies, America, Ireland, &c., and exports agricultural produce, &c., &c., at the port of Gloucester. The summer is recommended as the proper time for drinking the waters, which should be taken early in the morning. The season commences in May, and terminates in November. Whilst in summer the town is resorted to for its mineral waters, in winter it is frequented for its hunting and society. It has no manufactures; but is entirely a pleasure town; and is connected by the Great Western Railway with London. Ditto with Bristol by the Gloucester and Bristol Railway, and with Birmingham by the Gloucester and Birmingham Railway. The district is agricultural.—*Papers for the district*—

CHELTENHAM CHRONICLE. Thursday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established 1809.

CIRCULATES in Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Winchcomb, Stroud.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the country, giving preference to all interesting local questions and intelligence; is a literary journal, and its character that of a comprehensive family newspaper, patronized by the wealthy resident families of the town and district.

PROPRIETOR—Samuel Clutterbuck.

CHELTENHAM EXAMINER. Wednesday, Price 5d.

Liberal.—Established July 17, 1839.

CIRCULATES through Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Stroud, and Cirencester; and through the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Worcester, Somerset, Devon.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the district; is a literary and fashionable journal.

PROPRIETORS—Rowe and Norman, print publishers.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

CHELTENHAM FREE PRESS. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established November 1, 1834.

CIRCULATES through Cheltenham and the towns and villages of Gloucestershire and vicinity.

ADVOCATES the principles of civil, commercial, and religious freedom, the separation of Church and State, and is opposed to all religious endowments. It is not the organ of any party, but advocates the voluntary system of religion.

PROPRIETOR—Samuel Charles Harper, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

CHELTENHAM JOURNAL. Monday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established November 8, 1824.

CIRCULATES through Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, Bristol, Bath, Oxford, Stroud, &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; is a political journal, devoting some space to literature and the fine arts, and attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—J. J. Hadley.

CHELTENHAM LOOKER ON. Saturday, Price 3*d.*

Conservative.—Established May 4, 1833.

CIRCULATES generally through Cheltenham and its environs.

ADVOCATES no particular interests, but forms a complete Note Book of the fashionable sayings and doings of Cheltenham, and a registry of public amusements, movements of fashionable society, arrivals, departures, literature, &c. The editor has access to peculiar sources of information; and often distances his metropolitan contemporaries in his anecdotes of high life.

PROPRIETOR—H. Davies, bookseller, stationer, and proprietor of the Montpellier Public Library.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

CHESTER.*(Cheshire.)*

The capital of Cheshire is an ancient city, remarkable for a peculiarity of construction not seen in other towns. The houses are excavated from the rock to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground on each side, and have a portico running along their front, level with the ground at the back, but one story above the street. These porticoes, which are called the rows, afford a covered walk to pedestrians, and beneath them are shops and warehouses on a level with the street. The ancient walls are kept in good repair, and form a delightful promenade, commanding fine prospects. The population is principally engaged in agricultural, mercantile, and mining pursuits.—*Papers for the district*—

CHESTER CHRONICLE. Friday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1773.

CIRCULATES through all Cheshire, North Shropshire, North Wales, South Lancashire.

ADVOCATES free trade; is not the organ of either Church or Dissent, but friendly to extended toleration, anti-Puseyite, &c.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Fletcher, general printer and patent medicine vendor.

CHESTER COURANT. Wednesday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1731.

CIRCULATES through Chester, Birkenhead, Crewe, Sandbach, Congleton, Knutsford, Malpas, Northwich, Nantwich, Middlewich, Tarporley, Whitchurch, Runcorn, Bangor, Carnarvon, St. Asaph, Beaumaris, Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, Mold, Conway, &c.

ADVOCATES most earnestly the agricultural interest; is a strenuous advocate of Church principles, and devotes considerable attention to general politics, literature, and railway intelligence, as well as to the local news of the district. The rising importance of Birkenhead, on the Cheshire shore of the Mersey, receives a large share of attention; an office has been opened in that township; and due prominence is given to those interesting and extensive improvements, which are in active progress throughout the locality from Wallasey Pool to Runcorn.

PROPRIETORS are Country Gentlemen. *Publisher*—James Topham, general printing office.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

FARMERS' HERALD. First of each Month, Price 2½*d.*

Neutral.—Established January 1, 1843.

CIRCULATES not only throughout the counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, and Lancashire, but generally throughout every Agricultural county of England, Ireland, Scotland, and America.

ADVOCATES, and was expressly established for the promotion of, agricultural improvement, and practical and scientific farming, and is occasionally profusely illustrated with explanatory wood engravings. Some space is devoted to literature, more especially to works relating to agriculture. Its circulation is amongst noblemen, agriculturists, and tenant farmers.

PROPRIETOR—William H. Evans, Eastgate Street.

CHESTERFIELD.

(*Derbyshire.*)

Is an important town, with a large agricultural district, also extensive coalworks, iron founderies, lace works, malting to a great extent, potteries, &c., &c. Chesterfield stands very pleasantly on a hill, between two rivers. It formerly belonged to the crown, and King John made it a free borough. The church is a handsome structure; the steeple, like the leaning tower of Pisa, is greatly out of perpendicular. In the market-place is a neat town hall, on the ground-floor of which is the debtors' goal, and, on the second floor, the sessions-house.—*Paper for the district*—

DERBYSHIRE COURIER. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established January 5, 1828.

CIRCULATES through Derby, Chesterfield, Bakewell, Buxton, Alfreton, Ashbourne, Wirksworth, Mansfield, Worksop, Tideswell, Chapel-en-le-frith, Dronfield, Sheffield, &c., generally in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, &c.

ADVOCATES the agricultural and commercial interests of the district; is a literary newspaper, and attached to Church-of-England principles. Great attention is given to local and general news, reports of public meetings, &c.; and it contains much of that "agreeable chit-chat" so desirable in a family newspaper.

PROPRIETOR—John Roberts, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

CIRENCESTER.*(Gloucestershire.)*

Situated in Gloucestershire, was formerly a place of eminence, and is still of considerable importance. The principal manufacture of this town is of curriers' knives, for which it is celebrated; it has also carpet and woollen manufactories and breweries. The district is chiefly agricultural, though Stroud, Chalford, and Minchinhampton are in a manufacturing district.—*Paper for the district—*

WILTS AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE STANDARD.Tuesday, Price 5*d.***Conservative.**—Established January 28, 1837.

CIRCULATES through Cirencester, Malmesbury, Cricklade, Tetbury, Highworth, Wootton-Basset, Fairford, Lechlade, Northleach, Calne, Marlborough, Swindon, Chippenham, Stroud, Minchinhampton, Chalford, and Risley.

ADVOCATES the peculiar interests of the district, is a High Church, agricultural, and local newspaper, circulating amongst clergymen and agriculturists.

PROPRIETORS—Influential Residents. *Publisher—*Daniel Brotherton.

COLCHESTER.*(Essex.)*

A populous town formerly with a good road trade, now much deteriorated by the formation of the Eastern Counties Railway; is noted for its corn and cattle-markets, and is an important town of a large and wealthy agricultural district; also famous for its oysters. It is supposed to have been the Roman colony of Camulodunum, and was a place of considerable importance in the early periods of English history.—*Paper for the district—*

ESSEX STANDARD. Friday, Price 5*d.***Conservative.**—Established January 7, 1831.

CIRCULATES through the entire towns of Essex, and also in the neighbouring counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, is a large and well conducted Protestant journal, strongly attached to the Church of England, and opposed to all further concessions to the Roman Catholics. It gives, occasionally, some space to literature and the fine arts; and is distinguished for its accurate local information.

PROPRIETOR—John Taylor, jun. printer and publisher.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

COVENTRY.*(Warwickshire.)*

Is celebrated for every style of plain and fancy weaving of ribbons, gimp trimming, and making of silk plush, also a considerable manufacture of lever and other watches, many of which are exported to America. Besides the above trades, there are several large dying establishments, to which vast quantities of silk, &c., are sent from the manufacturing districts, on account of the perfection obtained in the art. The surrounding towns and villages are dependent on the Coventry manufacture of ribbons. Coventry is a place of historical celebrity; and the legend of the benevolent Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom is well known.—*Papers for the district*—

COVENTRY HERALD. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established April, 1808.

CIRCULATES in Coventry, and throughout Rugby, Bedworth, Nuneaton, Atherstone, Polesworth, Hinckley, Brinklow, Kenilworth, and the whole of the surrounding districts and contiguous counties.

ADVOCATES an enlightened liberalism, and such reforms in our institutions and laws and its local district as are rendered necessary by the increasing intelligence of the age, the development of the social relations, and the progress of the people in political importance. It has *especial* regard to the improvement of the social condition of the people, without reference to party, and carefully registers all improvements in agriculture. The literary reviews in this journal are not only talented but just.

PROPRIETOR—Charles Bray. The bookselling, printing, and stationery business carried on at the office, under the firm of E. C. Lewis and Co.

COVENTRY STANDARD. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established August, 1836.

CIRCULATES in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Stafford, Worcester, Northampton and Oxford.

ADVOCATES the protective system both for agriculture and manufactures, and firmly maintains the principles of the Church of England.

PROPRIETORS—A company of residents. *Publisher*—Charles A. Rollason, bookseller, stationer and patent medicine vendor.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

DERBY.*(Derbyshire.)*

Is particularly famous for its silk manufactures; there are also several cotton manufactories and porcelain works, which are much celebrated: also manufactories where all kinds of ornaments are made of the marbles, spar, petrifications, &c., found in the vicinity. Several hands are employed here in the lapidary and jewellery branches, and its agricultural districts create a considerable trade in malt. It is the seat of one of the largest printing establishments (Mozley and Son's), in the provinces.—*Papers for the district*—[See also *Ashbourn*.]

DERBY MERCURY. Wednesday, Price 4½*d.***Conservative.**—Established 1732.

CIRCULATES through Ashbourne, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Alfreton, Bakewell, Burton-on-Trent, Belper, Chesterfield, Leek, Wirksworth, Winster, Uttoxeter, Matlock, and the neighbouring counties.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, literature, and the Church of England, and is a good family newspaper.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Burroughs, patent medicine vendor; the oldest established warehouse in the county.

DERBY REPORTER. Friday, Price 4½*d.***Liberal.**—Established January, 1823.

CIRCULATES through Derby, Chesterfield, Ashbourn, Bakewell, Buxton, Belper, Alfreton, Glossop, Chapel-en-le-frith, Tideswell, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, &c., &c.

ADVOCATES and devotes considerable space to agriculture, commerce, literature, the fine arts, railways, &c., &c.

PROPRIETOR—Walter Pike, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

DEVIZES.*(Wiltshire.)*

Is an extensive and populous town in the centre of Wiltshire. Its former trade in woollen manufactures has almost entirely declined. There are two or three towns in the county where manufactures are carried on, but trade having long been declining the population generally is chiefly employed in agriculture.—*Papers for the district*—

DEVIZES AND WILTSHIRE GAZETTE. Thursday, Price 5*d.***Conservative.**—Established January, 1816.[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

CIRCULATES generally throughout the northern division of Wilts, with a considerable sprinkling in the adjoining counties.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, and is a warm supporter of the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—George Simpson.

WILTSHIRE INDEPENDENT. Thursday, Price 5*d*.

Radical.—Established November 16, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Devizes, Melksham, Chippenham, Calne, Corsham, Marlborough, Swindon, Highworth, Cricklade, Wootton-Bassett, Malmesbury, Trowbridge, Westbury, Box, and Warminster.

ADVOCATES the national interest, devoting itself especially to supplying agricultural information; it is political and slightly literary; attached to the Church of England, but open freely to communications from all sects, advocating civil and religious liberty to the fullest extent.

PROPRIETOR—William Burrows.

DEVONPORT.

(*Devonshire.*)

Is indebted for its origin to its adoption as the seat of one of the principal naval arsenals of the kingdom. Its harbour is admitted to be the finest in the world, and it has also been chosen as the site of one of the great naval steam yards. It forms the head quarters of the western military district, and is the most important of the three connected towns of Devonport, Stonehouse, and Plymouth, the population of which is upwards of 100,000. The character of its inhabitants is naval and commercial; the *locality*, however, is an agricultural one.—*Papers for the district*—

DEVONPORT INDEPENDENT. Saturday, Price 4½*d*.

Liberal.—Established March, 1833.

CIRCULATES through Devonport, Plymouth, Stonehouse, Totness, Exeter, Dartmouth, Kingsbridge, Barnstaple, Bideford, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Liskeard, St. Austle, Looe, Fowey, Truro, Camborne, Falmouth, Penzance, and the West of England generally.

ADVOCATES agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; is well supported by the navy and army, and by

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Dissenters generally, whose interests it advocates, but is not decidedly their organ.

PROPRIETOR—William Byers, bookseller and stationer; also a large and old established patent medicine warehouse, under the firm of "Byers and Son."

DEVONPORT TELEGRAPH. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established March 8, 1808.

CIRCULATES through Devonport, Stonehouse, Plymouth, Tavistock, Totness, Dartmouth, Torquay, Exeter, Barnstaple, Bideford, Devon; Liskeard, Callington, Bodmin, Launceston, Falmouth, &c., Cornwall, and every post town in the two counties.

ADVOCATES commercial freedom, but is more particularly a naval organ, and as such stands very high. The district through which it circulates is more particularly agricultural.

PROPRIETOR—William Richards.

WEST OF ENGLAND CONSERVATIVE. Wednesday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1837.

CIRCULATES through Devonport, Plymouth, &c. &c.

ADVOCATES with energy the interests of the Church of England; commercial and manufacturing events as they arise are treated with a spirit of fairness, always keeping in view the general welfare of the district. Much attention is given to literature and the fine arts, and frequent notices of new books appear in this journal.

PROPRIETOR—Benjamin May Ramsey.

DONCASTER.

(*Yorkshire.*)

Is the centre of a very large and wealthy agricultural and mercantile district, and noted for its races. It was, previous to the introduction of railroads, a place of great note on the north road, and celebrated for the excellence of its coaching and posting establishments.—*Papers for the district*—

DONCASTER CHRONICLE. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established March 5, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Doncaster, Bawtry, Barnsley, Crowle, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Epworth,

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Haxey, Gainsboro', Ferrybridge, Goole, Howden, Marshland, Retford, Newark, Tuxford, Pontefract, Rotherham, Sheffield, Selby, Tickhill, Thorne, Snaith, and generally in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.

ADVOCATES agriculture, combined with commerce and manufactures; is a political, religious, and literary journal, attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Robert Hartley, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

DONCASTER GAZETTE. Friday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established January 4, 1794.

CIRCULATES through Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield, Barnsley, Wakefield, Pontefract, Leeds, Selby, Howden, York, Goole, Thorne, Rawcliffe, Snaith, Tickhill, Bawtry, Retford, Newark, Tuxford, Nottingham, Ollerton, Mansfield, Worksop, Chesterfield, Derby, Gainsboro', Lincoln, Louth, Market-Rasen, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Everton, Brigg, Caistor, Great Grimsby, Barton, Grant-ham, Hull, Beverley, Market-Weighton, &c.

ADVOCATES the agricultural and commercial interests, and Church of England principles.

PROPRIETORS—Thomas Brooke and Co., booksellers, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

DORCHESTER.

(*Dorsetshire.*)

The capital of Dorsetshire, a town of great antiquity, seated on the Frome. Is noted for the excellence of its ale, which is exported to most parts of the kingdom.—*Paper for the district.*

DORSET COUNTY CHRONICLE. Thursday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established January 4, 1821.

CIRCULATES through a most extensive district, including Dorchester, Weymouth, Wareham, Poole, Wimborne, Christchurch, Lymington, Southampton, Romsey, Ringwood, Fordingbridge, Salisbury, Cranborne, Blandford, Sturminster, Stalbridge, Shaftesbury, Warminster, Frome, Shepton-Mallet, Castle Carey, Bruton, Wincan-

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ton, Milborne Port, Sherborne, Cerne-Abbas, Evershot, Bridport, Lyme-Regis, Axminster, Honiton, Sidmouth, Exeter, Tiverton, Collumpton, Wellington, Taunton, Wiveliscombe, Milverton, Dunster, Minehead, Watchet, Williton, Bridgewater, Ilminster, Chard, Crewkerne, Yeovil, Langport, Ilchester, Somerton, Glastonbury, Wells, Axbridge, Cross, Bristol, Bath, &c.

The *Chronicle* is a conservative newspaper, supports the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, in unison with those of the Church of England, and in the present state of public opinion, advocates those principles with a devotion worthy of its high patronage; it is the organ of all the public business of the county of Dorset.

PROPRIETOR—George Simonds, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

DOVOR.

(*Kent.*)

This district is well known for its general trade, its extensive continental traffic in goods and passengers, its Custom House, as H. M. Packet Station for France, Belgium, and the East, a marine residence, and fashionable watering-place, much resorted to by families of distinction. Dovor is the site fixed upon by the harbour commission for the first harbour of refuge to be constructed on the south-eastern coast. It is the principal residence of that important class of men, the Cinque Port pilots. Dovor is celebrated in history as a place of the greatest importance ever since the Norman conquest; and has been often called the lock and key to the whole realm.—*Paper for the district*—

DOVOR CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 4d.

Liberal.—Established February 4, 1837.

CIRCULATES through Dovor, Deal, Sandwich, Folkestone, Hythe, Romney, Rye, Hastings, St. Leonard's, Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Strood, Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate.

ADVOCATES free trade, civil and religious freedom, independent of any sect, and is a promoter of science, literature, and the arts, while attention to the local interests of the districts in which it circulates is a leading feature of the journal.

PROPRIETOR—William Fenton, general printer and stationer.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

DOVOR TELEGRAPH. Saturday, Price *5d.*

Conservative.—Established November 16, 1833.

CIRCULATES through Dovor and the Cinque Ports.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the district; is attached to Church of England principles.

PROPRIETOR—George Batt Batcheller, bookseller and stationer.

DURHAM.

(*Durham.*)

Is in the heart of the Great Northern coal-field. The staple trade of the district is the coal trade. The county is mixedly agricultural, maritime, mining, manufacturing and commercial, and is yearly increasing in population, enterprise, and wealth. The city of Durham is the seat of a University recently established, but the character of the county of Durham is emphatically liberal—the two divisions of the county and the boroughs within it returning ten members to Parliament, and only one of them being a Conservative.—*Papers for the district*—

DURHAM ADVERTISER. Friday, Price *4½d.*

Conservative.—Established Sept. 10, 1814.

CIRCULATES through Durham, Sunderland, Stockton-upon-Tees, North and South Shields, Darlington, Barnard Castle, Bishop-Auckland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, &c., &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and the Church of England, both of which it strenuously supports. The senior partner of this Journal being the Printer to the University, the *Advertiser* is patronised by the professors, tutors, and students of that establishment; and on account of its politics, by the High Church party, and the agriculturists of Durham and the neighbouring counties.

PROPRIETORS—Francis Humble and Edward Paxton Humble.

DURHAM CHRONICLE. Friday, Price *4½d.*

Liberal.—Established January 1, 1820.

CIRCULATES through Durham, Darlington, Stockton, Sunderland, Bishop-Auckland, Barnard Castle, Stanhope, Wolsingham, Hartlepool, Middlesboro', Seaham, the Great Durham Colliery District, and generally

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through the counties of Durham and the borders of Northumberland and Yorkshire.

ADVOCATES free-trade principles in all things, as best suited for the true interests of all. The paper is more especially political and literary. The proprietor is a member of the Church of England, but advocates religious freedom for all.

PROPRIETOR — John Hardinge Veitch, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

EXETER.

(*Devonshire.*)

The district is peculiarly an agricultural one, though Exeter, which has obtained the title of "the Metropolis of the West," is a commercial city, being the centre of an immense population. It has been greatly increased in the number of its inhabitants and the importance of its trade, by the completion of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, by means of which the journey to London is performed in five hours. The great naval port of Plymouth (including Devonport and Stonehouse) will in the course of a few months be connected with Exeter by the South Devon Railway, now nearly completed.

Exeter carries on an extensive export trade in woollen goods, manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, and imports wine, fruit, drugs, linens, iron, hemp, timber, and tallow. It also trades in corn and coal. Exeter communicates with Topsham by means of a canal, capable of receiving ships of considerable burden—*Papers for the district*—

DEVONSHIRE CHRONICLE. Monday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established October 20, 1821.

CIRCULATES throughout Devon and neighbouring counties.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; devotes attention to literature, giving regularly reviews and extracts from standard works; it is not the organ of any sect.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Besley, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

EXETER FLYING POST (TREWMAN'S). Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established September 2, 1763.

CIRCULATES in every town and village in Devonshire, also generally in Cornwall, Somerset, and Dorset.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ADVOCATES especially the agricultural interest. A political and literary journal, attached to the Church of England. It is the oldest paper in Devon and Cornwall, and almost from its commencement has been the property of the Trewman family.

PROPRIETOR—Robert John Trewman.

EXETER AND PLYMOUTH GAZETTE. Saturday, Price $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Conservative.—Established 1790.

CIRCULATES through the whole of Devonshire, and the principal towns in Cornwall, Somerset, and Dorset.

ADVOCATES the interests of the agriculturists, with due regard to those of the manufacturers; is firmly attached to the Established Church, and has for a number of years enjoyed high patronage.

PROPRIETORS—Edward Woolmer and Thomas Woodbury.

EXETER WESTERN LUMINARY. Tuesday, Price $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Conservative.—Established March 8, 1813.

CIRCULATES generally throughout Devon and Cornwall, and parts of Dorset and Somerset.

ADVOCATES agriculture and the commercial interest generally, deprecating any withdrawal of protection from the former; firmly attached to the Church of England, especially to that party usually called the High Church; is also a literary Journal.

PROPRIETOR—J. S. Dewdney.

EXETER "WESTERN TIMES." Friday, Price $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Liberal.—Established 1828.

CIRCULATES through all the towns in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, Wilts, and the West Country Houses in London.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, legal, and ge-

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neral interests. This liberal journal is well known for the talent displayed in its leading articles, and the stern independence in the expression of its political opinion. All local events are closely watched and expatiated upon; literature and the fine arts receive attention.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Latimer.

FALMOUTH.

(*Cornwall.*)

Is a considerable seaport, having a noble and extensive harbour, capable of containing the largest ships. This harbour is defended by two castles; the one to the east is called St. Mawes, and that to the west Pendennis. The leading features of the district are maritime, mining, and agricultural, with a large trade in fish. Falmouth itself carries on a considerable fishery of pilchards; but it derived its chief importance from being the packet-station for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, which is now removed to Southampton.—*Papers for the district*—

CORNWALL WEEKLY TIMES. Saturday, Price 3d.

Neutral.—Established January 13, 1847.

CIRCULATES generally throughout Cornwall.

ADVOCATES no party views, yet making forcible appeals for improving the condition of the poor, and the progress of social reforms. It is, however, principally a literary and scientific journal, securing the perusal of men of science and literary taste, as well as of the general reader.

PROPRIETOR—F. H. Earle, general printer.

FALMOUTH PACKET. Saturday, Price 4d.

Radical.—Established April, 1829.

CIRCULATES through the whole of Cornwall and the neighbouring counties.

ADVOCATES continued reform, extension of the suffrage, free-trade, the separation of Church and State; is a political and literary journal.

PROPRIETOR—William Rickerby.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

FLEETWOOD-ON-WYRE.*(Lancashire.)*

This new town, situate at the mouth of the River Wyre, on the south-west shore of Morecambe Bay, combines all the advantages of a watering place, as well as of a commercial port. Fleetwood exhibits, in a remarkable manner, the spirit, energy, perseverance, and enterprise of Englishmen. Through the unwearied exertions of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood and others, this place has sprung up, and can now boast of splendid hotels, baths, church, chapels, custom-house, mechanics' institution, subscription reading-room, post office, covered market-house, and lighthouses; also numerous streets, esplanades, terraces adorned with fashionable houses and shops, where ten years ago nothing but a barren tract of land, inhabited by sea-fowl and wild rabbits, presented itself to the spectator. It is now a busy thriving town, and is much frequented as a marine retreat in summer, the pleasing scenery, fine sands, safe yachting and boating, make it a favourite resort for parties in pursuit of pleasure. As a packet-station Fleetwood has been very successful. Powerful steam ships ply between Belfast and Fleetwood, each way, three times a week in winter, and four times in summer; and also between Ardrossan (per Glasgow) and Fleetwood, three times in winter, and four in summer; to Bardsden (Ulverston) as the best way to the Lakes, daily in summer, and also to Peel Harbour; to the Isle of Man, daily in summer, and twice a week in winter.—*Paper for the district—*

FLEETWOOD CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 3d.

Neutral.—Established November, 1843.

CIRCULATES in Fleetwood, and throughout Blackpool, Poulton, Kirkham, Lytham, Ulverston, and Lonsdale north of the Fylde.

ADVOCATES the interest of the district, and is especially devoted to the dissemination of the advantages the port of Fleetwood offers to the commercial enterprise of the country. Is the only medium for general publicity published in the district of the Fylde, where it is circulated in private families, news-rooms, hotels, &c.; and, being a register of fashionable arrivals at Fleetwood and Blackpool during the summer season, this *pe-tite* addition to the newspaper press has a considerable circulation amongst visitors, and travellers passing through Fleetwood to Glasgow, Belfast, Isle of Man, the Lakes, Manchester, Liverpool, London, &c. &c., by steamers and railway.

PROPRIETOR—W. Porter, bookseller, printer, and stationer.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

GATESHEAD.*(Durham.)*

Is an important corporate town, lying 'on the south bank of the Tyne, facing Newcastle. The leading features of the district are the coal trade, glass, earthenware, alkali, shipping, and iron works, &c. &c.—*Paper for the district—*

GATESHEAD OBSERVER. Saturday, Price $4\frac{1}{2}d$.

Liberal.—Established November 18, 1837.

CIRCULATES through Gateshead, Newcastle, Sunderland, North and South Shields, Durham, Stockton, Morpeth, Alnwick, Hexham, and generally throughout Northumberland and Durham.

ADVOCATES free-trade, extended suffrage, religious equality. A journal possessing all the qualities necessary in a popular provincial organ. Literature, miscellanies, and facetiæ, are tastefully distributed; and all the surrounding markets are faithfully noted, with a valuable transcript of the prices current.

PROPRIETORS—William Henry Brockett and James Hymers, Esqrs.—*Published by Mr. Wm. Douglas.*

GLOUCESTER.*(Gloucestershire.)*

The county of Gloucester is largely occupied in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, and the trade of the port of Gloucester is yearly becoming of more importance, it being the most central midland port for sea-borne vessels of any in the kingdom. Gloucester and neighbourhood has obtained celebrity for its woollen manufacture in the Stroud districts; the pin manufacture in ditto, and at Gloucester; the hosiery trade at Tewkesbury; the shipping-trade at Gloucester.—*Papers for the district—*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price $5d$.

Conservative.—Established July 6, 1833.

CIRCULATES through Cirencester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Winchcomb, Stow, Dursley, Wotton-under-Edge, Thornbury, Sodbury, Newnham, Chepstow, Monmouth, Ross, Ledbury, Bristol, Tetbury, &c.

ADVOCATES agriculture and commerce, is a political and literary Journal, and attached to the Church of

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

England. An excellent general and family newspaper, conducted with much talent and energy, and as the Conservative organ of the district enjoys the patronage of a large and highly influential body.

PROPRIETORS—Charles Frederick Cliffe and John Henry Cliffe.

GLOUCESTER JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 5*d*.

Liberal.—Established April 9, 1722.

CIRCULATES through the entire county of Gloucester; it also has an extensive circulation in the adjoining counties of Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Somerset, &c.

ADVOCATES no one particular interest, but supports those measures which are conducive to the welfare of all; it takes a general and liberal view of the politics and literature of the day, and is attached to the Church of England, though freely open to the communications of other religious communities upon popular questions. This paper was formerly the property of the late Mr. Raikes, the founder of Sunday Schools, from whom it was purchased in 1802, by Mr. David Walker. It is a journal of high character, and most ably and successfully conducted by its much respected proprietor.

PROPRIETOR—David Mowbray Walker, general printer and patent medicine vendor.

GRAVESEND.

(*Kent.*)

Is considered the limit of the port of London, being the place where ships are obliged to lie till visited by the custom officers; it is much frequented for pleasure and bathing. A constant communication is maintained between this place and London by means of steam-vessels from the Blackwall Railway terminus, as well as from London Bridge, &c.—*Paper for the district—*

KENTISH INDEPENDENT. Saturday, Price 6*d*.

Liberal.—Established January, 1843.

CIRCULATES through Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Strood, Brompton, Canterbury, Dovor, Ramsgate, Margate, Maidstone, and the whole of the western division of the county of Kent.

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ADVOCATES, on liberal principles, the general interests of the districts enumerated above, where regular correspondents are established; it is also a journal devoting some attention to the fine arts and literature, giving regularly reviews of new books.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. Mabbott and Hatfield.

GREENWICH.

(*Kent.*)

The principal objects which draw a continued influx of strangers to this place, and certainly entitled to attention, are, the Hospital for invalid and superannuated sailors, with its chapel and painted hall; the Royal Observatory, situated on an eminence in the park; the Naval Asylum, for the reception and instruction of the children of seamen, &c. The park and hill are remarkable for their beautiful scenery and extensive prospects of London and its vicinity. The Railroad on arches constructed between Greenwich and London, and the numerous conveyances by land and water, have caused Greenwich to be looked upon as a mere branch of the metropolis.—*Papers for the district*—

KENTISH MERCURY. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Neutral.—Established 1833.

CIRCULATES through Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford.

ADVOCATES no particular interest; agriculture, commerce and manufactures receive due attention as questions arise. Occasional space is devoted to literature and the fine arts.

PROPRIETOR—J. Hooper Hartnoll.—*Published* by Stephen Lucas.

WEST KENT GUARDIAN. Saturday, Price 6*d.*

Conservative.—Established October, 1834.

CIRCULATES through Greenwich, Woolwich, Deptford, Bromley, Dartford, Seven Oaks, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells, Chatham, Rochester, Gravesend, Milton, &c., and throughout West Kent.

ADVOCATES the interests of the local district as a journal of a general character, with much military and naval intelligence.

PROPRIETOR—C. J. Carttar, Esq.—*Published* by Wm. N. Horton, general printer.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

GUILDFORD.*(Surrey.)*

The county town of Surrey carries on a considerable trade in corn and timber.—*Papers for the district.*—

SURREY GAZETTE. Wednesday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1843.

CIRCULATES through Guildford, Chertsey, Chobham, Cranley, Dorking, Egham, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Halesmere, Kingston, Leatherhead, Reigate, Kipley, Woking, and partially in the neighbouring counties.

ADVOCATES the local interests of Surrey and Sussex, which principally engage its attention, especially in connection with agriculture, to which, also, in the selection of general topics, great prominence is given. The market intelligence of the paper is good, particularly as relates to the two counties named, and the local events are given as fully as possible without curtailing its general contents, or its comments on the political questions and passing topics of the day.

PROPRIETOR—George Peter Bacon, residing at Lewes. *Published* by Mr. Andrews, High Street, Guildford.

SURREY MERCURY. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1845.

CIRCULATES through Guildford, Croydon, Kingston, Epsom, Dorking, Reigate, Farnham, Chertsey, Godalming, &c.

ADVOCATES the local interests of the farmers, hop-growers, and graziers throughout the important agricultural districts of Surrey, who may with confidence refer to its columns for full and carefully compiled information of the state of the London Markets, which are of acknowledged accuracy, not only as regards present prices, but as concerns the impressions of factors and dealers with respect to probable changes. It contains reports of all public meetings held in the county, parochial business, and other local events.

PROPRIETOR—J. Hooper Hartnoll. *Published* by Isaiah Douglas Lucas, Brixton Road, Surrey.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

SURREY STANDARD. Saturday, Price 6*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1835.

CIRCULATES through Southwark, Lambeth, Bermondsey, Croydon, Guildford, Kingston, Godalming, Farnham, Chertsey, Reigate, Dorking, Epsom, Haselmere, Leatherhead, Ripley, Woking, Egham, and throughout Sussex, East Hampshire, and West Kent.

ADVOCATES the landed interests of the county, by whom this journal was originally established. It furnishes full reports of all magisterial and county meetings; and its advertising department generally contains notices of public bodies relative to the business of the county. It devotes great attention to hop intelligence and market news; and, in addition, contains well-selected articles with the view of securing the character of a county and family newspaper.

PROPRIETOR—W. E. Baxter, residing at Lewes, by whom it is published, at his offices, 23, Blackman Street, Southwark, and 32, High Street, Guildford.

HALIFAX.

(*Yorkshire.*)

Is a well built and opulent place in the West Riding of Yorkshire, deriving its importance from the manufacture of cloth, and a large worsted business. It has numerous cotton-mills and factories, and is the principal mart for stuffs, such as shalloons, serges, tammies, calimancos, kerseys, &c., for the sale of which there is an immense building, called the Piece Hall, occupying a space of 10,000 square yards, containing upwards of 300 rooms, open once a week. The vicinity of Halifax abounds with coal; the whole district is densely populated, and a complete hive of industry.—*Paper for the district.*

HALIFAX GUARDIAN. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1832.

CIRCULATES through Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Brighouse, Keighley, Bingley, Skipton, Todmorden, and the intermediate villages.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; but is opposed to free-trade, and friendly to the cause of protection. It is attached to the Church of England; devotes some space to literature and the fine arts; and aims at being a first-rate *Family Newspaper*.

PROPRIETOR—James Uriah Walker.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

HANLEY.*(Staffordshire.)*

The earthenware manufactured in the Potteries is superior to any in Europe, and forms an important article of exportation; collieries are worked to a great extent. Ironstone obtained in great quantities: extensive iron works and foundries are increasing rapidly at Newcastle, where also the hat and shoe manufacture prevail, also silk and cotton, mills; and largely throughout the Potteries, the earthenware, china and glass business is carried on.—*Paper for the district*—[*See also Stafford.*]

STAFFORDSHIRE MERCURY. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Neutral.—Established 1824.

CIRCULATES in Burslem, Hanley, and Shelton, Longton, and Lane-End, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stoke-upon-Trent, Tunstall, besides Cobridge, Etruria, Fenton, Goldenhill, Longport, Penkhull, Walstanton, &c.; partially in Leek, Congleton, Cheadle, and Stone, and widely diffused throughout the entire county.

ADVOCATES the increased importance of the wealthy, enterprising, and populous district of the Staffordshire Potteries; and represents the interests of a great commercial, active, intelligent, manufacturing, and commercial community. *All* religious meetings are *faithfully* reported, and a column devoted to reviews and literary and scientific notices; it is the only paper published in the Staffordshire Potteries.

PROPRIETORS—William Henry Hyde and Frederic Crewe: general printing, stationery, bookselling, and patent medicine business attached, and carried on at the neighbouring town of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

HARROGATE.*(Yorkshire.)*

In the West Riding of Yorkshire, is celebrated for its mineral waters, which annually attract thousands of visitors. This favourite spot, which abounds with delightful scenery, and enjoys a salubrious air, is divided into high and low, situated about half a mile from each other; the former containing the chalybeate, and the latter the sulphureous springs, and another combining the qualities of both. The season lasts from May to Michaelmas; the district around is agricultural.—*Paper for the district*—

HARROGATE ADVERTISER. Saturday, Price 4*d.*

Neutral.—Established September 26, 1836, but published only during the Harrogate season.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

CIRCULATES in Leeds, York, Ripon, Knaresborough, Otley, Wetherby, &c. But the paper being chiefly purchased by visitors in the town, it is sent to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

ADVOCATES no particular interest; is not attached to the Church of England, nor to any sect of dissenters; is a record of arrivals and departures, which is particularly accurate, the publisher being the postmaster of the town.

PROPRIETOR—Pickersgill Palliser, general printer, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

HAWES.

(*Yorkshire.*)

Situated in the North Riding; adjoining is Wensley Dale, a romantic and picturesque tract, watered by the Eure, and abounding with cascades, some of which have been pronounced superior to the cataracts of the Nile,—and Redmire, near which is Bolton Castle, where the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was confined.—*Paper for the district.*

WENSLEYDALE ADVERTISER, every alternate Tuesday, Price 3d.

Neutral.—Established 1843.

CIRCULATES through Hawes, Askrigg, Bedale, Leyburn, and partially throughout Yorkshire.

ADVOCATES no particular party, is of small size, and distinctly a medium for local interests; with a brief epitome of politics, and remarks on emigration, &c.

PROPRIETOR—Fletcher Clarke.

HEREFORD.

(*Herefordshire.*)

The population of the city and county is very large. The glove manufacture is still carried on in Hereford, Kington, and Leominster, but not to the extent it was formerly. There are also considerable manufactures of leather in Hereford, and various parts of the county. Herefordshire is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery and the fertility of its soil. Its agricultural products are of the highest class of excellence; its corn, hops, and fruit being second to none in quantity and quality; while its breed of cattle is famous throughout the world.—*Papers for the district.*

HEREFORD JOURNAL. Wednesday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established 1739.

CIRCULATES through Leominster, Ludlow, Shrewsbury, Liverpool, Hay, Brecon, Landoverly, Carmarthen,

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

Ross, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Monmouth, Chepstow, Bristol, Bath, Ledbury, Malvern, Worcester, also in the metropolis, and all parts of the kingdom.

ADVOCATES the general good of the community; agriculture being regarded as the root and ground-work of all national eminence and prosperity. It is a literary journal, and enjoys the patronage of the important and wealthy classes of the districts.

ACTING PROPRIETOR and *Publisher*—Edward We-myss, general printer and patent medicine vendor.

HEREFORD TIMES. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established June 30, 1832.

CIRCULATES through Hereford, Ledbury, Malvern, Bromyard, Leominster, Tenbury, Ludlow, Radnor, King-ton, Rhyader, Hay, Talgarth, Abergavenny, Dowlais, Merthyr, Ragland, Usk, Chepstow, Newport, Ponty-pool, Monmouth, Coleford, Ross, Newent; London; and generally in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Wor-cestershire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire, Rad-norshire, Breconshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, and Monmouthshire.

ADVOCATES the general, not particular interests. It enjoys a very extensive circulation among the nobility, clergy, and gentry, and agricultural and commercial community.

PROPRIETOR—Charles Anthony, general printer.

HERTFORD.

(*Hertfordshire.*)

The chief town in Hertfordshire, situated on the Lea, is a place of considerable antiquity, having attained some importance in the time of the Saxons. It has a noble shire-hall, and other public buildings, including a good grammar school. Here, also, are the remains of an ancient castle, in which John of Gaunt entertained the two royal prisoners, John of France and David of Scotland. In the vicinity is a college for the education of young men intended for the civil department in the Hon. East India Company's service. Hertford is pre-eminently an agricultural county. At Ware a large and important business is done in malt. Hitchin and St. Alban's are thriving towns, with excellent markets.—*Papers for the district*—

HERTS COUNTY PRESS. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1830.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

CIRCULATES chiefly in Herts, also considerably in Essex and Beds., and other neighbouring counties.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture (with which the county is peculiarly identified) energetically and without regard to party considerations; while at the same time it is reluctant to lend itself, indiscriminately, to every outcry against the administration. The *County Press* has taken up the question of compensation for damage done by game, with great ardour; it is distinguished by no small vigour and variety in its political articles, &c. Is opposed to all measures of concession or conciliation to Popery.

PROPRIETOR.—Walter Windeyer, bookseller.

HERTFORD MERCURY. Saturday, Price 5*d*.

Liberal.—Established November 25, 1834.

CIRCULATES extensively throughout Hertfordshire; at Luton and Dunstable, and other towns on the borders of Bedfordshire; and on the borders of Essex, Bucks, and Middlesex.

ADVOCATES the social, moral, and intellectual elevation of the people. Is the accredited organ of the Liberal party in Hertfordshire. Distinguished for the fullness, accuracy, and impartiality of its reports, and its general local information. Has effected much good in the localities in which it circulates, by exposing nuisances detrimental to public health, and advocating sanitary arrangements. In favour of free trade, but an advocate of all measures for removing restrictions on agricultural industry. Devotes considerable space to the local and London markets, and is careful to secure the accuracy of its figures and statements.

PROPRIETOR.—Stephen Austin, bookseller and stationer.

For another medium of partial publicity in this and the neighbouring counties, see page 83,

COUNTY CHRONICLE,

Published at 5, Warwick Square, London, where it is also printed.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

HULL.*(Yorkshire.)*

Is rapidly increasing in trade and population, which latter already is very large. It is the port of export for the whole of the manufactures of Manchester, Leeds, and the Midland districts to the Baltic, the north of Europe, and the German ports. Advertisements inserted in its local papers meet the eye of the wealthy and influential yeomanry and tenant farmers of North Lincolnshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire—a desirable class of men for railway promoters and other capitalists to appeal to. Hull is the local metropolis of a considerable district of Yorkshire, enjoys, by means of one of the finest rivers in England, opportunities for cheap ready steam communication with Grimsby, Goole, Gainsborough, Selby, Doncaster, Thorne, York; and has railway communication to London, York, Leeds, and Manchester and Liverpool, and also with the populous towns of Beverley, Driffield, Market-Weighton, Burlington, Pocklington, in Yorkshire: railways are likewise projected, which would open communication to Caistor, Market-Rasen, Louth, and Brigg, in Lincolnshire.—*Papers for the district—*

EASTERN COUNTIES HERALD. Thursday, Price $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Neutral.—Established July 5, 1838.

CIRCULATES through Hull, Beverley, Driffield, Burlington, Scarborough, Whitby, Barton, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Louth, Lincoln, Malton, generally through the East Riding of Yorkshire, and the northern division of Lincolnshire.

ADVOCATES agriculture and commerce.

PROPRIETORS—William Stephenson and Co., general printers.

HULL ADVERTISER. Friday, Price $5d.$

Liberal.—Established July 5, 1794.

CIRCULATES through Beverley, Scarborough, York, Bridlington, Driffield, Selby, and the whole of the towns and villages in the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire.

ADVOCATES free trade in commerce. It is a political and literary journal, and the organ of the district for representing the liberal and dissenting interests generally. It is carefully edited; and its columns evince the tact and talent of an able and experienced hand.

PROPRIETOR—William Bettison, Esq. *Publisher—*John Dick, patent medicine vendor.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

HULL PACKET. Friday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established 1787.

CIRCULATES through Hull, Beverley, Hedon, and the district of Holderness, Howden, Selby, Goole, Market-Weighton, Pocklington, Malton, Driffield, Bridlington, Burlington Quay, Scarborough, Lincoln, Louth, Horn-castle, Caistor, Market-Rasen, Sleaford, Boston, and Barton-upon-Humber, and generally throughout York-shire, Lincolnshire, and the northern counties.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial, and shipping interests—is a literary journal, and attached to the Church of England. The *Hull Packet* is the oldest paper in the district; and, under the present spirited management, it is a very efficient journal. It is patronized by the leading merchants, bankers, ship-owners, farmers, and tradesmen of the district; as well as by the clergy, gentry, and professional men.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Freebody, general printer.

IPSWICH.

(*Suffolk.*)

Was formerly famed for its manufacture of woollen cloth; its present commerce consists chiefly in the exportation of malt and corn, and in a coasting trade. Steam vessels, commodiously fitted up for passengers, &c., regularly ply between Ipswich and London. A railway has been recently opened from Ipswich, forming a junction with the Eastern Counties line at Colchester; also one between Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's. The district around is agricultural; and includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, paper, &c.—*Papers for the district*—

IPSWICH EXPRESS. Tuesday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established August 13, 1839.

CIRCULATES through Ipswich, Woodbridge, Stow-market, Hadleigh, Beccles, Bungay, Harleston, &c. Colchester, Harwich, Maldon, Romford, &c.

ADVOCATES what it considers the principles of civil and religious liberty. It is opposed to all restrictions on commerce, and to church rates, and generally supports the movement party.

PROPRIETORS—A company of residents. *Publisher*—Stephen Piper.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

IPSWICH JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1739.

CIRCULATES extensively throughout the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire.

ADVOCATED generally the policy lately professed by Sir Robert Peel's administration, supported the amended sliding scale, the tariff, and the Canadian Corn Bill, was in favour of the Dissenters' Chapel Bill, the Maynooth Endowment, and the policy of the ministry towards Ireland; but took part with Lord Ashley in urging the necessity of placing a limit on the hours of manufacturing labour. Is opposed to the repeal of protective duties, advocates high Church principles, but is a determined opponent to the tractarian theology. Has powerfully supported the railway projects which originated at Ipswich, and comments freely upon local management affecting the interests of the district.

Published by Postle Jackson, the sole proprietor.

SUFFOLK CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established May 4, 1810.

CIRCULATES largely in every town in the county, and in the bordering counties.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the district—attached to no party, sect, or creed; its motto is, "Open to all, influenced by none," but is an organ of free trade principles.

PROPRIETOR—John King.

K E N D A L.

(*Westmorland.*)

Is a considerable town for trade and population. Its principal manufactures are the woollen cloths, celebrated as Kendal cloths, worsted stockings, cottons used for sailors' jackets, linsey-woolsey, fish hooks, and leather. There are also several mills.—*Papers for the district*—

KENDAL MERCURY. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established June 29, 1811.

CIRCULATES in Kendal, Lancaster, Ulverston, Cartmel, Milnthorpe, Burton, Kirkby Lonsdale, Appleby,

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

Kirkby Stephen, Brough, Ambleside, Bowness, Penrith, Keswick, Sedberg, and other towns in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire.

ADVOCATES civil, religious, commercial, and political freedom. It is not the organ of any one religious denomination; and combines, with all the usual departments of a well conducted provincial newspaper, literary notices and extracts from new publications.

PROPRIETOR—George Lee.

WESTMORELAND GAZETTE. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established May 23, 1818.

CIRCULATES through Kendal, Milnthorpe, Kirkby Lonsdale, Burton, Ambleside, Bowness, Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, Brough, and in adjoining counties, at Ulverston, Lancaster, Penrith, Carlisle, Keswick, Sedberg, Ingleton, and contiguous towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

ADVOCATES the agricultural interest; is firmly attached to the Church of England; gives literary extracts from works of striking merit, and occasionally reviews of publications. Circulates extensively in the Lake district, which abounds in gentlemen's seats, and to which great numbers of the higher and wealthier classes resort in the summer and autumn.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Atkinson, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

KIDDERMINSTER.

(*Worcestershire.*)

An extensive and well-built town, is famous for the manufacture of carpets, which are remarkable for the brilliancy and durability of their colours. The iron trade, glass manufacture, and coal mining flourish extensively.—*Paper for the district*—

TEN TOWNS' MESSENGER. Friday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established July 8, 1836.

CIRCULATES generally through Kidderminster, Bewd-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ley, Bridgenorth, Bromsgrove, Dudley, Ludlow, Halesowen, Stourbridge, Stourport, Tenbury, and Birmingham, South Staffordshire, Shropshire, and throughout Worcestershire.

ADVOCATES agriculture and manufactures ; and forms an agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, political, and literary journal, attached to the Church of England, and the only newspaper published in the ten towns first named.

PROPRIETOR—George Friend, bookseller.

LANCASTER.

(*Lancashire.*)

The county town of Lancashire, is a neat well-built town. A considerable number of small ships are built here, and it carries on a large trade in coal and limestone. Lancaster being the county town, is the residence of a great number of gentry and capitalists, most of whom are largely interested in railways. The district around is maritime, mining, agricultural, and manufacturing.—*Papers for the district—*

LANCASTER GAZETTE. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1801.

CIRCULATES through a large agricultural district, of which Lancaster is the centre.

ADVOCATES most firmly the interests of agriculture ; is a political journal, and strongly attached to the principles of the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Charles Edward Quarme.

LANCASTER GUARDIAN. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 28, 1837.

CIRCULATES through Lancaster, Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Settle, Ulverstone, Furness, Lake district, East Cumberland, Fleetwood, Lytham, Garstang, Cartmel, Burton in Westmoreland, Burton in Yorkshire, and Milnthorpe.

ADVOCATES free trade and the interests of agriculture and commerce conjointly ; is both a political and literary journal, but is not attached to any religious sect in particular.

PROPRIETOR—Anthony Milner, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

LEAMINGTON.*(Warwickshire.)*

Is celebrated for its medicinal spring, which annually attract numerous visitors, more especially from the months of April to November.—
Paper for the district—

LEAMINGTON SPA COURIER. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established August, 1828.

CIRCULATES through Leamington, Warwick, Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, Coventry, Southam, and Banbury, &c.

ADVOCATES agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and is strongly attached to the Church of England. All the fashionable movements of this highly favoured spot are duly recorded; and as a record of arrivals and departures, it is accurate and well patronized.

PROPRIETOR—George Christopher Liebenrood.

LEEDS.*(Yorkshire.)*

Is a commercial and opulent town; its staple manufacture is woollen cloth, but it has also very large flax-spinning establishments, besides manufactories of linen, thread, sacking, canvass, kerseymeres, carpets, and cotton. It is the principal mart for the woollen manufactures of the West Riding, particularly coloured and white broad-cloths; in its vicinity are several forges, potteries, and collieries, and numerous mills for fulling cloth, &c. Barnsley is celebrated for its linen trade, Bradford for the stuff trade. Agricultural districts lie to the North and East.—*Papers for the district—*

LEEDS INTELLIGENCER. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established July 2, 1754.

CIRCULATES through Leeds, Halifax, Sheffield, Bradford, Rochdale, Hull, Huddersfield, York, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Ripon, Birstall, Batley, Saddleworth, Holmfirth, Bingley, Keighley, Rotherham, Barnsley, Guisley, Otley, Whitby, Darlington, Pontefract, Doncaster, Driffield, Thirsk, Thorne, Snaith, Burnley, Kendal, Scarborough, Knaresborough, Colne, Stockton, Pudsey, Gomersall, Sowerby Bridge, Todmorden, Gainsborough, Mirfield, Skipton, Clitheroe, Elland, Ossett, Liversedge, Penistone, Brighouse, Selby, Sherburn, Northallerton,

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

Barnard Castle, Cleckheaton, Richmond, Heckmond-wike, Harrowgate, Yeadon.

ADVOCATES commercial, literary, and scientific, as well as manufacturing and agricultural interests—a Church paper

PROPRIETORS—William Thomas Bolland and Christopher Kemplay, patent medicine dealers.

LEEDS MERCURY. Saturday, Price (with Supplement) 6d.

Whig.—Established originally, in July, 1718; discontinued in 1755; recommenced January, 1767, and continued to the present time.

CIRCULATES through Leeds, Huddersfield, Bradford, Halifax, Wakefield, York, Sheffield, Hull, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster, Pontefract, Wetherby, Keighley, Bingley, Skipton, Settle, Otley, Ripon, Knaresborough, Pately-bridge, Thirsk, Borough-bridge, Scarborough, Darlington, Todmorden, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Burnley, Colne, Selby, &c.

ADVOCATES free trade, and the interests of commerce and manufactures; a political journal, earnestly advocating civil and religious liberty; and esteemed an organ of the Dissenters. The paper has been in the hands of the present proprietors forty-five years. Its senior proprietor represented the Borough of Leeds in three Parliaments. One of the junior proprietors is author of the "History of the Cotton Manufacture."

PROPRIETORS—Edward Baines and Sons.

LEEDS TIMES. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Radical.—Established March 11, 1833.

CIRCULATES through Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Pontefract, Barnsley, Dewsbury, Ripon, Otley, Knaresborough, Cleckheaton, Morley, Bristol, &c.

ADVOCATES complete suffrage, the voluntary principle in religion, total repeal of the corn laws, and the interests of all classes.

PROPRIETOR—Frederick Hobson—*Published* at Josh. Buckton's, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

LEICESTER.*(Leicestershire.)*

Is connected with the north and south of England by direct railroad communication. It is the first commercial town of importance on the railway route between London and the north of England, after leaving the metropolis. It lies upon the main line of the Midland Company, and is one of their principal stations. It is also connected with the Leicestershire coalfield, in the north-west of the county, by railroad; which circumstance has materially tended to increase the extent of its manufactures of late years. Other lines are projected in connection with the Midland railway to facilitate the communication between the east and west of England, which will pass near the town. Leicester is a place of very great antiquity, having been a city in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. It employs a great number of persons in combing and spinning wool, and manufacturing it into stockings and other articles of hosiery; and also in the lace trade.—*Papers for the district*—

LEICESTER ADVERTISER (PAYNE'S). Saturday,
Price 2½*d.*

Neutral.—Established January 1, 1842.

CIRCULATES through Leicester, Loughborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market-Harborough, Lutterworth, Hinckley, Market-Bosworth, Melton-Mowbray, Uppingham, Oakham, Atherstone, and the whole of the midland and adjoining counties, &c. &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and is attached to the principles of the Church of England.

PROPRIETORS—James Payne and Thomas Berry Cleveland, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

LEICESTER CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established November 10, 1810.

CIRCULATES through Leicester, Loughborough, Melton-Mowbray, Market-Harborough, Lutterworth, Hinckley, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

ADVOCATES freedom of trade, extended suffrage, the abolition of church-rates, national education, and all other measures to promote social improvement, and civil and religious liberty.

PROPRIETORS—Thomas Thompson and James Thompson, stationers and patent medicine vendors.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

LEICESTER JOURNAL. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established May 12, 1751.

CIRCULATES through the principal towns and populous villages in the counties of Leicester, Lincoln, Rutland, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Warwick, Northampton, Cambridge, &c.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, but particularly the agricultural and local manufacturing; a political journal, with comments on men and manners, and reviews of publications, literary, philosophical, and the fine arts, and patronised largely by the aristocracy of the county. It is in fact *the County paper.*

PROPRIETOR—James Jackson.

LEICESTERSHIRE MERCURY. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Radical.—Established July 9, 1836.

CIRCULATES widely in all the towns and villages in Leicestershire, and in the adjacent counties of Warwick, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Derby, &c.

ADVOCATES unlimited freedom of trade, the repeal of the game laws, the voluntary principle in religion, the extension of education, social and sanitary reform, and universal suffrage; besides paying considerable attention to agriculture, literature, and the fine arts.

PROPRIETORS—John Burton and George Smallfield.

LEWES,

(*Sussex.*)

Is an ancient, well built, and populous town in *Sussex*, and generally considered the capital of the county. The meetings of the *Sussex Agricultural Society* are held here. The markets are well supplied, and there is an annual fair, at which it is estimated from 80,000 to 100,000 sheep are sold.—*Papers for the district*—

SUSSEX ADVERTISER. Tuesday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1745.

CIRCULATES generally throughout *Sussex*, *Surrey*, and the western portions of *Kent*.

ADVOCATES the repeal of the corn laws, and the removal of all restrictions on commerce and manufacture—favourable to the extension of the franchise. It is strongly opposed to partial legislation. In religion it is not attached to any denomination of Christians, but ad-

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

vocates the voluntary principle. Its leading articles are written with much vigour, and great care is bestowed in its record of local events.

PROPRIETOR—George Peter Bacon, general printer, and Agent for the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Office.

SUSSEX AGRICULTURAL EXPRESS. Saturday, Price 6d.

Conservative.—Established Feb. 4, 1837.

CIRCULATES throughout Sussex, Surrey, West Kent, and East Hants.

ADVOCATES those principles upon which the prosperity of the landed and agricultural interests is considered to depend. Is distinguished for the accuracy and extent of its local intelligence, evidently contributed by residents in all the principal towns through which its circulation extends. It has established a high character for its hop and market intelligence; and being well patronized, its advertising department forms an important feature. The *Surrey Standard* is now published in conjunction with this journal.

PROPRIETOR—W. E. Baxter, Lewes.

L I N C O L N .

(*Lincolnshire.*)

The capital of Lincolnshire, is an ancient city. The Cathedral, situated on an eminence, is a conspicuous object, and is inferior to that of York alone in grandeur and magnificence. The population of the district is essentially agricultural. There are extensive businesses at Lincoln in corn mills and bone mills, linseed cake, manures; and hides for tanning are extensively imported: an enormous coal, wool, and corn trade is carried on.—*Paper for the district*—

LINCOLNSHIRE ADVERTISER. Saturday, Price 3d.

Established Nov. 26, 1846.

PRINCIPLES: Liberal; Free trading.—This paper is a curiosity; it is printed in London, and published in Lincoln, professing to be “*the county paper.*” It is of the “*cheap school,*” but contains no distinctive features, unless it is one to be more meagre in its information, and to exhibit less of talent, than any other journal that comes under our inspection.

Published by Geo. Cox, 257, High Street, Lincoln.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

LINCOLN STANDARD. Wednesday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established November, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Lincoln, Newark, Sleaford, Market-Rasen, Brigg, Caistor, Kirton, Horncastle, and Boston, the borders of Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

ADVOCATES the agricultural interest to the fullest extent; is equally political and literary, (the best attention being given to literary works of merit), and is unflinchingly attached to the cause of the Established Church.

PROPRIETOR—Charles Brogden, printer, bookseller, bookbinder, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

LINCOLN TIMES. Tuesday (Morning). Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established January, 1847.

CIRCULATES, by early coaches, to Gainsborough, Rasen Market, &c.; and, by morning post, throughout North Lincolnshire, to Hull, and the north and west of England.

ADVOCATES liberal principles upon all the topics of the day; but aims especially at supplying the want of the mercantile and agricultural community by express intelligence of all the London Monday markets, the Rotheram cattle market, &c., thus superseding the necessity of a London agricultural newspaper, and containing besides all the intelligence of the week. It takes rank as an attentive and valuable literary organ.

PROPRIETOR and *Publisher*—Mr. W. Gresham.

LIVERPOOL.

(*Lancashire.*)

Situated near the mouth of the Mersey, this *second metropolis*, has rapidly advanced in opulence and importance, through the industry and enterprising pursuits of its inhabitants, being now the second commercial port in the kingdom. It is estimated that one-twelfth part of the shipping of Great Britain is navigated by Liverpool: that it has one-fourth part of her foreign trade, one-sixth part of her general commerce, and one-half as much trade as the city of London. The trade of the port embraces the commerce of the whole world, first with the British colonial possessions, and secondly with the immense continent of North and South America. Its exports are salt, coals, iron and British manufactures. Its coasting trade is enormous, chiefly in cattle from Ireland and Scotland; and in exporting manufactures in return. The Custom House revenue amounts to nearly a fourth part of the whole Custom House duties of the United Kingdom. Soap, anchors, chain cables, cordage, steam engines, and machinery connected with

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

steam navigation, are the principal articles of manufacture. There is also one cotton spinning factory on a large scale. The manufacture of watches and chronometers is considerable. The docks were the first harbours or reservoirs for the accommodation of merchandize ever constructed in this kingdom; they consist of wet, dry, and graving docks, and are connected with wide and commodious quays, immense warehouses, and a fine pier. The public buildings are in a style of liberal expense and tasteful decoration, superior to those of almost any provincial town in England; and several of its institutions are honourable testimonials of the enlightened spirit by which commercial prosperity has been accompanied. A new town is springing up at Birkenhead, on the river Mersey, opposite Liverpool, in consequence of the construction of extensive docks there. The town is regularly laid out, and numerous streets are already built. A noble square, similar to those in the west end of London, is just finished. Handsome blocks of houses are also in progress of erection for the accommodation of the working people who are flocking there. Two bills have also passed through Parliament, enabling private individuals to erect and endow two churches at Birkenhead at their own cost. These persons undertake to build and endow the churches, and provide a stipend of 350*l.* ultimately for the clergymen, in consideration of which they are empowered to let three-fourths of the sittings, the other fourth being free, and to possess the right of presentation. The dock company are also building a church to contain 1000 persons, at their own cost, under the authority of the public statutes. A beautiful park, equal in extent to that of St. James's in London, has just been thrown open to the public. It is laid out very tastefully by Mr. Paxton, surveying gardener to his grace the Duke of Devonshire, and is approached by four entrances, one of which will fully equal anything of the sort in the kingdom. There are two beautiful serpentine lakes in the park, on which float a real Chinese junk, boats, swans, and wild fowl. It is crossed in several places by rustic bridges, and has already become a fashionable resort for the inhabitants of not only the township, but of Liverpool and its vicinity. A covered market has also just been opened. It is a light and airy structure, and will vie with any similar establishment in England. A railroad runs from Birkenhead to Chester, where it joins the Grand Junction Railway, and is the nearest route from Liverpool to London. The population of Birkenhead is now (1846) over 20,000. —*Papers for the district*—

LIVERPOOL ALBION. Monday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established November 25, 1825.

CIRCULATES principally in Liverpool, and Lancashire generally, yet is well patronised throughout Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and the Commercial Rooms throughout England.

ADVOCATES the promotion of commercial interests and prosperity, and evidences very considerable talent in its leading articles. It is a political, literary, and commercial Journal.

PROPRIETOR—Anne Bean, printer and stationer.

