

than readers in general are in the habit of supposing. There cannot be a more vulgar error, than to imagine that the affix of esquire, any more than the prefix of sir or lord, is dependent on what the world calls "respectability." The largest amount of funded property, or the most extensive estates, do not confer such a distinction legally, or even by courtesy, unless, indeed, the latter should carry with them the lordship of a manor, or a tenancy *in capite*. Mechanics and retail tradesmen are not called gentlemen, however vast their wealth, or irreproachable their conduct, until they retire from business, or else become master manufacturers or merchants. Commercial letters are superscribed Mr. A—B—, or Messrs. —, though many of the parties so addressed are esquires in law; but merchants and manufacturers, if written to or designated in their private capacities, are always addressed and described as esquires. Inasmuch as the courtesy titles of "lord" and "honourable" are given to many thousands who legally are but esquires, so every one who is in law a gentleman, is by courtesy an esquire, in the same way that the son of a marquis is addressed as Lord Charles —, or Lord William —; and the son of an earl the honourable Frederick —, though in all legal instruments and gazettes, even these latter are merely styled esquires.

GENTLEMAN.

"I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins—I was a gentleman."—SHAKESPEAR.

Some authorities would have us believe, that whoever studies the laws of the realm, receives a university education, professes the sciences, practises a liberal art, or, in short, can live without manual labour, is entitled to the epithet of gentleman; while others tell us that no means can manufacture a gentleman by blood, but that the king and the heralds can make a gentleman by creation whose descendants will be all gentlemen by blood; by the latter, gentlemen are classed into four divisions.

1st. Gentlemen by blood; those in fact whose gentility is derived from the honours of their ancestry.

"A long descended race,
And wealth, and dignity, and power, and place,
Make gentlemen."

In this class must be included all who have barely failed in establishing their *legal* right to the title of esquire.

2nd. Gentlemen of coat-armour, who are not gentlemen by blood; these are such as are created by grants of coats of arms from the heralds; and their issue in the third generation constitutes a gentleman by blood.

3rd. Gentlemen created by conferring knighthood upon yeomen.

4th. Gentlemen created by conferring a spiritual dignity upon a yeoman.

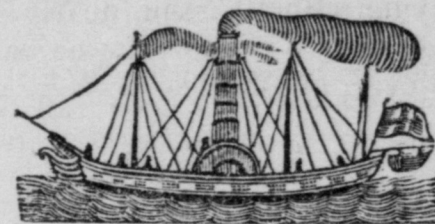
But all these distinctions fail in giving any definite limits to the class, and the present acceptance of the word really appears to designate those who do not live by manual labour, or follow a mean occupation, but are unable to establish an indefeasible right to the title of esquire in the *legal* acceptance of that word; for it is hardly necessary to observe, that all who are considered gentlemen receive the addition of esquire to their names by the common courtesy of society.

SUMMARY OF LONDON.—London is the largest and richest City in the world; it occupies a surface of thirty two square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four, and five stories high. It consists of London City, Westminster City, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth districts. The two latter are on the south side of the Thames. It contains 300 churches and chapels of the establishment; 364 Dissenters' chapels; 22 foreign chapels; 250 public schools; 1,500 private schools; 150 hospitals; 156 almshouses, besides 205 other institutions; 550 public offices; 14 prisons; 22 theatres; 24 markets. Consumes annually 110,000 bullocks; 776,000 sheep, 250,000 lambs, 250,000 calves, and 270,000 pigs; 11,000 tons of butter, 13,000 tons of cheese, 10 million gallons of milk, a million quarters of wheat, or 64 millions of quartern loaves, 65,000 pipes of wine, two million gallons of spirits, and two million barrels of porter and ale. Employs 16,502 shoemakers, 14,552 tailors, 2,391 blacksmiths, 2,013 whitesmiths, 5,030 house painters, 1,076 fish dealers, 2,662 hatters and hosiers, 13,208 carpenters, 6,822 bricklayers, &c., 5,416 cabinet makers, 1,005 wheelwrights, 2,180 sawyers, 2,807 jewellers, 1,172 old clothesmen, (chiefly Jews,) 3,628 compositors, 700 pressmen, 1,393 stationers, 2,633 watch and clock makers, 4,227 grocers, 1,430 milkmen, 5,655 bakers, 2,091 barbers, 1,040 brokers, 4,322 butchers, 1,586 cheesemongers, 1,082 chemists, 4,199 clothiers and linen drapers, 2,167 coach makers, 1,367 coal merchants, 2,133 coopers, 1,331 dyers, 2,319 plumbers, 907 pastrycooks, 869 saddlers, 1,246 tinmen, 803 tobacconists, 1,470 turners, 556 undertakers. [The above are all males above twenty years of age.] 10,000 private families of fashion, &c. About 77,000 establishments of trade and industry, 4,400 public houses, 330 hotels, 470 beer shops, 960 spirit and wine shops. There are six bridges over the Thames in London. London Docks cover 20 acres; 14 tobacco warehouses, 14 acres; and the wine cellars 3 acres, containing 22,000 pipes. The two West India Docks cover 51 acres. St. Katherine's Docks cover 24 acres. The Surrey Docks, on the opposite side, are also very large. There are generally about 5,000 vessels and 3,090 boats on the river, employing 8,000 watermen and 4,000 labourers. London pays about one-third the window duty in England; the number of houses assessed being about 120,000, rated at upwards

