

Calcutta newspaper, over which the government had efficient control by its appointment of an editor. Mr. Buckingham,—who long made England resound with the story of his wrongs, and who was in some degree recompensed by a large public subscription,—appealed to the Privy Council against the regulations of the Bengal government on the subject of the Press. The East India Company contended before the Privy Council, as Dr. Phillimore contended in his place in Parliament in 1826: "When the House considered the vast importance of our possessions in India, and the delicate tie by which they were held—that a handful of Europeans exercised supreme sway over many millions of the native people, and that our empire was maintained by opinion alone—they must see that if the same freedom of discussion were allowed to prevail in that country as we enjoyed in this, and if individuals were permitted to traduce the government through the means of the press, it would be impossible to retain the power which this country held in India."\* Nevertheless, lord Amherst adopted a different policy with regard to the Press, which was undoubtedly the most prudent, as it was the most dignified. He had made one mistake on this subject upon his first arrival in India, seduced, it is alleged, by evil counsels. "Ever after, while his lordship was present in Calcutta to protect it, the Press enjoyed a freedom unknown to it for forty-four years, and experience showed, as it had done before, that that freedom was as safe as it was beneficial."† Mr. Elphinstone, in conversation with bishop Heber, whilst maintaining the inconvenience and even danger of unrestricted political discussion, "acknowledged that the dangers ascribed to a free press in India had been exaggerated."

In the history of British India up to this period, we find very few traces of any effort on the part of the government to call forth the material resources of the Peninsula; to supply by new appliances of modern science the decay of the ancient works by which lands were irrigated and famine prevented; to bring distant places into correspondence by roads and improved navigation. The all-absorbing business of conquest prevented any marked attention to the improvement of the native cultivation of the soil, or of the communications by which produce could be conveyed from the producer to the consumer. The company was indeed very solicitous about the growth of opium, its great source of revenue, but it did little for the cultivation of cotton, the British demand for which would have formed a sufficient excitement to its growth and preparation for market by improved processes. Some efforts in

\* "Hansard," vol. xv, col. 1013. † "Edinburgh Review," vol. xlvi. p. 182.

this direction were however made by the East India Company. As early as 1788 they distributed amongst the natives seeds from different cotton-growing countries. In 1813 they brought an American to teach the people how to cultivate the cotton-plant, and they imported American gins for cleaning the wool. Small progress was made in carrying forward such improvements. The cultivation of cotton, of the sugar cane, of the hemp-plant, and of the cereals, would be always restricted to the local demand, as long as roads and water communications were neglected by the authorities which governed the country. Lord William Bentinck succeeded lord Amherst as Governor-General, and until his administration the roads of the country consisted of little more than native wheel-tracks. "Above Allahabad, and in various other parts, so recently as the year 1830, a regiment proceeding in course of relief from one station to another, had to be preceded by a native guide."\*

\* "Companion to the Almanac, 1857."

1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
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	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PRUSSIA.	SWEDEN.	RUSSIA.	SPAIN.
1789	George III.	Louis XVI.	Joseph II.	Frederic William II.	Gustavus III.	Catherine II.	Charles IV.
1790	—	—	Leopold II.	—	—	—	—
1792	—	Republic.	Francis II.*	—	Gustavus IV.	Paul I.	—
1796	—	—	—	Frederic William III.	—	Alexander.	—
1797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1799	—	Bonapart, 1st Consul	—	—	—	—	—
1801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804	—	Napoleon, Emperor.	—	—	Charles XIII.	—	—
1806	—	—	AUSTRIA.	—	—	—	Ferdinand VII. } { Joseph Napoleon }
1808	—	—	Francis I.	—	—	—	—
1809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1811	Regency.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1814	—	Louis XVIII.	—	—	—	—	Ferdinand VII.

\* Upon the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806, Francis ceased to be Emperor of Germany, and became hereditary Emperor of Austria, under the title of Francis I.