LIVERPOOL CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 3*d.*

Liberal.—Established in 1826.

CIRCULATES through Liverpool, Birkenhead, Saint Helen's, Prescott, Chester, Manchester, the whole of

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

North Wales, the Isle of Man, and the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, also every sporting district in England.

ADVOCATES free trade ; is a literary and commercial newspaper. Its leading articles exhibit much power, and uncompromising honesty of purpose ; and it is remarkable for a division in which horticulture and floriculture are made subjects of enlightened consideration. Works in relation to these topics, as well as others, receive special attention. Its records of the turf and the field are, for spirit and accuracy, not exceeded by any of its contemporaries. The important new town of Birkenhead receives due attention under a portion of this ample broadsheet devoted to Cheshire and North Wales.

PROPRIETORS—David Ross and Wm. Nightingale, stationers, periodical and patent medicine dealers.

LIVERPOOL COURIER. Wednesday, Price 5*d*.

Conservative.—Established January 6, 1808.

CIRCULATES generally through the county of Lancaster, and neighbouring counties of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire.

ADVOCATES general interests, as its object and characteristic ; attached to the Church of England ; is a literary journal, and of strictly Protestant Conservative principles. A respectable family paper, excluding all offensive announcements.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Kaye, general stationer.

LIVERPOOL EUROPEAN TIMES. Published on the 1st, 4th, and 16th of each month. Price 16*s*. per annum.

Neutral.—Established January 4, 1843.

CIRCULATES generally through the commercial news-rooms, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, but its principal circulation is in the United States of America, the West Indies, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, &c. &c.

ADVOCATES no particular interests ; it professes to give facts without opinions ; and comprises a newspaper, a shipping list, and a price current of London and Liverpool, with the latest statistical reports from the principal

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commercial markets in Europe, which renders it useful to the merchant, manufacturer, shipowner, and trader in every part of the world. In politics it professes to be neutral; but in commerce its principles are those of free trade.

PROPRIETORS—Willmer and Smith, booksellers, stationers, shipping and commercial agents.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL ADVERTISER (GORE'S).

Thursday, Price 5*d*.

Neutral.—Established December 27, 1765.

CIRCULATES through the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cheshire, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and among the mercantile interests of Scotland, Birmingham, the Potteries, and the Midland counties. It also circulates considerably amongst the mercantile community and the hotels of London.

ADVOCATES commercial and manufacturing interests.

PROPRIETOR—James Mawdsley.

LIVERPOOL JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 3*d*.

Liberal.—Established January 2, 1830.

CIRCULATES generally through all the towns of Lancashire, and the borders of Yorkshire.

ADVOCATES free trade and is liberal in politics, but supports no class interest particularly, except so far as the above principles in politics and free trade are applicable to any peculiar interest. This journal was the first of the established provincial papers to follow the example set by the *Daily News*, and reduce its price from 5*d*. to 3*d*., retaining all its peculiar features intact, as regards matter, size type, quality of paper, &c. Its faithful record of all public transactions, and fulness of commercial and mercantile information, have a superadded value in an immense national circulation; in this latter particular having received a fresh impulse from its priority of announcement to supply a first-class newspaper at the minimum price consonant with the retention of its high position among the best journals of the day. It is a literary, commercial, and family newspaper.

PROPRIETOR—Michael James Whitty; stationery business attached to the office.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

LIVERPOOL MAIL. Saturday, Price 4*d*.

Conservative.—Established Sept. 15, 1836.

CIRCULATES extensively through Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Wales; and has a good circulation in all the principal towns of Ireland and Scotland.

ADVOCATES protection to agriculture, and the commercial and manufacturing interests. Decidedly attached to the Church of England, its doctrines and discipline. The tone of this journal is eminent for talent. The style is strong and perspicuous; the argumentation free from sophistry, and convincing. Its local news is ample, and, as an especial Conservative organ, it enjoys the patronage of the wealthy and influential.

PROPRIETOR—R. H. Sherlock. *Publisher*—Thomas Carter, general letter-press, copper-plate, and lithographic printing establishment.

LIVERPOOL MERCANTILE GAZETTE (MYERS'S).

Monday, Price 5*d*.

Neutral.—Established July, 1817.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the manufacturing and commercial districts of England, Ireland, and Scotland; and in various places abroad—particularly the Mediterranean ports, British America, United States, Brazils, and the East and West Indies.

ADVOCATES, and is entirely devoted to, commercial purposes, giving the imports, exports, stocks, and prices of produce and manufactures, together with reports of the various markets; and is a medium for the *Commercial Advertisements* for the district.

PROPRIETORS—Smith and Ollerhead.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY. Friday, Price, with Supplement, 6*d*.

Liberal.—Established July 5, 1811.

CIRCULATES through Liverpool, Birkenhead, Chester, Runcorn, Northwich, Warrington, Manchester, Stockport, Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Preston, Wigan, Blackburn, Burnley, Ormskirk, Prescot, and St. Helen's, the adjoining counties, &c. &c.

ADVOCATES civil, religious, and commercial freedom,

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uninfluenced by any sect or party in any country. It was a staunch supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League; and devotes a great portion of its ample space to a record of proceedings connected with the important district in which it circulates.

PROPRIETORS—Smith, Rogerson, and Co., general printers.

LIVERPOOL STANDARD. Tuesday, Price 3*d.*

Conservative.—Established March, 1829.

CIRCULATES through Liverpool, Birkenhead, and all the towns in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cumberland, Durham, and North Wales.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial, maritime, and manufacturing interests; is a political, miscellaneous, and literary newspaper, and devotedly attached to the Church of England. It enjoys considerable popularity as a *Family* journal.

PROPRIETORS—Joshua Fletcher Lace and Leonard Addison, general printers and stationers.

LIVERPOOL TELEGRAPH. Daily, Price 3*d.*

Neutral.—Established 1826.

CIRCULATES amongst the merchants of Liverpool, and other important maritime towns. This publication forms a "Shipping Gazette," and is entirely devoted to the commercial and mercantile interests of the locality. It contains, amongst other articles, a list of all the vessels in port, with the tonnage, names of captains, consignees, &c., list of the vessels loading, the sailing of steam and liner packets, the maritime news reported at Lloyd's, the arrivals at Liverpool up to six o'clock on the morning of publication; and, in fine, all that can tend to interest the commercial public. Although established upwards of twenty years, this paper has only of late years been issued as a stamped publication. A limited number of advertisements only are inserted.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. Corney and Co.

LIVERPOOL TIMES. Tuesday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1757.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

CIRCULATES generally throughout Lancashire and the neighbouring counties.

ADVOCATES free trade. Among the numerous vehicles which represent the local and commercial interests of this great out-port, the "*Times*" holds a highly respectable position. It is thoroughly independent, whether treating of political or municipal matters; and its information, of a strictly commercial kind, is full and satisfactory.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Baines, stationer and general printer.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY NEWS. Thursday, Price 3*d.*

Liberal.—Established November 26, 1846.

CIRCULATES in Liverpool and surrounding towns.

ADVOCACY: Independent; improvement of the masses. The *Weekly News* is respondent to the demand for a cheap newspaper. It contains all the political, local, commercial, and ordinary news of the day; and its comments or leading articles are studiously free from party asperity. The proprietor professes his main object to be the production of a "paper for the million"

PROPRIETOR—Charles Appleton.

"**YR AMSERAU.**" Every alternate Thursday, Price 4*d.*, in the WELSH language.

Liberal.—Established August 23, 1843.

CIRCULATES through the whole principality of Wales, especially the north.

ADVOCATES the interest of all, alike, not being attached to any particular class. Its subjects are miscellaneous. It does not belong to any sect, but is a decided voluntary, and as such opposed to state churches.

PROPRIETORS—A joint-stock Company.

L Y N N.*(Norfolk.)*

The population of Lynn and neighbourhood is large. Lynn imports a great quantity of coal—and exports corn to a considerable extent. With the former, it supplies the counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Bedfordshire, &c. It will shortly become a terminus for several railroads now in progress. Ships of 16 feet water complete the navigation with safety; and a bill was passed in the session of 1846 that, ultimately, will still more improve the channel, and enable larger vessels to reach the port.—*Paper for the district—*

LYNN ADVERTISER. Saturday, Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established January 4, 1842.

CIRCULATES through Lynn, Norwich, Wisbech, Long Sutton, Downham, Swaffham, Wells, Durham, Fakenham, and Burnham.

ADVOCATES agriculture and commerce; is a political and literary journal; attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—John Thew, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

MACCLESFIELD.*(Cheshire.)*

Has much increased in prosperity of late years by means of various successful manufactures, particularly silk, mohair, and twist buttons, and cotton. It has also mills for winding silk, and extensive copper and brass works, the progress of which has been accelerated by collieries in the vicinity. The Free Grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., has derived considerable reputation from the education of several eminent men.—*Papers for the district—*

MACCLESFIELD CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established July 30, 1842. (Previously the Stockport Chronicle, published at Stockport.)

CIRCULATES through Macclesfield, Congleton, Stockton, Sandbach, Middlewich, Knutsford, and intervening districts.

ADVOCATES free trade, but holding up the principle that “Land and Trade are Twins, &c.” A temperate, but decided advocate of the principles of dissent. No-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

tices of books and literary extracts form a regular department of the paper.

PROPRIETOR—John Ballantyne.

MACCLESFIELD COURIER. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1811.

CIRCULATES throughout the wide and largely populated district of Cheshire, and the counties of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire.

ADVOCATES agricultural and manufacturing interests, in connection with the commercial prosperity of the district; is firmly attached to the Church of England; and as the conservative organ of the district, enjoys the patronage of a large and important body, including a wealthy landed proprietary.

PROPRIETOR—James Swinnerton, general printer, bookseller, and stationer.

MAIDSTONE.

(*Kent.*)

The county town of Kent, is seated on the Medway, and carries on a considerable trade. In the vicinity are very extensive hop-grounds, and many paper, corn, and other mills. It has some manufactures, the district is large and mixed, being agricultural, commercial, maritime and military.—*Papers for the district*—

MAIDSTONE GAZETTE. Tuesday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 3, 1815.

CIRCULATES through all the towns in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, more especially Kent.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, and the opinions of no sect of religionists, but independently endeavours to procure justice for all. It is especially devoted to the dissemination of scientific knowledge, more particularly in reference to agricultural improvement.

PROPRIETORS—Richard James Cutbush, Frederick Walter Cutbush, and George Whiting.

MAIDSTONE JOURNAL. Tuesday, Price 5*d.*

Tory.—Established January 24, 1786.

CIRCULATES through Maidstone, Rochester, Chatham, Strood, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells, Seven Oaks, Cranbrook, Tenterden, Ashford, Canterbury, Gravesend,

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

Dartford, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Sheerness, but principally in West Kent, where it enjoys the patronage of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and agriculturists.

ADVOCATES agricultural protection, and agricultural improvement; in reference to the former, the editor has received a valuable service of plate from the West Kent Agricultural Society, which was originated by him, and to which he is honorary secretary. It is political and literary, and attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Edward Pickhard Hall, and *Published* at the establishment of Messrs. J. V. Hall and Sons, booksellers.

MANCHESTER.

(*Lancashire.*)

An opulent and immense manufacturing and mercantile town, crowded with warehouses, factories, and shops, but adorned with handsome public buildings, and surrounded by numerous elegant villas. It was celebrated, two centuries ago, for its manufacture of woollen cloths, to which it has successively added fustians, mixed stuffs, hats, iron articles, tapes, laces, linen, silk, and cotton; till at length, the latter has taken the lead, and Manchester has become the centre of the cotton trade, the emporium at which are collected all the products of the neighbouring towns, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, and other places, for home as well as foreign consumption. Its commerce is greatly aided by the Manchester and Liverpool and many other railways lately formed. The population of Manchester alone is second only to London; but the district through which the local papers circulate, contains a population of little if at all less than a million, actively engaged in commercial pursuits, principally in the cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures, calico printing, manufacture of steam engines and machinery, and in the various branches of industry subsidiary to them.—*Papers for the district*—

MANCHESTER ADVERTISER. Saturday, Price 4d.

Liberal.—Established 1828.

CIRCULATES through Manchester, Salford, Ashton, Bury, Bolton, Blackburn, Macclesfield, Liverpool, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Stalybridge, Wigan, Warrington, and the principal towns of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Salop.

ADVOCATES commercial and manufacturing interests, devotes some space to literature and the fine arts, is attached to the Church of England, though freely open to other religious communities, and devotes a weekly portion of its space to railways and the share market. The

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

Manchester Chronicle, established in 1782, has of late years been incorporated with the *Advertiser*, which seems, in addition to other matters, to extend itself as an ecclesiastical newspaper.

PROPRIETOR—Jane Leresche, general printer and patent medicine warehouse.

MANCHESTER COURIER. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established January 1, 1825.

CIRCULATES generally and extensively through Manchester, Salford, Blackburn, Bolton, Ashton-under-Line, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Haslingden, Leigh, Staleybridge, Middleton, Oldham, Ormskirk, Prescott, Preston, Rochdale, Liverpool, Stockport, Warrington, Wigan, &c., &c.; in short, in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and part of Yorkshire. The *Courier* being the only Conservative paper published in Manchester, is patronized by the influential and leading capitalists of the extensive district.

ADVOCATES the interests of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, and is attached to the Church of England. This is one of those journals which proudly exhibits the provincial aggrandisement of this country; and which must at once undeceive those, who imagine that a system of centralization has given to London a supereminence which extinguishes the importance of our great secondary towns. Of this opinion, the size and components of this paper are in themselves the best refutation; and, among the latter may be remarked, the valuable political analyses—wherein not only the speeches, but the *principles* of our statesmen are so admirably dissected—the abundant local intelligence, and the deep insight into, and development of, railway, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial economy. Its dignified political consistency through “good and evil report,” and though assailed in perilous times by all that argument or abuse could invent, is not the least interesting feature in the history of the *Manchester Courier*.

PROPRIETOR (Sole)—Thomas Sowler, bookseller, stationer, and general printer.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

MANCHESTER EXAMINER. Saturday, Price 4*d*.**Liberal.**—Established January 10, 1846.

CIRCULATES extensively throughout Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and the whole of the district dependent upon the cotton manufacture.

ADVOCATES the removal of all commercial restrictions, social improvement, fiscal reform, a poor law for Ireland. Is opposed to all endowments for religious purposes. Like the metropolitan journal of the same name, it looks upon the reforms already accomplished as only a stepping-stone to still greater changes. Accurate reports are given of the Manchester and Liverpool markets, as well as of those of all the principal seats of the cotton and woollen manufacture. The reports of literary local meetings, and of all proceedings connected with the intellectual and moral improvement of the town and district, are given with great accuracy. Upon the whole the *Examiner* is fully entitled to take rank with the oldest and most successful of the provincial journals. The reviews and extracts from new works are not inferior to those of any newspaper in the kingdom.

PROPRIETORS—T. Ballantyne and A. Ireland.

MANCHESTER EXPRESS. Tuesday, Price 3*d*.**Liberal.**—Established Dec. 29, 1846.

CIRCULATES extensively amongst the mercantile and manufacturing population of South Lancashire.

ADVOCATES unrestricted commercial freedom, and devotes special attention to all subjects relating to commerce and manufactures. Is distinguished by the accuracy and fullness of its market reports. As a cheap organ of the business portion of the community, it is no doubt extensively supported; for although not so large as the other Manchester papers, it is enabled to give a fair proportion of news: it is very carefully sub-edited, and an extensive knowledge of mercantile questions is displayed in the leading articles.

PROPRIETORS—T. Ballantyne and A. Ireland.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4½*d.*, a stamped Supplement being given on the Saturday.

Liberal.—Established May 5, 1821.

CIRCULATES through Manchester, Salford, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, and the whole of the district dependent on the cotton manufacture.

ADVOCATES the interests of the locality in which it circulates; devoting especial attention to all subjects relating to commerce and manufactures. It is a political journal, and in religious matters is perfectly neutral. There is much stern independence in the expression of political opinion in this organ of liberalism; and subjects connected with Foreign policy come in for elaborate consideration. The exact state of the markets for manufactures is given, and is evidently the result of very accurate knowledge; and the interests of commerce generally are closely watched and expatiated upon.

PROPRIETORS—Taylor, Garnett, and Co.

MANCHESTER TIMES. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established October, 1828.

CIRCULATES through Manchester, Salford, Rochdale, Bolton, Bury, Stockport, Congleton, Macclesfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Wigan, Warrington, Preston, Chorley, Blackburn, Burnley, Halifax, &c.

ADVOCATES reform, retrenchment, peace, free-trade; considers the corn laws injurious to commerce, without being of any benefit to agriculture: contends for the equalization of the sugar and coffee duties. It is not the organ of any sect, but is the advocate of religious liberty, and is opposed to all endowments for religious purposes. Has advocated the abolition of slavery, Roman Catholic emancipation, poor laws for Ireland, more liberal poor laws for Scotland, the establishment, on voluntary principles, of explanatory schools and schools for infants, reform of old educational institutions, sanitary improvements, &c. The Anti-Corn Law League had in this journal a firm and consistent supporter. The political editor, Mr. A. Prentice, is one of the select band from whom the great movement emanated.

PROPRIETORS—A. Prentice and W. Cathrall.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

MONMOUTH.*(Monmouthshire.)*

Monmouth is the chief town of this beautifully situated and increasingly prosperous county. The residence of several wealthy landowners, the seat of the most magnificent scenery in the kingdom, the thoroughfare to South Wales, surrounded by the most important ports and cities, and the centre of unbounded mineral wealth, it contains within it all the elements of prosperity, which need but the completion of the railway communication now in progress to fully develop themselves. The iron and coal mines are very extensive, and the iron works of Messrs. Bailey and others employ a very large number of workmen. Agriculture must also be named as one of the characteristics of the county, and it is by no means an insignificant one.—*Paper for the district*—

MONMOUTHSHIRE BEACON. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established October 14, 1837.

CIRCULATES through Monmouth, Abergavenny, Chepstow, Newport, Pontypool, Tredegar, Raglan, Nantyglo, Brynmaur, Ross, Coleford, Forest of Dean, Crickwell, Brecon, Merthyr, South Wales, Herefordshire, Bristol, &c..

ADVOCATES the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the country; is a strong supporter of the principles of protection, and firmly attached to the Church of England. It directs much of its attention to the questions immediately affecting the locality in which it circulates, and looks to the welfare and prosperity of its country as its chief aim, endeavouring fully to carry out its motto, "Non nobis sed Patriæ."

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Farror, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

NEWCASTLE.*(Northumberland.)*

Is particularly famous for its trade in coals. It exports, also, a considerable quantity of lead, salt, tallow, butter, salmon, and grindstones; and imports wine, timber, hemp, and iron. The large population is engaged in agriculture, mining, (coals, lead, and iron,) shipping, shipbuilding, and manufactures of iron, machinery, glass, earthenware, alkalis, flax, steam engines, &c.—*Papers for the district*—

NEWCASTLE ADVERTISER. Tuesday, Price 3*d.*

Liberal.—Established December, 1840.

CIRCULATES through Newcastle, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Durham, Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepool, Hexham, Brampton, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Berwick, Wooler, and the borders of Scotland and Yorkshire.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ADVOCATES commerce, manufactures, and shipping.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of Residents. *Publisher*—J. Armstrong, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established March 24, 1764.

CIRCULATES through Newcastle, North and South Shields, Blythe, Morpeth, Alnwick, Berwick, Hexham, Durham, Alston, Sunderland, Darlington, Stockton, and generally through the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

ADVOCATES constitutional, ecclesiastical, and commercial reforms; it is not attached to any particular interest, but supports those measures believed to be conducive to the welfare of all.

PROPRIETORS—Thomas and James Hodgson.

NEWCASTLE COURANT. Friday, Price 4½d.

Neutral.—Established August 11, 1711, and continued to be published every week without intermission from that date. During the 135 years it has only had five proprietorships.

CIRCULATES extensively through Newcastle, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Durham, and the Northern counties.

ADVOCATES no party politics—all information is recorded historically; it takes particular interest in the agricultural, shipping, and mining welfare of the district, and devotes some space to literature.

PROPRIETORS—Blackwell and Co., general printers and patent medicine vendors.

NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established February 14, 1846.

CIRCULATES in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; also in the boroughs of Newcastle, Gateshead, North and South Shields, Tynemouth, Blythe, and Sunderland.

ADVOCATES the severance of connexion between Church and State, and Free Trade; is devoted to the interests of the Evangelical Dissenters; the news department is complete; the compilations are judiciously selected; and the reports and local intelligence, reviews of new publications, &c. copious. The *Tyne Mercury* is now incorporated with the *Guardian*.

PROPRIETOR—S. P. Macliver.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

NEWCASTLE JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established May 12, 1832.

CIRCULATES through all the towns in Northumberland and Durham, the North Riding of Yorkshire, the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the Scottish border district.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, mining, shipping, commerce, and manufactures; is a political journal, and attached to the Church of England. The cause of Conservatism has not an abler nor a more consistent advocate than the *Newcastle Journal*. Its political articles are written with great vigour, and a tone of perfect independence is maintained. The news department is full and admirably arranged, its typography unexceptionable, and the reports of local meetings are impartial and accurate.

PROPRIETOR—John Hernaman.

NEWPORT.

(*Monmouthshire.*)

Perhaps there is no town in the kingdom the commercial progress of which has been so rapid as that of Newport. From being, at no very long period since, considered as a mere creek in the Bristol Channel, it now raises its head as an independent and important commercial station, supplying by its imports an immense belt of manufacturing country, whilst the present liberal tariff will, it is considered, ere long induce capitalists to raise manufactures in the neighbourhood of the port. In reference to the statistics of Newport, the following is extracted from a document recently prepared for the Board of Trade by an intelligent member of parliament. "Newport is the port of shipment for the whole of the minerals of the Monmouthshire iron and coal district, and it has besides an extensive trade in the importation of foreign timber, and in the export of tin plates, oak timber, and bark. It also imports the iron ores of Cornwall, Lancashire, and Cumberland, Irish provisions, and agricultural produce from the western counties of England. The annual export of iron may be estimated at nearly 200,000 tons; and of coal at about 700,000 tons. Splendid docks have lately been opened at Newport, with a lock capable of admitting vessels equal in size to the Great Western steam-ship." "About twelve months ago the *Rhadamanthus*, one of the largest steamships in her Majesty's service, came twice into the dock for the purpose of conveying the 73rd regiment of foot from Newport to Cork. It should seem, that the capabilities of the port were then utterly unknown to the War Office authorities, as the instructions given by them to the captain of the *Rhadamanthus* were, to take his vessel as near to Newport as he possibly could. To his great astonishment he was enabled, at one of the lowest neaps of the year, not only to reach Newport itself, but to take the regiment on board almost at their barrack door." Iron and coal are the great staples of the district; and within the last few years an extensive and increasing trade in white ash coal, used for steam purposes, has arisen, which, from the superiority of the article, the unlimited extent of supply, and the increase of steam-navigation promises great and comprehensive results, advantageous to the mineral proprietors, and the district in general.—*Paper for the district*—

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

MONMOUTHSHIRE MERLIN. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1829.

CIRCULATES through Newport (the Emporium of South Wales), Monmouth (the Assize town of the county), Abergavenny, Cardiff, Chepstow, Merthyr Tydvil, Tredegar, Pontypool, all the towns in the neighbourhood of the great iron works, Brecon, &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of manufactures and commerce. The Merlin has won a high character by its zealous and able advocacy of a liberal system of commercial legislation. It is not a sectarian organ.

PROPRIETOR—Edward Dowling, who carries on a wholesale stationery business at the office.

NORTHAMPTON.

(*Northamptonshire.*)

Is a handsome and well-built town, containing, besides many buildings of note, a very fine Market-place. The principal manufacture of Northampton is that of boots and shoes, but it has also iron foundries, and its horse fairs are much frequented.—*Papers for the district*—

NORTHAMPTON HERALD. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established Nov. 12, 1831.

CIRCULATES through a circuit of thirty miles.

ADVOCATES the agricultural interest, is a political, religious, and literary journal, and is attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Charles S. Adkins.

NORTHAMPTON MERCURY. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established May 2, 1720.

CIRCULATES through Northampton, Bedford, Dunstable, Buckingham, Buckley, Towcester, Newport-Pagnel, Banbury, Olney, Market-Harborough, Lutterworth, Wellingborough, Thrapston, Oundle, and Kettering.

ADVOCATES, and conducted on, very liberal principles, and does not hold itself bound to the advocacy of any particular interest, party, or sect, apart from the common good. Literature and the fine arts receive especial attention.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Edward Dicey.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

NORWICH.*(Norfolk.)*

The capital of Norfolk is a populous city, situated on the Wensum, and long celebrated for its manufactures of crapes, bombasins, and stuffs, as well as for its camlets, damasks, and shawls; but the trade of the first named has much declined. Here are also yarn and silk mills employing a great number of hands. Norfolk is pre-eminently an agricultural county, but in the city of Norwich various branches of manufactures besides the above named, are carried on; whilst Yarmouth and Lynn owe their prosperity to maritime pursuits: the herring and mackerel fisheries being a source of wealth to the former. The railways completed and in progress, will, it is expected, prove very beneficial to Norwich and the district, by facilitating its intercourse with the metropolis. Efforts have recently been made, too, to carry out a project formerly entertained by some of its most public-spirited citizens, of making Norwich a port, by improving the navigation of the river between the city and Yarmouth, so as to render it navigable for sea-borne vessels of a larger tonnage than can now come up to its wharfs. Norwich is distinguished by being the first place in which a fire office was established on the principle of returning a portion of the profits to the insured. *The Norwich Union Fire Office* was established in 1797 on this principle. It has a capital of 550,000*l.*, insures property to the amount of more than 60,000,000*l.* sterling, and has returned more than 300,000*l.* to the insurers. *The Norwich Union Life Office* was established in 1808, and has been eminently successful. Its invested capital is 2,000,000*l.*, and it is founded on the principle of mutual guarantee. These offices, in their amount of business, far exceed any other provincial establishments.—*Papers for the district*—

NORFOLK CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established July 18, 1761.

CIRCULATES through Norwich, Acle, Yarmouth, Lynn, Swaffham, East Dereham, Thetford, Wells, North Walsham, Holt, Aylesham, Fakenham, Watton, Cromer, Stratton, Litcham, Wymondham, Buckenham, Burnham, Westgate, Downham, Harleston, Harling, Hingham, Loddon, Walsingham, Bungay, Beccles, Lowestoft, Halesworth, and generally through the entire East Anglian district, &c.

ADVOCATES most strenuously and ably the interests of agriculture, but is not inattentive to the claims of commerce and manufactures. It is firmly attached to the Church of England, and its columns are open to all those subjects, to the utmost extent compatible with its long-established character as an advertising medium. It is distinguished for its excellence as a local newspaper; and occasionally devotes some portion of its columns to literature and the fine arts. It gives a steady, but independent support to the cause of the aristocracy and of the clergy, and may be considered as the organ of the Conservative party both in the county and the city.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

PROPRIETORS—Seth W. Stevenson and William Matchett, booksellers, stationers, and patent medicine warehouse.

NORWICH MERCURY. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established about 1725.

CIRCULATES through all Norfolk, and in Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge.

ADVOCATES free trade. It is attached to no particular interest: is a political and literary journal, but not the organ of any sect; though it advocates the cause of, and is extensively supported by, the influential and wealthy class of the *liberal* party. The *Norwich Mercury* has acquired a high character from the ability with which it was, for some time, edited by its senior proprietor, the late R. M. Bacon, Esq.

PROPRIETORS—R. N. Bacon, W. Kinnebrook, and David Kinnebrook, booksellers, printers, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

NORFOLK NEWS. Saturday, Price 3*d.*

Radical.—Established January 4, 1845.

CIRCULATES through Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford, Dereham, Swaffham, Wisbech, Wells, North Walsham, Diss, Holt, Aylesham, Loddon, Cromer, Litcham, Downham-Market, Brandon, Attleborough, Wymondham, Hingham, Harleston, Beccles, Bungay, Halesworth, Lowestoft, Southwold, Woodbridge, Bury, Mildenhall, Newmarket.

ADVOCATES the principles of civil, commercial, and religious liberty, to the extent of an abolition of the monopoly of the franchise, of the monopoly in commerce by which any class of manufacturers or producers is protected, and of the monopoly in religion by which any sect, or any number of sects, is placed by endowment in connection with the state. It seeks to promote a free representation of the people in the House of Commons, free trade, and the separation of Church and State.

PROPRIETORS—A resident Proprietary, with a subscribed capital. **Publishers**—Mr. Josiah Fletcher, bookseller, and Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, booksellers and stationers. The patent medicine business carried on at the publishing office, 5, Exchange Street.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

NOTTINGHAM.*(Nottinghamshire.)*

Is the principal seat of the silk and cotton, hosiery and lace manufactures and trades. There are also silk and cotton mills, and establishments for the dying as well as bleaching of goods. Tanning leather is also carried on extensively. A great malting trade exists, and a large business is done in corn and flour, within the limits of its circulation. The agriculture of the county is in a state of great perfection, and the breeders of horses, cattle, and sheep, are generally very successful in carrying off prizes at the Royal Agricultural, Smithfield, and other great Cattle Shows. The population of the town and neighbourhood is very considerable. In consequence of an Act of Parliament for a general inclosure of the lands in this neighbourhood having been recently framed, Nottingham is not only greatly increasing in size, but also in importance.—*Papers for the district*—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE GUARDIAN. Friday, Price $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Conservative.—Established May 1, 1846.

CIRCULATES in Nottingham, Alfreton, Bawtry, Castle Donnington, Chesterfield, Derby, Grantham, Kegworth, Lincoln, Loughborough, Melton, Mansfield, Newark, Ollerton, Retford, Southwell, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Worksop, &c.

ADVOCATES the principles of protection to British industry; and is attached to the High Church of England, equally avoiding the extremes of Puseyism and Evangelicalism. It devotes considerable attention to agriculture; and its articles on that subject contain much valuable information. It is also a valuable commercial and family journal. It is patronized by the aristocracy, many of the clergy, and the yeomen of the county.

PROPRIETORS—A body of Gentlemen. *Published by* Beverley Samuel Oliver, bookseller, stationer, &c.

NOTTINGHAM JOURNAL. Friday, Price $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Conservative.—Established January 1741.

CIRCULATES through Alfreton, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bingham, Chesterfield, Castle Donnington, Derby, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Grantham, Leicester, Lincoln, Loughborough, Mansfield, Melton-Mowbray, Newark, Nottingham, Ollerton, Retford, Sheffield, Southwell, and Worksop.

ADVOCATES the close and essential connexion of the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests with each other, and the necessity of keeping this mutual

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

dependence in view in all legislative regulations relating to any of those subjects. It has a literary department, in which new works are impartially noticed; but it is particularly a BUSINESS paper. It is attached to the Church.

PROPRIETOR—Job Bradshaw.

NOTTINGHAM MERCURY. Friday, Price 4½d.

Independent. — Established September 29, 1825.

CIRCULATES through Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield, Worksop, Southwell, Retford, Bingham, Loughborough, Ilkestone, Derby, Leicester, Grantham, and many parts of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Yorkshire.

ADVOCACY: This journal, which has latterly been placed in the hands of a new proprietary, by one of whom it is now edited in chief, is conducted strictly on independent principles in every department of its labours; and is, therefore, obtaining a rapidly increasing circulation, especially among the more influential and respectable portion of the population of the midland counties. Its literary department, an important feature in the publication, is principally under the management of a gentleman who ranks amongst the first men of genius of the day. The political articles are held in general estimation for the vigour of their style, and the liberal character of the sentiments they inculcate, whilst the importance of their trade articles may be justly estimated by the fact, that the *Times*, and some other of the leading London journals, quote from them almost exclusively on the subject of the local trade.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. Allen and Bailey. *Publisher*—Richard Allen, printer, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

NOTTINGHAM REVIEW. Friday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established June, 1808.

CIRCULATES throughout Nottingham, Mansfield, Southwell, Bingham, Newark, Leicester, Loughborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Castle Donnington, Melton, Derby, Belper, Alfreton, and Chesterfield.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

ADVOCATES nonconformist principles, civil and religious liberty, the onward progress of reform, the education of the millions, and the entire freedom of commerce. It was originally established by the great liberal party in the town, and has long been their organ. Especial attention is devoted to the hosiery and lace, the staple trades of the town, and by those connected therewith; it is extensively read, not only throughout England, but also the mercantile portion of the Continent. Its literary department is conducted with considerable tact.

PROPRIETOR—Richard Sutton, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

OXFORD.

(*Oxfordshire.*)

Is remarkable, not only as a seat of learning, but also for the beauty and magnificence of its buildings. The University, which is one of the most celebrated in Europe, contains twenty colleges and five halls.—*Papers for the district—*

OXFORD CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established February 4, 1837.

CIRCULATES throughout the city, county, and University of Oxford, Bicester, Thame, Deddington, Chipping-Norton, Hook-Norton, Adderbury, Banbury, Bampton, Witney, Woodstock, Henley, Watlington, Tetsworth, Abingdon, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Farringdon, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Brill, Brackley, High Wycombe, Long Crendon, Fairford, Lechlade, Stow-on-the-Wold, Shipston, Moreton-in-Marsh.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; is a political, literary, and religious newspaper, the organ of no party, but attached to the Church of England. Has a considerable circulation in the University, owing to its firm opposition to the Tractarian heresy.

PROPRIETORS—Henry Cooke and Stephen Westbrook.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

OXFORD HERALD. Saturday, Price 5*d*.

Conservative.—Established 1800.

CIRCULATES through Oxford, Abingdon, Banbury, Bicester, Henley, Woodstock, &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, and devotes some space to literature and the fine arts. This paper evinced itself an able and determined opponent of the Anti-Corn Law League, and displayed, with great ability, what its conductors presumed to be the pernicious effect of the measures that body advocated, not only to agriculture, but to many branches of British manufacture. —It now contends strongly for protection to British agriculture, and for the maintenance of the Established Church.

PROPRIETOR—J. Vincent, bookseller and stationer.

OXFORD JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 5*d*.

Tory.—Established May, 1753.

CIRCULATES through Oxford (city and university), Chipping Norton, Banbury, Witney, Burford, Henley, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Buckinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Berkshire.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce; and is attached to the principles of the Church of England. —It has an extensive and influential circulation in the districts enumerated above, and forms a desirable medium for publicity.

PROPRIETOR—Henry Hall, Esq. *Published by* Haldon and Lowndes, stationers and patent medicine vendors.

PENZANCE.

(*Cornwall.*)

The most westerly town in England, noted for the mildness of its climate; is a populous place, and carries on a considerable traffic in the exportation of tin and pilchards. There is a large tin and copper mining interest in the west of Cornwall; and Penzance, the town in which the paper is published, is the market town for a large and rich agricultural district, besides being a seaport much resorted to by shipping. The population of the district is very large; the eastern division is more exclusively agricultural.—*Paper for the district—*

PENZANCE GAZETTE. Wednesday, Price 3*d*.

Neutral.—Established September 18, 1839.

CIRCULATES through Penzance, Helston, Falmouth, Camborne, Redruth, St. Ives, Truro, and Scilly Islands.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

There is no other paper published within twenty-five miles west of Truro, where resides a large portion of the population of the county.

ADVOCATES the interests of commerce, agriculture, mining, and the fisheries; and is not attached to any party, political or religious. This paper has lately been permanently enlarged and improved. Through the additional space thus derived, literature and the fine arts, amongst other matters of interest, receive due attention.

PROPRIETOR—Edward Boase.

PLYMOUTH.

(*Devonshire.*)

noted for several manufactures, and a large foreign trade with the important Government establishments—the dock yard, gun wharf, victualling office, royal marine barracks, the citadel, and other barracks for troops. The population is rapidly increasing, and new buildings are being erected in every quarter; in Plymouth alone recently, there were upwards of one thousand dwelling houses in course of erection. The South Devon Railway is in active formation, which will connect Plymouth with the Great Western line.—*Papers for the district*—

PLYMOUTH HERALD. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Neutral.—Established November 30, 1820.

CIRCULATES through Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and all the principal towns in the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

ADVOCACY—Does not profess to advocate party politics, but is deeply interested in agriculture, commerce, and literature, and is attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETORS—Edward Nettleton, Wm. Pridham and Co., booksellers, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

PLYMOUTH JOURNAL. Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1820.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the whole of the South of Devon, East Cornwall, &c.

ADVOCATES the public good; not devoted exclusively to any one interest, but a paper of general intelligence.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of influential Residents.
Publisher—Mr. I. Latimer.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

PLYMOUTH TIMES. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1832.

CIRCULATES through Plymouth, Devonport, and generally throughout the West of England.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce, is attached to Church-of-England principles, but shows a liberal spirit towards all denominations of Christians, and urges a more extended system of education. Literature and the fine arts receive especial attention.

PROPRIETORS—E. H. O. Scott and E. Hopkins.

PORTSEA.

(*Hampshire.*)

The town of Portsea is built on the island of that name, which lies in the division and hundred of Portsdown, Hants. The site on which it stands was formerly called Portsmouth Common; and the town was only suffered to be erected, at first, upon the express condition that the houses should be thrown down on the landing of an enemy. The inhabitants are employed in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts.—*Paper for the district*—

HAMPSHIRE GUARDIAN. Wednesday, Price 3*d.*

Conservative.—Established January 7, 1846.

CIRCULATES throughout Hampshire and the surrounding counties.

ADVOCATES pure Protestantism; estimates the importance of Evangelism in the Church. Foreign controversies; copious details of all ecclesiastical movements; and of local, and especially legal matters; with the exclusion of offensive advertisements, combine to make this an exceedingly desirable *family* newspaper. Several stipendiary contributors, and an express for the London markets on Wednesday, assist to render the *Guardian* a good naval authority, and valuable agricultural price-list and register. Unfettered by local connexions, social and political abuses receive spirited and uncompromising reprobation.

PROPRIETOR—Frean Frederic Le Maître.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

PORTSMOUTH.*(Hampshire.)*

The principal naval arsenal in the kingdom, at the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, unrivalled for spaciousness and safety, and defended by fortifications that render it impregnable. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here, and in time of war it is the rendezvous of the channel fleet. The docks, the arsenals, the storehouses, the block machinery, and, in short, all the stupendous arrangements made here for building, repairing, and equipping a fleet, are calculated to strike the visitor with astonishment. Portsmouth is a government naval port; the population depends on the various public establishments, and comprises a great many half-pay officers. The Solent is the resort of the West India and Peninsular steam packets; and the New York sailing packets, Indiamen, and ships crossing the line, call here for passengers and stock.—*Paper for the district—*

HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH. Saturday, Price 5*d.***Liberal.**—Established October 14, 1799.

CIRCULATES largely through Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport; all the Isle of Wight, Southampton, Winchester, Lymington, Romsey, Guildford, Godalmin, Petworth, Midhurst, Petersfield, Chichester, Arundel, Emsworth, Havant, and all the circuit for 40 miles.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and naval matters; is attached to the Church of England, but decidedly against Puseyism; liberal towards dissenters, as well as towards the Papal Church, so far as Ireland is concerned. This journal has a high and well-established character for its shipping intelligence, which is always full and correct.

PROPRIETOR (acting)—William Harrison, general printer.

POOLE.*(Dorsetshire.)*

Poole is a seaport town of considerable importance. It possesses, with the exception of the naval arsenals, the finest harbour in the English Channel. The town is clean and well built; its principal trade is with Newfoundland and British North America; it has also a considerable coasting trade. The plastic clay used in the manufacture of porcelain abounds in the neighbourhood, and immense quantities are annually shipped off for the potteries.—*Paper for the district—*

POOLE AND DORSETSHIRE HERALD. Thursday, Price 5*d.**[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

Conservative.—Established April 9, 1846.

CIRCULATES through Poole, Blandford, Bridport, Bere Regis, Christchurch, Corfe Castle, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Lyminster, Ringwood, Romsey, Salisbury, Southampton, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Stalbridge, Sturminster, Newton, Swanwick, the Isle of Purbeck, Wareham, Weymouth, Wimborne, and throughout the whole of Dorset, part of Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somerset, and Devon.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, believing each to be dependent on the other, and their interests inseparable. Is attached to the Church of England, but not opposed to other Protestant denominations. It devotes a portion of its columns to the advancement of literature and the fine arts, its literary reviews being always impartial. It is an excellent family and general newspaper.

PROPRIETORS and *Publishers*—John and David Sydenham.

PRESTON.

(*Lancashire.*)

Is a genteelly inhabited place, and holds a dignified rank amongst the towns of Lancashire. Cotton manufacture is the leading feature of Preston and the towns to the east and south; to the west is a large agricultural district known as the Fylde.—*Papers for the district*—

PRESTON CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established September 5, 1812.

CIRCULATES in Preston, Chorley, Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Accrington, Darwen, Wigan, Ormskirk, Kirkham, Blackpool, Lytham, Poulton, Fleetwood, Garstang, Lancaster, Bolton, and the whole of Lancashire generally, especially in the northern division.

ADVOCATES the peculiar interests of the district, and professes to be in every sense a general newspaper, on liberal and independent principles; and is especially regardful of the local intelligence of the important district through which it circulates. The *Chronicle* is not the organ of any religious sect. The interests of commerce and agriculture are equally attended to, and both are fully discussed.

PROPRIETORS—Lawrence Dobson, David Dilworth, and William Dobson, booksellers, stationers, and printers.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

PRESTON GUARDIAN. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established February 10, 1844.

CIRCULATES through Preston, Chorley, Blackburn, Wigan, Accrington, Burnley, Colne, Clitheroe, Padiham, Garstang, Fleetwood, Poulton, Reikham, &c.

ADVOCATES no religious party whatever; opposes the connexion of Church and State, and all State endowments of religion. It is also a free trade and complete suffrage journal, and circulates among a dense manufacturing population, as well as over a wide expanse of agricultural districts. All restrictions in trade are looked upon as disastrous alike to commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, and free trade is regarded as equally advantageous to all.

PROPRIETORS—Joseph Livesey and Son.

PRESTON PILOT. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established January 1, 1825.

CIRCULATES through Blackburn, Wigan, Whalley, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Ormskirk, Chorley, &c.

ADVOCATES the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests; is a political and literary journal, and attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—L. Clarke, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

READING.

(*Berkshire.*)

Carries on a considerable trade, particularly in flour; its clothing manufacture has declined, but it has some establishments for making sail-cloth, ribands, and pins; the majority of the surrounding district is agricultural.—*Papers for the district*—

READING MERCURY. Saturday, Price 5d.

Liberal.—Established February 8, 1723.

CIRCULATES through all the towns in Berkshire, and the chief towns in the adjoining counties of Bucks, Hants, Oxon, Surrey, and Wilts.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce; is a literary and scientific journal, and attached to the Church of England, but advocates religious liberty.

PROPRIETORS—Cowslade and Co.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

BERKSHIRE CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1824.

CIRCULATES in Reading, Windsor, and Eton, and generally through the Counties of Bucks, Oxon, Hants, Surrey, Middlesex, and Wilts.

ADVOCATES the general interests of agriculture and agricultural improvements; pays especial attention to the prosperity and welfare of all local institutions; is a political, and occasionally a literary journal, and a faithful ally of the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR.—Richard Welch, bookseller and general printer.

ROCHESTER.

(*Kent.*)

Is a city of very great antiquity, and with the districts of Chatham and Stroud includes a large population, also a royal dock yard, and large military establishments. It has a constant intercourse with the metropolis by railway and steam boats,—trains running every half hour. The Medway, upon which Rochester stands, is a fine navigable river. It has an excellent oyster fishery, and the mayor holds an admiralty court relating to the river annually. The Roman Road, called Watling Street, passes through this town from Shooter's to Dover. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance. It has two free schools, one called the King's, and the other the City School, and other charities.—*Paper for the district*—

ROCHESTER GAZETTE. Tuesday, Price 4*d.*

Liberal.—Established March, 1821.

CIRCULATES throughout the districts of both divisions of the county of Kent, also in Sussex, Surrey, and Essex, more especially in Rochester, Chatham, and Stroud.

ADVOCATES and is devoted to the agricultural, commercial, and shipping interests. The *Gazette*, although not of large size, yet, by judicious selection and arrangement, together with good original articles relative to this thickly populated and interesting district, literature, &c., forms a welcome local journal.

PROPRIETOR—Samuel Caddel, bookseller and stationer.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

SALISBURY.*(Wiltshire.)*

The general appearance of Salisbury, or New Sarum, is respectable, and has justly been said to approach to the handsome: its general aspect is neat, and its streets are remarkably clean and regular; the principal ones possess the pleasurable advantage of a stream of water running through them. The cathedral is one of the most elegant and regular Gothic structures in the kingdom. The diocese has experienced many changes, and at present contains all Wiltshire, except two parishes; all Berkshire, except one parish, and a portion of another; and some part of Dorsetshire. The manufactures of the town were formerly very extensive, but now almost extinct, its commerce being principally confined to retail and domestic business. Of late, however, its general business has considerably improved. The district around is strictly agricultural—*Papers for the district*—

SALISBURY HERALD. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established July 1833.

CIRCULATES through Salisbury, Winchester, Warminster, Marlborough, Trowbridge, Devizes, Chippenham, Swindon, Shaftesbury, Sturminster. In short, the whole of Wilts, and the north of Dorset and Hants.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, is a literary journal, and attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—George Simonds. *Publisher*—Frederick Henry Lee.

SALISBURY AND WINCHESTER JOURNAL.
Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Neutral.—Established 1720.

CIRCULATES through Salisbury, Warminster, Devizes, Marlborough, Trowbridge, Chippenham, Andover, Winchester, Romsey, Southampton, Ringwood, Christchurch, Lyminster, Blandford, Poole, Wimborne; Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Dorchester, and Weymouth.

ADVOCATES no fixed party, having no leading article. Its general tone is inclined to Liberalism, yet friendly to the Established Church, with kind feelings towards those who dissent from it. The interests of agriculture receive every attention.

PROPRIETOR—William Bird Brodie.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

SCARBOROUGH.*(Yorkshire.)*

Is delightfully situated, has a spacious harbour, formed by a noble pier, and is the only port between the Humber and the Tyne capable of affording shelter to large vessels during eastern gales. Its trade consists principally in the export of corn, salt fish, and provisions, and in the import of coals, goods from London, and Baltic commodities; it has also ship-yards, rope-walks and a sail manufactory. Scarborough however, is chiefly celebrated as a watering-place, and can accommodate five or six thousand visitors of the first class.—*Paper for the district—*

SCARBOROUGH GAZETTE. Saturday, Price 4d.

Neutral.—Established 1845.

CIRCULATES generally through Scarborough and the neighbourhood; and, owing to its list of arrivals, in addition to its regular subscribers, it is purchased extensively by the visitors, and by them posted to all parts of the kingdom. *Published throughout the year.* Has been enlarged three times since its establishment.

ADVOCATES no party interest, religious or political. Reports fully all local transactions, and aims at being an acceptable family paper by its copious gleanings from the press of the metropolis, and the excellence of its original and selected literary matter.

PROPRIETOR—S. W. Theakston, bookseller, paper-hanger, music seller, &c. Circulating library.

SCARBOROUGH HERALD. Thursday (*only during the summer season*), Price 3½d.

Neutral.—Established 1835.

CIRCULATES generally through Scarborough, and neighbourhood, and owing to its registry of arrivals and departures, it is purchased by the numerous visitors, and posted to all parts of England.

ADVOCATES the interest of no party, but is open to all, on every subject.

PROPRIETOR—Christ. Robert Todd, bookseller, stationer, and dealer in musical instruments.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

SHEFFIELD.*(Yorkshire.)*

The manufactures of the district are conversion of iron, cutlery, silver-plate, file-making, Britannia metal, optical instruments, hardware, typefounding, comb-making; a depot for all minerals, coal, lead, ironstone, building stone, limestone, &c. The carpet manufacture is very considerable, and numerous looms are employed in weaving hair-seating. The town is seated at the conflux of the Sheaf and Don, which is navigable within three miles of the road.—*Papers for the district*—

SHEFFIELD INDEPENDENT. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established December 11, 1819.

CIRCULATES through Sheffield, Rotherham, and Chesterfield.

ADVOCATES free-trade as the interest of all parties; is a political journal, and supports the voluntary principle in religion.

PROPRIETOR—Robert Leader, jun., bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

SHEFFIELD IRIS. Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1787.

CIRCULATES through Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Barnsley, Wakefield, Leeds, York, Manchester, Liverpool, Chesterfield, Bakewell, Buxton, Worksop, Dronfield, Eckington, Mansfield, Nottingham, Eyam, Hathersage, Castleton, &c.

ADVOCATES the commercial and manufacturing interests, free trade, extension of the suffrage, popular education, and the general rights and improvement of the working classes. It devotes much of its space to notices of periodical literature and new works; is the organ of no religious party, but the advocate of equal civil and religious privileges to all classes and denominations.

PROPRIETOR—John Bridgeford. The oldest circulating library, bookselling, stationery, and general patent medicine business, carried on by Mr. Anthony Whitaker, on the same premises.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

SHEFFIELD MERCURY. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established March, 1807.

CIRCULATES through Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and the northern division of the county of Derby.

ADVOCATES commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests; is a literary journal; and attached to the principles of the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—George Ridge; the bookselling, stationery, and patent medicine businesses are carried on under the firm of Ridge and Jackson.

SHEFFIELD TIMES. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established April 4, 1846.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the extensive county of Yorkshire, and partially in the neighbouring counties.

ADVOCATES free trade, and the interests of commerce and manufactures. It is a well arranged and ample newspaper, liberal in politics, and opposed to the New Poor Law. Its "latest news" is a continuous narrative, interspersed with comments, of public occurrences, chiefly metropolitan. Reviews of new publications and general literary news form a feature in this journal.

PROPRIETOR—B. A. Hallam.

SHERBORNE.

(*Dorsetshire.*)

Has several silk, woollen and linen factories; but the counties of Dorset, Devon, Somerset and Hants are principally inhabited by agriculturists.
—*Paper for the district*—

SHERBORNE JOURNAL. Thursday, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1764.

CIRCULATES through Sherborne, Dorchester, Taunton, Poole, Blandford, Wareham, Wimbourn, Weymouth, Bridport, Lyme, Beaminster, Shaftesbury, Dorset, Yeovil, Chard, Crewkerne, Ilminster, Ilchester, Shepton-Mallett, Wells, Axbridge, Frome, Castle Carey, Wellington, Bristol, Bath, and the principal towns of Somerset, Axminster, (especially) Honiton, Tiverton, Exeter, and some of the towns of Devon adjoining Somerset, Salisbury, Warminster, &c.

ADVOCATES the agricultural interest, among which it

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

has an extensive circulation. Devoted to the information of all classes; attached to the Church of England, but has its columns open to Dissenters, by whom it is considered their local organ.

PROPRIETOR—John Penny.

SHERBORNE MERCURY. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established 1736.

CIRCULATES through Sherborne, Yeovil, Dorchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Chard, Crewkerne, Exeter, Honiton, Axminster, &c., &c., and the towns generally of Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall.

ADVOCATES the principles of Church and State, and has always supported the agricultural and general local interests and native industry, thus securing amongst the landed proprietors and leading agriculturists much patronage.

PROPRIETORS—J. and W. G. Brittan.

SHREWSBURY.

(*Shropshire.*)

The leading features of the district connected with the population, manufacture, trade, &c., are agriculture, linen manufacture (by the Marshalls, of Leeds) very extensive iron works, coal mines, and lead mines, China-works at Coalport in Shropshire; and flannel manufactories in Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire. Shropshire is about to be connected by three lines of railways with North Wales and Ireland; with Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland; with Worcestershire, Herefordshire and South Wales

The population of the district is essentially agricultural; extensively mining, partly manufacturing, and trading.—*Papers for the district*—

SHREWSBURY CHRONICLE. Friday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established Nov. 23, 1772.

CIRCULATES throughout Shropshire, the principality of Wales, and the adjoining counties, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, and Hereford.

ADVOCATES agriculture and trade, is a literary paper, and attached to the Church of England, yet tolerant to all classes of Christians.

PROPRIETOR—John Watton, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

EDDOWES'S JOURNAL (SHREWSBURY). Wednesday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1843.

CIRCULATES through Shrewsbury, Sheffnall, Newport, Bridgnorth, Bishop's Castle, Wem, Wellington, Ellesmere, Ludlow, Market-Drayton, Coalbrook Dale, Broscley, Oswestry, Welchpool, &c., &c., &c., and the principality of Wales.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests, is a political and literary journal, and attached to the Church of England. *Eddowes's Journal* is the only existing strictly Conservative newspaper in the entire Conservative county of Salop.

PROPRIETOR—John Eddowes, and published at the establishment of Eddowes and Leake, booksellers, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

SHROPSHIRE CONSERVATIVE. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Tory (Old).—Established August 1, 1840.

CIRCULATES through Bridgnorth, Wellington, Oswestry, Ludlow, Whitechurch, Wem, Welshpool, Shiffnal, Market-Drayton, Hodnet, &c.

ADVOCATES the landed interest and the Protestant principles of the Church of England. Its motto, the last words of Lord Russell on the scaffold: "I did believe, and do still, that Popery is breaking in upon this nation, and those who advance-it will stop at nothing to carry on their designs; and I am heartily sorry that so many Protestants give their helping hand to it." This journal is a high and resolute champion of protection. Politics are the chief feature; but ecclesiastical interests, literature, police, monetary arrangements, local news, and the markets, receive ample and efficient consideration. The opposition to Romanism, or to any approximation whatever to papal doctrines, is a material feature in this journal.

PROPRIETOR—A. Cooper.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

SOUTHAMPTON.*(Hampshire.)*

The population, which is very numerous, varies in character, but the chief pursuits are commercial, agricultural, and maritime. The commercial and shipping interests are prominent ones, from the fact of nearly all the foreign mails making Southampton their port, and from Portsmouth being the greatest naval arsenal in the kingdom. The population of Southampton and Portsmouth is not only very large, but includes a large resident nobility and gentry.—*Papers for the district*—

HAMPSHIRE ADVERTISER. Saturday, Price 6d.
Published at Southampton and Portsmouth.

Tory (Old.)—Established July 28, 1823.

CIRCULATES through the district of Southampton, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, New Forest, to Poole, Winchester, up to Basingstoke, Chichester to Arundel.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, the navy (largely), yachting, literature, and the Church of England. A well conducted and talented journal, embracing every topic in connection with commercial matters, yet agreeably mingled with the instructive and amusing, so as to combine a first-rate family paper.

PROPRIETOR—J. Coupland.

HAMPSHIRE INDEPENDENT. Saturday, Price 6d.

Liberal.—Established 1834.

CIRCULATES through Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, Alresford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Christchurch, Emsworth, Fareham, Cosport, Havant, Lynton, Odiham, Petersfield, Ringwood, Romsey, Stockbridge, and Whitchurch, all in the county of Hants, Newport, Cowes, Ryde, Yarmouth, and Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight; also Salisbury, in Wilts; Chichester, in Sussex; Poole, in Dorset; and Newbury, in Berks.

ADVOCATES the several interests peculiar to the respective districts of the county—the agricultural for the Northern parts of the county; the commercial for South-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ampton, and the towns on the coast; and the naval for Portsmouth. The *Independent* supports the policy of the present government of Lord John Russell, and firmly advocates the principles of progressive reform and social improvement. It is not attached to any religious sect in particular, its motto being "Civil and Religious Liberty." It also occasionally devotes some space to literature and scientific matters.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Leader Harman.

STAFFORD.

(*Staffordshire.*)

This place owes its chief importance to the circumstance of its being the county town, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held, and other county business is transacted. The county gaol and other public buildings are on a large scale, commensurate with the importance and extent of the county. Stafford is one of the principal first class stations of the Junction Railway, and the Northern Terminus of the Trent Valley Railway, and is also the centre of divergence of several other projected lines. The staple trade of the town of Stafford is the manufacture of boots and shoes, whilst the vast population of the county is largely engaged in mining, manufacturing, and agricultural pursuits; the seat of the manufacture of china and earthenware being the Potteries in the North of the county, and that of the iron and hard-ware trades the town and neighbourhood of Wolverhampton in the South.—*Papers for the County* [see also Henley]—

STAFFORDSHIRE ADVERTISER. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Independent.—Established 1795.

CIRCULATES extensively in Stafford, Newcastle-under-Lyme, the Staffordshire Potteries, comprising the towns of Hanley, Burslem, Longton, Stoke, and Tunstall, also in Lichfield, Tamworth, Burton-on-Trent, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Bilston, Wednesbury, and other towns in the south of Staffordshire. Rugeley, Uttoxeter, Ashborne, Cheadle, Leek, Stone, Eccleshall, Newport (Salop), Market-Drayton, &c. &c.

ADVOCATES no party interest, religious or political. It is a valuable and acceptable organ of communication to all classes and interests throughout the country.

PROPRIETORS—John Drewry Mort, and Charles Chester Mort. The Paper has a Branch Office at Newcastle-under-Lyme, for that town and the Potteries, under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Mort; also a resident at Wolverhampton.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

STAMFORD.*(Lincolnshire.)*

Is a town of great antiquity, its principal trade is malt, coal, and free-stone. The district is largely populated, and is almost exclusively agricultural, with the exception of the ports of Boston, Grimsby, Spalding and Gainsborough.—*Paper for the district*—

LINCOLNSHIRE CHRONICLE, AND NORTHAMPTON, RUTLAND, AND NOTTINGHAM ADVERTISER. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established January 4, 1833.

CIRCULATES through Lincoln, Boston, Louth, Stamford, Grantham, Gainsborough, Sleaford, Spalding, Uppingham, Horncastle, Grimsby, Newark, Peterborough, Oakham; it has also a wide circulation through the principal towns in Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire. This newspaper was originally established by a proprietary consisting of a number of the nobility, clergy, and gentry (including many of the legal profession) resident in the county of Lincoln, and those counties south, south-east, and south-west of that. There being at that time no journal efficiently representing and supporting the Conservative cause, or the principles of the Church of England.

ADVOCATES, and is extensively patronized by the agricultural interest, and forms a powerful organ to that body throughout the district in which it circulates. It is unflinchingly attached to the Church of England and all her institutions.

PROPRIETORS—Henry Bellerby and Son.

LINCOLN, RUTLAND, AND STAMFORD MERCURY. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1695, the paper having been uninterruptedly printed weekly for 151 years.

CIRCULATES through all Lincolnshire and Rutland, and great part of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Yorkshire.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce. The circulation of this journal is of the most extensive

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

nature throughout the counties, &c., named above; it is patronised by the farming interest, and generally by the agricultural classes.

PROPRIETOR—Richard Newcomb.

STOCKPORT.

(*Cheshire.*)

Is a town of great antiquity, famous for its cotton-spinning and weaving, and calico printing; coal mines prevail throughout the district, where also the manufacture of hats is largely carried on. The trade and manufactures of Stockport have, of late, considerably increased. There are very large establishments for spinning, weaving, and printing cotton; and it derives considerable benefits from railway communication.—*Papers for the district*—

STOCKPORT ADVERTISER. Friday, Price 4½d.
March 29, 1822.

Conservative.—Established March 29, 1822.

CIRCULATES through Cheshire and Lancashire, embracing the city of Chester, the towns of Stockport, Macclesfield, Northwich, Nantwich, Knutsford, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Staleybridge, Hyde, Mottram, Manchester, Buxton, Glossop, New Mills, Chapel-in-le-Frith, Congleton, Crewe, Sandbach, Liverpool, &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the principles of the Church of England. It is a very ably conducted journal; and in the contest between the friends of protection and the advocates of free trade, it manfully took part with the former, and defended their cause with equal ability and straightforward honesty of purpose. It is a well-arranged, well-conducted paper, giving ample details of general news; and from its attention to "home" matters, forming a welcome local medium to the very wide and densely populated districts through which it circulates; and where, from its well established character, it is looked upon by the leading residents as their recognized local organ. The literary reviews are always impartial, and remarkable for their neatness of style and general truth.

PROPRIETOR—James Lomax, general printer and publisher.

[*Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.*]

STOCKPORT MERCURY. Friday, Price 3*d.*

Liberal.—Established Jan. 22, 1847.

CIRCULATES in Stockport, Hyde, Dukenfield, Mottram, Glossop, New Mills, Chapel-in-le-Frith, Buxton, Congleton, Macclesfield, Crewe, Knutsford, Nantwich, Sandbach, and Altrincham.

ADVOCATES what are generally known under the denomination of liberal principles, but with a perfect independence of party. It embraces a summary of parliamentary intelligence, and of general news; reviews of new works, religious and scientific information, articles connected with the progress of agriculture and trade; an epitome of the state of the markets throughout the country, commercial statistics, &c. The local features exhibit copious reports of all public proceedings and transactions up to the latest hour of going to press.

