France and America." These persons, with all imaginable gravity, solemnly protest against the proceedings of those, who, at one time, they style "individuals in their mere quality of Greek citizens," and, at another, "the existing executive power"—and "the Greek government," in their attempt to obtain for Greece, the protectorship of Great Britain. The manifesto itself, we find absolutely nothing upon which we can found one solid or intelligible argument. It has neither date nor signature, though, with regard to the former, we gather from the notable protest of Messrs. Roche and Washington, that it was drawn up some time in July. It reads the varying fortunes of the war which has been carried on during the last four years; complains of the assistance given by some Christian powers (who are not named) to the followers of the Koran; complimentes England as the only government which has observed a strict neutrality, and concludes with declaring, that, "as the Greeks must either prove victorious, or bury themselves under the ruins of their country—that, if, since a special favour of Providence has placed the forces of Great Britain so near them," they "voluntarily place the sacred deposit of their liberty, their national independence, and their political existence, under the Hellenic defence of Great Britain." It is further added, that this "deposit" shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorial addressed in duplicate to the government of his Britannic Majesty." This is the sum and substance of the business, as far as is known at present; but whether the offer has actually been made, or whether the successes of their brethren at Missolonghi caused the suspension of it, remains a mystery. With respect to the offer itself, it may be very magnanimous on the part of the Greeks at Napoli di Romania, to give England the benefit of "absolutely DEPENDING" their "liberty, national independence, and political existence" upon her; but this kind have a tendency to create differences of opinion as to their value. It is something like a man bequeathing his wife and family to the care of an intimate friend, because he cannot leave them a shilling himself.

Local Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 23.

This week the demand for Cotton has continued, and about 12,017 bags have been sold at our quotations of this day week.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
2623 Bowds	6	to 10½	836 Egyptian	11	to 14
1364 Orleans	8	to 12½	86 Demerara	11½	to 12
40 Alabama	00	to 00	30 Barbadoes	10	to 00
169 Sea Islands	11½	to 23	West India	00	to 00
50 Stalled ditto	11	to 00	50 Minas Novas	12	to 00
604 Pernambuco	11½	to 12½	30 Maranhoe	11½	to 00
Maranhamo	00	to 00	215 Surrida	6	to 9
575 Bahia	11½	to 12	110 Bengal	6	to 6½
10 Ditto	10½	to 00	1237 Surat	7	to 12

The import amounts to 12,017 bags, viz.:

Mobile	1060	Maranham	1440
Pernambuco	2623	Minas	80
Barbadoes	27	Jamaica	4
United States	6253	Egyptian	3551
New Orleans	3070	Surat	1237
Pernambucco	2295	Bahia	460

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.—A meeting was held in the collegiate church, on Thursday last, for the purpose of electing surveyors for the parish and township of Manchester, for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—For the township, Messrs. Thomas Fleming, David Bellhouse, sen., Richard Warren, Edmund Buckley, Richard Potter, of Smedley, and James Ainsworth. For the parish, Messrs. John Poole, Thomas Hilton, and John Kenworthy.

MISCONDUCT OF OPERATIVES.—In the course of the last few days several of the spinners of Messrs. Plimoff, in open defiance of the agreement entered into by them with their masters, came to the resolution of turning out for an advance of wages. Their masters, however, very properly cited them before the magistrates of the New Bailey and three of ten proving refractory were committed, for which we should be glad to see a similar course pursued towards a few more of these refractory gentlemen.

CAUTION TO CARTERS.—In the course of the last ten days, two carters have lost their lives in consequence of the very improper practice of riding on their carts, the one at Barton-upon-Irwell, and the other at Prestwich. Inquests were held on the bodies—verdict in each case *accidentally killed*.

EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.—On Saturday evening, soon after seven o'clock, a poor man, a cripple, who resided in Hulme, being in a state of intoxication, fell into the fire in his own house, where, before he could be extricated, he was so much scorched and burnt that he died in his neighbours, he was so dreadfully burned that he shortly afterwards expired. In the struggle to save himself he had spread the fire to the furniture, and most of it was destroyed.

CAUTION TO COACHMEN.—On the 2d instant, George Sidgreaves, the driver of the Royal Sovereign Liverpool coach, was fined £5. for furiously driving his coach in Irlam on the 29th ult.; he gave notice of appeal. On the same day, James Grundy, the driver of the Royal Tally Ho! Impire coach, was fined in the mitigated penalty of £5. for carrying more outside passengers than are allowed by law.

