

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

And Bankers' Gazette.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. III. No. 37.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1845.

Price 6d.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL ECONOMIST:	POSTSCRIPT	568
Commercial Negotiation with the United States.....	THE COMMERCIAL TIMES:	
Extension of the Machinery of Government — Principle of Centralization	Weekly Corn Returns.....	869
Southwark Election	State of the Corn Trade for the Week	869
Reduction in the Neapolitan Tariff	Imports of Thrown Silk.....	870
Life Assurance	Home Markets	870
Court and Aristocracy	Liverpool Markets	870
Metropolis	Weekly Summary	871
Provincial	THE GAZETTE	872
Scotland	Weekly Prices Current	873
Ireland	Imports, Exports, &c.....	874
Foreign and Colonial	RAILWAYS	875
EPITOME OF NEWS		
ECONOMIST'S LIBRARY:	THE BANKERS' GAZETTE:	
Organization of Industry	Weekly Account of the Bank.....	876
Publications Received	Money Market	876
	Corn Markets	877
	Provision Markets	877
	ADVERTISEMENTS	877

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

By far the most important considerations which will occupy public attention for a considerable time to come, in connection with our foreign relations, and in which the future peace and prosperity of the civilised world are most deeply involved, are to be found in the prominent questions which at present agitate the popular mind in America. These questions resolve themselves chiefly into the increasing passion for territory, and the growing difference of opinion on the subject of commercial legislation. With regard to the former of these two questions, it is not our object now to discuss. We may, however, remark, that our recent intelligence induces us to believe that the utter inability of Mexico to carry on any operations of a warlike kind beyond its own immediate territory will prevent any steps being taken against Texas or the United States of an active or aggressive description; but that the new Mexican government, which on all hands has a character for moderation and prudence, will see the necessity of submitting to circumstances, and confining any exhibition of resentment towards the United States to acts of passive hostility, which will afford no excuse or opportunity for further aggression. So far, therefore, we entertain less apprehension as to any immediate warlike results from the existing disagreement in that quarter. With regard, however, to the Oregon question, we must admit that, quiet as it may at present appear, all our information portends greater danger—a danger which it would be the height of folly either for Great Britain or the United States to overlook. On both sides it is admitted that the point of contention is utterly unimportant compared with the consequences which would result from the slightest interruption to a friendly understanding, not to say to open hostilities. But then, on the one hand, the British Legislature may be considered as having become publicly pledged, by a unanimous vote, to the maintenance of the rights of this country, in accordance with the views deliberately adopted by us, and communicated to the American government. On the other hand, it is now indisputable, that however desirous the American Executive may be to accept the proposals made by us, public opinion in the most powerful states has been expressed so strongly against the compromise of fixing the boundary by the 49th deg. of lat. as to render it at the present moment impossible. On both sides the question is one of national honour and feeling rather than of interest; but such are just the questions with regard to which every act which widens or alienates the real mutuality of substantial interests between countries magnifies into importance, while the policy which cements and binds those interests renders them comparatively easy of an honourable adjustment, either by mutual concession or by arbitration.

Our present object, however, is more particularly to call attention to the commercial relations of the two countries, and to the means by which the best and permanent interests of both may be advanced. And this subject derives

an additional importance at the present moment, as offering by far the most likely means of rendering practicable and easy the settlement of all other questions in dispute. The commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, even as it now is, but far more as it might be, involves the deepest and largest interests of both countries. And while there are so many considerations which at present give to this subject unusual importance, there is also a combination of circumstances in both countries peculiarly favourable to the removal of old prejudices and errors, and the adoption of a wiser and more enlightened policy on both sides; for, looking to the past, it would be difficult to say which of the two countries had been most mistaken in its commercial policy. In the United States the existing government is one more identified with a free trade policy than any former one; and the large majority by which Polk was elected as President, with his well known views upon this subject (he having been the proposer, in 1833, of the most liberal tariff brought before Congress for many years), gives indication that the real state of public opinion is more favourable towards free trade than otherwise might be supposed. On the other hand, Sir Robert Peel has sufficiently indicated his opinions in favour of the policy and necessity of extending our commercial intercourse as the only guarantee for our future prosperity, by the whole of his acts since he came into office, to warrant a belief that any proposal would be favourably received, which had for its object so important an end as the more closely cementing our material interests and those of the United States. Indeed, not only every minister, but all politicians of any weight whatever in this country, whether in office or in opposition, are now agreed, if not as to the precise measures to be adopted, yet as to the principles which should regulate our policy, and to the point to which all our commercial acts should tend. There is, moreover, another very important feature in the present combination of circumstances peculiarly favourable to the advancement of this object. The American President has selected a representative to this country who is, we believe, deeply imbued with a sense of the importance of these questions—advancing commercial intercourse and maintaining the peace between the two countries. We are fully sensible of the many excellent qualities of the late American minister, but Mr Everett was closely identified with the party in America which has most strongly contended for a high protection tariff, and as such was never in a position to treat with our Government on the subject of free trade. On the other hand, Mr McLane comes with every possible advantage for such an object. His Excellency's former residence in this country secured for him the highest esteem of all parties, and of no one more than of our present Foreign Minister. He comes, moreover, the representative not only of a government but of the party in America pledged to commercial freedom, and a tariff for the purposes of revenue only. And what is of still more consequence, he is himself possessed of the strongest convictions of the truth and wisdom of the opinions he represents. So that, as far as the respective governments and ministers of the two countries are concerned, there was never at any former period so happy a combination for a favourable result to commercial negotiations.

And turning from Ministerial to public opinion, the present time offers advantages which, compared with any former period, are equally favourable. In this country public opinion is before that of the Government; which has, therefore, no difficulty in carrying any measure of free trade which it may propose. In every such measure Sir Robert Peel is secure of the honest support of his usual opponents. And if he be met by amendments carrying out his own principles still further and more consistently, yet is he certain that any step which he proposes in the right direction will be carried. So far, therefore, as this country is concerned, opinion is sufficiently unanimous, not only to enable the Minister to accomplish any measure of free trade which he may propose, but to point to such a policy as the most direct way of securing the good opinion of thinking men, and popularity with the country generally.

In America, the interests of the Southern States have always been so closely identified with the commerce of this country, that there has ever prevailed a strong opinion in favour of free trade

In the Western States, the interest should be no less general or obvious in favour of a foreign commerce for the sale of their surplus produce, the quantity of which has no limit but the power of obtaining markets. But here we must own that we discover the direct evils of our own restrictive system re-acting against this country. Our corn laws, which have excluded the flour and Indian corn of America as a rule, admitting them only as an exception, and even then under a law operating in a manner peculiarly to the disadvantage of the United States, have no doubt to be blamed for the support given by the great agricultural districts in the West to the protective policy of the Eastern States. Deprived of a regular and steady foreign market—their produce excluded by a special law from this country, the corn-growers of Ohio at length conceived the policy of encouraging a population of consumers, and have latterly given support to the high tariff which taxed their own clothing, merely for the purpose of creating a home market for their produce. They are, however, fully alive to the evils which the protective policy inflicts upon them, and to the advantages which would arise from a free intercourse with this country, not only in the sale of their corn, but also in the purchase of their clothing. The relaxations under our tariff of 1842 have already produced a considerable change in the views of these States; and there is no doubt that a disposition exhibited on our part to relax our restrictions would immediately obtain the support of Western America to a moderate revenue tariff. In the important State of New York, its great commercial interests secure a powerful opinion in favour of free trade; and Mr. Polk's Government can therefore rely on its most efficient support, and especially if the question involved an increased commercial intercourse with this country. In the other Eastern and Northern States, and especially in Pennsylvania, where manufactures are most extensively established, a stronger feeling in favour of the protective system exists. But even here there are many reasons for believing that public opinion is undergoing a great change. Mr Buchanan, the representative of Pennsylvania, is a member of the Government, and it is understood is perfectly agreed with its other members in favour of a great reduction in the tariff. Again, even in these States, a large portion of the population is dependent on agriculture, and the prospect of a better market for their produce, and a cheaper supply of all they require, would at least divide the opposition which may be expected from these States to any proposition to reduce the tariff. And, moreover, there is, even among the protected classes themselves, as in this country, an increasing doubt as to any real advantages which they derive from the system. Public opinion in America, as expressed in favour of protection, as long as our corn laws exist, is no criterion whatever of what it would be if those laws were relaxed. In that case the great interests in America would be so entirely changed, that there is little doubt the government would be in a position at once to carry a tariff highly in favour of this country, and which we sincerely believe would be more so in favour of the great majority of its own people; and, ultimately, even beneficial to those who at this moment most oppose such policy. We have often had occasion to express our views as to the mistaken policy of the party in this country who, from what has always appeared to us to be a short-sighted view of their own ultimate interests, have clamoured for protection, and placed confidence in a principle which had not the general good as its aim. Experience, we think, has now sufficiently taught these parties the error of their principle, and that their only safe reliance is in that course that tends to the general welfare of the community. Nor would it be difficult to show that similar evils, even to a greater extent than have befallen the protected interests in this country, must before long be felt by those in the United States—that at present protection can do them no good, and in the long run will inflict much injury upon them. It is our intention next week to follow up this subject, and to inquire into the real effects of the high protective tariff upon the manufactures and the people of the United States.

Meantime, how do we stand? At this moment exists the most favourable combination of circumstances which was ever presented to this country to consolidate a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse with a nation in many respects the most important to us of all our foreign relations. On all hands it is admitted that, with our increasing population, we require a larger permanent field for the supply of food and the consumption of our manufactures. America presents both. Its position and the natural pursuits of its population are in all respects the opposite of ours. That which we have in greatest abundance, and of which our increased production in future must mainly consist, is exactly what America requires most; and that of which we are alone deficient, and as our population increases, of which our deficiency must every year become more and more urgent, is just what America possesses in greatest abundance, and for the increased production of which their resources are unbounded. In each country there is everything the other requires; each finds in the other an almost pressing demand for its surplus products, and the means of supplying most beneficially all its wants. Thus circumstanced, a minister arrives from the United States, we believe fully authorised to treat with our Government in a fair, liberal, and enlightened spirit. It is then for us to seize so great an opportunity, not only permanently to benefit our commerce, but at the same time to consolidate, by mutual good offices, the peace of the Western world. Let us not forget the blunder we

committed when Prussia came to us with a similar offer twelve years ago, nor overlook the consequences which have arisen from the rejection of those overtures. Prussia, which has always been the most liberal and the most influential German state, is now overpowered by the interests created in that country directly by our restrictive system, and is no longer able to resist the demands for a system of protection, which she deems mischievous and injurious. A similar process has already commenced in the United States, and made considerable progress; a fortunate opportunity presents itself to enable us to arrest that progress before it acquires an uncontrollable strength. It now rests with this country and with this Government to adopt or reject the offered boon. We believe we may safely say the American Government is ready to do its part.

EXTENSION OF THE MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT—PRINCIPLE OF CENTRALIZATION.

THERE is need for a new work on the theory and practice of the British constitution. De Lolme is out of date. He has ceased to be expository; his work can only now be considered a record of past existences. There would be less occasion to regret these inroads and changes if they had been improvements; but we believe that many of them have not been so, and that there are principles now at work, and measures in embryo, which, with some good in them, combine not a little mischief; and, speaking generally, the time seems appropriate, and the reasons for doing so numerous and weighty, to enter on an inquiry, What are the essential principles of government—what a government can best do, and what best let alone?

In speaking of evil accomplished, inroads on the British constitution, &c. &c., our readers will scarcely suppose that we allude to the abolition of the Test and Corporation acts, to Catholic Emancipation, &c. &c., which are now only bugbears to the Winchileas, O'Sullivans, and M'Ghees, of Exeter Hall. We speak of the gradual assumption of functions, one by one, on the part of the central government, which no government can undertake to a people's advantage, accompanied by the creation of staffs upon staffs of government officers, a majority of whom will, on examination, be found to fancy that they have (if they really have not) interests apart from those of the community, and which interests, at least, are not nearly so closely allied to those of the community as they had been before such appointments.

Government in itself is not a difficult thing, unless when overdone. We should consider a good superintendence, right instruction, and well-principling of 50 schoolboys, as difficult a task as holding the office of Home Secretary, if that office were confined to its legitimate objects. It has been the policy of these latter times, however, to extend the power of the central executive, making it an impossibility to do its work well, and striking at the root of much practical liberty heretofore enjoyed. We do not wish to rail at centralization in general; we believe there are many cases in which the balance of advantages is in favour of it. Everything imperial which is not best done by private hands is best done by the imperial government. What begins to alarm us, however, is the universal interference on the part of the general government with things which are not of imperial interest, and are incapable of being guided by the hand of a central authority with advantage. National religions are made for us, and have to be paid for whether we individually approve of them or not. Railways are not made for us, although we are willing to pay for them, except so far as a central government thinks it wise to allow us to do so. Bread and sugar are not allowed us by the legislature, but such as are produced on certain soils or are sold at certain (unnaturally high) prices. And education, it appears, is to be furnished, here and there throughout the empire, not as people want it and in proportion as they pay for it, but in proportion as the governing party think they need it; and, of course, a government college will drive all local and private enterprise in the line out of the field of competition.

All the error and confusion thus bred take their rise from the central government meddling with that which it should let alone, and failing to do that which it should. Unless it be for the prevention of crime, we know not for what purpose governments subsist. It may be that an education which would prevent crime might come to be a legitimate object, if locally as well as imperially superintended. But the world has now seen—very conspicuously in the cases of Austria and Prussia—what an education supplied and superintended solely by the central power can do and does. It is directed for the most part to prevent the people from thinking—at least on most of those subjects which free citizens, and men worthy of life, desire to study. There can be no desire for even a partial application of such a system in this country, and making it general would only make the matter worse; but the partiality of it is a feature which must strike all unprejudiced persons, and make them, so far, unfavourable to it.

We shall not enter into the particulars of recent English history, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to the mind of the reader, in connexion with this subject, for we feel that we could not do so in few words, and at the same time so as sufficiently to guard ourselves from the suspicion of participating in party feelings and vulgar prejudices, to an extent that we are conscious of not doing. We have no idea of joining the *Times* in coarse abuse of the Poor Law Commission, or Dr M'Hale and Mr John O'Con-

nell in their holy horror of the Irish provincial colleges. But speaking generally, we will say that a large, influential, and highly educated class of men in this country, in their fond anxiety to see an early realization of their cherished conceptions of what a well ordered community should be, have need to be warned of the danger of sacrificing so much, as they seem not to fear to do, merely to secure a union of form and uniform moulding of material substances. All history teaches that civilization has been the result of individual freedom and exertion. A complete system of centralized government, however pleasing it may be to philanthropic simpletons like Fourier and Owen, in contemplation, is found only to be capable of being put in practice by, as well as to be only suited to the genius of, triumphant and despotic military commanders, like Cæsar or Napoleon. It was one of the few errors into which the fine genius of Bacon allowed him to fall, to fancy that the progress of his own philosophy would equalise the capacities of men. "Such rules," he says, alluding to his own wise rules of philosophising, "do in some sort equal men's wits, and leave no great advantage or pre-eminence to the perfect and excellent motions of the spirit." It is a mistake. Two centuries have proved it—have proved that to individual genius and freedom, aided, we joyfully admit, "by rule and compass," so to speak, we are indebted for every great and lasting benefit gained to mankind. So must it always be. The work that lies before legislatures, for the most part, is to *undo their own errors*, which are many, and give to the industry, energy, and individuality of man, a fair chance of self-development,—

— "The world all before him, where to choose
His place of toil, and Providence his guide."

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

WE rejoice at the return of Sir William Molesworth for Southwark, more than we do at the defeat of Mr Miall or even of Mr Pilcher.

As to Mr Pilcher, indeed, the total want of meaning in his appearance from beginning to end, the silliness of his addresses, and the general disregard, if not quiet contempt with which they were all along received, are sufficient to protect him, now that the contest is over, from any harsh criticism of his conduct, principles, or motives. He will have to pay his "coals" their two shillings each for holding up their hands on the day of the election, together with sundry other not inconsiderable items for the pleasure of having been talked of as a *possible* M.P. The punishment is sufficient for the offence of coming forward, and we will not pursue him farther.

Though Mr Miall has polled infinitely fewer, there can be no doubt that he was a person of much greater mark in the contest than Mr Pilcher—greater in everything that makes such contests respectable—fixed principles, intellect, and courage. He has been much blamed for dividing the liberal party, or "interest," as he insists on calling it. We have not much joined in this condemnation, feeling it was a matter for which he must be accountable to himself alone. If he thought the question of possible votes on past measures a thing worth taking stand on for an election, of course he had a right to do it. We have not concealed, however, that we thought him committing a great error, and we are glad that the electors have administered to him a wholesome rebuke on account of it—that they have refused to make the election turn on so miserable a point as whether it was right to spend 30,000*l* a-year of the public money on the poor Catholic priests of Ireland, when *thirty times* 30,000*l* out of the same fund are spent annually upon the priests of other denominations, of which presbyterians, baptists, and other particular friends of Mr Miall's, are known to take as much as they can get, and, though it is not much, still sufficient to prevent them on the score of *principle* from complaining of State payments to any religious teachers whatever. Let us do Mr Miall justice; we know well that he disapproves of the acceptance of public money by all religious teachers, whether friends or foes, but as long as he cannot have the voluntary principle universally applied, we object much to his parading all this opposition to the pitiful provision made recently for the education of Catholic priests. It savours of the rankest tyranny, illiberal and unkindly feeling. We say we rejoice, therefore, that the electors of Southwark have refused to limit the contest to so narrow an issue.

As a candidate, speaking with reference to his general principles, Sir William Molesworth was about the last man in all England that Mr Miall or his party should have opposed. When the heat of this contest is over, we are sure they will themselves rejoice at his return—at least, that nothing worse has been the result of their own defeat. It is not for us, therefore, to aid in the aggravation of feelings which we now wish only to see allayed. But perhaps we may, in conclusion, allude to the new test attempted to be set up by Mr Miall and his friends of a candidate's fitness—namely, private religious opinions. Sir William, it was said, was an "infidel." If Sir William was an infidel to Mr Miall, so was Mr Miall to Sir William. Every man who does not agree with another in opinion is, to the extent that he differs, an infidel to that person, and surely there is no crime in that. Sir William owes no fidelity to Mr Miall, any more than Mr Miall does to him. What we all owe is fidelity to ourselves. "Above all," says Shakspear, "to thine own self be true." That is a man's

highest duty. But it is impossible to conceal that a peculiar opprobrious meaning is popularly attached to the term infidel, and what we blame in Mr Miall is his taking advantage of that popular prejudice, and *running*, as far as he could, instead of reasoning, his opponent down. We do not doubt but Mr Miall by this time regrets his share of that injustice. It is unworthy of him, and of such a supporter as Mr Apsley Pellatt, but we fear not uncharacteristic of some "religious over much," and "civil and religious liberty" people with whom they have been recently associated. It is also very worthy of another class, fitly represented by the *Standard-Herald* (to which establishment, by the way, Mr Miall is indebted for a most damaging support, as Sir William Molesworth is also for an opposition, as contrasted with Mr Miall, as well as Mr Pilcher, which must have done him much good, though otherwise intended), the morning edition of which paper came out yesterday with the following grave injunction;—"Educate and Christianise Southwark, and it will return no more Molesworths to the House of Commons." Ay, ay! educate all England if you please, and we do not fear to pit the Molesworths against the Sibthorpes, the Cobdens against the Tyrells, and the Villierses against the Vane Londonderrys. England is *being* educated, and little thanks are due to the *Morning Herald*—not so fast as we could desire; but we are making *some* progress, and at that we rejoice. When all London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, and Hull, return men of Sir William Molesworth's opinions on commercial questions, as a majority of them do already, the Corn Laws, with many other monopolies, will cease, and popular education will have reached a point that will either shame the *Morning Herald*, and make it write a *little* more charitably, as well as sensibly, than it does at present.