Published by W. and Thomas Haigh.

SUNDERLAND.

(*Durham.*)

The leading features of this populous town and district are shipping and ship-building, the manufacture of iron, glass, earthenware, &c. &c. The principal traffic arises from the exportation of coals, and some idea of its importance may be formed from its being the fourth port in point of tonnage in the kingdom.—*Papers for the district*—

SUNDERLAND HERALD. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established May 28, 1831.

CIRCULATES through Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, Monkwearmouth, Seaham-Harbour, Hartlepool, Stockton, Middlesbro', Darlington, Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Durham, Houghton-le-Spring, North Shields, South Shields.

ADVOCATES the interests of shipping, manufactures, and agriculture.

PROPRIETORS—Robert Vint and Thomas Carr, booksellers, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

SUNDERLAND TIMES. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1837.

CIRCULATES through all the towns in the county of

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Gateshead, and generally throughout the northern counties.

ADVOCATES the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests; is a political, scientific, and literary journal; attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Garsham Barnes. A patent medicine business is attached to the office.

SUTTON IN ASHFIELD.

(*Nottinghamshire.*)

Is about 14 miles from Nottingham, and 20 miles from Derby, within the limits of Sherwood, 4 miles distant from High Hardwick, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, and 4 miles from Newstead Abbey, the beautiful and interesting seat of the late Lord Byron, and of the present Lieut. Col. Wildman. The district includes a large population, principally occupied in the manufacture of cotton, hosiery, &c.—*Paper for the district*—

MIDLAND GAZETTE. First of every month, Price 2½*d.*

Neutral.—Established January 1, 1846.

CIRCULATES through Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, Alferton, and the surrounding neighbourhood, and has also an extensive gratuitous circulation in the midland counties, and is sent to every public reading-room and solicitor's office in the district.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, devotes ample space to literature and the fine arts, but more especially established as a medium for advertisements, particularly those of a literary character. The population is very extensive; principal manufacture cotton hosiery.

PROPRIETOR.—Charles Plumb (Post Office, Sutton in Ashfield), bookseller, bookbinder, stationer, and wholesale and retail patent medicine warehouse, general commission agent, &c.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

T A U N T O N .*(Somersetshire.)*

Many manufactures are carried on in Somerset, such as lace, woollen cloth, silk, gloves, sail cloth, and serge, to a considerable amount. The population of Somerset is, however, employed in agriculture, which has rapidly advanced within the last few years. The soil and climate of the country are well adapted to the growth of wheat, and all other produce usually raised in this country. Most of the land is in cultivation, and some of the soil (especially that of the vales) is exceedingly rich. The Cheddar cheese is held in high repute, and is extensively made. Taunton, the county town of Somerset, is centrally situated between the Irish and English channels, between which a railway is projected in connection with the existing line from London to Exeter, now running through Taunton.—*Paper for the district—*

TAUNTON COURIER. Wednesday, Price 4½*d.*

Neutral.—Established September 22, 1808.

CIRCULATES through Taunton, Wellington, Milverton, Wiveliscombe, Williton, Minehead, Dunster, Porlock, Dulverton, Bridgewater, Axbridge, North Petherton, Ilminster, Chase, Crewkerne, and surrounding neighbourhoods.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the district, totally aloof from all religious advocacy, and friendly to all modes of public worship.

PROPRIETOR—John William Marriott.

SOMERSET COUNTY GAZETTE. Saturday, Price 3*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1836.

CIRCULATES through Taunton, Bridgewater, Chard, Crewkerne, Wellington, Wiveliscombe, Milverton, Ilminster, Langport, Shepton-Mallet, South Petherton, North Petherton, Weston-super-Mere, Yeovil, Wells, Glastonbury, Somerton, Castle Carey, Dunster, Dulverton, Axbridge, Bruton, Curry, Risel, Ilchester, Mar-tock, Milborne-Port, and many towns in Dorset and Devon.

ADVOCATES the promotion of the three great interests, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, believing each to be dependent upon the other, but considering agriculture the most important. Connected and identified with no particular church or sect.

PROPRIETOR—William Augustus Woodley.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

SOMERSET COUNTY HERALD. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established Sept. 23, 1843.

CIRCULATES through Taunton, Bridgewater, Glastonbury, Wells, Shepton-Mallet, Frome, Bruton, C. Carey, Yeovil, Wincanton, Sherborne, Crewkerne, Ilminster, Axminster, Beaminster, Bridport, Wellington, Collumpton, Tiverton, Bampton, Dulverton, Dunster, Minehead, Williton, Watchet, Stogursey, Stowey, Honiton, Burnham, Weston-Super-Mere.

ADVOCATES agricultural and commercial interests, is a literary journal, and attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—William Bragg, bookseller and stationer.

TENBY.

(*Pembrokeshire.*)

Is romantically situated on a rocky promontory stretching over the sands for a considerable distance. It has for many years been much frequented as a watering-place, and contains excellent baths, a very neat market-place erected in 1829, a theatre, assembly-rooms, libraries, lodging-houses, &c. The season commences in May, and terminates in October. The sands are well adapted for promenading, and the adjacent rocks are very picturesque.—*Paper for the district*—

TENBY AND PEMBROKESHIRE CHRONICLE.

Friday Evening, Price 4*d.*

Neutral.—Established February 7, 1846.

CIRCULATES throughout Tenby, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Haverfordwest, Milford, Fishguard, Sovla, St. David's, Narbeth, Saundersfoot, and the adjacent counties generally.

ADVOCATES agricultural and local interests. The march of improvement. Though a small paper as to size, and of very moderate price, there is much to commend in the *Tenby and Pembroke Chronicle*, which contains well and carefully written articles on the political aspects of the time, a sufficiency of local news to suit its present objects; and good homely English criticism of new publications and periodicals. Tenby and the county of Pembroke have gained by this accession to the journals of the day.

PROPRIETORS—A resident proprietary. *Published by* George Henry Hough, bookseller, general printer, and proprietor of the Tenby Library.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

TORQUAY.*(Devonshire.)*

Torquay, a small village, six miles from Teignmouth, is situated in a retired cove of Torbay, about two miles from the extreme point of Hopes Ness. The air of this place is sharp, but the romantic situation is delightful; and it is much frequented as a bathing-place by those who wish to be retired from the noise and bustle of the more populous watering-places.—*Paper for the district—*

TORQUAY AND TOR DIRECTORY. Friday,
Price 3*d.*

Neutral.—Established 1843.

This is not so much a newspaper as a directory. It contains the names and residences of the nobility and gentry inhabiting or visiting Torquay and Tor, table of thermometer, post-office regulations, &c.; and is more adapted for local than general circulation. It gives the local news of the town, and is a neat little periodical.

PROPRIETOR—E. Cockrem, general printer.

T R U R O.*(Cornwall.)*

Carries on a considerable trade in tin and copper ore. It has also works for coining tin and converting it into bars and ingots; smelting houses, &c. The population of the district is chiefly engaged in mining, agriculture, and the fisheries. The district also embraces a considerable variety of manufactures, while a large amount of commerce is transacted at the numerous ports of the county of Cornwall. The foreign shipping at the port of Falmouth, in particular, has largely increased of late years.—*Papers for the district—*

CORNWALL ROYAL GAZETTE. Friday, Price 4*d.*

Conservative.—Established March 7, 1801.

CIRCULATES through Truro, Falmouth, Penryn, Penzance, St. Ives, Helston, Redruth, Camborne, Bodmin, St. Columb, Wadebridge, Padstow, Launceston, Camel-ford, Liskeard, St. Austell, Lostwithiel, Fowey, Looe, Plymouth, Devonport, Exeter, &c.

ADVOCATES generally the interests of British agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and particularly the staple interests of the county of Cornwall; fish, tin,

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

and copper; is political rather than literary, and, while professing to give news interesting to all religious sects, is firmly attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETORS—A resident Proprietary. *Published* (for the proprietors) by George Wilkinson Kneebone, general printer.

WEST BRITON. Friday, Price 4*d.*

Liberal.—Established June, 1810.

CIRCULATES largely and generally throughout the entire county of Cornwall.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, but is a mining, commercial, and agricultural newspaper. It is strictly a political journal, but is not the organ of any religious body; is also literary.

PROPRIETOR, one of, and *Publisher*—Elizabeth Heard, stationer, &c.

WAKEFIELD.

(*Yorkshire.*)

Is a large, well-built, and important town overlooking the Calder, is considered one of the handsomest towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire. A large trade is done in worsted, woollen and other manufactures. The district around is largely agricultural, and the town itself noted for its extensive corn and cattle markets.—*Paper for the district*—[See also *Bradford*.]

WAKEFIELD JOURNAL. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established May 1, 1835.

CIRCULATES through Wakefield, Leeds, Pontefract, Barnsley, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and several other towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

ADVOCATES Conservative principles, and was a supporter of Sir Robert Peel's policy. It devotes its columns to the support of every measure likely to advance the interests of the Church of England; and besides the general intelligence of a newspaper, it devotes considerable space to literature, original tales, miscellanea, &c.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Micklethwaite, general printer and stationer.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

WARWICK.

(*Warwickshire.*)

The capital of the county, is an ancient town, situated on an eminence watered by the Avon. It has many ancient monuments and buildings, the most conspicuous of which is Warwick Castle, the principal residence of the Earls of Warwick, situated on a rock 40 feet in height. Cæsar's Tower, supposed to be the most ancient part of the fabric, is 147 feet high. Guy's Tower at the North angle, 128 feet high, was erected in 1394. The interior is remarkable for its splendour and elegance. The principal suite of apartments extends 333 feet in a right line, and the whole is adorned with valuable paintings, and curious specimens of armoury. In the green-house is the celebrated Warwick Vase, presented by Sir W. Hamilton, and capable of containing 163 gallons. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Warwick. The leading features of the population are agriculture and general trade.
—*Paper for the district*—

WARWICK ADVERTISER. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 4, 1806.

CIRCULATES through Warwick, Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, Rugby, Banbury, Northampton, Hinckley, Lutterworth, Avesham, Alcester, Bromsgrove, Shipston-on-Stour, and other populous towns and villages in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire.

ADVOCATES, without restriction, the important and combined interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, as indispensably connected and dependent upon each other for their separate and mutual prosperity. It is, in every way, independent in its expression of opinions upon all subjects, being *influenced by no political or religious party*, yet an advocate of the Church Establishment, while insisting upon the unsparing necessity of correcting its abuses, with a Christian spirit; and strenuously claiming for all men perfect liberty of conscience in matters of religion, and equal legislative protection of the just rights of *every class* of the community for *the mutual benefit of all*.

PROPRIETOR—Henry Sharpe, bookseller, stationer, patent medicine vendor, and sub-distributor of stamps.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.*(Somersetshire.)*

Is a fashionable and rising town and watering-place, situate on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and is the resort of many of the nobility, merchants, tradesmen, and principal inhabitants of the midland and western counties. It is the nearest English port to South Wales, being only 9 miles from Cardiff, to which town steam and other boats ply almost daily.—*Papers for the district*—

WESTON-SUPER-MARE GAZETTE. Saturday,
Price 3d.

Neutral. Established 1846.

CIRCULATES in Weston-Super-Mare, through Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, Burnham, Bridgwater, Taunton, Axbridge, Wells, &c.

The *Gazette* aims at being an impartial recorder of public events, and a correct reporter of public meetings, commenting on topics of local or general interest in a spirit of fairness and moderation, deeming that the interests of the town, and of the country generally, are best promoted by dealing with "principles not men." Some space in this journal is devoted to literature, and to an agreeable miscellaneous selection of poetry, anecdotes, &c. The leading articles, advocating or opposing questions as the editor deems them right or wrong, irrespective of any party, evince a facility in writing; and altogether this *petit journal* possesses considerable merit.

Published by Joseph Whereat, general printer, bookseller, and public librarian.

WESTONIAN AND SOMERSET MERCURY. Saturday, Price 3d.

Liberal.—Established, April 1st, 1843.

CIRCULATES through all the towns and villages in the county of Somerset, and in every watering-place on the Bristol Channel Coast.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and trade; and although not the organ of any sect, consistently espouses the cause of civil and religious liberty. It is especially a fashionable, literary, and family paper.

PROPRIETOR—James Dare.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

WHITEHAVEN.*(Cumberland.)*

A handsome and well-built town, which has risen into importance during the last two centuries, in consequence of its vicinity to the collieries belonging to the Lowther family. The coal and iron ore mines here are extensive, and iron is manufactured and shipped to the Welsh and Irish markets. There are likewise ship-building, rope-making, thread and sail cloth manufactories. The coal trade is the leading feature of the port. It also enjoys a tolerably good West India trade, and American timber trade. Steam-boat communication with Liverpool, Isle of Man, Dublin, and Belfast. A railway is in the course of formation to join the Carlisle and Newcastle line, and a bill is now before Parliament to extend the line South, to join the Lancaster and Carlisle railway near Milnthorpe.—*Papers for the district—*

CUMBERLAND PACQUET. Tuesday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established Thursday, October 20, 1774.

CIRCULATES through Harrington, Workington, Maryport, Wigton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Penrith, St. Bees, Egremont, Gosforth, Ravenglass, Bootle, Broughton-in-Furness, Ulverston.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce, is a political and literary journal, and attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Robert Gibson, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

WHITEHAVEN HERALD. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established August 30, 1831.

CIRCULATES through Whitehaven, Darton, Distington, Harrington, Workington, Maryport, Allonby, Cockermouth, Keswick, Egremont, St. Bees, Beckermont, Calderbridge, Gosforth, Holmbrook, Ravenglass, Bootle, Millom, Broughton-in-Furness and Ulverston.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce; is a literary and political journal.

PROPRIETOR—George Irwin, stationer and patent medicine vendor.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

WINCHESTER.*(Hampshire.)*

Is more noted for its antiquity than its enterprise in trade; it contains a respectable population, with some resident nobility and gentry in its immediate neighbourhood. The castle formerly stood on an eminence, but it has long been demolished, except the magnificent hall, in which the assizes are held. St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham, has exhibitions for New College, Oxford.—*Paper for the district—*

HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE. Monday, Price 5*d.***Neutral.**—Established 1772.

CIRCULATES extensively in the counties of Hants, the Isle of Wight, Sussex, Surrey, Berks, Wilts, Dorset and Somerset.

ADVOCATES no particular sect or party, is not a literary journal, but an organ of local news and transactions of the district.

PROPRIETORS—William Jacob and Henry Johnson, booksellers, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

WINDSOR.*(Berkshire.)*

Is celebrated for its magnificent castle, which has for ages been the residence of the British sovereigns. The apartments are richly adorned with paintings and carving; and from the summit of the round tower there is a very extensive view. The terrace is the noblest walk of the kind in Europe, and the splendid park, a domain of unequalled beauty. Virginia Water is comprised in this regal Arcadia, which is fourteen miles in circuit. It has a noble road from the town, near three miles in length, adorned on each side with a double plantation of stately trees. The district is agricultural, but includes some paper mills.—*Paper for the district—*

WINDSOR AND ETON EXPRESS. Saturday, Price 5*d.***Whig.**—Established August 1, 1812.

CIRCULATES through Windsor, Uxbridge, Staines, Chertsey, Egham, Maidenhead, and generally throughout the counties of Bucks, Middlesex, and Surrey.

ADVOCATES the principles of free-trade, and literary publications are critically noticed. In religion it is the organ of no sect or party, but an advocate of the equal rights of conscience to all.

PROPRIETOR—Richard Oxley, general printer and stationer.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

WISBECH.*(Cambridgeshire.)*

Situated a few miles from the German Ocean, on the River Nene. It is a very improving port; large imports of timber are made from North America and the Baltic; and its exports of corn, coastwise, exceed those of any other agricultural district. Docks are about to be formed in connection with the railways, and Wisbech is expected to become the channel of the imports and exports of the midland counties. The district is thickly populated, nearly all being engaged in trade, commerce, and agriculture.—*Paper for the district—*

WISBECH ADVERTISER. First Saturday each Month, Price 2*d.*

Neutral.—Established August 2, 1845.

CIRCULATES through Wisbech, March, Chatteris, Lynn, Long Sutton, Thorney, Whittlesea, and the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk; Suffolk, and Northampton.

ADVOCATES no particular interest; but gives a fair and impartial opinion of matters as they arise:—striving to produce, by original and well-selected articles and extracts, an interesting family paper at a small price.

PROPRIETOR—John Gardiner, bookseller, stationer, and general medicine vendor.

WOLVERHAMPTON.*(Staffordshire.)*

A place of great antiquity, and the most populous town in Staffordshire; is very extensive, and famous for its manufacture of locks and keys, to which has been added that of hardware, japanned ware, and heavier iron articles. There are several furnaces for smelting lead. South Staffordshire is an extensive iron and coal district. Wolverhampton is seated on a hill, nearly encompassed by canals. It has a collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel; also a Scotch kirk and a Roman chapel.—*Paper for the district—*

WOLVERHAMPTON CHRONICLE. Wednesday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established about the year 1810.

CIRCULATES generally throughout Staffordshire, Shropshire, and the adjoining counties.

ADVOCATES commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Wood.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent;*

WORCESTER.*(Worcestershire.)*

District chiefly agricultural, except at Kidderminster, and in the neighbourhood of Dudley and Stourbridge. The former is the chief seat of the carpet manufacture, and the latter are occupied to a great extent in the production of (smelting) iron, making nails, chains, and all descriptions of articles in that material. Redditch is famed for its manufactory of needles. The leather glove trade of Worcester, which formerly employed a large portion of the population, is now superseded, in a great measure, by the general introduction of gloves of a different material.

There are large manufactories of china at Worcester. Also some extensive mines about the North West portion of the district.—*Papers for the district—*

WORCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE. Wednesday,
Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 3, 1838.

CIRCULATES through Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Dudley, Bromsgrove, Evesham, Pershore, Droitwich, Redditch, Bewdley, Stourport, Tenbury, Malvern, &c.

ADVOCATES further reform of Parliament, to the extent of triennial Parliaments, vote by ballot, and a considerable increase of the suffrage; free-trade; for Ireland, a complete social equality with England, and generally the broad principles of civil and religious liberty. Directs considerable attention to railway matters.

PROPRIETORS—James Knight and Isaac Arrow-smith.

WORCESTER HERALD. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Independent as to political bias.—Established 1794.

CIRCULATES extensively in all the towns, and has its readers in every parish of the county; besides having a considerable circulation in the adjacent populous places of Hereford, Warwick, Gloucester, and Salop, thus establishing the *Herald* as a first-rate advertising medium.

ADVOCATES measures, not men nor party; and it fairly advocates the cause of all the great interests.

PROPRIETORS—Thomas Chalk and William Holl.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; London.]

WORCESTER JOURNAL (BURROW'S). Wednesday, Price 5*d*.

Conservative.—Established June, 1709.

CIRCULATES through Stourport, Stourbridge, Dudley, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Redditch, Feckenham, Alcester, Stratford-on-Avon, Tewkesbury, Upton-on-Severn, Malvern, Tetbury, Bromyard, Tenbury, Ludlow, Clebury Mortimer, Bewdley, Halesowen, &c. &c.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, and is attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETORS—Deighton and Co., booksellers, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. Price 9*d*.

Neutral.—Established 1841.

CIRCULATES not only to every member of the "Provincial Medical and Surgical Association," the council of which sits at Worcester, the place where the society originated, but is very generally patronized by the profession and institutions throughout the kingdom.

This is a periodical, as its name imports, peculiarly attentive to matters affecting the medical profession occurring in the country; and especially to records of provincial practice. The variety of cases cited and topics treated of, in the different medical journals, proves, conclusively, that there is "ample room and verge enough" for all; and certainly when one considers the immense range of experimental knowledge opened up to the practitioners through their pages, it is impossible not to appreciate their utility and importance; for of all sciences, that of medicine is most dependent on the experience derived from actual practice and observation. No cases probably found in the pages of this journal would be found in any of the medical periodicals; and the smallness of the price must, undoubtedly, be an additional inducement to every practitioner to possess it.

Published for the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, by Deighton and Co., booksellers.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

WOOLWICH.*(Kent.)*

Is an important garrison town in Kent, where every officer or recruit entering the service of the royal regiment of artillery acquires a knowledge of the profession. It has long been famed for its dock-yard and royal arsenal, also the artillery barracks, a noble range of buildings, 400 yards in length, in front of which is a fine parade; the marine barracks; the new military academy; and the royal military repository.—*Papers for the district*—

JONES'S WOOLWICH JOURNAL, on the First of each Month, Price 6d.

Neutral.—Established October 1, 1844.

ADVOCATES the interests of the army and navy, and forms a complete Woolwich Gazette, by giving all the stations of the troops, and companies of Royal Artillery, the stations of all the cavalry and line regiments—distinguishing the head-quarters and depôts, with lists of the colonels, lieutenant-colonels, adjutants, and agents in London, and an interesting record of every event of importance connected with the service, including intended movements of the corps, and all the gazettes and promotions during the month; the stations of all her Majesty's ships in commission, with their movements, and interesting accounts of vessels not in commission, and those ordered to be built, with the promotions and appointments during the previous month.

PROPRIETOR—Edward Jones, bookseller, stationer, &c.

Y O R K.*(Yorkshire.)*

The Eboracum of the Romans, is situated on the Ouse and the Fosse, and has long been regarded as the capital of the North of England, and the second city in the kingdom, though in wealth and population it is now left far behind several trading towns. It carries on a considerable river trade, as vessels of 120 tons can come up the Ouse to the bridge. York is the centre of a large agricultural district, and possesses an extensive trade in drugs, and has large manufactories of glass, soap, linen, mechanics' tools, combs, gloves, paper hangings, organs, &c. &c.—*Papers for the district*—

YORK COURANT. Thursday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established prior to the year 1700.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

CIRCULATES throughout all the towns of Yorkshire, but more especially in the West Riding. Its circulation also extends into Lancashire, as well as the other adjoining counties.

ADVOCATES the interests of trade and commerce generally, but devotes particular attention to literature and science, and to all subjects connected with popular education. As a *family paper* it advocates religious liberty and toleration to all persuasions.

PROPRIETORS—Wm. and John Hargrove. *Publisher*—Wm. Ross; the bookselling business carried on separately at the office of the paper.

YORKSHIRE GAZETTE. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established April 23, 1819.

CIRCULATES throughout the extensive county of York; but most extensively in the North Riding; and also in Lancashire and Lincolnshire.

ADVOCATES and is essentially an agricultural paper, espousing the interests of the landowner and farmer with zeal and ability. It is a staunch advocate of the Church of England; and alike the opponent of Popery and Dissent. It is an excellent sporting journal, being second to none for accurate and early information.

PROPRIETORS—an influential Company of Residents. *Publisher* and acting Proprietor—Henry Bellerby, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine warehouse.

YORK HERALD. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established January 2, 1790.

CIRCULATES widely in the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, &c. &c.

ADVOCATES sporting and agricultural pursuits, and is acknowledged to be one of the principal provincial sporting papers in England, containing both early and accurate information on all sporting subjects; the several reports being furnished by parties of long experience and extensive connection with the turf, unbiassed by either interest or partiality. The accuracy of its turf details has long placed the *Herald* in the first rank of provincial sporting journals.

PROPRIETORS—Wm. and John Hargrove.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent;

YORKSHIREMAN. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established March 29, 1834.

CIRCULATES generally throughout all the towns in the North and East Ridings, and partially in the West.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests generally; bestows great space to all sporting matters, forming a good record; is a political and literary journal, and attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETORS—Influential Residents. *Publisher*—Thos. Wodson.

RACING CALENDAR, (JOHNSON'S,) Fortnightly, Annual Subscription One Guinea; for which sum the subscriber is entitled to the YEARLY BOOK RACING CALENDAR.

Neutral.—Established 1821.

This is a general registry of turf proceedings, with full and correct lists or returns of races to come, authentic results of those ended, and occasional accounts of the performances of the various winners and favourites; together with other information of interest to the sporting community, by whom alone it is patronized, as it does not contain the usual components of a general newspaper.

PROPRIETOR—R. Johnson.

1870

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NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN WALES.

BALA.

(*Merionethshire.*)

Is a neat and populous town, situated on the largest lake in Wales, to which it has given name. It is famous for its trade in knit woollen stockings, Welsh Wigs, and gloves; and is much frequented in the season for grouse-shooting. At the end of the town is an artificial mount, called Tommen y Bala, supposed to have been the site of a castle. Here is a considerable fair for ponies and horses in May.—*Paper for the district*—

THE PROTESTANT.—First of each Month. Price $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Conservative.—Established January, 1838.

CIRCULATES in Bala, and generally throughout North and South Wales.

ADVOCATES the principles of the Church of England; and has a very good circulation among the clergy and landed gentry, and the inhabitants of North and South Wales.

PROPRIETOR—Robert Saunderson, bookseller and stationer.

B A N G O R.

(*Caernarvonshire.*)

This is a very neatly built city, situated between two ridges of rock, and having a fine opening to the Menai Strait. It has a cathedral, containing several ancient monuments, the bishop's palace, and a free grammar-school. The surrounding scenery is peculiarly beautiful. The Menai Chain Bridge across the Menai Strait is 550 feet in length between the points of suspension, 30 in breadth, and 100 above the level of the sea at spring-tides. It was constructed from designs by Mr. Telford, and opened January 30, 1826—*Paper for the district*—

NORTH WALES CHRONICLE. Tuesday, Price $5d.$

Conservative.—Established January, 1807.

CIRCULATES through Carnarvonshire, Anglesey, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce; is a political journal, with occasional notices of literature and the fine arts.

PROPRIETOR—John Brown.

B R E C O N .*(Brecknockshire.)*

Is delightfully situated at the confluence of the Honddu with the Usk. The population of the district is chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the various employments connected with the manufacture of iron and the smelting of copper and tin. The principal manufacture of the district is that of iron, but very recently copper and lead mines have been opened in the upper part of the county of Brecon, hitherto considered solely agricultural.—*Paper for the district*—

THE SILURIAN. Saturday, Price 4*d.*

Liberal.—Established September 24, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Brecon, Merthyr, Abergavenny, Pontypool, Cardiff, Newbridge, Cowbridge, Bridgend, Neath, Swansea, Llanelly, Caermarthen, Llandilo, Hay, Llandovery, Builth, Crickhowell and Rhaiader.

ADVOCATES free-trade principles in relation to commerce, manufactures, or agriculture, is a political journal, paying especial attention to local matters. A considerable space is devoted to mineralogical topics, and to articles on agriculture.

PROPRIETOR—John Williams, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

CAERMARTHEN.*(Caermarthenshire.)*

The capital of the county, is a well built and populous town on the Towy. The river admits vessels of moderate burthen, and a commodious quay has been formed for the traffic carried on by them. The district is an important one, not only in respect to agriculture, but for its numerous tin and coal works. The South Wales and Welsh Midland Railways are expected to converge here; and the South Wales line to be continued to the ports of Fishguard and Pembroke, forming the shortest passage to Ireland from Fishguard.—*Papers for the district*—

CAERMARTHEN JOURNAL. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1810.

CIRCULATES through Caermarthen, Llandilo, Llandovery Llanelly, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Tenby, Milford, Swansea, Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and the whole of South Wales.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce; is a political journal, and attached to the principles of the Church of England.

PROPRIETORS—Ben Jones and James Evans.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

WELSHMAN. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Independent.—Established 1829.

CIRCULATES through every town in the principality of South Wales.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests; is more especially a political than a religious or literary journal; not attached to any sect or party.

PROPRIETOR—Joseph Heginbottom.

CARNARVON.

(*Carnarvonshire.*)

The capital of Carnarvonshire, is an ancient town, situated partly on the Menai Strait, and partly on the estuary of the Seiont. Though the harbour is difficult of access, the town carries on a considerable trade with London, Liverpool, Bristol and Ireland. The population is principally agricultural; but the staple commodity of Carnarvonshire, and that portion of Merionethshire bordering on it, is slate, of which between 200,000 and 300,000 tons are annually shipped from Bangor, Ports Dinorwin, Carnarvon, and Port Madoc. In the counties of Flint and Denbigh there are extensive iron, lead, zinc, and coal works.—*Paper for the district*—

CAERNARVON HERALD. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 1, 1831.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the whole of North Wales, and has a fair circulation in Aberystwyth, and the bordering English towns.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, sect, or party; but is devoted to the general intelligence of the week, and to the exposure and correction of every abuse.

PROPRIETOR—James Rees, general printer and wholesale stationer.

C A R D I F F.

(*Glamorganshire.*)

This, the county town, is situated on the Taff. It has a commodious port, and carries on a very considerable coasting trade. The district is agricultural, with the manufacture of iron and tin plates, and coal works. The port of Cardiff has capacious docks, in which vessels of 700 tons' register, and upwards, may enter. It ranks as a fifth class port.—*Paper for the district*—

CARDIFF AND MERTHYR GUARDIAN. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established November 17, 1832.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

CIRCULATES through Cardiff, Merthyr, Cowbridge, Bridgend, Neath, Swansea, Glamorganshire, Brecon, Breconshire, Newport, Monmouthshire.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests; and is attached to Church-of-England principles.

PROPRIETOR—Henry Webber, bookseller and stationer.

HAVERFORDWEST.

(*Pembrokeshire.*)

Is picturesquely situated on the banks of the West Cleddau, which is navigable for small ships and has convenient quays; it carries on but little trade.—*Paper for the district*—

PEMBROKESHIRE HERALD. Friday, Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established January 5, 1844.

CIRCULATES through Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Tenby, Narbeth, Milford, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Solva, St. David's, &c.

ADVOCATES agricultural and commercial interests, chiefly the former; is more especially political, though noticing the religious and literary topics of the day; is friendly to the Church of England, but is the organ of no party whatever, though hostile to none.

PROPRIETORS—J. and J. Potter, booksellers and stationers.

S W A N S E A.

(*Glamorganshire.*)

Swansea is a commercial town of considerable importance, built on a rising ground, on the W. side of the Tawe, the mouth of which forms an excellent port, with piers, quays, and every other accommodation for traffic. It has extensive potteries and china works, and carries on a large trade in coals, copper, lead, iron and soap. Ten-twelfths of all the copper manufactured in Great Britain are smelted at Swansea and in its immediate neighbourhood.—*Paper for the district*—

THE CAMBRIAN. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established 1803.

CIRCULATES in Swansea and throughout the whole principality of Wales.

ADVOCATES the mining, agricultural and commercial interests, devotes great attention to all local matters, and occasionally notices literature and the fine arts.

PROPRIETOR—David Rees.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

The British Isles:

NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN GUERNSEY.

GUERNSEY

Is about 20 miles N.E. of Jersey, 60 from Weymouth, and 110 from Southampton. The population is mercantile and agricultural. There are no manufactories of any note; its trade consists chiefly in the export of island produce to the mother country. *St. Pierre* or *St. Peter Port*, the principal place in Guernsey, has a commodious harbour with a noble pier, and is defended by two castles, one of which is the residence of the governor. The market is very extensive, and admirably arranged. Guernsey, being comparatively free from taxation, living and education, cheap; its climate salubrious, offers every temptation to invalids, and to individuals of limited income to fix their residence here. There is a regular steam communication with England.—*Papers for the district*—

GAZETTE DE GUERNSEY. (*In the French Language.*)

Price 1½*d.*

Neutral.—Established 1789.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the Channel Islands.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing interests of the district, as occasions present themselves. Is a political, religious, and literary journal, the organ of no sect, but open to all.

PROPRIETOR—Nicholas Mauger, bookseller and stationer.

GUERNSEY COMET. Monday and Thursday, Price 2*d.*

Liberal.—Established March 29th, 1827.

CIRCULATES through the Channel Islands generally.

ADVOCATES general interests;—political, literary, commercial, naval and military, &c. Is the organ of no religious sect, but attached to Protestantism; the editor is a Wesleyan.

PROPRIETOR—William Maillard.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

GUERNSEY STAR. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Price 2*d*.

Conservative.—Established June 29, 1813.

CIRCULATES through the Channel Islands generally.

ADVOCATES the general welfare of the district.—The *Star* avoids religious discussion, but is attached to the principles of the Church of England. This paper contains, in addition to extracts from the British and foreign newspapers of articles of political and general intelligence, copious and carefully selected information as to all naval, military, and commercial affairs, and especially that which relates to the trade and commerce of the Channel Islands. The *Star* is not only circulated throughout those islands, but large numbers are sent to all parts of the United Kingdom and the British Colonies, it being found particularly acceptable from its containing the substance of what appears in the English papers.

PROPRIETOR—Henry Brouard, general printer, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine warehouse.

GUERNSEY SUN. Saturday, Price 2*d*.

Neutral.—Established 1845.

ADVOCATES respect for the services.—Naval and military matters receive great attention in this journal, which, from being chiefly a medium for advertisements, has recently not only assumed all the appearances of a first-rate general newspaper, but in its contents fully established a claim to that title.

PROPRIETOR—William Willson.

NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

This island is situated in the Irish Sea between England and Ireland. Its length is about 30 miles, and its greatest breadth 12 miles. Vessels ply from Whitehaven to Ramsey, &c. ; but the principal intercourse is between Liverpool and Douglas. The distance from Whitehaven to Ramsey is 35 miles, and from Liverpool to Douglas 81 miles. Douglas, the most populous place in the island, is pleasantly situated between hills at the end of a bay, about two miles in extent. The harbour is capable of receiving vessels of the largest burden, and the strand is well adapted for bathing. The Pier is 520 feet long and 40 broad; it is terminated by a lighthouse, and is much frequented as a promenade. The district is agricultural—no particular manufactures. The fisheries of cod and herrings are the principal trade—with some lead mining operations; but limited. Many thousand visitors from England, Ireland, and Scotland proceed to the island annually; and as the papers are privileged with a free transmission by post throughout the United Kingdom, they become a cheap and desirable medium for advertising—being free from stamp and advertisement duties.—*Papers for the district—*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND JOURNAL. Every Wednesday. Sixteen demy quarto pages. Price 3d.

Established April, 1846.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the British Empire; and, in addition to its regular list of subscribers, is supplied *gratuitously* to all the leading publishers and booksellers, newsrooms, clerical, military, and naval clubs, and to the dignitaries of the Church, of Great Britain and Ireland. Conducted on Church principles in religion, and on Conservative principles in politics. A leading object on its part, is to vindicate, illustrate, and maintain these principles and tenets in a mild and temperate manner; eschewing equally latitudinarian indifference on the one hand, and the extremes of party spirit on the other. It is a publication of great talent, and devotes a considerable portion of its columns to notices and prolonged sketches of the principal publica-

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

tions in literature, art, and science, in addition to selected matter calculated to render it a pleasant companion for the domestic hearth.

PROPRIETOR—The Rev. John Marshall. *Printer and publisher*—G. J. Cudd, Douglas.

ISLE OF MAN TIMES. Saturday, Price 3*d*.

Liberal.—Established Jan. 23, 1847.

CIRCULATES through Douglas, Ramsey, Castletown, Ballasalla, Peel, Michael, Ballaugh, Liverpool, &c.

This journal advocates “a liberal course,” whether upon questions of general policy, or on those affecting the insular condition and interests of the island; and with respect to the latter, more especially, an abolition of “the present system of legislative self-election, irresponsible public action, and uncontrolled legislation.” It is also a literary journal, devoting a considerable share of its space to poetry, *nouvellettes*, &c.

PROPRIETORS—William Shirrefs and Andrew Russell, general printers, Douglas.

MANX LIBERAL. Saturday, Price 3*d*.

Radical.—Established September 3, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Douglas, Ramsey, Castletown, Peel, Liverpool.

ADVOCATES agricultural and commercial interests, is a political and literary journal, independent of sect or party.

PROPRIETORS—John Penrice and J. Ritson Wallace.

MANX SUN. Saturday, Price 3*d*.

Conservative.—Established April 24, 1821.

CIRCULATES through Douglas, Castletown, Peel, and Ramsey; these are the only four towns in the island.

ADVOCATES free discussion, but is attached to the Church of England; and is a journal of local and general news.

PROPRIETOR—Peter Curphey.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

MONA'S HERALD. Wednesday, Price 3*d.***Liberal.**—Established August 3, 1833.

CIRCULATES through the Isle of Man generally, and the North-western counties of England.

ADVOCATES the right of the people to be heard in the framing of laws for their government, in opposition to self-election and that for life, which is the case in this island so far as relates to the members of the legislature.

PROPRIETOR—Robert Fargher.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. Monthly, Price 1½*d.***Neutral.**—Established 1836.

CIRCULATES, under the auspices of the British Temperance Association, throughout the Island, but chiefly in the North of England; also in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and in the East and West Indies.

ADVOCATES the general principles of Father Matthew, and other eminent leaders in the cause of temperance; and forcibly shows the high advantages to be derived by all classes of the community by the adoption of a total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

PROPRIETOR—William Robinson.

ODD FELLOWS' CHRONICLE. Monthly, Price 1½*d.***Neutral.**—Established October 25, 1844.

CIRCULATES under the sanction of the Independent order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, through the various Lodges of the United Kingdom.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, but aims at producing a good general newspaper.

PROPRIETOR—Wm. Shirrefs.

PEOPLE'S PRESS. On the 1st of each month, Price 2*d.***Liberal.**—Established January, 1847.

CIRCULATES not only in the Isle of Man, but largely throughout the United Kingdom.

ADVOCATES the moral and social advancement of the

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

people; and, as a monthly historical newspaper, the *People's Press* is divested of sectarian or party influence. As far as we can judge from the numbers issued, this journal is likely to be valuable as a more permanent record of passing events than the ordinary newspaper; but, of necessity, a great portion of its news will have been known to the public before it appears in the *People's Press*. It performs monthly what the annual registers perform yearly; and, being intermingled with moral and literary essays, it is calculated to amuse and instruct the industrious classes, to whom it is mainly addressed. Its form is octavo, and, therefore, well adapted for binding in parts or volumes.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. Shirrefs and Russell, Douglas.

TRUTH TESTER. Monthly, Price 2*d*.

Neutral.—Established 1845.

CIRCULATES in the Island, but chiefly in the South and West of England.

ADVOCATES no particular party or interest; is a publication of a strictly moral character, urging the general welfare of all, upon the broad principles of truth and justice.

PROPRIETOR—William Robinson.

NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN JERSEY.

JERSEY

Is about 48 leagues from Southampton. It is governed by the old Norman law, and is exempt from taxation; has a legislature of its own, the acts of which must receive the sanction of the sovereign and council. The island abounds with apple trees, from which 25,000 hogsheads of cider have been made in one year, and it produces plenty of cattle, particularly sheep. The population of Jersey is divided into two classes, commercial and agricultural. The latter department exports to England an immense quantity of cows and heifers, potatoes, apples, wheat, &c., yearly. The former department consists of its shipping, which trades to all parts of the world. The total number of ships belonging to Jersey was in 1844 311, of from 50 to 500 tons burthen. About 1400 vessels, measuring about 135,000 tons, arrived in Jersey last year, and Jersey now ranks as the sixth or seventh maritime port of Great Britain. Its principal trade is the Newfoundland fishery, which employs a great number of seamen. The pier of Jersey (that of St. Helier's) is very good, and situated at the base of Fort Regent, a fortress of great strength; but it being now become too small, a sum of £200,000 sterling has been voted for its enlargement, which will comprise a wet dock. The works, with the exception of the floating dock, are in a forward state. Steamers to Jersey five times a week from Southampton, three times from France, once from Plymouth.—*Papers for the district*—

JERSEY BRITISH PRESS. Tuesday and Saturday,
Price 3d.

Conservative.—Established 1821.

CIRCULATES through the Channel Islands and South-West counties of England, Ireland, India, and the Colonies.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, but aims at producing a good general newspaper.

PROPRIETORS—Resident Gentlemen.

JERSEY CHRISTIAN PENNY RECORD. Wednesday, Price 1*d.*

Liberal.—Established April 22, 1846.

CIRCULATES in every part of England, Wales, Scotland, the Continent, and the Colonies.

ADVOCATES the voluntary principle; and is the firm and uncompromising enemy of church establishments. In politics it supports the principles, and enforces the views, of the liberal party, and it contains a well-digested summary of general intelligence. Its pages are, however, more especially devoted to the discussion of religious news, anecdote, biography, and miscellanea—generally brought to bear on religious subjects.

Published by (for proprietors) William Redstone.

JERSEY CONSTITUTIONNEL. Price 1½*d.*

Conservative.—Established Jan. 1, 1820.

CIRCULATES through St. Helier's, but has a wide circulation all over the island. It is the largest French paper published in the island.

ADVOCATES agriculture and commerce; is a political and literary journal, firmly attached by principle to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Chadwick Le Lievre, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

JERSEY DAILY CORRESPONDENT. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Price 1*d.*

Liberal.—Established March 1, 1847.

CIRCULATES through the Channel Islands, and the whole of the United Kingdom.

ADVOCATES every measure which the proprietors deem calculated to promote the cause of civil and religious liberty, and opposing every project tending to cramp that free intercourse, which, it is assumed, nature has evidently meant should subsist between nation and nation. It aims at giving extensive and varied intelligence on political, commercial, and religious subjects, devoting a large space to matters connected with trade and commerce. Great attention is paid to local matters, parti-

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

cularly to the procuring accurate reports of the proceedings of the states and courts of law. Though called *The Daily Correspondent*, it is at present only published (two numbers in one) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

PROPRIETORS—A body of Gentlemen. *Publisher*—H. T. Richards.

JERSEY HERALD. Tuesday and Friday, Price 3*d*.

Liberal.—Established January 3, 1845.

CIRCULATES generally through Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

ADVOCATES commercial interests, and is attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETORS—A Joint-stock Company. *Publishers*—F. and J. Vonberg, patent medicine warehouse.

JERSEY IMPARTIAL. Saturday, Price 1½*d*.

Liberal.—Established 1831.

CIRCULATES in Jersey and partially throughout Paris, Switzerland, South Wales, Ireland, and Great Britain.

ADVOCATES liberal principles upon all matters, local or general.

PROPRIETOR—E. J. Giffard.

JERSEY MIROIR. (*In the French Language.*) Saturday, Price 1½*d*.

Liberal.—Established January 1, 1840.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the Island of Jersey, and partially in France, and Switzerland, as well as many parts of Great Britain and the Colonies, passing through the post upon the same footing as the journals of England.

ADVOCATES the civil rights and interests of the community, and exposes the misdoings, and arbitrary and tyrannical acts of men in authority, without regard to party.

PROPRIETOR—George Romeril, general printer, book-binder, &c.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

JERSEY AND GUERNSEY NEWS. Saturday,
Price 3*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 1, 1842.

CIRCULATES throughout the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, the neighbouring coasts of England and France, and partially in the British possessions and United States of America.

ADVOCATES the removal of restrictions on commerce, the advancement of education, the progress of science, and the amelioration of all classes of the people; espouses free toleration in religion, and is attached to Dissenters; seeks a rational reform of the institutions of the Channel Islands, both as regards the Norman laws, and the antiquated tribunals by which they are administered; urges the necessity of adopting the English language and laws, appointing a barrister to preside in the court, throwing open the bar, abolishing the exclusiveness of the tribunals, and giving jurisdiction to the superior courts of Westminster; placing the Islands within the Hampshire circuit, giving them a gaol delivery twice a year; urges the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the establishment of a Small Debts Court; also the repeal of the iniquitous system of *Décrets*, and the extension of the English insolvent and bankrupt laws to the Islands, with such other remedies as may be consistent with the maintenance of their privileges, of exemption from excise and customs duties, and of effecting a closer alliance with England, their mother country.

PROPRIETOR—A. J. Le Cras. The patent medicine business carried on at the office.

JERSEY TIMES. Tuesday and Friday, Price 3*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1826.

CIRCULATES through St. Helier and St. Aubin and neighbouring islands.

ADVOCATES local interests and politics, and combines with this a literary department, containing original articles and reviews. It has always been Episcopalian, but has never actively interfered for any particular sect.

PROPRIETOR—Mr. Edward Patten.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

SCOTCH NEWSPAPERS.

Towns where published Alphabetically Arranged.

A B E R D E E N .

(Aberdeenshire.)

In the county of the same name, justly styled the capital of the North, and the third city in Scotland. It is noted as a seaport and manufacturing town, as well as for its universities. The chief manufactures are woollens, linens, cottons, hosiery, nails, and cordage. There are also iron-foundries, breweries, and dockyards. A considerable trade, both import and export, is carried on; and the salmon fisheries on the Don and Dee give employment to a great number of persons. Large quantities of granite are sent to London. The population of the district is immense, engaged largely in manufactures and shipping, and a great proportion agricultural. Raises both grain and cattle, the latter upon a large scale, for the London and South country markets, exports salmon, and most sorts of fish, both fresh and dried, also butter, eggs, &c.—*Papers for the district—*

ABERDEEN BANNER. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established May 2, 1840.

CIRCULATES through Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Turriff, Inverary, Huntley, Keith, Cullen, Banff, Portsoy, and generally throughout the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Nairn.

ADVOCATES general interests, but is more especially concerned in advocating the principles of the Free Church of Scotland: literary notices appear regularly in this journal.

PROPRIETORS—Various Residents. *Publisher*—John Charles Walker.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

ABERDEEN FAMILY JOURNAL. Every other Saturday, Price 6*d.*

Neutral.—Established September, 1846.

ADVOCACY: Education—literary—fine arts.—The design of this pictorial is to produce a work equally adapted to the drawing-room, the study, and the cottage, and to encourage, multiply, and vary the innocent delights of the family fire-side. The original articles are well written; and the selections, made with taste and judgment, are calculated to please and instruct the reader, for the gratification of whose eye very spirited engravings in wood are given. The latter consist of representations of public buildings and private residences in the north; Scottish statues and monuments, portraits, fashions; and, in short, blending the profitable with the pleasant, *utile dulci*, to produce a periodical *pro bono domestico*, for the *domestic* good, or the benefit, specially, of *families*.

PROPRIETOR—Edward Ravenscroft.

ABERDEEN HERALD. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established September 1, 1832.

CIRCULATES through Aberdeen, Alford, Aboyne, Banff, Buckie, Bervie, Brechin, Banchory, Ballater, Cullen, Dufftown, Ellon, Elgin, Fraserburgh, Fyvie, Fochabers, (Forres,) Nuntley, Inverury, Kintore, Keith, Kincardine, O'Neil, Mintlaw, Monymusk, Macduff, Methlick, Muir of Rhynie, Nerburgh, New-Deer, Old-Deer, Old Meldrum, Old Rain, Peterhead, Portsoy, Strichen, Stonehaven, Turriff, Tarland, Udny, &c. &c., thus forming, as its second title imports, a general advertiser for the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine.

ADVOCATES no single interest; supports free-trade, and perfect fair-play to all interests. A political and literary journal, taking up religious questions in their political aspects only; is attached to no particular sect of religionists, but with due regard for the truths of Christianity, advocates perfect religious freedom and equality.

PROPRIETORS—Various town and country residents.
Publisher—George Farquhar.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ABERDEEN JOURNAL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND. Wednesday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1747.

CIRCULATES extensively through all the principal towns in Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, Forfar, Moray, and Nairnshires.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests. Devotes some space to literature and the fine arts. Is a political and religious journal, attached to the Church of Scotland, but just and tolerant as to the Church of England and all Christian denominations. The proprietors of this journal seemed determined to introduce the centenary of this paper with *éclat*, by permanently enlarging it to eight pages; and we believe it is now the largest paper in Scotland.

PROPRIETOR—D. Chalmers.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND GAZETTE. Tuesday, Price 3½*d.*

Neutral.—Established April 1, 1845.

CIRCULATES throughout the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, Kincardine, Banff, Moray, Nairn, Inverness and Caithness.

ADVOCATES no particular party, but its columns exhibit a concise yet comprehensive view of the varied and complicated movements of the whole political system. It gives a faithful and impartial record of what is taking place in domestic and foreign affairs, its aim being to record every necessary information to the politician, to secure the countenance and patronage of the man of business, to interest the farmer as well as the proprietor of the soil, to instruct and amuse the more general reader. In addition to the subscribed list, there is an extensive weekly circulation of its GRATIS ADVERTISING SHEET among individuals of all shades of opinion, including the leading noblemen, gentlemen, bankers, factors, agents, merchants, extensive farmers, hotel and innkeepers, &c., connected with the northern districts of Scotland.

PROPRIETOR—William Bennett.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

SCOTTISH FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL. First and Third Fridays in every Month. Price 5*d.*

Neutral.—Established June 1, 1845.

CIRCULATES throughout the whole of Scotland, the northern and midland counties of England, the northern counties of Ireland, and rapidly extending its circulation into all the agricultural districts of the United Kingdom.

ADVOCATES no party views,—politics and polemics being scrupulously and wholly excluded from its pages. The leading object of the paper is to improve agriculture, horticulture, and the rural community generally,—to benefit at once the soil itself, the farmer who tills it, and the ancient and honourable art by which he lives. It is so conducted, however, as to bear *especially*, as its name indicates, upon the peculiar wants, the peculiar modes of culture, and the peculiar class of prejudices, which prevail in the different districts of Scotland. The principal object of the second department of the paper, the “Gardener’s Journal,” is *domestic* gardening; and in it the farmer, even should he not be in the habit of devoting much attention to the garden, may find many useful suggestions with reference to general cultivation. In short, no topic or information is omitted with which it seems desirable the accomplished agriculturist and horticulturist should be acquainted.

PROPRIETORS—Edward Ravenscroft and John Avery. *Published* simultaneously at 27, North Bridge, Edinburgh; 188, Trongate, Glasgow; and at 43, Union Street, Aberdeen.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

ARBROATH.*(Forfarshire.)*

Arbroath is an extensive commercial and manufacturing town, containing a population of 15,000 inhabitants, and only second in importance to Dundee. This town has lately had its commercial importance not a little added to, by being declared an independent port. It possesses a new, large, and commodious harbour,—steam-packets for Leith land and embark goods and passengers at the port during the greater part of the year,—an active trade is carried on with London, Glasgow, Newcastle, Leith, the ports in the Baltic, &c., by first-class sailing vessels,—and there is constant communication with Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, and Montrose, as also Forfar, Brechin, and other towns in the interior, either by railroad, mail, or other excellent conveyances. A direct line of railroad is soon to be completed to Aberdeen southward, passing through this place, which, taking into view the contemplated Dundee and Perth lines, and that across Fife to Edinburgh, cannot fail to render Arbroath, with its railways to Dundee and Forfar, the great centre of railway communication on the east coast of Scotland.—*Paper for the district.*

ARBROATH GUIDE. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established March 26, 1842.

CIRCULATES through Arbroath, Dundee, Montrose, Forfar, Brechin, Letham, Kerriemuir, Edgell, Friockheim, and numerous other rising manufacturing towns in Forfarshire, as well as very extensively in the agricultural districts of that county. Is the only newspaper published in Arbroath, a town of 15,000 inhabitants.

ADVOCACY.—It is the strenuous supporter of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and the advocate of free trade principles. The *Guide* is not the organ of any religious party, but the consistent and uncompromising friend of civil and religious liberty. Literature and the fine arts receive due attention in this journal, a considerable space being devoted to reviews of new books, literary extracts, &c.

PROPRIETORS—Kennedy and Ramsay, general printers and publishers.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

AYR.

(Ayrshire.)

Is the capital of the county of Ayr. The principal manufactures are carpets, shawls, leather, bonnets (woollen), &c. The coal, grain, and iron trades are carried on extensively. The district is agricultural, and famed for its dairy produce, and for its fine breed of cattle. Great quantities of coal are shipped from the ports of Ayr, Troon, Irvine, and Ardrossan, for Ireland, &c. Employs a number of hands in the cod and haddock fisheries. The river is capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons; but sometimes impeded by a bar.

Kilmarnock is the principal manufacturing town, carpets, bonnets, shawls, printing-cloths. Ayr, Troon, Ardrossan, are excellent harbours. The population is rapidly increasing.—*Papers for the district*—

AYR ADVERTISER. Thursday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established August, 1803.

CIRCULATES through Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Cumnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Maybole, Girvan, and also the principal towns in Wigtonshire and the stewartry of Kirkeudbright.

ADVOCATES the mutual advancement of commerce and agriculture; is a political and literary journal, avoiding as much as possible religious discussion.

PROPRIETORS—M'Cormic and Gemmell, booksellers and stationers.

AYRSHIRE AND RENFREWSHIRE AGRICULTURIST. Saturday, Price 4d.

Neutral.—Established 1842.

CIRCULATES through Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Maybole, Girvan, Johnstone, Paisley, Greenock, &c., &c., and forms a desirable medium of publicity for advertisements in any way relating to agriculture.

ADVOCATES the general interests of agriculture and its improvement, and is considered the only medium in the west of Scotland, through which the practical opinions of the agriculturists of that district are legitimately communicated. In politics it is strictly neutral. Its attention to the condensed details of local news renders it a favourite in the agricultural districts, in which it principally circulates. It is supported by the united talent of a number of the most eminent scientific and practical agriculturists in the three kingdoms.

PROPRIETORS—David Guthrie and Co. *Publisher*—John Moore, bookseller and stationer.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

AYR OBSERVER. Tuesday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established May 1, 1832.

CIRCULATES through Ayr, Troon, Irvine, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Dalry, Keith, Kilmarnock, Galston, Newmilns, Stevenston, Maybole, Girvan, Ochiltree, Mauchline, Tarbolton, Cumnock and Catrine.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, though leaning to the agricultural; is a political journal, supporting the Established Church of Scotland.

PROPRIETORS—John Dick and Co. *Publisher*—J. Dick, bookseller.

B A N F F .

(*Banffshire.*)

The county town of Banffshire, a royal burgh of considerable antiquity, situated on an acclivity at the mouth of the Deveron, or Dovert. Over the river is a bridge of seven arches, commanding a fine view. The harbour, which was constructed in 1775, has of late years been much improved. On the opposite bank of the Deveron, about a mile distant, is the modern town and seaport of Macduff. The harbour is commodious, and a considerable trade is carried on, as well as an extensive fishery.—*Paper for the district*—

BANFFSHIRE ADVERTISER. Tuesday, Price 3½*d.*

Liberal.—Established April 24, 1846.

CIRCULATES in Banffshire and surrounding districts.

ADVOCATES all such measures as are generally considered by the writers beneficial to the district, and great care is bestowed in the collection of important and general intelligence of its own and immediate neighbourhood. Although a liberal paper the leading articles of the Advertiser are written with much moderation and talent; the news department is complete; the compilations are judiciously selected, and the markets, share list, &c. copious.

PROPRIETORS—Russell & Paterson, General Printers.

BANFFSHIRE JOURNAL. Tuesday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established September 30, 1845.

CIRCULATES throughout the county of Banffshire, and partially in most large towns in Scotland.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the district in all matters as they arise with moderation and talent. The local news of this journal is abundant and well arranged,

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

and the articles on agricultural processes are carefully and scientifically put together. The literary and miscellaneous portions are entertaining; and the usual space is devoted to a review of the various markets.

PROPRIETORS—Influential Residents. *Published by H. G. L. Smith.*

C U P A R.

(*Cupar Fife.*)

The county town of Fife, carries on some trade in linen manufacture. The county of Fife abounds with coal, and iron-ore mines and stone quarries, it is highly cultivated, and is thickly studded with royal burghs and small towns and villages.—*Papers for the district—*

FIFE HERALD. Tuesday and Thursday, Price 3d.

Liberal.—Established March 14, 1822.

CIRCULATES in the counties of Fife and Kinross, and in the adjoining counties of Edinburgh, Perth, and Forfar.

ADVOCATES the interests of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and working classes; is the strenuous supporter of Free Trade—the unflinching advocate of progressive reform, and seeks to promote the diffusion of general information—is the organ of no exclusive party, but is devoted to the interests of civil and religious liberty—is the lover of free, fair, and peaceable discussion—is especially a family newspaper, including politics, literature, and general and local intelligence.

PROPRIETOR—George Smith Tullis, bookseller, printer, and publisher.

FIFESHIRE JOURNAL. Thursday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established in Kirkaldy, January 5, 1833; removed to Cupar January 7, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Cupar, St. Andrews, Kirkaldy, Dunfermline, Kinross, and Clackmannan.

ADVOCATES the mixed interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, but more particularly the agricultural interest, devoting a portion of its columns to literature; is a steady and earnest supporter of the interests of the Established Church of Scotland.

PROPRIETOR—Mr. James Tod.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

DINGWALL.*(Ross-shire.)*

This is a very neat town with a small harbour situated at the entrance of the Conon into the bay of Cromarty. The district is agricultural and pastoral, interspersed with towns and villages, principally occupied with merchants, professional persons, and artizans. The coasts and lochs abound with fish of all descriptions: salmon, herrings, and whale fish are caught in great quantities and despatched to the southern markets. The county of Ross is in its straths, and along its coasts and shores, highly cultivated, and produces the usual crops. The wheat is exceedingly fine, its barley a good sample, while the esculent crops are superior. The county has been vastly improved, and draining and the artificial manures are extensively used. There are extensive sheep walks in the county also; but the herbage in Sutherlandshire is superior, and its sheep and wool command higher prices. On the West and East coasts of Ross-shire the herring fishery is carried on with great spirit, and there is abundance of every other kind of fish usually sold in the towns and villages at a very low price. The island of Lewis in Ross-shire, in which the flourishing town of Stornaway is situate, having been lately purchased by Mr. Matheson of Achany, M.P., will be soon metamorphosed in consequence of the vast improvements that gentleman is carrying on. He has been engaged in draining and planting upon an extensive scale, and encouraging the fishery, which will soon become of great value.—*Paper for the district—*

ROSS-SHIRE ADVERTISER. Friday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established March 4, 1842. The only paper published in Ross-shire.

CIRCULATES through Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Wick, Invergordon, Dornoch, Inverness, Beanly, Alness, Evanton, Ullapool, &c., &c. in the counties of Ross, Sutherland, Cromarty, Caithness, Inverness, Moray and Nairn.

ADVOCATES the agricultural and pastoral interests, not asseparate or exclusive, but in connexion with the other great events as they arise; supports the Established Church of Scotland, but is liberal and just to the dissenting interest.

PROPRIETOR—John Cameron.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

DUMFRIES.*(Dumfriesshire.)*

Is the county town of Dumfriesshire, and admits vessels of considerable burthen up the river. The district is chiefly agricultural, whether as regards sheep rearing or arable husbandry. In the town of Dumfries hosiery, tanning and skinnery are the only manufactures of any note. The master hosiers seem to thrive well. The returns from green pork cured within the districts exceed considerably 100,000*l.* annually.—
Papers for the district—

DUMFRIES COURIER. Monday, Price 4½*d.***Liberal.**—Established December 6, 1809.

CIRCULATES through Dumfries, Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbright, Annan, Thornhill, Sanquhar, Gatehouse, Wigton, Newtown-Stewart, Langholm, Creetown, Dalbeattie, Lockerby, Moffat, Lochmaben, Ecclefechan, New Galloway, Stranraer, Hawick, Whithorn.

ADVOCATES no particular religious sect, but friendly to all; polemics have rarely been discussed in its pages since the time of the disruption in the Church of Scotland, when it decidedly opposed the retiring party; it is partly a literary paper, but its chief distinction is agricultural, a feature which has secured a handsome circulation in all parts of England as well as Scotland.

PROPRIETOR—John McDiarmid.

DUMFRIESSHIRE HERALD. Thursday, Price 4½*d.***Conservative.**—Established April 24, 1835.

CIRCULATES through Dumfries, Annan, Langholm, Lockerby, Lochmaben, Ecclefechan, Moffat, Thornhill, Sanquhar, Kirkcudbright, Castle-Douglas, Newgalloway, Gatehouse, Newtown-Stewart, Glenluce, Stranraer, Portwilliam, Wigton, Whithorn and Garliestown, all in Dumfriesshire and Galloway.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufacture, but especially the agricultural. It is both political and literary. It is attached to the Church of Scotland, but reverences and supports the Church of England also.

PROPRIETORS—Influential Residents. *Publisher—*W. C. Craw.[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

DUMFRIES STANDARD. Wednesday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established March 22, 1843.

CIRCULATES throughout the counties of Dumfries, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright, containing the towns of Dumfries, Annan, Lockerbie, Langholm, Ecclefechan, Moffat, Lochmaben, Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbright, Newtown-Stewart, Stranraer, Wigton, Gatehouse, Cree-town, Thornhill, and Sanquhar; and is also circulated in other parts of the kingdom.

ADVOCATES generally the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; supports the cause of the Free Church of Scotland, and the Evangelical Dissenters; and the interests of civil and religious liberty, the advancement of education, and the moral and religious improvement of the community are always kept prominently in view. Considerable space is devoted to religious subjects, at the same time due attention is given to political, agricultural, commercial, and literary intelligence. All objectionable announcements are excluded.