POLICE MEETING.—The monthly general meeting of Police was held on Wednesday last, the 21st instant, the Boroughreeve in the chair. There was no business of any interest for consideration, and as there were not present the number of commissioners requisite to constitute a meeting could be collected. The chairman having read the orders of last meeting, the subject of the encroachment on Market-street, by the laying down of building materials, was agitated. It appeared that Mr. Croft, upon receipt of the letter which Mr. Thorpe had sent to him, as well as to the other builders, as directed by last meeting, had applied to the surveyor, Mr. Hamilton, in the hopes to have the footpath laid down upon the street; they had accordingly chalked out what they conceived to be a reasonable space, but Mr. Croft had not thought fit to adhere by it. It was therefore ordered that, under direction of the surveyors, proceedings should be instituted against those persons who have encroached beyond the proper line, and that the surveyor give an account of the receipts and disbursements of the commissioners, up to the 24th of June last, was read and approved of, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed. A Mr. Frankenstein, son of Mr. John Wodham, who had audited the account, for his alacrity and diligence in the business. A rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound was ordered to be collected for the ensuing year, to meet the expense of the establishment. After some other routine business of no interest, the meeting was adjourned for six weeks.

Mr. Green ascended in his balloon from Blackburn on Tuesday, and descended near Gisburne. He was to have been accompanied by a lady.

On Sunday last, about six o'clock in the evening, the chimney of a baking-house in Byrom-street, St. John's, caught fire, which in a few minutes blazed with such fury, that the inhabitants of the street became alarmed, and immediately got the fire bell at St. John's church rung, which in a quarter of an hour one of the engines belonging to the Manchester Police arrived, the fire, however, by that time had so abated, that it was not thought necessary to make use of the engine.

ROBBERY OF THE BOLTON BANK.—On Saturday last the Bankers of Messrs. Hardcastle, Cross and Co., of Bolton, was feloniously entered and robbed of upwards of £1,400. in gold, and their own and other country notes, amounting altogether without £200. of their own and other notes, which were not signed, and an accepted bill of exchange payable at Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co., London, for £20. which has yet not been paid. The iron safe was broken through two outer doors, they forced open the iron safe in which the money was deposited. Fortunately a drawer containing a very considerable sum escaped their notice, and consequently the loss is not so great as it at first appeared. Two hundred pounds is, we perceive, offered for the detection of the delinquents.

DIORAMA.—We would not perform our duty to our readers did we not call their attention to this magnificent work of art, which is now exhibiting in the room of Sarnen, which is fixed for page of the removal of the new Exchange, opposite the Royal Hotel, Market-street. Those who have already seen it the oftenest will be the most eager to avail themselves of their present limited opportunity; those who have seen it but once or twice will indulge themselves in the enjoyment of a "last lingering look;" to those who have never been tempted to visit it we think it needless to address ourselves.

GROCERS' SHOPPERS.—It seems that the emancipation mania has extended itself to the assistant druggists and grocers. A contemporary, who delights to prate with much *feeling* on all subjects of this sort, talks of the "tyranny" of the masters of the "poor shopmen." We recollect of hearing a story of a being poisoned, and on inquiry, it appeared that the apothecary who, in an hour of frenzy, proceeded to quaff the contents of all his vials, he first emptied the contents of his bottles into the vessel intended for the *tinctures*. Having thus discussed the entire liquid contents of his laboratory, he proceeded to give the neighbourhood the most unequivocal proofs of his delirious inspiration. We should not wonder if the inspiration of the big inspirited. We should not wonder if the inspiration of the drugging boys in the present case partook of a similar nature; and as for the assistant grocers, perhaps *their* inspiration may be caused by their having drunk too freely of their own illicit tips, be caused by their casks of molasses! It seems that a meeting of these retailers of sugar and sugar-candy took place, or was to take place, last evening, at the suitable hour of nine, p.m. "Meeting" was called by no less than three public republicanisms. We cannot pretend to say what took place at this motley assemblage, but we take it for granted that there was a sufficiency of uproar, and that the *inspired* effusions which were no doubt poured forth,

"As from the Pythian's mystic cave of yore,
Unintelligibility!"

possessed at least *one magnetic* quality—that of

CAUTION TO SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—A spirit merchant who does not take out a retail license, cannot by law sell less at one time than two gallons of spirits, and two dozen of porter. Out of this law we are informed, a person lately arrived in Leeds, has been making to himself a harvest at Tadcaster and other places. He comes the unsuspecting dealer, by every appearance of confidence and honour, into a bargain for less than the legal *minimum*; and then forthwith lays his information and pockets his share of the penalty.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Thursday last an inquest was held at the Bridge Inn, Salford, on an infant seven months old, whose death was supposed to have been occasioned by the habitual negligence of its mother, or by want of proper food, air, and exercise. It appeared from the evidence of a female, that the child was either neglected by its mother, and that the child was either neglected by its mother, and its experience in the tuition of youth, we trust we may congratulate such of our readers, as shall be sufficiently wise or fortunate to secure his services in the education of their children. Mr. C. has engaged a spacious School-room, in an eligible situation, near St. John's Church, and which he purposes opening on the 2d of October.—*See advertisement.*