REDUCTION IN THE NEAPOLITAN TARIFF.

WE have much pleasure in being able to lay before our readers a table of the important reductions which have taken place in the duties chargeable on the chief articles of colonial produce, under the revised Neapolitan Tariff. We give the old and the new rates of duty for the purpose of comparison:—

	Old duty.		New duty.	
	dwc.	c.	dwc.	c.
Herrings	5	51	3	0
Codfish	5	7	3	20
Cocoa	16	50	8	0
Coffee	24	75	12	0
Camphor, raw	35	0	24	0
Do refined	1	12	0	70
Cinnamon, in sorts	1	54	0	60
Cassia Lignee, of any sort	50	0	30	0
Cloves	77	0	30	0
Nutmegs	1	54	0	80
Oil of Cinnamon	17	20	6	0
Oil of Cloves	3	54	1	50
Pepper	8	25	7	0
Pilchards, &c.	2	47	1	20
Stockfish	4	68	3	0
Sugar of any kind, in powder	22	0	10	0
Do in loaves	33	0	15	0
Vanilla	2	78	1	80

No abatement for damage, but codfish and stockfish damaged may be re-exported. Other articles only by a Ministerial order, in special cases. Decree of 29th August, 1845.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Among the numerous public companies which are at present claiming attention is one for life assurances, which involves some principles novel in this country, but of great utility to a large portion of the community who may have occasion to avail themselves of such a company. The general usefulness and obvious advantages of life assurance, not only as a constant protection to families and relatives in the event of death whenever it may happen, but as one of the best modes of systematically laying aside a certain portion of an annual income in the form of premiums, which, by themselves, would often appear too small a sum to constitute a separate fund of accumulation, are too well known to require any remark. The necessity of regularly paying the premiums as they fall due acts as an excellent check upon the imprudence of many, we may say the bulk of mankind, who would otherwise always find numerous other, apparently necessary, uses for such sums. This new company is styled the *Sovereign Life Assurance Company*. This company proposes to insure lives on all the usual principles adopted by existing offices—upon payment of single annual premiums, half-yearly or quarterly premiums, and premiums calculated on an ascending or descending scale. But the greatest novelty in its terms, and which has attracted our attention, is the adoption, for the first time in this country, of a principle somewhat analogous to that pursued by the Land Banks in various parts of the Continent, which lend money on the security of land, and are repaid by an annual sum in addition to the usual rate of interest. This company, unlike any other, proposes to lend a party insuring his life the whole sum insured, upon receiving good collateral security for the due payment of the premiums, and such further increased rate of premium as will, in a given number of years proposed, liquidate the principal debt. And in such a practice the company will be perfectly safe, provided it take due caution to adopt only sufficient securities, while it may prove a source of great convenience to many, combining, as it will, a ready means of borrowing money on a certain class of securities, otherwise not available, an easy means of gradually liquidating such loans, and resolving at any period

during its currency into a life insurance to the whole amount repaid, at any moment the party may die. Thus, for example, the assignment of a life interest in any property to the amount of the annual premium, would enable a party to borrow a sum of money and repay it in the way explained; and when repaid, or at any moment to whatever extent repaid, the party would to that amount be insured in the event of death. It will not, however, be overlooked that for the portion of the amount borrowed due at any period, such does not operate as a provision in the event of death, but is paid from the claim under the policy; leaving, however, the securities given for the original loan entirely free and discharged to the survivors. It is an ingenious and useful combination of principles, and we have little doubt will be found of great practical utility in numerous cases.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

Continuing our account of her Majesty's progress homewards from the point at which we left off last week.

On Wednesday, as arranged, the royal party left Gotha, and arrived at Antwerp on Saturday.

A pressing invitation from Louis Philippe to visit him at the Chateau d'Eu, induced her Majesty to deviate from her purpose of sailing direct from that port to the Isle of Wight, and, accordingly, early on Monday morning she arrived at Treport. The morning is described as having been lovely, and the population of the towns of Eu and Treport was immediately in commotion in expectation of the day's pleasure. The royal carriages, to the number of more than a dozen, were summoned at eight o'clock to the entrance of the Chateau, and at half-past eight the King, Queen, and the whole of the members of the royal family were standing on the beach at Treport, waiting to receive their expected guests. The King of the French himself, the Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, Madame Adelaide, the Duchess of Salerno, the Prince of Joinville, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, and the Princess Clementine were in the famous *char-a-banc*, so often described, two years ago, on the occasion of the Queen's former visit to Eu, and with which the Queen herself was so much delighted that Louis Philippe took the opportunity of exhibiting his gallantry by presenting his royal guest with a fac simile of it. In the other carriages were M. Guizot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Dumon, the Minister of Public Works; and the Count de Salvandy, the Minister of Public Instruction; besides the numerous personages composing the royal household. On the beach, where it was arranged that the Queen should land, some troops were drawn up, but they were very few, in comparison with the number who appeared on the occasion of Queen Victoria's former visit. They consisted merely of a few companies of the 12th regiment of the line, a party of artillery, a company of the *douaniers*, and a troop of carabineers.

From the low state of the tide, when her Majesty approached the French shore, it was found that the small steamer which had formerly carried the Queen from the royal yacht to the shore could not now be employed. The only way in which Louis Philippe could get on board the royal yacht was by getting into a bathing machine, by which he was carried so far out to sea that he was able to get on board his own barge, and thence on board the royal yacht, and it so happened that the Queen would be obliged to remain for some hours on board, or take the same rather undignified manner of reaching the shore. "Needs must when the devil drives" is an old proverb, but it seldom applies to kings and queens on festive occasions. The Queen of England, however, thought she might adopt the mode of getting on shore that brought the King of the French on board; and thus it happened that Queen Victoria and King Louis Philippe got ashore together in a bathing machine. The Queen was handed into the barge by the King, and followed by Prince Albert, the Prince of Joinville, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, and M. Guizot. In the same order the party entered the bathing machine, which was decorated with a tricoloured flag for the nonce, and speedily dragged by a horse to *terra firma*. In the meantime a royal salute was fired from all the steamers in the offing and from the battery. Planks having been laid down on the beach for the use of the royal party, the Queen advanced to meet Queen Victoria, whom she greeted most cordially, and embraced several times. Her Majesty also kissed Prince Albert on both cheeks. The Queen of the French then presented the Princess of Salerno and the Sicilian Princesses to her Majesty, after which the whole party got into *charabancs*, the Queen sitting next to Louis Philippe, and Prince Albert next to the Queen of the French, and proceeded to the Chateau d'Eu, amidst the cordial if not very boisterous applause of the assembled crowds. On the arrival of the royal party at the chateau, a splendid *dejeune* was served up, which was attended by all the visitors at the chateau. After the *dejeune*, Louis Philippe took the opportunity of introducing the Queen to the new Victoria Gallery—a splendid gallery, intended to commemorate her Majesty's first visit to the Chateau d'Eu, and which is decorated with views of the principal scenes of that occasion, painted by some of the first painters in France. This very handsome compliment to his guest was not thrown away. Her Majesty felt greatly gratified. In the afternoon the royal party drove into the forest, and in the evening there was a splendid dinner at the chateau, which was attended by all the civil and military authorities of the place, as well as by the guests resident at the chateau. The King has got the Opera Comique company down from Paris. They are this evening to perform the *Beau Seigneur* and *Richard Cœur de Lion* before the Court. The personages in the Queen's suite are the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Canning, Colonel Wylde, Mr George Anson, and Sir James Clark. M. Guizot, the minister for foreign affairs; M. Dumon, the minister of public works; and the Count de Salvandy, the minister of public instruction, are the members of the French cabinet present.

The stay altogether was not of much more than thirty hours duration, her Majesty and suite having left the Chateau d'Eu on Tuesday afternoon before 6 o'clock for Treport, to embark on board the *Victoria and Albert*, on their return to England. A body of infantry was drawn up in the court yard of the chateau, and a military band played from the commencement of dinner (four o'clock) until a few minutes before the hour of departure. A body of cavalry was station opposite the chateau. His Majesty Louis Philippe and the members of the royal family of France accompanied the royal travellers to the coast. They went in the *char-a-bancs*, which formed quite a brilliant *cortège*. The band played "God save the Queen" as her Majesty was handed into the carriage by the King, and as the *cortège* drove off the troops shouted "Vive le Roi!" "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre!" A considerable number of people witnessed the departure and joined in the cheering.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the royal suite disembarked from the royal barge, and proceeded to Osborne house in pony carriages, about midday on Wednesday. Colonel Arbutnot, Esquerry in Waiting, attending the Queen on horseback. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived at Osborne house at 20 minutes before one o'clock, attended by Viscountess Canning, Mr G. E. Anson, Sir J. Clark, and Colonel Wylde.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Saturday (this day) at Osborne house, Isle of Wight. The Council is appointed at one o'clock in the afternoon.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His royal highness, who is travelling under the title of the Earl of Culloden, arrived on Sunday night at Cologne. He proceeded next day to the Palace of Rumpenheim, on the road from Frankfort to Wurtzburg.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA has addressed a letter to the Lord Chancellor resigning the commission of the peace for the counties of Kent, Northampton, and Lincoln, and similar letters to the lieutenants of the same counties resigning the office of deputy lieutenant. He has taken this step, he states, on account of the "arbitrary and unjust" conduct of Ministers in the dismissal of Mr Watson, and because he "cannot subject himself to similar treatment in the course which he may deem it his duty to pursue in advocating those great Protestant principles which are, in his estimation, beyond all earthly value."

RETURN OF THE COURT TO THE CASTLE.—WINDSOR, Thursday evening.—A gentleman in the suite of her Majesty, who arrived at Windsor this afternoon from the Isle of Wight, has brought the following information:—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal family, are not expected to arrive at the Castle for the remainder of the autumn and winter season until the latter end of the month. Friday, the 26th instant, is the day at present named for the departure of the Court from Osborne house to Windsor. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (who was expected to arrive at Frogmore house on Monday next) will remain for some days upon a visit to her illustrious relatives, the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, at the Palace of Reinhartsbrunn, near Saxe Coburg. On the Duchess's departure from Germany her Royal Highness will proceed to Brussels, and remain there for about a week upon a visit to her brother, the King of the Belgians. Her Royal Highness will return to Frogmore house at about the same period the Court is expected to arrive at the Castle from the Isle of Wight.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—We are happy to state that it is her Majesty's intention to abolish the office of State Housekeeper at Windsor Castle by granting compensation to the lady who at present holds the office, and thereby getting rid of the unpopular tax upon the public in the shape of housekeeper's fees for showing the state apartments at Windsor, which will in future be placed under the custody of the Lord Chamberlain. We feel truly grateful for this concession to public opinion, and sincerely hope that this excellent example will be followed in all public places where fees have been hitherto exacted.

—Times.

Mr Sergeant Murphy is retained in fifty railway bills for the next session. [This accounts for his abandonment of the honours of an M.P.]

THE METROPOLIS.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates took place on Wednesday, the hustings being erected, as usual, on St Margaret's hill, and the crowd from an early hour rendering that great thoroughfare for many hours impassable. Mr W. Hawes proposed and Mr Martin seconded the nomination of Sir W. Molesworth. Mr Edward Palmer proposed and Mr Thomas Dare seconded the nomination of Mr Pilcher. Mr Apsley Pellatt moved and Mr J. M. Webb seconded the nomination of Mr Miall. Sir William was the first candidate to speak; he briefly repeated his opinions on free trade, the Irish Church, and his brother candidates. Of one he said—

"Mr Pilcher is a Tory. (Great uproar.) I say it with every respect, for he has as much right to his conscientious opinions as I have to mine. Our opinions are diametrically opposed. There is a fair, upstanding fight between us, which the poll of to-morrow will decide in my favour. ('No, no, and yes, it will.') But it is not merely on political grounds that Mr Pilcher claims your support. He lays claim to it on account of the local good that he will do to the borough. In this respect Mr Pilcher far outbids me. Magnificent are the promises which Mr Pilcher is reported to have made. He is reported to have said that he would maintain all the hospitals, support all the dispensaries, and contribute to all the charities with which this borough abounds; that he would cleanse your borough of everything filthy—that he would build docks for all the steam vessels—that he would accomplish wonders with regard to the River Thames. Thus Mr Pilcher would buy you. Take care (to use a popular expression) that you are not sold."

Of Mr Miall he spoke at more length. After referring to his willingness to retire, if Mr Miall could prove himself to have more pledged votes than he, he proceeded—

"Who struck the first blow? You, Mr Miall! You quitted the high

ground of argument. You descended into the arena of abuse. You accused me of dishonesty on account of my opinions with regard to Maynooth; you taxed me with insincerity because I possessed property in the church of England; you called upon the dissenters of Southwark to shrink with horror from my opinions; you attempted to excite religious rancour and animosity against me; like an inquisitor of old, you presume to question me on my religious belief, and to summon me before the tribunal of your private judgment. I am glad to meet you here to-day, face to face, to answer you, to scoff at your pretensions, and to bid you defiance. I tell you, in the name of religious liberty and equality, that no man has a right to interfere with the religious opinions of another man—that no man has a right to question or blame the belief of his neighbour. I tell you that in your conduct and language towards me you have been untrue to the great principle of religious liberty—you have been without that charity which is of the essence of religious liberty. You have denounced me as the editor of the works of Hobbes of Malmesbury. Electors, I am proud of the fact. I will rest upon it a claim to your support, in opposition to the claims of Mr Miall. He is the editor of the *Nonconformist*. I am the editor of *Hobbes*.

If you, Mr Miall, had any love of learning, any regard for the literature of your country, any reverence for the wisdom of past times, any admiration for beauty of language, vigour of expression, vigour of logic, and boldness of reasoning, though you might, like myself, deem many of Hobbes's opinions erroneous, though you might reject the whole of his doctrines, yet you would have accorded praise, not blame, to me for enabling the student to peruse the works of one of England's most illustrious authors. No; like that Mahometan warrior and bigot who destroyed the wisdom of ages, you would burn every work and consume all literature that in the slightest degree was at variance with your limited notions—with your own koran. You have denounced me as the editor of an infidel work; I have challenged you, and again challenge you to make good your assertions. I have called upon you to point out one infidel passage, one single sentence derogatory to Christianity in the works of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. Have you or have you not read those works? If you have not read them, what right have you to say that that they are infidel productions? If you have read them, then point out one infidel passage in them, one single sentence hostile to Christianity. I defy you to it. You have shrunk from the attempt. You have indirectly acknowledged that no such passage can be found in those works. Would it not have been manly and courageous to have acknowledged your error, to have said that you had never read those works, and that you had been misled with regard to them? Instead of doing this, you have had recourse to subterfuge."

—Mr Pilcher's was a short speech. He described himself as inimical to the corn laws, friendly to protestantism, opposed to the Maynooth grant, a friend to the poor, and "hoped he should live to see fulfilled the strong desire of George the Third, that every child, before reaching the age of seven years, shall be able to read the Scriptures."—Mr Miall's was, as might be expected, a longer and abler one. Referring to what had fallen from Sir William Molesworth, he said:—

"He would not then enter upon any reply to personalities which had been brought forward against him. He would merely say that he did not pit his literary reputation against that of Hobbes or any other man. He had attempted, according to the best of the ability with which God had gifted him, to do good to his fellow-men, and to advance the cause of a common humanity, and it was no concern to him whether his name passed into oblivion or was held up to the admiration of posterity. He took his stand upon what he regarded as the right, and none of the taunts of the honourable baronet could make him (Mr Miall) ashamed of the position in which he stood, or of the means he had taken to make it good. With respect to the infidelity of Hobbes, he (Mr Miall) asserted that the whole scope and tendency of the works of that author were against Christianity, against religion, against the civil liberties of the people, against the rights of individual sentiments, and against that spiritual religion this country professed. He would afford him the utmost opportunity for making known his sentiments to his fellow men, and he would applaud him for zeal and energy in supporting them. The hon. baronet, taking his stand upon some misunderstood or misapplied passage in a speech, had accused him of bigotry and intolerance. The honourable baronet did not, or would not, understand his (Mr Miall's) sentiments; for there was no man in the whole world more willing than he to leave the minds of men perfectly unfettered with regard to all science, literature, and philosophy. No single line he had ever penned could be put in opposition to that sentiment. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Until the hon. baronet, with miserable taste, had taunted him (Mr Miall) with the title of "reverend," he had not referred to him as the editor of the writings of Hobbes. (Hear.)"

—He then referred to his views on Ireland and general politics; he would abolish all church establishments, was for free trade, &c. The show of hands taken at the conclusion of the proceedings was declared to be in favour of Sir W. Molesworth, and a poll, of course, was demanded by the other candidates. This took place on Thursday, and was carried on with great spirit from the first, but there never was a doubt at any period of the day that Sir William Molesworth would be returned, and at four o'clock the poll stood thus:—Molesworth, 1942; Pilcher, 1176; Miall, 353. Sir W. Molesworth, therefore, polled 413 votes more than both his opponents united. The official declaration was made yesterday, when Sir William returned his thanks to the electors, and Mr Miall spoke in justification of the course which he had pursued.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—From 1810 to 1838 this bridge cost in repairs, 83,097/6s 9d. From 1838 to 1844 the amount was 82,661/1, and a further sum of 52,879/1 was required for further works. The property belonging to the bridge only realizes 7,464/11s 8d a-year.

PRECOCIOUS COCKNEY GENIUS.—The Guildhall police report of Tuesday morning presents the following:—

"A boy, named Thomas Alston, 11 years old, was charged with picking a lady's pocket as she was walking through the Temple on Saturday afternoon.—Thomas Baker stated that the prisoner had two companions, who endeavoured to screen him from view, but he saw the prisoner walk by the side of the lady with his hand in her pocket for nearly 100 yards, and when he turned away from her witness concluded he had effected his purpose, and secured him. The lady was not conscious that the little thief was walking by her side till he was seized. He had stolen her spectacles.—Miss Gunthorpe, of Webb street, in the Borough, identified the spectacles.—Inspector Woodruff said the boy cried, said he had been sent out upon an errand by his father and mother, and behaved just like a child who had made his first attempt in this line. He asked the boy where his mother lived? He replied, at Chelsea. Witness desired him to speak the truth,

as an officer must be sent to inquire about him, but he persisted in his statement till witness desired him to pull off his jacket, and found his arm was marked with three dots. Witness immediately said, 'You are no Chelsea boy,' to which he replied, 'No you —, and if I had a knife I would stick it in your guts.' From that time he did not affect to be an innocent boy, and indulged in the most gross language.—The Alderman committed him for trial."

THE OWENITES.—The Social Institution in John street, Tottenham court road, is defunct, like its late prototype in the Blackfriars road. The building changed hands last week. Its members and finances have been slowly dwindling down till they are considerably in debt. The building, which is very commodious, is now turned into a "Mechanics' Institution." It may also be mentioned that the Socialists (about six years since) expended about 30,000/ in buying land and building a hall in Hampshire. Harmony hall the place was called, and the Owenite principles were there carried out to the fullest extent; this has failed likewise, and in a few weeks time all will come under the hammer to pay the loans granted at the commencement of the undertaking.