	GREAT BRITAIN.	DENMARK.	PORTUGAL.	PAPAL STATES.	NAPLES.	SARDINIA.	UNITED STATES.
1789	George III.	Christian VII.	Maria.	Pius VI.	Ferdinand IV.	Victor Amadeus III.	George Washington, } { Re-elected 1793.
1793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1796	—	—	—	—	—	Charles Emmanuel IV.	John Adams, } { (President).
1797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1799	—	—	John VI.	Pius VII.	—	—	Thomas Jefferson, } { (President).
1800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1801	—	—	—	—	Joseph Napoleon.	—	James Madison, } { (President).
1802	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1808	—	Frederic VI.	—	—	—	—	Re-elected 1813.
1809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1811	Regency.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1814	—	—	—	—	Ferdinand IV. } { (Restored.)	—	—
1815	—	—	—	—	—	Victor Emanuel I.	—
1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	James Monroe.
1820	George IV.	—	—	—	—	—	James Monroe, } { re-elected 1821.
1821	—	—	—	Leo XII.	—	Charles Felix.	—
1823	—	—	—	—	Francis I.	—	—
1825	—	—	{ Pedro IV. } { Maria da Gloria. }	—	—	—	—
1826	—	—	—	—	—	—	John Quincy Adams.

## CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS.

GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA.	PRUSSIA.	SWEDEN.	RUSSIA.	SPAIN.
1815 Regency.	Louis XVIII.	Francis I.	Frederic William III.	Charles XIII. Charles John XIV.	Alexander I.	Ferdinand VII.
1818 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
1820 George IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1824 —	Charles X.	—	—	—	Nicholas I.	—
1825 —	—	—	—	—	—	—

## PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF STATE FROM THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, 1783, TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, 1812.

LORD CHANCELLOR	FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.		
			HOME.	FOREIGN.	WAR AND COLONIES.
1783. Alexander lord Loughborough, (April 9). Edward lord Thurlow, Dec. 23).	1783. William Henry duke of Portland, (April 5). Hon. William Pitt, (Dec. 27).	1783. Lord John Cavendish, (April 5). — Hon. William Pitt, (Dec. 27).	1783. Frederick lord North, (April 2). — Francis marquis of Carnarthen, (Dec. 23).	1783. Hon. Chas. James Fox, (April 2). — Thomas lord Sydney, (Dec. 23).	
1784. " " 1785. " " 1786. " " 1787. " " 1788. " " 1789. " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1784. " " 1785. " " 1786. " " 1787. " " 1788. " " 1789. " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	
1790. " " 1791. " "	1790. " " 1791. " "	" " " "	1790. " " 1791. Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, (June).	1789. W. W. Grenville, Esq., (June). 1790. " " 1791. Lord Grenville, (May). 1792. " "	
1792. The Great Seal in Commission. 1793. Alexander lord Loughborough.	1792. " " 1793. " "	" " " "	1792. " " 1793. " "	" " " "	
1794. " " 1795. " " 1796. " " 1797. " " 1798. " " 1799. " " 1800. " "	1794. " " 1795. " " 1796. " " 1797. " " 1798. " " 1799. " " 1800. " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1794. " " 1795. " " 1796. " " 1797. " " 1798. " " 1799. " " 1800. " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1794. Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, (July). 1795. " " 1796. " " 1797. " " 1798. " " 1799. " " 1800. " "