PROPRIETORS—A number of Resident Gentlemen. *Publisher*—James Watson.

DUNDEE.

(Forfarshire.)

This is one of the most important royal burghs in Scotland. The chief manufactories are coarse linens. Several vessels are employed in the whale-trade, a considerable number belonging to the steam company convey salmon, cattle, &c., to London and other ports. Steamers constantly ply from Dundee to Newport and Woodhaven, on the opposite shore of the Tay. There are also daily steamers from Dundee to Edinburgh and to Perth, touching at Newburgh. The Forfarshire district is the principal seat of the linen manufacture in Scotland.—*Papers for the district*—

DUNDEE ADVERTISER. Tuesday and Friday, Price 3d.

Liberal.—Established 1801.

CIRCULATES through Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Perth, Cupar-Angus, Kirrymuir, Blairgowrie, and Forfarshire and Fifeshire generally.

ADVOCATES the peculiar interests of the district upon all questions as they arise, either in agriculture, commerce, or manufacture.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of Residents. *Publisher*—Alexander Macdonald.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

DUNDEE COURIER. Tuesday, Price 4½d.**Conservative.**—Established Sept. 20, 1816.

CIRCULATES through Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Forfar, and generally through the counties of Forfar, Fife, Perth, &c.

ADVOCATES the agricultural interest generally; but pays every attention to those of commerce and manufactures. Particular attention is also given to new publications, the progress of the fine arts, &c. The *Courier* enjoys the patronage of the influential and wealthy of the district.

PROPRIETOR—David Hill.

NORTHERN WARDER. Thursday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established as the *Dundee Warder* February 2, 1841. Enlarged and united with the *Fife Sentinel*, and placed upon a new and wider basis in February, 1845.

CIRCULATES principally in Forfarshire, also generally patronized as a local paper for the counties of Fife, Perth and Forfar, and widely read in Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Forfar, Kirrimuir, Perth, Cupar Fife, St. Andrews, Kirkaldy, and Dunfermline.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the three counties, and bestows a careful and well-balanced attention upon the peculiar interests of each. It is more especially a political and religious journal without neglecting literature. It is generally the organ of the Evangelical Dissenters, but has a more special connection with the free Church.

PROPRIETORS.—M'Cosh, Park, and Dewars.

EDINBURGH.

The chief place in Scotland, is situated in the northern part of the county of Mid-Lothian, or Edinburgh, about two miles to the south of the Frith of Forth. Its extent from east to west is upwards of two miles, and from north to south, nearly the same; its circumference is more than eight miles. Edinburgh is divided into the Old and the New Town, of which the former consists of buildings of every age of erection; the latter is modern, and the residence of the principal inhabitants. The most conspicuous object is the castle, a history of which would be an abbreviated history of the kingdom. At the opposite end of the city is the abbey of Holyrood, founded in 1128, and the principal abode of royalty for several centuries before the Union. Edinburgh is a royal burgh, and possesses many excellent charitable institutions and hospitals, of which Heriot's is the principal. The commercial establishments of this city, in which the public at large may be said to be concerned, are a Chamber of Commerce, three public banks, ten private banking companies, and about twenty-five agencies for country banks, besides the business transacted for London. All the public banks issue notes from one pound to one hundred in value; and notes are also issued by three of the private companies, but of smaller amount, not exceeding twenty pounds. The Bank of Scotland, or Old Bank, was constituted by Act of Parliament, in 1695; the Royal Bank, by Charter, in 1727; and the British Linen Company Bank, by Charter, soon after 1746.—There are numerous public and private literary institutions, at the head of which is the University founded in 1580 and 1581, and endowed with certain revenues for its support in 1582, by royal grant. The total number of chairs amounts to twenty-seven, consisting of three for the faculty of theology, four for that of law, eleven for that of medicine, and nine for that of arts. The High School for the education of boys was founded in 1777. Besides these, which are the chief public institutions for instruction, the elementary parts of science and literature are taught in lectures or otherwise, by private persons, according to the age and capacity of the pupils. There are five literary societies, and the association named the Edinburgh Institute. The largest and most celebrated library in Scotland is the Advocates' Library, founded in 1650.—This city cannot be called a place of trade or manufacture, being chiefly supported by persons in the law and medical professions, especially the former. But the great bulk of the inhabitants are not engaged in productive industry. There are numerous manufactures, it is true, but almost all are on an inconsiderable scale, and conducted without the limits of the city. There are several distilleries in the suburbs and vicinity, where great quantities of spirits are produced. Large breweries are established for different kinds of malt liquor, some of which is exported to London, Liverpool, &c. Sugars are refined, though not in quantities; and soap and candles of good quality are made. The preference given to English broad cloths renders the woollen manufacture languid; and from the extensive manufactories of Glasgow and Paisley supplying the capital with cotton goods, they cannot be fabricated here equally cheap. But the linen manufacture is flourishing, and that of silks and sarsnets is daily gaining ground. Many weavers are employed in it, and beautiful shawls are made, of which the prime cost sometimes amounts to twenty-five guineas. Quantities of silk stockings are made and sent to Eng-

land for dyeing. There is also a small manufactory of fringe and worsted lace. The tanning of hides is a large branch of manufacture. Household furniture is made in quantities for home use and export; and there are several manufactories of cart and carriage wheels, agricultural implements, and mill machinery. The fabrication of musical instruments has much increased of late. A considerable trade in polishing of the beautiful pebbles that are common in Scotland, by the lapidaries, and seal-engraving, is well executed. There are several iron foundries for extensive work, and brass foundries for the smaller work required by breweries, distilleries, and steam engines. Bells of moderate size are cast, but the foundries find a powerful and depreciating rival in the celebrated Carron Foundry, which is in the vicinity. Near Edinburgh is an extensive manufactory of cotton cards, which carries on a regular traffic with Morocco. A glass-house was established in the city about 1829. There is a great quantity of paper made in the neighbourhood; bookselling and printing being among the principal trades carried on in Edinburgh. The articles most dealt in by tradesmen are silver and plated goods, jewellery and cutlery, chiefly from England; leather, cloth, silks, linens and stockings; groceries; books and paper; wines and spirits; such articles as are for home consumption, and a few for export.—The public amusements are the theatre, concerts, and assemblies.—Sobriety and decorum characterise the manners of the inhabitants. Elegance marks the higher ranks; respectability and good sense distinguish the middle classes; and honesty and industry the lower; while such a degree of intelligence is found among all as might be expected in the literary metropolis of a well-educated people.—*Papers for the district*—

EDINBURGH ADVERTISER. Tuesday and Friday,
Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established January 3, 1764.

CIRCULATES in Edinburgh and suburbs, Leith and adjacent towns, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, &c. The three Lothians, Fifeshire, Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, Stirlingshire, Lanarkshire, Berwickshire, and various other agricultural counties.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce, is in favour of Church Establishments, attached to the Church of Scotland, and bestows considerable attention on religious and literary subjects, railway transactions, law reports, naval and military intelligence. The principal circulation is among the nobility, aristocracy, merchants, and extensive farmers. The former proprietor was Mr. James Donaldson, who died in 1830, leaving upwards of 200,000*l.* for the erection and endowment of an hospital for poor children, which is now in progress, and when finished will be one of the finest buildings in Scotland.

PROPRIETOR—Claud Muirhead.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

EDINBURGH CALEDONIAN MERCURY. Monday and Thursday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established 1660, is the most ancient general newspaper in Scotland.

CIRCULATES in Edinburgh and generally throughout Scotland.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, but is more especially a political Journal.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Allan.

EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT. Monday, Thursday and Saturday, Price 4½d.

Neutral.—Established about the year 1689 or 90.

CIRCULATES extensively throughout all the principal towns and districts in Scotland, and partially in England and Ireland.

ADVOCATES all the great beneficial interests of the country, as they arise. Is not an organ of any Church, but is attached to the Established Church of Scotland, and pays especial attention to local matters generally.

PROPRIETORS—David Ramsay and Son.

EDINBURGH EVENING POST. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established May 20, 1827.

CIRCULATES through Edinburgh, Glasgow, Haddington, Linlithgow, and the three Lothians generally, but it circulates extensively in every county of Scotland.

ADVOCATES and is especially a political, religious and literary journal. It is the organ of the Church of Scotland, and devotes a large portion of its space to the review of new publications and to literary notices. It has firmly maintained its consistency as a Conservative and Church and State paper.

PROPRIETORS—Christopher and James Torrop.

EDINBURGH FARMERS' MISCELLANY. Monthly, Price 3d.

(See *Edinburgh Weekly Register*.)

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

EDINBURGH GAZETTE. (By Authority.) Tuesday and Friday. General price 5*d.* varies according to size.

Neutral.—Established 1600.

CIRCULATES through all Scotland, London and Dublin.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, being a Government paper *established by Act of Parliament*, and contains announcements and intelligence of the same nature as the *London Gazette* and *Dublin Gazette*.

Publisher—William Alexander Laurie, W. S., and printer to Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY RECORD. First of every Month, Price 4*d.*

Neutral.—Established May 1, 1838.

CIRCULATES in every town in Scotland, also in London, Liverpool, &c.; all the towns in British America, &c.

ADVOCATES religious and educational interests, and firmly attached to the Established Church of Scotland.

PROPRIETORS—William Blackwood and Sons.

HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY RECORD. First of each Month, Price 3*d.*, stamped 4*d.*

Neutral.—Established June 1, 1843.

CIRCULATES in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, Arbroath, and generally throughout Scotland; to all the ministers in England and the Colonies, in connection with the *Free Church*, the United States, &c.

ADVOCATES missionary interests, is the organ of the *Free Church of Scotland*, and published by authority of the "General Board of Missions and Education" of that body; it is consequently a desirable medium for religious, educational, or missionary and school announcements. No advertisements the least objectionable admitted.

PROPRIETORS—The Committees on the Five Schemes of the Free Church jointly. *Publisher*—John Johnstone, bookseller and stationer.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

EDINBURGH NORTH BRITISH ADVERTISER.

Saturday, Gratis within certain limits.

Neutral.—Established November 4, 1826.

CIRCULATED gratuitously and liberally throughout every town of importance in Scotland, England and Ireland: has a branch office at 98, Miller Street, Glasgow.

ADVOCATES no general interest, is an advertising medium only.

Published by John Gray, Manager for the Heirs of the late James Gray and himself, the Proprietors.

EDINBURGH SCOTTISH RAILWAY GAZETTE.

Saturday, Price 4½d.

Neutral.—Established April 5, 1845.

CIRCULATES not only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other parts of Scotland, but throughout Great Britain, and is filed at all the Stock Exchanges, and by the principal Share-brokers throughout the United Kingdom. It is a channel for notices addressed to capitalists and joint-stock proprietors.

ADVOCATES and is devoted exclusively to, joint-stock interests, including railways, banking, insurance, mining, canal, steam navigation, &c., it is conducted upon principles of perfect impartiality. The most prominent features of the Gazette are special reports of all meetings of shareholders in Scotland, and notices of meetings in England and Ireland; the Daily Share Lists of London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow, together with weekly accounts from Paris, Dublin, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Hull, and other important towns; reports of parliamentary and legal proceedings; ample authentic and early information respecting all new schemes, illustrated by maps and plans. The Gazette is also published at 7, Brunswick Place, Glasgow.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. Torrop and Miller.

EDINBURGH SCOTSMAN. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established January 25, 1817.

CIRCULATES extensively in Edinburgh, and throughout

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

the whole of Scotland. Has also a considerable circulation in England and Ireland, and partially abroad.

The Scotsman is a journal of general news—political, literary, scientific, social, and religious. It may perhaps be considered the principal organ of the Dissenters in Scotland, though not specially attached to any particular class of Dissenters. It has always been an advocate of the separation of Church and State, of free trade, and of civil and religious liberty generally. It devotes considerable attention to the progress of literature and science.

PROPRIETOR—(Acting) Charles Maclarin.

EDINBURGH WEEKLY CHRONICLE. Saturday,
Price 4*d.*

Liberal.—Established December 7, 1808.

CIRCULATES through Edinburgh, Leith, Haddington, Musselburgh, Tranent, Dunbar, Galashiels, Hawick, Selkirk, Jedburgh, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Linlithgow, Bathgate, Alloa, East, West, and Midcalder, the three Lothians, Fifeshire and Berwickshire generally.

ADVOCATES extension of the suffrage, free-trade, the voluntary support of religion, and is the organ of no particular sect, and independent of party. Devotes much attention to science and literature.

PROPRIETOR—Robert Mitchell Walker.

EDINBURGH WEEKLY EXPRESS. Saturday,
Price 4*d.*

Neutral.—Established January 3, 1846.

CIRCULATES generally throughout Scotland.

ADVOCATES no party; but gives clear views of each particular event or measure, and evolves any practical benefit that may be derived from it. Besides literature and the fine arts, the money-market, railway-exchanges, and colonial markets, are scrupulously attended to; commercial and railway news and decisions, given briefly but lucidly; and extracts from the city and leading articles of the general and commercial press fairly and impartially selected.

PROPRIETOR.—John Harthill, newspaper and general

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

advertising agent, and of the firm of Harthill and Son, Waterloo News Rooms.

EDINBURGH WEEKLY JOURNAL. Wednesday,
Price 4*d.*

Liberal.—Established about 1744.

CIRCULATES principally in the Lothians, Fife, and Peeblesshire; also in the north of Scotland, and in the northern counties of England.

ADVOCATES—Liberal but not Radical principles, and is bound by no party ties. Great attention is given to the markets, the reports of which are valuable both for their number and accuracy. A considerable portion of every number of the journal is devoted to original articles on subjects of interest connected with scientific and practical farming, and every important agricultural event is recorded. Discussion on these subjects is also encouraged. The journal has also high claims as a family newspaper; and, from its large size, is enabled to allow considerable space for original and selected articles connected with literature, the drama, &c.

PROPRIETOR—Theodore Williams.

EDINBURGH WEEKLY REGISTER. Wednesday,
Price 3*d.*

Neutral.—Established January 4, 1843.

CIRCULATES extensively in Edinburgh, Leith and vicinity, and generally throughout every town in Scotland.

ADVOCATES agricultural intelligence, is attached to no party, and publishes a Supplement once a month, price 3*d.*, entitled the *Farmers' Miscellany*, entirely devoted to the latest intelligence in agricultural discoveries and improvements.

PROPRIETOR—John Harthill, Waterloo News Rooms, and office for the publication of "Harthill's Monthly Guide to the Railways, Steamboats, and Coaches of the United Kingdom;" an excellent and carefully collated work, giving the hours of starting, together with the fares.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

EDINBURGH WITNESS. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 15, 1840.

CIRCULATES largely in Edinburgh, is very equally distributed over the whole of Scotland, and is also much circulated in London, Liverpool, and the North of Ireland. It is Evangelical and Liberal, but not bound to any existing political party.

ADVOCATES the interests of commerce, is a religious newspaper, the organ of the Free Church, and Evangelical Dissenters. All disreputable announcements are strictly excluded.

PROPRIETORS—Hugh Miller and Robert Fairly.

LADIES' JOURNAL. Saturday, Price in advance, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

Neutral.—Established 1837.

CIRCULATES amongst the female part of the community of Scotland.

ADVOCATES literature and the arts,—is a pleasant miscellany of original and tastefully-selected subjects, forming altogether a welcome companion to those for whom it is specially intended.

Published by John Gray, manager for the heirs of the late James Gray and himself, the proprietors.

ELGIN.

(*Morayshire.*)

The capital of the county of Elgin, or Moray, situated about five miles from the sea, on the banks of the Lossie. Six miles from Elgin is Lossie Mouth, a retired watering-place. Nine miles to the North-west of Elgin is Burghead, a seaport, supposed to be the Ultima Ptoeron of the Romans.—*Papers for the district*—

ELGIN COURANT. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established December 13, 1844.

CIRCULATES through Elgin, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, Fochabers, Keith, Banff, Rothes, and the Highlands of Banff and Morayshire.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce, together with other matters of local interest and benefit as they arise.

PROPRIETOR—Alex. Russell.

ELGIN COURIER. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established April 18, 1845.

CIRCULATES through the counties of Moray, Nairn, and Banff.

ADVOCATES free and unfettered commerce—liberal in political and ecclesiastical matters—and devotes a portion of its columns to agricultural subjects.

PROPRIETORS—Jeans and M'Gillivray.

FORRES.

(Morayshire.)

A royal burgh in Morayshire of considerable antiquity. The population is chiefly rural, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. A woollen manufactory has recently been established by Messrs Taylor and Sons, for the district and export trade.—*Paper for the district*—

FORRES, ELGIN, AND NAIRN GAZETTE. Within the first week of every Month, Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established July 4, 1837.

CIRCULATES in Forres, Elgin and Nairn.

ADVOCATES all local interests and improvements, is the organ of no particular party, but the impartial friend of all.

PROPRIETOR—John Miller.

GALASHIELS.

(Partly in Roxburgh, but chiefly in Selkirk.)

Is situated on the banks of the Gala, about a mile above its confluence with the Tweed. Galashiels, formerly only a small village, is now a town of considerable importance, and noted for the manufacture of woollens, &c. About a mile from Galashiels, and three miles and a half from Selkirk, or two miles and a half from Melrose, is Abbotsford, the seat of the late lamented Sir Walter Scott, Bart.—*Paper for the district*—

BORDER WATCH. Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Neutral.—Established 1833.

CIRCULATES throughout the counties of Selkirk, Rox-

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

burgh, Berwick, Peebles, Northumberland, and the Borders generally.

ADVOCATES the Free Church. The character of this journal is obviously and eminently religious, but the liberality by which its remarks are dictated is worthy of high approval. The essays of this kind abound in talent, and have the merit of not being over long; and the record of proceedings in the religious world gives rise to much nervous composition. The reports of local political meetings and local news are always full, and the miscellaneous "brief abstract of the time," in anecdote and science, is original and amusing.

PROPRIETORS—A Joint-stock Company. *Published* by Messrs. Brockie and Jamieson.

GLASGOW.

The chief place of the West of Scotland. The population of Glasgow is estimated at upwards of 350,000, and is rapidly on the increase. It is the seat of an ancient University, and is celebrated for its schools, its literary and scientific institutions, and its public charities. The trade of Glasgow comprises the cotton and iron manufactures on a vast scale, and in all their ramifications, and almost every other branch of industry. It is the principal shipping port, and the centre of the mining district of Scotland. This city possesses many advantages for the prosecution of commerce and manufactures. It is situated near extensive coal-fields, in a district abounding with minerals, and has an easy communication with the Atlantic and German Oceans, by means of the Clyde and the Great Canal, connecting that river with the Forth. Vessels of considerable size can come up to the Broomielaw Harbour at the New Bridge, which is constantly crowded with shipping. Larger vessels, however, stop at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, which are situated on the south shore of the Frith of Clyde, about twenty miles below Glasgow, and may be considered the ports of the city. The first steam-vessel in Great Britain was used on the Clyde, in 1811, having been constructed here by Mr. H. Bell. It was of three-horse power, and performed twenty-two miles in 2½ hours. Type-founding has been brought to great perfection here.—*Papers for the district.*—

GLASGOW ARGUS. Monday and Thursday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established February 15, 1833.

CIRCULATES through Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Stirling, Aberdeen, Dundee, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Falkirk, the West Highlands, &c., &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, is a political journal, but devotes some space to literature and the fine arts.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of Influential Residents. *Publisher*—John Clark.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

GLASGOW BRITISH FRIEND. Last day (Sunday excepted) in the Month, Price 6d.

Liberal.—Established January 31, 1843.

CIRCULATES chiefly among Friends wherever located, more especially London, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, York, &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of, and is chiefly devoted to, the Society of Friends. In every sense of the word Reformatory, anti-Church and State, anti-war, anti-slavery, anti-capital punishments, &c. More especially a religious Journal.

PROPRIETORS—William and Robert Smeal.

GLASGOW CHRISTIAN NEWS. Wednesday, Price 4½d.

Neutral.—Established Aug. 5, 1846.

CIRCULATES in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and generally throughout Scotland, especially the large towns, and on the borders.

ADVOCATES practical religion, temperance, and every moral virtue. Though essentially, as its name imports, a religious paper, it pays attention to all the passing topics of the day, which are discussed with a view to their influence on the religious and moral conduct of the people. Its general news is carefully selected, and considerable talent is displayed in its columns.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of Residents. *Publisher*—Hay Nisbet.

GLASGOW CHRONICLE. Wednesday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established 1806.

CIRCULATES in Glasgow, and generally throughout Scotland.

ADVOCATES commercial freedom—science—the progress of literature—ecclesiastical enquiry. The parliamentary intelligence and trade announcements are unusually full in this journal, which furthermore devotes much space to reviews and notices of science. The local intelligence forms an agreeable summary, and the miscellanies are collected with tact. In the "Chronicle"

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

will also be found a column devoted to reports of railway commissions; and public meetings connected with that important department of commercial economy are given regularly and with accuracy.

PROPRIETORS—a Joint-stock Company. *Published by* J. H. Kippen.

GLASGOW CITIZEN. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established December 3, 1842.

CIRCULATES not only in Glasgow, but in one hundred and twenty towns and villages, chiefly in the West of Scotland. A considerable number of copies also circulates in Edinburgh.

ADVOCATES all local interests; and aims at being an interesting and instructive family paper, and a useful commercial guide, rather than the organ of any party or sect. All disreputable announcements are strictly excluded.

PROPRIETORS—James Hedderwick and Son.

GLASGOW CONSTITUTIONAL. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established 1835.

CIRCULATES in the city and suburbs of Glasgow, and has a good general circulation throughout the country.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the locality.

PROPRIETORS—A Resident Company. *Publisher*—James McNab.

GLASGOW COURIER. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established Sept. 1, 1791.

CIRCULATES through Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Paisley, Hamilton, Lanark, Kilmarnock, &c., &c., &c.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and maritime interests; is attached to the Churches of England and Scotland as established by law; devotes some space to literature and the fine arts.

PROPRIETORS—Influential Residents. *Publisher*—John Alexander.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

GLASGOW EXAMINER. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1844.

CIRCULATES through Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Stirling, Airdrie, Falkirk, Hamilton, generally in all the towns of the West of Scotland, and by the publication of *three editions* each Saturday, to a great extent through the whole of that country.

ADVOCATES free trade, and liberal principles generally, but without any asperity to their opponents. It is also favourable to the "Ten Hours Factory Bill," and some very good articles have appeared in its columns on that subject. A series of papers on the "Scottish Clergy," now publishing, are written with considerable critical acumen and great good feeling. The *Examiner* is a large-sized journal, and is enabled to give a copious selection of the news of the day, which is well arranged, and cleverly condensed. Local matters, literature, reviews of new works, &c. are carefully attended to; and it contains all the elements of an excellent political and commercial newspaper, and a good family journal.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of Residents in Glasgow.
 Publisher—Alexander Smith.

GLASGOW HERALD. Monday and Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established 1803 as the *Herald*, but previously published as the *Advertiser*.

CIRCULATES extensively throughout the whole of the towns in the West of Scotland: it is also well patronised in many other parts, and by a wealthy and influential class.

ADVOCATES no one particular interest, but as events arise in connection with agriculture, commerce, or manufacture, they are treated with a spirit of fairness; it is more especially a political than religious journal, and occasionally devotes some space to literature and the fine arts. The editorial department of the *Herald* evinces the talent and tact of one thoroughly acquainted with newspaper management, and in its ample columns may be found much to interest the family circle as well as the commercial world.

PROPRIETORS—George Outram and Co.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

GLASGOW NATIONAL ADVERTISER. Saturday,
Gratis.

Neutral.—Established 1844.

CIRCULATES generally throughout Scotland, and partially in England and Ireland. The articles in the *National Advertiser* are principally confined to commercial topics, and on subjects of that nature, especially those connected with Scottish business, it is considered a good authority. As an advertising medium it is largely patronized, and is an acknowledged good source of first-class publicity.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of Residents. *Published by*
D. C. Macnish.

GLASGOW NORTH BRITISH MAIL. Daily, Price
3d.

Liberal.—Established April 14th, 1847.

CIRCULATES largely through Glasgow and Edinburgh, and all the west and north of Scotland; and north of England; and will, no doubt, extend its sphere of influence throughout the whole of North Britain, as extensive arrangements have been made to ensure its success.

The *North British Mail*, although of liberal political principles, advocates measures as they are likely to affect the country, not as they will probably operate on the personal or party interests of men. Every essential point of information connected with the commerce, agriculture, and trade of the country is comprised in its columns. Early shipping intelligence, ample reports of the legal proceedings in the supreme courts of Edinburgh, full details of the proceedings in Parliament on Scottish affairs, and correct and full reports of the proceedings in Scotland, are prominent features in the columns of *The Mail*; added to which the general news of the week is collected from the first sources, and the literature of the day regularly noticed and recorded. As a general newspaper *The Mail* is likely to stand unrivalled in North Britain.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of influential Residents. *Published* simultaneously at the Offices, 167, Argyle-street, Glasgow, and 6, South St. Andrews-street, Edinburgh.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

GLASGOW NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY AND SHIPPING JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Neutral.—Established October 4, 1845.

CIRCULATES throughout Scotland.

ADVOCATES and is entirely devoted to railway, shipping, canals, and commercial matters. Its circulation is therefore amongst the commercial community of Scotland, including the nobility and gentry, as well as the most influential merchants, railway directors, and speculators. The necessity of cheap railway fares is boldly commented upon by this journal.

PROPRIETORS—Influential Residents. *Published* by Samuel Dunn, 157, Ingram Street.

GLASGOW SATURDAY POST. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established 1830.

CIRCULATES through Glasgow, Paisley, Renfrewshire, and Scotland generally.

ADVOCATES the extension of free trade, and is devoted generally to the abolition of unnecessary restrictions in civil and commercial life, and in measures connected with religion; is the friend of peace, without any sacrifice of a truly patriotic spirit. Its commercial, local, share, market, and ship news is ample.

PROPRIETORS—A joint stock company. *Published* by J. H. Kippen.

GLASGOW SCOTTISH GUARDIAN. Tuesday and Friday. Price 4½d.

Neutral.—Established January 17, 1832.

CIRCULATES through Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Dumbarton, Ayr, and the West of Scotland.

ADVOCATES the interests of the district as events of importance arise, either in agriculture, manufactures or commerce.

PROPRIETORS—a Resident Proprietary. *Publisher*—Robert Munsie.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

GLASGOW SCOTCH REFORMERS' GAZETTE.
Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal—Established 1837.

CIRCULATES through Glasgow, Paisley, (where it has a branch office,) Greenock, Stirling, Falkirk, Dumbarton, Airdrie, &c.

ADVOCATES the local interests of the district, devotes some space to literature and the fine arts, and is attached to the Established Church of Scotland. All objectionable announcements strictly excluded.

PROPRIETORS—Peter Mackenzie and Co.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE JOURNAL. Published on the first day of each Month. Price 2*d.*

Neutral.—Established January 1, 1839.

CIRCULATES throughout Scotland generally.

ADVOCATES the highest interests of all classes in the community, in connexion with genuine sobriety—*total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.*

PROPRIETOR—William Jeffrey Paterson.

GLASGOW TIMES. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 23, 1847.

CIRCULATES in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, and generally throughout Scotland.

ADVOCATES the abolition of what is generally termed by liberal politicians, "monopolies," and that "whether in commerce, legislation, or religion." The universal extension of the principles of free trade, the suppression of class legislation, and the entire severance of all connexion of every kind between Church and State, are amongst the measures contended for by the *Glasgow Times*. Those who differ are, however, looked on with no unfriendly eyes; but their increasing intelligence, and their enlarged activity, are hailed with pleasurable feelings. Printed on a "gude bra' sheet," the *Glasgow Times* devotes ample space to the news and literature of the day, and is an excellent family journal.

PROPRIETORS—A resident body of Gentlemen. *Publisher*—William Jeffrey Paterson.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

GREENOCK.*(Renfrewshire.)*

In Renfrewshire, is an extensive seaport. The harbour is very commodious, and is capable of containing 500 vessels. It was constructed at an expense of 60,000*l.* Greenock is deeply engaged in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. Here also cordage is manufactured in large quantities, and ships of 800 tons and under are built. The population are largely connected with shipping and shipbuilding. There are also several cotton and woollen mills, foundries, and tanworks, employing a large number of hands. Greenock is the centre of a number of towns and villages on the Clyde and the adjoining Highland Lochs, between which there is daily communication by steam, which render this town the great mart for doing business with these places. The port has a high character for the excellence of the ships and steamers built and equipped by its carpenters and engineers; the whole of the Halifax line of steam ships was built here. Several of the West India line were also built and received their engines here.—*Papers for the district*—

GREENOCK ADVERTISER. Tuesday and Friday,
Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1799.

CIRCULATES through Greenock, Glasgow, Ayr, Argyle, Bute, Dumbarton, and partially in the commercial towns and shipping ports of the United Kingdom.

ADVOCATES liberal politics, its readers embracing men of all parties engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; its contents are specially adapted for their information and use; great attention is paid to the fulness and accuracy of the Shipping List, and the *Advertiser* has long maintained a high character for the excellence and variety of its contents.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. Scott and Mackenzie.

GREENOCK OBSERVER. Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established April 15, 1840.

CIRCULATES through Greenock, Glasgow, Port-Glasgow, and the principal towns in the counties of Renfrew, Dumbarton, Lanark, Ayr, Argyle, &c., &c.

ADVOCATES entire free trade, is a political and shipping journal, and also the organ of the Evangelical Dissenters (including the Free Church) of Greenock and vicinity; opposed to all existing religious State establishments and endowments.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of Residents. *Publisher*—James H. Dorman.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

INVERNESS.*(Inverness-shire.)*

The capital of the North Highlands, and the county-town of Inverness-shire, is a royal burgh and seaport of great importance. The Ness is here a river of considerable breadth, and admits vessels of 200 tons up to the quay. Inverness, like all large ports, has the advantage of steam communication with London, which is of great importance to the commercial interests of the place. Larger vessels have a good roadstead in the adjacent Frith, or enter a small harbour a quarter of a mile below the town. The district is agricultural, possessing a resident aristocracy. There is a large influx of tourists in summer, and of sportsmen during the fishing and shooting season.—*Papers for the district—*

INVERNESS COURIER. Wednesday, Price 4½d.**Whig.**—Established December 4, 1817.

CIRCULATES through Inverness and all the towns in Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, Sutherland, and Caithness. In Nairnshire it is also generally read. It is reputed to be the largest circulated newspaper north of Aberdeen; and by the decidedly talented and valuable articles introduced by the spirited proprietor (*who has also edited the paper since 1828*) rivalling those of that city.

ADVOCATES moderate Liberal principles, and supports the Established Church, but on the broadest grounds of religious toleration and eligibility to civil rights of all prevailing sects. Devotes much attention to local interests and occurrences, particularly to agriculture, and to that now-important interest in the North, the grouse-shooting and deer-stalking of highland moors and forests. Has a large correspondence both at home and abroad, on subjects of natural history, antiquities, and general literature.

PROPRIETOR—Robert Carruthers.

INVERNESS JOURNAL. Friday, Price 4½d.**Conservative.**—Established 1807.

CIRCULATES through Inverness, Nairn, Forres, Elgin, Tain, Cromarty, Dingwall, Invergordon, Dornock, Golspie, Helmsdale, Wick, Thurso, Portree, Grantown, Fort-William, Kingussie, and Beauly.

ADVOCATES agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

It supports the Established Church; does full justice to Dissenters, but is not the organ of any sect. It devotes much attention to local matters.

PROPRIETOR—D. Macdonald.

KELSO.

(*Roxburghshire.*)

An extensive and very neat town, situated near the junction of the Teviot and the Tweed; it possesses a spacious market-place, and, though not the county town, it is the largest in the county, and is the resort of numerous affluent persons who live in the immediate vicinity. There are several subscription libraries, a mechanics' institution, and numerous good schools. The chief manufactures are leather, flannel, linen, stockings, and hats. The district is principally agricultural, but manufactures of hosiery and woollen goods are carried on to a considerable extent in several towns in the district, particularly in the thriving towns of Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk.—*Papers for the district*—

KELSO CHRONICLE. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established 1832.

ADVOCATES free trade—progressive reform—commercial interests—agricultural improvement—literature. This journal has shown itself a vigorous opponent to the Corn Laws, contending that the consequences of their abrogation would be augmented national resources, increased mental and physical activity, a more equal adjustment of national prosperity, diminution of crime, and an increased harmony in our foreign relations. These are the opinions of the *Kelso Chronicle*, and they are very consistently maintained. The general news, markets, and parliamentary intelligence are very complete; but the foreign is somewhat scanty. The literary notices, biography, and reviews are eminent for talent.

PROPRIETOR—Andrew Johnstone, general printer.

KELSO MAIL. Monday and Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established April 12, 1797.

CIRCULATES in Kelso, Jedburgh, Hawick, Selkirk, Galashiels, Melrose, Dunse, Coldstream, and the country generally around these places, as well as along the Scotch and English borders.

ADVOCATES and attends generally to the interests of

[*Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.*]

agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and is especially careful to record all the improvements in agriculture. It advocates the maintenance of the Established Churches; but is not in the practice of engaging actively in religious controversy.

PROPRIETOR—A resident gentleman. *Publisher*—Alexander Elliott, general printer.

KILMARNOCK.

(*Ayrshire.*)

This is a large and handsome town, and during the last half century has become one of the most flourishing towns in Scotland. The print-works, carpet and woollen manufactories generally, shoe-making and bonnet-making branches of the Kilmarnock trade, are of well-known importance; there is a populous mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial district around.—*Papers for the district*—

KILMARNOCK HERALD. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established September 20, 1844.

CIRCULATES through Kilmarnock, Ayr, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, Irvine, Dalry, Kilbirnie, Beith, Galston, Mauchline, Catrine, Newmilns, Kilmaues, Old and New Cumnock, Muirkirk, Stewarton, Stevenston, Maybole, Girvan, Fenwick, Ochiltree, and Troon, as well as throughout the other districts of Ayrshire, and nearly the whole island of Arran.

ADVOCATES and supports the principles of the Anti-Corn Law League. In Church matters it favours the Free Church, and the other Scottish Dissenters. A local organ of the liberal interests of the district.

PROPRIETOR—James Mathie, bookseller, stationer and general printer.

KILMARNOCK JOURNAL. Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established Feb. 7, 1834.

CIRCULATES through Kilmarnock, Ayr, Irvine, Troon, Kilwinning, Stevenston, Saltcoats, West Kilbride, Dalry, Beith, Glasgow, Fenwick, Newmilns, Galston, Darvel, Cumnock, Mauchline, Auchinleck, Arran (Isle

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

of), Dublin, Belfast, France, North America, West Indies.

ADVOCATES the agricultural in connexion with the manufacturing and commercial interests, and attention is given to literary criticisms. This journal is conducted on Conservative principles; is attached to the Established Church of Scotland, and regarded as its local organ.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of Gentlemen. *Publisher*—Mr. Matthew Wilson, bookseller, stationer, and general printer.

MONTROSE.

(*Forfarshire.*)

Is a seaport town in the county of Forfar, seated on the north side of the mouth of the South Esk. The river expands behind the town into a fine semicircular harbour, which at high water is about three miles in diameter. The town possesses numerous vessels, and manufactures sail-cloth and coarse linens. The salmon fisheries form a considerable branch of commerce, and some vessels are sent to the whale fisheries.—*Papers for the district*—

MONTROSE REVIEW. Friday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established February, 1811.

CIRCULATES in all the towns and villages in the central and northern parts of Forfarshire, and upon the line of the Arbroath and Forfar and the Aberdeen Railways, and throughout the rich and extensive agricultural district of Angus and Mearns, including a large portion of Strathmore.

ADVOCATES, in politics, free trade, and a fuller and fairer representation of the people; in ecclesiastical matters, the Church's entire independence of state control. While it is the organ of no sect, its correspondence is of a varied political and literary character, and its columns

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are referred to for early agricultural and shipping intelligence, both local and general.

PROPRIETORS—Parties resident in Montrose. *Publisher*—John Mitchell.

MONTROSE STANDARD. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established June 29, 1837.

CIRCULATES through Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, Kirriemuir and Stonehaven, especially among the nobility and clergy of the counties of Forfar and Kincardineshire.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial, and maritime interests; is attached to the Church of Scotland.

PROPRIETORS—Several residents in Kincardineshire. *Publisher*—James Watt, general printer.

N A I R N .

(*Nairnshire.*)

This is a small sea-bathing town situated at the mouth of the river Nairn, it has a small but convenient harbour. Population chiefly rural—no manufactures—coal and lime are imported in considerable quantities—the exports are fish, timber, and agricultural produce. The herring, salmon and whiting fisheries are carried on to a considerable extent. The town of Nairn is a favourite resort for sea-bathing and has excellent saltwater baths. There is a large and most respectable hotel. Lodgings are abundant and moderately charged, and provisions are cheap. There is an academy, in which all the branches of education are taught. There are also several other schools and two ladies' boarding schools. Within a few miles of the town are the castle of Cawdor, with its splendid scenery: the celebrated Muir of Culloden, and many other places of note.—*Paper for the district*—

NAIRNSHIRE MIRROR. Every alternate Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Neutral.—Established March 30, 1841.

CIRCULATES through Nairn, Inverness, Forres, Elgin, Edinburgh, &c.

ADVOCATES, though not exclusively, agriculture, com-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

merce, and manufactures; is not especially a political, religious, or literary journal, though it generally contains articles falling under all or most of these heads. It is not the organ either of the Establishment or of any Dissenting body. The particular interests which it advocates are those connected with its own immediate locality.

PROPRIETOR—Charles Macwatt, printer and stationer.

P A I S L E Y,

(*Renfrewshire.*)

With its large population, has been long celebrated for its unrivalled manufacture in shawls, which along with the printing of shawls, the cotton spinning, and more especially the manufacture of sewing thread, tartans, checks, stripes and other cloths, still form the staple Paisley trade; but prior to the reduction of import duties a great business was also done in silks, now superseded by French goods, and in muslins, crapes, &c. The most celebrated of the fast iron steamers on the Clyde have also been built here by Messrs. Barr and M'Nab, now about to remove to Renfrew. Greenock is distinguished as the *entrepôt* of the Clyde. Its vast harbour, which is in process of being greatly extended, being at all seasons of the year crowded with vessels of large tonnage, loading or discharging cargoes for or from every quarter of the globe. At Johnstone, machine making and cotton spinning are carried on to a great extent. At Neilston and Barrhead, the bleaching and print-works, mills and collieries, afford employment to a dense population. The county being entirely under the highest and most scientific cultivation, gives rise to a large business in agricultural and dairy produce. The district of the county of Renfrew lies in close proximity to the great city of Glasgow, and partakes throughout its whole extent of the stimulus imparted from that great business-centre of the West of Scotland.—*Paper for the district*—

RENFREWSHIRE ADVERTISER. Saturday,
Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established as “The Paisley Advertiser,” October 9, 1824; the title being extended to the “Renfrewshire Advertiser,” in order to embrace the county, August 3, 1844.

CIRCULATES in Paisley and Greenock; also largely in the city of Glasgow, amongst those connected with the town and trade of Paisley or Greenock; it also

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circulates generally throughout the county of Renfrew, comprehending the Burghs of Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, and Pollockshaws, with the following large and populous places,—viz: Johnstone, Lochwinnoch, Houstoun, Kilbarchan, Bridge of Weir, Gourrock, Barrhead, Neilston, and partially in almost every town in Scotland, London, &c.

ADVOCATES, and may be regarded as the organ of, the manufacturing interests of Paisley, the commercial interests of Greenock, and the agricultural interests of the county of Renfrew at large. It devotes a share of passing attention to literature, science, and the arts. Local matters are particularly attended to: the meetings and proceedings of all parties are reported with fulness and accuracy. Its notices of the state of trade, Clyde shipping reports, —markets, public occurrences, and amusements, are generally considered of the most authoritative character. Although there are branches of the Glasgow papers extended to the town of Paisley, the *Renfrewshire Advertiser* is the only local journal published there.

Published by Alexander Gardner, general printer.

P E R T H.

(*Perthshire.*)

The capital of the county of Perth, and one of the most ancient and handsome towns in Scotland. The trade of Perth is flourishing, and there are manufactories of linen, which is the staple article; cotton-works, paper-mills, and tan-yards. The salmon-fishery is considerable. Near the town-hall is a quay, where vessels discharge and take in their cargoes. Though the Tay is only navigable to this place at neap tides by small craft, vessels of 300 tons have been built here. In the vicinity are other quays for lime-vessels and fishing-boats. Many important alterations are expected shortly to follow, owing to Perth forming the centre of so many railways from all parts of Scotland.—*Papers for the district*—

PERTHSHIRE ADVERTISER. Thursday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established 1829.

CIRCULATES very generally throughout Perthshire, and in the counties of Inverness, Forfar, Stirling, &c.

ADVOCATES free trade. The agricultural and commercial interests of the United Kingdom, and of Scot-

{*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

land in particular, are subjects which are at all times judiciously inquired into; and these topics are also reviewed in connection with our colonies, and exhibit much knowledge of the actual state of things. The literary criticisms are learned and acute.

PROPRIETORS—A Company of Residents. *Published by Charles Anderson.*

PERTHSHIRE CONSTITUTIONAL. Wednesday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established May 8, 1845.

CIRCULATES, as a county paper, chiefly in the rural districts, and in the towns and villages of Perthshire; but a good portion of the impression is also sent to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, St. Andrews, London, &c.

ADVOCACY mainly agricultural and commercial; is a Church and State journal, but more especially political: it has occasional literary articles and notices of new books; it is not polemically or professedly religious, except as a zealous defender of established institutions.

PROPRIETORS—A few Influential Residents. *Publisher*—David Peacock.

PERTHSHIRE COURIER. Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established July 24, 1809.

CIRCULATES in all the towns in Perthshire and the adjoining counties of Forfar, Inverness, Stirling, and Kinross.

ADVOCATES the especial interests of agriculture, and records the improvements and discoveries made therein.—The *Courier* is a staunch organ of the party which it espouses, and is also rich in domestic intelligence. Locally, it is an important medium of information, as its "Hebridean" and other statistics exemplify. The literary department is excellent, and the critiques on new works are referred to as authorities.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. Morison.

STIRLING.*(Stirlingshire.)*

The chief place in Stirlingshire, a royal burgh, and the centre of the most improved agricultural district in Scotland. Here the Deanston draining and subsoil ploughing had their origin, and still hold their bead-quarters; the soil is rich, and the crops generally heavy. It is also the centre of an extensive woollen manufacture, consisting of tartan, carpets, plaid shawls, trowsers' stuffs, &c.; and the county abounds in coal, lime, and ironstone. The great Carron works are only a few miles distant. Stirling is the most central town in Scotland, and possesses more passenger traffic than any other town in Scotland, not even excepting Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is accessible by the river Forth, upon which steamers ply twice a-day to Edinburgh, carrying many passengers, being the point through which all the communication from south to north, and *vice versa*, by land passes. All the railroads formed or about to be formed, must converge into one here, and branch off to the south and north. It is the principal entrance into the Highlands, from which it is distant only sixteen miles.—*Paper for the district*—

STIRLING JOURNAL. Friday, Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established June, 1820.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the counties of Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross, and the west of Perthshire.

ADVOCATES Church and State principles, and the advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. All local events of the neighbourhood are carefully recorded, and great attention paid to the production of an amusing and instructive family newspaper.

PROPRIETORS—C. Munro and Co., general printers.

STIRLING OBSERVER. Thursday, Price 4d.

Liberal.—Established September 15, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Stirling, Falkirk, Alloa, Doune, Dunblane, Callander, Denny, Bannockburn, Kincardine, Tilliocaltry, Alver, Meurtrie, Kilsyth, Crieff, Bridge of Allan, &c.

ADVOCATES all the industrial interests, particularly those connected with manufactures, and in religion is attached to the Evangelical Dissenting bodies in Scotland. Literature receives attention.

PROPRIETOR—Ebenezer Johnstone.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

STRANRAER.

(*Wigtonshire.*)

This is a royal burgh and handsome seaport, well situated at the head of Loch Ryan. It has the reputation of being a healthy place, and is much frequented in the bathing season. The chief manufactures are leather and linen, and a considerable number of vessels are employed in the fisheries and coasting trade. The district is principally agricultural.—*Paper for the district*—

GALLOWAY ADVERTISER, AND WIGTONSHIRE FREE PRESS. Thursday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 5, 1843.

CIRCULATES through Stranraer, Glenluce, Wigton, Newton-Stewart, Gateshead-of-Fleet, Castle-Douglas, Kirkeudbright, Dumfries, &c. It is the only weekly journal published in that district known as Galloway (embracing the shire of Wigton, and stewarty or shire of Kirkeudbright), in the south of Scotland.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture. Its circulation in the locality is very considerable; and it is much sought after and appreciated by a population in the district, principally agricultural, on account of its valuable agricultural information, reports of farmers' clubs, &c.; while it extends, in a limited degree, to the neighbouring counties of Ayr and Dumfries, and to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the rest of Scotland. It is also distinguished by a careful collation and digest of public and local intelligence, literary reviews and notices, &c., &c., from the pen of its talented editor, Mr. F. Ingram, A. M.

PROPRIETORS—A Resident Proprietary. *Publisher*—James Smith.

WICK.

(*Caithness-shire.*)

The chief place of Caithness, a flourishing town, situated at the mouth of the Wick, over which is a bridge of three arches, 160 feet in length. On the south side of the river is Pulteney Town, a thriving place, admirably adapted as a station for the herring-fishery, which is the staple trade.—*Paper for the district*—

JOHN-O'-GROAT JOURNAL. Friday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—February 1, 1836.

CIRCULATES through Wick, Thurso, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Golspie, Dornoch, Tain, Helmsdale; and subscribed for

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by many of the principal reading rooms in Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, London, Liverpool, Dublin, and Belfast.

ADVOCATES the maritime and general interests of the district. During the months of June, July, August, and September, an increased circulation of the paper takes place in consequence of its furnishing important fishing intelligence. In the principal maritime ports of England, Ireland, and Scotland, it is patronized by shipowners, and others interested in the commerce of the kingdom. Besides a wide circulation through these means, it is the only paper published in the rapidly rising agricultural, pastoral, and commercial counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney, and Zetland: it consequently possesses a wide range of district.

PROPRIETOR—Peter Reid, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

Towns where published Alphabetically Arranged.

ACHILL.

(In the province of Connaught and County Mayo.)

The great island of Achill, situated off Clews Bay, consists of a wild but verdant district, and forms an interesting excursion to the sportsman. The Protestant Missionary Establishment, which has occupied a very considerable portion of public attention, is situated on the north-east of the island.—*Paper for the district—*

ACHILL MISSIONARY HERALD. Published on the last Wednesday of each Month, Price 5s. per annum.

Conservative.—Established July 31, 1837.

CIRCULATES through all the principal towns in Great Britain, and partially in Paris, Bourdeaux, Brussels, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, Calcutta, Madras, China, New York and Quebec. It is a religious journal of the era of the Reformation.

ADVOCATES the interests of the Church of England, but not any violation of fraternal affection to those denominations of Christians holding the great fundamental truths of Christianity. It holds no fellowship with Popery or Unitarianism.

PROPRIETOR—The Rev. Edward Nangle. *Publisher*—Michael Daly.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

ARMAGH.

(*In the Province of Ulster and County Armagh.*)

This city became at an early period a centre for our northern civilization and the chief seat of learning and religion. It has long been a favoured residence of many gentlemen and eminent persons; its manufacturers also rank high amongst the most spirited of our northern merchants. The population of the city is large. The county is very dense and exclusively agricultural, and linen weaving is very largely manufactured. Armagh is one of the largest and most important inland cities in Ireland, having an immense linen, flax, and grain market. The market days are Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—It is the seat of the Metropolitan See and the Archbishop of Ireland.—*Papers for the district—*

ARMAGH GUARDIAN. Tuesday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established December 3, 1844.

CIRCULATES largely in the city of Armagh, Lurgan, Portadown, Keady, Market-Hill, Loughall, Blackwatertown, Newtownhamilton, Rich-Hill, Tynan, Middletown, Tandragee, Caledon, Moy, Magherafelt, Dungannon, Aghnacloy, Enniskillen, Manorhamilton, Lowtherstown, Florencecourt, Black Lion, Clones, Maguiresbridge, Lisnaskea.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce, especially supporting the rights of the farmer, as identified with the manufacturing classes. Its principles are *genuine* Conservative, while it is the fearless exposé of real abuses, whether national or local.—The supporter of the Church Establishment, it freely concedes that toleration to others which is the glory of the Reformation. Local affairs, the home and foreign markets, and public events are leading features, while the literary department occupies a prominent position. The great object has been to render it a family newspaper, conveying information, instruction, and amusement.

PROPRIETOR—John Thompson, stationer, patent medicine vendor, and agent for the Norwich Union Life and Fire Society.

ULSTER GAZETTE. Monday and Saturday, Price 4½d.

Neutral.—Established, as a stamped publication, October 14th, 1844; previously issued at Newry as an

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

unstamped publication, under the title of "SMALL'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR."

The publication of **MONDAY** (mercantile and agricultural) circulates through the city and county of Armagh; and in the towns of Newry, Monaghan, Dungannon, Lurgan, Loughgall, Moy, and Markethill.

The publication of **SATURDAY** (Irish Sporting Chronicle and Turf Register) being exclusively sporting, and also devoted to veterinary and medical literature, circulates extensively amongst sporting readers through every part of Ireland, and partially in England and Scotland, particularly among the leading patrons of the turf.

PROPRIETORS—Matthew M. Small, V. S., Robert Newsome, M. D., and William C. Murray.

ATHLONE.

(In the Province of Leinster and County Westmeath.)

An inland town and parliamentary borough in Westmeath and Roscommon counties, on the Shannon. It is a military depot for the west of Ireland, and is secured by strong works on the Roscommon side, covering 15 acres, and containing two magazines, an ordnance store, an armoury for 15,000 stand of arms, and barracks for 900 men. The Shannon is navigable for 71 miles higher up, by means of a canal of a mile long at the town, where the passage of the river is interrupted by rapids. There are in or near the town distilleries, breweries, several tanneries, and flour-mills. A good trade is carried on with Shannon harbour and Limerick by steamers. Quarter Sessions for Roscommon are held at Athlone.—*Paper for the district*—

ATHLONE SENTINEL. Friday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established 1834.

CIRCULATES through the Counties of Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Leitrim, King's County, Westmeath, Longford, Meath, Dublin, &c.

ADVOCATES generally Conservative principles, though a desire for the extension of commercial freedom is frequently expressed; it however aims at being a general newspaper and a chronicle of local events, rather than a strong partizan journal.

PROPRIETOR—John Daly.

WESTMEATH INDEPENDENT. Saturday, Price

5d.

Independent.—Established June, 1846.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

CIRCULATES in Athlone and the adjoining counties.

ADVOCATES the general good of the country, as developed in public measures, without respect to public men. It is a good readable newspaper, containing a carefully selected *mélange* of news, politics, literary and miscellaneous articles, with well written "leaders."

PROPRIETOR—James Martin.

BALLINA.

(In the Province of Connaught, and County Mayo.)

Is a well-built and flourishing town in Mayo. It contains an extensive brewery. Its trade, particularly in grain, is considerable, and the salmon fishery prosperous; it has a quay a mile from the town.—
Paper for the district—

TYRAWLEY HERALD. Thursday, Price 4d.

Neutral.—Established January 25, 1844.

CIRCULATES through Ballina, Castlebar, Sligo, Boyle, &c.

ADVOCATES agriculture, commerce, and the manufacturing interests.

PROPRIETORS—Ham and Richey, booksellers, stationers, and patent medicine vendors.

BALLINASLOE.

(In the Province of Connaught and County Galway.)

The Ballinasloe Union is situated partly in the county of Galway, and partly in the county of Roscommon; it contains an area of 126,944 statute acres, and a population of about 97,581. The occupations are chiefly agricultural, and fishing near the coast; coarse linens and woollen stockings are manufactured, and kelp along the shores. A branch of the Grand Canal extends from Shannon Harbour to Ballinasloe.—*Paper for the district—*

WESTERN STAR. Saturday, Price 5d.

Neutral.—Established October 4, 1845.

CIRCULATES in Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and the adjacent counties.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; without reference to political party, it supports every measure calculated to promote national advancement. Is friendly to the Church of England,

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

but no enemy to conscientious dissent. A moderate and liberal tone prevails in the management of this publication, which befriends the improvement of the national resources, and would strongly resist absenteeism. A portion of its space is weekly devoted to literature. It is peculiarly adapted for a family newspaper, as all immoralities are carefully excluded.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas French, bookseller, stationer, and general printer.

BALLYSHANNON.

(In the Province of Ulster and County Donegal.)

Is a town beautifully situated: its bridge of fourteen arches is magnificent, and the scenery of the vicinity is extremely picturesque. The famous salmon-leap of Ballyshannon is a fall of a wide body of water, twelve feet only in height, but very beautiful; large quantities of fish are caught, and the salmon fishery is renowned; the harbour below the town is good. The people are industrious and sober, and employed generally in commerce and agriculture; there is no manufacture.—
Paper for the district—

BALLYSHANNON HERALD AND COUNTY DONEGAL ADVERTISER. Friday, 4d.

Conservative.—Established June 10, 1831.

CIRCULATES extensively throughout the provinces of Ulster and Connaught, with a partial circulation throughout the United Kingdom. Is the organ for publishing the advertisements of the grand jury of the county, with the government and other notices connected with the district.

ADVOCATES the general interests of agriculture and commerce—is a political journal, and attached to the principles of the Church of England. Is liberally supported by the landed proprietors, farmers, merchants, and traders of the province, and is a desirable medium of publicity.

PROPRIETOR—David Carter, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

BELFAST.

(In the Province of Ulster and County Antrim.)

The commerce of this opulent town is extensive, and the wealth and spirit of the inhabitants have been employed in its improvement; the late and continued new additions to the town, on an extensive and elegant scale, are all evidences of the rapid progress which Belfast is making, as one of the principal seats of trade, manufactures, and learning, in this kingdom. The population of Ulster is truly immense, engaged principally in the extensive manufacturing and bleaching of linen cloth, damasks, &c., the spinning of linen yarn; the curing and exporting of pork and butter; exporting grain and flax; and in agriculture. Belfast has a collegiate institution, and several literary societies. It is principally a manufacturing and commercial town, and has doubled its population during the last twelve or thirteen years.
—*Papers for the district*—

BANNER OF ULSTER. Tuesday and Friday,
Price 4*d.*

Liberal.—Established June 10, 1842.

CIRCULATES through Belfast, Newry, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Cookstown, and generally to a large extent in all the towns of Ulster, and especially of the counties Down and Antrim, while its circulation in Dublin is large.

ADVOCATES no party, but pursues on all political subjects a strictly independent course. Was established as the organ of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, but supports the interests, and in a great measure represents the opinions of all the Evangelical Protestant Dissenters of Ireland. Its agricultural and commercial intelligence respecting the produce and staple manufactures of Ulster is very extensive, accurate, and minute.

PROPRIETOR—George Troup.

BELFAST COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE. Monday,
Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4*d.*

Conservative.—Established February 18, 1805.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the province of Ulster.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the districts; is attached to the Church of England, but independently; as it is not the organ of any sect or party.

PROPRIETORS—Dr. Anderson and Son.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

BELFAST MERCANTILE REGISTER. Tuesday,
Price 4d.

Neutral.—Established July 10, 1822.

CIRCULATES through Ulster, Dublin, Limerick, Cork, and partially throughout England, Scotland, &c.; it is purely commercial.

ADVOCATES most strenuously the commercial interests of the country, is attached to the Established Church, but advocates no sect or party.

PROPRIETOR—John Cramsie.

BELFAST NEWS LETTER. Tuesday and Friday.
Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established September, 1737.

CIRCULATES in every town in the counties of Antrim and Down; generally through the other counties in Ulster; and partially in England and Scotland. Is the county advertiser for Antrim, and one of the county advertisers for Down.

ADVOCATES agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; is not a violent partizan either in religious or political questions, but always anxious to support every measure which tends to the promotion of Christian principles.

PROPRIETORS—Representatives of the late Alexander Mackay. *Printer and Publisher*—James Alexander Henderson.

NORTHERN WHIG. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
Price 4d.

Liberal.—Established January 1, 1824.

CIRCULATES generally through every town in Ulster; also partially in all the other three provinces.

ADVOCATES free trade in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. It is a political and literary paper; and is not the advocate of any particular religious sect; it may be considered a Whig journal belonging to the movement.

PROPRIETOR—Francis Dalzell Finlay.

BELFAST PROTESTANT JOURNAL, Saturday,
price 3d.

Conservative.—Established May 4, 1844.

CIRCULATES widely through the counties of Antrim,

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

Down, Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, Armagh, and the province of Ulster generally, with a partial circulation in each of the other provinces.

ADVOCATES the interests of religion, agriculture, commerce, and manufacture. It is looked upon as the chief organ of Protestantism as opposed to Popery in the district. It is more especially a religious and political paper, advocating Conservative principles on the basis of the Reformation, including notices of literary works of merit. No advertisement or announcement having in the slightest degree an immoral tendency, is permitted to appear in its columns.

PROPRIETOR—James Wilson, printer, stationer, and agent for the Star Life Assurance Company.

BELFAST GENERAL ADVERTISER. Saturday, Gratis.

Neutral.—Established 1842.

CIRCULATES in Belfast and vicinity on the day of publication, afterwards partially collected and transmitted to other parts.

This is one of those journals commonly known as *Hybrid*, established with a view to the collection of advertisements, and *given away*.

Published by Hugh M'Kendrick, 6, Wareing Street.

BELFAST VINDICATOR. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established May 1, 1839.

CIRCULATES through Belfast, Londonderry, Armagh, Downpatrick, and all the other principal towns in Ulster; also Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Manchester.

ADVOCATES Repeal of the Legislative Union, is especially a political journal, and sole organ of the Roman Catholic and movement party in Ulster.

PROPRIETOR—James McConvery.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

BOYLE.

(*In the Province of Connaught and County Roscommon.*)

The Boyle Union is situated partly in the county of Roscommon, partly in the county of Mayo, and partly in the county of Sligo; it contains an area of 181,293 statute acres, and a population of about 65,662. Quarter Sessions are held here; and it is also one of the head quarters of the constabulary force.—*Paper for the district*—

ROSCOMMON GAZETTE. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative. Established 1822.

CIRCULATES through Boyle and the county Roscommon generally, Carrick-on-Shannon, Boyle, Mayo, Sligo, &c.

ADVOCACY—Conservatism. The friend of order and subordination; this journal is also alive to the amelioration of the poorer population of Ireland. There is a column for naval and military appointments, and commonly an amusing *Feuilleton*.

PROPRIETOR—J. Bromell, general printer.

CARLOW.

(*In the Province of Leinster and County Carlow.*)

Is an important town, and gives name to the county. There are no manufactures, but the trade in butter, corn, and bacon is very considerable. The flour mills on the river Barrow are the largest in the kingdom, and the stream being navigable to Dublin and Waterford, a vast quantity of this flour is sent to the English market. The county Carlow is remarkable for its political struggles. From 1830 to 1841, there were no less than nine severely disputed elections for the representation of the county, each of which Colonel Henry Bruen contested in the Conservative interest with varied success. He finally succeeded, in 1841, in defeating Mr. O'Connell in person, and beating down the Repeal party, who have abandoned the representation of the county. The district is the most fertile and beautiful in Ireland, and resembles an English county, owing to the great number of its resident gentry. On the 4th of August, 1846, the Great Southern and Western Railway, 56½ miles, was opened from Dublin to Carlow, for passenger and other traffic; and, in consequence, the trade and commerce of the town have increased to a very considerable extent. The line, one of the most beautiful in Ireland, passes through a rich and fertile country, abounding in romantic beauty, a glance at which will repay the English tourist. London-built omnibuses ply between the railway terminus and the Carlow "Club House and Hotel;" and on the 3rd of December the town was lit with gas by a local company.—*Paper for the district*—

CARLOW SENTINEL. Saturday, Price 6d.

Conservative.—Established October, 1830.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

CIRCULATES through Carlow, Tallow, Bagnalstown, Goresbridge, Hacketstown, Leighlinbridge, Fenagh, Naas, Athy, Wicklow town and county, and the various towns in Kildare and Wicklow counties, Dublin and county.

ADVOCATES the agricultural and commercial interests. It is a political and literary journal, and is attached to the Church of England; while it does not interfere with the opinions of other sects. The *Sentinel* circulates extensively in the Irish metropolis, among the professional and commercial classes, and is filed in most of the London hotels and coffee-houses. The literary department is conducted by the proprietor, a Master of Arts in the Irish University.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Harris Carroll, A.M.