FOREIGN CATTLE AND FRUIT.—The steamers arriving from Rotterdam, Hamburg, and other continental ports, continue to bring cattle, fruit, and other produce for consumption in this country. The General Steam Navigation Company's ship *Columbine*, which arrived at the Brunswick wharf, Blackwall, on Monday, from Rotterdam, brought 9 oxen, 112 sheep, and 16 cows, in addition to 100 baskets of pears, 92 baskets of other descriptions of fruit, 4 baskets of a fine description of peaches, a quantity of yeast, and other produce. The *Sea Flower*, a small sailing vessel, which arrived from the same place at the before-mentioned wharf on that day, also brought 10 cows, 39 oxen, and 30 sheep, in excellent condition, the whole of which were landed, examined, and delivered immediately. The General Steam Company's ship *Leith*, from Hamburg on the same day, brought 26 oxen, besides 347 packages of different descriptions of plums and other produce. The *Soho*, from Antwerp, brought 257 baskets of pears; and the *Venezuela*, from Ostend, a quantity of live poultry, filberts, &c. The cattle from the Hamburg vessel and the whole of the fruit brought by these steamships was landed at the St Katharine's wharf, where the facility usually shown was given in order that it might be inspected and passed by the revenue officers, before it became in the least damaged or deteriorated, in time for the markets of the following morning. The *James Watt*, which arrived late in the evening from Havre, brought 306 baskets of fruit to the same wharf, and the revenue officers stayed after the legal hours of business in order that the same might be delivered immediately.

THE SCREW PROPELLER.—The *Senator*, an iron, schooner-rigged vessel, 160 tons register, but capable of carrying a cargo of 220 tons, built by Messrs Pim, of Hull, and fitted with the screw propeller, worked by an engine of twenty-eight horse power, has been plying for several months, and throughout the greater part of last winter, between Dublin and London, and has made eleven voyages, in each case five miles an hour or within a week. Her average speed, with and against the wind, is five miles an hour, or five days to London, and her consumption of coal is about the fifth of that of the paddle steamers. She has been so successful in her trading that her proprietors have just made a dividend of 12 per cent per annum, keeping a reserve fund of about as much more.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday Sept. 6:—

Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.....	184
Diseases of uncertain seat	75
Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses	119
Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration	192
Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels	17
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion	89
Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	13
Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c.	12
Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles.....	5
Diseases of the skin, &c.	2
Old age, or natural decay	35
Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance	15
Causes not specified.....	4
Deaths from all causes	762
Male.....	371
Female.....	391

Births in the Week.—Males, 642; females, 645.—Total, 1,287.			
	Population enumerated, 1841.	Average Weekly Deaths, 1840-1-2-3-4.	
		5 Springs.	5 Years.
West Districts.....	301,326	137	142
North Districts	366,303	165	176
Central Districts.....	374,759	171	186
East Districts	393,247	185	209
South Districts	479,469	230	250
Totals.....	1,915,104	889	963

THE PROVINCES.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.—On Tuesday night another meeting of the Lancashire Central Short Time Committee was held at the Red Lion inn, London road, Manchester. The chairman of the committee (Mr P. Hargraves) presided as usual. There were twelve members of the committee present. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, ordered the secretary to read the accounts to the committee, from which it appeared that during the last six months 153/ 14s 6d had been collected from factory workers alone, 122/ of which had been expended, leaving a balance of 31/ 14s 6d in the hands of the treasurers. The whole of the expenses were incurred in propagating the opinions of the committee, not one shilling having been paid for salaries to agents, &c. In the course of the present year the report stated that upwards of 50,000 tracts and circulars had been distributed amongst members of parliament, clergymen, master manufacturers, &c. In the same time about 1,100 petitions in favour of the ten hours bill had been sent to members of parliament for presentation.

WHICH IS THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY?—A society, with this name, assembled a few weeks ago, as our readers will recollect, at Winchester, under the presidency of Lord Albert Conyngham, and remained in session nearly a week. During the last day or two, the public has been startled by the announcement, that another Archaeological Society is now holding its meetings at Winchester, under the presidency of the Marquis of Northampton, of the Royal Society. From all accounts it would appear, that the former was the original society, and the latter a seceding body. However this may be, a furious paper warfare has already commenced, which promises to be protracted and severe.

NOT BAD!—"Speculator" suggests the formation of a Grand Joint-Stock Company to convert the whole of Leeds into share-brokers' offices, and to build a new town, on improved principles, at a distance of three miles off.—*Leeds Times*.

THE INQUIRY AT ANDOVER respecting certain alleged dishonest and discreditable conduct of the master and matron of the workhouse has been, after many days' inquiry, brought summarily to a close by the poor law commissioners undertaking, at the instance of Mr Westlake, the union surgeon, to bring an indictment against the parties at next quarter sessions.

EVESHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The fourth anniversary of the Vale of Evesham Agricultural Association was held on Wednesday last, September 10, under the presidency of Lord Sandon, who is the owner of extensive property in the vale. The preliminary proceedings were of the usual sort—show of stock and giving of prizes for them, and to labourers for good conduct, &c. Among the noticeable proceedings of the evening was a speech of Mr F. Woodward, who said he had only been enabled to take the prize for the best large cultivated farm on account of having a fixed holding of his farm, which encouraged him to make such improvements and outlay in its cultivation as under other circumstances he should not feel justified in doing. He agreed with Mr Cobden in one point, which was that the country was badly farmed for want of the outlay of capital. That want of capital resulted from insufficiency of tenure. "Since I have had (said Mr Woodward) a more fixed tenure of the land which I now occupy, my interest has been much greater in it than before. I have been enabled to employ the surplus labour of the surrounding district. I have laid out my money unsparingly, not fearing a notice to quit; and the consequence is that I have been enabled to produce nearly double what I did before on the same farm." Mr Randell touched upon the lease question as mooted by Mr F. Woodward. He spoke much of the advantages of thorough draining land to improve its produce; but to do this, he said the assistance of the landlord was necessary. Either the landlord should give the tenant a fixed tenure of the land, or he should make the first outlay himself, charging it to the tenant, with a proper interest upon his capital expended. He particularly pressed upon the notice of landlords the propriety of granting equitable leases to their tenants, as beneficial both to the farmer and the labourer. The farmer would not then shrink from laying out his money in improvements, draining, &c., while the labourer would thereby have abundance of work at all seasons—(hear, hear)—and a much larger produce would be realised.—These views appear to have been favourably received by the company.

SCOTLAND.

STRIKE ON THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—On Monday morning last, nearly five hundred men in the Cockburnspath district, who have received from 14s to 16s per week, struck for an advance of wages to 20s. This demand being refused, the men proceeded along the line towards Berwick, and compelled every man whom they met to stop his work and join them. Where their commands were not promptly complied with, the mob carried them into effect by force, and, in consequence, the movement was joined by a great number of men along the line. About 1400 men altogether struck work. On Wednesday a few of the men returned to their work on Mr Dodds's contract, and on Thursday morning the greater number of Mr Evans's men also returned. They have not received any advance of wages.—*Berwick Warder*.

BATHS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES IN EDINBURGH.—A correspondent sends us the following statement:—"Some thousand pounds were some time ago subscribed for the above purpose; ground was purchased, and the foundation stone laid with great ceremony. The ground has now been sold, and all idea of the baths abandoned."—*Scotsman*.

DAVIS'S STRAITS FISHERY.—The following is the latest intelligence respecting the Davis's Straits whale fishery. The *Eagle*, which has arrived in Leith Roads from Operininck, Davis's Straits, in latitude 72 degrees 45 minutes, with about one hundred tons of black lead, reports that there was every prospect of a successful whale fishing. The vessels had all got to the northward on the 22d June, with fine weather, and the ice was in a favourable state. At that time, the *Horn* of Dundee had 5 fish; *Lady Jane* of Newcastle 2; *Alfred* of Bo'ness 1; *Caledonia* of Kirkaldy 1; *St Andrew* 2, and *Truelove* 2.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—The importation of foreign cattle at Dundee is beginning apparently to assume the importance of a regular branch of trade. The *Isabella*, White, arrived here on Friday last from Hamburg with a fine cargo of Holstein live stock, consisting of twenty-eight oxen and nine cows, being the third cargo lately imported here.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

IRELAND.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—It is believed that Mr Leed has been appointed to the lucrative post of Crown solicitor for the Home Circuit, in the room of the late Mr Piers Gale.

Mr O'Connell has sent a subscription of 20 guineas towards the relief of the friends and survivors of the persons who lost their lives in the unhappy conflict at Ballinassig.

Mr O'Connell is to be entertained on the borders of the lakes of Killarney, within, we believe, the next fortnight, when, we are informed, covers will be laid for one thousand persons in a large marquee fitted up for the occasion.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF CLOYNE.—The *Leinster Express* announces the death of the Very Rev. Thomas John Burgh, Dean of Cloyne, which event took place at Oldtown, in the county of Kildare, on Thursday night, in the presence of Lady Anna Burgh, and several members of the family. Dean Burgh was in the 61st year of his age, and was for many years one of the most gifted and popular preachers of his day. By the Dean's death a number of families of distinction are placed in mourning. The family estate devolves on his eldest son, Mr Thomas Burgh, justice of the peace.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION had its usual weekly meeting on Monday. A long letter was read from O'Connell, in which there was some praise of the Dublin corporation, some patting on the back of Orangemen, and the usual advice to register, concluding as follows:

"I have the pleasure to acquaint the association that the harvest, thank God! in this district is very abundant, and almost all perfectly safe; the poor man's harvest, in particular, is this year excellent—blessed be God! I can afford, therefore, to lose several days of my hunting—I never knew weather in which the scent so totally refuses to lie. Although rising at six in the morning, while the dew is yet heavily on the ground, I find the dogs quite unable to hunt; my excellent pack were for the first time totally defeated, and curiously enough it is only by remaining out till four in the afternoon that the dogs are able to develop their instincts and to hunt as usual."

—Mr John O'Connell was the spokesman of the day, and he still harps on the Colleges bill.

"It had been stated that some of the Roman Catholic bishops, who joined in the unanimous protest against the education scheme, as proposed by the government, had changed their minds, and were now favourably disposed towards that measure. That statement had been promulgated by Mr Wyse. The conduct of that gentleman, in reference to the Colleges Bill, was highly reprehensible, and he felt convinced he had no grounds for stating that any of the hierarchy had expressed opinions favourable to the academical scheme. For his (Mr O'Connell's) part, he would never be silent on the subject. No matter what vituperation might be heaped upon him; and he would endeavour to raise a cry of execration against these colleges, as he believed in his soul they would prove destructive to the morals, and ultimately to the independence of the Irish people. If he were asked whether he would prefer the continuance of the Union or the rejection of this infidel scheme, he would say—away with these colleges, and let the Union remain. In conclusion, he adjured the people, in the name of that religion which they had so much at heart, to discountenance the nefarious measure, and to resist it by every means."

—Mr Law observed that as Mr O'Connell considered those who took office under the colleges should be reprobated, he would suggest that parents who sent their children to these colleges to be educated should be held up to equal execration.—Captain Broderip read an address "to the people of the north of Ireland," and said that nothing in his mind could afford a nobler subject for gratulation to the Repealers than that afforded by the contrast between their conduct at the monster meeting, and that of the Orangemen at their gatherings. At the former, all was tranquillity and peace: the latter were characterised by lawlessness and violence and bloodshed.—At the termination of the proceedings, the rent for the week was announced to be 173/2s 11d.—The meeting then adjourned.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION IN BRUFF.—The *Limerick Reporter* contains a detailed report of a repeal meeting at Bruff. The journal says, "There could not be fewer than from 20,000 to 30,000 persons present. The most interesting and attractive feature of the day was the splendid array of the congregated trades of Limerick, with twenty-nine beautiful banners. From Limerick it is estimated that about 3,000 persons swelled the peaceful assemblage." A Mr Raleigh said the people of Ireland were prepared to fight when O'Connell wished, but on this occasion no blood was spilt but that of oxen, a good dinner having been served up in the afternoon to those who had been most conspicuous in the forenoon speechifying, Mr Caleb Powell, M.P., in the chair.

ORANGE MEETING.—"The Protestant Operatives," alias Orangemen, of Belfast had a public manifestation of their feelings, in reference to the dismissal of Mr Watson from the magistracy on Thursday week. Among the more distinguished "operatives" present were, Lord Roden, who was called to the chair, Mr Watson, Mr R. Cleland, Colonel Verrier, M.P., Messrs Beers, J.P. of Dromore, J. Blackwood, J.P., D.L., Dolling, J.P., Reilly, J.P., Gibson, J.P. of Manchester, James Wilkinson, London, C. W. Armstrong, J.P., &c.; the Rev. Messrs Oulton, M'Ilwaine, Lett, Walker, Leslie, T. Thompson, Hodson, and a number of other clergymen, Captain Hardman, Mr P. Russell, &c. The tone of speaking was considerably more modified than that adopted at Lisburn. Considering, however, that Lord Roden's son is a cabinet minister, and that his lordship was addressing a peculiarly "protestant" assembly, the following sounds a little more anti-ministerial, and more popish than one could have expected:—

"I think that the Government acted unworthy the part of a Protestant Government in the course which they have lately adopted. When that law expired, they should have passed a law to prevent all processions. ('Hear, hear,' from all parts of the room). In July last I wrote my letter to the Protestants of Ulster, cautioning them not to walk. To that letter I received an answer from Mr Watson, in which he stated that he had taken my letter to his friends, with whom he was in connexion; and he stated that he was sorry to inform me that their opinion was "that their minds were made up; that they were resolved on that occasion to proceed with their procession; and," said Mr Watson, "I thought that it was my duty to accompany them to keep them from any irregularities which they might fall into." Now, I do say, that if the same course had been adopted in Armagh, such a catastrophe never would have taken place; therefore, I feel that the country is greatly indebted to Mr Watson, instead of odium being heaped upon him for doing his duty. (Tremendous cheering). . . . I do not know whether it is a crime to reorganise them now or not—I won't say; but that will remain for those who know what is best to be done, in these trying times, to the Protestant interests of the country. (Cheers). I am sure that those who come to consider that sub-

ject will do so calmly, and with a due regard for the welfare of society. I feel happy that you have chosen for your colours orange and blue, to which you are so much attached. I am proud of that, for that happens to be the colour of the very ancient livery (tremendous cheering and Kentish fire) of my own family. (Renewed cheering). I know not whether it is a crime, but I don't think it culpable that I should carry about my person the image of the glorious William. (Kentish fire). I have done so for many years, for two reasons. First, from my love and affection for the good and glorious man himself; and next, from my love and gratitude for the man who gave it to me, the Earl of Winchelsea. (Loud cheers and Kentish fire, in the midst of which his lordship took from his breast a miniature picture of the third William, and exhibited it to the meeting amidst the most rapturous applause). This I received from the Earl of Winchelsea, whose ancestor, the Earl of Nottingham, wore it during the revolution of 1688 (cheers), as the personal friend of our great deliverer. (Rounds of Kentish fire). I know not whether that I am worthy to be deprived of the commission of the peace; but I do know that no persecution will deter me from giving my zealous support to the good cause. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers). If the Government upholds the principles of Protestantism, so long will the country flourish; but so soon as they deviate from those principles we cannot expect that she will prosper. (Hear.)"

ALARMING STATE OF CAVAN.—I called your attention to the alarming condition of Cavan, and forwarded a notification of a temperance meeting, which had been used as a pretext by the Orangemen of that county to get up an armed demonstration. I also sent you a proclamation, issued by Lord Farnham, notifying that all persons appearing with arms would be prosecuted. In consequence of these proceedings the government became alarmed, and several regiments were ordered to proceed by forced marches to the county of Cavan. The magistrates have issued another notice, cautioning all persons against attending either of the meetings.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle.*—[The meetings have not been held, though the parties complain, seemingly not without reason, of the magistrates who have now stopped their meeting, having lately allowed an Orange Assembly of more violent character than they say theirs would have been to be held in the same place.]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

AMERICA.—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "UNICORN" FROM HALIFAX, N.S.—LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—The steam-ship *Unicorn*, Capt. Douglas, which formerly carried the mails between Pictou and Quebec, arrived here this morning from Halifax, after a passage of 13 days, having sailed from thence on the evening of the 28th ultimo. By her we have received Halifax papers ten days later than those received by the last steam-ship, which supply us indirectly and very meagrely with United States news. From all we can gather it appears that the probability of a rupture between Mexico and the United States are daily growing more strong. The news by the present arrival from Mexico is not of a later date than that previously received, but such additional facts are supplied as leave no doubt but that both countries are assuming an attitude which admits of but little doubt as to the ultimate intentions of either.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.—By the arrival of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's steamer the *Trent*, we have advices from Mexico, which, although not of a later date than those already received, throw much light on the state of affairs in that country. From a communication by the Mexico correspondent of the *Times* it would appear that there is not much probability of war being declared against the United States. "I understand the intentions of the Mexican ministers now are not to declare war, but to take up a defensive position on the Texan frontier, in advance of the Rio Bravo, and take the chance of fighting those whom they still consider to be their rebellious subjects. How far the United States may check these demonstrations remains to be seen, but I hear the States are making offers secretly to the government of compensation, in order by an immediate arrangement to prevent the expected and dreaded interference of the British government. The Jamaica railway was fully expected to be opened on the 1st of October. Not one of the English labourers had died, which was attributed to their abstaining entirely from drinking rum. The weather at Jamaica had been exceedingly dry and warm generally throughout the island, and the heat at Kingston very severe. The accounts from the agricultural districts continue satisfactory. The celebration of the anniversary of freedom commenced on the 1st of August, and was proceeding without disturbance. The planters were grumbling at the cessation in the negroes from labour. A second batch of immigrants (249 of number) had arrived at Guiana from Sierra Leone, of whom twelve had died on the passage. We learn from Hayti, that the insurgents had been again routed by the government troops. At Demerara and Trinidad great hopes were entertained of a good crop, which was generally the case throughout the West Indies.

SPAIN.—Madrid was quiet on the 29th, and, as Senor Mon had promised to modify his scheme of taxation, it was hoped that tranquillity would continue. Saragossa had shown some symptoms of contumacy.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.—A letter from Friburg of the 5th, in the *Frankfurter Journal*, states that two shots were fired at Meran, in the Tyrol, at the King of Wurtemberg, but fortunately without hitting him. The *Carlsruhe Gazette* makes mention of a report of the same kind. The Jesuits are considered, it says, as the authors of this attack, in consequence of the King's having spoken, when in Switzerland, only against the influence of that society. His language to M. Siegwart Muller, the head of the Jesuit party, at Lucerne, produced a great sensation.

ADJUDICATION OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF FRANCE.—Tuesday being the day appointed for the adjudication of the concession—1st, of the railroad between Paris and the Belgian frontier, with its embranchments from Lille to Calais and Dunkirk; and, 2dly, of that of the Fampoux and Hazebrouck line, at two o'clock M. Dumon, the minister of public works, followed by the Under Secre-

tary of State of that department, Count d'Argout, Regent of the Bank of France, and the other members of the committee, entered the hall where the operation was to take place, and seated themselves round a table at one of its extremities. The public was then admitted into hall; and shortly afterwards the minister invited the persons who intended to bid for the road to send in their tenders. Baron James de Rothschild then stepped forward and deposited on the table two sealed parcels, containing the conditions on which the company of which he was the president offered to execute the two lines. Mr O'Neill next advanced and presented his tender for the Fampoux and Hazebrouck road. At half-past two o'clock the minister proceeded to read—1st, the articles of the law of 15th July, 1845, which authorized him to concede the Northern Line for a period of 41 years, and that of Fampoux to Hazebrouck for 75 years; and, 2dly, the certificate of the treasurer of the *Caisse des Depots et Consignations*, stating that Messrs Rothschild, Hottinguer, and Laffitte had lodged the required security of 15,000,000 francs. He next opened the tender handed to him by Baron de Rothschild, from which it appeared that the company undertook to execute all the conditions stipulated in the law and the *Cahier des Charges*, and consented, moreover, that the period of 41 years be reduced to 38. The minister then stated that the term proposed was inferior to the *maximum* he had assigned in the sealed letter lying before him, and declared Messrs de Rothschild, Hottinguer, Laffitte, and Co. lessees of the Northern Railroad, after the sanction of their statutes by royal ordinance. M. Dumon afterwards read the article of the law relative to the concession of the Fampoux line, which was not to be granted for more than 75 years, and deposited on the table another sealed letter, containing the *maximum* he had himself fixed. He then opened the tender presented by the same company, who consented to a reduction of 37 years in the duration of the lease; and, consequently, to take it for 38 years. The minister afterwards read the tender presented by Mr O'Neill, who, having agreed to a reduction of 37 years and 49 days, and to accept a lease for 37 years 316 days, was proclaimed by M. Dumon lessee of the Fampoux and Hazebrouck line.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The election for Southwark is over, and Sir William Molesworth has been returned by a large majority. We elsewhere allude to the subject at length, and will only here remark that, as the candidate who most distinctly rested, without exclusively making it, his claim on the choice of the electors that he was a thorough free trader, we rejoice at his return. Sir William's public character and position, his cultivated mind and liberal spirit, otherwise well qualify him for a seat in the House of Commons. He belongs to a superior order of men, whom the *juste milieu* of Russell-Peelism has well-nigh driven from public life.