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.—From an advertisement in another part of our paper, it will be seen that the celebrated Monsieur Mordacque, of this town, a gentleman who has lately begun, with considerable success, to teach the French language, on the plan of the celebrated Noel and Chapsal.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT occurred at Hetton colliery on Saturday, when an immense quantity of earth and stones fell in upon four men, who were employed in sinking a new shaft, and literally buried them alive.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday week, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, as the Rev. James Pedder, minister of Garstang Parochial Chapel, was proceeding, after morning service, from the chapel to Preston, in a one horse chaise, accompanied by his sister, on arriving opposite one of Mr. Richard Dunderdale's houses, about two hundred yards from Claughton turnpike, the horse suddenly became ungovernable, and ran with the chaise side ways of the road, one of the wheels of the chaise passed over a curbstone, by which the vehicle was precipitated over, and both Mr. Pedder and his sister were thrown out. They received a good shaking, but no other injury, for we are glad to learn, that no very serious injury was sustained by either of them.

SHOCKING DEATH.—On Thursday se'nnight a girl about three years old, belonging to Mr. Hewitson, Ratcliff-street, Preston, was playing in the room where her sister was washing the floor, and accidentally fell backward into a mug of boiling water. Medical assistance was procured, but she only survived about three hours.

COTTON.—Advices from Pernambuco to the 20th of July state, that the news of the first slight decline in the value of cotton in the Liverpool market had reached that port; and that prices there had, as might have been anticipated, fallen in proportion. The price, however, was still ruinously high for those who had made purchases for the English market. The accounts from Maranham to the 10th of July, do not exhibit such a fall in the price of the cotton in this market was known there also

REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT OF A CLERGYMAN.—We are credibly informed, that, last week, a respectable female, soon after her confinement, finding her infant in a very feeble state, urged by a natural anxiety to have it baptized applied to a clergyman of the Established Church, living in this town, respectfully stated the anxiety and feelings of the lady on the occasion, and solicited the favour of the Rev. Gentleman's performing the desired ceremony. The answer was a peremptory and insulting refusal, the applicant being told that the Rev. Gentleman had nothing to do with the child or its parent, and "*he supposed he should not be called upon to clean out a mock-mother.*" The child was afterwards baptized by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of St. James's, whose civility and attention on the occasion commanded the gratitude of the parties. [We copy the above paragraph from the *Liverpool Mercury*. The swearing desire to be called upon to manifest to revile the clergy of the Established church, leads us to hope that it is incorrect; if not, we have no words strong enough to express our detestation of the conduct of the reverend person who is the author of it. If such a person actually disgraces his name ought to be held up to the universal execration he merits. We trust the paragraph will meet the eye of his diocesan, and that he will not be suffered to disgrace his cloth and calling with impunity.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT STOCKPORT.—On Saturday last about three o'clock in the afternoon, the factory belonging to Mr. Pipe, in Wellington-street, Stockport, was discovered to be on fire, and almost all the valuable machinery which it contained not the least portion was rescued from the destructive element. The fire originated in the lower room, occupied by Mr. Hankinson, and was occasioned by the friction of a part of the machinery which had been allowed to work too long without a supply of oil; and upon oil being applied to the machinery to compensate for its previous deficiency, it immediately ignited, and in a moment the whole interior of the room was in a blaze. No time was lost in giving the alarm, but nevertheless the work people employed in the upper parts of the factory were unanimous in apprehension that the danger until the flames were literally bursting upon them. This may be accounted for by the fact that a large quantity of raw cotton had been dropped in the story immediately above that in which the fire commenced. The only way of escape the unfortunate sufferers in the first instance was the windows, and from these they precipitated themselves, regardless of the probable injury they might receive in the fall. The others who had the presence of mind, hastily fastened the leathern straps of the machinery to some secure place within the building, and throwing the end through the window, succeeded in landing safely on the ground. A number of children employed in the upper room, who were deserted by all excepting one individual who could assist them in making their escape, and he, with a generosity disregard for his own safety, remained in a moment the whole appeals made to him by the unfortunate children, set about providing for their extrication from danger, with such presence of mind as could scarcely have been expected from any one whose existence depended upon the exertion. The moment that he had all the children together, and dashing the window frame to pieces, assisted each of them to descend to the ground by means of a strap which he fastened to the window of the building. No sooner had he completed this generous deed, and had just trusted himself to the same frail support, than the floor of the room gave way, and the whole of its previous contents were added to the burning mass beneath. In a moment the story of the building in situation of the work-people was yet more hazardous—at the fire alarm they rushed in a body to the staircase, where their progress was soon arrested by the flames which had burst out and thus rendered the only means of escape, by which they were forced to return, without any prospect of escape. The overlooker, however, fortunately recollected that a communication had formerly existed between the room in which they then were and the next building, and he, having by himself to work succeeded in opening a passage into it, through which every individual in the room was safely led out into safety. Scarcely after the above had given the alarm, the whole of the building was one mass of ruins, a part of the outside walls alone remaining. Serious fears were entertained for the safety of the adjoining factory, and, indeed, at one time the flames had communicated to it; but the exertions of the firemen were so well directed, that it suffered but little injury. The building, we understand, was insured.—*Stockport Paper.*

DECLINE OF CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS.

