

BRITISH EXTRACTS.

WOOL MARKETS.

(From the Leeds Mercury, Aug. 27.)

THE WOOL TRADE LONDON, THURSDAY.—The sales of wool are moderate, and prices have been much the same. The imports of wool into London during the week ending to-day have been 1,363 bales, of which 602 were from Hobart Town, 82 from Sydney, 110 from the Cape of Good Hope, 7 from Calcutta, 539 from Germany, and 23 from Spain. Accounts from Paris of Monday state that although the holders of wool had reduced their prices, they were still too high to induce the manufacturers to purchase. This remark applies both to combed samples and to wool in the fleece.

FOREIGN WOOL TRADE, LEEDS, AUG. 23.—In most descriptions of foreign wool there have been but few transactions during the past week, although, now that the disturbances are quelled, there is every prospect of the trade gradually improving.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKET, LEEDS, AUG. 26.—During the present week sales of wool have not been extensive. Prices may be quoted the same as last week.

YORK WOOL MARKET, AUGUST 25.—The show of wool has been very limited here to-day: the sales have been few, but the prices are much the same as they have been for some weeks past. Hog from 12s. 8d. to 12s. 9d.; Hog and Ewe 11s. 4d. to 12s.; Locks and Cots 8s. to 9s.; Moor Wool 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone.

LIVERPOOL WOOL TRADE, SATURDAY, AUG. 20.—Upon this, as upon the generality of our markets, the disturbances in the interior have had anything but a favourable effect. A dull feeling has pervaded our market this week, and prices are rather on the decline. Foreign wool is in good demand, as well for the home trade as for export. Imports for the week: Scotch 286; foreign 842. Previously this year: Scotch 3377; foreign 22,208. Total: Scotch 3,673; foreign 23,050.

CHARTIST RIOTS.

The riots, which were in some districts beginning to assume rather an alarming aspect, appear to have been pretty nearly quelled.

In some parts of Yorkshire many unfounded apprehensions seem to have existed in the minds of the authorities with respect to an outbreak on the part of the Chartists. On Sunday, the 21st August, a report was spread at Keighley during divine service that a body of from 4000 to 10,000 Chartists had assembled in the neighbourhood of that town for some unlawful purpose; the magistrates were summoned from the churches, a consultation was held, and the whole civil and military force of the town was called out to disperse the insurgents; fire bells were rung, and consternation everywhere prevailed; but when the authorities, followed by a large number of special constables, arrived at the scene of action, it appeared that a small company of Primitive Methodists had assembled for the purpose of holding a camp meeting. Most of the anticipated disturbances in Yorkshire appear to have had a similar result, but in Lancashire the case has been different; there have been some serious riots in several parts of that county, and considerable excitement still prevailed among the labouring classes.

In Manchester and the neighbouring towns the spinners of coarse yarns and the power-loom weavers were all turned out, the turn-out had continued a fortnight, and there appeared to be no inclination whatever on the part of the men to resume their employment, though, what appears to be rather singular, no demand had been made for an advance of wages. A man named Alexander Hutchinson, a smith, and chairman of the Trades' Delegates, was apprehended on a warrant on the 19th August, at Hulme; a large quantity of arms and ammunition was found in his house, which, together with a number of papers, were seized by the police. On the following Tuesday he and two others were brought before a bench of magistrates on a charge of being concerned in seditious practices, and they were remanded in order to procure evidence against them. On the same day (Saturday), a large meeting of colliers was held on Kersal Moor, hundreds of whom were armed with heavy bludgeons; several inflammatory speeches were made and resolutions passed; after which the mob proceeded to the mines of Messrs. Knowles and Co. for the purpose of cutting the mines and turning out the men, but the authorities having had timely notice of the intentions of the rioters, a detachment of Dragoon Guards, a company of Grenadiers, and a troop of artillery with two field pieces were sent for the protection of the mines. The military having taken possession of all the avenues and bridges at Clifton, charged the rioters, and took fifty-seven of them prisoners, all of whom were safely lodged in the New Bailey prison at Salford. On Thursday night, the 18th Aug., Messrs. Mouncey's

saw mills at Salford were set fire to by an incendiary, for whose apprehension a reward of £100 was offered. On Monday, the 22nd, only nine mills in Manchester were at work, and vast numbers of the workmen belonging to the other mills refused to recommence their labour. Those hands who had resumed their employment were protected to and from work by a body of 1500 police and special constables. In the course of a few days after, however, nearly the whole of the mills had resumed work without molestation.