Her Majesty has at length returned to her own dominions—after a more extended period of absence than any monarch has ventured on since the days when kings were soldiers, and shared in the dangers as well as the so-called honours of the battle-field—“peace hath its victories as well as war, and these are of them;”—her Majesty, after leaving Germany, having “stepped in” to see brother Louis Philippe, and not disdaining the aid of a common bathing-machine to expedite her landing. The vulgar tide was very “low” when her Majesty reached the shores of Normandy, and the crowned heads, as their time was short, showed their good sense by taking that method, the quickest, of getting to land. The rejoicings at the Chateau d'Eu were in excellent taste. They say her Majesty is next to take a run to the country seat of her foreign secretary,—"Athenian Aberdeen." Should she go, we believe she will find his lordship, if not dwelling in such a palace as that at Stowe, at least surrounded by a peasantry who can afford to spend a day in saluting their Sovereign without requiring to be hired as the serfs of Buckingham were. Lord Aberdeen, though an unostentatious and rather austere man, is a just and kind landlord. His tenants have all leases, or may have, they are not rackrented nor overrun with game, and are consequently contented. A visit to his lordship would, it is to be hoped, be of great service to her Majesty.

Among other domestic events so little is noticeable, that the resignation by Lord Winchelsea of his commission of the peace for three several counties, in each of which it appears he holds it, falls to be chronicled as perhaps the principal. The ground of this act of his lordship is his sympathy with the Orangemen of Ireland in their present troubles, and, in particular, his disapproval of the dismissal of Mr Watson.

As to those Orangemen themselves, they are going on with their vagaries, not tumultuously, indeed, as might have been expected, judging from the preliminary flourishes at Enniskillen and Lisburn, but still so as to show a wide spirit of disaffection from the Government of Peel, which they so aided into power. There was recently a "Protestant" gathering, as they call these unseemly displays in Belfast, at which Lord Roden, the father of Lord Jocelyn, presided, and his lordship did not scruple to follow the example which had previously been set him by the Marquis of Downshire, and some five-and-twenty other Irish magistrates, in abusing the Government very roundly for its recent conduct. We do not understand on what principle of justice or fair play, one of these noblemen or gentlemen can be retained in the commission of the peace after Mr Watson and others have been dismissed. And yet there seems to be no doubt that Government will overlook their folly—to give to their conduct any higher name would be elevating it into an importance which it does not merit.

The Economist's Library.

ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY.

FOUR LECTURES, ON THE ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY, being part of a course delivered in the University of Cambridge in Easter Term, 1844. By J. C. Banfield, Esq. R. & J. E. Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet street.

These Lectures are honourable in the highest degree to Mr Banfield, and reflectively to the University, of which it appears he is not a member, where they were delivered. They were so mostly, we are informed, "to call attention to the opinions recently promulgated by some continental economists." We are unable, however, otherwise it would delight us, to notice anything very new in the science of economics, strictly so called, in Mr Banfield's lectures. He seems, indeed, to give to the word a more enlarged and generous, and therefore, perhaps, a more just meaning (than has been common in this country. He considers "the relations that grow up between man and man as a portion of the wealth and capital both of individuals and of nations," and adds, that this view

"Recognises the economical value of the family and of the national ties. The finer feelings are not degraded to the level of sordid calculation by this assertion; but the science is raised out of the narrow sphere of material calculations, to the more elevated region of the prouder attributes of man. It is on this ground alone that the discrepancies which now render social life so difficult a problem can be reconciled."—Preface, p. 1-2.

"Hence we see that the range of human desires which passes the limit of physical wants, and includes moral advantages as well as objects of sense, does not lie beyond the sphere of the political economist."—p. 13.

In this way Mr Banfield gives an air of novelty to, as well as perhaps more correctly appreciates the value of, certain principles, already in themselves, however, well understood, and, at least, partially acted on among us. But when he tells us that

"M. de Rossi's assertion, that value is essentially subjective, or conferred by the estimating party rather than an inherent quality in the object valued, causes a total revolution in economical science;"—Preface, p. 1.

we are quite at a loss to notice wherein the novelty of the remark consists, and still more in what respect it can be said to cause "a total revolution" in the science. No doubt things are valuable only as people think them so, but that has always been so and known and felt to be so everywhere. There is this, however, to be remembered, that it has always been and must always remain pretty much the same things that have been and will be considered valuable by mankind at large; and we venture to predict that no "revolution," and, indeed, no considerable change in the science can ever be effected by anything that now remains to be said on that subject.

Mr Banfield more than once refers to a "promise," which he appears to have made, that he would confine himself for the most part in these lectures to "the views of continental writers," the learned "heads" of Cambridge University being alarmed probably at the idea of the old and vulgar, but everlastingly good and true, opinions of such plain and well known men as Adam Smith and Dugald Stewart being allowed to be expounded from any chair of theirs; and it is only in this way that we can account for the fathering on the Rossis and the Hermanns of other lands, the well known and much valued views and sentiments of these masters of political and social science, born and bred among ourselves, to which Mr Banfield resorts. Moreover, we are forced to say (and we should be equally sorry in this case whether he is presenting us with the views of foreigners or himself), that he does Englishmen greater injustice than this, as for instance in asserting that a "constant advance in the price of the great necessary of life is inevitable if the Ricardo theory [of rent] be true" (p. 52.) We are not adherents of, and do not mean at present to become expounders of, Mr Ricardo's theory of rent, but certainly this is not a fair representation of it. Mr Ricardo rests his theory upon the different values of different lands, but not necessarily on the dearthness of all or any of them. No man, probably, ever had a juster appreciation of cheapness, or, as Mr Banfield would say, of the wisdom of economising, than the late Mr Ricardo. That he was not infallible, and committed errors, is only to say that he was a man.

It would be improper in any notice, however short, of these lectures, not to speak in terms of high and most unqualified praise, of the fine healthy tone of moral feeling which pervades them. It is refreshing to all one's best feelings to peruse them, and sure we are that they cannot be widely read without producing an immensity of good. We had marked several passages to be extracted as specimens of the work, and to which we attach much value on their own account, but the limited space at our disposal puts it out of our power to give even one of them this week. They shall be given afterwards.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

KNIGHT'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT WRITERS; Spencer and his Poetry. Vol. I. By G. L. Craik. No. 60.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES. By G. Dodd. Series IV. No. 41.

A LEGEND OF READING ABBEY. By the Author of the Camp of Refuge. No. 62.

CABINET PORTRAIT GALLERY OF BRITISH WORTHIES. Vol. III. No. 64.

CABINET HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vol. IX.

PICTORIAL GALLERY OF ARTS. Vol. VIII.

POLITICAL DICTIONARY; being a work of universal reference, both constitutional and legal, &c. &c. Vol. I.

A sensibly conceived and suitably executed work. To those who possess the *Penny Cyclopædia* there will not seem much new in it, but there is in fact a good deal, and all of it, whether new or old, is of that useful sort to all engaged or interested in the discussion and elucidation of the constitution and practice of our state at large. The work is beautifully printed, and will, when completed, be as cheap as, from the half of it now before us, we judge it must be valuable.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF STATESMEN who flourished in the Time of George III. By Henry Lord Brougham. Vol. III. No. 63.

The greater part of this volume is taken up with a sketch of that inefficient, bad man, George IV. Among the others noticed are Lord Eldon, Horne Tooke, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Liverpool, &c. The sketches are exceedingly well written—that of George IV. being, we should say, quite a master-piece, temperate, impartial, or, so far as

not so, erring on the side of kindness, but on the whole just. We venture to prophecy that these sketches, and others which he is understood to have in store for the world, are what Lord Brougham will be best remembered on account of; and he will be remembered on account of them, we do not hesitate to say, when every one of his paltry detractors of this age is departed and forgotten for ever. The "Weekly Volume" is kept up with much spirit and taste. By such efforts Mr Knight has earned for himself a high character for usefulness, and a name that can never cease to be associated honourably with the history of the literature of the nineteenth century.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. III. August. Jackson and Walford, 18 St Paul's Churchyard.

THE RESULT OF EMANCIPATION in the British Colonies.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE. September 1845. Clayton, 320 Strand.

In this number "The life and adventures of Bob Thin" is rather cleverly written in doggerel rhyme, but the work generally does not seem to improve.

MEDICAL TIMES for the month of August. Carfax, Essex street.

Bulk enough at least for the money, and some of the matter is good.

THE RAILWAY REGISTER and Record of Engineering and Public Enterprise. September 1845. Weale, 52 High Holborn.

PHRENOLOGY and MEZMERISM. By Victor B. Idziez. Clay and Co., Gough square.

THE STUDENT and YOUNG MAN'S ADVOCATE for September. Aylott and Jones, 8 Paternoster row.

Not improving.

UNHEALTHINESS OF TOWNS. A Lecture delivered at different places. By R. D. Granger, Esq.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. No. 86. September. Clarke, Pall Mall east.

The following are among the subjects discussed in this number, namely—Shakespearean Criticism and Acting, Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century, Fresco Painting, Sybil, Humboldt's Kosmos, Popular Works on Natural History, Railway Improvement, &c.; and having read a majority of the articles, we are enabled to say that the number shows this old favourite of "philosophical radicals" not to be deteriorating from what it has lately been, but rather improving. The notice of Sybil is short but in excellent taste. The article on the history of the eighteenth century is extremely good.

To Correspondents.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The suggestion is no doubt a desirable one; and shall have our attention. There is, however, so rapid an increase taking place in the production of iron at this moment, that statistics, even brought down to a comparatively recent date, would not fairly represent it. The matter shall receive our attention.

J. H. R., Liverpool.—We expect to receive the returns in the course of a week or ten days, which will enable us to furnish the information required.

H. C. & Co., Liverpool.—The information shall be given in a very short period, as desired.

A LONDON BANKER.—Our attention is given to the subject referred to, but it has enlarged so much on further consideration, and the necessity of making it clear appears to us so great, that we are collecting the materials to go at considerable length into the whole tendencies and ultimate results of railway investments, in all their bearings, which we purpose to bring out as early as possible in the form of a Supplement, combining not only a close discussion of principles, but much information.

MR RYAN'S SYSTEM OF VENTILATING COAL MINES, about which we have received a long letter from Newcastle, is, we are aware, founded on correct natural principles, and, if applied, would probably prevent such horrid catastrophes as now occur; but the expense of it in the Durham and Northumberland fields would be excessive. We should like to see the commoner system of ventilation, which we have ourselves repeatedly proposed, attempted and fail, before recommending the adoption of Mr Ryan's, which, however, we quite agree with our correspondent, has great merit.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13.

The papers of this morning are exceedingly empty of every thing but advertisements. Of these they all seem to have a most abundant supply.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing from thence on Thursday, says—"No *supersedeas* was issued this day, but it is understood that the Lord Chancellor is in correspondence with other magistrates.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* of this afternoon gives the following communication from its London correspondent:—

"The impression here among the leading Tories is that nothing will be decided upon, in the case of Lord Downshire and the other magistrates who attended at Lisburn, until the re-assembling of the members of the administration in London. The matter is one of the gravest importance, and it is considered desirable to have a full meeting of the cabinet."

After the official declaration of the state of the poll at Southwark yesterday, Sir William Molesworth, in the course of a short speech, which he then delivered, said:—

"The grounds on which he considered himself returned were briefly the following:—First, as a staunch free trader, anxious to unshackle trade as far as possible, and second every effort for a total repeal of the corn laws. (Cheers.) Secondly, as the advocate of religious liberty and equality; and he should support the voluntary system, if ever the question practically in any way came forward, and oppose the grant of public money for ecclesiastical purposes. (Cheers.) He was likewise, and always had been, the advocate of justice to Ireland, and had so proved himself when in the house. With regard to progressive changes in the institutions of the country, he was and always had been in favour of an extension of the suffrage; and his opinions had not, as some supposed, changed in the least. He had never declared himself in favour of any greater extension than household suffrage."

Last night's *Gazette* contains a Treasury warrant altering the rates of postage payable on letters conveyed direct via the river Elbe between Great Britain and the kingdom of Hanover and the duchy of Brunswick, by which it is directed that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to any part of the kingdom of Hanover or the duchy of Brunswick, and transmitted via the Elbe between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in Hanover or Brunswick (conveyed between the United Kingdom and the Elbe direct by packet-boat, or private ship), there shall be charged a uniform rate of 6d, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law, an option being given to the sender of such letter posted in the United Kingdom (registered letters excepted) to allow the whole of the postage, British and foreign, to be charged to

the receiver, or to prepay both postages on every such letter so posted, or addressed and transmitted as aforesaid, between Hanover or Brunswick and any of our colonies, or any foreign country, through the United Kingdom, (conveyed as aforesaid).

At the East Suffolk Agricultural Association's annual dinner, held at Halesworth on Thursday night, Lord Stradbroke, who was in the chair, expressed himself warmly in favour of giving leases to good tenants; and his brother, Captain Rous, who is the Conservative member for Westminster, and was also present, speaking to the toast of the Army and Navy—

"Contented that something must be done if the population increased, as it had done for the last forty years, to supply them with food. It was a well ascertained fact, that the inhabitants of this country were annually increased to the extent of 400,000, and it was also well known that the resources of the country, though not developed to the limit which they might be, never could be adequate to supply the wants of a people multiplying so rapidly. What then, he would ask, would be the case if this state of things existed 40 years hence? The idea was a dreadful one to contemplate, and he was at a loss to conceive how any minister of this country could lay his head on his pillow, and regard such a prospect without a feeling of horror. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) This country presented an anomaly to the practice adopted in all other countries similarly situated. He would not contrast it with any European state; he would compare the practice to the Celestial Empire, and he was quite sure the result would prove that the government of China had far surpassed that of Great Britain in the measures they had taken to ameliorate the condition of the bulk of the people. What was the practice adopted in China with respect to the laws that regulated the importation of food? Now it must be recollected that in that country there was a population of not less than 300,000,000 souls. To supply with food this vast population, the government of China not only threw open the ports for the admission of foreign vessels conveying rice and other articles of consumption, but also relieved them from the necessity of paying harbour dues or other ordinary charges. The hon. and gallant captain concluded by expressing a strong opinion in favour of a relaxation at least of the duties on colonial produce. (Hear, hear.)"

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, 1845.

COTTON.—Although the business has not been so extensive as last week, there has been a steady demand, and very full prices have been obtained for all descriptions. There has been taken for speculation 11,500 American, 500 Surat, and 2,000 Egyptian, and for export 350 American and 100 Surat.

Taken for consumption from Jan. 1 to Sept. 12		Whole import from Jan. 1 to Sept. 12		Computed stock Sept. 12	
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
1,106,070 bags	930,310 bgs	1,387,738 bgs	1,256,745 bgs	966,810 bgs	929,250 bgs

SUGAR.—There has been a very good demand, both from grocers and refiners, and 1,500 hhds B. P. sold at extreme rates. 3,500 bgs Bengal and a small lot of Mauritius have also been disposed of at the quotations.—Foreign.—Two cargoes, viz. 270 hhds Cuba and 160 hhds Porto Rico m.u. covado have been sold during the week, at fully former prices.

TEA.—The market continues firm for all black tea, and a good business has been done in common congous, at improved rates.

COFFEE.—The demand for Plantation continues good, and 200 casks Jamaica have been sold at auction this week, at extreme rates. Of foreign, the sales comprise 50 robins Mocha at 36s to 57s, 50 bags Costa Rica at 41s to 54s, and 130 bbls ordinary Maracibo at 40s per cent.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been firm during the week. Oats are rather lower. Canada flour is held at full prices.

ENSUING SALES AT LIVERPOOL.

Monday 15th.—60 plges and 14 cwt India rubber, 10 tons cattle hoofs, 6 do cattle bones, 50 tons manganese.
 Tuesday 16th.—100 bgs Laguayra, 50 tces Jamaica, 840 bgs Costa Rica coffee.
 Wednesday 17th.—174 bgs gum copal, 1 csk gum resin, 5 cases pea nut oil, 13 cwt ivory, 400 tons logwood, 11 do fustic.
 Thursday 18th.—143 bales cinnamon, 215 chests shell lac, 12,000 lamb skins.

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

MEETINGS OF BANKS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.—Bristol Dock Company.
 Friday, Sept. 19.—Leeds & Liverpool Canal.—Douglas Navigation Co. at Liverpool.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters.....	109,043	2,747	27,467	650	4,858	941
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average price.....	55 10	31 8	22 10	35 5	42 2	36 9
Six weeks' average.....	55 10	30 0	23 6	34 2	41 5	38 11
Duty.....	18 0	9 0	6 0	9 6	2 6	3 6

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barley
	Qrs	Qrs	Qrs	Qrs	£	£
Foreign.....	12,733	205	1,803	1,074	167	483
Colonial.....	1	95	795	895	23	67
Canadian.....	11,313	11,334	—	—	566	—
Total.....	24,047	11,634	2,598	1,969	754	550

NOTE.—Imported—Oats 22,171 qrs; Peas 2063 qrs; Beans 2661 qrs; Indian corn 1450 qrs. Duty paid—Oats 21,268 qrs; Peas 2631 qrs; Beans 856 qrs; Indian corn 241 qrs.

Total imports of all kinds of grain..... 54,993 qrs.
 Total quantity duty paid..... 38,601 qrs.
 Total duty of the week ending the 28th of August..... 8,1094

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

The farmers, being still busily engaged in harvest work, cannot supply the markets abundantly, and the quantity of wheat on sale at the London Corn Exchange last Monday was limited, and consisted mostly of this year's produce. The continuance of fine weather enables them to progress favourably. The reports of the yield of this article are, however, unfavourable, both as to quantity and quality; this opinion gaining ground, and becoming more general, gave

a decidedly firmer tone to the trade, and full rates were obtained for all fine qualities, as well new as old; and so soon as the town millers have worked up their recent large purchases of last year's beautiful quality, they are likely again to be free buyers. In the meantime, from the decline submitted to during the two weeks after the 20th ult., when the weather set in so seasonably fine, some of them are desirous to reduce the price of town-made flour, otherwise they will be undersold by country marks, which are not governed by any nominal quotation, but vary as supply and demand for the moment influence the buyers and sellers, and these sorts have already receded a few shillings per sack, enabling many bakers using such to reduce the price of bread in the metropolis; and thus already are the public reaping the benefit of the weather changing so opportunely as it did.