Our readers may probably be almost as ignorant as ourselves of the important fact that a Catholic newspaper has been in the course of publication in the metropolis for the last twelve months. The paper in question is published weekly, and called by the name of *The Truthteller*, and edited by no less a personage than Mr. Encas Mac Donnell himself, Envoy Extraordinary from the late Catholic Association. Last Sunday the hebdomadal Truthteller came out as usual, but it was in mourning to announce its own approaching dissolution. We have great satisfaction in giving our readers the sad tidings.

"The negligence of the Catholic gentry, is not discharging their engagements to us, and the indifference of others of the Catholic body to support the publication, has left us no alternative but that of dropping it as a newspaper, or carrying it on at a loss. We really did not expect to have proved so unpopular, or to have so soon compelled to state that this is the chief reason for our decline in popularity, for the present, *The Truthteller* is a newspaper.

* * *

"A friend of the middling class, who offers his five pounds to prevent the fall of the paper, intimates that he will not contribute unless he can be much apathy and want of charity shall spirit amongst us Catholics. If the Methodists had written to us, as we have to our Catholics, they would enable him to keep his *carriage and four*."

* * *

"But we do not write for lucre: we should be content, as we said last week, if we did but receive *our pennys*. This, however, is held back from us by a great number of our Catholic brethren, who, at one period, came energies of our mind. We see that many of those who were the warmest in encouraging us to persevere in the undertaking, have become the most in forwarding their pecuniary interests, and we cannot help thinking is very blameable, and far from reflecting credit on those who are guilty of such conduct.

From the modest allusion to the "carriage and four," it is very plain that Mr. Encas Mac Donnell would be driving at. But what will his "Catholic brethren" think of his unblushing claim for *his* "penny," when he knows, by the last advices received by Mr. O'Connell, that since the death of the Catholic association, the "penny" has fallen from the pockets of the "leaders" in Dublin can scarcely scrape up "pennies" enough for themselves? His case is pitiable enough we allow; but sort of a publication must be those who could support the Catholic faction would ever give their cordial support to a "Truthteller?"—*Courier.*

DONCASTER RACES—THE ST. LEGER.

The intense interest which this long-looked-for and anxiously-expected race has excited, is unprecedented in the annals of sporting. The sanguine hopes of the Doncasterians at one time head, and the not produce of the admissions was declared, after the St. Leger, to Mr. Lockwood, the judge, to be 2090 guineas, being nearly 500 guineas more than was ever taken before. The betting on the St. Leger, this year, has been so extraordinary, so almost to exceed belief. Cleveland has been the principal object of speculation; in fact, technically, he has been a good *lookhorse*, and has afforded ample scope for the inventive and calculating qualifications of the sporting world to exercise upon. He has also been the source of speculation in all parts of the country, where nothing but Cleveland was thought of; he was put down as safe as the Bank of England, and as safe as opinion. The races commenced with the Two-year-old Stakes, which, with the others, will be found detailed as follows:—

Two-year-old Produce Stakes of 100 guineas each: h. ft. Red Rose, Mr. Lambton's b. c. Claudius, by Tiger out of Cecilia - 1
Mr. Houldsworth's b. c. Meteta, by Filho - - - 2
Mr. Petre's b. f. Rosamond, out of Jellana, paid forfeit.
Bettle, 6 and 7 to 4 on Claudius.

The winner took the lead, made pretty running, and won a good race by three-quarters of a length.

The Great St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each.
Mr. Watt's b. c. Memnon, by Whisker - - - 1
Mr. Russell's b. c. The Alderman, by Bourbon - - - 2
Twenty-eight horses started, but were not placed.