On Friday evening, August 12th, a large meeting of operatives was held near Preston, and when the factory bells were rung the next morning to call the hands to work a mob proceeded to one of the factories and turned out the hands. They then proceeded to Mr. F. Sleddon's, where they were resisted, and a fight ensued; all the windows in the factory were broken. Similar outrages were perpetrated at several other factories, when the civil authorities of the borough, accompanied by a detachment of the 72nd regiment, went out to meet them. The Riot Act was read, and the superintendent of police endeavoured to persuade the mob to disperse. Whilst he was speaking to them some ruffian hurled a stone at Captain Woodford, who was in command of the military, which felled him to the ground, and whilst in that condition he was most brutally kicked by the mob. An immense quantity of stones were immediately thrown at the military and the police, and the mob having separated into two bodies, one of which took a turn up an opposite street, the authorities were attacked both in front and rear. Under these circumstances the military were ordered to fire. The order was instantly obeyed, and several of the rioters fell; one of them having advanced to the front for the purpose of throwing a large stone, he was singled out and shot. It was supposed that twelve or fifteen persons were wounded, and that out of that number there were four who would not recover.

At Ashton-under-Lyne a large mob made an attack upon some men who were engaged upon a new building, with a view to compel them to discontinue work. The police were called out, and two of the ringleaders were captured; three others were apprehended in the course of the night, all of whom were well known Chartist speakers and "physical force" men. One of them was armed with a pike, and the others with two leaden weights to be used as slings. Another party had also been arrested on a charge of sedition; but the operatives generally appeared to be disposed to return to their employment.

Several large meetings of the Chartists had been held at various places, some of which were dispersed by the military and the police, and at none of which any measures appear to have been adopted.

In the neighbourhood of Birmingham some of the physical force men attempted to get up large meetings "in defiance of the authorities," but in most instances the police succeeded in dispersing or preventing them, and some of their leaders have been apprehended, which measures appear to have had the effect of keeping things quiet.

At Merthyr Tydvil there had been a turn-out of nearly all the working men, a number of private meetings were held, and all their deliberations were carried on with a view to obtain the Charter. Vigorous measures were taken by the authorities to prevent any outbreak, a division had taken place among the men themselves, numbers of them had returned to work, and things were beginning to assume a peaceable aspect.

At Nottingham about 500 unemployed workmen assembled and proceeded to turn out the men employed in several of the factories. They afterwards went towards the coal mines, about two miles from the town, with the avowed intention of compelling the colliers to join them. On the road they were overtaken by the military and dispersed. One hundred and forty of them were taken prisoners by the military, and thirty-two of them were committed to take their trial for riotously and tumultuously assembling; the rest were discharged, and the town had since been tranquil.

The most serious tumults appear to have taken place in the Potteries, no less than six houses had been sacked and burnt down by a tumultuous mob, and two lives were lost, at Hanley, and but for the timely arrival of the military the whole town would have been destroyed, as sixty-four houses were marked out by the rioters for the purpose of being set fire to, and mixtures of oil, turpentine, &c. were used to cause the fire to spread; fire balls were also thrown into several other houses by the mob. There had been some other fires in the outskirts of the town besides those above mentioned, but they were easily extinguished without much damage being done; and after the arrival of the military tranquillity appeared to have been restored.

In various other parts a great number of Chartist leaders had been arrested, some of whom were committed for trial on charges of sedition or rioting, and others of them were bound to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for periods of from three to twelve months. These measures had the effect of restoring order, and things generally seemed to have assumed their usual aspect, though very great distress still prevailed.