The importations of foreign wheat were rather liberal, amounting in the whole to 27,006 quarters,—whereof three of the leading Baltic ports supplied the principal part, 6,057 quarters coming from Dantzic, 4,723 quarters from Rostock, 11,305 quarters from Stettin; but we had no flour from either Canada or the United States. Not much is passing in bonded samples with a view to entering for home consumption, but inquiries have already commenced for useful red wheat to export to Holland and Belgium, and this springing up just before the duty has arrived at the lowest point it may for the present be expected to attain, will most probably determine many holders not to pay the high rate of 16s or possibly even not under 17s per quarter, as the introduction of low new qualities into the averages will in the course of a few weeks send up the duty again, and the lowest point be reached the 19th instant; the week after it may advance 1s per quarter again, supposing it touches on that day 16s per quarter, which seems probable. There is, therefore, no disposition to force off bulks in bond, and thus prices may be considered pretty firm and buoyant, pointing to no further decline under the existing circumstances, and a good steady demand for one purpose or other seems likely to take off the whole in bond, without its coming all at once on to the English markets to the prejudice of our agriculturists.

The supplies of oats have fallen off generally; from our own oat-growing counties we get very few—very small quantities from Scotland, that we are greatly dependent on Ireland and the continent, and had not the importations a few weeks back been very liberal from Archangel, the London market would have been quite bare of stock. The surplus having been got off, and the pressure by these relieved, the trade has turned upwards, this article being influenced by the failure in the potato crop so extensively prevalent, prices seem likely to advance a little further, until supplies of new can be brought forward, which will not be the case for weeks to come. The currency in Scotland is very high, and a few cargoes of Russian would have sold well there, had the vessels been chartered to call at some of the Scotch ports for orders, instead of the majority coming to London, where at first they sold slowly and for the moment at depressed prices; the Irish shipments of new cannot take place early this season, and there they range high at the opening market for the new crop. It is rather a singular fact, that London has had to supply many towns in distant agricultural districts for their own consumption, which is something like sending coals to Newcastle, and therefore for a while we cannot expect many from such countries.

The small deliveries of barley are about equal to the demand, and prices vary little from week to week; the importations are not large, and that in bond seems likely to be required for exportation to Holland, where so much bread-stuff of all sorts is now wanted, caused by the very prevalent epidemic there amongst the potatoes; thus will the English market be relieved of much grain suitable for the provision of that country, and our farmers will have nothing to fear from foreign supplies coming in to their prejudice, and they only want a reduction of the malt duty to cause an extensive demand for all samples of their own growth; and abundant as the crop of this article may prove, it will go into consumption steadily, although, from the coarse quality generally anticipated, high prices cannot be reckoned on without the stimulus above alluded to, and that can only be determined during the next session of parliament, although a hint from head quarters, that such should be the case, would induce all maltsters to make extensively, and anticipation would thus do the work of reality.

Old beans and peas are without any material variation; but of the latter article new are now coming forward, and these are selling lower each week as the supplies increase.

The different country markets held on Tuesday assumed the firm tone for old corn given to them by the advices from the metropolis. At Liverpool the Irish supplies had greatly fallen off; but there was a good import of Canadian flour, amounting to 12,429 barrels. There was a pretty good attendance of country and town millers, and a steady demand was experienced for fine old wheat at an improvement of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs. Some new Irish appeared, exhibiting considerable variety of quality and condition; the red commanded 6s 9d to 7s 4d per 70 lbs, and the white ranged from 7s to 7s 8d. Canadian flour was 1s per barrel higher; the weather in that district was warm and dry, and harvest operations were going on extensively. A few new Irish oats appeared, which commanded 3s to 3s 1d per 45 lbs.

There was a short arrival of wheat at Leeds, amounting to only 3,575 qrs; and the reports of the quality of the new crop being unfavourable, an advance of 1s per qr was established on the best samples of old; the average for the past week was 55s 11d on 3,927 qrs. Several samples of new appeared at Hull, varying much in quality and condition; the weights ranged from 56 to 61 lbs, and prices from 40s up to 50s per qr, only a few parcels reaching the latter weight and price; old samples were in consequence in better demand, but nothing was passing there in bonded, and there was no variation in the value of any description of spring corn. There are many complaints of the yield in the Fens of Lincolnshire at Spalding market; although the weather was most beautiful, and

harvest in that neighbourhood progressing rapidly, yet trade was fully as dear for all sorts; indeed really choice parcels were 1s per qr dearer, with limited deliveries from the farmers. Lynn market was poorly supplied, and prices fully as high, new wheat varying from 42s to 53s per qr. Very little old was offering, as it seems the general opinion that this description must be dearer sooner or later, from its superior quality rendering it so requisite for admixture as the season advances, particularly in the month of November, when the new must come out in such miserable condition.

In Mark Lane on Wednesday, supplies of all English grain were limited, but there was a fair quantity of foreign wheat and a few parcels of barley; trade was quite firm, indeed, in some instances the millers gave rather more for choice samples of wheat, and further inquiry was made for bonded samples to export to Holland; the weather did not appear quite so settled, being much more cloudy with a threatening aspect.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday, were 55s 10d for wheat, 31s 8d for barley, 22s 10d for oats, 33s 5d for rye, 42s 2d for beans, and 36s 9d for peas. The variation in the duties was a decline of 1s per quarter on barley and rye, with an advance of 1s on peas, the rates now payable being 17s on wheat, 10s 2d per barrel on flour, 8s per quarter on barley, 6s on oats, 8s 6d on rye, 1s 6d on beans, and 4s 6d on peas. No article has under the present bill yet touched the lowest rate of duty payable under it, and with the stops (which in the trade are called the "artful dodger's stops,") a scarcity must take place before any will; such is the case with beans, and they are the first to arrive within only 6d per quarter of the lowest point.

Nearly all the country markets held on Thursday had an upward tendency. At Birmingham there was a limited supply of wheat, and it was cleared off at an improvement of 1s to 2s per qr. The supplies of English wheat were short at Bristol, and the condition of the new complained of. Its value was—for red 6s 9d, to 6s 3d for white, whilst old red was worth 6s 6d per bushel. At Devizes a moderate quantity was brought forward, both of old and new, which sold at rather higher prices. New was of various quality, and ranged from 40s to 54s per qr. Uxbridge was fairly supplied, principally composed of present year's growth, most of which was damp and difficult to sell, whilst selected parcels of new and old sold readily at last week's prices. There was not a large supply at Newbury, and a good sale was experienced at an advance of 1s per qr. A few samples of new barley have appeared at most of these markets, and its value ranges about 30s per qr for good useful quality.

Our Scotch advices represent the harvest as progressing rapidly under favourable weather, and the farmers speak most against the crop of wheat, although the fine weather will improve the condition. At Edinburgh seven or eight samples of new appeared this week, varying in weight from 55 lbs to 63 lbs. The quality and condition were alike poor compared with last year's produce. Prices varied from 38s to 57s per qr. Barley came freely forward there almost entirely new, weight running from 50 to 57 lbs per bushel, and prices from 24s to 32s per qr.

For Friday's market, Mark lane was fairly supplied with English wheat, which was held at more money, and this caused the millers to buy slowly. The importations of foreign wheat amounted to 14,010 qrs wheat, 1,260 qrs barley, and 3,000 qrs oats; and there were more enquiries for wheat to export, which caused the holders to demand more money. All articles were fully as dear. The London averages were—

	quarters	s	d
Wheat	8,161	at	56 1
Barley	992	—	27 10
Oats	12,429	—	21 10
Rye	60	—	33 6
Beas	613	—	43 1
Peas	344	—	39 3

FOREIGN GRAIN MARKETS.

DANZIG, September 2.—Our wheat market has again recovered from the late dullness, and after a sale of a few hundred lasts at 1s to 2s per quarter reduction yesterday, the factors are again asking last week's prices, which buyers seem disposed to allow to-day. The stock of old wheat in granary here is now reduced to about half the winter stock, say to about 220,000 quarters; the supplies from Poland, where the crops are by the last accounts in a most deplorable condition, will be very small; prices in the interior are almost daily advancing. In Galicia and Cracovia they will have no wheat at all for exportation. The wheat crop in our own country will likewise be very short in quantity; the quality is partly very good and heavy, partly inferior. We do not alter our last quotations of 46s to 47s per quarter f. o. b. for prime high mixed, 44s to 45s for fair ditto, and 41s to 43s for good and fine mixed qualities. Freights are rather easier at 4s to 4s 3d to London and East coast, and 4s 6d to 5s per quarter to Liverpool.

The number of vessels which passed the Sound from the 27th August to the 2nd September, were, 60 wheat-laden, 4 linseed, and 2 with oats.

The harvest was proceeding favourably in Germany; the yield of wheat is generally moderate, some important districts being bad, particularly in East Prussia and Posen, Galicia and Cracovia; in Pommerania and Mecklenburg the quality is good. The minor crops have failed extensively in the North of Europe, and the potato disease is now general; we have not heard of any country north of the 45th degree of latitude which has escaped the prevailing disease, which appears not to be confined to particular soils or particular sorts of potatoes.

The Belgian government has, by royal ordinance, suspended its corn laws till after the next harvest, and the export of potatoes is prohibited.

The prices of wheat are rather lower at Danzig, but scarcely altered in the other Baltic ports. In the East the prices are rising, and the best wheat costs 30s per quarter at Odessa.

IMPORT OF THROWN SILK.

It appears that the remarks we made in the Review of the Trade of the month of July, in reference to the Official Tables, published last week, on the subject of Thrown Silk, have been misunderstood. Our remarks in relation to the reduction of imports, had reference to the month, July 5 to August 5, and not to the whole year, which the Tables themselves, and our remarks also, showed to be in considerable excess of former years.

The following has been the progress of the imports during the year:—

	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
First three months	104,042	82,119	112,319
In April	23,118	53,028	44,657
In May	19,014	12,906	24,465
In June	23,359	15,008	24,043
In July	24,774	21,416	8,678
Total to August 5	194,307	184,507	214,062

The export of Thrown China and Bengal Silk to Germany and other parts of the continent is increasing rapidly, and never, at any former period, were our throwing mills so well employed. This fact furnishes a satisfactory evidence how little any process of our manufacturing requires protection. The facts connected with silk throwing since the duties were first relaxed in 1824, are among the most conclusive evidence as to the safety with which free trade principles can be applied to every branch of industry.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday.—The market continues to be favourably influenced by the fine weather, and some descriptions of yarn are rather higher than last week; whilst goods are in better demand at previous rates.

LEEDS.—Business was very brisk last week both in the cloth markets and warehouses, and prices were firm, with an upward tendency; the favourable prospects of the harvest having restored confidence amongst the merchants. Stocks were low for the season. The foreign wool market was in a healthy state, and in the English market there were extensive transactions.

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.—The woollen branch to-day was not quite so brisk as last week, but still by no means depressed; vestings in good demand; stocks not heavy.

BRADFORD, Thursday.—For all worsted fancy fabrics the demand continues unabated. Merinos also are of ready sale; in other articles a moderate trade only is doing. Yarn—Double and some descriptions of carded yarns support the demand of last week, no alteration in prices. Wool, particularly good qualities, continues firm at former quotations.

ROCHDALE, Monday.—The flannel market has been quite equal to that of the preceding Monday; the demand for pieces remains brisk, and all has been bought up at former weeks' prices. The wool market has undergone little or no change since last Monday, either in price or demand.

BOLTON.—Every branch of industry continues brisk. Yarns are in good demand. Counterpanes meet with a ready sale. There is an evident tendency of a rise in price for goods for home consumption. Bleachers and printers in the neighbourhood of Bolton are very busy.

DUNDEE.—Considerably more inquiry has been made for flax in this market since our last, and the last accounts from Riga advise a considerable amount of business as having been done in the article, while holders had increased their demands to SRo. 33, 29, and 25, for PTR, DC, and RT. We continue to have a brisk demand for all kinds of yarns and linens.

Comparative Statement of FLAX, FLAX CODILLA, HEMP, and HEMP CODILLA (Foreign), Imported at Dundee from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1844-45.

	1844	1845	Increase	Decrease
	cwt	cwt	1845	1845
Flax	232,172	202,214	—	29,958
Flax Codilla	83,541	77,901	—	5,640
Hemp	6,222	10,104	3,882	—
Hemp Codilla	2,947	349	—	2,598

Comparative Statement of LINENS and YARNS Exported at Dundee from 1st June to 31st Aug. 1844-45.

	1844	1845	Increase	Decrease
	Pieces	Pieces	1845	1845
Osnaburghs	22,206	21,560	—	646
Sheetings	72,792	75,554	2,762	—
C. Bagging	9,144	862	—	8,282
Canvass	33,537	38,829	4,492	—
Dowls	26,317	18,752	—	7,565
Sacking	33,851	32,695	—	1,156
S. Bagging	7,095	8,415	1,320	—
Sundries	7,043	6,891	—	152
Yarns			cwt	cwt
Flax	26,908	23,979	—	2,929
Tow	12,659	12,406	—	253

BRISTOL LEATHER FAIR.—At Bristol fair, which was held last week, more business was done than at many preceding fairs. The stock of leather, however, was sufficient for the demand, with the exception of the best and thickest butts, which were scarce and much in request. The prominent articles of saddler's hides and pattern calf skins, for which Bristol has been so long famed, were in fair supply, and the best qualities sold at about 1d per lb below their value at the last March fair, but at nearly similar prices to those which they obtain in London, which is now generally well supplied with them.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Wednesday.

(From the Liverpool Price Current.)

The produce markets have been rather quiet this week, but as the supply of goods is not large, and the deliveries for home consumption and export continue upon an extensive scale, prices remain firm, and in some instances are rather dearer.

FLAX.—A small cargo of Reval flax sold this week at from 45l to 58l per ton.

GUANO.—Fine Ichaboe has been sold this week at 7l per ton, which is rather lower; at public sale yesterday, 350 tons of African sold at 5l 10s to 6l 10s per ton.

GUMS.—Arabic continues very scarce; Senegal is held firmly at 105s to 107s 6d per cwt.

HIDES.—Yesterday at public sale there were offered 5,500 B. A. salted hides, of which 1,500 sold at 2½d to 3½d, one small lot of cows at 3½d mostly heated, for the remainder, consisting of cut and inferior hides, there was not a single bid. Of 30,000 kips offered about 25,000 were sold, good brined 9d to 9½d, common lots 7½d to 7¾d, tare 4s, and a great variety of mixed cures at 3d to 7½d. The prices as compared with former sales, being ½d per lb dearer on the average. Buffaloes 4½d to 5d. 1,750 salted Brazil hides were offered; 500 Pernambuco sold at 3½d; the Bahias were withdrawn. There were likewise sold 900 West India hides at 3d; 300 New Orleans salted kips and calf skins, kips 5d, skins 4d; 93 Cape skins at 3½d, and 44 Cape kips at 5l.

METALS.—The market has been very firm, and prices of iron generally have further advanced. There has been an excellent demand for Scotch pig iron from both dealers and consumers, and 80s per ton is the price at which sales have been made. All the makers refuse to sell under 90s per ton, and evince no anxiety to make sales even at this rate. The demand for rails is very considerable and increasing, 9l 10s per ton may now be quoted as the lowest price, and common bars have advanced in consequence to 8l per ton in Wales. As was anticipated, the price of Staffordshire manufactured iron has advanced 20s per ton.

SHUMAC.—The market is firm. 10s per cwt has been realised for Sicily.

TALLOW.—The market continues very firm. All the South American in first hands has been sold. On the 6th inst., 50 hhds and 141 bris of North American realised at auction 40s 9d to 42s per cwt.

WOOL.—(From our own Correspondent.)—There has not been much done in foreign wool during the past week, the assortment of the descriptions most required at present being very limited. Holders are very firm, and in many instances are unwilling to sell unless at an advance on late rates: and offers have been refused which would have been accepted a week ago. Scotch wools are in good request, and notwithstanding prices are considered somewhat high, the feeling of the trade seems to be that they are rather likely to advance than otherwise.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

WEST INDIA MAIL.—The only arrival of importance during the week has been the West India mail, bringing our usual files of papers. The only further arrival of immigrants were in the *Success* from Calcutta, at Demerara, on the 21st of July. She brought 235 coolies, having left Calcutta with 249, and 14 having died on the passage. They consisted of 193 men, 32 women, 11 girls, 3 boys, and 10 infants. We regret to observe such a continued disproportion between men and women. The slow progress of immigration begins to convince the planters that it will be much safer to rely more upon the application of their capital to agricultural improvements and better machinery; and we are happy to observe throughout the whole of the islands indications of increased efforts to attain those objects. The reports of the weather and the crops are generally very encouraging, and we have numerous evidences that the entire production of the West Indies is on the increase. The conduct of the coolies is spoken of in much less favourable terms than formerly, and in some cases somewhat severe treatment has been needful to secure attention to their duties. Railways continue to occupy considerable attention, and are looked forward to as a means of greatly economising labour.

The accounts of the growing sugar crop in Cuba are still conflicting, most representing it as being considerably short of an average crop, or at least of the crop of 1843. All agree that the coffee crop will be a great failure in Cuba, owing to the injury sustained by the tree in the hurricane of last autumn.

The commercial news generally present no feature of novelty.

Latest City Accounts.

INDIGO.—Very little business has been done this week, but there appears a moderate demand for good indigo for the Russian markets, and buyers would probably come forward if such sorts were readily offered at moderate rates, but there is at present a scarcity in the market of good and perfect Bengal indigo. For the October sale there are now 16,525 chests declared, and it is doubtful whether much more will be added, since it must become almost impossible for the trade to examine it all. The parcels exhibited in the show are mostly middling and ordinary.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The wool trade continues in a very healthy state with a much firmer feeling than existed a few weeks back. The spinners and manufacturers are commencing buying in larger quantities than of late, and the tendency of the market is upward, though at present scarcely any alteration to be quoted in any sorts.

FOREIGN WOOL.—More inquiry and more doing; prices remain very firm at last quotations.

SILK.—There has been no alteration in the Italian market this week. Prices maintain their firmness, but there has been no demand at all.

COTTON.—The demand has been limited, but the market continues steady, and prices fully maintained. Yesterday 600 Madras were offered at public sale, the whole of which were sold at extreme previous rates, say 2½d to 2¾d middling western and northern, 3½d ordinary Tinnivelly.

Sales of Cotton Wool from Friday 5th Sept. to Thursday 11th Sept. inclusive.

Surat..... 600 2½d to 3½d ordinary to good fair.
Madras..... 300 2½d to 3½d middling western to fair Tinnivelly

Total 900 bales

FLAX AND HEMP.—We have but to give the same report as last week the manufacturers being for the present supplied, they are not at market.

SEEDS.—The seed trade is steady at the prices of last week, with the exception of white mustard seed which is 2s per bushel cheaper, having a large supply fresh up this morning.

OIL.—This afternoon holders requiring further advanced rates for

palm, 197 casks at auction were taken in at 30s to 31s 3d, a small lot sold—27s to 28s for middling, 2 casks Sydney cocoa nut, 31s 9d, 219 casks Ceylon sold 32l 10s to 33l for the best; 56 tons colonial sperm sold—low to good 77l to 80l 5s, 70 tons colonial whale brought 27l for best, 26l to 26l 5s for seconds, and 24l 15s to 25l 15s for low to middling; 5 tons turtle 20l, 3 tons croppes 25l 10s per ton.

TALLOW.—For Russian candle the market had a quiet appearance, and purchases for the last three months could be made at 41s; on the spot prices are firm at 41s to 41s 6d; at auction 261 casks N. S. Wales sold, best hard 42s to 43s, good 41s to 41s 9d, middling, 40s to 40s 9d. 47 casks Archangel soap sold at 37s to 37s 3d, and very low soft 34s 9d.