Previous to running, Mr. Lockwood, the judge, went down into the weighing-room, and addressed the jockies (30), saying, that they should, when mounted, take their stations, pass by the stand in a body, and return to get ready for starting; when he (the judge) would pull off his hat, and wave it as a signal, and such signal should be deemed a start; but if he saw any thing wrong occur, he should cause two flags to be waved in different directions which he pointed out, which would imply a *false start*. At twelve minutes before three o'clock the word *off* was given, and they started, but it was *no go*, the colours were hoisted, and back they came. Nothing to work themselves into line before they could be brought into re-action, in three minutes and a half the signal was repeated, and all was right. Dauntless jumped off, and made very severe running to the hill, then came up Brother to Addy, who continued the race at a slashing rate to the Red-house, where most of the scragged ones dropped off; then Memnon came in front, closely followed by Alderman, and between these two there was fine running till near home, when Memnon shot a-head, and won the Great St. Leger by several lengths. It was a beautiful race, and the greatest part of it was finely contested. Redgauntlet might have had a better station, in all probability, had he not unavoidably run against a post placed in a socket, to show the course in a distant part of it, and which he mistook for Brother. Such was the crowd and situation this race, that Arnull, who rode Brother to Addy, and many others, were absolutely obliged to place their knees and legs along the horses' shoulders and necks. W. Scott rode Memnon. The ground was run in three minutes and 23½ seconds.

The renewed Doncaster Stakes (last year) of 10 gs. each, 20 added by the Corporation, for all ages. 2 miles. 23 subscribers.
Mr. Lamplough's b. h. Lucifer - - - - - 1
Lord Milton's b. c. Fair Charlotte - - - - 2
Mr. Watts's b. f. by Whisker - - - - - 3
Eight paid.

The Corporation Plate of 50 sovs. for all ages. Heats two miles.
Mr. Harrison's ch. f. Lady Bob - - - - - 1 1
Mr. Sadler's b. m. Plumper - - - - - 2 2
Mr. B. Peirse's b. h. Bugle - - - - - 3 3
Mr. Lambton's b. c. Claudius - - - - - 4 4
Mr. Ridsdale's ch. h. Hazard - - - - - 5 dr
Five paid.

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.

This worthy prelate is now visiting every corner of his diocese. On Sunday last his lordship preached at Wigan, in behalf of the national schools of that town; on Monday he consecrated a splendid new church at Tyldesley; on Tuesday he confirmed the young population of Rochdale; and he arrived in Manchester on Wednesday morning. His lordship's arrival was greeted by the ringing of the bells of the collegiate church, and about half-past ten, he proceeded in his private carriage to St. Philip's church, in Salford, for the purpose of consecrating it. He was received at the vestibule by the clergy of the parish, by the wardens of the new church, and the churchwardens and churchwardens of Salford. His lordship having first proceeded to the vestry and examined, as is usual, the title deeds of the building, went onward to the church and took his seat beneath the commodious table. He then commenced the consecration; in the course of which he proceeded slow on the aisles, pronouncing as he went the episcopal benediction, and returned through the middle passage of the church to the commencement of the aisles, where the reading of the consecration service. The title deeds, &c. having been read by his lordship's secretary, the minister of the church, the Rev. R. M. Sergeant, A.M., read the prayer appropriate discourse from St. Matthew, chapter v. verse 16. In the course of his sermon his lordship justified the purpose of the church in the consecration of places of worship. If in the exercise of religion public services were indispensable, which no one would deny, it was equally requisite that places should be set apart for the expression of those feelings. Christianity, it was as indispensable that these places should be distinguished by consecration from other places of resort, as it was that there should be an order of men ordained and set apart for the office of the priesthood. His lordship observed that, even in Paradise there was a place to which Adam came and worship-ped, and in the ages which followed, there were places consecrated to the Deity, and the Jewish Tabernacle was the place of religion. In respect to the external appearance of places of worship, his lordship observed, that if the Deity in former times ordained the erection of a sumptuous temple for his service, he could not be displeased with a similar testimony of reverence in the erection of churches in the present day. He considered the erection of costly churches as contributing to the glory of God, in so far as it tended to the same emotions felt by the Christian world of the holiness of his name; and he thought the devotion of that man trifling indeed who whinbid that money which was given to the Deity which he would give to advance for the erection of bridges and of prisons. His lordship concluded with an eloquent and impressive exhortation to those who intended so sit in St. Philip's church, as to the disposition with which they should enter the house of prayer, so that they might be rendered the vestibule of the heavenly Jerusalem. The congregation, which was numerous and highly respectable, having dispersed, his lordship immediately drove to St. Ann's church, where he confirmed several hundred girls, and adhered to the collegiate church, where he confirmed the like number of boys. On Thursday his lordship administered confirmation at Bury; on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, his lordship proceeded to the collegiate church, where he confirmed several hundred young persons, of both sexes, after addressing them in a most impressive manner. The church service being then read, the Ver'ey Rev. Dr. Calvert, warden of the church, livered from 2 Corinthians, chapter v. verse 18, an eloquent discourse, which, we regret, our limits prevent our giving. His lordship then proceeded to the parish church, where he confirmed the clergy of this district of his diocese, to be collected before him, for the purpose of delivering to them the episcopal charge. The clergy having all answered to their names, with the exception of two who were absent from sickness, his lordship proceeded in the most solemn manner to address them. His lordship observed, that he intended to discharge the duty of a pastor to them, and he hoped they would be pastor of this populous district with all due strictness; he would not be deterred from doing so by the fear of any unpopularity which he might thereby incur from those to whom such a course might prove unpleasant. He hoped they would be guided by the good discipline of his diocese, would be seconded by the most worthy portion of the clergy, while they would be obstructed by those only who might dread the consequences of an investigation into their conduct. He was the more anxious to the proper activity and zeal on the part of the clergy, when he considered that the good which might be effected by their instrumentality, the mischief which might be occasioned by their neglection of duty was totally incalculable. He would not recommend to them an exclusive abstraction from the world, as that were equally at variance with the dictates of nature and the rules of evangelic wisdom, but he thought it indispensable that in proportion as the worldness in his children was cultivated, the spirituality of their minds should be more carefully cultivated. He thought it not sufficient that the clergy should rest satisfied with the attainments and practice of a degree of piety equal to that manifested by devout individuals amongst the laity; for in the pastors of the flock, they should be eminently distinguished for humility, meekness, holiness, and charity, so as to merit the appellation of a peculiar people, zealous unto good works. He had been highly gratified, he said, in ascertaining whether the measures now in operation, for the universal spread of education amongst all classes, would be productive of good or evil, would depend upon the manner in which the plan was adopted and regulated by the clergy. He recommended the institution of national schools for the education of infants, wherever that was practicable; but he conceived, that in every town, even where a national school existed, there should be a parochial school at least might be opened, and he recommended that it should be conducted either by the minister of the parish, or by some intermediate person, but not by the clergy against the promiscuous admission to their pulpits of itinerant preachers, not ordained according to the rules prescribed by the church; and he expatiated at great length against the practice of deviating from the rules, and canons of the church, in the exercise of religious ordinances. He enjoined a punctual and implicit compliance with these, which he said no individual minister was authorised to set aside. He hoped, that the clergy would not conscientiously comply in all things with these rules as established by law, it was permitted him to resign his charge, but one to intimate the appointed time, and by adhering to such observations, and the setting up of individual opinions in such matters as tending to promote dissensions, and as opening a wide door to a total secession from the church. His lordship stated his intention of visiting the parishes of Manchester, and stated particularly different churches in his diocese, for the purpose of their being preserved from that dilapidation which so many of them exhibit. He hoped, that the good order in which he found the diocese, gave him much satisfaction. His lordship concluded by conjuring the clergy to imitate the apostolic graces, and shew themselves worthy of their high calling. The choir and adjoining aisles were crowded to excess.