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF STATE—(continued).					
LORD CHANCELLOR.	FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.		
			HOME.	FOREIGN.	WAR AND COLONIES.
1801. John lord Eldon, (April 14).	1801. Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, created viscount Sidmouth, 1805 (March 7).	1801. Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, (March 7).	1801. Thomas lord Pelham.	1801. Robt. lord Hawkesbury, (Feb.).	1801. Lord Hobart, (March).
1802. " "	1802. " "	1802. " "	1802. " "	1802. " "	1802. " "
1803. " "	1803. " "	1803. " "	1803. Hon. Chas. Yorke.	1803. " "	1803. " "
1804. " "	1804. Hon. William Pitt.	1804. Hon. William Pitt.	1804. Robert lord Hawkesbury.	1804. Lord Harrowby.	1804. Earl Camden.
1805. " "	1805. " "	1805. " "	1805. " "	1805. " "	1805. " "
1805. Thomas lord Erskine.	1805. William lord Grenville.	1805. Lord Henry Petty.	1805. Earl Spencer,	1805. Earl Mulgrave.	1805. Vis. Castlereagh.
1806. " "	1806. " "	1806. " "	1806. Earl Spencer,	1806. Hon. Chas. James Fox.	1806. William Windham.
1807. John lord Eldon.	1807. Duke of Portland.	1807. Hon. Spencer Perceval.	1807. Robt. lord Hawkesbury (afterwards earl of Liverpool).	1807. Rt. Hon. George Canning.	1807. Viscount Castlereagh.
1808. " "	1808. " "	1808. " "	1808. " "	1808. " "	1808. " "
1809. " "	1809. " "	1809. " "	1809. Hon. Richard Ryder.	1809. Earl Bathurst.	1809. Earl of Liverpool.
1810. " "	1810. Hon. Spencer Perceval.	1810. " "	1810. " "	1810. Marquis Wellesley.	1810. " "
1811. " "	1811. " "	1811. " "	1811. " "	1811. " "	1811. " "
1812. " "	1812. Earl of Liverpool.	1812. Rt. Hon. Nicholas Vansittart.	1812. Viscount Sidmouth.	1812. Viscount Castlereagh.	1812. Earl Bathurst.
1813. " "	1813. " "	1813. " "	1813. " "	1813. " "	1813. " "
1814. " "	1814. " "	1814. " "	1814. " "	1814. " "	1814. " "
1815. " "	1815. " "	1815. " "	1815. " "	1815. " "	1815. " "

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF TREATIES.

(Continued from page 170.)

- 1802 June 25: Definitive treaty between France and the Ottoman Porte.  
 1802 September 11: Piedmont united to France.  
 1803 March 14: Hostilities renewed between Great Britain and France.  
 1803 May 18: War declared by Great Britain against France.  
 1803 June 17: Great Britain declared war against the republic of Batavia.  
 1803 August 1: A treaty ratified between Great Britain and Sweden.  
 1804 December 12: Spain declared war against Great Britain.  
 1805 January 24: War declared against Spain by Great Britain.  
 1805 April 8: The *Treaty of Petersburg* entered into for a third coalition against France, England and Russia being the contracting parties.  
 1805 August 9: The Emperor of Austria acceded to the treaty of Petersburg.  
 1805 August 31: An alliance, offensive and defensive, entered into at Beekaskog, between Great Britain and Sweden.  
 1805 September 8: *Third Coalition* against France, the parties being Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Sweden, and Naples.  
 1805 September 21: A treaty of neutrality signed between France and Naples.  
 1805 December 26: *Peace of Presburg* between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstett, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brigau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wurtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon; the independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated for.  
 1806 April 7: War between Great Britain and Prussia.  
 1806 July 12: The *Germanic Confederation of the Rhine* formed under the auspices of Napoleon.  
 1806 July 20: *Peace of Paris* between France and Russia, which Alexander subsequently refused to ratify.  
 1806 August 11: The treaty of the 12th July notified to the Diet at Ratisbon, when German princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and placed themselves under the protection of Napoleon.  
 1806 October 6: The *Fourth Coalition* formed against France, by Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony.  
 1806 November 21: The *Berlin Decree*, issued by Bonaparte after the battle of Jena, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade, and interdicting the whole world from any communication with them.  
 1806 November 28: War declared against France by Russia.  
 1806 December 11: A treaty of peace and alliance signed at Cosen, between Napoleon and the elector of Saxony, who then assumed the title of king.  
 1806 December 17: War declared against Russia by Turkey.  
 1806 December 31: A treaty of commerce entered into between Great Britain and the United States of America, which the latter state afterwards refused to ratify.  
 1807 July 2: The President of the United States ordered all British ships to evacuate the ports of America, in consequence of the capture of the Chesapeake by an English ship of war.