SALTPETRE.—3,200 bags Bengal, refracting from 5½ to 5 per cent, were taken in at the previous value, but about 1,800 bags of the former refraction have been since sold at 25s, being about 3d cheaper.

METALS.—The iron market still continues to advance, particularly in Scotch pigs, the makers in the Clyde having raised their price 10s per ton; and the speculative holders of the article are very firm, at rather above former quotations. The metal markets otherwise remain very quiet. We refer you to the accompanying Price Current for the rest of the prices.

LEATHER MARKET.—We have not had, for a very long period, such a good report to give of our London market. During the past month the sales of leather have been extraordinary large. The prosperous state of our manufacturing towns has for some months past formed an almost inexplicable contrast to the languid demand for leather. The reduction in its value, consequent upon the removal of nearly the whole of the import duties connected with this trade, coming upon it so suddenly and unexpectedly (and it must be confessed, as it regarded the tanners, so unjustly), and the long-continued declension of prices, caused, of course, even the largest dealers to act with caution, and buy only for their immediate wants; but the greatly diminished value of almost every article, together with the general impression that leather has seen its lowest value, has had its natural effect, and produced these extended transactions: the accumulated stock, however, has been ample for the additional demand, and with some few exceptions prices remain unchanged.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

Tuesday, 16th Sept.		700 bags East India coffee	
100 hhds Barbadoes sugar	do	1528 bags black pepper	
337 chests Maceio	do	Wednesday, 17th Sept.	
140 bris do	do	3800 bags white Bengal sugar	
11 boxes, 50 bags do	do	850 bags Java coffee	
58 chests Bahia do	do	14 cases ginger	
3 half-do do do	do	110 pockets do	
1400 boxes yellow Havana do	do	Tuesday, 7th Oct.	
500 bags Ceylon coffee	do	16,525 chests indigo	

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The stock of this article is now about 2,000 firkins less than last year, and 5,180 firkins less than 1843; the deliveries show an increased consumption over those years; the prices are also higher. The advance in the price of all descriptions is earlier this season than former years, which is accounted for by the improved situation of the labourers in the manufacturing and commercial districts, and the great employment occasioned by the large expenditure in the railroad operations, coupled with the fact, that all last season butter was used, which occasioned an earlier demand for the new. One-third more of foreign and Irish may be said to have gone into consumption up to the present time, more than is the case in some seasons. Prices, both in Holland, Hamburg, Leer, and Ireland, more than keeps pace with the advance in this and the Liverpool market. It would seem, that unless there are considerable importations from America, there will be little low and middling descriptions. Friesland is now selling at 90s to 94s, Carlow 88s to 90s, Cork, finer descriptions, 88s, Holstein 90s to 94s, Limerick 84s to 85s.

BACON.—There is a short stock of the finer sorts, for which 56s has been made; the staler sorts, sweet, 46s to 48s, according to size; inferior, 42s to 44s; a considerable quantity of the present stock, shipped as mild cured bacon, must be sold to the tallow melter. The stock will all be wanted, which is shown by the comparative stock and deliveries. Bale and tierce kinds are more inquired after, at improved prices.

LARD.—The stock of this article, owing to the great demand and want of low price butter, is unusually small, particularly of keg and firkins, which has occasioned an advance of 2s to 3s per cwt. No American in this market.

CHEESE.—The demand for English cheese is closer upon the supply than has been the case for several years past, which accounts for the high prices of every description of new. The short stock of last season on hand has occasion an earlier consumption of the new; holders expect still higher prices. The demand for Dutch cheese is quite equal to the importations; unless large quantities of American should come in, the price will be much dearer, as the make of English and Dutch together is not equal to the demand this season.

SALT PROVISIONS remain much the same as last week.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock	Delivery	Stock	Delivery
1844.....	31,260	5,810	7,240	2,870
1845.....	29,300	5,240	9,810	3,490

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish Butter.....	6,550 firkins
Foreign do	5,320 casks
Irish Bacon	1,490 bales

SUGAR.—There has again been a brisk market for British Plantation to-day, and 750 hhds West India have been disposed of at steady prices, including 100 Barbadoes and 146 Berbice, at auction, from 50s to 54s 6d, and from 47s to 49s 6d, respectively. A mixed parcel of 7,400 bags Mauritius sold readily at an advance of 1s on the last public sale; brown from 39s 6d to 48s 6d, with yellow from 40s 6d

to 56s. 1,000 bags Bengal were realised at full prices from 51s to 54s for white, with very low brown (450 bags) at 40s. 140 bags good brown Madras brought from 44s to 45s 6d. 434 boxes white Havana were bought in from 40s to 41s 6d. Privately 2,400 boxes fine white have been disposed of at 42s, and 1,500 inferior at 37s, with a small cargo of yellow, afloat, for delivery at a near port, at 30s 6d.

TEA.—For the common descriptions of Twankay a better demand has been experienced, and prices are rather dearer; several purchases have been made at 1s 2½d for common yellow leaf. Hysons are more in request, common selling at 2s 3d to 2s 4d. Congous are more asked after, but better prices are not obtained; common 10d, and not many is to be had at this price, and good common 10½d to 11d per lb.

Duty paid upon Tea up to Saturday last.

London	17,153,901 lbs
Liverpool	3,740,486
Bristol	592,730
Hull	296,196

1845	21,783,312
1844	20,861,381

COFFEE.—100 bales ordinary Mocha were taken in at 60s.

The prices of Jamaica and Ceylon Coffee at this port for the last five years on the 12th of Sept. were—

	Jamaica	Ceylon
	low mid & mid	good ord
1845	78s ... 98s	47s6d... 48s 6d
1844	76 ... 92	56 6d... 57
1843	68 ... 114	48 6d... 49 6d
1842	103 ... 122	68 ... 69
1841	104 ... 116	70 ... 73

SPICES.—10 boxes good to fine brown nutmegs brought 4s 9d to 5s 2d, and 12 boxes good first quality mace 4s 6d to 4s 11d, both being 3d to 6d dearer.

FRUIT.—About 7,000 drums new figs, and 3,000 drums new Sultana raisins, arrived by steam; the price for both 80s, but they go off very sparingly. A few boxes layer muscatels also received, price 100s. No other arrivals, and nothing further worth notice.

GREEN FRUIT.—The stock of lemons is diminishing, and prices improving accordingly. For other fruits no alteration. The prospect for the new crops of all kinds of fruit gives every promise of abundance, at moderate prices. The remainder of the Barcelona nuts in the market have been bought by the trade.

PINE APPLES.—The effect of the alterations in the tariff has been effectually shown in the reduction of the price of this fruit. No less than the enormous quantity of *four hundred thousand pines!* have been imported this season, the last public sale of which, consisting of 2,000, took place by Keeling and Hunt, and realised from 1s to 4s 9d each for those of good quality.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, September 9.—*Coffee*—At the company's sales at Middleburg the whole quantity which was offered, 12,990 bags, met with purchasers a shade under extreme valuation; here 2,000 bags of Sumatra were withdrawn above market prices, which, however, were not freely offered. *Sugar*—Of raw only 300 hhds of Surinam and 200 chests of Bahia have been sold, barely supporting previous quotations; for refined there is less demand, and lower prices would be taken. *Indigo* unaltered; some sales for export. *Spices*—The company's sales of nutmegs and mace have gone off with much spirit; pepper less brisk. *Hides and Skins*—Stock reduced, and sales limited. *Cotton*—Only 300 bales American sold without change of price. *Rapeseed* slightly dearer. *Linseed* in good demand, at former prices. *Wheat* firm, without much demand. *Rye* considerably dearer, and purchases extensive both for consumption and on speculation.

HAVRE, September 6.—*Cotton*—Our market has fluctuated in the course of the week, beginning brisk, then pausing, at last reviving in consequence of more favourable accounts from Liverpool; prices remain unaltered. Sales, 10,800 bales; arrivals, 3,600 bales; stock, 69,000 bales against 96,500 bales in 1844, and 125,000 bales in 1843. In all the ports of France the stock is 100,500 bales, against 133,500 bales in 1844, and 156,500 bales in 1843. *Sugar*—Prices are again higher, and 1,500 hhds have been sold, but the market leaves off quiet. Importations of colonial sugar into all the French ports since 1st of January, 67,400 tons against 54,000 tons in 1844. *Rice* without business. *Indigo* steady; sales 90 chests of Bengal. *Ashes*—500 brls sold at declining prices. *Hides*—But little doing. *Tallow* higher, and in demand. *Whale Oil* likewise meets with ready buyers. *Whalebone*—Sales small, and prices unsettled. *Wheat*—The average is somewhat lower. *Coffee*—The market has been very quiet, only some small parcels of St Domingo having been sold at a decline.

HAMBURG, September 6.—*Coffee*—The demand has not been extensive, the ordinary qualities remain rather neglected, but full coloured new Rio, Laguayra, and similar descriptions, have been freely taken at very full prices. *Sugar*—The demand has again become more lively, at improving prices; the sales are 1,500 bags of Havana, 2,000 chests of Bahia, 500 hhds of Porto Rico, and 500 bales Java. *Rice* in demand and dearer; stock much reduced. *Cotton* quiet, but without change in prices; 500 bales of American have been sold. *Oil and Tallow* are held more firmly. Of *Banca Tin* a large parcel has been sold. *Spelter* rather firmer, with more disposition to purchase.

ANTWERP, September 8.—*Coffee*—The sales have been but trifling, and it is not likely that any transactions of consequence will take place before the issue of the larger Dutch sales is known; in the meantime holders are very firm. *Sugar*—Though importers do not give way, but little disposition is shown to purchase, either for refining or export; the demand for refined is likewise less active. *Cotton*—There has been a steady business going on all the week, without any change in prices. *Tallow and Whale Oil* firm, and the former wanted. *Rice* again dearer, with an increasing demand.

The Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Lloyd and Parker, Lower Homerton, builders; Holbeck and Jennens, Princess street, Hanover square, gold lacemen; R. F. and G. Hews, Storrington, Sussex, tailors; Tilby and Clover, Liverpool, metal merchants; W. and H. Walker, St John street, surgeons; M. and A. Hodgson, Liverpool, bootmakers; W. and T. Haines, Melbourne, Derbyshire, glove manufacturers; Faircloth and Armstrong, Lad lane, accountants; H. and J. Kennedy, Taunton, drapers; Webster and Staley, Stockport, grocers;

Johnstone and Flockton, and Johnstone, Flockton and Brooke, owners of a patent for the manufacture of naphtha lamps; Hyde, Dutchman, and Johnson, Hull, auctioneers; Smith and Co., Water lane, Great Tower street, ship brokers, as far as regards C. J. Coates; Duckett and Palmer, Brighton, linendrapers; J. and J. Henderson, Taunton, drapers; Pearce and Chater, Haverhill, Suffolk, grocers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Southern, Birmingham, grocer, second and final dividend of 5½d; Lakin, Nottingham, builder, second and final dividend of 1½d; Hollis, Solly, and Son, Tividale, Staffordshire, ironmasters, second and final dividend of 6d and 1-28th part of a penny; Izon, Handsworth, Staffordshire, merchant, final dividend of 5-6ths of a penny; Morris and Woodward, Burslem, Staffordshire, drapers, first dividend of 12s 6d; J. and T. Lamb, Kidderminster, engineers, first dividend of 2s 6d; Robinson, Wolverhampton, grocer, first dividend of 3s; Hall, Great Ashby, Leicestershire, butcher, first dividend of 4s 9d—any Thursday after October 6, at Mr Bittleston's, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.

STEPHEN DAVIES, Bankside, and Wilton road, Pimlico, coal merchant, to surrender Sept. 23 at 11 o'clock, Oct. 21 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Husband and Wyatt, Gray's Inn square; official assignee, Mr Alsager, Birch Lane.

FREDERICK WARD, late of Rosaman street, Clerkenwell, oilman, Sept. 18 at half-past 11 o'clock, Oct. 17 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Keigley, Basinghall street; official assignee, Mr Whitmore, Basinghall street.

JOHN SAVAGE, Old Compton street, Soho square, victualler, Sept. 18 at half-past 1 o'clock, Oct. 23 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Springall, Thompson, and Powell, Raymond buildings, Gray's Inn; official assignee, Mr Pennell, Guildhall chambers.

GEORGE COX, Plymouth, victualler, Sept. 19, Oct. 10, at 1 o'clock, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr Penkivile, West street, Beer and Rundle, Devonport, and Mr Stogdon, Exeter; official assignee, Mr Hernaman, Exeter.

JAMES RAMSDEN, sen., Leeds, cloth-manufacturer, Sept. 24, Oct. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Sudlow and Co., Chancery lane, and Mr Naylor, Leeds; official assignee, Mr Fearn, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 2, B. B. and B. G. Owen, Pall Mall, tailors; Nettleton, Brompton, Kent, tailor; Gorbell, Bedford place, Commercial road, bookseller; Stammer, Charles street, Grosvenor Square, brush dealer; Hillard Wackerbarth, Leadenhall street, ship agents; Blunden, Alton, Hampshire, plumber; Greenhow, North Shields, shipbroker; Revelly, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber; Currie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller; Lambert, New Elvet, Durham, grocer; Wright, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker; Stainthorpe, Hexham, Northumberland, common brewer. Oct. 7, Rees, Liverpool, porter brewer. Oct. 10, J. Scott, Birmingham, gunmaker; Phillips, Haverfordwest, banker.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Oct. 1, Spencer, jun. Liverpool, builder; Laurie, Fleetwood-upon-Wyre, Lancashire, chymist; Oct. 2, Aldcroft, Manchester, licensed victualler; Wood, Abchurch lane, and Farnham place, Old Gravel lane, Southwark, general agent; Matthews, Lisson grove North, pianoforte maker; Oct. 3, Powell, Kippax, Yorkshire, brickmaker—Oct. 2, Creigh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cartwright; Sept. 30, Carscaden, Kirkgate, Yorkshire, hosier; Witchell, Carnarvon, bookseller; Allen, St Helens, Lancashire, butcher.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before September 30.

Clarkson, jun. Charles street, Middlesex Hospital, upholsterer's warehouseman; Lewis, Birmingham, card manufacturer; M'Alpine, Liverpool, tailor; Cole, Fenchurch street, wine merchant; Commins, Weymouth, bookseller; Furnival, Kettering, Northamptonshire, corn dealer.

Gazette of Last Night.

WHITEHALL, Sept 10.—The Queen has been pleased to nominate, and appoint his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Right Hon. the Earl of Kenmare, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P., the Right Hon. David Richard Pigot, and the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart., to be Visitors of Maynooth College.

Friday, September 12.

WM. SOFFE, publisher, Strand, to surrender September 22 at half-past eleven, and October 21 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Sanger, Essex court, Strand; official assignee, Whitmore, Basinghall street.

NATHANIEL G. COOMBS, coal merchant, Craven street, Strand, September 23 at two, and October 28 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Manning, Craven street, Strand; official assignee, Groome, Abchurch lane, Lombard street.

JOHN SUTCLIFFE, rectifier, Halifax, September 23 and November 4 at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Solicitors, Emmet and Allen, Bloomsbury square, London; Alexanders, Halifax; official assignee, Young, Leeds.

JOHN ADAMSON, grocer, Stockport, September 25 and October 16 at twelve, at the Manchester District Court. Solicitors, Coppock, Cleveland row, St James's, London; Coppock and Woollam, Stockport; official assignee, Hobson, Manchester.

ROBERT J. SHARP, victualler, Liverpool, September 23 and October 21 at eleven, at the Liverpool District Court. Solicitors, Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London; Jones, Liverpool; official assignee, Turner, Liverpool.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Metford and Jennings, Southampton, ironmongers; J. P. Firmstone and J. Firmstone, of the Highfields Iron Works, Staffordshire, and 9 Warneford court, Throgmorton street, City; R. Dart, G. P. Dart, and J. H. Dart, Terceira, and at St Michael; J. G. Newman and R. de Lambert, Kendal, iron merchants; Hyndham and M'William, Swansea, tea dealers; Laws and Burt, High street, Stoke Newington, decorative paper hanging manufacturers; Ridgway and Favarger, Valparaiso, commission merchants; Jones and Hughes, Pimlico, slate merchants; Spring, Wilson, and Clift, West-bromwich, Staffordshire, manufacturing chemists; Naylor and Clegg, Liverpool, merchants; Ellis and Stimson, Sheffield, whitesmiths; Laycock and Boothroyd, Lepton, Yorkshire, dyers; T. Silby and J. F. Silby, Poole, ship owners; Pickup and Ormerod, Tottington Higher end, Lancashire, cotton spinners; Rylands and Jones, Warrington, boiler makers; Wright and Green, Little Hulton, Lancashire, coal miners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Balsillie, Irvine, cabinet maker, September 15 and October 8 at twelve, at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Irvine.