We understand that the lord bishop this day consecrates the very splendid new church of St. Thomas, in Campfield, (which, as well as St. Philip's, will be open for divine service on Sunday, to-morrow) and he will confirm to-morrow such children as could not, from the nature of their employments, attend before; the girls at half-p' o'clock, in St. Ann's, and the boys in the collegiate church at one. His lordship intends to preach in the morning at the old church, and at St. Ann's church in the afternoon. His lordship is expected to leave town on Saturday, indeed he could not otherwise discharge the numerous duties arising in his populous and extensive diocese.

MANCHESTER AND DEE SHIP CANAL.

A short time ago we mentioned to our readers that the report of Mr. Chapman on this undertaking was about to be laid before the public. It has appeared within the last few days; and as the subject is one of considerable importance to this town and neighbourhood, we subjoin some observations upon it, accompanied with a few extracts.

There are three points which present themselves for our consideration—is it practicable? Can it be carried into effect at such a moderate expense as to remunerate those who embark their capital in it?

We think these questions are satisfactorily answered by Mr. Chapman in his report, estimates, and by the introductory remarks and appendix, which the committee have annexed.

There seems to be no difference of opinion amongst merchants, as to the necessity of some further means of communication being established between Manchester and the western coast. On this subject the committee observe—

"The want of sufficient carriage for goods from Liverpool, the exorbitant rate of transit charges, and the injury sustained by delays, damage, &c. have on a recent occasion been proved to the satisfaction of parliament.

"The object of a ship canal is to remedy the delays and inconvenience at present felt, in the want of proper means of conveyance, by establishing a direct communication with the sea.

"The great advantages to be derived from the proposed undertaking are, that vessels may enter the attended harbour at an early state of the tide, proceed direct to Manchester, discharge, take in assorted cargoes, and return to Liverpool, along the line of canal, and then proceed forthwith to sea; thus avoiding the numerous transhipments and delays which at present exist, and saving a considerable portion of the expense incurred for port charges, landing, warehousing, canal freights, damage, pilfer-age, &c."