- 1807 July 7: *Peace of Tilsit* concluded between France and Russia, when Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognized the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia; this treaty was ratified on the 19th.
- 1807 Aug. 16: A Danish declaration published against Great Britain.
- 1807 October 8: The Prince Regent of Portugal ordered all his ports to be shut against the British, which order was speedily revoked, and on the French approaching Lisbon, he embarked, on Nov. 27, for the Brazils.
- 1807 October 31: A treaty of alliance entered into between France and Denmark.
- 1807 November 1: Russia declared war against England.
- 1807 November 10: A treaty ratified at Paris between France and Holland, whereby Flushing was ceded to the French.
- 1807 December 17: *Milan Decree* issued by Napoleon; England declared in a state of blockade.
- 1808 February 8: Treaty of peace between Great Britain and Sweden.
- 1808 February 18: A declaration issued by Austria, breaking off all connection with England.
- 1808 February 29: Denmark declared war against Sweden.
- 1808 March 30: A treaty of alliance and subsidy entered into between England and Sicily, whereby the latter was to be garrisoned by 10,000 British troops, and to receive an annual subsidy of 300,000*l.*
- 1808 May 1: The Regent of Portugal declared war against France.
- 1808 May 5: *Treaty of Bayonne*, whereby Charles IV. ceded all his titles to Spain and its dependencies to Napoleon, expressly resigning to him the right of transmitting the crown to whomsoever he should think fitting.
- 1808 May: On the festival of St. Ferdinand, insurrections broke out in several parts of Spain; at Cadiz in particular.
- 1808 June 6: War commenced between the Spanish insurgents and France.
- 1808 June 16: Insurrection of the Portuguese at Oporto, which spread so rapidly as to occasion the evacuation of the northern provinces by the French troops.
- 1808 June 25: A Spanish proclamation of peace with England, and Sweden, her ally, published at Oviedo.
- 1808 August 30: The *Convention of Cintra* signed, the French agreeing to evacuate Portugal.
- 1808 November 5: The *Convention of Berlin* entered into, whereby Napoleon remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war debt, and withdrew his troops from many of the fortresses in order to reinforce his armies in Spain.
- 1809 January 5: Peace ratified between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte.
- 1809 January 14: A treaty of alliance ratified between England and the Spanish insurgents.
- 1809 April 6: War declared against the French by the Austrians.
- 1809 April 9: The *Fifth Coalition* against France by Great Britain and Austria.
- 1809 May 3: Russia declared war against Austria.
- 1809 July 25: Armistice between Sweden and Norway.
- 1809 September 17: A treaty of peace signed between Russia and Sweden.
- 1809 October 14: *Peace of Vienna*, between France and Austria; Austria ceding to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian provinces, and engaging to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia.
- 1810 January 6: *Peace of Paris*, between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory system against Great Britain.
- 1810 February 19: Treaties of alliance and commerce signed between Great Britain and the Brazils.