George N. Baxter, Dundee, shipowner, September 17 and October 15 at one, at the British Hotel, Dundee.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to Sept. 6th, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 6th of Sept. in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR	1842	1843	1844	1845
British Plantation Imported:—				
West India	47,855	49,290	49,547	56,826
East India	24,369	22,744	22,653	31,801
Mauritius	20,624	14,091	17,795	28,022
Total	92,849	86,125	89,995	116,619
Duty paid:—				
West India	40,680	45,435	44,499	51,884
East India	21,292	23,277	18,481	33,164
Mauritius	20,256	11,345	14,720	24,513
Foreign	...	...	...	1,749
Total	87,228	80,107	77,700	111,610
Stock:—				
West India	14,825	17,281	16,036	15,970
East India	6,391	5,347	8,031	6,460
Mauritius	2,296	3,770	3,723	5,189
Total	23,512	26,397	27,800	27,619
Average price of West India	36s 5d	34s 2d	32s 5d	35s 4d
Foreign Sugar Imported:—				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila	2,599	1,479	5,821	5,276
Havana	5,619	15,227	7,967	7,476
Porto Rico	1,254	2,772	444	5,026
Brazil	5,221	6,306	4,82	5,214
Total	14,693	25,784	18,414	23,022
Exported:—				
Cheribon, Siam, &c	3,100	2,757	1,881	7,480
Havana	5,628	7,125	8,293	12,521
Porto Rico	1,059	2,307	1,101	2,720
Brazil	4,033	4,391	3,974	5,679
Total	13,820	16,580	15,249	28,400
Stock:—				
Cheribon, Siam, &c	5,399	3,212	7,337	2,468
Havana	5,459	12,618	8,374	5,307
Porto Rico	1,674	1,782	856	3,003
Brazil	2,685	3,467	2,376	2,244
Total	15,217	21,019	18,943	13,022
MOLASSES Imported:—				
West India	6,333	9,185	19,855	4,786
Duty paid	10,350	7,379	10,563	5,507
Stock	3,893	4,961	13,489	4,135
RUM Imported:—				
West India	1,200,645	1,155,105	923,263	1,348,703
East India	377,865	355,095	199,470	276,255
Foreign	47,970	16,830	73,845	36,045
Total	1,626,480	1,527,030	1,196,580	1,660,903
Exported:—				
West India	485,415	697,365	884,160	1,102,455
East India	185,010	155,250	199,935	240,435
Foreign	11,335	20,743	44,730	54,720
Total	681,760	873,360	1,128,825	1,397,610
Duty paid:—				
West India	631,395	664,110	657,765	742,590
East India	61,785	71,100	8,325	36,810
Foreign	720	540	1,800	1,260
Total	693,900	735,750	668,400	780,660
Stock:—				
West India	1,187,325	1,457,415	1,169,865	1,132,470
East India	395,365	363,790	143,035	84,690
Foreign	52,020	18,540	33,255	22,635
Total	1,634,710	1,839,745	1,346,175	1,239,795
GINGER Imported:—				
West India	1,901	2,205	3,177	3,393
East India	3,118	1,764	1,247	1,867
Total	5,019	3,969	4,424	5,260
Exported:—				
East India	3,349	2,708	1,162	3,025
Duty Paid:—				
West India	2,610	2,379	2,460	2,695
East India	994	2,395	1,917	2,477
Total	3,604	4,774	4,377	5,102
Stock:—				
West India	2,012	2,045	2,461	3,293
East India	21,114	17,438	15,100	11,396
Total	23,126	19,483	17,561	14,689
COCOA Imported:—				
British Plantation	12,586	3,537	12,967	12,939
Foreign	2,956	898	5,518	2,483
Total	15,542	4,435	18,485	15,422
Exported:—				
British Plantation	643	1,744	540	343
Foreign	7,708	2,921	9,343	2,637
Total	8,351	4,665	9,883	2,980
Duty paid:—				
British Plantation	9,888	12,859	12,332	11,189
Foreign	25	61	173	615
Total	9,913	12,920	12,505	11,804
Stock:—				
British Plantation	15,466	5,354	8,212	8,504
Foreign	2,086	1,122	3,982	2,312
Total	17,552	6,506	12,194	10,716

COFFEE

	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
British Plantation	27,748	27,376	41,314	25,864
Ceylon	54,883	39,832	96,122	83,733
BP not otherwise described	2,684	184	472	1,500
Total BP	85,315	87,392	137,908	111,497
Mocha	10,045	15,117	12,417	18,521
Foreign East India	33,528	26,431	10,216	36,507
Malabar	...	124	552	...
St Domingo	14,884	4,208	12,219	211
Havana & P Rico	9,128	5,436	6,966	1,684
Brazil	23,918	49,947	21,608	36,502
African	91	84	523	...
Total Foreign	91,604	101,347	64,500	93,425
Grand total	176,919	188,933	202,408	204,922
Exported:—				
British Plantation	538	618	1,154	3,436
Ceylon	838	613	5,795	5,526
BP not otherw. des.	20,382	21,520	6,072	22,052
Total BP	21,758	22,751	13,021	31,014
Mocha	342	1,015	1,950	2,232
Foreign East India	7,727	17,531	6,113	39,070
Malabar	...	...	559	12
St Domingo	1,016	3,961	5,739	6,177
Havana & P Rico	4,068	5,757	1,860	2,357
Brazil	16,624	19,091	15,125	29,934
African	7	139	996	464
Total Foreign	29,784	47,494	32,392	80,246
Grand total	51,542	70,245	45,413	111,260
Duty Paid:—				
British Plantation	29,594	28,430	26,590	22,156
Ceylon	46,085	68,078	72,175	89,280
BP not otherw. des.	60,546	21,968	10,653	5,764
Total BP	136,225	118,476	109,783	117,200
Mocha	5,415	7,491	7,894	11,454
Foreign East India	18,515	14,751	11,932	9,557
Malabar	631	105	102	46
St Domingo	3	3	15	2
Havana & P Rico	162	2,569	8,050	1,491
Brazil	158	5,620	7,897	23,539
African	4	...	278	240
Total Foreign	24,888	30,539	36,168	46,329
Grand total	161,113	148,715	145,951	163,529
Stock:—				
British Plantation	25,904	29,916	35,768	26,892
Ceylon	48,686	57,471	76,437	78,411
BP not otherw. des.	238,096	162,750	134,136	102,720
Total BP	312,606	250,137	246,341	208,023
Mocha	10,618	16,942	17,497	20,683
Foreign East India	71,539	59,821	52,307	62,255
Malabar	1,735	1,405	1,209	1,080
St Domingo	16,835	16,936	20,244	14,202
Havana & P Rico	11,802	8,592	7,239	2,534
Brazil	19,890	48,598	56,667	43,151
African	1,932	1,692	895	10
Total Foreign	134,191	154,346	156,038	143,915
Grand total	446,797	404,483	402,399	351,938
Imported:—				
British East India	160,430	77,145	106,192	124,487
Foreign East India	44,993	21,840	51,624	649
Total	205,423	98,985	157,816	125,136
Exported:—				
British East India	85,451	56,205	40,344	50,588
Foreign East India	63,497	19,579	51,881	16,271
Total	148,948	75,784	92,225	66,859
Duty Paid:—				
British East India	97,875	42,368	81,370	84,345
Foreign East India	...	1,055	1,068	601
Total	97,875	43,423	82,438	84,946
Stock:—				
British East India	98,588	75,677	78,935	43,302
Foreign East India	5,842	11,147	28,446	3,043
Total	104,430	86,824	107,381	46,345
PEPPER White—Imported	2,064	3,001	896	1,415
Exported	266	519	274	558
Duty Paid	1,344	1,532	1,342	2,419
Stock	6,959	7,953	7,091	5,866
Black—Imported	41,689	24,518	35,879	59,965
Exported	28,576	16,553	19,297	48,175
Duty Paid	15,881	15,267	15,402	20,032
Stock	85,454	78,814	82,606	74,910
NUTMEGS Imported	599	592	405	580
Exported	83	60	102	160
Duty Paid	332	486	328	516
Stock	643	609	743	507
CASSIA LIG. Imported	13,355	31,090	12,971	9,601
Exported	12,656	23,170	14,542	8,959
Duty Paid	986	3,093	1,620	1,542
Stock	1,781	7,065	4,357	3,853

CINNAMON

	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported	1,552	1,501	5,737	8,412
Exported	2,852	2,035	4,924	4,924
Duty Paid	273	482	421	678
Stock	2,967	1,853	3,141	6,498
PIMENTO bags Imported	6,769	12,546	1,672	18,943
Exported	5,211	14,438	2,738	15,810
Duty Paid	1,566	1,800	1,346	2,370
Stock	14,739	12,795	6,407	4,461

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	1842	1843	1844	1845
COCHINEAL Imported	Serons 4,732	Serons 3,169	Serons 2,890	Serons 2,087
Exported	2,792	1,601	2,699	...
Duty Paid	2,366	2,596	2,764	4,315
Stock	2,269	2,286	1,280	480
INDIGO, E. India Imported	chests 25,789	chests 14,306	chests 34,064	chests 32,313
Exported	13,741	9,922	15,217	...
Duty paid	6,380	5,304	7,884	21,960
Stock	22,266	21,209	32,515	37,563
Spanish Imported	serons 799	serons 1,113	serons 869	serons 919
Exported	326	693	224	...
Duty paid	248	1,272	510	730
Stock	1,140	1,209	963	1,070
LAC DYE Imported	chests 2,440	chests 3,629	chests 1,406	chests 2,830
Exported	599	874	1,31	

Commercial Times' Weekly Price Current.

The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits.

Ashes duty free

First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 23s 6d 23s 6d Montreal 23 0 23 6 First sort Pearl, U.S. 23 5 24 0 Montreal 24 0 24 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 2d

Trinidad, red .. per cwt 42 0 49 0 grey 42 0 46 0 Grenada and St Lucia 40 0 48 0 Para. Bahia, & Guayaquil 35 0 41 0

Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb, For. 6d

Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 30 0 46 0 good and fine ord 32 0 68 0 low to good middling 75 0 96 0 fine middling and fine 98 0 130 0

Berbers and Demerara

trriage and ord 25 0 42 0 good and fine ord 42 0 58 0 low middling to fine 58 0 75 0

Ceylon, ord to good

45 0 49 0 super and plan kind 49 6 84 0 Mocha, fine 68 0 76 0 cleaned garbled 56 0 62 0 ord and ungarbled 50 0 56 0

Sumatra

24 0 26 0 Samarang 27 0 29 0 Batavia 30 0 48 0 Manila 33 0 45 0

St Domingo

31 0 35 0 Havannah, ord to gd ord 32 0 37 0 fine ord and colour 38 0 60 0

Porto Rico

35 0 52 0 La Guayra 33 0 80 0

Cotton duty free

Surat .. per lb 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2 Bengal 0 3 0 3 1/2 Madras 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

Pernam

0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2 Bowed Georgia 0 3 1/2 0 5 1/2 New Orleans 0 3 1/2 0 5 1/2

Demerara

0 0 0 0 West India 0 4 0 6 Egyptian 0 6 1/2 0 8 Smyrna 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Drugs & Dyes duty free

COCHINEAL Black .. per lb 5 4 6 7 Silver 5 0 5 6

LAC DYE

D T .. per lb 1 8 1 10 Other marks 0 5 2 5

SHELLAC

Orange .. p cwt 36 0 56 0 Other sorts 28 0 42 0

TURMERIC

Bengal .. per cwt 11 0 13 0 China 12 0 16 0 Java and Malabar 9 0 13 0

TERRA JAPONICA

Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 26 0 27 6 Gambier .. 13 0 13 3

Dyewoods duty free

LOGWOOD Jamaica .. per ton 4 15 5 7 Honduras 5 5 6 0 Campeachy 6 40 8 15

FUSTIC

Jamaica .. per ton 6 10 7 10 Cuba 9 0 10 0

NICARAGUA WOOD

Lima .. per ton 10 0 16 0 Other large solid 11 0 15 0 Small and rough 9 0 10 0

SAPAN WOOD

Himas .. per ton 10 0 12 10 Siam 7 0 9 10

BRASIL WOOD

Unbranded .. per ton 18 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 s 1 s ditto, new 7 15 9 10 Valencia duty 10s per cwt new 4 0 0 0

Barbary sweet in bond

2 0 2 5 b ter 2 15 0 0

Currants, duty 15s per cwt

Zante & Cephal, new 2 5 2 8 Patras 2 5 2 8

Figs duty 15s per cwt

Turkey, new, p cwt d p 4 0 0 0 Spanish 0 0 0 0

Plums duty 20s per cwt

French .. per cwt d p 2 10 4 0 Imperial carton, new 4 0 7 10 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 4 1 7

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

B A and M Vid. dry 0 5 1/2 0 7 1/2 salted 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Brazil, dry

0 5 0 5 1/2 drysalted 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2 salted 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Rio, dry

0 5 0 6 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 6

Cape, salted

0 3 0 4 1/2 West India 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2 New South Wales 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

New York

0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2 East India 0 4 0 11 Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 1/2 0 10 1/2

S America Horse, p hide

9 0 14 6 Russia .. do 6 6 8 6

Indigo duty free

Bengal .. per lb 2 0 5 9 Oude 2 0 2 6

Madras

1 10 3 9 Manila 1 0 3 5

Java

0 0 0 0 Carracas 3 6 4 6 Guatemala 1 9 4 4

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides .. 30 to 40 lb 0 10 1/2 1 0 1/2 do 50 65 1 0 1 1/2

English Butts

18 24 1 0 1 6 do 28 36 1 2 2 0

Foreign do

16 25 0 11 1 2 do 28 36 0 10 1 7

Calf Skins

30 35 0 11 1 7 do 40 60 1 0 2 0

Dressing Hides

do 80 120 1 1 1 7 Shaved do 0 11 1 3

Horse Hides, English

1 0 1 3 1/2 do Spanish, per hide 13 0 18 6

Kips, Petersburg, per lb

1 1 1 5 do East India 0 8 1 5 1/2

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 10 0 0 Bottoms 0 11 0 0

Old

0 9 0 0 Tough case, p ton 288 10 0 0

Tile

do 87 10 0 0 South Amer. in bond 90 0 80 0

IRON, per ton

Bars, &c. British 5 0 0 0 Nail rods 9 10 9 15

Hoops

do 11 0 0 0 Pig, No 1, Wales 4 15 5 0

Bars, &c.

do 8 0 0 0 Pig, No. 1, in the Clyde 3 17 4 0

Swedish in bond

11 0 0 0 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 19 5 19 5

sheet

do 20 0 20 5 red lead 20 0 0 0

white do

25 0 0 0 patent shot 21 15 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond

17 0 17 10 STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 15 10 16 0

in faggots

16 10 17 0 SPELTER, for. per ton 93 15 0 0

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s

English blocks... p ton 90 0 0 0

Seeds

Caraway, foreign, p cwt 46 0 48 0 English 46 0 52 0

Canary

per qr 52 0 56 0 Clover, red .. per cwt 40 0 60 0

white

50 0 70 0 Coriander 12 0 16 0

Linseed, foreign...

per qr 34 0 43 0 English 54 0 66 0

Mustard, brown...

p bush 12 0 15 0 white 10 0 18 0

Rape per last of 10 qrs

24 0 26 0 Silk duty free

Bauleah, &c. ... per lb

9 0 12 6 Gonata 10 0 18 0

Cossimbuzar

11 6 15 0 Comereolly 15 0 19 0

China, Titalee

17 6 21 0 RAWs, Lombardy, lat ... 25 0 29 0

Do 2nd do

23 0 25 0 Fossombrone 24 0 29 0

Naples Royals, 1st qu

23 0 25 0 Do 2nd do 21 0 23 0

Bologna

22 0 24 0 Tyrol 22 0 24 0

French

26 0 30 0 ORGANINES Piedmont, 20-22 31 0 32 0

Do 24-26

30 0 31 0 Lombardy, 20-22 29 0 30 0

Do 28-30

26 0 28 0 French, 24-26 30 0 34 0

TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24

27 0 29 0 Do 26-28 25 0 27 0

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s

per cwt... per lb bond 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2 PEPPER, duty 6d p lb

Black—Malabar, half-

heavy & heavy ..bd 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2 light 0 3 0 3 1/2

Sumatra

0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2 White, ord to fine 0 3 1/2 0 7

GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s

Bengal, per cwt...bond 17 0 60 0 Malabar 16 0 80 0

Jamaica

d p 75 0 260 0 Barbadoes 36 0 44 0

CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 3d

ord to good, p cwt...bd 56 0 65 0 fine, sorted 66 0 68 0

CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d

Ceylon, per lb—1st ..bd 3 6 4 9 second 1 10 3 9

third and ordinary

1 4 2 10 CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb

Amyonna & Bencoolen 1 6 2 3 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 9 0 10 1/2

MACE, duty 2s 6d, per lb

2 0 3 4 NUTMEGS duty B.P. 2s 6d, For. 3s 6d

ungarbled, per lb ..bd 2 8 4 2 shrivelled and ord 1 0 2 0

Spirits—Rum duty 9s 4d p gallon

Jamaica, 10 to 20, O P, per gal...bond 3 0 3 2

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd

Dutch, No. 2 42 6 0 0 Pieces 24 0 25 0

Bastards

23 0 24 0 Treacle 14 6 0 0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 3d, For. 3s 2d p cwt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 39 0 40 0

St Petersburg, new YC

41 6 41 9 N. S. Wales 39 0 43 0

Tax—American, bri

14 0 0 0 Archangel 18 0 18 6

Stockholm

17 6 0 0 Tea, duty 2s 1d

Bohea Canton, per lb, bd

0 4 0 5 Fokien 0 9 0 10

Congou, ord and com

0 9 10 10 1/2 middling to fine 0 11 2 6

Pouchong, ord to fine

1 0 2 10 Souchong 0 3 0 10

Caper

1 0 2 3 Pekoe, Flowery 2 0 4 0

Orange

1 0 3 1 Twankay, ord to fine 1 1 2 3

Hyson Skin

0 10 1 9 Hyson, common 2 0 2 5

middling to fine

2 6 4 6 Imperial 1 10 2 10

Gunpowder

2 2 4 6 Timber

Teak, Afr. duty 10s p ld

11 0 12 0 Oak, Que. duty 1s p load 7 0 7 10

Fir duty B.P. 1s p load, For. 25s

Riga .. per load 4 7 0 0 Dantzic and Memel 3 17 4 10

Swedish

3 15 4 0 Pine, Quebec, red 4 0 0 0

yellow

3 10 4 0 Miramichi & St John's 4 10 0 0

Wainscot Logs, 18ft..each

5 10 0 0 Lathwood duty B.P. 1s, 2d fm

Memel, &c. ..fm

9 0 0 0 Deals duty B.P. 2s p ld, For. 1l 12s

Geffe, 14ft Sin by 9

30 0 32 0 Stockholm 28 0 29 0

Quebec yellow pine

first quality ..s. h. 17 0 18 0 second do 12 0 12 10

White spruce

120 18 0 21 0 Dantzic deck...each 0 18 1 3

Plank, Dan. oak, p load

9 0 10 0 Staves duty free

Baltic...per 1200 .. 95 0 105 0 Quebec pipe...1200 ps 60 0 0 0

Tobacco duty 3s per lb

Maryland, per lb, bond fine and good coloured 0 6 0 0

colour

0 6 0 0 light brown and leafy 0 5 0 3 1/2

brown and leafy

0 4 1/2 0 5 Virginia

fine Scotch & Irish spin 0 5 0 5 1/2

good middling do 0 4 0 4 1/2

ordinary to middling... 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

fine black sweet scent 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Kentucky—stem'd fine 0 5 0 5 1/2

do good and leafy 0 4 1/2 0 5 1/2

do mid, partshort 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Amerfoort for segars, &c. 0 5 0 10

Cavendish 0 6 0 7

Havana and Cumana 1 1 5 0

Cuba (fine) 1 2 1 4

East India leaf 0 4 0 5

Havana cigars, bd duty 5s 0 14 0

Negrohead ..do 0 2 0 10

Railways.

Where the price is blank, no transactions have taken place and no price is established for the day.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

Table with columns: No. shares, Div. p & gr., Friday Evening, Shares (L. S. D.), Paid (L. S. D.), Price. Lists various railway companies like Aberdeen, Birmingham and Gloucester, etc.

We have been favoured with reports of the railway business and share lists from the following correspondents, which will be found under their respective places :-

Leeds.—R. B. WATSON, TOOTAL, & BAREF, Share Brokers, 7 Bond street. Liverpool.—JOHN HOUGHTON BRANCKER, Stock and Share Broker, High street. Belfast.—JOSIAS CUNNINGHAM and Co. Share Brokers, &c. 29 Waring street. Glasgow.—JACKSON and McCOWAN, Stock Brokers, 39, St Vincent street.

LEEDS, Thursday.—We have no change of any importance to notice in the general character of our market, which continues dull, and prices generally are without improvement. The Manchester and Birmingham meeting resulted in the repudiation of the amalgamation with the London and Birmingham, by the votes of an immense majority of the shareholders; the shares run up, on this being made known, to 80 1/2 per share, but have since declined to 73 1/2; under the altered circumstances of this concern, which will render its alliance a subject of competition to the neighbouring companies, we do not suppose these shares will fall much lower. Croydon has not been improved in their market value by the result of the half-yearly meeting; the dividend is not so large as was expected, and some disappointment is felt about new shares. Manchester and Buxtons are moving again, and have been much inquired for—10 1/2 per share this morning. The extensions contemplated by this company must involve a considerable creation of new stock. Leeds and York, as we anticipated last week, have declined considerably, and are now quoted at 4 1/2 premium; they will be lower still, we think, before long. West Yorkshires and Ridings are heavy at 15 1/2 per share; the calling in of the scrip to register, which is likely to take place early, will have the effect of strengthening both stocks. Wakefield and Harrogate have run up considerably, in consequence of a probable amalgamation of interests with Mr Hudson's party; 8 1/2 premium, we understand, has been paid in some instances for these shares, prices having ranged since yesterday between that figure and 5 1/2 premium.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—During the past week our market has worn a quieter aspect, and, though the operations have been large, they have not been of the wild and reckless character of the week preceding, when all prudence, foresight, and past experience were forgotten in the haste to grow suddenly wealthy. "Others have done so, and why may not we?" was the motto of all, without regard to any intrinsic merit of the scrips purchased. A day of reckoning for all this over-speculation must come sooner or later, and most likely when least expected; and then the decline of prices of all scrip shares and consequent ruin of the many must be as fearful and sudden as the rise of prices and success of the fortunate few has been extraordinary and rapid. At present there seems no end to the issue of new schemes, nor will there be as long as solicitors and engineers can get a premium in the market; and this issue will go on accumulating until the evil cures itself by being overdone—the bubble will burst—many be ruined—every one look on with wonder at the credulity of the public—and 1845 be remembered as acutely as 1835 and 1825. Old and dividend paying stocks are nearly neglected, or if thought of it is only to be sold that the scrip shares may be bought, and prices are given for scrip shares which nothing but a ten per cent dividend could warrant. Old and young, landlord and tenant, gentleman and tradesman, widows and spinners, and even office lads, are bitten with the mania, and every one asks his neighbour, "what is the price of such and such shares?" Regular business is neglected to pursue the bubble fortune, and when it will be too late, people will repent of their folly and promise themselves to be wiser—until, I suppose, 1855.