Mr. Chapman, in speaking upon the same subject in his report, says—

"The magnitude of the commerce of this the second town in the kingdom, has recently been proved before a Committee of the House of Commons to be superior to the present means of access to assorted cargoes, and great as are their exertions, and the means of improvement, they cannot remedy the inconvenience that Ireland, Manchester, and the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, have long sustained in communicating with Manchester by canals, sustain from the heavy local dues at Liverpool, combined with the charges of transmission, and indirectness of conveyance, unavoidable in a place distant from the point either of final consumption or of origin for the articles of export."

It is evident that the advantages to be derived from such an undertaking, will be not confined to the town of Manchester; and the committee make it clear in their introduction, that the country at large must be benefited by it. After enumerating the different towns whose various articles of merchandize would be received on this canal, and which would enable them to obtain cargoes, they conclude with assorted cargoes of nearly every description of goods, the committee proceed—

"To Ireland this undertaking will be of the greatest value, both in its reference to its commercial and agricultural interests. The abundant sources which she sends annually to England (which still admit of being considerably increased) may, by means of the proposed canal, be forwarded into the interior of the country at a very considerable reduction, and consequently *at great a reduction in expense*, as to be of most material importance both to the seller and consumer."

Having discussed the necessity and utility of the measure contemplated, we proceed to its practicability.

On this subject the material points to be considered are, first—The nature of the estuary of the Dee. Second—The possibility of making a canal capable of receiving vessels of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, and of supplying it with water.

The outlets of the Dee are stated in the report, to be excellent (as indeed the chart fully prove) being "much deeper than the Rock Channel at Liverpool, and far less intricate and dangerous than the Formby Channel."

"On the eastern shore at Dawpool," says the report, "there is an excellent site for docks of sufficient width between high and low water. The anchorage is capacious, and has from three to five fathoms depth of water at spring tides, and from six to eight at high water; therefore, as the bottom is excellent holding ground, (being a stiff clay) vessels will ride with perfect safety, although subject to some send of the sea for two hours after, and three hours, high water, when the wind blows strong from the north-west."

The line of canal Mr. Chapman seems to think very favourable. On this subject he says—

"On the line of canal, from Dawpool to Manchester there are, as in all canals, certain fixed points which, exclusive of the general declivity of the country passed through, determine the level of their respective ponds and the consequent line of their course.

"The first of these is the continuation of the canal from Ellesmere to Chester, which connects the two estuaries by a cut from the Dee to the Mersey, passing through Chester and Vale below Mollington, at a level of nearly twenty feet above spring tide high water; consequently, the ship canal, as the bridges over the Dee and Mersey will be of sufficient height to admit the projected depth of water is fifteen feet, must, at this point, have its surface not less than twenty-seven feet higher, or forty-seven feet above spring tide high water; and will require five locks of little more than one lift each, to reach the level, the position of the locks being dependent on circumstances.

"I can only at present determine that the canal must pass behind Pachgate, and cut through the ridge of hills, which, in this extent, viz. about thirteen miles, will be along the face of rising ground, and pretty much, but not totally exempt from the red free stone which forms the basis of a large portion of the Wirral and Hundred of Broxton. The ridge has a considerable vale uninterruptedly, to the verge of the Weaver, except perhaps from a few houses in the lower part of Frodsham.

"If the point where the Mersey is crossed be on the same, or on a lower level than the Dee and Mersey Canal, no lock will be required; there; but if higher it is of no consequence, as the *pass between the vales of the Weaver and the Mersey* must necessarily be surmounted by more locks. The lowest pass is near the head of Preston Brook; and the ridge is there perforated by a tunnel of the Grand Trunk Canal, which, in a short space, unites with the Duke's Canal to Manchester; to which it proceeds without the intervention of a lock. This tunnel may be passed over by the projected canal without extraordinary cutting; and as the canal beneath is about eighty-two feet above the tide at Runcorn, and the tunnel is about twenty-four feet above the same as under the bridges of the Dee and Mersey Canal, the level of the subsequent portion of the proposed navigation, must, with the before stated addition, be one hundred and nine, but may be lowered to one hundred and four feet, if the Dee and Mersey; which is attended with no inconvenience, because the Duke's Canal occupies the practicable ground on that level; and also because the Grand Trunk Canal, which could not be avoided without a higher level than that of the Duke's.

"The intermediate height between forty-seven and one hundred and ten, viz. sixty-three feet, will have to be surmounted in the space of nearly twelve miles, which will be cut through the ground through which the Grand Trunk Tunnel passes, by nine locks of seven feet; from which point to Manchester there will be one continuous level of twenty-three miles in length.

"The level of one hundred and ten feet above the tide will enter Manchester advantageously in the vacant ground of Hulme, behind the barracks.

Mr. Chapman then enters into a minute description of the construction of the locks and of the quantity of water which would be requisite for supplying the canal, which he satisfactorily shews may be obtained on the line. The consumption of water, he states, will be very trifling.