SUICIDE BY LEAPING FROM THE MONUMENT.—On Friday morning, the 19th August, a respectable dressed young female, about nineteen or twenty years of age, threw herself from the top of the Monument. She went ostensibly for the purpose of viewing the surrounding scenery, appeared to be quite cool and collected, and talked very reasonably with the person in attendance, but during his temporary absence for a few minutes, she was observed by persons in the street to bind a handkerchief round her eyes and climb over the railings which face King William-street. She then leaped head foremost, and in her descent turned completely over. So vigorous was the leap she took that she fell upwards of twelve feet from the base of the Monument in Fish-street Hill. Nearly every bone in her body was broken. An inquest was held upon her body, and a verdict of temporary insanity returned.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The Port Phillip Herald contains a long extract from the Britannia of the 20th August, giving an account of a conspiracy entered into by the nobles of Russia to assassinate the Emperor and his brother-in-law, the King of Prussia. The matter which had given umbrage to the nobles appears to have been the ukase which the Emperor had promulgated for the emancipation of the serfs; and as the nobles entertained the idea that this step was taken by the Emperor at the earnest recommendation of the King of Prussia, it was resolved that that monarch should be put to death also. The day fixed upon for the conspiracy to be carried into effect was the 23rd July (O.S.), when the nuptial jubilee of the Emperor was to be celebrated with great grandeur at St. Petersburg. The Emperor had, however, received timely information of the existence of the conspiracy, and had seized several of the chief conspirators, and sent them to Siberia previous to the day of jubilee. He also took the precaution to make a great augmentation of his body guards from troops upon whose fidelity he could depend, and to increase to a large extent the military force in St. Petersburg. The King of Prussia hastened to the palace of Peterhof as soon as possible after his arrival, and being there made acquainted with the conspiracy he determined to stay only an hour. Their Majesties accordingly entered the grand square of St. Petersburg, surrounded by a dense body of soldiery, both horse and foot, and after a few salutes had been fired, and military evolutions gone through, the pageant was at an end. The conspirators, not being aware of this arrangement, did not begin to assemble until the fete was nearly over, when they found that the overwhelming force drawn up to oppose them was much greater than they had calculated upon, and they therefore dispersed in various directions. The King of Prussia hastened as speedily as possible into his own dominions, where he was received with every demonstration of joy by his subjects.

BUNGAREE AND SAMBO SUTTON.—These men met at Jem Burn's on Thursday evening, and staked £5 each, for a match of £100 a side, to come off on Tuesday eight weeks. They meet again at the same house on Tuesday evening next to make a further deposit, and draw up articles. Bungaree is in high spirits, and pants for an opportunity to prove that he is not the "muff" some folks may suppose.—*Bell's Life, Aug. 28.*

The National asserts, that Admiral Dupetit Thouars is looking through the Pacific for a spot whereon to establish a penal settlement.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND FURTHER REFORM.—We have learnt within the last few days that Lord John Russell has signified to Lord Palmerston, in answer to representations made by the latter, as to the necessity of the Liberals advancing with the popular feeling, that closely connected as he (Lord J. Russell) is with the Bedford family, he could not consent to be a party to further reform; and that therefore, he thinks it were better if the opposition would look out for some other leader before the commencement of another Parliamentary campaign.—*Morning Advertiser.*

HAIL STORM IN GERMANY.—BERLIN, JULY 7.—On the 5th July, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, a storm from the west and north-west entirely laid waste the environs of 16 villages in the principality of Halberstadt and country of Nansfeld, and of

several villages in the duchy of Anhalt Dessau and Anhalt Bamberg. The hailstones were as large as pigeon-eggs, and some twice that size, and weighed two ounces. Small birds, pigeons, poultry, of all kinds, and a great quantity of game were killed; persons who were in the fields were wounded, and one man was found dead. In many fields not a sheaf of corn remains standing, and it cannot be distinguished where potatoes, turnips, &c. were growing; the fruit, cherries, plums, &c. which promised a most abundant crop, are beaten down with the branches. The town of Ermsleben alone has lost 400 acres of flax, worth thirty dollars per acre, which makes 12,000 dollars. The damage done to the fruit and to the roofs and windows of the houses is immense.

DEATH OF WILLIAM MAGINN, ESQ., LL.D.—This highly gifted gentleman, and staunch supporter of the Conservative party, breathed his last at his residence, Walton-upon-Thames, on Saturday, the 20th August. Dr. Maginn was in his 49th year, and for the last twelve months of his life had been suffering from consumption. Measures were being taken by his friends to remove him to a more southern climate, but before these could be carried into effect the learned gentleman died. He has left a widow and three children, for whom he had been unable to make any provision, but it is thought that a pension will be procured for them.

The money collected for admission to the cattle show at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, August 16th, amounted to upwards of £1300, the largest sum ever drawn on any similar occasion.—*Scotsman.*

DEATH OF LORD VIVIAN, G.C.B. and G.C.H.—Intelligence was received on Thursday, which caused the deepest regret in the garrison at Woolwich, that Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Richard Hussey Lord Vivian, late Master-General of Ordnance had died in Germany. This brave and gallant officer, on being appointed Master General of the Ordnance on the 19th May 1835, performed the duties of his office with zeal and ability, and by his urbanity, kindness, and attention to all, was universally looked upon as the officers' and soldiers' friend. His lordship continued Master-General until the accession of the present Government to power in September 1841, when he retired, having previously been raised to the peerage by the government of which he was a member. Lord Vivian was born on the 28th of July, 1775, and entered the army as an ensign on the 31st of July 1793. His Lordship's death causes a vacancy in the 1st dragoons, of which regiment he was colonel.