- 1810 April 13: Sweden interdicts all commerce with England.
- 1810 April 19: The South American provinces of Caraccas, &c., form a federative government, under the title of the Federation of Venezuela.
- 1810 May 1: All French and English vessels prohibited from entering the ports of the United States.
- 1810 May 29: The Dey of Algiers declared war against France.
- 1810 July 9: Holland incorporated with France on the abdication of Louis Bonaparte.
- 1810 November 19: Sweden declared war against Great Britain.
- 1812 March 14: Treaty of alliance signed at Paris between France and Austria.
- 1812 March 24: Treaty of alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, Prince Royal of Sweden, and the Emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway.
- 1812 April 1: The Berlin decree revoked as far as respected America.
- 1812 May 28: Preliminaries of peace ratified at Bucharest between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should form the boundary of those empires.
- 1812 June 18: The United States of America declare war against Great Britain.
- 1812 June 22: Napoleon having assembled an immense army in Western Prussia, declared war against Russia.
- 1812 July 6: A treaty of peace between Great Britain and Sweden ratified at Orebo.
- 1812 July 20: Treaty signed between the Emperor Alexander and the Regency of Cadiz, in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain.
- 1812 August 1: Treaty of peace and union ratified at St. Petersburg between Great Britain and Russia, renewing their ancient relations of friendship and commerce.
- 1813 January 25: *Concordat at Fontainebleau*, between Napoleon and Pius VII.
- 1813 March 1: The *Sixth Coalition* entered into between Russia and Prussia against France, the treaty being ratified at Kalisch.
- 1813 March 3: The *Treaty of Stockholm* entered into between England and Sweden.
- 1813 April 1: France declared war against Prussia.
- 1813 June 14: A treaty of alliance concluded between Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia.
- 1813 July 8: The *Convention of Peterswalden* took place between Great Britain and Russia.
- 1813 July 10: A reciprocal treaty of alliance and guarantee entered into between France and Denmark, ratified at Copenhagen.
- 1813 September 3: War declared by Denmark against Sweden.
- 1813 September 9: A triple *Treaty of Alliance* ratified at *Töplitz* between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
- 1813 October 3: A preliminary treaty of alliance signed at *Töplitz* between Austria and Great Britain.
- 1813 December 8: *Treaty of Valençay*, between Napoleon and Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain, whereby the latter was put in full possession of that kingdom, on agreeing to maintain its integrity.
- 1814 January 14: *Treaty of Kiel*, between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark. Norway ceded to Sweden.
- 1814 February 5: The Cortes of Spain renounce the treaty ratified at Valençay.
- 1814 February 5: Congress of Chatillon between the four great powers allied against France, at which Caulaincourt attended on the part of France. The Congress broke up on the 19th of March.
- 1814 March 1: *Treaty of Chaumont* between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia.
- 1814 April 11: The *Treaty of Paris* ratified on the part of Napoleon and the Allies, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty over France, &c., stipulating that the island of Elba should be his domain and residence for life, with a suitable provision for himself and Maria Louisa, who was to have vested in her the duchies of Parma and Placentia; the same to descend to her son.
- 1814 April 23: A convention signed at Paris between the Count d'Artoise on the

- one part, and the Allied Powers on the other, stipulating that all hostilities should cease by land and sea; that the confederated armies should evacuate the French territory, leaving its boundaries the same as they were on the 1st of January, 1792.
- 1814 May 30: *Peace of Paris* ratified between France and the Allied Powers, in a supplemental article of which Louis XVIII. stipulated that he would exert his endeavours with the continental powers to ensure the abolition of the slave trade, in conjunction with Great Britain.
- 1814 July 20: A treaty of peace signed between France and Spain at Paris, confirming the stipulations of previous treaties which had existed on the 1st of January, 1792.
- 1814 July 26: Norway and Sweden commence hostilities. Norway opposing her separation from Denmark, but eventually submitting in the following August.
- 1814 August 13: Convention between Great Britain and the Sovereign Prince of the Low Countries respecting the Dutch colonies.
- 1814 September 28: A convention ratified at Vienna, whereby Saxony was placed under the control of Prussia.
- 1814 December 24: *Peace of Ghent* between Great Britain and the United States of America.