CASTLEBAR.

(*In the Province of Connaught and County Mayo.*)

The county town of Mayo. It is a handsome town, and the inhabitants are respectable, wealthy, and industrious. The population is principally occupied in agriculture and fishing; pasturage is more attended to than tillage; the linen manufacture flourished here, but is declining. There is, however, a general improvement in the condition of the population, chiefly owing to a better agricultural system; trade is also improving.—*Papers for the district*—

MAYO CONSTITUTION. Tuesday, Price 6d.

Conservative.—Established 1809.

CIRCULATES through the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Galway principally, and in Dublin, London, &c., generally.

ADVOCATES the general interests of the country; is chiefly political; is not the organ of any particular section of the Protestant Church.

PROPRIETOR—Alexander Bole, general stationer.

MAYO TELEGRAPH. Wednesday, Price 6d.

Repeal.—Established 1836.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the province of Connaught.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

ADVOCATES absence of coercion—free trade—employment for the industrious classes. This Roman Catholic organ of the Irish Repeal and Reform movement, is conducted with much talent and energy. It is more political than polemical; and is one of those journals so long remarkable for the patriotic *lyrical* effusions, which, like those of a Tyrtæus, find an echo in so many Irish hearts. All the proceedings in parliament, and foreign and domestic news, and reports of local meetings, &c., are included in the components of the *Telegraph*.

Published by the PROPRIETOR, at the Office, Ellison Street, Castlebar.

CAVAN.

(*County Cavan.*)

The county town of Cavan is situated on the river of that name, and was formerly a borough town, returning two members to Parliament. The county Cavan, in the province of Ulster, is not a very fertile district; the occupations are now almost wholly agricultural. The linen trade was carried on here extensively, and there are still many bleach-grounds. There are indications of coal, iron, copper, and lead, and numerous mineral springs, of which that at Swanlinbar is the most celebrated. The population in 1844 was 243,158.—*Paper for the district*—

THE ANGLO-CELT. Friday, Price 5*d.*

Neutral.—Established February, 1846.

CIRCULATES in Belturbet, Clones, Cootehill, Monaghan, Killishandra, Baillieboro', Virginia, Kells, Nairns, Oldcastle, Slane, Drogheda, Dublin, Dundalk, Newry, Armagh; and generally in the counties of Cavan, Meath, Westmeath, Monaghan, Leitrim, Longford and Fermanagh.

ADVOCATES the social regeneration of Ireland, and the abolition of distinctive names, contending that there is not now a pure Saxon, hardly a pure Celt, in the island. This journal gives the most accurate intelligence on every point connected with the condition of the people, the progress of agriculture, and the development of the resources of the country. It contains all foreign and political intelligence of interest; local news, poetry,

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

miscellanea; and generally a serial, either original or selected, is published in its columns. It contains every thing requisite in an amusing and family journal.

PROPRIETOR—James O'Brien.

CLONMEL,

(*In the Province of Munster and County Tipperary.*)

Is a conveniently situated and handsome place, with three bridges across the broad and navigable river Suir. Its trade with Waterford, particularly in provisions and corn, is very great, and the lands in its vicinity are extremely fertile. The river Suir is navigable to its quays, and its import and export trade is very considerable; it is considered the finest and wealthiest inland town in Ireland, and is the south capital town of the luxuriant county of Tipperary.—*Papers for the district*—

TIPPERARY FREE PRESS. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 5d.

Radical.—Established December, 1826.

CIRCULATES through Clonmel, Cashel, Carrick-on-Suir, Fethard, Thurles, Roscrea, Templemore, Nenagh, Clogheen and Tipperary, in the county Tipperary; also in counties of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kilkenny.

ADVOCATES the interests, and is the organ of, the Roman Catholics, the Whig Protestants, and Dissenters of Tipperary; the advocate of the agricultural and commercial interests.

PROPRIETOR—John Hackett, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor; music, and musical instrument warehouse, &c.

TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established 1835.

CIRCULATES through Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, Thurles, Fethard, Clogheen, Roscrea.

ADVOCATES the commercial and agricultural interests of its neighbourhood.

PROPRIETOR—Henry Townsend.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

COLERAINE.

(*In the Province of Ulster and County Londonderry.*)

A borough and market town on the river Bann in Ulster, returning one member to Parliament: celebrated for its markets of fine linen, and salmon fisheries. Vessels of 100 tons can come up to the town; larger craft unload at Portrush, five miles lower down; there is a considerable home and foreign trade.—*Paper for the district—*

COLERAINE CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established April, 1844.

CIRCULATES principally through the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, Down, and the other counties of Ulster.

ADVOCATES the interests and extension of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and is a political, commercial, and literary family newspaper. Theological controversy is altogether excluded; and the maintenance of a Protestant Establishment, the interests of Protestant Evangelical Christianity, and the advancement of Christian union advocated.

PROPRIETOR—H. Boyde Mackey, solicitor, Fitzgibbon Street, Dublin; and Coleraine.

Published by Mr. Robert Huey, at the offices, Coleraine and Ballymena, where communications are to be addressed.

CORK.

(*In the Province of Munster and County Cork.*)

Is the second city of Ireland in point of magnitude, and possesses several establishments for the promotion of literature and science. The population of the city of Cork is great; its manufactures comparatively few; its trade with the country, and import and export trade, are very large, and are likely to increase progressively.—*Papers for the district—*

CORK CONSTITUTION. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Price 6d.

Conservative.—Established 1822.

CIRCULATES through every town in county Cork, and principal towns in counties Kerry, Limerick, Waterford, and Tipperary, and partially in other parts of Ireland.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce, is a political and religious journal, attached to Church-of-England principles. The tone of this journal is decidedly aristocratic, and this has perhaps caused it to become a favorite in the mess-rooms of the Sister Isle—not less than the attention paid by it to the state and prospects of military affairs. All general news, and all the intelligence which affects the surrounding districts are carefully reported in the “Constitution.”

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. George Edwards, Anthony Savage, and George Savage.

CORK EXAMINER. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Price 6*d*.

Liberal.—Established August 30, 1840.

CIRCULATES very extensively in the city, and in all the towns of the county of Cork, also in the counties of Kerry, Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick, as well as in Dublin, and in various reading-rooms throughout Ireland; and to some extent in Manchester and other English towns.

ADVOCATES strongly the Repeal of the Act of Union; and lends its warmest support to the advance of Irish agriculture, Irish commerce, and manufactures. Though mainly a political organ, still its columns are much devoted to literature; and its reviews of books are very frequent. It is extensively supported by Roman Catholics, and is largely subscribed to by Liberal Protestants, but it is generally read by persons of all parties and creeds. This paper has from its starting been noted for its extraordinary quickness in furnishing reports, and at great length.

PROPRIETOR—John Francis Maguire, barrister-at-law.

SOUTHERN REPORTER. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, price 6*d*.

Liberal.—Established June, 1807.

CIRCULATES very extensively throughout the city and county of Cork, also in the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, and the province of Munster generally.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. In agriculture it is for fixity of tenure and fair rents; in commerce for free trade, and is anxious to promote home manufacture; religious discussion is, as far as practicable, excluded from its columns, but it upholds the interests of the national religion. It is a commercial and family journal, but it advocates especially an independent domestic legislature for Ireland.

PROPRIETORS—Some influential Residents. *Publisher*—Gerald Fitz Gibbon, 95, Douglas Street.

DOWNPATRICK.

(In the Province of Ulster and County Down.)

This district is remarkable for its peaceable, intelligent, and industrious population, principally agricultural. The spinning of linen yarn and the manufacture of linen are carried on to a considerable extent, the manufacture of cotton fabric partially so. A small export trade is carried on by means of vessels of 100 tons, which can discharge at the Quoil-quay, one mile from the town.—*Paper for the district*—

DOWNPATRICK RECORDER. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established December 28, 1836.

CIRCULATES through every town in the county of Down, and in several towns in the adjacent counties of Antrim and Armagh; no other paper is published nearer than Belfast, 18 miles distant on the one side, and Newry, 24 miles distant on the other.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, especially agriculture. A political, religious, and literary journal, attached to the Church of England, but supports other Protestant denominations.

PROPRIETOR—Conway Pilson, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

DROGHEDA.

(*In the Province of Leinster, and between Counties Meath and Louth.*)

Is a large and handsome town, is a county in itself, and the port is favourable for a considerable commerce and coasting trade. A large trade is carried on in butter; exports largely corn, cattle, linen, &c. Drogheda has some steam boats trading to Liverpool, three cotton factories, and a very improving trade. There are corn-mills, salt works, breweries, tanneries, and soap-works, in the town and its vicinities.—*Papers for the district*—

DROGHEDA ARGUS. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Liberal.—Established September 19, 1835.

CIRCULATES through Dublin, Navan, Kelly, Carrickmacross, Ardee, Dundalk, Drogheda, &c. &c.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests; is political; open to religious discussion, and devotes some space to literature.

PROPRIETOR.—Patrick Kelly, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

DROGHEDA CONSERVATIVE. Saturday, Price 4½*d.*

Conservative.—Established June 25, 1837.

CIRCULATES through Drogheda, Ardee, Dundalk, Larne, Navan, Kells, Balbriggan, Dublin, and the smaller towns of Louth, Meath, and Cavan.

ADVOCATES the agricultural and commercial interests of the county, and a portion is always dedicated to literature. Is not attached to any party in religion, but advocates the interests of Protestantism on the common ground of truth.

PROPRIETOR—John Apperson, general printer.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

DUBLIN.*(In the Province of Leinster and County of Dublin.)*

The metropolis of Ireland, the chief town of the county of the same name, in the province of Leinster, is situated on the Eastern coast of that country, about a mile from the bay of Dublin, a semicircular basin eight miles in diameter, celebrated for the beauty of its shores, and said to bear a considerable resemblance to the bay of Naples. It is 292 miles W.N.W. of London; 138 miles W. of Liverpool, and 60 miles W. of Holyhead; latitude $53^{\circ} 20' 38''$ N.; longitude $6^{\circ} 17' 30''$ W. The city is nearly surrounded by the circular-road, 9 miles in extent, and comprises an area within that limit of 1,264, acres, which is intersected by the Liffey, the northern portion containing 478, and the southern 786 acres. The river is crossed by 9 bridges, 7 of stone and 2 of iron, and is embanked on each side along the whole range of the city, a space of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by quays faced with granite, affording an open and ready communication in all parts between the northern and southern sections. It is the residence of the Chief Governor of Ireland, the seat of the see of the Archbishop of the southern province, and the centre of all the political, ecclesiastical, educational, fiscal, commercial, and military institutions. The inland trade is carried on chiefly by the canals, both of which discharge themselves into the Liffey; the chief articles conveyed by them are grain, potatoes, turf, stone, brick, and manure. The woollen, linen, cotton, and silk manufactures are all nearly extinct, notwithstanding several efforts made for their revival. Brewing, iron-casting, and cabinet-making, are the principal manufactures in a thriving state. Dublin harbour is ill adapted for commerce, vessels of large burthen being prevented from entering by a bar at its mouth. Large vessels can now discharge at Kingstown, whence the cargoes can be conveyed to the city by the railroad. The trade is for the most part that of the channel with Liverpool and London by steamers. Dublin has six banks of issue (joint stock). An agricultural college has been lately established at Leopardstown, near Dublin, with a farm of 200 acres.—*The following papers are published in Dublin—*

BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT CALENDAR.—**Monday, Price 6d.****Neutral.**—Established May 6, 1833.

CIRCULATES in Dublin and Ireland generally.

ADVOCATES no particular interests, but supplies matter on exclusively bankruptcy and insolvency affairs; and gives early and authentic information of all business transacted in the Bankrupt and Insolvent Debtors' Courts.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas H. Kelly.

DUBLIN CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. First day of every month, Price 6d.

Neutral.—Established January, 1840.

CIRCULATES chiefly in Ireland; but from its being the organ of all matters relating to the Church in Ireland, it is taken by many parties both in England and Scotland.

ADVOCATES the interests of the Churches of England and Ireland—is a religious and literary family paper.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

PROPRIETOR.—Influential Residents. *Publishers*—W. Curry, jun. and Co.

DUBLIN CHRISTIAN JOURNAL. First of every month, Price 5*d*.

Conservative.—Established January 1, 1833. CIRCULATES generally in England as well as Ireland. ADVOCATES the interests of the Church of England and Ireland, and is strictly a religious journal. PROPRIETOR—J. Robertson, bookseller.

DUBLIN EVENING FREEMAN. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Price 5*d*.

Liberal.—Established January 17, 1831. CIRCULATES generally in Ireland, more especially through Munster, Leinster, and Connaught. ADVOCATES the interests of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, and of the repeal party, of which it is a recognised organ. PROPRIETORS—G. Atkinson and J. Gray. *Publisher*—Edward Duffy.

DUBLIN EVENING HERALD. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Price 5*d*.

Conservative.—Established Nov. 3, 1846. CIRCULATES in all the towns of the north and north-western parts of Ireland, extensively; and generally throughout the kingdom; also partially in England and Scotland.

ADVOCATES the same principles as *The Warder*, being the property of the same proprietors. It takes, as its standard, the great principles on which the Conservative party was originally based; which it ably and fearlessly advocates. It contains all the essentials of a political, literary, and family journal.

PROPRIETARY—A body of influential Protestant Residents. *Published* by Edward Bull.

DUBLIN EVENING MAIL. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Price 5*d*.

Conservative.—Established February 3, 1823. CIRCULATES widely through every part of Ireland, and extensively in England, Scotland, and Wales.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests; is a political, religious, and literary journal; attached to the principles of the Church of England, and by adhering to consistency, honour, and truth, it enjoys a most extensive patronage.

PROPRIETORS—R. H. and T. Sheehan.

DUBLIN EVENING PACKET. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established January 22, 1828.

CIRCULATES through every town in Ireland, and many towns in England.

ADVOCATES every interest belonging to society at large, on the broad principles of the British constitution, and the established religion.

PROPRIETOR—Nicholas Murray Mansfield.

DUBLIN EVENING POST. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Price 4d.

Liberal.—Established originally in 1725, but discontinued for some years: the present series in 1779.

CIRCULATES in Dublin, and throughout every part of Ireland; has a considerable circulation in England, and in the principal cities on the Continent, and in the United States.

ADVOCATES all the national interests; supports free trade; and in religion, perfect freedom and equality of sects; it is a political journal, and literary so far as there are almost constant notices of new publications. The proprietor is a Church-of-England man, but by no means attached to the Anglican Church in Ireland;—it is not the organ of the Dissenters—but rather, as they are the movement party, of the Roman Catholics. **No Repealer.**

PROPRIETOR—Frederick W. Conway.

DUBLIN FARMER'S GAZETTE. Saturday, Price 5d.

Neutral.—Established May 6, 1842.

CIRCULATES largely in every county in Ireland, but particularly in the north of Ireland; it was the first agricultural newspaper established in Ireland, and is extensively patronised.

ADVOCATES agriculture, commerce, and manufactures;

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

is not attached to any religious or political party; treating chiefly of agriculture and horticulture.

PROPRIETORS—W. S. and E. Purdon, office for agricultural publications, farming tracts, &c.: also of the Irish Farmer and Gardener's Almanack.

DUBLIN FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. Daily. Price 4d.

Repeal.—Established by the celebrated Dr. Lucas, in 1763, since which time it has been the recognised organ of the liberal Irish party.

CIRCULATES largely in the city of Dublin, and influences opinion all over Ireland.

ADVOCATES what are called "national" Irish principles, is the organ of the Irish Repealers, originates all the reports of the Repeal Association, and leads the so-called great national party in Ireland. Devotes some space to literature and the fine arts.

PROPRIETORS—Atkinson and Gray. *Publisher*—Edw. Duffy.

DUBLIN GAZETTE, Tuesday and Friday, price 3d. per sheet.

Neutral.—Established about 1711.

CIRCULATES throughout Ireland, and the large towns in England and Scotland.

ADVOCATES no party or interest, but is an *official* paper, upon precisely the same principle as the *London Gazette*. See page 106.

PUBLISHED by George and John Grierson, at the Queen's Printing Office.

DUBLIN GENERAL ADVERTISER. Saturday,—*Free*, according to a prepared list.

Neutral.—Established January 21, 1837.

CIRCULATES through every post town in Ireland. The copies left in Dublin, on Saturday, are collected on the Monday, and sent by post to other parts.

ADVOCATES no interest, party, or sect. Any spare space, unoccupied by advertisements, is filled with

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

markets, and other mercantile intelligence, interesting extracts, &c.

PROPRIETORS.—Gunn and Cameron.

DUBLIN IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL JOURNAL.

The last Tuesday in every month, Price 10*d*.

Conservative.—Established July 28, 1840.

CIRCULATES in Dublin, and generally throughout Ireland, partially in England.

ADVOCATES the interest of the United Church of England and Ireland.

PROPRIETOR—M. H. Gill, University Press, Dublin.

DUBLIN IRISH FARMER'S JOURNAL. Wednesday, Price 5*d*.

Neutral.—Established Feb. 26, 1845.

Devoted, as the continuation of the title states, to "rural economy, literature, science, and general news." This journal circulates extensively among the nobility and gentry in every county of Ireland. It takes a wider field than its contemporary the *Farmers' Gazette*, not confining itself exclusively to rural economy, but devoting considerable space to the literature of the day, and serving in some respects also as a family newspaper. It is not attached to any religious or political party.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR—John Sproule. *Publisher*—Thomas Cameron; Office, 6, Eden Quay, Dublin.

DUBLIN IRISH RAILWAY GAZETTE. Monday, Price 6*d*.

Neutral.—Established November 4, 1844.

CIRCULATES over all Ireland, largely in Scotland, and very largely in Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, &c.

ADVOCATES the interests of railways, mining, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, banking, &c. Has no political or religious feature; is the first journal of the kind ever published in Ireland; is very spirited in the interests it advocates, and very successful.

PROPRIETOR (Acting)—Durham Dunlop.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

DUBLIN MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. Friday,
Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established December, 1820.

CIRCULATES in the city of Dublin, and generally throughout Ireland, chiefly in the principal trading towns.

ADVOCATES liberal commercial policy, and is a general newspaper, devoting much attention to the state of the markets, exports, &c.

PROPRIETOR—William Stephens.

DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS. Wednesday, Price 6*d.*

Neutral.—Established January 9, 1839.

CIRCULATES throughout Ireland, and the various medical institutions and societies of the United Kingdom.

ADVOCATES, as a medical and scientific journal, the interests of the medical profession. This journal is now conducted by the proprietor, Dr. Jacob, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and surgeon to Sir Patrick Dun's and the City of Dublin Hospitals, assisted by able and experienced practitioners in each department. It is the only stamped medical periodical in Ireland; and, therefore, as well as from the attention given in its columns to all medical affairs of national interest, it has acquired an extensive circulation and permanent character. Dr. Jacob, the editor, is known to British practitioners from his papers on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Eye in the Philosophical Transactions, the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, the Dublin Hospital Reports, and the Medical Press, as well as from his essays on comparative Anatomy in the Dublin Philosophical Journal, and Transactions of the British Association.

PROPRIETORS—Arthur Jacob, M.D., Henry Maunsell, M.D.

DUBLIN NATION. Saturday, Price 6*d.*

Repeal.—Established October 15, 1842.

CIRCULATES through Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, and the principal cities and towns in Ireland.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

The Nation has also an extensive circulation in Liverpool, Manchester, and London.

ADVOCATES the Repeal of the Union, and the entire independence of Ireland on legislative matters of England. It was the weekly organ of the Repealers; and the Repeal Association circulated large numbers every week throughout the country. The ardent spirits, however, who conduct the *Nation* went too fast for the more sober pace of O'Connell; they originated a party called "Young Ireland," who announce, as one of their principles, the right of nations to employ physical force to rid themselves of tyranny and oppression. Their intemperate advocacy of this doctrine led to their expulsion from the Repeal Association, which professes to employ, and to deem justifiable, moral force only; and also to the discontinuance of the gratuitous circulation of the *Nation* by that body. A new association, called "The Irish Confederation," has been formed, of which Mr. Smith O'Brien is the head; and of this confederacy the *Nation* is now the organ. There is considerable talent displayed in the journal—a talent marred by intemperance, and rendered offensive by the insane hatred to England, which characterises the paper throughout.

PROPRIETOR and EDITOR—Charles Gavan Duffy.

DUBLIN PILOT. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,
Price 5d.

Radical.—Established 1828.

CIRCULATES but partially in Ulster, is increasing in Connaught, taken almost universally amongst the Roman Catholics of Leinster and Munster, and largely patronised by the Roman Catholic clergymen throughout Ireland.

ADVOCATES Repeal of the Union. In other respects it is moderately radical, seeking enlargement of popular privileges by peaceful popular pressure, and through instalments; it is particularly attentive to trade and commerce, the corn trade in particular, and is generally allowed to be, on these subjects, one of the best informed of Irish papers. Every Friday's publication has a department exclusively devoted to trade, markets, &c. Until lately it was not a polemic paper, that department being li-

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mitted to a defence of the conduct and doctrines of Roman Catholics from misrepresentation; but since the introduction of the Bequests Act, and the Academical Education Bill, it has been doctrinally Roman Catholic, and now takes in Ireland the same ground as the English *Tablet*. It was the first paper which joined Mr. O'Connell in his Repeal movements, who has since published his public letters in the *Pilot*, from which it has been called Mr. O'Connell's paper, but he has no other connection with it.

PROPRIETOR—Richard Barratt.

DUBLIN RACING CALENDAR.

This is a publication which appears occasionally, and has no relation to commerce, manufactures, or general intelligence; it is therefore only locally interesting to the class for whom it is designed.

SAUNDERS'S NEWS LETTER. Daily, Price 4d.

Neutral.—Established 1746.

CIRCULATES extensively in Dublin and its suburbs, and also generally throughout Ireland.

ADVOCATES no particular interest, but is devoted to advertisements, the reports of local occurrences, scientific, literary, and political meetings, and general miscellaneous intelligence.

PROPRIETOR—William Potts.

DUBLIN WARDER. Saturday and Monday, Price 6d.

Conservative.—Established 1821.

CIRCULATES generally throughout Ireland, and partially in most of the large towns in England and Scotland.

ADVOCATES High Church Doctrines; pure Conservative politics; and the principles of Protection. The *Warder* is the great Protestant organ of Ireland, and is in all respects most single-minded and uncompromising in its views. Having established as its guide certain original principles, it permits not in itself, nor excuses in others, any deviation therefrom. The proceedings therefore of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

Peel, with reference to Roman Catholic Emancipation, and more recently in connexion with free trade, are deemed not only inconsistent, but revolutionary. The tone of the journal may be estimated from these brief observations. The parliamentary, home, and foreign intelligence are given with much amplitude, a circumstance to which the size of the journal is favourable. A style both strong and clear, and argumentation of the closest and most convincing kind, are obvious characteristics; and in the more literary portions there is much that is *spirituel* and attractive. Legal and local news, and the state of the markets, form, as may be supposed, in a paper like this, a prominent feature.

PROPRIETOR—A body of influential Protestant Residents. *Published* by Edward Bull.

WEEKLY FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 6d.

Liberal.—Established about 1817.

CIRCULATES through every district in Ireland, and partially in Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, &c.

ADVOCATES Repeal of the Union, and everything having a tendency to benefit the liberal party and the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

PROPRIETORS—Atkinson and Gray. *Publisher*—Edward Duffy.

WEEKLY REGISTER. Saturday, Price 6d.

Liberal.—Established October, 1818.

CIRCULATES all over Ireland. Agents are established, in the principal cities and towns of Ireland; also in Liverpool, Preston, Manchester, Birmingham, Carlisle, Barnsley, Glasgow, &c.

ADVOCATES the general good of Ireland. It is a very diversified paper, embracing a large body of miscellaneous, literary, and political information. It was the organ of the Roman Catholic Association, and the Editor, Alderman Staunton, has lately received the second prize for an essay on the Repeal of the Union.

PROPRIETOR—Michael Staunton, Alderman of Dublin.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

THE WORLD. Saturday, Price 6d.

Liberal.—Established May 16, 1840.

CIRCULATES in Dublin, and generally through every county in Ireland.

ADVOCATES liberal opinions, but under the influence of no party; rendering justice to the government, when it introduces beneficial measures, and opposing Whigs, Radicals, and Repealers, when their proceedings are, in the judgment of the conductors, inimical to the best interests of the country. It is perfectly independent of all sects, and advocates the utmost toleration in religious matters; is particularly distinguished by its exposure of jobbing, and abuses of every kind, by which the public is injured; and has earned a reputation for its reviews of new publications.

PROPRIETOR—J. Birch.

DUNDALK.

(In the Province of Leinster and County of Louth.)

Is an ancient and populous market town. It has a commodious harbour and a good roadstead, and its trade and manufactures are flourishing. There are in the town a distillery, two breweries, a flour mill, and a pin factory. The town carries on a brisk trade, chiefly in grain, cattle, butter, and eggs. The harbour is safe, though shallow; steamers ply regularly to Liverpool.—*Paper for the district—*

NEWRY EXAMINER AND LOUTH ADVERTISER. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established March 17, 1830.

CIRCULATES in the counties of Louth, Meath, Dublin, Westmeath, Sligo, Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh, Antrim, Down, Leitrim, Derry, and the principal towns.

ADVOCATES Repeal of the Union; is a political and agricultural journal. Conducted with much talent and tact, evidently by one well versed in newspaper writing and management.

PROPRIETOR—P. Dowdale, patent medicine vendor.

ENNIS.

(In the Province of Munster and County Clare.)

The capital of Clare is situated on the Fergus. Some linen and flannel are made here, and there are breweries, a distillery, and flour mills. Grain, flour, and other commodities, are conveyed for export in lighters for shipment to Clare, three miles lower down the river.—*Paper for the district—*

CLARE JOURNAL. Monday and Thursday, Price 4½d.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

Conservative.—Established March, 1778.

CIRCULATES in Ennis and the several townes in the county, as well as throughout Ireland generally.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture and commerce; is attached to Church-of-England principles, and though of Conservative politics, is free from party bias.

PROPRIETOR—John B. Knox.

ENNISKILLEN.

(*In the Province of Ulster and County Fermanagh.*)

Fermanagh is a county of great natural beauty, of a dense population, and of much agricultural interest, promoted by its nobility and gentry; and a county also of considerable trade.

The county is likely to become still further one of agricultural and commercial importance, by becoming, in its capital, Enniskillen, the focus of three or four railways, viz. the Derry and Enniskillen, the Newry and Enniskillen, the Dundalk and Enniskillen; and most likely the Sligo and Enniskillen. Also by the unrestricted navigation of the Lake, by the works now going on, opening a communication with the Atlantic at Ballyshannon, and with the Irish Channel at Newry and Dundalk. It has chiefly an agricultural and pastoral population; Protestants and Roman Catholics are about equal in number—quiet, industrious, and recovering in some degree the prosperity enjoyed during the war. There are scarcely any manufactures or trade, except what arises out of the wants or necessities of the people, or from the sale of cattle, corn, butter, pork, flour, and oatmeal. The best part of Ireland for manufactures—water-power is plentiful—fuel, wood, and stone quarries at hand, and cheap—with the readiest carriage by canal or projected railways to the sea at Ballyshannon, Donegal, Sligo, Derry, Belfast, Newry, Dundalk, and Dublin; and thirty-five miles of projected canal from Belturbet to the Shanton are to be completed. Linen weaving was adopted by a large number of persons in this district, but few are so employed now. The people, however, possess a knowledge of, and are familiar with, all its details.—*Papers for the district*—

ENNISKILLEN CHRONICLE. Monday and Thursday, Price 4d.

Conservative.—Established August 10, 1808.

CIRCULATES through the entire county. Principal towns—Enniskillen, Lisnaskea, Maguire's Bridge, Lougherstown, Brookeborough, Kesh, Derrygonnelly, Newtownbutler; partially in Leitrim, Donegal, Cavan, Monaghan, Tyrone, &c.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, particularly the first, as this county is principally agricultural; is a politico-religious journal, of High Church principles, and is the organ of the Church party; patronised by the aristocracy and clergy.

PROPRIETOR—Humphrey Bevan, bookseller, stationer, patent medicine vendor, and agent to the European Insurance Company.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

FERMANAGH REPORTER. Thursday, Price 5*d.***Conservative.**—Established May, 1825.

CIRCULATES through Enniskillen, and the various towns of Fermanagh, the towns of counties Cavan, Tyrone, Monaghan, Leitrim, and Donegal, and amongst the gentry and farmers in the rural districts.

ADVOCATES chiefly politics and agriculture; has a religious tendency: pays some attention to literature. It is the organ of no sect; but advocates the common Protestantism of the Reformation, sincerely believing it the best.

PROPRIETOR—William Trimble, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

GALWAY.*(In the Province of Connaught and County of Galway.)*

The capital of the county of the same name, is advantageously situated on a neck of land, which separates the north coast of the Bay of Galway from the south shore of Lough Corrib. There are breweries, distilleries, a paper mill, a foundry, a tan yard, and several flour mills, in the town and its vicinity. Fairs are held on 31st May, 21st September, and 21st October; Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town and seven parishes form an exempt ecclesiastical Protestant jurisdiction, under a warden; but, according to the Roman Catholic arrangement, it forms the see of the lately constituted Bishop of Galway, whose diocese comprises 12 parishes. The town is governed by the High Sheriff, Recorder, Local Magistrates, and a Board of 21 Commissioners, elected triennially, who have charge of the property of the town arising from tolls, and valued at about £1,600 yearly. It returns two members to Parliament. A floating dock, comprising nine acres, and admitting vessels of 14 feet draught, has been formed on the south side of the town. The exports consist chiefly of agricultural produce, wool, and marble. A Chamber of Commerce, composed of the principal merchants and traders, also superintends the mercantile affairs of the town.—*Papers for the district*—

GALWAY MERCURY. Saturday, Price 6*d.***Liberal.**—Established October 11, 1844.

CIRCULATES throughout Connaught and Munster, largely, in Dublin, and many important towns in England.

ADVOCATES the Repeal of the Union and the abolition of the Corn Laws—is decidedly opposed to class legislation—pays particular attention to matters as they arise at all likely to affect Ireland, commenting on the same by powerful and well-written articles.

PROPRIETOR—James Davis, wholesale and retail stationer.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

GALWAY VINDICATOR. Wednesday and Saturday,
Price 6d.

Liberal.—Established July 10, 1841.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the county of Galway, the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, Clare, Limerick, and Cork; and extensively in the English, as well as in the Irish metropolis; is filed at the principal hotels and clubs in most of the mercantile cities and towns of England; and is the only *two*-day journal published in the entire province of Connaught.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. Is a political and literary journal; upholds the right of Ireland to a domestic legislature; is thoroughly independent in character; on politico-religious questions is Roman Catholic, but strictly tolerant in principle.

PROPRIETOR—John Francis Blake, patent medicine vendor.

KELLS.

(County of Meath.)

Kells is a market and post town of East Meath, pleasantly situated on the Blackwater. It is a very ancient town, and was early fortified by the English. It has about 5000 inhabitants, three branch banks, and a tolerable trade. The market day is on Saturday, and the market is well supplied with grain, butter, fowls, and vegetables. It is a place of some traffic, being situated on the great N. W. road from Dublin to Cavan and Enniskillen; it is 31 Irish miles distant from the metropolis. The neighbourhood is a wealthy one, moderately populous, and chiefly engaged in grazing and agriculture.—*Paper for the district*—

THE MEATH HERALD. Saturday, Price 5d.

Independent.—Established Feb. 14, 1845.

CIRCULATES in Kells, and generally in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Louth, Cavan, and Kildare; the principal towns in the locality being Navan, Drogheda, Trim, Oldcastle, Athbay, Cavan, Bailieboro', Kingscourt, and Virginia.

ADVOCATES the advancement of the agricultural, and especially the commercial interests of the country, and also the diffusion of useful general knowledge; at the same time strenuously avoiding and discountenancing all polemical and political disputations.

PROPRIETOR—Thomas Kelly Henderson; also a printing, bookselling and stationery establishment.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

KILKENNY.

(*In the Province of Leinster and County Kilkenny.*)

A city, assize, and market town, is esteemed to be one of the pleasantest in Ireland. The manufacture of blankets, coarse woollens, and linens has declined. Coal and marble are raised in the neighbourhood; the former is sulphureous, and burns without smoke or flame; the latter, which is black, is much used for chimney pieces and ornamental purposes; an extensive trade is done in butter, bacon, and corn. There are distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and flower mills in the city and its vicinity; also a colliery. The population peaceful, industrious, intelligent, sober,—and determined Repealers. There is a Roman Catholic Cathedral now in course of building, which will cost 20,000*l.*—*Papers for the district*—

KILKENNY JOURNAL. Wednesday and Saturday,
Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established January 24, 1767, as the “Leinster Journal;” first published under its present title, March 17, 1830.

CIRCULATES now principally in the county and city of Kilkenny, but is sent to subscribers in various other parts of England and Ireland.

ADVOCATES “Ireland for the Irish,” by the Repeal of the Union, and carrying out its advocacy of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and literature; and rather the defender of Roman Catholic principles than the impugner of other men’s creeds. It is not bigoted, but firm, in the expression of its opinions on Irish and Roman Catholic questions.

PROPRIETOR—Cornelius Maxwell, bookseller, stationer, and general printer.

KILKENNY MODERATOR. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4*d.*

Conservative.—Established January 1, 1814.

CIRCULATES through Kilkenny, Carlow, Waterford, Wexford, Clonmel, Cork, besides all the country towns in the county.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests; is a political and literary journal—attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Abraham Denroche, general printer and stationer.

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

LIMERICK.*(In the Province of Munster and County Limerick.)*

Is reckoned the third city in Ireland. Lace and leather are the only manufactures which have of late years been attended to. Shawl and tick weaving have of late got a little encouragement from a few enterprising local capitalists. The manufacture of linen is nearly extinct; that of gloves has migrated to Cork; both have been exchanged for those of lace and fishing hooks. There are distilleries, breweries, tanneries, foundries, flour mills, and some ship-yards.—*Papers for the district—*

LIMERICK CHRONICLE. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established May, 1766.

CIRCULATES through Ireland, England, Scotland, and partially in the Colonies, India, France, &c.

ADVOCATES general interests; is not the organ of any individual or any sect: always supports the constitution as by law established. Is a literary newspaper of general information.

PROPRIETOR—H. Watson.

LIMERICK AND CLARE EXAMINER. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Repeal.—Established January 21, 1846.

CIRCULATES generally throughout Ireland, more especially in those districts most favourable to repeal.

ADVOCATES the repeal interest in all its various bearings, devotes much space to the reports of public meetings, and all matters relating to radical reform, &c.

PROPRIETOR—R. Goggin.

LIMERICK REPORTER. Tuesday and Friday, Price 5*d.*

Radical.—Established July 12, 1839.

CIRCULATES through Limerick, Rathkeale, Newcastle, Kilmallock, Croom, Bruff, Charleville, Kilsinan, Ballygarry, Glin, Tarbert, Listowel, Tralee, Ballylongford, Adare, Patrick's-well, Hospital, Ennis, Sixmilebridge, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Kildysart, Ennistimon, Kilrush, Kilkee, Miltown Malbay, Corofin, Pallasgreen, Pallas-kenry, Caherconlish, Gort, Galway, Killaloe, Feakle, Quin, Portumna, Nenagh, Dunkerrin, Moneygal, Ros-

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crea, Cloughjordan, Newport, Clonmel, Cashel, Thurles, Tipperary, Waterford, Dungarvan, Mitchelstown, Castlecarey, &c., &c.; also in hotels, clubs, and reading rooms of Dublin.

ADVOCATES agricultural, commercial, and Irish manufacturing interests, as each occasionally presents itself. Is specially a political journal; the fearless advocate of the Repeal of the Act of Union, and the establishment of a native Parliament in College Green. Attends occasionally to literary notices and extracts. Is the advocate or organ of no particular religious sect, but its motto is, "Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World."

PROPRIETOR — James Rutherford Browne, general printer.

LONDONDERRY.

(*In the Province of Ulster and County Londonderry.*)

The population of the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, of which Londonderry is the natural outlet, is immense. Emigration has been carried on for the last ten years from this port to Canada, and the United States of America, to the extent of between 5,000 and 6,000 annually, independent of those emigrants who sail from this country *via* Liverpool. There are four manufactories in the district for spinning linen yarns; two in the city of Derry: one at Sion Mills, in Tyrone; and one in Buncrana. Several petty manufactories of spades and small farming implements are also scattered through this part. The principal export is farm produce, including grain, flax, provisions, and live stock. The imports are flax, seed, timber, iron, British manufactures, and articles of commerce of colonial and foreign produce. The trade and commerce of Londonderry occupied for the year 1844, seven steamers, aggregate tonnage 1551 tons; besides upwards of 550 vessels chiefly employed in the coastwise trade, and a considerable number to the United States, Canada, and the East and West Indies. The trade of Londonderry will be much increased by the Railway projected to Enniskillen, which is at present in progress through Parliament. Vessels of 500 tons can be admitted to the port to discharge at the Quays. There is a fine ship-building yard, and slip for hauling-up vessels to be repaired. Some very large ships for the foreign trade have been built lately at this place.—Derry is the site of the see of the united dioceses of Derry and Raphoe. The wooden bridge across the Foyle at Derry, measures 990 feet in length.—*Papers for the district*—

LONDONDERRY JOURNAL. Tuesday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established June 3, 1772.

CIRCULATES through Londonderry, Newtonlimavady, Coleraine, Ballymoney, Raphoe, Ballymena, Letterkenny, Ramelton, Moville, Buncrana, Donegal, Bally-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

shannon, Stranorlar, Strabane, Omagh, Aughnacloy, Dungannon, Caledon, Enniskillen, Cookstown, Stewartstown, &c., &c.

ADVOCATES agricultural and commercial interests; is especially a political journal and non-sectarian.

PROPRIETOR—Edward Hyslop.

LONDONDERRY SENTINEL. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established Sept. 19, 1829.

CIRCULATES extensively throughout the counties of Derry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and is the county paper for the first-mentioned three counties.

ADVOCATES the necessity of protection for the agriculturist, but not to such an extent as to interfere prejudicially with the interests of commerce and manufactures. It takes a high moral and religious tone in dealing with public matters. It is not attached to any one religious denomination, but advocates the cause of Protestantism generally, although it is made the medium through which the clergy of the Church of England usually bring their announcements before the public.

PROPRIETOR—Mrs. Barbara Hamilton Wallen.

LONDONDERRY STANDARD. Friday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established Nov. 30, 1836.

CIRCULATES through every post town in the north of Ireland, more particularly in Londonderry, Coleraine, Strabane, Omagh, Enniskillen, Ballyshannon, Armagh, Monaghan, Dungannon, Newry, Sligo, Belfast, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Cookstown, Port-Glenone, Kilrea, Garragh, Maghera, Magherafelt, Ramelton, Letterkenny, Newtonlimavady, Stewartstown, Castledawson, &c., with a considerable circulation in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and the other principal southern towns in Ireland, and many important towns in Scotland and England.

ADVOCATES the interests of the merchants and manufacturers; but considering that the interests of the commercial and agricultural classes are identical, it has always proved itself the farmer's friend, having distinguished itself for a number of years by its strenuous support of the tenantry of Ireland. It endeavours to

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make itself a pleasing miscellany of political, religious, and literary intelligence, while it advocates more especially the interests of the orthodox Presbyterians of Ireland, who constitute the great bulk of the Protestant population of Ulster; it adheres to the principle of religious establishments upon a proper basis.

PROPRIETORS — James Macpherson and Thomas McCarter, general printers.

LONGFORD.

(*In the Province of Leinster and County Longford.*)

A large population (no manufactures), principally engaged in agriculture; the country being flat, very little waste land, and a large portion under cultivation both by spade and plough. The county town of Longford has increased in houses nearly one third since the royal canal came into it in 1829 or 1830, and it has one of the best inland markets in Ireland, for corn and provisions every Saturday.—*Paper for the district*—

LONGFORD JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established January 5, 1839.

CIRCULATES through Ballymahon, Edgeworthstown, Newtown-Forbes, Granard,—in fact all the county Longford.

ADVOCATES the interests of the Church of England, and all sects of Protestants; agriculture and commerce receive especial attention.

PROPRIETOR.—John Dwyer, bookseller and stationer.

MARYBOROUGH.

(*In the Province of Leinster and Queen's County.*)

This town is the capital of Queen's County, is situated in a charming and highly embellished county. The population of the district is immense. The occupations are agricultural; tillage is much practised; green crops cultivated; dairies numerous. The county is divided into eleven baronies, principally devoted to agriculture, but there is a considerable trade in the principal towns.—*Paper for the district*—

LEINSTER EXPRESS. Saturday, Price 6d.

Conservative. — Established September 24, 1831.

CIRCULATES through Maryborough, Naas, Parsonstown, Portarlinton, Mountmellick, Mountrath, Abbey-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent.*]

leix, Tullamore, Banagher, Philipstown, Athy, Maynooth, Celbridge, Kilcullen, Edenderry, being the principal towns of the King's and Queen's Counties; and the county of Kildare, of which the *Express* is the "county paper," and in which no other is published.

ADVOCATES general interests; and is principally devoted to the development of the "industrial resources of Ireland" in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; is also a literary paper.

PROPRIETOR—Henry W. Talbot, general printer.

MONAGHAN.

(*In the Province of Ulster and County Monaghan.*)

The occupations of the district are almost wholly agricultural; spade husbandry is much practised; the main crops are, oats, barley, potatoes, and flax in large quantities; the culture of wheat and of green crops is increasing; the linen manufactory once so flourishing, is declining.—*Paper for the district—*

NORTHERN STANDARD. Saturday, Price 5d.

High Tory.—Established January, 12, 1839.

CIRCULATES through Monaghan, Clones, Ballybay, Castleblayney, Carrickmacross, Glasslough, Emyvale, Coolehill, Cavan, Newtownbutler, Belturbet, Rockcorry, Aughnacloy, Rosslea, Newbliss, Smithborough, Drum, Shircock, &c. &c.

ADVOCATES High Church principles; is a political and literary journal; and the organ of the High Orange party in Ulster.

PROPRIETOR—Arthur Wellington Holmes.

MULLINGAR.

(*In the Province of Leinster and County Westmeath.*)

The county town of Westmeath is almost surrounded by the canal which communicates with Dublin. The environs of Mullingar are pleasing, and are diversified by romantic sites, extensive lakes, and excellent mansions. This town is an emporium for wool, and is noted for a horse and cattle fair.—*Paper for the district—*

WESTMEATH GUARDIAN. Thursday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established January 1, 1835.

CIRCULATES extensively through every post town in the county Westmeath, and partially through the coun-

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ties of Longford, Leitrim, Roscommon, Meath, and King's County.

ADVOCATES the maintenance of the Established Church, the Union with Great Britain, protection to agriculture, and employment for the labouring classes.

PROPRIETOR—Richard Purdue.

NENAGH.

(*In the Province of Munster, and County Tipperary.*)

Is a market, post, and fair town of North Tipperary. The Assizes for the North Riding are held here. A considerable trade is carried on in the towns of the district, but the population generally are employed in agriculture.—*Papers for the district*—

NENAGH GUARDIAN. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established July 21, 1838.

CIRCULATES through Nenagh, Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, Cashel, Newport, Clonmel, Moneygal, Shinrone, Borriskane, Birr, Cahir, Cloughjordan, Borriskane, Portumna, Johnstown, Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Killaloe.

ADVOCATES the interests of agriculture; is a literary and political journal of considerable reputation, and attached to the Church of England. The *Guardian* has gained much celebrity as a "state of the country" newspaper, justly exposing crime, and fearlessly holding up the perpetrators to public reprobation. It is the only Conservative journal in North Tipperary; and the first newspaper that was established in Nenagh, which has gradually grown into much importance: the interests and prosperity of the town have doubtless been advanced by the general tone of this journal, which is edited with spirit and ability. It is patronized by the aristocracy, merchants, and shopkeepers, and the landed interests of the country.

PROPRIETOR—John Kempston.

TIPPERARY VINDICATOR. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 5d.

Liberal.—Established January 31, 1844.

CIRCULATES through the counties of Tipperary, the King's County, (where no other local Repeal journal cir-

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

culates,) Queen's County, Limerick, Clare, Galway, Cork, Waterford, the county and city of Dublin, the counties of Kildare and Kilkenny, &c.

ADVOCATES the right of the people of Ireland to an independent parliament—the interests of the great bulk of the population generally—the abatement of those alleged evils in Church and State, without which it supposes national contentment cannot exist. Its correspondence is wide, extensive, and varied. Its original translations from the foreign journals, is a novel feature. It is a political, literary, and family newspaper, and published in the heart of one of the most important counties, and is generally replete with matter of the deepest interest to all classes in Ireland. It is also the recognized organ of the Roman Catholics of Tipperary, as well as of the liberal Protestants and Dissenters, amongst all of whom, as well as amongst the higher branches of the Tory aristocracy and nobility, it has a most extensive circulation.

PROPRIETOR—Maurice Lenihan, general printer.

NEWRY.

(In the Province of Ulster and County Down.)

Is a populous manufacturing town and port of Down; the prospect along the vale towards the Bay of Carlingford is sublime, presenting a full view of superb hills, and of a navigation winding round their base, with every feature which a spirited commerce can superadd to the romantic outline of this wild scenery. The quay and vessels floating alongside it, form an interesting sight within the town itself. The port admits large ships to Warrenpoint, six and a-half miles from the town; a ship canal, vessels of 600 tons to the town; barges ply by the Newry navigation to Lough Neagh, 46 miles distant. The principal exports are grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, and butter. Its chief market is Great Britain, but it trades also with North America, the Baltic, and the Levant. Population of the district chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of linen.—*Paper for the district—*

NEWRY COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPH. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established November 18, 1812.

CIRCULATES extensively through every county in the north of Ireland, particularly through Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Derry; and is the recognized official and grand Jury organ of the first four counties above mentioned.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

ADVOCATES commercial and agricultural interests, and is a political and literary paper; in religion, supporting the Established Churches of England and Ireland, and of Scotland.

PROPRIETOR (Acting)—James Henderson.

OMAGH.

(In the Province of Ulster and County Tyrone.)

Is the capital of the county of Tyrone. The population is rapidly increasing; few towns in Ireland can boast of more independent and wealthy merchants and tradesmen; and for an inland town, its wholesale and retail trade is very considerable. The assizes are held here, as also all the county meetings, &c. Two splendid rivers flow past the town, by which any description of machinery could be wrought. The largest plantation in Ireland, Mountjoy Forest, adjoins the town. The country is very beautiful, and the people wealthy, industrious, and peaceable. Coal mines, freestone, and limestone abound in the district. Omagh is in the direct road from Londonderry to Dublin, 26½ Irish miles S. E. from the former and 86 N. N. W. from the latter. The bill for a railway from Derry to Omagh has passed, and a company has been formed to carry another railway from Omagh to Armagh, thence to Dublin.—*Paper for the district*—

TYRONE CONSTITUTION. Friday, Price 5d.

Conservative.—Established November 8, 1844.

CIRCULATES extensively in Aghnacloy, Augher, Ballygawley, Beragh, Caledon, Castlederg, Clogher, Cookstown, Donoughmore, Dromore, Drumguin, Dungannon, Fintona, Fivemiletown, Gortin, Newtownstewart, Moy, Strabane, Sixmilecross, Trillick, and all the other towns and villages in the county. It has also a good circulation through the adjoining counties of Londonderry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Armagh, and in the cities of Londonderry and Dublin, towns of Enniskillen, Belfast, and is the only newspaper in the large and important county of Tyrone.

ADVOCATES the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the county. It is not the organ of any particular sect, being opposed to political differences among Protestants.

PROPRIETOR—John Nelis, printer, bookseller, stationer, perfumer, patent medicine vendor, and circulating library.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

PARSONSTOWN.*(In the Province of Leinster and King's County.)*

A market and post town, near the verge of King's County; it is a commodious modern-built town, with regular streets.—*Paper for the district—*

KING'S COUNTY CHRONICLE. Wednesday, Price 4½d.

Conservative.—Established 1845.

CIRCULATES generally throughout the county, and is the only paper published there; it is also extensively patronized in Tipperary, Galway, and Westmeath.

ADVOCATES the interests of trade, manufactures, and agriculture. All those interests which are embraced by political economy are supported with discrimination and tact in this journal—the portion more especially devoted to politics being characterised by judgment and vigour. Every incident in connexion with the locality and neighbourhood worthy of being recorded, will be found in this journal.

Published by F. H. Sheilds, Cumberland Square, Parson's-town; Branch Office, 2, Church Lane, College Green, Dublin.

ROSCOMMON.*(In the Province of Connaught and County Roscommon.)*

Is a market and post town, as well as the county and Assize town of Roscommon. The district population is principally occupied in agricultural pursuits; grazing is largely attended to; the linen manufacture is declining.—*Paper for the district—*

ROSCOMMON JOURNAL. Saturday, Price 4½d.

Liberal.—Established July 12, 1828.

CIRCULATES through Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, Elphin, Strokestown, Castlerea, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Sainsboro', Longford, Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim, Meleoyne, North Talbot, Ballygar, Mascrogh, Ballyhage.

ADVOCATES Repeal of the Union, and political, civil, and religious freedom generally.

PROPRIETOR—Charles Tully, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

SLIGO.

(In the Province of Connaught and County Sligo.)

The shire and assize town of the county of the same name, is pleasantly situated on the Garrogue, by means of which the waters of Lough Gilly, situated towards the S. E., are discharged into Sligo Bay. The port, which is placed under the commissioners of town police, admits vessels of 12 feet draught to discharge at the quay. Sligo carries on an extensive trade, particularly in corn and butter. The occupations of the district population are agricultural; oats and potatoes, with some wheat, are the chief crops; coarse woollens and linens are manufactured; the fisheries give employment to many on the coast.—*Papers for the district*—

CHAMPION, OR SLIGO NEWS. Saturday, Price 5*d.*

Radical.—Established June 4, 1836.

CIRCULATES through the counties of Sligo (extensively), Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Donegal.

ADVOCATES liberal opinions, and the general improvement of the country; is particularly distinguished in the locality in which it is published, for the fearless manner in which it exposes Grand Jury jobbing and other abuses; is the recognized political organ of the Roman Catholic clergy of the dioceses of Elphin and Achonry. The local information in this paper is always ample, and it is remarkable for the copiousness of its original matter.

PROPRIETOR—Edward Howard Verdon, town councillor for the borough of Sligo.

SLIGO JOURNAL. Friday, Price 5*d.*

Conservative.—Established upwards of a century.

CIRCULATES through Sligo, Boyle, Manorhamilton, Ballyshannon, Collooney, Corlany, Ballisedere, Drumcliff, Ballina, Castlebar, and Dromahaire.

ADVOCATES the agricultural interests; is attached to the Church of England.

PROPRIETOR—Anne Bolton, bookseller, stationer, and patent medicine vendor.

[C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,

TRALEE.*(In the Province of Munster and County Kerry.)*

Is the county town of Kerry, and the port, which is a dependency of that of Limerick, carries on a brisk trade. The people of this county are intelligent, active, and hardy; there is no market for their labour, there being no public works to give employment; consequently emigration has been very extensive lately from this and the adjoining counties. In Tralee the principal business is done in the way of trade. The small town of Blennerville, about a mile and a half distant from Tralee (the capital), is the harbour of this town, but owing to the formation of a canal, connecting the former with Tralee, and which is on the eve of completion, vessels will be able to come up to Tralee, which will be of considerable advantage to the shipping and trading interests of the town. Much is expected from the new lines of railway contemplated. The island of Valentia, celebrated for its harbour, as being the finest in the world, is admirably situated as a station for line of packet ships, and would connect these counties with America, by a railroad from the harbour to Killarney,—thence to Limerick and Waterford. The line of steam communication from the latter city with the south of England, forms the shortest route to London. Valentia, once selected as the packet station, the rail-road thence would follow as a matter of course, and the advantages that would accrue to the people of these districts, both in the progress of the works and their final completion, are incalculable. There are no particular manufactures.—*Papers for the district*—

KERRY EVENING POST. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 6d.

Conservative.—Established 1774.

CIRCULATES through Tralee, Listowel, Cahirciveen, Ardfert, Kenmare, Milltown, Dingle, and the whole of the south of Ireland.

ADVOCATES a Liberal Reform of the Magistracy, and the Poor Laws. This journal contains some spirited and even daring articles, suggested no doubt by conscientious motives. The local information is always ample and well selected.

PROPRIETORS—John and Jeffery Eagar.

KERRY EXAMINER. Tuesday and Friday, Price 6d.

Liberal.—Established August 11, 1840.

CIRCULATES in the counties of Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford; and is filed at the principal clubs, Exchanges, and coffee-rooms in Dublin and London. The *Examiner* is a well patronized medium of public announcements for the districts through which it circulates.

Red Lion Court Fleet Street, London.]

ADVOCATES the agricultural and commercial interests, and general improvements of the country, is both a religious, political (the O'Connell school) and literary journal, and the special organ of the Roman Catholic clergy and people throughout this county.

PROPRIETOR—Patrick Robert Byrne.

TRALEE CHRONICLE. Saturday, Price 6d.

Neutral.—Established March 18, 1843.

CIRCULATES in all the towns of Kerry, and in the south of Ireland generally.

ADVOCATES the interest of agriculture, and by the impartiality and accuracy of its reports, enjoys the most diversified circulation among all parties and classes. The *Chronicle* being a talented journal, and neutral in politics, enjoys the support of persons of all opinions and persuasions, including the landed proprietors, resident gentry, and numerous visitors to this highly favoured locality, as it gives, during the season, detailed reports of all the district sports, including red deer hunting, &c. A list is also given of fashionable arrivals at the various hotels in the vicinity of the Lakes.

PROPRIETOR—James Raymond Eagar.

TUAM.

(*In the Province of Connaught and County Galway.*)

Is a well-built town of Galway. It is an Archiepiscopal city, and was once a borough. The trade of this place is considerable, the inhabitants are opulent, and the market is well supplied. There are no manufactories at present, but formerly the manufacture of linen was extensively carried on in it.—*Paper for the district*—

TUAM HERALD. Saturday, Price 4d.

Liberal.—Established May 13, 1837.

CIRCULATES through Tuam, Galway, Loughrea and Ballinasloe, in this county, and to a considerable extent in the adjoining county of Mayo.

ADVOCATES a Repeal of the Legislative Union. The interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures

[*C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertisement Agent,*

have been uniformly advocated by the *Tuam Herald*, which is attached to the Roman Catholic religion, and is the organ of it in this locality.

PROPRIETOR—Richard Kelly.

WATERFORD.

(In the Province of Munster and County Waterford.)

Is a city and large seaport, and is the capital of the county, and carries on a very extensive trade in the export of pork, bacon, butter, lard, corn and flour. It is also noted for its manufacture of glass; and has breweries, founderies, and salt-houses; it has a ship-yard with a patent-slip; together with several flour mills in the neighbourhood. The harbour is about eight miles long, and is about seven fathoms deep. Vessels of 800 tons can discharge at the quay, which is a mile in length. The navigation is continued up the Suir, by barges, 34 miles to Clonmel, and up the Barrow, by sailing vessels to New Ross, and thence by barges on that river to Athy, and up the Nore to Inistiogue. The exports are largely agricultural.—*Papers for the district*—

WATERFORD CHRONICLE. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 5d.

Liberal.—Established March 30, 1844.

CIRCULATES through Waterford, Dungarvan, Carrick-on-Suir, Enniscorthy, Portlaw, and the counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary.

ADVOCATES repeal of the union, and the interests of commerce generally, as the organ of the Catholic Church.

PROPRIETOR—John Killileo, general printer, and patent medicine warehouse.

WATERFORD FREEMAN. Wednesday and Saturday, Price 5d.

Liberal.—Established July 12, 1845.

CIRCULATES throughout every town in the county of Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, as also in several towns and counties in a more distant part of Ireland.

ADVOCATES a repeal of the union, and any other popular measure calculated to benefit the legislation of Ireland. It is also a commercial and family paper, and disseminates such information to both classes as suits the present emergencies.

Published by William Brawdors.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.]

WATERFORD MAIL. Wednesday and Saturday,
Price 5*d*.

Conservative.—Established 1823.

CIRCULATES extensively in Waterford, and generally throughout the counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary.

ADVOCATES freedom of commerce—Irish agricultural improvement—advancement of literature. A revision of the entire commercial system is a principle supported with much strength of argument by this journal: and it is therefore closely in agreement with the plans of Sir Robert Peel. Independently of local interests, the social condition of Ireland generally forms a subject of frequent discussion. The literary portion is extremely well conducted, and the reviews are more than ordinarily ample.

PROPRIETOR—R. Henderson.

WATERFORD NEWS LETTER. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Price 5*d*.

Neutral—Established March 13, 1838.

CIRCULATES in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Portsmouth, Southampton, and all the ports in England and Ireland; connected with the shipping and mercantile trade of Waterford.

ADVOCATES no party interests, being entirely a commercial and mercantile publication, or rather list of the arrival and departure of vessels, the description of cargoes, together with a summary of exports during the week, markets, &c. &c.

PROPRIETOR—A. S. Smith. *Publisher*—T. D. Smith.

WEXFORD.

(*In the Province of Leinster and County Wexford.*)

Is a handsome borough, market, and post town, giving name to the county of which it is the capital. It is situated on the Slaney at its entrance into Wexford Bay. Wexford carries on an inland trade by the Slaney, which is navigated by barges to Enniscorthy; but its export trade is limited by a bar at the mouth of the harbour between the Raven and Rosslare points, which prevents vessels of more than 10 feet draught from discharging at the quay, on which there is a dock-yard and patent slip. The principal trade is by steamers with Liverpool. The exports are grain, provisions, cattle, and poultry. The manufacture of malt is very extensive, and the fishing is amongst the finest on the Irish coast. Upwards of 140 vessels belong to the port, averaging from 90 to 400 tons burthen—all owned by residents. This is the nearest point to Fishguard, in South Wales, and likely to become the line of communication between England and Ireland. The district around is largely agricultural.—
Paper for the district.

WEXFORD INDEPENDENT. Wednesday and Saturday. Price 5*d.*

Liberal.—Established October 26, 1805, under the title of the *Wexford Journal*, and came out Dec. 17, 1830, under its present title.

CIRCULATES through Wexford, Enniscorthy, Ross, Taghmon and Gorey, in the county Wexford. It also circulates in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow.

ADVOCATES especially the agricultural interest, which it does not consider incompatible with its adhesion to commercial and manufacturing affairs, of which it is the organ in this part of the county. It has strenuously eschewed all religious rancour, being attached to no sect whatsoever.

PROPRIETOR—John Green, bookseller, stationer and patent medicine vendor.

TO
Publishers,
INSURANCE, BANKING, RAILWAY,
AND
ALL OTHER PUBLIC COMPANIES,
Solicitors,
AND
GENERALLY TO ADVERTISERS,

MR. C. MITCHELL, the Author of this Directory,
begs most respectfully to offer his services for the judi-
cious distribution of their **ANNOUNCEMENTS,** founded
on the experience of nearly **Twenty Years** in connexion
with the

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL PRESS.

AUTHORIZED LONDON AGENT FOR
GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER,
PARIS.

All the Newspapers Filed for the Inspection of Advertisers.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity: one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements; the newspaper is the fly-wheel by which motive power of commercial enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

WHEN Dr. Johnson wrote "The Idler," he deemed the trade of advertising to be so near perfection that it was not easy to propose any improvement. "Every man," he observes, "now knows a ready method of informing the public all that he desires to buy or sell, whether his wares be material or intellectual—whether he makes clothes, or teaches the mathematics—whether he be a tutor that wants a pupil, or a pupil that wants a tutor." If this were the case in the learned Doctor's days, how much more is it so at the present,—for the *media* through which advertisements may be circulated are greatly increased: and although that eminent and sagacious personage was of opinion, that "the trade of advertising" had attained almost its final state of improvement, were he now living he would find reason to own that he was mistaken; and that that trade which he esteemed "so near to perfection," was then in a very crude and imperfect state indeed.

But advertising is an *art* as well as a *trade*. It is the *trade* of the proprietors of newspapers, magazines, or other channels, through which advertisements may be given to the public: it is an *art*,—and an art which requires some skill to attain,—in the hands of those, who, by advertising seek to recommend either themselves or their wares to the public.