The probable expenditure of effecting this important work he states, may amount to £1,500,000, but he adds, that if it be not very essential, to give passage to *the comparatively few large vessels*, the portion of expenditure for the locks, will not be the docks and warehouses, may be reduced nearly one half.

ESTIMATE OF THE WORKS REQUISITE.

Docks and Warehouses at Dawpool and at Manchester sufficient for the proposed ends	£254,000
Earth work on the whole line	540,000
Fifteen pair of Parallel Locks, Bridges, Aqueducts, Culverts, Accommodate Wharfs, Drifts, Engines, and Machinery	365,000
Land, Compensation for Mills, and Temporary Damage	240,000
Superintendence, Incidents, and Parliamentary expenses—10 per cent.	141,900
	£1,500,900

The remaining point of consideration is, the revenue which may be expected to be derived, to compensate so great an expenditure. In treating upon this subject, the committee have furnished some very valuable information, as to the extent of the commerce of this town, in the appendix, from which it appears, that on a very moderate calculation, there is paid annually for taking goods to and through Manchester £622,213, besides land carriage to a considerable extent, which is not taken into calculation.

The interest at five per cent. of the capital required, according to Mr. Chapman's estimate, would amount to £75,000. per annum, so that it will be evident, from the above calculation (without stating any thing for the increase which facility of communication always causes) that there would be an ample revenue to cover this large outlay, even supposing that the estimate should be too low.—This, however, we think there cannot be much reason to suppose, for Mr. Chapman distinctly states that he has attended to the stability of the hydraulic works, and the estimate with a disposition to overrate the individual charges.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

To the EDITOR of the MANCHESTER COURIER.

SIR,—Having read in your paper of Saturday last an account of a gross fabrication of fraud in a Friendly Society, I beg leave to inform the Magistrates of Mary-la-bonne, I beg leave to call your attention and that of your readers to a publication on "The Constitution of Friendly Societies, exhibiting the Principles, Calculations, and Tables, and the tables of calculations, adopted under the advice and approbation of William Morgan, Esq. F. R. S. and William Pread, Esq. A. M. for the government of the Friendly Society, instituted at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on the Rise and Progress, as well as on the Management and Mismanagement of Friendly Societies, by the Rev. John Thomas Becker, A. M. Prebendary of Gloucester, and Vicar of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire."

Where these institutions are not received under the patronage of the wealthier members of society, but are conducted, as in Manchester, I believe they universally are, on the principles laid down in the work above composed, it is right that those who are induced to confide their scanty pittance to the credit and securities which such establishments seem to hold out should be acquainted with the principles and calculations on which have been made for their protection against the various modes of fraud and imposition to which they are thereby laid open.

Should you think the publication of this letter, and the work, where the evils of indigence need so much mitigation, and the encouragement of virtuous industry should be so much an object of concern, no pains appear to have been taken either to regulate the administration of those Friendly Societies which are already in existence, or altogether to supersede them by a predominant establishment of a more public and responsible character. There is no way in which the social and domestic comforts of the poor may be more easily alleviated that by such institutions, when properly regulated and conducted; whilst, at the same time, their moral habit is improved, by teaching them a system of honest independence, and the value and benefit of mutual assistance and support.

By giving encouragement to those feelings of self-protecting dignity and of reciprocal benevolence which these institutions seem calculated to engender, I am persuaded we shall more effectually consult for the happiness of our humble neighbours, than by all the visionary schemes of intellectual aggrandisement ("impatiance of the yoke of subjection and peace,") in which the distempered policy of the day is so very prolific.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

PHILOPATCHUS.

MANCHESTER SHEEP AND CATTLE MARKET.

Sept. 22, 1825.

On Sale 3180 Sheep, at 34d. to 8d. per lb. sinking the Offal: Clipt do. 6d. to 6d. 637 Cattle, at 44d. to 7d. 36 Pigs, 675 Lambs, 6d. to 8d. 6 Calves, 6d. to 8d.—Total, 4832 Sheep, &c.

MANCHESTER MARKETS, September 22.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	6	to 7	Kidney Beans	0	to 2	Repeck		
Mutton	6	to 8	Beans	1	to 2	Rape	0	to 0
Veal	6	to 7	Pease	0	to 2	Rye	0	to 0
Lamb	0	to 0	Onions	1	to 1	Turnip	0	to 0
Pork	0	to 0	Potatoes	0	to 0	Cabbages	0	to 0
Bacon	0	to 0	Red Cabbages	1	to 0	Cucumbers	0	to 0
Ham	0	to 0	Cucumbers	0	to 0	Celery	0	to 0
Salmon	0	to 0	Celery	0	to 0	Oranges	0	to 0
Butter (lb.)	1	to 1	Lemons	0	to 0	Eggs	1	to 0