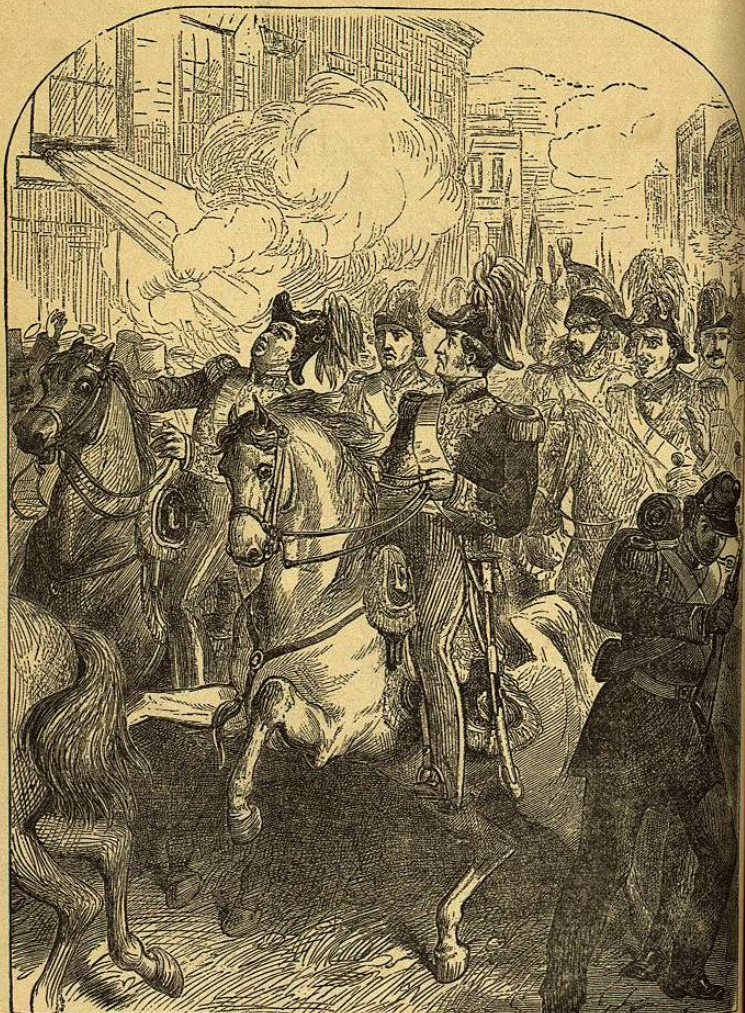
THE NATIONAL DEBT.

WAR OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

			Principal.	Interest.	
			£	£	
Peace .....	George III.	33 & 34	1793	247,874,434	9,711,238
War .....		34 & 35	1794	263,322,655	10,396,645
"		35 & 36	1795	321,462,679	12,909,310
"		36 & 37	1796	363,838,894	14,765,095
"		37 & 38	1797	388,960,590	15,575,330
"		38 & 39	1798	427,525,902	16,887,399
"		39 & 40	1799	442,324,377	17,569,127
"		40 & 41	1800	470,894,280	18,582,950
"		41 & 42	1801	517,511,871	19,819,839
War .....		42 & 43	1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Peace .....		43 & 44	1803	547,732,796	20,812,962
War .....		44 & 45	1804	571,131,318	21,658,890
"		45 & 46	1805	599,869,847	22,568,359
"		46 & 47	1806	621,096,683	23,196,582
"		47 & 48	1807	633,806,412	23,373,092
"		48 & 49	1808	643,545,783	23,595,013
"		49 & 50	1809	654,461,311	24,292,276
"		50 & 51	1810	662,193,856	24,553,162
"		51 & 52	1811	678,200,436	25,484,765
"		52 & 53	1812	706,254,587	26,853,846
"		53 & 54	1813	788,093,781	29,893,737
"		54 & 55	1814	813,140,176	31,105,644
War .....		55 & 56	1815	861,039,049	32,645,618
Peace .....					

POPULATION IN 1811.

Great Britain.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England.....	4,555,257	4,944,143	9,499,400
Wales.....	289,414	317,966	607,380
Scotland.....	825,377	979,487	1,804,864
Army, Navy, &c.....	640,500	.....	640,500
Totals.....	6,310,548	6,241,596	12,552,144



ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE. — Vol. viii. 195.

THE POPULAR  
HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

BY  
CHARLES KNIGHT.

VOLUME VIII.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LORD GODERICH, 1827, TO  
THE FINAL EXTINCTION OF THE CORN-LAWS, FEB., 1849.  
WITH  
APPENDIX OF ANNALS, 1849-1867, AND INDEX.

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