It may now be laid down as an established axiom, that no trade or profession can be followed advantageously without some species of advertising. "To advertise" is

become a matter of absolute necessity to those who have to live by their exertions, mental or corporeal: for even the physician and the lawyer, who deem it beneath the dignity of their profession to follow the example of "John Smith, linen-draper," or "Thomas Brown, tailor," by *directly* announcing their names, residences, and occupations in the advertising columns of their local journals—find means to do the same thing *indirectly*. Every report of an assize case, or a prosecution at quarter sessions, or a speech at a public meeting, is an advertisement for the lawyer, who feels annoyed if his name is not mentioned in connection with the case in which he is engaged; whilst the medical man finds an advantage in being brought before the public in connection with the public institutions of his town; and many, when striving to establish themselves, are eager to see their names introduced into a newspaper in an ingenious paragraph, which, in these cases, answers all the purposes of a formal advertisement,

There is an *art* in writing an advertisement. It should not be verbose or inflated, or turgid in its composition; and yet "ornate simplicity" will not always succeed. The nature of the article or the subjects advertised should be carefully considered,—the prominent points connected with it or them should be selected for notice, and put in the fore-ground; and as much piquancy imparted to the style as possible. Although there has been a great advance made in late years in the tone of our advertisements, yet they are susceptible of still further improvement. In France, the art of advertisement-writing is carried to a much higher state of perfection than with us. Our ingenious neighbours, in their *indirect* announcements, which would be called with us familiarly "puffs"—far excel us, more sober islanders, in delicacy of insinuation, and in concealing the objects of the paragraph till the writer is too far advanced to throw it aside.

When the advertisement is written, comes the consideration of the channel through which it should be made known to the public. In the country, of course, the local journals—those published in the place of the advertiser's residence—are the *first*, and sometimes they are the only ones, selected. But, if *general* publicity be desirable, as in most cases it is, insertions in some other journals are necessary; and, till this "Directory" was published, the advertiser had no means of accurately determining *which* might be best adapted to his views, and most likely to forward his interests. By

consulting the particulars given in this volume, as to the principles of the various journals in the empire, the classes to whom they are addressed, the towns in which they circulate, and the interests they advocate—the advertiser may come to a pretty sure conclusion as to those newspapers in which it will be to his advantage to publish his announcements. In selecting, he should remember two rules :

1. That business advertising is of *no party*. The advertiser looks for notoriety—for publicity—for benefits—from the expense he goes to in advertising. He should, therefore, not confine his advertisements to those journals which may advocate the same principles he himself professes, but look to that most likely to promote *his* interests ; unless, indeed, he advertises for *expressly sectarian*, or *peculiarly party political* purposes ; and even then, we question whether the *full benefit* of advertising can be served, by confining it *exclusively* to papers of the religious or political principles, which are sought to be promoted. We should, in such cases, insert our advertisements in papers of opposite opinions : not to the same extent, as in those which took similar views as ourselves ; but certainly we should take care, that the subject to which we wished to give publicity, should be known as well amongst enemies as amongst friends.

2. The second rule to which we should advise advertisers to adhere is, in looking at the circulation of the papers to which their attention is directed as an advertising medium, to regard its *quality* rather than its *quantity*. Some of the most widely-circulated journals in the empire are the worst possible to advertise in. Their readers are not purchasers ; and any money spent upon them is so much thrown away. A journal that circulates amongst the *families* of the district ; one which has the confidence of the monied and respectable classes of society ; one which from its character, is likely to be read attentively by its circle of readers—in their own houses—at their own fire-sides, whilst it also finds access to the news-rooms and libraries of its locality—is a better medium for advertising, with a circulation of 2000, than another with a circulation of 4000, that circulation being chiefly confined to inns, public-houses, and beer-shops. The reason is this : readers *at home* look to advertisements as a part of the contents of the paper in which they may be interested, and almost always refer to them. The same may be said of the frequenters of reading-rooms and libraries,—generally *men of business*, who want to see a number of loca:

journals for the advantage of their business announcements ; but readers at public-houses, it will be found, as a rule, read for the news and the politics, *not* for the advertisements : a long and close observation warrants us in coming to this conclusion.

Country advertisers frequently find a necessity for advertising in the London journals. In that case, it is not necessary that they should advertise in *all* : in the country town, the advertiser, as we have stated, would neglect his own interests, were he to confine his advertisements exclusively to journals of a particular creed or class. Not so in London. It would be useless to address the aristocracy through the *Sunday Times* or the *Dispatch* ; the clergy through the *Globe* ; or the monied interest through the *Morning Post*. For business advertisements we should recommend the *Times* ; for those connected with literature and the fine arts, the *Herald*, the *Post*, the *Chronicle*, the *Literary Gazette*, the *Athenæum*, or the *Critic* ; the *St. James's Chronicle* and the *Standard* are, perhaps, more extensively read by the clergy, and the *Morning Post*, by the aristocracy, than any others : and of the weekly papers,—the *John Bull*, for clerical, literary, and general announcements,—the *Spectator*, *Literary Gazette*, *Athenæum*, or *Critic*, for literature and the fine arts,—*Bell's Messenger*, for agricultural purposes,—the *Atlas*, for addresses to the monied interests—may be mentioned as eligible journals to advertise in, without disparagement to the other respectable papers of the metropolis.

If country advertisers find their advantage in advertising in London journals—London advertisers are no less interested in making their business-concerns known in the country. Perhaps there is no class, however, of London advertisers who would be so much benefited by a judicious system of country advertising, as publishers, whether connected with literature, music, or the fine arts. It is an almost universal opinion amongst publishers, that, by advertising in two or three generally-circulated London journals, and in the periodicals, all the advantages of a country circulation are secured. This is not true. There are thousands of families, in every county, who see no other journal than their local newspaper, which is, to them, an oracle or guide : they know of nothing—hear of nothing—beyond what is contained in its columns. There are thousands of others who look at a London paper for the *news* or *politics*

only. Several parties will club for a weekly or a daily paper ; it passes rapidly from hand to hand, and there is no time, even if there were inclination, to peruse the advertisements. Very many others only see a London paper at the " public reading-room or exchange," and those read its news columns, and those alone. The *great majority* of newspaper readers in the country can, indeed, only be approached, by advertisers, through the medium of their own local journals. They think advertisements in a London paper cannot concern them, and, therefore, pass them over. Our experience convinces us, that money spent by publishers in country advertising, is sure to be returned, through numerous direct and indirect channels, fourfold to the advertiser. This will be still more the case, as the railways increase the facilities of approach to the metropolis : and, not only publishers, but *all classes* of advertisers in London, will find it to their advantage to cultivate a country connexion through the medium of country advertising. A reference to " The Newspaper Press Directory," will show them what journals are most likely to be fit mediums for their advertisements.

Many years' experience authorises us to offer our opinions authoritatively on this head. We have watched the course and current of advertising, its ebb and flow, its changes and its chances narrowly : and we feel the most perfect confidence, that the advertising public will have no occasion to regret taking our advice, should they be induced, on perusing these pages, to adopt it.

STATISTICS
OF
EXISTING NEWSPAPERS,

Corrected to April, 1847.

THE following Tables must be considered as curiosities in Newspaper Literature, for hitherto the most profound ignorance has prevailed, both with reference to the dates of origination, the number of Journals actually in existence, and their political tendency—to say nothing of other peculiarities noticed in the body of the NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY.

There are at the time of the publication of this work,

555 Journals

in existence throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British Isles, and they resolve themselves into the following denominations, viz.:

Liberal	230
Conservative	187
Neutral and Class Papers	138
	555

In the table, next page, will be found the period of origination, and also the exact number established during the particular year. It is to be remarked that for the most part these speculations are not lightly undertaken. As the risk is very considerable, the outlay, not only great and certain, but of hourly, daily, and weekly occurrence,—the most accurate calculation of probable results, and of means to bear up against loss, until the *turn of tide*, must necessarily precede any attempt to establish a Newspaper. The progression which for the last six years assumes an aggregated form, may be taken as a criterion of rapidly advancing civilization, increased intelligence, and extended commerce.

STATISTICS OF EXISTING NEWSPAPERS—*Continued.*

Year.	Papers Established.	Year.	Papers Established.
1600	1	1767	3
1660	1	1770	1
1665	1	1772	4
1689	1	1773	2
1695	1	1774	3
1700	1	1778	1
1709	1	1779	1
1711	2	1781	1
1718	1	1782	1
1720	2	1787	2
1722	1	1788	1
1723	1	1789	2
1725	1	1790	4
1730	1	1791	1
1731	1	1792	5
1732	1	1793	1
1736	1	1794	3
1737	1	1795	1
1739	2	1796	1
1741	2	1797	1
1742	1	1798	1
1744	2	1799	2
1745	2	1800	3
1746	1	1801	3
1747	1	1802	1
1748	1	1803	3
1751	1	1805	2
1753	1	1806	3
1754	1	1807	5
1757	2	1808	9
1759	1	1809	4
1761	2	1810	5
1763	2	1811	6
1764	3	1812	4
1765	1	1813	2
1766	1	1814	2

STATISTICS OF EXISTING NEWSPAPERS—*Continued.*

Year.	Papers Established.	Year.	Papers Established.
1815	2	1832	16
1816	2	1833	16
1817	5	1834	9
1818	3	1835	13
1819	2	1836	24
1820	10	1837	25
1821	10	1838	8
1822	6	1839	16
1823	5	1840	14
1824	7	1841	8
1825	7	1842	22
1826	6	1843	29
1827	5	1844	22
1828	12	1845	32
1829	8	1846	37
1830	6	To April 1847	16
1831	11	Total . . .	555

THE
NEWSPAPER PRESS,
ITS
ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

By a singular error in literary history, the effect of a palpable forgery, of which the object is not very apparent, the honour of inventing or first establishing newspapers, has been universally attributed to this country. That there should be a deep interest in ascertaining the earliest employment of the only instrument by which, as De Tocqueville expresses it, the same thought can be dropped into a thousand minds at the same moment, is far less extraordinary than that the introduction of newspapers should be involved in any obscurity. The influence which the communication of intelligence of great and small events has ever exercised upon the minds of the mass of a nation, and the various purposes to which the medium or vehicle may be applied by statesmen, must have suggested something of the nature of a newspaper among people civilized by literature, at a very remote antiquity. It would not be matter for astonishment, if it were discovered that Western Asia, to which we owe many of our customs, the germs of science, the maxims of law and jurisprudence, and the whole of that large family of languages, known as the Indo-European, possessed something of this kind. In fact, it does appear from the necessity of recording and rendering important occurrences as public as possible among the people who were most affected by them, that diaries would have the priority over annals and chronicles; the latter seeming, indeed, to be nothing more than compilations from the former.

This opinion of a higher antiquity than has hitherto been assigned to these records of passing events is somewhat

strengthened by the existence of the practice among the ancient Romans. These people, under the name of Journals, were accustomed to insert for public use, authentic accounts of deaths, trials, executions, offences, accidents, and other occurrences of general interest. According to Suetonius, the *Acta Diurna*,* as they were termed, were kept by order of Julius Cæsar, but were subsequently restricted, or perhaps subjected to a censorship, by Augustus.† Whether they were circulated by sale or not, they were unquestionably collections of daily news for popular information, being, in all probability, exposed with the *Acta Populi*,‡ which contained the proceedings of the senate, to the inspection of the citizens in the forum. These ancient papers or diurnals have been published several times, and translations may be seen in the preface to the tenth volume of the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1740. The following short extract, from the "Satyrica" of Petronius, who seems to have intended to ridicule the matter and style of the diurnals, convey a true idea of both, and show how nearly they resembled the newspapers of the last century. The writer introduces the following articles of news "tamquam Urbis Acta."

"On the 26th of July, thirty boys and forty girls were born on the estate of Cuma, belonging to Trimalchio.

"Five hundred bushels of wheat were taken from the yard and housed in the granary. Five hundred oxen were trained.

"On the same day, Mithridates, a slave, was crucified, for speaking irreverently of our master's tutelary genius.

"Same day, £80,729 3s. 4d. was returned into the Treasury, because it could not be placed out at interest.

* Dr. Johnson's derivation of *Journal*, from *dies*, a day, as an instance of the descent of a word without retaining a single letter of its original, may be seen in Boswell's Life. From *dies* comes *diurnus*; from *diurnus* the Italian *giorno*, a day; hence *giornale*, a *journal*, which is only the French word similarly formed from *jour*, descended in a similar manner from *dies*.

† In Vitis J. Cæs. et Aug.

‡ These are referred to by Juvenal and others:—

———— "Liceat modo vivere; fient,

Fient ista palam, cupient et in Acta referri."—

Sat. ii. v. 135.

“Same day, a fire broke out in Pompey’s gardens, which began at night in the steward’s lodges.”*

Another error, almost as prevalent as the former, respecting the origin of newspapers, ascribed the first “gazette published in these parts” to Theophrast Renaudot, a physician of Montpellier, who began to issue the Gazette of Paris, in 1631, at his Office of Intelligence. Lord Oxford was among those who gave credit to this opinion; but such publications had been known in England many years before Renaudot’s Gazette appeared in France. Mr. Watts, of the British Museum, clenches a refutation of the statement, by producing extracts from the preface to the Gazette itself, acknowledging that France was behind other states, and *even all its neighbours*, in publishing a weekly gazette, or collection of foreign and domestic news.

This gentleman observes that “the claims of France and England to the invention of printed newspapers are disposed of;” and that “it is to Italy and to Germany, to Venice and Nuremberg, that the battle apparently belongs.”† We believe, however, that both Venice and Nuremberg must cede their claims to Augsburg and Vienna. In several cities of Germany, *Erzählungen*, or Relations, as they were called, began to appear early in the sixteenth century. They were in the form of letters, but were published without date, place, or number; at Augsburg and Vienna in 1524; Ratisbon in 1598; Dillingen in 1569; and Nuremberg in 1571. The first numbered sheets appeared in Germany in 1612.

With respect to Venice, it was only during the war with the Turks in Dalmatia, 1563, that the government began to issue manuscript papers or despatches containing military

* Actuarii, qui tamquam Urbis Acta recitavit—vii. Kal. Sextilis, in prædio Cumano, quod Trimalchionis, nati sunt pueri xxx., puellæ xl.:—Sublata in horreum, exarea tritici modium quingenta:—Boves domiti quingenti. Eodem die, Mithridates servus in crucem, quia Gai nostri genio maledixerat. Eodem die, in arcam relatum est, quod collocari non potuit, sestertium centies. Eodem die, incendium factum est in hortis Pompejanis, ortum exædibus nocte villici.—*Petron. Satyric.* c. xxxvii. p. 136, *Amstel.* 1700.

† Letter to Antonio Panizzi, Esq., p. 16, Lond. 1839.

and commercial intelligence. These were read in places appointed for the purpose, to such persons as chose to pay a coin called a *gazzetta*, no longer in use, for the privilege. The jealousy of the government would not allow these papers to be printed, and news continued to be detailed to the latter end of the sixteenth century in manuscript.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, as early as 1611, accounts of particular occurrences were published in England, in the form which became that of the first newspapers, if these were not entitled to be so considered. Such were "Newes from Spain," 1611; "Newes out of Germany," 1612; "Strange Newes of a Prodigious Monster borne in the Township of Adlington," 1613; with many others.

Before this time, however, it was the custom in great families to employ a sort of gazetteer to transmit them the news of the day, and an entry appears in the family accounts of the house of Clifford, of Yorkshire: "To Captain Robinson, by my lord's commands, for writing letters of news to his lordship for half a year, £5."* Communications, apparently of this kind, but most certainly containing the details of independent events of every variety of importance, at the time of the Wars of the Roses, are preserved in Fenn's Letters; and allusions to the news-letter often occur in old dramatists and other writers, as well as in some of the periodical essayists, when printed newspapers were not uncommon, though probably not very widely circulated in remote parts of the country.

A manuscript in the Harleian Collection (Cod. 5910) contains an attempt to ascertain the origin of the regular dispensers of intelligence in England by means of the press. Among other things, the writer says: "In the days of King Henry VIII. we had none that ever I could see, that is to say, in single sheets, except some invectives against the Pope and the Church of Rome. But in the

* Whitaker, History of Craven.

days of Queen Mary they began to fly about in the city of London, as several ballads and songs and other poems—as a ballad on the Queen's being with child." "And these, I say, were the forerunners of the newspapers. In the days of Queen Elizabeth we had several papers printed relating to the affairs in France, Spain, and Holland, about the time of the civil war in France. And these were for the most part translations from the Dutch and French, and were books or pamphlets rather, which I take, if I mistake not, the word signifieth to be held in the hands and quickly read."* This objection, however, cannot be allowed to prevail; otherwise it will exclude a host of Mercuries and Intelligencers issued during the wars between Charles and his parliament, in the form of pamphlets, and consisting of news-letters sometimes addressed to a gentleman or friend in the country, and sometimes in London, as the case might require.

It is in the reign of Elizabeth that *The English Mercurie*, 1588, which is falsely reputed to be the earliest printed newspaper, is supposed to have been imprinted by authority, by her Highness's printer. Chalmers, in his life of Rudiman, first gave currency to this error. "It may gratify our national pride," he says, "to be told that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, for the first newspaper. The epoch of the Spanish Armada is also the epoch of a genuine newspaper." Having stated his opinion that the *Mercurie* was probably first printed in April, 1588, when the Armada approached the shores of England, he continues, "Yet are we told, that posts gave rise to newspapers, which are likewise a French invention. The inventor was Theophrast Renaudot, who laying his scheme before Cardinal Richlieu, obtained from him a patent for *The Paris Gazette*, which was first published in April, 1631. Thus would confident ignorance transfer this invention, which is so mutually advantageous

* Nicholl's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iv. p. 25.

to the governors and the governed, from the English Burleigh to the French Richlieu. The dates demonstrate that the pleasures and benefits of a newspaper were enjoyed in England more than forty years before the establishment of the *Paris Gazette*, by Renaudot, in France. And the *English Mercurie* will remain an incontestable proof of the existence of a printed newspaper in England, at an epoch, when no other nation can boast a vehicle of news of a similar kind."

This bold charge of confident ignorance upon Totze* and the authors of the *Anecdotes Littéraires*,† was premature; but the account speedily found its way into the cyclopædias and works of that description; as the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, the *Metropolitana*, the new edition of the *Britannica* and *British Cyclopædia*. On the continent, it appears in the German *Conversations Lexicon* of Brockhaus, and the *Neuestes Conversations Lexicon* of Wigand; in the French *Dictionnaire de la Conversation et de la Lecture*; and in the Russian *Entsiklopedicheskii Leksikon*. It is also inserted in the *Encyclopædia Americana*, and in the Glasgow edition of that work with alterations and improvements. For the last forty years, observes Mr. Watts, it has formed a regular standard article of curious information, and by constant repetition in and out of season, has been made familiar to almost every desultory reader in the kingdom. The *Penny Cyclopædia*, under the article *Newspapers*, does indeed notice that the authenticity of the *English Mercurie* has been suspected; but then under the article *Armada* it infers from Numbers 50, 51, and 54, preserved in Sloane's collection, British Museum, "that such publications had been resorted to at critical times, much anterior to the event of the Spanish Armada." This inference cannot be deemed otherwise than an adoption and extension of the original error

* "Present State of Europe," vol. i. p. 148.

† Vol. ii. p. 257.

The *English Mercuries* in question are, however, palpable forgeries, perpetrated, though for what purpose, or by whom, it seems useless to inquire, about the year 1766. They consist of seven articles; of these, three are in print and four in manuscript. Mr. Watts, to whose acuteness and close investigation the literary world is indebted for the complete exposure of the imposture, disproves the genuineness of the *Mercurie* in various satisfactory ways, not forgetting the total absence of any mention of so remarkable a publication, in contemporary works. Instead of the type being that of two centuries and a half ago, it is that of about a century back, the *English fount*, in fact, bearing a strong resemblance to that in Caslon's *Specimens of Type*, published in 1766. The handwriting of the manuscript is as modern as the type of the printed copies; and the *spelling is modern spelling*, while in the printed copy it is antiquated. But, perhaps, the following proof may be deemed still more decisive: "To the modern character of the writing and spelling, a third anachronism remains to be added; the paper on which the manuscript is written bears the water-mark of the Royal arms, with the initials G. R.)* For the other proofs of forgery and imposture, we must content ourselves with referring to Mr. Watts's letter on the subject, observing only, that even if the papers were genuine, they would not fix the honour of the invention upon this country, since the German "relations" claim precedence by nearly half a century.

The Harleian writer before noticed says: "We must come down to the reign of King James I., and that towards the latter end, when news began to be in fashion, and then, if I mistake not, began the use of Mercury women, and they, it was that dispersed them to the hawker, which word has another signification. These Mercuries and Hawkers, their business at first was to disperse proclamations, orders of council, acts of parliament, &c., and we may see the humours

* Letter to A. Panizzi, Esq., p. 11.

of the times out of Ben Jonson's plays. At that time news was become a great fashion, as may be discerned by that play by him, entituled, the *Staple of News*, and the sign settled at the west-end of St. Paul's, and wrote in 1623."

In a note to the reader of this play, Jonson speaks of the *Times News* as 'a weekly cheat to draw money,' which "could not be fitter reprehended than in raising this ridiculous office of the Staple, wherein the age may see her own folly, or hunger and thirst after published pamphlets of news set out every Saturday, but made all at home, and no syllable of truth in them; than which there cannot be a greater disease in nature, or a fouler scorn put upon the times." Notwithstanding the objection to the veracity of the papers, the passion for news appears to have been much indulged; for Burton laments, that "if any read now-a-days, it is a play-book or pamphlet of news."*

The occasional pamphlets of intelligence, before noticed, soon became regular publications. In 1621, Nathaniel Butler printed the *Courant or Weekly News from Foreign Parts*, which was soon followed up by *The Certain Newes of this Present Week*, 1622. From this year to 1665, upwards of 350 various publications of this nature appeared, of which a list with their titles is preserved in Nicholl's *Literary Anecdotes*.

During the eventful period of the civil war, both parties largely availed themselves of this mode of communicating their successes and promoting their views. Many of the papers were written with extraordinary talent, and circulated with uncommon courage. Of these the chief author is said to have been Marchmont Needham, who had received his education in Oxford, and who, after siding alternately with the court and the parliament, was discharged from writing public intelligence by the council of state in 1660, and finally closed his career in Devereux Court, Nov., 1678. Wood characterises him as "a most

* *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 122, edit. 1614.

seditions, mutable, and railing writer," and adds, that so enraged were the loyal party, that even years after his death "many could not yet endure him spoken of," which is no small proof of the importance attached to his labours.

In 1665, the first of the government publication of intelligence, the *Gazette*, was issued at Oxford, Nov. 7, the court being then in that city; but on the removal of the court to London, it was continued as the *London Gazette*. It is a remarkable fact that the arms of Cromwell communicated, with other benefits, the first newspaper that ever illumined the gloom of the North. Each army carried its own printer with it, expecting either to convince by its reasoning, or to delude by its falsehood.

The *Evening Post* began in London, about Midsummer, 1709, and was published thrice a week. By many writers, the *Tatler*, of which the first number appeared April 12, 1709, is considered as a newspaper, since it blended moral essays with articles of news and advertisements. The *Spectator*, which succeeded the *Tatler*, also contained advertisements, and was, therefore, liable to the stamp duty on newspapers; but in no other respect is there the slightest resemblance between the two kinds of work. The stamp-duty, which commenced August 1, 1712, had the effect of reducing the sale of the *Spectator* one half.

This fiscal regulation appears to have been adopted in consequence of the virulent, and perhaps dangerous, character of some of the newspapers of the day. At least, we find Queen Anne, in a message, recommending them to the consideration of Parliament, and complaining, that "by seditious papers and factious rumours designing men have been able to sink credit, and that the innocent have suffered." This communication was soon followed by the Act of Parliament of that reign. Dean Swift, in his *Journal to Stella*, in noticing the measure before it was in operation, anticipates disastrous results to many of the newspapers: "Grub Street," he says, "has but ten days to live;

then an Act of Parliament takes place that ruins it by taxing every sheet a halfpenny ;” July 9, 1712. Under August 7, he says, “The *Observer* is fallen ; the *Medleys* are jumbled together with the *Flying Post* ; the *Examiner* is deadly sick ; the *Spectator* keeps up and doubles its price ; I know not how long it will hold. Have you seen the *red stamps* the papers are marked with ? methinks the stamping is worth a halfpenny.”

The stamp-duty, however, did not prevent the gradual increase of this kind of publications, for they were so numerous in 1731, that the Gentleman’s Magazine was started upon the express principle of giving abstracts of the weekly essays in the newspapers of each preceding month ; for the title-page of the first volume declares that it is “collected chiefly from the public papers ;” and in the advertisement to the first number, it observes, “that newspapers are of late so multiplied as to render it impossible, unless a man make it his business, to consult them all. Upon calculating the number of newspapers, it is found that (besides divers *written accounts*) no less than two hundred half sheets per month are thrown from the press only in London, and about as many printed elsewhere in the three kingdoms ; so that they are become the chief channels of amusement and intelligence.”

The first newspapers were extremely small and limited in their extent, not exceeding the bounds of an ordinary letter ; but after the imposition of the stamp duty, it became necessary, as much from this circumstance as from any other, to enlarge the size as well as to raise the price. In some cases attempts were made to evade the duty. With this view the *Reconciler* published two numbers at once, a sheet and a half, No. 10 and No. 11, on the 18th May, 1713. We find also, as at the present day, speculations on public support, founded upon quantity of matter and lowness of price ; for in 1724, while the duty was still a halfpenny, “The Halfpenny London Journal, or British Oracle,” was issued.

Some of the country papers appear to have contended for several years against this tax upon industry and the diffusion of knowledge. One of these, the *Norwich Postman*, in 1706, stated its price thus, "charge a penny, but a halfpenny not refused." This paper was followed by the *Norwich Courant, or Weekly Packet*, 1714, charged three farthings. In 1739, Henry Crossgrove, the proprietor of one of the Norwich papers, advertised as follows:—"This is to inform my friends, that on Saturday next, this newspaper will be sold for a penny, and continue at that price. The reason of my raising it to a penny is, because I cannot afford to sell it under any longer, and I hope none of my customers will think it dear at a penny, since they shall always have the first intelligence, besides other diversions."

With respect to early provincial papers, it may be stated that the oldest is the *Lincoln Mercury*, in 1695; the *York Courant* appeared prior to 1700; the *Worcester Journal* in 1709; and the *Newcastle Courant* in 1711. In Scotland the first general newspaper appears to be the *Edinburgh Caledonian Mercury*, published in 1660. Previously, however, the *Edinburgh Gazette* was published "by authority," in 1660; and the parent of the Irish press is the *Belfast News Letter*, published *without intermission* since 1737.

Notwithstanding the important scenes that up to the year 1750 were acting on the theatre of Europe, and also in England and Scotland, the inventive powers of the editors appear to have frequently been at a stand-still. They were often puzzled in what manner to fill up their columns, scanty as they still were; and in the latter part of that year, the editor of the *Leicester Journal*—a paper which was printed in London and sent down to Leicester for publication—actually had recourse to the Bible to help him out, and filled up his empty space with extracts from it! He commenced at the beginning of Genesis, and continued the extracts in every succeeding number, chapter by chapter, as far as the tenth chapter of Exodus.

By the polite attention of Johnson Gedge, Esq., proprietor of the *Bury St. Edmund's Post*, and secretary to the Provincial Newspaper Society, we have been favoured with some curious and interesting particulars relating to the low state of newspaper literature in its early days. That gentleman writes to us as follows:—

“In your historical notice of the newspaper press, you mention a Leicester paper with extracts from the Bible. I have in my possession part of a paper, entitled *The London and Country Journal, with the History of the Old and New Testament*, dated July 22, 1740, No. 52, published by R. Walker, in Fleet Lane. I have always supposed that this strange combination was for the purpose of evading some Act of Parliament, but it bears the halfpenny stamp. The four pages in my possession contain nothing but news and advertisements, one of the latter being as follows:—

‘This day is published, price 6d.’

‘ROYAL FOLLY, a Sermon preached at Oxford, before a Friendly Society, at their Annual Meeting.

Prov. vii. 19, 20, 21.—The good Man is not at home; he is gone a long journey. He hath taken a bag of money with him, and will come at the day appointed. With her much fair speech she caused him to yield; with the flattery of her lips she forced him.

‘To be had of the persons who serve this paper, of whom may be had, just published,

‘The Speech of his Grace the Duke of Argyle upon the State of the Nation, with his Effigies curiously done on a copper plate, and printed on a large superfine sheet of royal paper, price 6d.’

The allusion of the verses from Proverbs is to the usual yearly visit of George II. to Hanover, the complaisance of parliament in voting (according to Smollett*) whatever he asked them, and the reported attachment of the King, who had lost his consort Caroline in 1737, to a young Princess of Hesse only 17 years of age.†

* There appears to have been a practice in the eighteenth century, and perhaps the preceding, of discussing political and moral questions under the form of a sermon. We possessed, but have lost it, a sermon

“On the Advantages of Swearing and Blaspheming.

“‘Thou shalt swear by His name.’”

The sermon was ironical, and the supposed advantages were such as a child might perceive to be powerful dissuasives.

† Vide Duchess of Marlborough's Letter, in Marchmont Papers.

“ I have also a copy of *The Suffolk Mercury, or St. Edmundsbury Post*, for August, 1721, vol. 8, which contains eight quarto pages, but only 300 lines of large print, altogether not more than equal to two columns, or one-fourteenth part of the *St. Edmundsbury Post* of the present time, and the whole amount of Bury, or even Suffolk, news being just *five lines*, announcing an appointment of a lecturer to one of the churches! An advertisement was so gross, that I durst not put it into my local collection without a paper pasted over it. The price was three-halfpence. The leading page of news exhibits this curious medley, its whole contents—

- The Bishop of Winton (Winchester) paid homage.
- R. Plummer, Esq., made a Commissioner of trade, &c.
- A smuggling vessel taken—a seizure of smuggled tea.
- J. Cooper and Eliz. Reeves charged with Treason,
i. e. (coining.)

A Presentation to the living of Northfleet.

The Countess of Stanhope brought to bed.

A foot-race on Putney Heath, the Prince of Wales present.

Hon. C. Cornwallis appointed Groom of the Bedchamber.

Four persons hanged at Monmouth for Murder.

A woman hanged at York for burning her own child.

New Commissioners of Customs appointed.

Books lately published at London,

The Political State of Great Britain, with the most material occurrences in Europe, for the month of July, 1721, [a monthly newspaper, it seems], &c. &c.’”

Some of the early editors of London newspapers appear to have assumed as many opposite functions as a Jack of All Trades. “ He was,” says the author of ‘Tales of To-day,’ quoted in the *Monthly Magazine*, “ the printer and publisher of his journal, and must have been more like a broker or auctioneer of the present day than any character now known in connection with the diurnal or weekly press;” and from a string of advertisements from a paper published in 1697, he seems to have been a sort of general voucher for the truth of his advertising friends. The following examples may not be unamusing.

“ If a Hamburgh or other merchant, who shall deserve 200*l.* with an apprentice, wants one, I can help.”

“One has a pert boy about 10 years old, can write, read, and very well recommended; she is willing he should serve some lady or gentleman.”

“I want a cook maid for a merchant.”

“I sell chocolate made of best nuts without spice or perfume, and with vinelloes and spice, from 4s. to 10s. the pound, and I know them to be a great helper of bad stomachs and restorative to weak people; and I'll answer for their goodness.”

“If any will sell a free estate within 30 miles of London, with or without a house, to the value of 100*l.* a year or thereabout, I can help to a customer.”

“If any have a place belonging to the law, or otherwise, that is worth 1000*l.* or 1200*l.* I can help to a customer.”

“If any divine or their relics have complete sets of MS. sermons upon the Apostles and Gospels, the Church Catechism or Festivals, I can help to a customer.”

“A fair house in East Cheap, next to the Flowerdeliz, now in the tenure of a smith, with a fair yard laid with free stone, and a vault underneath, with a cellar under the shop, done with the same stone, is to be sold: I have the disposal of it.”

“I believe I could furnish all the nobility and gentry in England with valuable servants, and such as I can have very good recommendations.”

“Mr. David Rose, chirurgeon and man midwife, lives at the first brick house on the right hand in Gun Yard, Houndsditch, near Aldgate, London. I have known him these twenty years.”

“I want an apprentice for an eminent tallow-chandler.”

“I know several men and women, whose friends would gladly have them matched; which I'll endeavour as from time to time I shall hear of such whose circumstances are likely to agree; and if they will come to me it shall be done with all the honour and secresie imaginable. Their own parents shall not manage it more to their satisfaction: and the more comes to me, the better I shall be able to serve 'em.”

Men of the first eminence in literature, and the brightest ornaments of their age and country, are found in connection with the early newspaper press. Notwithstanding former failures, Henry Fielding, in 1752, commenced a new attempt at a literary newspaper and review, which, under

the title of the *Covent Garden Journal*, appeared for the first time on January 4. It was published twice a week under the management of "Sir Alexander Drawcansir." Fielding was at this time a magistrate at Bow Street, and he attempted to give popularity to his undertaking by inserting police reports, or rather paragraphs. He sometimes also occupied the higher ground of ethics, and valuable essays were published in this paper. "It was the author's failing," observes Sir Walter Scott, "that he could not continue any plan of this nature (for which otherwise his ready pen, sharp wit, and classical knowledge, so highly fitted him) without involving himself in some of the party squabbles, or petty literary broils, of the day."

In modern times, the newspaper press has shown no niggardly account of literary greatness in its columns, whether devoted to political comments or parliamentary reports. It has numbered, and doubtless numbers *now* among its contributors, members, not merely of parliament, but of the peerage; but, to the discredit of the country, this is so far from being an acknowledgment of their public merit, that it is the effect of connexions wholly independent of the political and literary eminence of the journal to which they contribute: in fact, the severest reproach ever made to Lord Brougham by his *peers*, was, that he wrote for a newspaper.

Exerting an influence over the public mind much more powerful and far more extensive, as well as more durable in its effects, than the greatest orators ever possessed, English editors, unlike those of their class in France, hold, at best, but a dubious position in society. In that country their political power is acknowledged; their literary talents are highly appreciated; the nobility—at least such as belong to the "historical families,"—are proud to be admitted to familiar acquaintance with them, and boast of it; and the monarch himself is gratified by their company at his table, sometimes testifying the value which an intellectual people

place upon intellectual excellence, by endowing them with feudal titles—barren and equivocal honours, it may be, but feudal usages and prejudices have nothing greater to bestow. The monarch, who owes the stability of her throne, and the tranquillity of her reign, more to the press than to the rude contrivance of a standing army, knows not to whom she is indebted; the nobility, conscious that with the spread of intellect, a degree of personal merit must be superadded to secure popular respect, regard the editor as a powerful rival. It must not be overlooked that the editors of the English press have also themselves to blame for their anomalous position in their personal capacity. They do not generally evince the moral courage and that consciousness of undeniable superiority, which in France are concentrated into an *esprit de corps*, or irrepressible pride of class, before which the vulgar assumptions of wealth, and the frivolities of technical rank, collapse and wither.

The felicity of expression which marks the composition of the leading articles of the present day, and the variety and extent of knowledge brought to bear upon the vast multitude of subjects which are forced upon the consideration of an editor, would justify the recommendation made many years ago by Vignuel de Marville, of a set of gazettes as the fittest books of instruction for young persons coming into the world. If French leaders are written more carefully than the English, it is because the authors take a much longer time for preparation; but the leaders of a London newspaper are often written upon the warning of an instant, and consequently without other preparation than that of which the author is possessed by his previous education and study. The production of the former is the lucubration of a week, and seldom less than two or three days; that of the latter, particularly during the parliamentary session, is literally the effect of the spur of the moment. That marks of haste are often visible in the compositions of London editors, that is, of the daily papers, is undeniable; but the fact is, that under

the circumstances it is altogether extraordinary that there should be so few.

If in the leaders of the provincial press,* many of which are often compositions of first-rate merit both in a political and literary point of view, the reader does not so often encounter inaccuracy of style and illogical arrangement, he may attribute the advantage to the same cause as that which exerts a beneficial influence upon the French press. The provincial editor, besides having a greater variety of topics from which to select the subject of his principal article, is not more restricted in time than the French writer, but most assuredly he is much less hurried than the town editor. The provincial editor may take at least an entire day; but the latter has to run a race with time, and very commonly the proof of the first portion of his leader is laid upon his table as he is finishing the last slip of his copy, to be placed in the compositor's hand, like all that preceded it, wet from the pen. We repeat it, that considering this rapidity of treating subjects, day after day, subjects which may never have been especially studied, the sudden production of such a quantity of knowledge, sometimes recondite, sometimes brought from unexpected quarters and always apt, to illustrate or enforce arguments, is not to be equalled in any other description of literary work.

On the whole the following observations by a writer of the last century will be found more applicable to the newspapers of this day than those which suggested them: "A large British newspaper" he says, "its pages closely filled with commercial wants and supplies, with the arrangements of private convenience, and the solicitations of distress, the acts of public societies, the declarations of popular

* During the French revolution, Mr. Flower, of the *Cambridge Journal*, introduced the commentary upon public events, now called the leading article. This we believe to be the first instance in the provincial press. In 1801 the *Leeds Mercury* became the property of Mr. Edward Baines, the late M. P. for that borough, who forthwith published leading articles. It was some time, however, before these meritorious examples were universally followed.

meetings, the marriages and deaths, accidents and offences that happen to the community, the jokes of the day that are current, the arrival and departure of our fleets, the debates of our houses of parliament, the announcement of our numerous literary works, and ample intelligence from the four quarters of the globe,—is, perhaps, the finest thing we have to show as a proof of our national greatness, and the most trustworthy means of making it durable. What an immense mass of interests and connecting communication is here apparently knitting the structure of our society together, and by its publication diffusing through the whole a spirit of general sympathy as an animating mind to the well compacted union of a commonwealth of rights and possessions !”

POSTAL REGULATIONS

RELATING TO

NEWSPAPERS AND SUPPLEMENTS.

(Abridged from the Post Office Directory, an official Publication.)

ALL Newspapers must be sent in covers, open at the sides, and no words or communication may be printed on such papers after the same shall have been published, nor must there be any writing or marks upon any Newspaper, or the cover, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent; nor any paper or thing enclosed or concealed in, or with such newspaper, or the cover, nor any printed words or communication on the cover, except that Newsvenders *only* may *print* their names and addresses thereon. Newspapers may be examined by the Officers of the Post Office; and if there be any breach of the above regulations, the packet is chargeable with treble the amount of postage which a letter of the same weight would have been liable to. And any person who shall write or enclose anything in any newspaper or the cover thereof, or shall print any words or communication on a newspaper, after it shall have been published, *to be sent by the Post*, or any person who shall knowingly send, or cause to be sent, by the Post, a newspaper in respect of which any one of those offences has been committed, may, at the option of the Postmaster General, be prosecuted as for a Misdemeanor.

As the mere affixing a Newspaper Stamp on any *new* periodical publication will not entitle it, *as a matter of course*, to pass free by the Post, those who may be about to publish,

for the *first* time, any such paper, should submit a copy to the Postmaster-General, in order that it may be determined whether the publication is of a nature that will entitle it to pass free of postage.

Clause of the Act of 1st Victoria, cap. 34, sec. 32.

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Published by Wood and Co., Musicsellers, 12, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; and to be had of Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; J. Alfred Novello, 69, Dean Street, Soho, and 24, Poultry; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London.

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GREAT ENLARGEMENT, PRICE AS HERETOFORE.

THE ARBROATH GUIDE,

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER AND REPORTER FOR ARBROATH,
DUNDEE, MONTROSE, FORFAR AND BRECHIN.

The *GUIDE* is issued every *Saturday morning*, and as on the first of May, 1847, it is to be *enlarged fully more than ONE THIRD*, and published at *fourpence half-penny each*, on a sheet of *SIXTEEN PAGES*, equal in size to that of the *London Examiner, Spectator, &c.*, its claims on public attention as a *FAMILY JOURNAL*, cannot fail to be appreciated. The object of its proprietors is to combine instruction and amusement with novelty and convenience, and afford the newspaper reader the greatest possible quantity of matter for the smallest possible price.

The *Guide* is the only Weekly Journal published in the Town of Arbroath, in which there are 15,000 inhabitants. As a medium for Advertising, it has unusual recommendations, the circulation being at once extensive and respectable, both in Town and Country. Advertising charges moderate, and every allowance made for Advertisements ordered to be inserted for more than a month. Proprietors—Kennedy & Ramsay, Office, Market Place, Arbroath.

Agent in London, Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; Edinburgh, Messrs. Robertson and Scott.

All orders for Letter Press Printing in every department of the trade are executed at the *Guide* Office, expeditiously, neatly and on moderate terms.

THE BANNER OF ULSTER,

Published at 35, Donegall Street, Belfast, on Tuesday and Friday mornings,

Has a larger circulation than any semi-weekly paper in Ireland; principally amongst the Presbyterians and Protestant Dissenters of the North, but extending also to Dublin and other towns of the South.

It combines the advantages of a newspaper conducted on religious principles with those of a Commercial, Agricultural, and Literary Journal, and from its strictly independent political position, forms one of the most unexceptionable channels of information respecting Irish affairs.

Its commercial statements, procured at considerable expence, may be relied on as strictly accurate returns of the prices of all Irish produce.

The same reasons render it an excellent medium to all who may wish to publish their advertisements extensively in Ulster, the only manufacturing province in Ireland—in Belfast, the principal seat of its commerce, or in the large towns of the South.

Advertisements of an exceptionable nature are declined.

THE BANBURY GUARDIAN,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR THE COUNTIES OF OXFORD,
WARWICK, NORTHAMPTON, BUCKINGHAM, WORCESTER,
AND GLOUCESTER.

Published on Thursday, price 5d.

This paper is the only one within 40 miles that is published in the middle of the week. It is printed after the arrival of the mails on Thursday; the other papers in the district, all of which are published at a distance of upwards of twenty miles, although nominally published on Saturday, are printed on Friday afternoon, consequently *The Banbury Guardian* anticipates them in all the news of the week, excepting what may reach them by Friday morning's post.

The peculiar local position of Banbury, the town standing in two counties, and within a few miles of four others; together with rapidly rising importance of the place, likely to be greatly increased by the Railways now in course of formation, render the *Guardian* an eligible medium for Advertisers, in many instances superseding the necessity of advertising in five other papers.

Published at the Office in Parson's Street, Banbury, by William Potts.

TO RAILWAY PROMOTERS AND ADVERTISERS
IN GENERAL.

**THE BOSTON, STAMFORD, AND LINCOLN-
SHIRE HERALD,**

Is the Oldest Established Newspaper published in East Lincolnshire; the only Newspaper published in Boston; the only Newspaper published in Lincolnshire in the early part of the week; and extensively circulating in that and the neighbouring counties.

Published (every Tuesday) by Thomas Fricker, Boston. Agent for London, Mr. C. Mitchell, 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

NOTICE.

*On the 2nd of January, 1847, the title of the
Aylesbury News was altered to*

"The Bucks Advertiser and Aylesbury News."

ARIS'S BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1741.

Published every Monday Morning, price 5d.

ARIS'S BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE has been established more than a century, and during that long period has been most extensively patronized as an advertising medium. Its circulation is very large, being principally among the Nobility, Clergy, Capitalists, Professional Men, Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, Hotel and Inn Keepers, and the more respectable and influential private families of Birmingham, and the surrounding districts, including—

Smetchwick.	Wolverhampton.	Stourport.	Tanworth.
Oldbury.	Stafford.	Worcester.	Coventry.
West Bromwich.	Dudley.	Droitwich.	Warwick.
Tipton.	Rowley Regis.	Redditch.	Leamington.
Wednesbury.	Cradley.	Bromsgrove.	Stratford-on-Avon.
Walsall.	Halesowen.	Coleshill.	Lichfield.
Darlaston.	Stourbridge.	Atherstone.	Sutton Coldfield.
Willenhall.	Brierley Hill.	Solihull.	Tamworth.
Kingswinford.	Kidderminster.	Henley-in-Arden.	Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Bilston.	Bewdley.	Alcester.	Hinckley.

ARIS'S BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE has, from the commencement, advocated the principles of Loyalty, Independence, and Integrity, without regard to sect or party. It affords information on both sides of disputed questions without any leading article to bias its readers, and it consequently circulates amongst all parties. It supplies a careful digest of the Foreign and Domestic News of the week, Parliamentary Debates, &c. Gives a weekly Review of the Money, Corn, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and other Markets, with occasional notices of the Iron Trade of the District, Railway Intelligence, &c., and is interested in the welfare of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. From its extensive and influential circulation, ARIS'S BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE presents an invaluable medium for all advertisements requiring publicity throughout the Mercantile, Commercial, Professional, and higher classes of society.

Proprietors.—A resident Proprietary.

Printer and Publisher.—John Caldicott.

Agents in London.—Newton and Co., No. 5, Warwick Square; Mr. R. Barker, 33, Fleet Street; Mr. S. Deacon, 3, Walbrook; Mr. M. Hammond, 27, Lombard Street; Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; Dawson and Son, 74, Cannon Street, City; Mr. W. Thomas, 21, Catherine Street, Strand; Mr. J. Thomas, 1, Finch Lane, Cornhill; and Baily, Brothers, Royal Exchange Buildings, Cornhill.

In Liverpool—Wilmer and Smith, 32, Church Street.

In Manchester—Mr. B. Wheeler, Exchange Arcade.

In Edinburgh—Robertson and Scott, 28, Hanover Street.

In Glasgow—Harthill and Salmond, 1, Buchanan Street, Princes Square.

In Dublin—J. K. Johnson and Co., 1, Eden Quay.

95, High Street, Birmingham, March 1847.

THE BIRMINGHAM ADVERTISER,

South Staffordshire Record, and Midland Guardian,

Was established in 1833, and has enjoyed a large share of public support in Birmingham and the surrounding towns and districts. In November, 1846, it changed hands. The first number of an enlarged and greatly improved series appeared on the 7th of January, 1847; an immediate and rapid increase of circulation followed. It is now, in point of appearance, Original Articles, and Local and General News, equal to any Newspaper in the Midland Counties; while its long-recognised value as an Advertising medium is constantly augmenting.

Removed from Spiceal Street, and published by Mr. W. Preston, in Union Passage, Union Street. Price 5d.

**THE BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL AND
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,**

Established 1825.

*Published every Saturday Morning.—Guaranteed Circulation
5,500 Copies.*

The Journal is a Commercial, Agricultural, and Family Newspaper, circulating extensively in the towns of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and South Staffordshire, within 20 miles of Birmingham, the most populous and wealthy district of the Midland Counties.

Terms for Advertisements, &c., may be known at any of the respectable Advertising and News Agents in London.

Office, New Street, Birmingham.

THE BOLTON CHRONICLE.

The *Bolton Chronicle* is now the only Newspaper published in Bolton, and is also the only weekly Conservative Paper published in the Salford Hundred, in which are included, besides a number of places of lesser note, the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Bolton, Oldham, Manchester, Rochdale, and Salford, which altogether contain a population of 764,654 inhabitants.

The large and *increasing* circulation of *The Bolton Chronicle* constitutes it an admirable medium for Advertisements.

Orders and Advertisements received at the Office, 9, Bradshawgate, Bolton, and by all Newsmen.

THE BRIDGEWATER TIMES.

The public are informed that the business of *The Bridgewater Times* is removed to commodious premises in Mary Street.

The publisher, in announcing this change, would express his thanks for the kind support received during the past year, and solicits the increased patronage of the public.

To advertisers, he would point out the desirability of *The Bridgewater Times* as an efficient advertising medium. It is the only paper printed between Bristol and Taunton, and since its establishment and attention to local interests, it has become the most advantageous source of publicity in the district. It is extensively circulated in Taunton, Wiveliscombe, Wellington, Burnham, Weston-super-Mare, Langport, Glastonbury, Wells, Frome, Shepton Mallet, Castle Carg, Crewkerne, Ilminster, Ilchester, Chard, Dulverton, Minehead, Somerton, Bishop's Lydeard, Yeovil, South Petherton, Milverton, and almost every other town and village in the county; also in the principal towns of Dorset and Devon.

Every attention will be paid to the interests of advertisers, and bills and catalogues forwarded with advertisements will be carefully distributed.

For its readers, whether political or otherwise, no exertion shall be spared to render its columns both useful and entertaining. Its political principles will be characterised by a spirit of independence, with the view of working out the greatest good, both in local and national government: its news will be general—uninfluenced by sect or party; and in its selected matter and original literary articles care will be taken to combine amusement and instruction for the family circle. Copious returns of markets, railway intelligence, and other useful information will also be embodied in its columns.

Printed and published by F. B. S. Flindell, Mary Street, Bridgewater, where all communications for the Editor, and other letters, are requested to be addressed.

Bridgewater, January 1st, 1847.

THE BRISTOL WEEKLY NEWS,

Price 3d. On and after Wednesday the 14th April, will be Published,

The First Number of the *Bristol Weekly News*, the cheapest paper in the west of England. It will be a complete general newspaper, consisting of eight pages, each containing four broad columns.—To Advertisers this paper is recommended as being the only one published in Bristol on Wednesday morning, and its very low price will ensure it a large circulation.

Office, 50, Broad-street, Bristol.

THE PROPRIETOR OF
THE CAMBRIDGE ADVERTISER,
 UNIVERSITY HERALD, YARMOUTH ADVERTISER, AND
 EASTERN COUNTIES GAZETTE,

Has the satisfaction of stating that the enlargement of that Journal, by the gratuitous introduction of two Fortnightly Supplements, has been attended with the most decided success.

These Supplements, alternating with each other, form in fact a Weekly Supplement of sixteen pages, so printed and arranged as to constitute, when bound at the end of the year, two distinct octavo volumes; the one containing, in addition to occasional literary, scientific and philosophical notices, an accurate Register of every proceeding connected with the Church, the Dioceses and the Universities; the other forming a complete Annual Register of all public events of interest and importance, combined with a well selected compendium of miscellaneous subjects.

Taken together they will supply a most important desideratum, and be entitled, it is hoped, to a permanent place in every well selected library.

A very large number of new subscribers, from different and, in many instances, distant parts of the country, has already resulted from the adoption of this plan; and combining as it now does the value and advantages of a permanent and standard work of universal interest with the more ephemeral character of a newspaper, the *Cambridge Advertiser* has assumed a much higher position, and attained a far wider range of circulation than it could ever have reached as a mere local journal.

It is submitted therefore with confidence that as a medium for Advertisements, the *Cambridge Advertiser* presents advantages of no ordinary kind.

The *Cambridge Advertiser* is published every Tuesday evening, in time for post, and it is most respectfully requested that all Orders for Advertisements be forwarded to the Publisher by Monday's post at latest.

The *Cambridge Advertiser* is conducted on the purest Protestant principles, and the great object of the proprietor is to increase continually its claim to the confidence and support of the public, by the zealous but judicious advocacy of those views and measures which are best calculated to sustain in all its integrity the sacred union of Church and State.

The original terms of subscription for the *Cambridge Advertiser* alone were £1 3s. per annum; they are now reduced with the Supplements included, to £1 per annum, payable in advance.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming subscribers will be good enough to send their names and addresses to "The Publisher, Advertiser Office, Cambridge."

Offices of the *Cambridge Advertiser* and *University Herald*, Sidney-street, Cambridge.

THE CARLISLE JOURNAL,

(ESTABLISHED 1798,)

Is published every Friday morning, at the Office, 3, English Street, Carlisle.

Its average circulation, since December 27, 1845, has been upwards of 3,000, and is rapidly increasing. It therefore ranks amongst the most widely-circulated provincial papers, and is an excellent medium for Advertisements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Five Shillings per Quarter, or 4s. 10½d. paid in advance.

THE CARLOW SENTINEL,

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL;

Established Sixteen Years;

Is published once a Week, on the Morning of Saturday; its first edition being forwarded on the previous Evening for Dublin and England.

It is the only journal published in the county; and while it maintains the UNION between England and Ireland, and the rights of property as a Conservative journal, its tone is moderate, and its conductors devote their attention to promote the interests of commerce and agriculture, and to the improvement of the county generally. Its advertising department is extensive, and London, Liverpool, Manchester, or Leeds merchants or manufacturers will find it a desirable medium, the conductors being always ready to afford any information on mercantile subjects.

THE CARMARTHEN JOURNAL,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR SOUTH WALES;

Established 1810;

Published at Carmarthen every Friday, price 4½d.,

Is one of the oldest established newspapers in the principality, and enjoys a most extensive and increasing circulation in the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Glamorgan, Brecon, the whole of South Wales, and many counties in England. As an advertising medium the *Carmarthen Journal* offers peculiar advantages, being circulated principally amongst the nobility, gentry, clergy, and tradesmen of Carmarthenshire and neighbouring counties, and is acknowledged as the organ and consistent supporter of the Conservative party in the district in which it circulates. It invariably contains the latest and most authentic local and general intelligence, and altogether is a most desirable commercial and family newspaper.

Proprietors, Ben Jones and James Evans.—Address, Guildhall Square, Carmarthen.

THE LARGEST CHURCH OF ENGLAND NEWSPAPER.

UNDER EPISCOPAL PATRONAGE.

THE CHURCH AND STATE GAZETTE.

THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Published every Friday, in time for Post, price Sixpence.

Terms, 26s. per year on credit—24s. if paid in advance, may be transmitted by a Post-office order, made payable at the Branch Post-office, 180, Strand, to Mr. William Edward Painter, 342, Strand, London.

A few sets may be had in cloth boards. A Specimen Copy will be sent, to post-paid applications, GRATIS.

THE CORNWALL ROYAL GAZETTE,

FALMOUTH PACKET, AND PLYMOUTH JOURNAL.

(Established in 1801.)

Published at the Office, Leman-street, Truro.

This paper, having always been the organ of the Conservative party in Cornwall, has maintained a large and highly respectable circulation.

Its value, for general advertising purposes, has been increased by a voluntary relinquishment of advertisements of an offensive appearance and character. Its every column is now readable in any society, an advantage which cannot be affirmed of many of its contemporaries.

The *Cornwall Royal Gazette* is published early on Thursday evenings. The latest posts from without the county available for its timely reception of advertisements arrive on Thursdays,

From Bristol and the North of England, at 3 A.M.

From London, at 2 P.M.

but it is desirable that advertisements should be sent as much earlier in the week as possible.

THE DEVONPORT INDEPENDENT,

AND

Plymouth and Stonehouse Gazette,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY THE PROPRIETOR,

W. BYERS, AT 32, FORE STREET,

DEVONPORT.

FAMILY CHURCH NEWSPAPER.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND JOURNAL:

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, REVIEW, AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

*Sixteen Demy Quarto Pages. Price, only 3d. each Number.**14s. per annum. Published every Wednesday.*

The *Church of England Journal*, within the compass of each number, contains *sixteen* demy quarto pages, printed handsomely, and in such a manner as that, at the end of every successive year, it may be bound up in neat volumes. It advocates Conservative principles in politics, and the tenets of the Church of England.

The *Church of England Journal* is conducted by a clergyman in full orders; with the aid of some of the ablest men in the literary and religious world. Among these are also clergymen of high standing and distinguished name.

The *Church of England Journal* furnishes ample details concerning the Church of England, the Church of Ireland, the Church in Scotland, the Church in America, and the Church throughout the various Colonies of the British Empire; and endeavours, as much as possible, to exclude all mere party discussion from its pages. The *Church of England Journal* especially advocates the interests of the Working Clergy.

In addition to its regular subscribers, The *Church of England Journal* is supplied gratuitously to all the leading Publishers and Booksellers, Reading-rooms, News-rooms, Clerical, Military, and Naval Clubs, and to the Dignitaries of the Church, throughout the British Empire.

The scale of prices for advertising in The *Church of England Journal* is as follows:

Eight lines and under	£0 5 0
Eight to twelve	0 6 0
And 6d. for every additional line.	

(From the *Churchman's Magazine*.)

“This weekly periodical, or newspaper, is alike highly creditable to editor and publisher. Its price is such as to bring it within the means of the humbler, and its high and Christian tone and spirit will make it acceptable to the wealthier and better informed portion of our Church.”

All remittances, by Post-office Orders, to be made payable to the Rev. John Marshall, Proprietor, by an order on the Post-office, Douglas, Isle of Man.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND JOURNAL—continued.

Testimonies in favour of "The Church of England Journal."

"Thanks for the *Church of England Journal*. It is a clever, liberal periodical; very different from the trashy things too often put forth under the cover of that honoured name."—*Miss Agnes Strickland, author of "Lives of the Queens of England," to a friend. Jan. 30th, 1847.*

"I beg to thank you for your kind attention in sending me a number of your excellent paper, the *Church of England Journal*. As a sincere daughter of that church, I must rejoice in seeing a periodical of such ability, mildness, and good feeling, arrayed under her banner; which has been too often raised by persons who love nothing belonging to the Church of England but her temporalities, and if they could obtain them, without her Liturgy and offices, would be only too eager to cry, "Down with her!"—*Miss Strickland to the Rev. John Marshall, author of a "History of the Origin and Immediate Causes of the Great Rebellion," and editor of the Church of England Journal. Feb. 18th, 1847.*

"Your *History of the Great Rebellion* always interests me highly; and the leading articles are generally terse, and weighty in point of matter. I shall look, with interest, for the continuation of the history of the Martyr King.—*Archer Gurney, Esq., author of "King Charles the First," to the Rev. John Marshall, January, 1847.*

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Church of England Journal*; for which please to accept of my best thanks. I have sent a contribution or two to our revered and excellent friend the editor; whom I have long known to be a finished gentleman and profound scholar."—*David Vedder, Esq., author of "Poems, Legendary, Lyrical, and Descriptive," to Major De Renzy, editor of the "Poetical Illustration of the Military and Other Achievements of the Duke of Wellington, and his Illustrious Companions in Arms."*

Printed and published by G. J. Cudd, 8, Thomas-street, Douglas, Isle of Man.

London Agent: Joseph Clayton, 320, Strand.

THE COVENTRY HERALD AND OBSERVER.

A general Advertising Newspaper for the Midland counties. Established April 1808. Price 4½d. This paper is published every Friday Morning in time for the Coventry market of that day, and immediately circulated through Rugby, Bedworth, Nuneaton, Atherstone, Polesworth, Henekley, Brinklow, Kentworth, and the whole of the surrounding districts, and contiguous counties.—The following address to the public was issued on July 1846, at the commencement of the new proprietary.

In announcing to the public that the *Coventry Herald* this week appears under a new Proprietary, we deem it a duty at the same time unreservedly to state the principles on which our paper will for the future be conducted, and the claims to public support that we proffer. It will for this purpose be unnecessary even to glance at the past history of the *Herald*. Whatever causes of gratulation may be found in the retrospect, the present Proprietary ground their appeal, not upon what has been, but what will be done—not upon past, but future services—upon the zealous and faithful discharge of the duties which they owe to their readers and the public.

The columns of the *Herald* will, under the new Proprietary, be devoted to the advocacy of Liberalism, by which we mean to imply the advocacy of such reforms in our institutions and laws as are rendered necessary by the increasing intelligence of the age—the development of the social relations, and the progress of the masses in political and social importance.

The irresistible tendency of society is forward,—its irreversible law is onward progress;—and consequent on this progress there arise, on the part of the governed, new duties to be discharged,—and on the part of the governing, rights to be conceded, which necessarily imply the extension of political privilege—the widening of that circle within which power has in past times been limited. Upon this principle the *Herald* will ever be found the advocate of such just and salutary changes as will adapt the machinery of Government to the demands of society; and at the same time it will not only conserve, but perfect those great principles of Civil and Religious liberty, which, though acknowledged in Legislation, have not been carried out to the limits to which they may be legitimately extended. To descend from this more general exposition, we may state—that the further development of that great measure of Free Trade, the foundations of which have been so broadly laid by Sir Robert Peel;—the protection of the sacred rights of conscience, as they affect both religious and secular matters,—man's duty to man, or the higher duties which he owes to the Creator,—his vote or his creed;—the extension of Legislation to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the toiling masses;—and the amelioration of their moral and intellectual condition, by the diffusion of the blessings of an education in which no feeling of sectarian rivalry shall mingle with, and pollute that sacred spirit of charity and love which instruction common to all, and irrespective of the creed of any, is best calculated to cherish:—These are principles comprised in our definition of Liberalism, and to the carrying out of them, and of every subordinate measure which they imply, will our efforts be unceasingly directed and our energies untiringly devoted.

A considerable portion of the columns of the *Herald* will be allotted to local and district news. Arrangements on an extended scale have been made, by which we shall be enabled to furnish our readers with the latest intelligence of public meetings and other events of general interest, within the limits of our circulation. In this department, it will be the object of the Proprietary to observe strict impartiality. In reports of meetings, as well as of minor occurrences, an unswerving adherence to truth and accuracy will be maintained, irrespective of party ties and personal predilections or antipathies. In the discussion of questions connected with the general welfare and improvement of Coventry and neighbouring localities, the *Herald* will be

COVENTRY HERALD—continued.

influenced solely by a consideration of the interests of the public—not those of parties or individuals. The maxim upon which its views on all public questions will be based is, that power, in whatever form it is embodied (whether in that of local or general government), is held and should be exercised only for the good of the many.