of five millions sterling. The house rental is probably seven or eight millions.—*Knight's London*.

EMIGRATION.—By the Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, it appears that the Emigrants from the United Kingdom during the six months ending July 5, 1842, amount to 104,307, being 24,913 over the corresponding six months of the preceding year. Free Emigration to *New South Wales* has been entirely suspended, through want of funds; it has recommenced to *Van Dieman's Land*; it has begun to *Western Australia*, one ship having gone out; it continues to *New Zealand*; it has increased 20,000 to the *United States*, and more than 15,000 to the *British Colonies in North America*. Altogether, the decrease to the Australian colonies is 10,455.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.—General Sir R. Wilson, Knight, who has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in succession to Sir A. Woodford, K. C. B., whose term of service is expired, entered the army in 1793, and served in Flanders and Holland in that and the succeeding year; in the rebellion in Ireland in 1798; in Holland again in 1799; in the Egyptian campaign in 1801; at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; and raised and commanded the Lusitanian Legion in 1808 and 1809 in Spain and Portugal. He likewise served in several campaigns with the Russian Army in Russia, Poland, Germany, and France, and with the Austrian Army in Italy. The dates of his commissions are as follows:—Cornet, 1794; Lieutenant, 1794; Captain, 1796; Major, 1800; Lieutenant Colonel, 1802; Colonel, 1810; Major General, 1813. In August, 1821, the name of Sir Robert Wilson was erased from the Army List, in consequence of the part he took at the funeral of the late Queen Caroline. He was also deprived of various foreign decorations, bestowed upon him for his gallantry. He represented the borough of Southwark in Parliament for many years; and upon our late beloved Sovereign William IV. ascending the Throne, he was reinstated in the Army as Colonel of the 15th Hussars, with all his former honours, and on the 23d of November, 1841, created a General. He is acknowledged by all military men to be a soldier in every sense of the word. He proceeds to his destination early in October in one of the Government steam vessels.



ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIRST NOVEMBER MAIL.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLMER'S AMERICAN NEWS LETTER, NOV. 4.

The news which the *Acadia* carries out is meagre and unimportant, both in a political and commercial point of view. We continue to "drag on a miserable existence" in mercantile matters, with but little prospect of a speedy improvement. The feeling of despondency which has so long existed amongst the commercial classes continues rather to increase than diminish. The revolution in the corn trade, by overwhelming so many houses at home and abroad, has spread difficulty and alarm on every side. During the last week, another extensive house, that of Coventry and Hunter, (one of the partners in which was worth £40,000 six months ago), has gone in London, and the accounts from the south of France, bring a most appalling list of corn houses which have failed at Marseilles. During the last year, the trade with the Mediterranean was the best carried on by this country, but as it owed its activity chiefly to the demand for grain for the English market, it is to be feared that the breaking up of so many of the corn houses at Marseilles, and the cessation of the demand for corn will have an injurious effect upon it, and especially on the demand for British goods, in which all the returns to that part of the world are made. The firmness with which the Liverpool corn houses have stood the recent shock has excited great surprise in London. Shipping continues very dull, and in one extreme case, a British American vessel has been sold in Liverpool, for the almost incredibly low price of two pounds sixteen shillings a ton. Such a thing was never heard of before. Money continues abundant, and food, by the operation of the new Tariff, is gradually becoming cheaper, but from the want of confidence, and of demand, as yet no perceptible change has taken place. All kinds of provisions being on the decline, must in a great measure ameliorate the condition of the working population, and with a more extended demand for our manufactures we see no reason why a beneficial change should not take place. The Cotton trade is improving, and higher prices have been paid. In Liverpool, since the 21st, the market has worn a lively appearance, and the sales from the date of the 21st to the 29th of last month, amounted to 27,800 bales. The quantity taken for consumption has not however been larger than usual, the increased demand having arisen from the purchases of speculators. The great abundance of money for banking purposes has reduced the rate of interest so much as to tempt capitalists to invest their funds in produce, and at the present price of Cotton it is probably