IMPOUNDINGS.

At East Maitland, on the 19th December, 1842, from Close's Swamp, by Jerry Nunan—One dark brown down horn bullock, white tail and belly, branded SC, RK under, on rump RxF on ribs, and illegible brands; one bullock, brindle and white back and belly, branded G on the neck, and no other brands visible. If they are not claimed they will be sold on the 10th of January. [10s.]

At Singleton, Patrick's Plains, on the 23rd December, 1842—One red bullock, branded near ribs KING, W, over off rump, BK, near shoulder 5; one yellow bullock, branded near rump KING, near shoulder 3, off side neck A, like a bell on off shoulder; one large brindle bullock, branded near rump D within circle and O under; one dark brown cow, branded near ribs DW, off rump GW; one red cow, branded near rump CD, CD over, GG under, with a dark brown female calf; one brindle cow, branded off ribs SPFK, Q, under, Y, T over, off shoulder 4, near ribs MR, near rump like Ty, Y under; one light straw cow, down horns, branded off rump CW, 17 under, off shoulder 7, with a red female calf unbranded; one yellow sided strawberry cow, branded near shoul er E, G under, off rump, C, 141 under, a notch near ear; one yellow sided strawberry poley cow, branded near shoulder JD, a slit in poley ear, with a yellow bull calf unbranded; one brindle poley cow white back and belly, branded off rump WB, two slits in off ear; one light brindle cow, branded near rump and hip WS, WS over, 12 under; one magpie bullock, branded near rump HD, conjoined, near ribs R 39, O O under, a notch in near ear; damages on the above cattle 2s. 6d. per head; one yellow and white poley bullock, branded O near ribs, off rump TA, off ear cropped, damages 6d.; one yellow steer, white streak along the back, white star in forehead, branded off hip C, R, damages 6s.; one brindle cow, branded off rump AL, damages 5s.; one yellow bullock, branded near shoulder 7, near hip 29, near ear cropped, damages 5s.; one yellow heifer a brand on near shoulder, not legible, near ear split, the top of it cropped, damages 5s.; one brindle steer, branded off rump JB, damages 2s. 6d.; one yellow cow, branded near hip CB, damages 3d.; one brindle poley cow, unbranded, and a red and white bull calf, unbranded, damages 2d. If they are not claimed they will be sold on the 17th January. [10s. 6d.]

At Farnborough, Black Creek, 22nd December, 1842—One black and white bullock, branded JD, on the off rump and ribs; one light brown and white bullock, branded JBR, conjoined on near ribs, DA, Y under, on the near rump; one brindle and white steer; branded O, FT under, on the off ribs; one bay mare, branded WC on the near shoulder, a little blotched; one cobnut filly, branded WC near shoulder, white star on forehead, damages 2s. 6d. If they are not claimed they will be sold on the 23rd January. [11s.]

At Jerry's Plains, December, 1842—One light bay filly, white star in forehead, off hind fetlock white, switch tail, about two years old, branded apparently HG, or HC near shoulder. If not released on or before the 18th day of January, it will be sold. [9s.]

At Murrumbidgee, on the 9th December, 1842—One red-sided bullock, branded apparently C in circle on near rump, E in square of rump, E in square of thigh, damages 2s. If the above bullock is not claimed on or before the 17th of January, he will be sold. [9s. 3d.]

At St. Aubin's, on the 18th December, 1842, out of an enclosed paddock of Capt. Dumareg—One brindle bullock, branded on near rump R A; one brindle bullock, white belly and flank, same brand; one yellow bull stag, branded on near rump PD, or FD over D, damages 2s. 6d. per head. Also on the 21st November, from Segenhoe—one yellow and white spotted cow, dark brown head, branded on off rump JB, AC over, on off ribs G over AC, AC over on near ribs JSC on near rump, resembling a heart, damages 3d. per head. The last mentioned two were to be sold on the 26th of December, but erroneously advertised. If the above mentioned cattle are not released, they will be sold on Monday, the 10th January. [11s. 6d.]