In the scientific and literary departments, the *Herald* will, by reviews and extracts from the most recent productions of the press, furnish its readers with intelligence as to the latest discoveries and improvements in art and science; with statistics bearing on all the great commercial and social questions of the day; and with a summary of the current literature of the times.

To the Farmer, in addition to routine intelligence as to the state of the markets, &c., the *Herald* will prove a source of varied and useful information on all subjects connected with scientific and practical agriculture. Notice will be taken of such improvements as may from time to time be made in the several departments of farming; extracts will be given from authors of the highest authority; frequent comments will be made, and friendly discussion promoted, on the position and prospects of the English farmer under the Free Trade system—his new duties in the “new era,” in reference to the all-important questions of Game Laws, Leases, and Rents.

The columns of the *Herald* will be ever open to the fullest discussion of every question involving the general interests of society, or the improvement and welfare of our own and neighbouring localities. On this head we lay down no condition as to the agreement of our correspondents' views with our own. We invite free, but at the same time it must be calm and dispassionate discussion. It is a delicate task even to appear to set a limit to opinion or to its expression. We would rather commit this liberty of thought into the hands of our correspondents, unfettered even by a seeming restriction,—assured as we are that the confiding spirit in which we do this will be met on their part by the introduction of such topics only as are fitted for the columns of a journal—topics that are realizable in the present condition of society—questions that bear on the improvement and duties of the “age we live in,”—rather than those whose full and profitable discussion pertains to other periods than our own.

We conclude this address with a few but brief remarks as to the spirit in which the *Coventry Herald* will be conducted, and by which it will be our aim that every department of it shall be pervaded. It will be that spirit of confidence in the final triumph of truth, which forbids us to employ any weapon unworthy of its dignity. Our contests—if contests we must have—will be with error, not with the erring individual. Our war is with principles, not with persons. Merely personal topics it will therefore be our own endeavour to avoid: nor shall we allow correspondents to convert the columns of the *Herald* into a medium of personal abuse or a vent for private feelings. As to party, we shall receive and acknowledge with gratitude sound and useful measures, proceed they from what source they may. We shall recognise as true patriots those who, by whatever name distinguished,

“Let all the ends they aim at be their Country's,
And Truth's, and God's.”

Office of the *Coventry Herald*, Hereford Street, Coventry.

On Monday, May 3rd, 1847, will appear, No. 1 of

THE DAILY ADVERTISER,
GRATUITOUS MORNING PAPER.

This Journal is established to secure for Advertisements
UNIVERSAL CIRCULATION.

The great advantages to the advertising public that characterise the undertaking can only be ascertained from a perusal of the Prospectus, which may be obtained of the following Agents for Advertisements:—

- Messrs. Barker and White, 33, Fleet Street.
Mr. Charles Barker, 12, Birch Lane.
Mr. William Dawson and Son, 74, Cannon Street.
Mr. Samuel Deacon, 3, Walbrook.
Mr. Munden Hammond, 27, Lombard Street.
Mr. Charles Mitchell, 12, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
Messrs. Newton and Co., 2, Warwick Square, Newgate Street.
Mr. George Reynell, 42, Chancery Lane.
Mr. Joseph Thomas, 1, Finch Lane, Cornhill.
Mr. William Thomas, 20, Catherine Street, Strand; or at

THE OFFICE, 329, STRAND, LONDON.

It may be observed, however, that a moderate Scale of Charges, unlimited circulation, and the united efforts of all parties interested in securing a respectable *bonâ fide* and universal medium of publicity, will render

THE DAILY ADVERTISER

“THE MOST POTENT ENGINE OF THE MERCANTILE WORLD.”

All communications to be addressed, “free,” to the Editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, 329, Strand, London.

N.B. A Free Address Office is attached for the convenience of Advertisers.

THE DERBYSHIRE ADVERTISER

AND

JOURNAL.

Circulates among all ranks and parties throughout

DERBYSHIRE,
AND PORTIONS OF THE ADJOINING COUNTIES,

MORE ESPECIALLY

North Staffordshire.

DAY OF PUBLICATION, SATURDAY.

Proprietor and Publisher, **ROBERT HOBSON.**

Ashbourn, Derbyshire, 1847.

DOUGLASS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

96 COLUMNS—32 PAGES,

Price Sixpence,

THE LARGEST LONDON JOURNAL.

It was determined on the outset of this Newspaper, to distinguish it from all its weekly contemporaries by the mass and variety of its ORIGINAL MATTER. Projected with an earnest resolution to render it a JOURNAL OF PROGRESS, it was thereupon necessary to devote a considerable space to the consideration of those political and social topics that become the vital objects of our onward movement. Nevertheless, the ample treatment of such subjects, whilst calculated to please the mere politician, was found to trench somewhat on the larger space that the hungry READER OF ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK demands for the fullest satisfaction of his appetite. Whereupon it was straightway resolved that it should be

ENLARGED 8 PAGES, OR 24 COLUMNS,

So that without forfeiting one tittle of its first character for ORIGINAL MATTER,—whether POLITICAL, SOCIAL, MONETARY, SATIRICAL, OR PURELY LITERARY—it should add to its purpose that of

THE LARGEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

A Purpose, accomplished on the Opening of Parliament, and since successfully tested by a DOUBLE CIRCULATION.

Indeed, it *has* been objected—(for what will *some* Correspondents not object?)—that there is now too much of the Paper. The answer is ready: divide it, then, and make it A NEWSPAPER

FOR BOTH SIDES OF THE FIREPLACE.

Moreover, a Leaf or two may be spared for YOUNGER READERS; the Journal being in its News details emphatically a Family Newspaper, and therefore veiling or altogether eschewing a record of those revolting enormities, that, as they are the disgrace of society, so is society best served, when by the journalist they are “cast discreetly into shade.”

**PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, ALL
OVER THE KINGDOM.**

In order to effect this, an early edition is published for Friday morning's post, so as to reach Scotland and Ireland, and the distant parts of England, in time for delivery on Saturday. This early edition receives on the Friday afternoon all the additional News. An edition is also published on Saturday at noon, and a fourth on the Sunday morning, containing intelligence up to Saturday night. Subscribers will please to be precise in instructing Newsmen as to which edition they will have.

TERMS.—26s. a-year.—13s. half-a-year.—6s. 6d. quarterly.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

Orders are requested to be given to any neighbouring Newsmen. All complaints of irregularity in the serving will be attended to at the Office, 169, Strand, London.

THE DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS,

Is published every Wednesday, in Dublin, at 15, Molesworth Street, and in London, by John Churchill, Princes Street, Soho, price 6d. stamped for post. Subscription, to be paid in advance, one year, 25s.; half-year, 13s.; quarter, 6s. 6d.; also, half-yearly, in one volume of 400 closely printed pages, royal 8vo., double columns, price 13s., in January and July.

Contains ORIGINAL ARTICLES on practical subjects in Medicine and Surgery, principally by Irish practitioners; PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES, in Dublin, London, and Paris; REVIEWS AND NOTICES of New Publications; EXTRACTS from the French, German, English, and American Journals; LEADING ARTICLES, on Medical Legislation, Operation of Medical Statutes and Charters, State of the Medical Charities, Quackery, and other topics of professional interest; MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE, Trials, Coroners' Inquests, Reports, Appointments, &c. &c. Complete sets of the 15 volumes already published may be had, as above, neatly done up in cloth, price 5*l.* 5*s.* The 16th volume will be published early in January.

C. MITCHELL respectfully draws the attention of all Advertisers to that most excellent Medium for their announcements, the

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As it is necessary for the Magazine to be on Sale in London upon the last day of the Month, the work is put to press considerably earlier than the periodicals printed in London—Advertising friends would therefore oblige, by having their favours left with C. MITCHELL by the 19th of each month.

TO AUTHORS AND BOOKSELLERS:

Books, intended for Review, may also be sent to the care of C. Mitchell, Advertising Office, and Newspaper Press Directory Office, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

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Three Editions of the Glasgow Examiner are published every Saturday, giving a circulation of between three and four thousand.

The *Examiner* is of Liberal politics and abjures connection with all political and ecclesiastical parties. Though about the full size allowed by Act of Parliament nearly one-half is occupied with Advertisements.

Orders for Advertisements, &c., received by Messrs. R. Barker, 33, Fleet Street; C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, and Newton and Co., Warwick Square, London; Messrs. Robertson and Scott, Edinburgh; and at the Office, 7 Argyle Street, Glasgow.

Books for review will be forwarded to the Examiner Office by Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE

Is published at three o'clock every Saturday morning at Gloucester.

This paper devotes much attention to Railway matters and to Literature. It has had, for two successive years, the largest number of Parliamentary Railway Notices of any journal in the Western or Midland counties, and there is reason to believe in the kingdom. London advertisers are requested to send their favours on Thursdays, or *at the latest* by Friday morning's day mail.

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AND CHRONICLE,**

Published in Bristol every Saturday morning, and circulated gratuitously throughout the South-west of England.

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Office, 50, Broad Street, Bristol.

PART 3, APRIL 1st, 1847, T W O H

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OF

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WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT.

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GEORGE SAND.
THE MONTH IN PROSPECT—
MARCH.

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OF THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.
COMING SPRING.

JENNY LIND.

CONTENTS.

- George Sand, by Dr. Smiles.
The Indian Somnambule, by John A. Heraud.
Just Instinct and Brute Reason, by a Manchester Operative.
Physiology for the People. Nos. II. and III.—Dependence of Life on Heat, by William B. Carpenter, M.D. F.R.S.
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Seasonable Tales for Children.—
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TO ADVERTISERS.

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Its circulation exceeds that of any other Newspaper published in the above extensive district (Bristol excepted); in many instances the excess is double and treble, and even four-fold. In 1846, the number published was 156,800, being a weekly circulation of 3,015; in the present year (1847,) the weekly number of the HEREFORD TIMES has been upwards of 3,200.

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*** Books, Publications, &c., intended for review (as well as Advertisements), can be forwarded through Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, addressed to the Editor, or sent direct to the Office.

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In order to render the *Gazette* available and valuable as a permanent work of reference, it is brought out in the largest quarto size, most convenient for binding, and an Index to each Yearly Volume will be supplied GRATIS.

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DAILY CORRESPONDENT,

Channel Islands Reporter, and Universal Advertiser,

The 1st No. of which appeared on March 1st, 1847.

The principles of the *Daily Correspondent* are liberal in the fullest acceptation of the term, advocating the cause of the people and liberty, in all the relations of social life, civil, religious, and political. Arrangements have been made with several agents at home and abroad, to convey to them, in a direct way, the earliest intelligence of the engrossing topics of the day, both political and commercial—but to enable also those of limited means to partake in the various news and information so fully detailed in a daily journal, the proprietors have resolved to limit the price of the journal to ONE-PENNY, and the rate of advertisements to One-penny a line British sterling. A copy of each insertion will be presented to advertisers Gratis. A proceeding which they hope will not only procure to the paper a vast circulation, but put all classes in a condition to make known and promote their respective wishes and callings through a cheap and widely circulated medium.

Very cheering encouragements have already been given to the proprietors and managers in their new undertaking by orders, and advertisements, to such an extent as to inspire them with the most sanguine hopes of durable success.

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JERSEY CORRESPONDENT—(*Continued*),
ment being under a different control, advices partaking of that character, must be addressed to the managers of the *Daily Correspondent*, Jersey.

The *Daily Correspondent* will constitute a daily paper as regards the local news. Our subscribers and advertisers in London and all parts of the Kingdom, will, however, receive only three numbers weekly, published on the three respective days when the mail packets leave Jersey, for which alone they will be charged.

Orders and advertisements will be received at the Office of the *Correspondent*, also by Mr. W. Redstone, Halket-place, Jersey; Mr. H. Redstone, Guernsey; and by all News-agents in London and the United Kingdom.

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AND

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	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 to 4	1	6	0	6	5	0	6	0
5 „ 8	1	9	0	9	6	0	7	0
9 „ 12	2	0	1	0	7	0	8	0
13 „ 16	2	6	1	3	8	0	9	0
17 „ 20	3	0	1	6	9	0	10	0
21 „ 25	3	3	1	9	9	6	10	6
26 „ 30	3	9	2	0	10	3	11	0
31 „ 35	4	3	2	2	10	6	11	3
36 „ 40	5	0	2	4	11	0	11	6
41 „ 45	6	0	2	6	11	6	11	9
46 „ 50	6	6	2	9	11	9	12	0
51 „ 55	7	0	3	0	12	0	12	3
56 „ 60	7	6	3	3	12	6	13	0
61 „ 65	8	0	3	6	13	0	13	6
66 „ 70	8	6	3	9	13	6	14	0
71 „ 75	9	0	4	0	14	0	14	6
76 „ 80	9	6	4	3	14	6	15	0
81 „ 85	10	0	4	6	15	0	15	6

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE KENT HERALD

Has long enjoyed an amount of circulation superior to any newspaper published in the Eastern District of the county of Kent, and also paid a larger amount of Advertisement Duty, as shown by the latest and previous Official Returns. It is published every Thursday morning at Canterbury, by George Burch, No. 9, High Street, and circulated by Newsmen and by post in every Town and Village in East Kent, and partially in West Kent and other districts.

THE LEEDS TIMES.

The average circulation of *The Leeds Times* during the present year has been 5000 copies weekly, and it now occupies the second place, in point of circulation, amongst the Journals of Yorkshire.

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The Leeds Times circulates extensively in the following towns, viz.:—Aberdeen, Aberford, Barnard Castle, Beverley, Burnley, Bingley, Bradford, Barnsley, Brighouse, Cleckheaton, Colne, Durham, Darlington, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Glasgow, Goole, Halifax, Huddersfield, Harrogate, Horsforth, Howden, Heckmondwike, Hull, Horbury, Knottingley, Kendal, Knaresborough, Keighley, Lancaster, London, Lincoln, Market Weighton, Manchester, Morley, Middlesbro', Malton, Millbridge, Northallerton, Norwich, Otley, Oldham, Preston, Pickering, Pontefract, Pateley Bridge, Pudsey, Ripon, Rochdale, Rotherham, Redcar, Settle, Stockport, Stockton, Sheffield, Skipton, Selby, Scarborough, Thirsk, Wetherby, Wakefield, York, Yarm, &c. &c.

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Guaranteed circulation, upwards of 2,000 weekly, by far exceeding that of any other Leicester paper.

PAYNE'S ADVERTISER

Circulates extensively throughout the whole of the Midland and adjoining counties, and is also to be found in all the commercial and agricultural circles in the Kingdom; it is therefore one of the best mediums for Advertising railway announcements, law notices, sales of estates, sales by auction, property to let, trade announcements, and all advertisements requiring extensive publicity.

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THE "LIBERAL PAPER" FOR LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE MERCURY,

Published every Saturday, price 4½d.,

Will be found the best medium for advertisements which are intended to meet with attention from the Liberal party generally in this County, circulating as it does among all the leading manufacturers and professional men, besides having an extensive circulation among all other classes, Agricultural as well as Commercial, on account of the great pains bestowed by its conductors in obtaining the earliest intelligence of every event of local interest, and in giving a lucid, but condensed summary of the news of the week, at home and abroad.

Published by Burton and Smallfield, Hay Market, Leicester. Mr. C. Mitchell is one of the London agents for Advertisements, and will forward books, &c. for review.

 THE COUNTY PAPER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE LEICESTER JOURNAL,

Published every Friday, price $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, will be found the best medium for all Advertisements requiring publicity amongst the monied classes of the whole populous districts of Leicestershire and surrounding counties.

As a family paper the *Leicester Journal* will be found suitable for literary announcements.

Published by James Jackson, Market Place, Leicester.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE TIMES,

A NEW WEEKLY LIBERAL NEWSPAPER,

Is published every Tuesday morning at 192, High Street, Lincoln, in time for the early post and coaches to all the towns in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, &c., and is sent per post train to Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, &c.

The Lincolnshire Times possesses peculiar claims upon public support; it is published in the early part of the week, and all the newspapers published at Stamford, Hull, Leeds, Derby, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, Doncaster, and Leeds appear at the latter end of each week. Reports of the London markets of Monday are procured by express, at very considerable expence, and the *Lincolnshire Times* newspaper is delivered every Tuesday at all the towns near Lincoln, with the London mails, while at Gainsborough and other places it is delivered above *two hours* before the arrival of the letters from London: Tuesday being market day at Gainsborough, Rasen, and Spalding, the *market intelligence in the Lincolnshire Times, preceding as it does the arrival of the London mails*, renders this paper indispensable to the merchant and agriculturist.

Although but recently started, the *Lincolnshire Times* may already be considered as firmly established. Its politics are Liberal, and it has already obtained a reputation as a valuable commercial, political, and literary newspaper.

Yearly Subscription 20s.

Charge for Advertisements of six lines, 3s. 6d. only; and 2d. per line extra for all exceeding that length.

Advertisements, orders for the paper, books, periodicals, and music for review received by Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

For Advertisements connected with Agriculture this paper is an important and valuable medium.

ENLARGEMENT
OF THE
LIVERPOOL CHRONICLE.

The proprietors of the *Liverpool Chronicle* respectfully announce that it is now enlarged to the extent of EIGHT additional Columns, thereby rendering it the LARGEST SATURDAY PAPER IN LIVERPOOL.

The proprietors hope, by the additional space thus placed at their disposal, and the introduction of several new features, to merit a continuance of that encouragement which the *Chronicle* has received since it came into their possession. It will be their ambition to sustain the *Chronicle* in the position it has held for many years as a good local paper in circulation and influence, and as an Advertising medium.

The *Chronicle* is published at an early hour every Saturday morning, and immediately distributed over the most wealthy and important manufacturing and commercial districts in the United Kingdom, comprising within a circuit of fifty miles more inhabitants than are contained in the same space round the metropolis, including the important towns of Manchester, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Stockport, Macclesfield, Chester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Saddleworth, &c. &c., as well as the Principality, the Isle of Man, &c.

The importance, therefore, of the *Liverpool Chronicle* as an Advertising medium, it is presumed, need not be further insisted on. It is extensively circulated in the districts above named, has been established for a period of twenty years, and the terms are as moderate as those of any other respectable paper.

The *Chronicle* is printed with a new and beautiful type, and worked by steam power. May be had of all News Agents. Advertisements received from all the recognised News Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL MAIL.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE LIVERPOOL MAIL,

AND LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE, AND NORTH WALES ADVERTISER,
*Published every Saturday morning, at the Mail General Printing
Office, Liver Court, South Castle Street, Liverpool, Price
Reduced to Four Pence.*

The *Liverpool Mail*, established now upwards of Eight Years, has long been considered a First-class Mercantile, Political and Family Journal. Its circulation extends over Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales, and a portion of Shropshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

In anticipation of a reduction of the Stamp Duty on Newspapers, that Tax on Knowledge, the price of *The Liverpool Mail*, is reduced from Five Pence to Four Pence, without any change either in the quality of the paper, or in its form, type, or size. The Proprietor hopes by this step to secure the more zealous support of advertising and other friends, with whose favours he has been so extensively encouraged.

Subscription 17s. per annum, in advance.

“TALK ON ‘CHANGE.”

THE LIVERPOOL JOURNAL

(Now established seventeen years) is published at 3d.

The *Liverpool Journal* is the largest paper allowed by Act of Parliament, and, in addition to the *fullest* and *latest* accounts of all public transactions, contains every week—

1. “TALK ON ‘CHANGE,” an article written expressly for this Paper, and which may be considered a reflex of the opinions of the Mercantile Interests of Liverpool.
2. The Circular of the Liverpool Brokers of Friday.
3. The Liverpool Corn Market of Friday.
4. The London Corn Market of Friday.
5. The Wakefield Corn Market of Friday.
6. The Liverpool Cotton Brokers’ Circulars of Friday.
7. The Manchester Market of Friday.
8. The whole Shipping News of the week, and all other Commercial Intelligence fully and impartially.

These are advantages which none but a Liverpool Saturday’s paper can supply.

The annual subscription, paid in advance..... 13s.

All orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance.

To Advertisers.—The *Journal* has, since the alteration in price, increased its circulation to an extent that places it, in this respect, at the head of the Liverpool press, and as the number printed continues to advance weekly, it promises, ere long, to occupy the same position with respect to the Provincial Press generally. As its circulation is also more completely ramified throughout the empire than that of any other paper published in Liverpool, its advertising columns present the medium most desirable to advertisers requiring immense national, as well as local publicity.

Journal Office, 21, Castle Street, Liverpool, January, 1847.

MANCHESTER & SALFORD ADVERTISER,

With which is incorporated the

MANCHESTER CHRONICLE.

Average Circulation (during 1846,) 3,200 Copies Weekly.

Printed and Published at the Office, 50, Market Street, Manchester, every Saturday, by Jane Leresche.

THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER,*(Published every Saturday morning,)*

AVERAGE WEEKLY CIRCULATION, 6,000.

The Proprietors of the *Manchester Examiner* beg to call the attention of London Advertisers to the following *bonâ fide* statement of the unexampled success which has attended that journal:—

“The success attending the *Manchester Examiner* has far exceeded our most sanguine anticipations. No instance of such rapid and signal prosperity is to be found in the annals of the provincial press. Its average weekly circulation during the first year of its existence (now just terminated) has been 5,402. For a considerable period it has reached, and now regularly exceeds, 6,000,—a circulation higher than that which the *Manchester Guardian*—one of the most successful newspapers in the kingdom—had attained, after a career of twenty years of unvarying prosperity. This fact speaks for itself. It proves that we were not wrong when, at the outset, we declared it to be our opinion that there was ample room in Manchester for an honest, consistent, and carefully conducted liberal weekly journal. Let it be remembered that the *Manchester Examiner*, after twelve-months’ existence, has attained a position which it required the *Guardian* twenty years of labour to establish; and the measure of our success will be come more strikingly apparent. The *Examiner*, in point of circulation, now takes the second place among the newspapers of Manchester, and ranks fifth among the three hundred and fifty provincial journals of the United Kingdom.” — *Manchester Examiner*, Jan. 2nd, 1847.

Solicitors, Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Public Companies Publishers, Second-hand Booksellers, &c. are respectfully invited to forward to the office of the *Manchester Examiner*, for reference and distribution, Catalogues of Property, Books, Plans, and Particulars of Estates, &c. advertised in its columns. Every facility will be given to the public to consult and refer to these Catalogues and Plans.

The *Examiner* circulates widely in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and is therefore well worthy of the patronage of all who wish to advertise extensively in that densely-populated part of England.

Orders and advertisements may be forwarded to 22, Market Street, Manchester, or through any respectable News Agent.

22, Market Street, Manchester, March 10, 1847.

THE MANCHESTER EXPRESS,

(Published every Tuesday morning,)

AVERAGE WEEKLY CIRCULATION, 4,000.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN MANCHESTER BETWEEN
SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

The *Manchester Express*, published every Tuesday morning, price 3d., contains the General News of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, including Market Reports from all the manufacturing districts, as well as the latest Commercial Intelligence from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other large towns.

The *Express* offers peculiar advantages to Auctioneers and Solicitors. Hitherto, advertisements announcing Sales on Tuesday could not be inserted in any Manchester newspaper later than Saturday. The *Manchester Express* now affords an opportunity of presenting them to the public on the morning of the day on which they are to take place.

A Second Edition of the *Manchester Express* is regularly published on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, containing a report of the Manchester Market and Stock Exchange, and all other news of importance received up to that hour.

Solicitors, Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Public Companies, Publishers, Second-hand Booksellers, &c. are respectfully invited to forward to the office of the *Manchester Express* for reference and distribution, Catalogues of Property, Books, Plans, and Particulars of Estates, &c., advertised in its columns. Every facility will be given to the public to consult and refer to these Catalogues and Plans.

The *Express* circulates widely in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and is therefore well worthy of the patronage of all who wish to advertise extensively in that densely-populated part of England.

Orders and Advertisements may be forwarded to 22, Market Street, Manchester, or through any respectable News Agent.

22, Market Street, Manchester, March 10, 1847.

THE MANCHESTER TIMES,

Published every Friday Morning, a later edition being also issued applicable to Saturday, by Archibald Prentice and William Cathrall, at their Office, 11, Ducie Place (opposite the Exchange, Manchester),

Is one of the Largest papers in the kingdom, containing the Full Quantity of Matter allowed by Law, and being the same size as a Double Number of the London *Times*.

The Parliamentary Returns for July, August and September, 1842, show a circulation of 36,850, or 2,835 per week. For October, November and December, 1842, 39,800, or 3,061 per week. For January, February, March, April, May and June, 1843, 93,000, or 5,377 per week.

Of the twenty-eight newspapers published in Lancashire and Cheshire, there are only Three having a larger circulation than the *Manchester Times*. Of the three hundred and eighty-two published in Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of London), there are Three Hundred and Fifty-three whose circulation is less than that of the *Manchester Times*.

Scale of Charges for Advertisements.

Eight Lines, 5s. 6d.; Ten Lines, 6s.; Twelve Lines, 6s. 6d.; and for every additional Two Lines, 6d.

Price of the Paper, 4d., when called for; 4½d., when delivered. 5s. per quarter, on credit; 4s. 9d. if paid in advance. Advertisements received by all the recognised agents, or remittances may be made by a Post Office order.

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

THE MIDLAND GAZETTE,

On the 1st of every month, Price 2½d.

Advertisements of every kind, especially literary notices, will have a desirable medium in the *Midland Gazette*—particularly standing advertisements, as the greater part of each fresh issue passes into new hands by gratuitous circulation.

Advertisements received by Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, with whom books and periodicals may be left for review.

Advertisements also received by all other responsible agents.

Office, Post-office, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES HERALD,
AND BIRMINGHAM AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Printed at Birmingham every Wednesday Evening.

Circulation, 5,500 copies weekly.

The value of a Newspaper as an advertising medium depending very much more upon the description of parties receiving it than upon the mere extent of its circulation, the proprietors of the *Midland Counties Herald* beg to submit the following descriptive abridgment of the *Herald* circulation to the consideration of Advertisers:—

Hotels, Libraries, News and Reading Rooms, Railway Stations, Inns, &c.	1117
Nobility, Clergy, Ministers, Gentry, Bankers, Merchants, Physicians, and Surgeons	949
Solicitors, Estate Agents, Architects, Auctioneers, and Surveyors	1334
Manufacturers, Factors, Farmers, Ironmasters, Timber Merchants, Farmers of Tolls, Railway Contractors, Builders, Schools, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers, &c.	1660
Miscellaneous	440
	5500

The proprietors respectfully mention the following as reasons for advertising in the *Herald*:—

- 1st.—The extent of the circulation, as shown above.
- 2nd.—The general respectability of the circulation, which is almost confined to the wealthy and middle classes of society.
- 3rd.—The particular advantages of the circulation, from the number of Magistrates, Clergymen, Ministers, Solicitors, Estate Agents, and other *especially influential* parties comprised in it.
- 4th.—The fact that, not being a political paper, the *Herald* is not confined to a party, or a section of a party, but has access to all classes of readers, of whatever party or opinions.
- 5th.—The proprietors do not admit the insertion of Quack Medicines, or other objectionable Advertisements, which, by rendering a paper *utterly unfit for perusal*, are most prejudicial to the addresses of respectable advertisers.
- 6th.—The News department is conducted with much care and at very great expense.

. Plans and Particulars of Estates, and Catalogues of Property advertised for Sale, are received and taken care of in a room appropriated for the purpose at the Office in Birmingham.

HERALD OFFICES,

Birmingham, March 1, 1846.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE BEACON,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR THE COUNTIES OF MONMOUTH,
GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, AND THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES,

From its extensive and influential circulation, presents an excellent medium for Advertising. Reference need only be made to the important and wealthy districts comprehended in that circulation to establish its desirability in that respect.

It is published every Saturday (market day) morning. It is daily increasing in the patronage it receives. Particular care is taken to insure the accuracy of its reports of Parliamentary proceedings and those of county and local meetings.

Orders and Advertisements received by the Proprietor, Thomas Farrar, Agincourt Square, Monmouth, and by all Newspaper Agents.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE MERLIN,

ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS, IS THE

GREAT ADVERTISING ORGAN OF SOUTH WALES.

The direction of talent, enterprise and capital, to the accomplishment of superior facilities in locomotion, has of late brought the subject of the exhaustless mineral wealth of Monmouthshire and South Wales prominently before the public eye; the result of which will most probably be the carrying out of some of the most important and best paying Railway undertakings in the Kingdom. The staple trade of the Principality has, from these brighter prospects, been healthily stimulated, and the fine Docks of Newport, from whence the iron and coal of the district are exported, and into which the supplies for an extensive belt of country are received, show, by their forest of masts, immensely increased Commercial Operations. The Conductors of the Monmouthshire Merlin (printed at Newport weekly and circulated largely through the whole of South Wales) respectfully submit to persons engaged in Railway pursuits, merchants, traders, and all to whom *extensive publicity* is an object, *the eligible medium of Advertising furnished by the Merlin*, the weekly issue of which averages 2,000.

The politics of the Merlin are liberal—not violent: free—not licentious: it scorns the trammels of party, and seeks to promulgate to the community a true knowledge of their rights, their duties and their interests; without detracting, it is humbly hoped, from that dignified character which the Press should ever uphold.

“ Nil falsi audeat—nil veri non audeat dicere.”

Newport, Monmouthshire, Oct. 6, 1845.

THE NATIONAL ADVERTISER

Is Published every Saturday morning, at No. 138, Argyle Street, Glasgow, by D. C. McNish, and circulated to the extent of twenty thousand copies weekly.

The *Advertiser* is sent to every landed proprietor, to all the most influential Bankers, Solicitors, Merchants, Manufacturers, to the Clergy of all denominations in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and all the Scotch towns and parishes.

It is also circulated extensively in London, and the large English towns, and in Ireland.

It thus offers to all advertisers the best medium of communication with the public in Scotland, while it circulates amongst the most influential classes in England and Ireland.

THE NENAGH GUARDIAN,

OR,

TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) AND ORMOND ADVERTISER.

Published by the Proprietor, John Kempston, Nenagh. Terms £1. 16s. per annum; half-yearly, 18s.; quarterly, 9s.

Any advertisements requiring general publicity through the mercantile, commercial, and higher classes, and more particularly those intended exclusively for the Protestant portion of the community, will have a desirable medium in the *Nenagh Guardian*, which circulates extensively through Tipperary and all the adjoining counties in the south and south-west of Ireland.

Advertisements received by Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, with whom books and periodicals for review may be left; and advertisements also by all other responsible agents throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NOTTINGHAM REVIEW,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR THE MIDLAND COUNTIES,

Published every Friday morning, at Seven o'clock, by R. Sutton, No. 1, Bridlesmith Gate.

The *Review* has now been established more than thirty-seven years, in which period it has obtained such high popularity, and such an extensive circulation, as to entitle it to take its rank amongst the first country papers. This paper is extensively read,

NOTTINGHAM REVIEW—*continued.*

especially by the trading and commercial part of the community, in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester; and it may with truth be said, that its sale exceeds that of any other paper published in the three counties.

For six years, from 1838 to 1843, the House of Commons ordered to be published the number of stamps furnished to each newspaper in the kingdom. The return, so far as affected the newspapers in this town, was as follows:—

	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
Nottingham Review ..	78,000	98,000	101,000	111,000	111,000	109,000
Nottingham Journal ..	72,400	95,000	71,000	85,000	100,000	100,000
Nottingham Mercury .	60,300	59,000	60,000	56,750	54,000	56,000

The government having been prevailed upon to refuse the returns at the end of the last year, we cannot continue to show the relative circulation of the *Review* and its competitors. This much, however, we may be allowed to say—The Stamps supplied for the *Nottingham Review*, in 1844 and 1845, were 224,000, a larger number than in any two former years, and giving an average weekly circulation of 2,135. The following statement of the money paid for duties upon advertisements inserted in the *Review*, proves that its superior circulation is properly estimated by the public:—In the year 1844, for 4,798 advertisements, £397 17s. duty paid; and in 1845, for 5,627 advertisements, £422 0s. 6d.

THE NOTTINGHAM MERCURY,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR THE MIDLAND COUNTIES,

Published early every Friday Morning, by R. Allen, and delivered by Post the same Day in all Parts of the Country.

As a Family Newspaper, the *Nottingham Mercury* enjoys a preference over all others in the Neighbourhood; every thing of an objectionable character is strictly excluded its columns. It contains a vast amount of Local and General Information, and no trouble or expense is spared in order to render it acceptable to all classes of the Community; as an Advertising Medium it is highly advantageous, being circulated principally amongst the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Tradesmen of the Town and Neighbourhood. Single Copies forwarded by post on receipt of a pre-paid Letter and four Postage Stamps.

Office, 57, Long Row, Market Place, Nottingham.

THE PROPRIETORS OF
THE NORTH BRITISH MAIL

Now beg to announce, that their arrangements for the establishment of a Daily Paper in Glasgow and Edinburgh, which have been in progress for some time, are completed, and that the publication commenced

On WEDNESDAY, 14th APRIL.

The *Mail*, independent of party, advocates in its political columns all measures calculated to employ the resources of the country—to improve the circumstances of the population—to maintain for property its rights in the discharge of its duties, and it will faithfully reflect the opinions of the great majority of the Scottish people.

Commerce.—The *Mail* will supply most accurate daily Share Lists, price of Funds, state of the Money Market, and of all the principal Markets for every description of produce, and other original information, furnished specially for the *Mail* by the leading Mercantile Houses of different towns in the various departments of Trade; while it will form a complete record of the proceedings of public Scottish companies.

Agriculture.—The *Mail* will contain early and accurate reports of the transactions of Agricultural Societies, original articles on Agricultural Science, from the best sources, and Lists and Reports of Fairs and Markets in every district of the country.

Shipping.—Arrangements are made to publish in the *Mail* early Shipping intelligence from all quarters, and especially information connected with the Scottish ports.

Legal Proceedings.—By the establishment of an Office, and the employment of Reporters in Edinburgh, the Proprietors of the *Mail* are enabled to promise careful reports of the proceedings in all the Law Courts.

Parliamentary.—For the first time all discussions and proceedings connected with Scottish interests in Parliament will be fully published; but the general Parliamentary reports will also be found early and ample, so as to place the *Mail*, even in that respect, on an equality with the London Papers.

Reporting.—The proceedings of all public meetings in Scotland will be fully and carefully reported in the columns of the *Mail*.

General Intelligence.—The readers of the *Mail* can always rely on receiving the earliest intelligence of all public events; while all necessary outlay will be cheerfully incurred to render it an interesting and unexceptionable Family Newspaper.

NORTH BRITISH MAIL—*continued.*

Literature.—This department of the *Mail* will be conducted with greater care than can be generally allowed in the circumstances of the Newspaper Press.

From these features the *Mail* will be found indispensable to public men in Scotland, and to all who require or desire to possess full and accurate records of all Scottish business, and of all subjects connected with Scottish interests.

Price.—The *Mail* is sold for *Threepence each copy*; and it is thus evident, that two families, taking one copy between them, can have a paper every day at the price at present charged for a paper published twice in each week. But any party can have one or more copies on such days as they require.

Advertising.—The daily publication of the *Mail*, and the nature of its circulation, offer advantages to Advertisers that no other newspaper in Scotland can afford.

Communications for the Proprietors may be addressed to them, at the Office of the Glasgow Printing Company, 29, Dunlop Street.

Glasgow, 12th March, 1847.

TO ADVERTISERS IN NORTH AND EAST LANCASHIRE.

THE PRESTON GUARDIAN,

Published every Saturday morning, at 8, Cheapside, Preston, by Joseph Livesey & Son.

Is the most eligible medium for advertisements in those divisions of the county of Lancaster.

Weekly circulation of the <i>Guardian</i> , first year	1996
" " second year ..	2468
" " third year, ending January 30, 1847..	3324
Increase of circulation during the second year } over the first }	472 weekly.
Increase of circulation during the third year } over the second }	856 weekly.

The *Guardian* is extensively read in Preston, Chorley, Blackburn, Burnley, Colne, Accrington, Padiham, Clitheroe, Haslingden, Wigan, Bolton, Southport, Ormskirk, Garstang, Lancaster, Ulverston, Fleetwood, Poulton, Blackpool, Kirkham, Lytham, and in the Agricultural district of the Fylde. Its circulation in all these places extends to every class of the community, including a great proportion of the Gentry, Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., of each locality.

FOR THREE HALFPENCE.

Is now issued a Weekly Sheet, of 16 Pages, Super-Royal 8vo., beautifully printed in Double Columns, entitled

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL;

An Illustrated Periodical for all Classes.

EDITED BY JOHN SAUNDERS.

PLAN.

Each Sheet contains—

1. At least one Illustration in wood, the full size of the page, and engraved in the first style of the art, by W. J. LINTON, from designs (chiefly original) by the most eminent living artists.
2. Original Literary Contributions by the most eminent living Writers, English and Foreign: among the latter, those of America will form the bulk.
3. The Annals of Progress, a department where the people, by their original correspondence, become themselves the Annalists, and describe their own state and wants in their own words.

OBJECTS.

The objects of the People's Journal may be summed up in one word—**PROGRESS.**

Progress in Social Science, and especially in those departments of Social Science which must ultimately secure to every human being the primary conditions of bodily and mental health and development; namely, a sufficiency of excellent food and clothing; well warmed, well ventilated, well drained, well lighted and Cheerful Homes; Baths, Gardens, and Parks; Amusements; Leisure, Books, and Schools.

Progress in Freedom, both for body and mind, from the Slaveholders, the Oppressors, and the bigoted of all countries.

Progress in Temperance, Peace, and Universal Brotherhood.

Progress in Literature, Science, and Art, through all their varying and endless ramifications.

Progress in the study and observance of the beneficent laws of Nature.

Progress, in a word, in all that can make man happy and noble, and bring him into a more intimate communion with the Being in whose image he is made.

MEANS.

In carrying out these objects the projector and editor of the People's Journal seeks the aid of the enlightened and benevolent of all classes, sects, and parties. Agreeing to differ where differences must exist, how many and how mighty are the questions on which all may co-operate for the common good.

The following (incomplete) list of announcements for 1847 may serve to show that the People's Journal is already honoured in no ordinary degree with the kind of assistance desired.

AUTHORS.

DOUGLAS JERROLD

Will contribute to the pages of the People's Journal.

MISS MARTINEAU'S SURVEY FROM THE PYRAMIDS.

GEORGE SAND

Will contribute to the pages of the People's Journal.

THE DESCENT OF ORPHEUS (FROM VIRGIL) BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

PEOPLE'S JOURNAL—*continued.*MISS MARTINEAU'S "HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION,"
Continued Monthly.GEORGE THOMPSON,
Regular Papers on INDIA and the ANTI-SLAVERY Movement.

THE GARDEN, BY MRS. LOUDON.

POEMS, BY EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

ART EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE, BY GEORGE WALLIS,
Late Principal of the Manchester School of Design.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE,

The Buildings, with Original Designs and Estimates, by W. B. MOFFATT,
Architect, author of the New Railway Street, engraved in No. 52.
The series will be specially adapted to the requirement of Building Societies.PORTRAIT OF CHARLES KNIGHT,
With a Paper by Geo. L. Craik, A.M.PORTRAIT OF DOUGLAS JERROLD,
With a Paper by the Editor.

Papers will be regularly contributed also by

Elihu Burritt
Mary Leman Gillies
Andrew Winter
Miss Jewsbury
L. Mariotti
Goodwyn BarmbyThomas Wade
Franklin Fox
Julia Kavanagh
Charles Mackay, LL.D.
Joseph Mazzini
Thornton HuntCamilla Toulmin
W. J. Linton
Angus B. Reach
Mrs. Hodgson
Dr. Smiles
Calder Campbell, &c.

ARTISTS.

A series of Engravings from Pictures by the most eminent Living Painters

Among the earliest of which will appear those by

C. L. Eastlake, R.A.
T. Creswick, R.A.
Kenny Meadows
William HarveyF. Stone
C. W. Cope, R.A.
William HuntH. Warren (Pres. of the
New Water Colour
Society)
H. J. Townshend, &c.

Other important announcements will shortly be made.

Modes of Issue.

Weekly Numbers, published every Saturday, price 1½d. each. No. 1 appeared on the 3rd of January, 1846.

Monthly Parts, published on the 1st of each Month, price 7d. each, or 8½d. when containing Five Numbers. Part I. appeared on the 1st of February, 1846.

Half-yearly Volumes on July 1st and Jan. 1st, price 4s. 6d. each, or richly bound in the best crimson cloth, embossed, with gilt edges, 5s.; a style of binding strongly recommended, as combining great durability with complete richness of appearance, and thus harmonising with some of the peculiarities of the plan of the Journal, to make the volume cheap enough for the Poor Man's Cottage, beautiful enough for the Drawing Room Table, and equally fitted by its contents for both. As one of these peculiarities, it may be mentioned that the Weekly Numbers have no repetition of weekly title heads, consequently the internal aspect of the volume is that of a perfect book.

VOLS. I. AND II. ARE NOW READY.

People's Journal Office, 69, Fleet Street. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen

* * William Howitt and the People's Journal—For a Statement of the whole Case, see the Monthly Part (14) for March, and Part (15) for April.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, AND STONEHOUSE HERALD,

ESTABLISHED 1820,

Published Friday evenings for Saturday, by Nettleton & Co.

STAMP RETURNS.

The following is extracted from the Parliamentary Returns of the number of Stamps issued to each Newspaper, as follows:—

Four Years to 31st Dec. 1841. One Year from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1842. One Year from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1843.

Plymouth Herald	180,000	49,000	56,000
„ Journal	124,675	25,000	28,700
Devonport Telegraph	153,200	30,000	32,600
„ Independent	151,090	42,000	32,700
„ Conservative	154,250	31,000	31,000

THE LAST RETURNS ORDERED BY PARLIAMENT.

Number of Stamps issued, and Advertisement duty paid, by the following Papers, for the six months, ending December 31, 1843.

	Stamps.	Advertisement Duty.
Plymouth Herald	29,000	£ 90 18s. 0d.
„ Journal	15,200	59 15 6
„ Times	13,000	48 6 0
Devonport Telegraph	16,600	69 6 0
„ Independent	16,700	68 14 0
„ Conservative	15,600	70 17 6

The paper is extensively circulated in the towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, comprising about 100,000 inhabitants, and in the Western counties generally.

. The attention of advertisers is respectfully called to the above.

THE SHEFFIELD IRIS,

Price 4½d. Established 1787.

This paper, devoted to the cause of Social, Political, Educational, and Commercial Reform, was conducted by James Montgomery, Esq., for a period of nearly forty years. It is not too much to say that within the three last years it is generally acknowledged to have taken a high position among Provincial Journals, ranking in talent and influence above the vast majority of them. Within the same period it has doubled its circulation; and, from the fact of its being read extensively in enlightened Commercial, Manufacturing, and Literary Circles, it will be found a most desirable medium for Advertisements. *The Sheffield Iris* is published every Thursday morning by the Proprietor, John Bridgeford, Fargate, Sheffield, where Orders, Advertisements, &c., are received; and also the General Printing Business carried on with neatness and despatch.

SHERBORNE AND YEOVIL MERCURY.*Saturday, Price 4½d. Established 1736.*

One of the oldest and most respectable newspapers in England, having circulated largely for upwards of a century in all the western counties, more particularly in Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, for all of which it was for a long time the established official organ for advertising the magisterial business. It continues to circulate extensively in the towns of Sherborne, Dorchester, Weymouth, Bridport, Lyme, Shaftesbury, Wimborne, Blandford, Poole, in Dorset, in Yeovil, Taunton, Bridgewater, Chard, Crewkerne, Langport, Ilchester, Ilminster, Shepton-Mallett, Castle Cary, Wells, Wellington, and all the towns and villages of Somerset, and is the official medium for advertising the public business of that county, in Exeter, Plymouth, and all the principal towns of Devon and Cornwall.

Is a bold and uncompromising advocate of conservatism, devoted to the support of the Church of England, the monarchy, the aristocracy, and the institutions of the country; is an earnest supporter of protection to agriculture and native industry, and is consequently largely patronized by the landowners, clergy, and agriculturists of the counties in which it circulates.

Proprietors, J. and W. G. Brittan.

EDDOWES'S (SHREWSBURY) JOURNAL,*Published every Wednesday, price 4½d.*

It is the Conservative organ of that entire Conservative county, circulates extensively in the Principality, and the Midland counties. As the character and business of a public journal, and the extent of its circulation, are best evidenced by a reference to the file in comparison with its contemporaries, the public are referred to the accredited Agents where the files are kept, *viz.* :—

Mr. R. Barker, 53, Fleet Street; Mr. M. Hammond, 27, Lombard Street; Mr. G. Reynell, Chancery Lane; Messrs. Newton and Co., Warwick Square; Mr. S. Deacon, 3, Walbrook; Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; The Carlton Club; and numbers of the Coffee Houses in London.

* * * *The Journal* gives a Review of the Periodicals of the month and other general Literature.

All works intended for notice to be directed for the Editor, and consigned to the care of Mr. Mitchell, Newspaper Press Directory Office.

STOCKPORT ADVERTISER,
AND CHESHIRE, LANCASHIRE, AND DERBYSHIRE WEEKLY
JOURNAL.

Printed for the Market Day—Friday.

This Journal presents to Advertisers advantages inferior to very few in the kingdom ; it is published in the largest town in the county of Chester, and circulated through a densely populated district of upwards of 200,000 souls. For this reason, and stimulated by the patronage which has been extended to the proprietor since its commencement in 1822, he feels justified in renewing the recommendation of his columns as a valuable medium of communication with the public, and a cheap and certain method of diffusing, almost universally, the interests of Advertisers ; not merely on account of the commercial importance of the borough of Stockport and its amazingly populous districts, but also for the respectable character and circulation of the *Advertiser*. The Advertisements in this Journal are not huddled together in a mass, as is the case in many ; but a bold and distinguishing feature is given to them, and their style and manner of display immediately reflect the wants and wishes, projects and plans of Advertisers, superior to most of the journals of the north of England.

* * * The *Stockport Advertiser*, being published on the Thursday Evening, is put to press at five o'clock in the afternoon, and it is particularly requested that orders for Advertisements may not be furnished later than twelve o'clock on that day.

Printed and published by the proprietor, James Lomax, at his Office, Great Underbank, where orders for Advertisements are received ; also by Messrs. Newton and Co., Warwick Square ; Messrs. Barker and White, Fleet Street ; Mr. Deacon, 21, Walbrook ; Mr. Reynell, Chancery Lane ; Mr. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London ; and by the usual Newsvenders in every part of the United Kingdom.

THE STOCKPORT MERCURY

Is published every Friday morning, price 3d. It contains copious reports of Local Meetings and Proceedings—Trade and Commercial Transactions—Markets—Parliamentary Intelligence carefully abridged up to Thursday night—and a general summary of Foreign and Provincial News.

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THE STOCKPORT MERCURY offers great advantages to Advertisers—circulating as it does in the towns and villages throughout Cheshire, and the adjoining districts of Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire.

STOCKPORT MERCURY—continued.

Advertisers in **THE STOCKPORT MERCURY** have the advantage of a Second Edition, published at 12 o'clock at noon, containing the Stockport Market Intelligence of that day; and other Late and Important News up to the hour of going to press.

The attention of Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Accountants is respectfully directed to the *Stockport Mercury* as a medium for making known all Sales by Auction, &c., especially those in which Farmers and Agriculturists are interested, as the Second Edition is published more directly for their accommodation, being issued at 12 o'clock on the Market Day, and taken by them into the surrounding districts.

THE STOCKPORT MERCURY, as a good Family Newspaper, commends itself to the perusal of every domestic circle, being free from all indecent and offensive Advertisements, &c.

THE SURREY STANDARD.

Established 1835.

Published at the Offices, 23, Blackman Street, Borough, 32, High Street, Guildford, and 36, High Street, Lewes.

This Journal was originally established by the landed and Conservative interest, in order that Surrey might have a Newspaper devoted to its public business, and deserving the title of the County Journal. If the proprietor may be allowed to form an opinion from the annual accessions of support received for upwards of eleven years, he can safely aver that the *Surrey Standard* has secured the objects of its projectors. It now stands, in point of circulation and local influence, without a competitor—a position attained by its intrinsic superiority as a record of the local events of the county. It is the Newspaper recognized by the Magistracy, Boards of Guardians, Trustees of Roads, Rivers, &c., as the

SURREY COUNTY JOURNAL.

As a proof of its superiority as an Advertising medium, the following extract from the Government Stamp Returns is sufficient:—

	Stamps issued from Feb., 1837, to Dec., 1843.	Advertising Duties.
Surrey Standard	843,495	£2088 0 0
Surrey Gazette	297,860	952 10 6
County Chronicle	544,000	1135 16 0
County Herald	292,000	487 6 6

THE SUNDERLAND HERALD,

LIBERAL NEWSPAPER,

Is published every Friday morning, and despatched in time for delivery in neighbouring towns and the metropolis at an early hour of the same day.

The present circulation of the *Herald* is 78,000 a year. The last Stamp Returns gave its contemporary 24,000 a year. The average weekly circulation of the *Herald* is 1500.

As it is of great importance that Advertisers should know to what extent their announcements are brought before the public, the above statement is submitted to their consideration, from which they will perceive that an Advertisement inserted in the *Herald* has FIFTEEN HUNDRED COPIES thereof given to the public; and supposing that, on an average, ten individuals read one paper (which is the lowest average that can be taken), it is ascertained that one Advertisement is brought before FIFTEEN THOUSAND READERS!

These facts, together with the great importance attached to the *Herald* by all parties in the borough (whether opposed to its politics or not), are a sufficient guarantee for its being a complete medium for conveying Advertisements to the Parlours, Counting-houses, Offices, and Shops of all interested in the trade of Sunderland or in the news of the day.

For the distinguished position in which the public have placed the *Herald* the thanks of the Publishers are sincerely tendered; and the fact of its Advertisements and circulation amounting at present to nearly four times those of its contemporary, encourages the Publishers in conducting their Journal on those principles which have gained for it so decided a preference.

Orders and Advertisements to be sent to R. Vint and Carr, *Herald* Office, Sunderland.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

Is published monthly, price 1s.

Some of the most eminent writers of the day are contributors to its pages.

The *Magazine* has long been distinguished for its attention to the current literature of the day. Carefully prepared reviews of the principal new works form one of its leading features. The ability and honesty of purpose displayed in its political articles have been universally acknowledged.

The very extensive circulation of *Tait's Magazine*, especially amongst the mercantile and manufacturing classes, and in the British possessions and colonies, affords valuable advantages to advertisers.

London, Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Edinburgh, Sutherland and Knox; Glasgow, J. McLeod.

WYNDHAM COUNTY NEWSPAPER.

**THE TENBY AND PEMBROKESHIRE
CHRONICLE.**

AN INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL JOURNAL.

Is published every Friday Evening, and extensively circulated through Pembrokeshire and the adjoining Counties, price 4d. Stamped.

To Advertisers *The Tenby and Pembrokeshire Chronicle* offers unusual advantages, its circulation being chiefly amongst the upper and middle classes, while its Scale of Charges is lower than that of any journal in the Principality.

The following is extracted from the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1846:—

“*The Tenby and Pembrokeshire Chronicle* advocates agricultural and local interests, and the march of improvement. Though of very moderate price, there is much to commend in this Journal, which contains well and carefully written articles on the political aspects of the time, a sufficiency of local news, and good homely English criticisms of new publications and periodicals.”

Tenby: Printed and published for the Proprietors by George Henry Hough, Bookseller, &c., to whom, or to the Editor, all communications should be addressed.

Advertisements, and books intended for review, may be forwarded to Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.

December, 1846.

THE TOPIC.

The Topic is published on the 1st and 15th of the Month, Price 3d.

EACH NUMBER BY AN EMINENT WRITER.

The object of *The Topic* is to furnish articles of the same kind as the established Quarterly Reviews; and to fulfil this object, authors, whose talents have already been acknowledged in such mediums, will alternately provide the requisite Essay.

The Topic of the Time will thus be analyzed, expounded, and examined by the most competent writers, at the period of its greatest interest to the public.

All subjects, successively, will come within its limits—the projects of the greatest statesmen, the works of first-class authors—in fact, all that is eminent either in Philosophy, Science, Art, or Literature, or interesting in political and social events.

Issued in numbers on the 1st and 15th of the month; in monthly parts; and half-yearly volumes bound in cloth.

Published by C. Mitchell, Red-lion Court, Fleet-street, London; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

THE TRALEE CHRONICLE,

A Weekly Journal, of Neutral Politics, is devoted principally to Local Intelligence, and, as such, exhibits the character of a periodical History of Kerry, at the same time that it presents its readers with a Digest of all News, Political, Religious, Commercial, Legal, Military, Agricultural, and Miscellaneous.

One of the leading objects for which this journal was established being to uphold the interests of Agriculture in Kerry, and lay before the farming classes of that interesting county the knowledge which modern science imparts, *The Tralee Chronicle* necessarily enjoys the support of the Landed Proprietors, Resident Gentry, within the sphere of its operation, while the fidelity and rigid impartiality of its Reports, which are the work of experienced short-hand writers, have secured for it the patronage of the Clergy of every denomination, and the most prominent political men of every Party; facts which, it is needless to say, enhance its value as an Advertising Medium.

The Tralee Chronicle was first published on the 18th of March, 1843, and the following extract from a former publication will show its status at the close of that year.

“ INTERESTING TO PARTIES VISITING KILLARNEY.

“ It may be interesting to parties visiting Killarney, and who may wish to carry to their homes a record of the sights and amusements with which that land of beauty abounds, to know that *The Tralee Chronicle*, during the season, gives detailed reports of those delightful sports connected with the hunting of the Red Deer, and invariably contains the Lists of Fashionable Arrivals at the several hotels in the vicinity of ‘ The Lakes.’ ”

It is requested that Advertisers will forward their favours as early in the week as possible.

Day of Publication, Saturday Afternoon. Annual Subscription, One Pound, payable in advance.

Agents: Messrs. Johnstone and Co., 1, Eden Quay, Dublin; Mr. R. Shinkwin, 21, Little Queen Street, Westminster; Mr. C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.

FASHIONABLE AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE WESTONIAN, AND SOMERSET MERCURY,

Was started at the instance of the Nobility, Gentry, and Tradesmen residing in and visiting the rapidly rising town and watering-place of Weston-super-Mare. It has now been established four years, and enjoys an extensive circulation throughout the county of Somerset, and particularly in the several watering-places on the coast of the Bristol Channel.

Published on Saturday Morning, price 3d., by the Proprietor, James Ware, at his General Printing Office, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.

THE WESLEYAN NEWSPAPER,

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST RELIGIOUS JOURNAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,

Published every Wednesday evening at the Office, 1 Crane Court, Fleet Street, London.

This journal is the property of the great body of Methodist preachers and people, and is their only true representative, being controlled, not by a clique, but by the Methodistical churches in the aggregate.

This fact, connected as it must necessarily be with the most ample and faithful reports of everything Methodistical, and with the defence and guardianship of the body, must give it claims on the attention of every Methodist that no other journal can have. It is already found on the table of every Methodist family where it is known, and is destined soon, as its past progress has shown, to be found in the hands of every reader of Methodist news.

The general intelligence will be found full and carefully selected, affording all that the general reader can require.

Its leading articles breathe the spirit of the gospel both in their religious, social, and political bearings, advocating the claims of religion and humanity in all their varied forms.

An important feature of the *Wesleyan* is that it is the cheapest of all weekly religious journals.

It is the friend, too, of cheap literature, and a quarterly volume of choice and standard character is regularly issued to its subscribers at a price unprecedentedly low.

Methodists, christians, philanthropists, take the *Wesleyan* newspaper yourselves, and recommend it to your friends.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE WISBECH ADVERTISER

AND

LOCAL CHRONICLE.

Published on the first Saturday in the Month, and extensively circulated in the Isle of Ely, the Counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northampton, and is forwarded by post to all parts of the world, on the same conditions as all other Newspapers.

Subscription, 2s. per Annum, Payable in Advance.

Published by John Gardiner, bookseller, stationer, patent medicine vender, &c., Wisbech.

**THE WESTERN STAR,
AND BALLINASLOE ADVERTISER.**

Published in Ballinasloe every Saturday.

This Paper has been in existence since the 4th of October, 1845, and was originally established to meet in its locality a general demand for a Newspaper, which, cautiously eschewing the virulence of party spirit, and avoiding such topics as might, in their free discussion, tend to excite acrimonious feeling, would aim at the diffusion of such information as the public require respecting subjects of general utility and of national importance.

To the Agriculturist this paper should particularly commend itself, inasmuch as it regularly contains information on the newest and most approved methods of Agriculture, as well as occasionally original articles on this subject, of considerable value, and of a practical character.

The general reader is supplied with a mass of information carefully selected with a view to its useful and strictly moral tone and tendency—an advantage which renders the paper, in every sense, a good Family Newspaper.

Circulating very extensively in Galway and the adjacent counties, it will be found a most desirable medium for Advertising.

Subscription, 1*l.* per annum.

THE WEXFORD INDEPENDENT,

Established upwards of Fifty Years,

Having succeeded the *Wexford Evening Post*, commands one of the largest circulations in the South of Ireland, as can be seen by the last stamp returns officially published by order of Parliament.

To Advertisers it offers the first advantages of any Paper in Ireland, by reason of the wealth, industry, population, and geographical position of the County Wexford. It also commands a large circulation in the Counties of Wicklow (where there is no other Paper published), Waterford, Carlow, Kildare, &c.

Orders taken in by the respective News-agents, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool; and at the Office, Main Street, Wexford. Days of Publication, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—The best medium for Advertisements in general, in the county and city of Worcester, is the

WORCESTER HERALD,

Established in 1794.

The *Herald* devotes a department of its columns exclusively to Railway Intelligence. Its circulation is surpassed by few provincial journals, and is nearly double that of any of its Worcestershire contemporaries; whilst, being entirely independent of political bias, it circulates among all parties.

All Advertisements of an objectionable character are excluded from its columns.

The *Herald* is published every Friday evening, at 72, High Street, Worcester.

BERROW'S WORCESTER JOURNAL,

Established in 1709.

DEIGHTON & Co., Proprietors of the above long-established and widely circulated journal, grateful for the extended measure of patronage and support which has for so many years been accorded to them, take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the *Worcestershire Guardian*, which was established in 1834, in advocacy of the Conservative interest in Worcestershire and the surrounding district; and having discontinued the publication of that paper, they have added its business and circulation to that of the *Journal*.

The long standing of the *Journal*, its wide circulation, and the high estimation in which it is held amongst all classes in the Midland Counties, render it the best medium in Worcestershire for Advertising purposes. Its political principles are well known, and its influence is recognized throughout the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick, Stafford, Salop, Radnor, Monmouth, Somerset, and Wilts. All Advertisements which are unfit for perusal in the domestic circle are excluded from its columns; and the sedulous aim of its conductors is to render it, in addition to its character as an Advertising medium, essentially a FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE JOURNAL

Is published every Wednesday Evening, by Deighton and Co., at their Office, 53, High Street, Worcester; is forwarded by post the same evening to any part of the United Kingdom, and distributed with the utmost expedition by Newsmen, who proceed directly from the Office to Stratford-on-Avon, Upton and Tewkesbury, Stourbridge and Dudley, Droitwich, Hanbury and Bromsgrove, Stourport and Kidderminster, Pershore and Evesham, Feckenham, Redditch and Alcester, Martley and Clifton, Bromyard, Malvern and Ledbury, Witley, Tenbury and Ludlow, Bewdley and Cleobury Mortimer, and through the intermediate Villages.

THE ALFRED AND FOREIGN
Life Assurance and Mutual Annuity Association,
LOTHBURY, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

Sir David Scott, Bart. John Pemberton Heywood, Esq.	George Fred. Dickson, Esq. Charles Heaton Ellis, Esq.
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DIRECTORS.

G. Ives Raymond Barker, Esq. George Fred. Dickson, Esq. Charles Heaton Ellis, Esq. Joseph Jellicoe, Esq. William James Lancaster, Esq.	William James Maxwell, Esq. Sir David Scott, Bart. Ernest A. Stephenson, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel Tulloch. The Hon. Eliot T. Yorke, M.P.
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Auditors.—George Gay, Esq. Charles S. Paris, Esq. Richard Heatly, Esq.
John D. Walford, Esq.

Secretary, J. W. Hampton, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

Entire security from an ample subscribed capital, without responsibility to the assured.