At West Maitland, on the 14th December, from the estate of Dagworth, by order of J. Solomon, Esq.—One red cow, back, belly, and tail white, branded on the off rump A L under, conjoined, on near shoulder P; one white cow, strawberry sided, short tail, branded on the near rump WA, B under; one red poley cow, with a young bull calf by her side, the cow branded on the near thigh NG, on off rump, ID conjoined; one red-sided cow, with a young bull calf by her side, the cow branded on the off rump JF; one white cow, ears red, strawberry bull calf by side, the cow branded on ribs near side HOW, on rump same side with two illegible letters, on off rump illegible, top of the off ear; one brown heifer, top off ear, branded on the ribs off side OB, X under, on the near ribs 243 on the same rump CC; one white bullock, red ears, top off near ear, branded on the near rump, M, an illegible brand over, resembling O, or C on ribs off side ROD, on same rump O; one brown-sided steer, white back, belly, and tail, white in the face, brand on off rump not legible; one red steer, white on shoulder, rump, and belly, branded on the ribs near side apparently HM; one red cow, white back, belly, and tail; branded on the near shoulder E, S under, on same ribs apparently WIL on same thigh, 41 on off rump, BL under 1, S in D, appears to have a brand on ribs same side; one brindle and white bull, about two years old, if branded not visible, damages on him £1; one yellow and white cow, with a young calf by her side, the cow branded on the off rump JF, a brand under not legible, on ribs same side TE, HM under, conjoined, on the near rump O; one red bullock, belly and tail white, branded on the off rump ML, 2 under, or MU 2 under; one brindle bullock, white back, belly, and tail, split in the off ear, white in forehead, branded on the near shoulder B, on same rump apparently JM crossed; one red-sided bullock, white back, belly, and tail, small horns branded on the off rump and thigh illegible, same shoulder DW; one brindle bullock, small horns, star in forehead, belly, flanks white, branded on the off rump apparently HB, or HE; one red bullock, back and belly white, branded on ribs near side RP, on same rump FC, on the off rump DW, with many illegible brands on same rump, on ribs RP, — under; one red bullock, white back, and belly, branded on the off rump DW, same thigh 24, X under, on near ribs RP — on near rump FC, damages on the cattle 6d. each by impounder. On the 20th December, 1842—One brindle and white steer, about 2 years old, branded on the off rump not legible, if any more brands are on him they are not legible, damages, 2s. 6d.; one steer, head and neck black, black spots on ribs, back, and hind parts, the rest white, branded on the off rump apparently WH or ISH, under it apparently NG on ribs, same side TB or TS, under it apparently I-P, damages 2s. 6d. If not released, in twenty-one days they will be sold. [£1 5s. 6d.]

At Muswellbrook, from Skillator—One brindle snail horned Bullock, branded apparently PD, Y under, on near shoulder, 8 on off thigh, illegible brand off rump by whip marks, damages 3d. If not claimed he will be sold on Monday, the 10th January. [9s. 3d.]

TERMS.

The "MAITLAND MERCURY" is published every Saturday morning. The terms of subscription are:—In Maitland and Morpeth 7s. 6d. per quarter, if paid in advance 6s. 6d.; in Sydney and the country 8s. per quarter, if paid in advance 7s. The quarters end on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December respectively, at which periods only subscribers can resign, by giving due notice. Parties residing in the country who do not order the paper through an agent will be required to pay in advance, or to give a reference to some party in Maitland.

The charges for advertisements are:—For the first inch of space (nine lines) and under, 3s. 6d. and 1s. per inch after. Parties sending advertisements must state on them the number of times they are to be inserted, or they will be continued until countermanded, and charged accordingly. No verbal direction for the withdrawal or alteration of advertisements can be attended to. Advertisements will be received until two o'clock on Friday afternoon; orders for withdrawal must be forwarded to the office before two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, or they cannot be attended to. Advertisements from non-subscribers must be paid for previous to insertion.

All communications must be post paid.

AGENTS.

Jerry's Plains, Mr. Magney, Robin Hood Inn Newcastle, Mr. G. Felton Paterson, Mr. Wilkinson, auctioneer Singleton, Mr. A. Brown, postmaster Sydney, Mr. Williams, tobacconist; King-street West

* Agents are wanted for Raymond Terrace, Hinton, Clarence Town, Dungog, Black Creek, Wollombi, Muswellbrook, Scone, Merton, Cassilis, &c.

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