Four-fifths of the profits appropriated to them every five years, either in reduction of their Annual Premiums, or in addition to their Policies.

Policies may be made payable at 60, or other ages, and a fixed proportion of the premiums returned on policies of the description in case of surrender.

Persons assuring the lives of others may, by a small extra premium, avoid the risk of the party vitiating the policy by going abroad.

No extra charge for residence in most parts of Europe, or in the British colonies in Australia, the Cape, and North America.

And to those going to other countries, the option is offered either of paying an additional premium for extra risk, or of a corresponding deduction—to be made from their policies in the event of their death abroad.

Loans granted to the assured upon a new and advantageous plan.

Premiums may be paid quarterly, half-yearly, or annually.

Arbitration preferred to law in all cases of dispute.

The result of the late division of profits is shown in the following Table, which exhibits the additions made to the sums assured under Policies of seven years' standing:—

Age at entrance.	Duration of Policies.	Sums Assured	Annual Premium.	Addition to Sum Assured.
	Yrs. Mo.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
24	7 1	2000	47 1 8	237 18 4
30	7 1	5000	133 10 10	572 8 10
23	6 11	1000	23 2 6	113 0 4
51	6 10	5000	233 15 0	566 13 10
43	6 10	3000	110 10 0	307 15 4
33	6 10	500	14 5 5	52 11 6
23	6 9	5000	115 12 6	556 4 9

These additions, if compared with the premiums paid, will be found to range as high as 69 per cent. upon them. Policies of shorter duration have likewise received a proportionate bonus.

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

CORPORATION OF
THE AMICABLE SOCIETY,
 FOR A PERPETUAL ASSURANCE OFFICE.

Incorporated by Charter of Queen Anne, A.D. 1706.

SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Directors.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon. Benjamin John Armstrong, esq. George Baillie, esq. John Barker, esq. Francis Boott, M.D. Richard Holmes Coote, esq.	Charles Fiddey, esq. John Hodgson, esq., Q.C. James Mountague, esq. Mark Beauchamp Peacock, esq. The Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D. Theophilus Thompson, M.D.
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The Amicable Society was incorporated by Charter of Queen Anne, in 1706, and is the oldest Institution in existence for granting Assurances on Lives.

Every person on whose life an assurance is effected for one or more Shares, whether for his own benefit, or by a contributor having an Interest in his life, is admitted a Member of the Corporation; and all Members who hold Shares in their own right have the privilege of attending and voting at the General Courts.

Every Share is guaranteed to produce 200% at the least, upon the Policy becoming a Claim.

There is no proprietary body, and the whole of the Profits are divided among the Representatives or Nominees of the deceased Members.

Under the powers conferred on the Corporation by a Special Act of Parliament, obtained in the Session of 1845, the Society has adopted the following extensions of its plan:—

1. Bonus Policies are granted, entitling the assured to a septennial division of the profits, either by way of addition to the sum guaranteed, or diminution of the future Premiums, or an equivalent payment in money, at the option of the parties.

2. Policies for specified or fixed sums are granted at considerably reduced rates of premium, the assured in such Policies not becoming Members of the Society, or participating in the profits.

The Society continues to grant Policies on its original Charter Plan, according to which, in lieu of periodical bonuses, the profits of each year are divided among the Representatives of the Members who die in the year, in proportion to the number of shares assured, and without reference to the time the Policy has been in force.

Persons whose lives are assured with this Society may travel to or from, or reside in, any part of Europe without paying any additional Premium.

The assured may pay their Premiums either by a single payment, by annual payments during the whole continuance of the assurance, or by annual payments during a limited number of years.

Sept. 16, 1846.

T. GALLOWAY, Registrar.

**THE AUSTRALASIAN,
Colonial, and General
LIFE ASSURANCE & ANNUITY COMPANY,**

No. 1, Leadenhall Street,
CAPITAL, £200,000, IN 2000 SHARES.

Directors.

Edward Barnard, Esq.	Gideon Colquhoun, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq.	C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq.	Richard Onslow, Esq.
John Henry Capper, Esq.	William Walker, Esq.

Trustees—Edward Barnard, J. H. Capper, and Edward Thompson, Esqrs.

Auditors—James Easton and C. Richardson, Esqrs.

Solicitors—Messrs. Maples, Pearse, Stevens, and Maples.

Bankers—The Union Bank of London.

Colonial Bankers—The Bank of Australasia, (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835,) 8, Austin Friars, London.

Physician—Dr. Fraser, 62, Guildford Street, Russell Square.

At Sydney there is a Board of Directors, and Agents and Trustees at W. Australia.

The following peculiar advantages are offered by this Company:—

1. Their policies cover the risk of living and voyaging over a far larger portion of the globe than do those issued by any other company in existence. They allow the assured to reside in the Australasian and North American colonies, and at the Cape of Good Hope. They also allow one passage out and home to any of those colonies. For British India, a very moderate extra premium is charged.

2. Premiums may be paid, and claims settled at Sydney, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

3. A third of the premiums may remain unpaid for five years; nor is it necessary for the maintenance of the Assurance to pay up the premium at the end of that time, but the unpaid thirds may remain as a debt against the policy, if the interest be regularly paid upon them as the renewal premiums fall due.

The following are specimens of the Premiums charged by this Company for the Assurance of 100*l.*:—

WITH PROFITS.			WITHOUT PROFITS.		
Age.	Annual Premium.		Age.	Annual Premium.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
20	1	17 1	20	1	10 3
30	2	8 2	30	2	0 7
40	3	4 0	40	2	15 3
50	4	11 8	50	4	1 8
60	6	13 2	60	6	3 9

[See next page.]

THE AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL AND GENERAL ASSURANCE
AND ANNUITY SOCIETY—continued.

ANNUITIES.

The Annuities offered by the Company are on a more favourable scale than those offered by any other Companies, having been calculated with reference to the rates of interest obtainable on Colonial Investments. Annuity holders also participate in the profits.

Specimens of the Rates of Annuity for 100*l.* sunk :—

Age.	Male Lives.	Female Lives.	Age.	Male Lives.	Female Lives.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40	7 8 3	6 18 2	65	12 12 0	10 19 0
50	8 13 6	7 14 4	70	15 0 8	13 2 6
60	10 16 3	9 9 0	75	18 9 2	16 3 5

DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

Annuities (payable half-yearly) which an Annual Premium of 10*l.*, during the undermentioned Terms of Deferment, will secure :—

Age.	TERMS OF DEFERMENT.							
	10 Years.		20 Years.		30 Years.		35 Years.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	8 17 6	8 3 8	25 3 4	22 10 8	60 8 5	51 0 9	95 13 10	76 16 11
30	9 12 3	8 16 5	29 13 5	25 13 7	83 14 8	65 3 3	—	—
40	11 6 7	9 18 0	40 16 2	32 8 0	—	—	—	—
50	15 4 5	12 8 8	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENDOWMENT SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITIES.

For the Endowment of a Child with an Annuity of 20*l.* on the death of a Parent, and until the attainment of the age of Twenty-one.

Half-yearly Payments, to be continued during Ten Years, when the age of the Nominee is—

Age of Parent.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	Age of Parent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
20	1 6 2	1 4 1	1 1 5	0 18 7	0 15 7	20
30	1 16 3	1 13 3	1 9 9	1 6 1	1 2 5	30
40	2 7 3	2 3 11	1 18 11	1 14 2	1 9 4	40
50	3 7 4	3 3 4	2 17 3	2 10 1	2 2 6	50

E. RYLEY, Actuary and Secretary.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9.

Directors.

William Bardgett, Esq.
 Samuel Bevington, Esq.
 Wm. Fechney Black, Esq.
 George Cohen, Esq.
 Millis Coventry, Esq.

John Drewett, Esq.
 Robert Eglinton, Esq.
 Erasmus Rt. Foster, Esq.
 Peter Morrison, Esq.
 Henry Lewis Smale, Esq.

Medical Officer—John Clendinning, M.D., F.R.S., 16, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square.

Standing Counsel—The Hon. John Ashley, New Square, Lincoln's Inn ;
 Mr. Serjeant Murphy, Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane.

Solicitor.—William Bevan, Esq., Old Jewry.

Bankers.—Messrs. Drewett and Fowler, Princes Street, Bank.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.**MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.**

Complete Security afforded to the Assured by means of an ample subscribed capital, and the large fund accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 6000 Policies.

Half the amount only of the annual premium required during the first five years, the remaining half premiums being paid out of the profits, which, after five years, will be annually divided among the Assured.

PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

The lowest rates consistent with security to the Assured.

An increasing scale of premiums peculiarly adapted to cases where assurances are effected for the purpose of securing Loans or Debts.

Half-credit rates of Premium, whereby credit is given for half the amount of premium for seven years, to be then paid off, or remain a charge upon the Policy, at the option of the holder.

Policies received, without the exaction of a fine, at any time within twelve months.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at 2 o'clock.

Age of the assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HALF CREDIT TABLES.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the Whole Term of Life.					
MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.			PROPRIETARY BRANCH.		
Age.	Half Pre- mium first five years.	Whole Pre- mium after five years.	Age.	Half Pre- mium first seven years.	Whole Pre- mium after seven years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 0 0	2 0 0	20	0 18 0	1 16 0
25	1 2 2	2 4 4	25	0 19 7	1 19 2
30	1 4 11	2 9 10	30	1 1 9	2 3 6
35	1 8 6	2 17 0	35	1 4 11	2 9 10
40	1 13 3	3 6 6	40	1 9 2	2 18 4
45	1 19 6	3 19 0	45	1 14 10	3 9 8
50	2 7 9	4 15 6	50	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 18 10	5 17 8	55	2 12 9	5 5 6

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

BRITISH GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

9, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON,

AND

127, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

The Association will grant Bonds of Guarantee for the fidelity of all persons employed—

1. In any of the Government Departments (under the recorded sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, 19th Feb., 1847).

2. Savings' Banks,
Friendly Societies,
Loan Societies,
Benefit Building Societies,
Government Annuity Societies,
Certified by John Tidd Pratt, Esq.,
(For which no stamp duty is paid,)
Poor-law Commission.

} Under the Special provisions of the Act of Incorporation.

3. All Public and Private Institutions,
Banks,
Insurance Companies,
Railway Companies,
Mercantile Houses,

And in all other Situations, at home and abroad, where security against fraud or failure to account is required. Rates of premium $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and upwards. Forms of proposal may be obtained at 9, Waterloo-place.

By order of the Directors,

A. CHAMBRE, Secretary to the London Board.

THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

17, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Directors.

John Atkinson, Esq., The Grove, Hackney.
 Sir John De Beauvoir, Bart., Connaught Place.
 Henry Charles Curtis, Esq., Portland Place.
 George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Pelham Crescent, Brompton.
 Hon. Wm. Gore, Wilton Crescent, Belgrave Square.
 Capt. C. Twisleton Graves, Duke St., St. James's, and Army and Navy Club.
 Thomas Hamber, Esq., Barnsbury Park.
 John Lodge, Esq., Somerset Street, Portman Square.
 Lieut.-Col. Montresor, Ospringe House, Kent, and Army and Navy Club.
 George Alfred Walker, Esq., St. James's Place, St. James's.

This Society is established strictly upon the mutual principle, and will be found peculiarly adapted to aid the best intentions of the provident members of society; for, by the lowness of the premiums, the greatest present benefit is secured to all, and by the equitable division of the accumulated profits, those who may attain the average duration of life will derive the greatest future benefit in participating in the distribution of the surplus, which combines the advantage of a tontine with those of an ordinary life assurance.

This institution being a Mutual Assurance Society, the whole of the profits belong to and are divisible among those who are assured for the whole term of life.

The surplus is reserved entirely for those members who survive the period at which their premiums, with accumulated interest at 5 per cent., amount to the sums assured, and is thereafter divisible according to the value of the several policies and not according to a fixed per-centage to all.

By the diminution of the premiums, the greatest present benefit is secured to all; while, by the peculiar mode of division of the profits, those who survive the average duration of life will derive the greatest future benefits,—a combination of advantages which carry out in the most complete manner the provident principles of life assurance.

A life may be assured at any age for a certain time, or for the whole continuance of life, upon payment of either a gross sum, or by annual, half-yearly, or quarterly payments, to be continued during the whole term of life, or during a limited number of years.

Annuities, immediate or deferred, or endowments to children, or sums to be received at any specified age, may be contracted for on equitable terms.

Persons afflicted with chronic or other disorders may be assured in this Society; and, generally, the Directors are prepared to receive proposals of any description involving the contingency of human life.

Claims payable in three months after satisfactory proof of death shall have been given.

A Board of Directors and Medical Officers are in attendance on Tuesdays and Fridays at two o'clock, and every facility is afforded for effecting assurances on any other day.

Medical Referees are paid by the Society for their professional report upon all cases referred to them.

A liberal commission allowed to solicitors and others introducing business to the Society.

Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained on application to any of the Agents, or at the Office, No. 17, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, or by letter to the Secretary.

SPECIMEN OF TABLES.

Age.	Annual Premium for £100.	Age.	Annual Premium for £100.	Age.	Annual Premium for £100.
20	£1 15 8	35	£2 6 10	50	£4 1 7
25	1 18 0	40	2 14 9	55	5 1 11
30	2 1 6	45	3 5 9	60	6 6 7

Loans granted to the members on approved security, upon equitable and advantageous terms.

17, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

CHARLES JAMES THICKE,
Resident Secretary.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
Life and Fire Assurance Institution,
LOTHBURY, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Vict. Cap. XCII.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

(A LIST OF THE PROPRIETORS ENROLLED IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.)

One-tenth of the entire profits of this Institution will be applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

PATRONS.

- | | |
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| His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. | Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester. |
| His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. | Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath. |
| Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford. | Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin. |
| Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton. | Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. |
| Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford. | Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. |
| Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. | Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania. |

DIRECTORS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Major James Adair, | William Sloane, Esq., Chairman. |
| The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly. | William Ambrose Shaw, Esq. |
| Rev. W. Harness, M.A. | George Sloane, Esq. |
| Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq. |
| Benjamin Jackson, Esq. | Rev. H. T. Tucker, M.A. |
| Rev. H. J. Knapp, D.D. | John Walker, Esq. |
| James Lamb, Esq. | Sir William White. |
| Captain Macdougall. | Rev. Richard Wood, B.D. |

AUDITORS.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| M. R. Scott, Esq. | R. S. Cahill, Esq. |
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BANKERS.

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|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, & Co. | Commercial Bank of London. |
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SOLICITORS.

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| Messrs. Coverdale and Lee. |
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SECRETARY.

- | |
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| William Emmens, Esq. |
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LIFE.--This Institution adopts both the Mutual and Proprietary systems of Life Assurance. Persons assured according to the Mutual Scale are entitled to Four-fifths of the profits of this Branch, whilst those assured according to the Proprietary Scale are charged the lowest possible Rate of Premium consistent with security to the Establishment. Both are fully protected by the large Subscribed Capital of the Company.

FIRE.--The Premiums for Assurance against Fire are charged at the usual moderate rates, with a reduction of £10 per Cent. on the Residence and Furniture of Clergymen.

TABLE OF LIFE RATES.

Age.	Mutual Scale.	Without Profits.			
		Equal Rates.	Ascending Scale.		
			First Seven Years.	Sec. Seven Years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£ s. d. 1 17 4	£ s. d. 1 13 11	£ s. d. 1 2 0	£ s. d. 1 13 0	£ s. d. 2 4 0
30	2 6 10	2 2 7	1 8 0	2 2 0	2 16 0
40	3 3 6	2 17 8	1 19 0	2 18 6	3 18 0
50	4 13 4	4 4 11	3 0 2	4 10 3	6 0 4

Prospectuses, the necessary Forms, and every requisite information for effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, as above.

WM. EMMENS, Secretary

THE CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

For Accumulative and General Assurances,

No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

Directors.

<p>The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford.</p> <p>William Betts, Esq.</p> <p>Jas. Risdon Bennett, Esq., M.D.</p> <p>John Blakeway, Esq.</p> <p>George Bulmer, Esq.</p> <p>Antony Close, Esq.</p> <p>Charles Collick, Esq.</p> <p>Charles Goodwin, Esq.</p> <p>Robert William Keate, Esq.</p>	<p>The Rev. Charlton Lane, M.A.</p> <p>Stephen H. Lee, Esq.</p> <p>David Ogilvy, Esq.</p> <p>George Parbury, Esq.</p> <p>John Powis, Esq.</p> <p>Lieut.-Colonel Rowland.</p> <p>William Simpson, Esq.</p> <p>William A. Thomas, Esq.</p> <p>George Watson Wood, Esq.</p>
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Auditors.

Hugh I. Cameron, Esq. | James Jell Chalk, Esq.
H. Windham West, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, Barnett, and Co.; Messrs. Strahan, Pauls, and Bates.

Consulting Actuary.—J. M. Rainbow, Esq.

Secretary.—Edward Fred. Leeks, Esq.

Manager of the Agency Department.—G. J. Farrance, Esq.

Physician.—James Risdon Bennett, Esq., M.D.

Surgeon.—G. W. Mackmurdo, Esq., F.R.S.

Physician for West of London.—R. G. Latham, Esq., M.D.

Surgeon for West of London.—R. L. Thorn, Esq.

Standing Counsel.—Edw. S. Creasy, Esq.; Wm. Sparling, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Dean, Leeks, Dixon, and Redpath.

This Society embraces every known advantage or convenience offered by any existing Life Office. It combines three distinct yet co-operating systems, at the choice of the Assured. Thus—Policies may be effected on the Mutual System, securing all its advantages, without its risks or liabilities, an important consideration to Assurers. The Proprietary System, with the full benefits of its acknowledged Security, Simplicity, and Economy. And the Accumulative, or Deposit System, introduced by this Society, which perfects the principle of Life Assurance, the full amount of the Deposit-Premiums being at all times available to the Assured; also, Half-Credit Premiums for stipulated periods, a peculiarly advantageous arrangement for Young Lives, and for all persons with advancing means or incomes. And Tables expressly calculated for Naval and Military Risks, in all quarters of the world, on the most moderate terms, together with all the Divisional Rates and Accommodations of the best offices.

EDW. FRED. LEEKS, Secretary.

EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

22, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH; and 11, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

PRESIDENT.--The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville.

VICE-PRESIDENT.--Alex. Pringle, Esq. of Whytbank, M.P.

LONDON BOARD.

Right Hon. Lord Reay.
 Hon. Robert Dundas.
 John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P.
 George Mackintosh, Esq.
 Francis Whitmarsh, Esq. Q.C.
 Henry Barkly, Esq. M.P.

W. A. Eade, Esq.
 James Bonar, Esq.
 Hugh Johnston, Esq.
 Arthur J. Blackwood, Esq.
 Charles Staniforth, Esq. Resident.

MEDICAL OFFICER.--Robert Dickson, M.D., 5, Curzon Street, May Fair.

BANKERS.--Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

SOLICITORS.--Messrs. Rowland, Hacon, & Rowland, 38, Threadneedle Street.

The mode in which this Company is constituted presents to the assured the benefits of Mutual Assurance, combined with the influence and security of a large proprietary all assured with the Company.

Perfect security to the assured, and freedom from all liability.

A right of participating in the whole profits of the Company to the extent of Four-fifths.

A principle of division, making the distribution among those who participate in proportion to the amount severally contributed by them.

The highest benefits to all First Class Lives, by no unjust liberality being shown to those who die early.

Very moderate rates, without participation, which, on young lives, are equivalent to a present bonus of very considerable amount.

No Entry-Money or other charge beyond Policy Stamp.

Assurances effected on equal, or ascending or descending scales, or in any other way that the interests of parties may require.

Specimen of Rates for Insuring £100 on a Single Life.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION				WITH PARTICIPATION	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	For Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20	0 17 3	0 19 11	1 14 2	20	1 17 4
30	1 1 3	1 4 8	2 3 7	30	2 7 7
40	1 6 10	1 11 10	2 17 11	40	3 3 2
50	1 15 1	2 4 5	4 1 7	50	4 9 0
60	3 1 8	3 18 11	6 4 4	60	6 15 8

Tabular View of Additions to Policies of £1,000 opened at the commencement of the Company.

Age of Assuring.	Sum Assured.	Bonus in 1835.	Bonus in 1842.	Sum now Payable.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1000 0 0	100 0 10	87 3 3	1187 4 1
30	1000 0 0	104 3 0	89 8 0	1193 11 0
40	1000 0 0	113 11 11	103 11 7	1217 3 6
50	1000 0 0	142 8 8	148 9 11	1290 18 7
60	1000 0 0	186 17 2	245 16 11	1432 13 10

G. L. Finlay, Manager.
 Wm. Dickson, Secretary.

EQUITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 26, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON.

Capital One Million.

Trustees.

<p>The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron. The Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge. The Hon. Mr. Justice Erle.</p>	<p>The Right Hon. Lord Monteagle. Nassau W. Senior, Esq., Master in Chancery. C. P. Cooper, Esq., Q. C. LL. D. F. R. S. George Capron, Esq.</p>
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Directors.

<p>J. E. Armstrong, Esq. Thomas Wm. Capron, Esq. Mr. Serjeant Clarke. John E. Clowes, Esq. William I. Denne, Esq. Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Esq. Francis Ewart, Esq. N. Hollingsworth, Esq. John H. Koe, Esq., Q. C.</p>	<p>Charles H. Moore, Esq. Henry H. Oddie, Esq. T. G. Kensit, Esq., Skinner's Hall. J. Phillimore, D. C. L., F. R. S. George W. K. Potter, Esq. F. Newman Rogers, Esq., Q. C. Nassau W. Senior, Esq. E. Wilbraham, Esq., Q. C.</p>
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Auditors.

<p>John T. Graves, Esq., F. R. S. Robert J. Phillimore, D. C. L.</p>	<p>Eric Rudd, Esq. George Lake Russell, Esq.</p>
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BANKERS.—Messrs. Hoare, Fleet Street.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Rooper, Birch, and Ingram, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Messrs. Sir Matthew Barrington, Son, and Jeffers, Dublin.

Medical Officers.

Robert Willis, M. D. | John Scott, M. D. | Benjamin Atkinson, Esq.
ACTUARY and SECRETARY.—J. J. Sylvester, Esq., M. A., F. R. S.

This Society grants Insurances to meet every kind of Pecuniary risk contingent upon the duration of human life.

The advantages of the Mutual System of Association are afforded to persons insuring in this Office, by the division of four-fifths of the Profits among the Assured: the remaining fifth being applied to meet the risk incurred, and the share of the expenses borne by the Proprietary. Lower rates of premium are charged to Assurers desirous to commute the prospective advantages of Profits, for a higher fixed sum Assured to them in their Policies.

A Capital of One Million, constantly augmenting by the Returns of the business, provides the most ample security for the protection of the Assured: this is further guaranteed by the constitution of the Proprietary, all of whom, as provided by the Deed of Settlement, must be Members of the Legal Profession, and as such, known and responsible parties.

The Legal connection of the Society leads to the further advantage of affording peculiar facilities for investing on the most favourable terms, the Funds accumulating for the benefit of the Assured.

The Tables are calculated on the lowest scale consistent with security from the Recent Government Returns, and the mode of payment of the Premium may be modified in a great variety of ways to meet the convenience of parties about to Assure.

All inquiries, whether by letter, or personal attendance at the Office, between the hours of Ten and Four, relative to the business of the Society or Life Assurance in general, will meet with immediate attention.

The usual Commission allowed to all Solicitors.

**FREEMASONS' AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN, ANNUITY, AND
REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY.**

11, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

Directors.

Swynfen Jervis, Esq., *Chairman.*

<p>The Hon. S. T. Carnegie, M.P. William Day, Esq. Admiral Sir Wm. H. Dillon, K.C.H. Frederick Dodsworth, Esq. Joseph Holl, Esq. James Jephson, Esq.</p>	<p>William King, Esq. G. G. Kirby, Esq., <i>Managing Director.</i> George Henry Lewes, Esq. Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher, C.B. and K.C.H.</p>
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Trustees.

<p>Admiral Sir W. H. Dillon, K.C.H.</p>	<p>Swynfen Jervis, Esq. H. U. Thomson, Esq., M.D.</p>
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Bankers.

The London and Westminster Bank, St. James's Square.
The London and County Bank, Lombard Street.

This Office unites the benefit of a Mutual Association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the Assured the following advantages:—

1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years, upon Assurances for the whole of Life,—a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing Loans.

2. In Loan transactions the lender secured against the risk of the borrower going out of Europe.

3. Sums assured to become payable *at given ages or death*, if previous.

4. Policies indefeasible; fraud alone, not error, vitiating them; and in case the Renewal Premium remain unpaid, the Assurance may be revived at any time within *six months* upon satisfactory proof of health, and payment of a trifling fine.

5. Officers in the Army and Navy, and persons residing abroad, or proceeding to any part of the world, assured at low rates.

6. Immediate Survivorship, and Deferred Annuities granted; and Endowments for Children, and every other mode of provision for Families arranged.

Information and Prospectuses furnished on application at the Office.
JOSEPH BERRIDGE, *Secretary.*

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3 Vict. c. 20, and 10 Vict. c. 1.

62, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, LONDON;

21, ST. DAVID STREET, EDINBURGH;

AND 6, KING STREET, QUEEN SQUARE, BRISTOL.

Capital, One Million.

DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.
Thos. Challis, Esq., and Ald.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.

S. Morton Peto, Esq.
Thomas Piper, Esq.
Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
Edward Smith, Esq.
Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
John Wilks, Esq.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS.--John Dawson, Esq.; George Meek, Esq.; John Overbury, Esq.

SECRETARY.--Dr. Thomas Price.

ACTUARY.--David Oughton, Esq.

BANKERS.--The Bank of England and Messrs. Hankey.

PHYSICIAN.--Thomas Bull, Esq., M.D.

SURGEON.--C. Aston Key, Esq.

SURVEYORS.--John Davies, Esq.; James Harrison, Esq.

SOLICITOR.--Stephen Walters, Esq.

TABLE, No. I.

Without Participation in Profits.

Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at Death.

20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 12 0	2 1 5	2 15 7	4 1 1	6 5 3

TABLE, No. II.

With Participation in Profits.

The Assured's share in the profits, two-thirds, to be applied, at his own option, in reduction of the future premiums, or paid in cash, or added in reversionary value to the sum assured.

For the assurance of £1000, payable at Death.

20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 18 2	2 8 5	3 3 7	4 10 3	6 13 0

Assurances on Joint Lives and Survivorships, Deferred Annuities, and Endowments for Children, are granted, and Reversions and Life Interests are purchased on liberal terms.

The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:

1. A Table of Premiums for Policies, payable at the age of 60, suitable to the case of Superannuated Ministers, or of other professional men.

2. The lowest rate of Premiums consistent with security, and the payment of Policies guaranteed by a Capital of One Million.

3. Two Tables of Premiums, the one giving to the assured two-thirds of the profits of this department of the Company's business.

4. Every facility given, on moderate terms, to persons going beyond the prescribed limits of their Policy.

5. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of payments, or in one sum.

6. All claims payable Three Months after satisfactory proof of Death; or earlier, on deduction of Discount.

7. No entrance-fee required.

Loans are granted on the personal security of the borrower and three sureties and the deposit of a Policy to double the amount of such Loan.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

14, WATERLOO PLACE, AND KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

The Chisholm, *Chairman.*

William Morley, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

Henry Stroud Barber, Esq.

John Brightman, Esq.

Francis Brodigan, Esq.

James William Deacon, Esq.

Alexander Robert Irvine, Esq.

John Inglis Jerdein, Esq.

James John Kinloch, Esq.

Henry Lawson, Esq.

Henry Penny, Esq.

Robert Power, Esq.

The Rev. F. W. Johnson Vickery, A.M.

AUDITORS.—C. B. Rule, Esq. T. C. Simmons, Esq. W. Archer Shee, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—John Clendinning, M.D., F.R.S., 16, Wimpole Street.

SOLICITOR—Walter Prideaux, Esq., Goldsmiths' Hall.

BANKERS.—Union Bank of London.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

PROFITS.—The whole of the Profits divided ANNUALLY among the Members, after payment of five Annual Premiums.

An ample guaranteed Capital, in addition to the Fund continually accumulating from Premiums *fully sufficient* to afford complete security to the Policy-Holders.

CREDIT.—Credit given to Members for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums, (without security,) by which means Assurance may be effected and debts secured with the least possible present outlay, and after payment of the arrears, the party will become entitled to participate in the entire profits of the Institution, precisely in the same manner as if he had paid the whole amount of his premiums in advance, in the usual way.

Thus, for example—a person in the twenty-fifth year of his age, instead of paying £2 6s. per annum for an assurance of £100, would be required to pay £1 3s. only, during the first five years, when, on payment of the arrears of premium, amounting to £5 15s., his share of the profits would be such as to reduce his future annual premiums to very little more than the half premium of £1 3s. originally paid by him.

Transfers of Policies effected and registered without charge.

An extremely low rate of premium, without participation in the profits, but with the option, at any time within five years, of paying up the difference between the Non-participating Rates and the Mutual Assurance Rates; thus becoming Members of the Society, and entitled to a full participation in the profits.

CLAIMS.—Prompt settlement of Claims on proof of death.

EXTRACT FROM THE TABLES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100.

	Age 20.	Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
With profits....	2 1 9	2 11 4	3 7 10	4 17 8	7 11 9
Half credit.....	1 0 11	1 5 8	1 13 11	2 8 10	3 15 11
Without profits.	1 13 11	2 2 1	2 16 4	4 1 11	6 8 3

Full Particulars are detailed in the Prospectus, which may be obtained at the Office, or sent post-free.

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

Agents wanted in Towns not pre-occupied, and applications from respectable and influential parties addressed to the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo Place, London, will meet immediate attention.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.

Established in 1840.

This Society is empowered by the Act 5 Vict., Sess. 2, cap. 64, to give security for the fidelity of persons in situations of trust, where sureties are required, on the annual payment of a stipulated rate per cent.

Security is granted, as heretofore, to all approved persons employed by Public Companies, by the great Trading and Banking interests in London and in the country, also to persons in any capacity, either at home or abroad, who may be called upon to furnish security to their employers.

No demand is made for stamp, legal charge, or otherwise, in addition to the premium.

For forms of proposal or other information, apply to the Secretary, at the Office, 19, Birchin Lane; or to the Society's Agents, in all the principal towns throughout the kingdom.

THOMAS DODGSON, *Secretary.*

THE SOCIETY OF GUARDIANS FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PRESIDENT.

Charles Farebrother, Esq., Alderman.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Dean, Leeks, Dixon, and Redpath, 13, Swithin's-lane.

This important association of merchants, bankers, directors of insurance offices, and traders is now in correspondence with provincial societies and agents in every part of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the channel islands, and Paris, for protection from the various frauds and deceptions attempted daily, and the punishment of those guilty of fraud or robbery. The subscribers send to the secretary the earliest intimation of any facts of a peculiar or suspicious character for the consideration of the committees, by whose order information, if well grounded, is immediately communicated to every member.

When a fraud has been perpetrated upon a member, the party suspected of having committed it is prosecuted by, and at the expense of the society; and every member is entitled to the payment of a certain sum for his expenses in all prosecutions for robbery of any description, and also in certain cases of opposition in bankruptcy, &c., under the regulations of the society.

A copy is given to every new member of the lists of names noticed since 1810. An alphabetical list is also printed annually for the members, and they have the privilege of access to the private information of the society. Annual subscription, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Forms for balloting for new members may be obtained of E. F. Leeks, Secretary, 13, Swithin's Lane.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND General Life Assurance Society.

Offices.

LONDON :—25, PALL MALL.
FRANKFORT :—GROSSE GALLENGASSE.
DUBLIN :—22, NASSAU STREET.
HAMBURG :—BOERSEN PASSAGE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

Trustees.

Charles Hopkinson, Esq., Regent-street.
Sir Thomas Phillips, Temple.
Alfred Waddilove, D.C.L., Doctors'-commons.

Directors.

<p>Edward Doubleday, Esq., F.L.S., 249, Great Surrey-street. George Gun Hay, Esq., 127, Sloane-st. Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., 17, Wimpole-street. C. Richardson, Esq., 19, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square. T. Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., 37, Upper Grosvenor-street.</p>	<p>R. Bentley Todd, M.D., F.R.S., 3, New-street, Spring-gardens. G. H. Vandeput, Esq., 17, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square. Alfred Waddilove, D.C.L., Doctors'-commons. James Whishaw, Esq., F.S.A., 33, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.</p>
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Auditors.

<p>James Parker Deane, D.C.L., Doctors'-commons. J. Radford, Esq., 8, Howley Villas, Maida-hill, West.</p>	<p>J. Stirling Taylor, Esq., Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square. Martial L. Welch, Esq., 14, Gloucester-place, New-road.</p>
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Standing Counsel.

John Shapter, Esq., Lincoln's-inn.

Bankers.

Messrs. C. Hopkinson and Co., Regent-street.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Richardson, Smith, and Sadler, 23, Golden-square.

Department of Medical Statistics.

William Farr, Esq., General Registrar Office.

Actuary.

Francis G. P. Neison, Esq.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURING £100 ON A SINGLE LIFE.

Ages.	Without Profits.	Ages.	Without Profits.	Ages.	Without Profits.	Ages.	Without Profits.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
15	1 9 3	29	2 1 11	43	3 2 5	57	5 10 5
16	1 9 11	30	2 2 11	44	3 4 4	58	5 15 11
17	1 10 8	31	2 4 0	45	3 6 5	59	6 1 9
18	1 11 4	32	2 5 3	46	3 8 6	60	6 7 5
19	1 12 1	33	2 6 5	47	3 11 0	61	6 12 6
20	1 12 11	34	2 7 9	48	3 13 6	62	6 18 9
21	1 13 8	35	2 9 2	49	3 16 6	63	7 4 1
22	1 14 6	36	2 10 8	50	3 19 9	64	7 10 9
23	1 15 6	37	2 12 2	51	4 3 3	65	7 17 9
24	1 16 5	38	2 13 9	52	4 6 10	66	8 3 5
25	1 17 5	39	2 15 5	53	4 11 1	67	8 14 4
26	1 18 6	40	2 17 3	54	4 15 4	68	9 3 11
27	1 19 8	41	2 18 11	55	5 0 0	69	9 14 9
28	2 1 0	42	3 0 8	56	5 5 0	70	10 6 9

N.B.—The above Tables for HEALTHY Lives are very favourable.

THE
MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 No. 84, KING WILLIAM STREET, MANSION HOUSE,
 LONDON.

Trustees.

Thomas Hallifax, Jun., Esq.	Francis Mills, Esq.
Thomas Heath, Esq.	Claude Edward Scott, Esq.

Directors.

Francis Mills, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	
Thomas Heath, Esq., <i>Deputy Chairman.</i>	
James Brand, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
William Chippindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Edward Sept. Codd, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	Barclay F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Esq.

Auditors.

John L. Bennett, Esq.	
Robert W. Eyles, Esq.	William Scott, Esq.

Physician.

Dr. Tweedie, F.R.S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.

Solicitor.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

Bankers.

Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills & Co.
 Sir Claude Scott, Bart., & Co.

At the last division of profits the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 per cent. on the premiums paid.

The next division will be made in June, 1847.

Among the advantages of this Company are the following, viz:—

Four-fifths of the profits given every five years to the Assured by the participation scale.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the Colonies of British North America, New South Wales, and Cape of Good Hope, without extra charge, upon payment of sea-risk only.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Tables and every information can be obtained by application to
 WM. THOS. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

37, OLD JEWRY.

(Established 1834, by Deed enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

Directors.

S. Adams Beck, Esq.

James Burchell, Esq.

John Clayton, Esq.

Solomon Cohen, Esq.

John Cole, Esq.

Sir Charles Douglas, M.P.

R. Godson, Esq. M.A. Q.C.M.P.

W. C. Harnett, Esq.

Capt. Sir A. Pellet Green, R.N.,
K.C.H.

Jonathan Hayne, Esq.

Valentine Knight, Esq.

Colonel Robinson.

Samuel William Rowsell, Esq.

Folliot Scott Stokes, Esq.

James Whiskin, Esq.

Trustees.

Henry Thos. Windsor, Esq.

John Clarke, Esq.

Richard Groom, Esq.

Philip C. Moore, Esq.

Auditors.

Edmund Halswell, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.

William Pritchard, Esq.

James Reeves, Esq.

Bankers.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitor.

William Burchell, Esq.

Physician.

Alg. Frampton, M.D.

Surgeon.

Matthias Rowe, Esq.

Actuary.

Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.S.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

26, CORNHILL, LONDON,

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Empowered by Act of Parliament.

DIRECTORS.

T. Lamie Murray, Esq., Chairman.

J. Elliotson, M.D., F.R.S. | H. Gordon, Esq. | Clement Tabor, Esq.
Henry Fenwick, Esq. | John Rawson, Esq. | Joseph Thompson, Esq.

AUDITORS, Professor Graves, A.M., F.R.S.; Professor Whatstone, F.R.S.

PHYSICIAN, J. Elliotson, M.D., F.R.S., 37, Conduit-street.

SURGEON, E. S. Symes, Esq., 77, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

SOLICITORS, Messrs. Sutton, Ewens, Ommanney, and Prudence, 6, Basinghall-st.

BANKERS, Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co. 67, Lombard-street.

ACTUARY, W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.

SECRETARY, F. Ferguson Camroux, Esq.

This Institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect both to Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premium paid (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

By the Directors' Seventh Annual Report, made at the General Meeting held on 13th May, 1846, the business of the preceding year, notwithstanding its commercial vicissitudes, had augmented beyond that of the three preceding years combined, the policies having increased 769 within the year, yielding an additional income of £12,691. The claims paid since 1837, £35,757 14s., being less by £11,027 6s. than the expected mortality. The bonus this year, after leaving the most ample reserve fund, varies from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid, which may be added to policy, or rateable payable in cash or otherwise, as policyholders may select, as in the following Table:

Age.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Policy taken out in.	Bonus in addition to sum Assured.	Bonus in Cash.	Permanent Reduction of Annual Premium.	Sum the Assured may borrow on Policy.
	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60	1000	74 3 4	1837	217 15 1	100 0 11	16 0 4	445 0 0
			1838	192 3 0	87 1 4	13 10 2	395 11 1
			1839	165 11 10	74 1 9	11 3 1	346 2 3
			1840	116 7 6	54 0 10	7 18 10	296 13 4
			1841	111 6 8	49 10 0	7 10 4	247 4 5

The division of Profits is Annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

Detailed Prospectuses with every variety of Tables, may be had at the office, or at any of its branches in the country, or on application, will be forwarded, post free.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL
Reversionary Investment Company.

OFFICE,

No. 63, OLD BROAD STREET.

Directors.

John P. Heywood, Esq., *Chairman.*

R. E. A. Townsend, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

W. B. Brodie, Esq.

E. S. Bigg, Esq.

Octavius E. Coope, Esq.

Alexander Cowan, Esq.

Robert Dickson, M.D., F.L.S.

Thomas Fussell, Esq.

John Kendal, Esq.

John Roskell, Esq.

E. W. Scadding, Esq.

George Sheppard, Esq.

Auditors—John P. Kennard, Esq.; Dr. Royle.

Actuary—F. A. Engelback, Esq., Alliance Assurance Company.

Consulting Counsel—George Lake Russell, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Cardale, Iliffe, and Russell, Bedford Row.

Bankers—Messrs. Denison, Heywood, and Co., Lombard Street;
 Messrs. Strahan and Paul, Strand.

This Company was instituted in the year 1837, for the purchase of Reversionary and Contingent Interests, Real and Personal, Life Interests and Annuities, and every description of Property that can be effected by the contingency of human life. Persons having such interests to dispose of may, on application, receive any information and assistance in making proposals to the Company, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the Office. Every facility is afforded by the Solicitors of the Company in the investigation of a vendor's title, so as to ensure the speedy completion of all purchases.

By order of the Board,

G. A. RENDALL,

Secretary.

NORWICH UNION SOCIETIES.

OFFICES :

LONDON—CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACK-FRIARS; NORWICH—SURREY ST.; EDINBURGH—PRINCES STREET; DUBLIN—COLLEGE GREEN.

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—CAPITAL £550,000.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—E. T. Booth, Esq., Norwich.

Anthony Hudson, Esq.	Charles Evans, Esq.
Geo. Morse, Esq.	Edward Steward, Esq.
Major General Sir R. I. Harvey, C.B.	Lewis Evans, Esq. M.D.
Timothy Steward, Esq.	Captain Blakiston, R.N.
Isaac Jermy, Esq., Recorder of Norwich.	Wm. Martin Seppings, Esq.
	Geo. Durrant, Esq.
	Samuel Bignold, Esq., Sec.

Insurances are granted by this Society on buildings, goods, merchandise, and effects, ships in port, harbour, or dock, from loss or damage by fire, in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is provided by the constitution of the Society that the insured shall be free from all responsibility; and to guarantee the engagements of the office, a fund of £550,000 has been subscribed by a numerous and opulent proprietary. Returns of a large proportion, or Three-fifths of the Profits of the Company, are periodically made to parties insuring.

The business of the Company exceeds Sixty Millions, and is rapidly increasing. The duty paid to Government for the year 1845 was £70,589; and the amount insured on farming stock was upwards of Nine Millions and a half.

The following extract from the returns made to the Stamp Office for the year 1842, shows the amount of business done by the five principal offices:—

	Sums insured on Farming Stock exempt.	Total Duty paid.
Norwich Union	£9,726,891	£70,589
Sun	7,706,552	185,933
County	7,189,882	49,918
Phoenix	4,882,348	127,532
Royal Exchange	4,559,621	74,586

Charles J. Bunyon, Esq., Agent for London.
Charles Howell, Esq., Surveyor.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Temple Booth, Esq., President; Isaac Jermy, Esq., Stanfield Hall, Recorder of Norwich; Major-General Sir R. I. Harvey, C.B.; T. Steward, Esq.; Lewis Evans, M.D., &c. &c.

SECRETARY—Samue Bignold, Esq., Norwich.

ACTUARY—Richard Morgan, Esq., Norwich.

LONDON BOARD.

T. Amyot, Esq., F.R.S. | Edward Wenman Martin, Esq.
Charles J. Bunyon, Esq., Agent, 6, Crescent, New Bridge Street.

This Institution is a Mutual Insurance Office, the whole of the profits being periodically divided among its members, and was founded on the original principles of the London Equitable, with various improvements; among the most prominent of which is a reduction in the rates of premium of nearly one-tenth.

Its capital now exceeds £2,000,000. Its income from Premiums £180,000 per annum; and its annual issue of Policies is between three and four hundred. Bonuses were declared at general meetings in the years 1816, 1823, 1830, and 1842, by which additions to the amount of £689,502 have been made to the sums insured.

The subjoined list of some of the existing Policies of the Society exhibits the aggregate amount of Bonus assigned to each of those Policies.—

No.	Sum assured.	Bonus.
477	£1,000	£776 4 10
951	499	431 10 5
170	1,000	445 15 6
751	1,000	458 7 4
1,235	2,000	852 5 1
1,276	1,500	619 3 4
1,450	2,000	754 17 2
1,444	1,000	519 10 7
1,459	300	155 14 4
1,745	2,000	1,117 1 11
1,850	1,500	149 10 5
2,570	1,000	531 6 10

Applications for Prospectuses may be made at either of the Chief Offices, or of any of the Society's Agents, in all parts of the United Kingdom. Proposals for the sale of Reversionary Property, Deferred Sums, Life Interests, &c. to be addressed to C. I. Bunyon, Esq., No. 6, Crescent, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

PALLADIUM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Directors.

Sir John Barrow, Bart, F.R.S.
 Lord W. R. K. Douglas, F.R.S.
 Charles Elliott, Esq., F.R.S.
 Joseph Esdaile, Esq.
 Wm. A. Guy, M.D.
 Henry Harvey, Esq., F.R.S.

Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle
 Bart.
 James Murray, Esq.
 Samuel Skinner, Esq.
 Sir William Young, Bart.

Physician.—Seth Thompson, M.D.

NEW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The Directors of this Society, with the view of meeting the wants and wishes of the large class of persons who prefer the present advantages of reduced premiums to a prospective bonus in the shape of an addition to their Policies, have constructed a new Scale, based on the safest and most approved data—viz., the Experience Tables recently compiled by a Committee of Actuaries, from the records of seventeen of the leading London Offices, including the Amicable and the Equitable.

The Society now offers the following advantages:—

The Lowest Scale of Premium which can be safely adopted.

EXAMPLE.

For an Assurance of £100, payable at death.

Age 20	£1 13 1
Age 30	2 2 10
Age 40	2 18 7

Other ages at proportionate rates.

Undoubted Security, guaranteed by a large capital; an influential proprietary; the long standing of the Office; and the satisfactory results of its business.

Facility in the settlement of claims, which are payable within three months from the date of proof.

Liberty to travel in any part of Europe, without extra premium.

Loans equivalent to the value of the policies.

To those who desire to secure the advantages of a prospective bonus, by a small additional outlay, the deed of settlement assigns four-fifths of the profits.

Bonuses may be commuted for equivalent reductions of premium at the option of the assured, by which arrangement the amount originally assured may be kept up at a continually decreasing cost.

Insurances effected on joint as well as on single lives, for short terms or otherwise, and to meet any specified contingency.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or in any other equitable manner to meet the convenience of the public.

The age of the life assured is admitted on the policy at the time of effecting the assurance, or at any other time, on production of satisfactory proof.

Every information and assistance will be given to assurers, either at the Offices, No. 7, Waterloo-place, London; or by the Society's Agents, established in all the principal towns.

Jan., 1847.

J. LODGE, *Secretary and Actuary.*

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE,

No. 70, LOMBARD STREET, AND 57, CHARING CROSS,

LONDON.

 ESTABLISHED 1797.

Directors.

Matthias Attwood, Esq., M.P.	Jas. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D.
Robert Gurney Barclay, Esq.	F.R.S.
William Cotton, Esq., F.R.S.	Richd. Henshaw Lawrence, Esq.
Sir William Curtis, Bart.	J. Petty Muspratt, Esq.
William Davis, Esq.	C. Hampden Turner, Esq.,
Richard Fuller, Esq.	F.R.S.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq.	Matthew Whiting, Esq.

Auditors.

Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.	Thomas Hodgson, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.	

BONUS.

Four-fifths of the net profits realized by the Company from insurances effected upon the participating scale of premiums allotted, agreeably to the conditions of the policies, every seven years. The first period to commence from the 3rd of July, 1840.

Very low rates offered to those who prefer insuring upon the non-participating scale.

These two classes of assurance are kept distinct from each other.

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained on application at the Offices as above, or to the Agents of the Company appointed in every city and principal town in the kingdom.

R. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

THE
REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY,
 17, KING'S ARMS YARD, COLEMAN STREET,
 LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1823,

For the Purchase of Reversionary Interests of every description
 in Real and Personal Property, and Life Policies of Assurance.

Subscribed Capital, 600,000*l.* and upwards.

Chairman.—Henry Hughes, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.—Peter Cator, Esq.

Directors.

James C. C. Bell, Esq.
 Robert Davies, Esq.
 George Hankey, Esq.
 James Hooper, Esq.
 Thomas Potts, Esq.

George Sparkes, Esq.
 John Thomas, Esq.
 William Whitmore, Esq.
 John Hunter, Esq.
 James Du Buisson, Esq.

Auditor.—Henry Norman, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of England.

Actuary.—Griffith Davies, Esq., F.R.S.

Solicitor.—J. M. Pearce, Esq.

Secretary.—C. G. Christmas, Esq.

Daily attendance is given at the Office, for the purpose of receiving proposals, and affording information to parties desirous of treating for the sale of Reversionary Property, either absolute or contingent, or of Policies of Assurance effected upon Lives.

When Reversions or Policies are offered to the Society, it is recommended that the particulars mentioned in the forms of proposal should be detailed, with a view to prevent delay in bringing the same under the consideration of the Weekly Board of Directors.

No proposals are entertained by the Board, unless the price required for the Reversion or Policy be specified.

Proposals, received at the Office on or before Wednesday in any week, will be submitted to the Board on the succeeding Thursday.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE ROYAL

NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

Col. Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., R.E., <i>Chairman.</i>	Major-General Taylor, C.B., E.I.C.S.
Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Gossett, C.B., K.C.H., R.E., <i>Deputy Chairman.</i>	Major-Gen. Edward Wynyard, C.B.
Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., M.P.	Major-Gen. Arnold, K.H., K.C.
Major-Gen. Sir J. Cockburn, Bart., G.C.H.	Lieut.-Gen. Cleiland, E.I.C.S.
General Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B., G.C.H.	Lieut.-Col. H. Hanmer, K.H., late R.H.G.
Major-General Sir P. Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.	Lieut.-Col. Purchas, E.I.C.S.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B.	Lieut.-Col. Matson, R.E.
Major-General Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B., R.A.	Major Shadwell Clerke, K.H., F.R.S.
Captain Sir George Back, R.N.	Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late R.H.G.
	Captain William Lancey, R.E.
	Wm. Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
	James Nugent Daniell, Esq.
	Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.

ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the Lives of Persons in
EVERY station of Life, and for every part of the World,
upon particularly favourable terms.

Persons assured in this Office may change from one country to
another without forfeiting their Policies.

A BONUS amounting to *thirty per cent.* on the actual value of
the Policies was apportioned to the assured at the FIRST SEP-
TENNIAL MEETING held in the year 1844.

JOSEPH C. BRETTELL, *Secretary.*

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 5, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON.

Trustees.

Sir A. Brydges Henniker, Bart.	Henry Pownall, Esq.
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.	Claude Edward Scott, Esq.

Directors.

CHAIRMAN, Lieut.-Col. Lord Arthur Lennox.	Henry Broadwood, Esq., M.P.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN, T. C. Granger, Esq., M.P.	Sir James Carmichael, Bart.
John Ashburner, Esq., M.D.	Chas. Farebrother, Esq., Ald.
T. M. B. Batard, Esq.	William Tulloh Fraser, Esq.
Philip P. Blyth, Esq.	John Gardiner, Esq.
	Aaron Asher Goldsmid, Esq.
	Henry William Pownall, Esq.

Bankers.—Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Davies, Son, and Campbell.

Assurances on the lives of persons in every station of life and every part of the world, granted on a plan which combines the utmost amount of benefit to the families of the assured at death, with every attainable advantage during life which the system of Life Assurance is capable of affording.

Perfect security in a subscribed capital, which guarantees the prompt settlement of every claim, with participating and non-participating rates on the lowest scale, especially for terms of years.

The Assured can anticipate or obtain the advance of the full amount of the Policy, on giving approved available security for a certain number of annual payments, as explained by the Prospectus.

Every facility afforded to persons assuring the lives of others, so as to render such Policies effectual securities.

A new plan of gradual or accumulative Assurance, particularly adapted for young lives, and for such as cannot, without inconvenience, undertake the payment of a fixed premium, securing at once provision in case of premature death, and an accumulating fund, available during life, should occasion require.

Annuities, Endowments, Advances, and Loans, on liberal terms.

Detailed Prospectuses, with forms of proposal, and every information, may be had on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's Offices.

The usual commission to Solicitors and Agents.

H: D. DAVENPORT, *Secretary.*

EDWARD THE ROYAL ASYLUM
OF
THE ST. ANN'S SOCIETY,
MAINTAINING, CLOTHING, AND EDUCATING CHILDREN OF
THOSE ONCE IN PROSPERITY.

INCORPORATED 1846.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patrons.

Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Her Majesty Queen Adelaide.

H. R. H. Prince Albert.

His Majesty the King of Hanover.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

H. H. the Pacha of Egypt.

President.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It must excite no small degree of surprise and regret, that, for the children of a numerous class of our fellow subjects there is not, if we except Christ's Hospital and the Schools of this Society, any fit or appropriate Asylum where the children of parents once in prosperity (of the Clergyman, the Solicitor, the Naval or Military Officer, or the Merchant), whether orphans or not, and from every nation, can obtain a Religious Education, Clothing, and a Home, till, by the blessing of the Almighty, they may be enabled not only to avoid sinking into the gulph of pauperism, but become useful members of society, and ornaments to their country.

A Yearly Subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.*, or more, constitutes an Annual Governor.

A subscription of 10*l.* 10*s.*, or upwards, a Governor for Life.

Subscriptions and donations gratefully received by

EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS,

Secretary.

2, Charlotte Row, Mansion House,
and 65, Chester Square.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.*Managers.*Charles Pole, Esq., *Chairman.*

Charles Boulton, Esq.	Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.	H. Francis Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Harry Chester, Esq.	Charles Littledale, Esq.
John Cockerell, Esq.	Henry Littledale, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.	George Warde Norman, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.	Brice Pearse, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq.	Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Charles Bell Ford, Esq.	Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.
William Franks, Esq.	Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
William R. Hamilton, Esq.	Claude George Thornton, Esq.
Capt. Henry Geo. Hamilton, R.N.	George Smith Thornton, Esq.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.	

Charles Henry Lidderdale, *Actuary.*

The Managers beg to inform the Public that, in pursuance of the powers granted to them by Act 7 Will. IV. c. 47, they have resolved to make an equal septennial division between the Proprietors and the Assured, of such portions of the profits of the Society as to the discretion of the Managers for the time being may seem most to the advantage of all the parties interested.

The policies to which the profits are awarded are those insuring 100*l.* or upwards for the whole duration of life, upon which at least five annual payments of premium have been made; they are classed according to the counties from which they are proposed.

The first septennial division was made on a valuation of the policies embraced in and conformable to the regulations hereinbefore specified, at Midsummer, 1843; when the additions made to the policies were, *upon an average of the different ages, one per cent. per annum* on the sum insured, from the period when the policy-holders became entitled to participate in the profits of the Society.

The proportion accruing to each policy-holder was on that occasion, and will be in future, made in either of the following ways, viz.

1. By a payment in then present money.
2. By an equivalent augmentation of the sum assured, payable at the extinction of the life.
3. By an equivalent reduction of the subsequent annual premium.

Provided that a written declaration of such option be left at the office of the Society within three months next after the division shall have been declared; and if such option be not so declared, the sum previously assured by the policy will receive an augmentation equivalent to the profits such policy may be entitled to in then present money.

Tables of Rates may be had at the Sun Life Office, in Threadneedle Street, at the Sun Fire Office in Craig's Court, and at No. 65, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London; also of any of the Agents for the Sun Fire Office.

UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE.

FIRE.—LIFE.—ANNUITIES.

CORNHILL AND BAKER STREET, LONDON;
COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN;
AND ESPLANADE, HAMBURGH.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1714.

FIRE PROFITS.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the date hereof, all persons effecting Septennial Insurances will be allowed one year's premium and duty; and also a participation in the profits thereof at the expiration of every seven years, without incurring any responsibility.

Insurances already effected may be altered accordingly.

The system of returning profits on Fire Insurances was adopted at the foundation of the Union Society, in the year 1714.

[December 1st, 1845.]

LIFE PROFITS.—Examples of the Additions to Life Policies in Great Britain.

Age of the Insured		Sum Insured	£2,500	With Bonus	£3,105
"	28				
"	49	"	5,000	"	6,148
"	61	"	1,100	"	1,285
"	45	"	1,000	"	1,169

Insurances without profits may be effected at Rates considerably reduced.

Extended System of Life Insurance in three different modes,—

1st. A lower scale of Premium for the first few years, to be increased afterwards for the remainder of Life.

2nd. Two-thirds only of the Premium required to be paid; the balance to be deducted with interest when the claim is payable, or may be paid previously, if desired.

3rd. A moderate increase of Premium for the first few years, and afterwards to be reduced for the remainder of Life.

* * * Agents are wanted in places where none at present are appointed.

THOMAS LEWIS, Secretary.

WEST OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN EXETER, 1807.

Office for the Metropolis,

No. 20, BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

CAPITAL £600,000.

A BONUS EVERY FIVE YEARS.

Chief Offices.

Exeter.—C. Lewis, Esq., Secretary.

London.—J. Anderton, Esq., Resident Agent.

Dublin.—S. Page, Esq., Agent.

Edinburgh.—Francis Cameron, Esq., Agent.

Paris.—Frederick G. G. Bennis, Esq., Agent.

Trustees.

Right Hon. Earl Fortescue.

Right Hon. Earl Morley.

Right Hon. Lord Clifford.

Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P.

Edward Divett, Esq., M.P.

Samuel T. Kekewich, Esq.

This office combines every requisite for the security of the assured, and offers them numerous and manifest advantages, equal to any other respectable company, and embraces every description of risk, both upon Fire and Life.

Prospectuses may be had (gratis) either at the Offices of the Company in Exeter, Dublin, Edinburgh, or London, or of any of the agents, and of G. Bennis, Esq., of 80, Rue Ponthieu, Paris, through whom Life Assurances in Paris may be effected.

JAMES ANDERTON.

THE WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY,

No. 3, Parliament Street, Westminster.

(Registered pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110.)

DIRECTORS.

<p>Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, Esq., 28, Upper Bedford Place.</p>	<p>Joseph Henry Goodhart, Esq., Upper Tooting.</p>
<p>Wm. Cabell, Esq., Newington Place, Surrey.</p>	<p>James Hunt, Esq., 31, Parliament Street, Westminster.</p>
<p>Thomas Somers Cocks, jun., Esq., Charing Cross.</p>	<p>John Arscott Lethbridge, Esq., Greenwich Hospital.</p>
<p>George Henry Drew, Esq., Abingdon Street, Westminster.</p>	<p>James Lys Seager, Esq., Millbank.</p>
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<p>Francis Fuller, Esq., Abingdon Street, Westminster, and Croydon.</p>	<p>Joseph Carter Wood, Esq., Artillery Place, Westminster.</p>
<p>T. Grissell, Esq., York Road, Lambeth.</p>	

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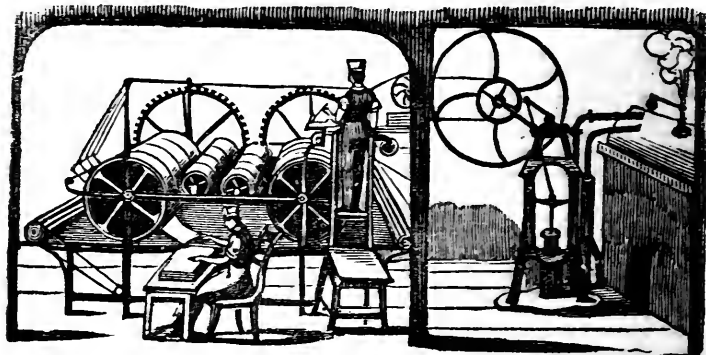
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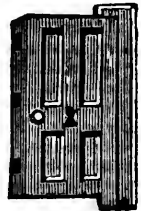
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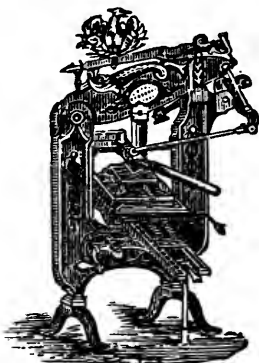
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"J. MCGEDY.

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"July 3, 1843."

"H. M. Stationery Office.

"Banner Office, Aberdeen, May 25, 1840.

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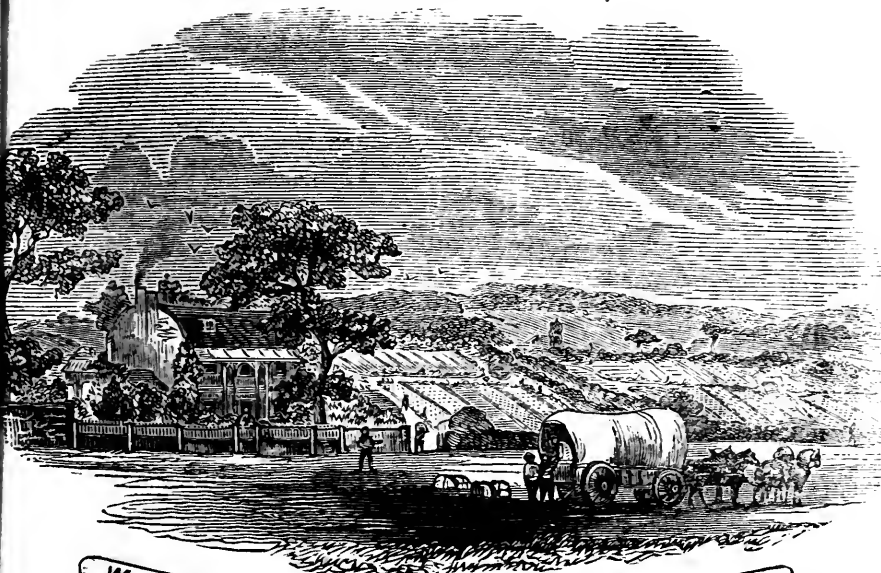
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