Table listing prices for various railway shares in Liverpool, including Blackburn, Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool, with columns for share type and price.

GLASGOW, Wednesday.—Closing prices this day :-

Table listing closing prices for various railway shares in Glasgow, including Aberdeen, Arbroath, Caledonian, etc., with columns for share type and price.

BELFAST, Monday.—We have not had much activity, but prices of most stocks are well maintained, and our quotations show an advance on some lines. Contrary to the opinion for some time prevalent with the Ulster Railway Proprietors, it is now understood that the directors do not intend proposing any allocation of the Company's forfeited shares; this will keep shares from being pressed on the market, and tend to maintain their rates. 18s per share is spoken of as the dividend to be proposed for past half-year.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of this Company was held at the London bridge terminus, Mr James Macgregor, banker, of Liverpool, presiding in the place of Sir John Kirkland, resigned. There was a very numerous attendance of proprietors, and amongst the directors were Lord Torrington, Mr Fielden, M.P., Captain Tyndale, R.N., Mr Thomas, deputy chairman of the Chester and Holyhead railway, Mr Harding, and Mr Rich. Captain O'Brien, the managing director, read the report. The following are extracts from its voluminous statements:—"The accounts of the South Eastern Railway Company, for the half-year ending on the 31st July 1845, show that the gross receipts upon the South Eastern railway and Greenwich branch have, during that period, amounted to 160,402/ 14s 9d; that the working expenses have been 53,561/ 2s 4d; that the rent of the Greenwich railway, the rates, government duty, and toll to the Croydon company, amount to 40,317/ 15s 11d, making the gross expenditure on the revenue account 93,878/ 18s 3d, and the balance carried to the profit and loss account 66,523/ 16s 6d. A comparison of the traffic of the half-year with that of the corresponding half-year of 1844 will show an increase in passenger traffic of 13,457/ 6s 7d. The sum originally invested had been, by the accumulation of dividends, and the profit arising from the increased value of the consols, augmented to 385,791/ 1s 3d. The compromise provided that the Brighton company should receive 340,000/ , and that the balance of 45,791/ 1s 3d should revert to the South Eastern company. The original investment, with the dividends thereon, amounted to 358,574/ 4s 10d, so that, after discharging the claim of the Brighton company, there remained a sum of 18,574/ 4s 10d to revert to the South Eastern company, in diminution of the sum invested by them for the construction of the twelve miles of the joint line. The directors have added to this sum the interest accruing upon it during the three years it was invested, amounting to 1,671/ 13s 2d, and the total, 20,245/ 18s 0d, has been credited to the general construction account. The balance which has arisen from the profit of the investment amounts to 25,396/ 5s 4d, and is placed to the reserved fund. The total disposable balance presents a sum of 85,322/ 1s 9d; out of this the directors recommend that a dividend be declared of 16s per share (less the income tax) upon the paid up shares, and of the proportionate amounts of 4s upon the No. 1 shares, and 2s 6d upon the No. 2 shares. This will amount to 54,950/ , and will leave a reserved fund of 30,372/ 1s 9d to be carried forward to the credit of the next half-year's account.

RAILWAY RETURNS.—The following are the gross receipts of traffic on the undermentioned railways:—

Railway	Sept.	7	...	...	£	s	d
Eastern Counties	7	...	...	...	£6,056	17	5
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6	...	...	...	3,276	7	5
Great Western	7	...	...	...	19,516	6	3
Grand Junction, with Liverpool and Manchester	6	...	...	...	17,762	7	10
Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr	6	...	...	...	2,676	10	3
Gravesend and Rochester	6	...	...	...	327	13	5
London and Birmingham	6	...	...	...	20,696	8	0
London and South Western	6	...	...	...	8,868	9	11
London and Blackwall	7	...	...	...	1,275	18	4
London and Brighton	6	...	...	...	7,253	14	6
Manchester and Leeds	6	...	...	...	8,603	17	11
Mid., with the Bristol & Birming.	6	...	...	...	18,262	17	2
Newcastle and Carlisle	6	...	...	...	1,823	14	7
Newcastle and Darlington	6	...	...	...	3,055	5	9
Norfolk	7	...	...	...	1,258	12	7
Paris and Rouen	8	...	...	...	7,952	0	0
Paris and Orleans	8	...	...	...	7,365	0	0
South Eastern and Dover	6	...	...	...	8,045	19	3
York & North Midland, with Leeds & Selby	6	...	...	...	6,194	13	11

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From the Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 6th day of September 1845:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

L.		L.	
Notes issued	28,953,300	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	12,982,591
		Silver bullion	1,970,709
	28,953,300		28,953,300

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

L.		L.	
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,468,643
Reserve	3,608,180	Other Securities	11,967,981
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,474,705	Notes	8,255,505
Other Deposits	8,507,213	Gold and Silver Coin	473,558
Seven Day and other Bills	1,021,689		
	34,164,787		34,164,787

Dated the 11th day of Sept., 1845. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
L.	L.	L.	L.
Circulation, inc. Bank post bills	21,719,484	Securities	34,882,724
Public Deposits	6,474,705	Bullion	15,426,858
Private Deposits	8,507,213		
	36,701,402		40,309,582

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,608,180/ , as stated in the above accounts under the head RESERVE.

The above accounts, compared with last week, exhibit—

A decrease of circulation of	£289,737
An increase of public deposits of	644,294
A decrease of private deposits of	64,040
An increase of securities of	375,343
A decrease of bullion of	165,434

The most striking features in the present returns are, the further and large decrease of circulation, and a considerable further reduction of bullion. It continues to be a most perplexing and puzzling matter to those who adhere to the principles of Sir Robert Peel's bill, that, notwithstanding the low rate of interest, the great facilities afforded for obtaining money, and the extensive speculations which exist, the circulation of the Bank of England continues so low, and that of country banks far from reaching the limit assigned to it. This at least shows what exaggerated notions have prevailed as to the connexion which was supposed always to exist between the circulation of bank notes and excessive speculation; and, moreover, shows how utterly impossible it is to prevent such manias by any precaution on the part of a Government. It is somewhat extraordinary that the greatest speculation in our history should have occurred within a year of the passing of a bill, almost by acclamation, which, according to its author, was so to regulate the currency, that undue speculations would be prevented. If we will dip to the origin of speculations at all times, we will find that they spring from a difficulty to employ capital profitably in legitimate business; but, when once fairly set on foot, then they are governed by no definable principle, but by chance and caprice of every kind. The more capital could be uniformly engaged in a regular and profitable business, the less motive would there be for that effort to find new channels, more or less hazardous, for its occupation, and which generally constitute the origin of speculation. The root of the evil, we contend, therefore, is that restrictive policy in our commercial legislation which not only leads to great fluctuations in the cost of the first necessities of life, and by such fluctuations materially deranges the whole course of regular business, but which also prevents that free and natural expansion of the trade of the country in legitimate ways, which would afford a steady employment for capital as it increased in the country. The deranged and unprofitable state of business from 1839 to 1842, led to the large amount of disengaged and unemployed capital in 1843, and to the extremely low rate of interest, which, in its turn, led to the disposition and afforded facilities for the commencement of the present speculative mania.

The exchanges to-day on Holland and Antwerp were steady without any change, but the rates on Hamburg and Paris were somewhat lower.

Money during the week has been more abundant, and the rate of interest is not altered.

We have been favoured with a prospectus of the "North British Bank" established in Glasgow, being the only joint-stock bank in Scotland which does not issue notes; as such, and in some other ways, it presents some new features on which we intended to make some remarks, but which, for want of space, we are obliged to defer for another week.

TRANSFER BOOKS.

	Shut.	Open.
Bank Stock	Tuesday, 2nd Sept.	Thursday, 16th Oct., 1845
3 per Cent Reduced	Wednesday, 3rd	Tuesday, 21st do
New 3 1/2 per Cent	Thursday, 4th	Tuesday, 22nd do
Long Annuities	do	Tuesday, 21st do
Annuities, for Terms of Years	do	Wednesday, 22nd do
South Sea Old Annuities	do	Thursday, 16th do

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY.—Consols continue flat. There was not much business transacted to-day, and hence the appearance of weakness in prices. Consols for money were done as low as 98 1/2, but they closed about 98 3/4. The account quotation was 98 1/2. Exchequer bills were flat at 45s to 47s premium. The other securities being shut for the October dividends, the prices are not quoted. The prices of foreign securities were pretty steady. Mexican showed a slight disposition to improve.

MONDAY.—The funds have not recovered in the least the depression of the last three days. Stock still comes to market, and prices hang heavy; but, after all, the amount of business transacted is very limited. Consols closed this afternoon 98 1/2 for money, and 98 1/2 for the account. India stock left off 270 to 271, and India bonds 62 to 64 premium. The Mexican market was better this afternoon, and prices went up from 3/2 to 3/4 per cent, although the distinct nature of the intelligence by the mail did not transpire. There were various accounts of the extent of remittance for the dividend; but as it was known remittances had been made, buyers of the stock appeared. The actives were last quoted 33 1/2 to 34, and the deferred 17 1/2 to 18. Spanish five per cents were finally marked 27 1/2 to 28, and the three per cents 38 1/2 to 39, Belgian was 100 to 101, Brazilian 89 to 90, Buenos Ayres 52 to 54, Chilean 102 to 104, Colombian 18 1/2 to 19, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents 62 1/2 to 63, the four per cents 99 1/2 to 100, Peruvian 38 to 39, Portuguese 63 1/2 to 64, Granada 22 1/2 to 23, and Venezuela 45 1/2 to 46.

TUESDAY.—The funds have been rather firmer to-day. Although the amount of business transacted was not extensive, still, as the pressure of sales had passed, there was more buoyancy in prices. The foreign securities were steady, but the extent of dealings was limited. Mexican was again rather better, but the speculators were cautious buyers. In the foreign exchanges Hamburg and Paris were a trifle lower than last post. Amsterdam, on the contrary, was rather higher.

WEDNESDAY.—There has been no change of importance to-day in the English stock market. In the foreign market the chief feature was a reaction in Mexican bonds, the last prices of which were 33 to 34 actives, and 17 to 18 deferred.

THURSDAY.—The English funds have shown very little movement to-day. Prices continue tolerably firm, and the chief bargains are the ordinary investments of the public. The foreign securities, with the exception of Mexican, which appeared rather flatter on sales, were much the same as yesterday.

FRIDAY.—The consol market continues extremely steady, at 91 1/2 for money. The account price is merely nominal, not a single time bargain having been reported this morning. The premium upon exchequer bills has fluctuated only from 48s to 46s. India stock has advanced from 269 to 271. There is a steady demand for Portuguese stock, still the converted stock is scarcely as high as yesterday. The price for the converted, for the account, is now 63 to 63 1/2. Mexicans are flat, at 32 1/2, Dutch at 61 1/2 for the two-and-a-half per cents, and at 99 1/2 for the four per cents. The Equator shares remain at 4 1/2.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 13 1/2 per mille, which at the English Mint price of 3/17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 49, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 60, it follows that gold is 0 43 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.—By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 43 1/2 per mark, which at the English Mint price of 3/17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 9 1/2, and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 11 1/2, it follows that gold is 0 80 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Sept. 8.—The harvest is proceeding rapidly, as the three weeks of fine weather has brought the crop into a drier and more mature state than could be anticipated. We hear that the wheat is 2 lbs to 3 lbs lighter in the bush than last year's crop. The arrivals are short of every thing but foreign wheat. There was a short supply of Essex wheat this morning, the most of it of the new crop, the condition better than last week considerably, the market was decidedly in favour of the seller. In barley no change; all the large consumers are waiting for the new crop. Oats are 6d dearer than last Monday; Archanget were much forced on the market last Wednesday, which has brought buyers forward to-day. Beans firm. Peas of all kinds same as last week. Flour firm.

Table with columns for 'Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white', 'Barley, English Malting, and Chevalier', 'Oats, feed, Northumberland and Berwick', etc. Includes prices per quarter and per ton.

FRIDAY, Sept. 12.—For the time of the year the supply of beasts on sale was but moderate, yet we have to report a very dull inquiry for that description of stock, at barely Monday's quotations.

Table with columns for 'Wheat, Australian and V. D. Land', 'Barley, Malting', 'Oats, Brew', 'Beans, Horse', 'Peas, White', 'Flour, American, p. brl. 196 lbs nett wt', etc. Includes prices per ton and per sack.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Sept. 12.—The arrivals of wheat of home produce up to our market during the present week, have been tolerably good. The finest descriptions commanded a steady sale, at prices equal to those obtained on Monday, at which a good clearance was effected. In middling and inferior kinds a moderate amount of business was transacted at late rates. The accounts from the north relative to harvest operations are favourable. Upwards of 14,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand this week, on a portion of which duty has been paid. The transactions in fine parcels were only to a limited extent, yet currencies were generally supported. The principal sales in bond were 10,000 quarters of low red, for shipment to Holland and Belgium. No new barley has been received since Monday, while the supply of foreign was small. For most kinds the inquiry was rather active, at full prices. The supply of barley being more than adequate to the wants of dealers, the malt trade was in a very sluggish state. The supply of oats was small, yet the trade was dull, at previous quotations. Beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, at about stationary prices.

Provision Markets.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Sept. 8.—From this day onwards the arrivals of slaughtered meat from Scotland, as well as most distant parts of England, have been on a liberal scale, for the time of year, and of full average quality. With meat killed in the metropolis we have been fairly supplied, yet, on the whole, a slight improvement may be noticed in the general demand, without, however, any decided advance in the quotations. About 20 carcasses of foreign beasts, and 100 do. of sheep, have been disposed of here, at fair prices.

Table with columns for 'Beef, inferior', 'prime large', 'prime small', 'Veal', 'Mutton, inferior', 'prime', 'small', 'Lamb 4s 6d to 5s 6d'.

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, Sept. 8.—Since Monday last the imports of live stock from abroad have proved extensive, having amounted to 200 oxen and cows, 500 sheep and 14 calves, mostly from Rotterdam, and, for the most part, in excellent condition. To-day we have had on offer 150 beasts, and 90 sheep. The demand for them was tolerably steady, at full prices.

At Hull, nearly 550 head of beasts and sheep, including 6 oxen, per the Rob Roy, from St Petersburg, the quality of which, however, has not proved first-rate. The supply of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts this morning was seasonably extensive, and in good condition. For the prime Scots the demand was

tolerably steady at fully last week's quotations; but all other kinds met a dull inquiry at barely late rates.

The numbers of sheep were small for the time of year, yet fully adequate to meet the wants of the butchers. Generally speaking, the mutton trade was heavy, and prices were with difficulty supported.

Prime small lambs sold at extreme rates. In other qualities very little was doing.

The veal trade was steady, at Friday's prices. In pigs rather more business was transacted, at late rates.

Table with columns for 'Coarse and inferior beasts', 'Sec. quality do', 'Prime large oxen', 'Prime Scots &c', 'Coarse and inferior sheep', 'Sec. quality do', 'Pr. coarse wool', 'Pr. South Down', 'do.', 'Lrg. crse. calves', 'Pr. small do', 'Large hogs', 'Nt. sm. porkers'.

Sucking calves 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs 16s to 20s each. Beasts 3,400; sheep and lambs 20,670; calves 161; pigs 300.

FRIDAY, Sept. 12.—For the time of the year the supply of beasts on sale was but moderate, yet we have to report a very dull inquiry for that description of stock, at barely Monday's quotations. There were on offer 100 Scots from Scotland, 63 beasts from Holland, and 7 from Hamburg. The number of foreign sheep was 117, and of calves 14 head. For sheep, the supply of which was by no means extensive, the demand was steady, and previous rates were well supported. In lambs rather more business was doing, but calves were a mere drug, at a decline of 2d per slab. Pigs met a dull inquiry. Milch cows, 16s to 19s each.

Supply at market:—Beasts, 659; sheep, 8300; calves, 328; pigs 280.

HOPS.

BOROUGH, MONDAY, Sept. 8.—The hop market has been in a quiet state, with very little inquiry, excepting for fine Weald of Kents and Sussex, which are so scarce on the market as to be hardly procurable. The late advances in price has been well maintained, notwithstanding the growing crop progresses well in most places, and it is expected picking will be general in about a fortnight. Farnham duty is estimated at 4,000s, Worcester at 14,000s, and the general duty at 175,000s.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, Sept. 12.—From most parts of Sussex, including several localities in Kent, rather more favourable reports have reached us this week. Although the progress of the bine is slow, picking will be commenced in several of the Kentish plantations on Monday next. Only a limited business is done here, yet the quotations are supported. The duty has advanced to 180,000s. Weald of Kent Pockets 5s 6s to 6s; Mid Kent ditto, 5s 10s to 6s; East Kent ditto, 6s 10s to 9s 5s; Sussex ditto, 5s 10s to 6s.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY.—Adair's Main 14s—Buddle's West Hartley 16s—Carr's Hartley 16s—Chester Main 15s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 16s 6d—Original Tanfield 13s 6d—Old Pontop 13s 6d—Ravensthorpe West Hartley 16s 6d—Taylor's West Hartley 16s—West Wylam 15s 6d—Wylam 16s. Wallsend; Bewick and Co. 17s 3d—Clavering 16s—Clennell 16s—Heaton 17s 3d—Hilda 16s 9d—Hospar 16s 6d—Killingworth 16s 6d—Newmarch 16s—Wharfedale 17s—Eden Main 17s 6d—Belmont 17s 3d—Braddyll's Hetton 18s 6d to 18s 9d—East Hetton 17s to 17s 3d—Hawwell 18s 9d—Hetton 18s 6d—Lambton 18s 3d—Russell's Hetton 17s 9d—Whitwell 17s—Caradoc 18s 3d—Heugh-hall 17s 3d—Adelaide 17s 9d—Brown's Deanery 17s—Cowdon Tees 16s 9d—Eden Hartlepool 15s 9d—Seymour Tees 17s 6d—Tees 18s—West Tees 16s 6d—Cowpen Hartley 16s 6d—Derwentwater Hartley 14s 6d—Eden Hartlepool Coke 23s 6d—Hartley 15s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 16s 6d.—Ships arrived since last day 93.

FRIDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 16s—Carr's Hartley 16s 6d—Chester Main 15s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 16s—Holywell Main 16s—New Tanfield 14s—Original Tanfield 14s—Old Pontop 13s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 14s 3d—Stewart's Hartley 15s—Tanfield Moor 16s—Townley 15s—West Hartley 16s 6d—West Wylam 15s 6d—Wallsend Clennell 16s—Gosforth 17s 3d—Hebburn 16s—Newmarch 16s 6d—New Walker 16s—Riddell's 17s—Eden Main 17s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton, 18s 3d—Hetton 18s 3d—Lambton 18s—Scarborough 17s 3d—Kelloe 18s—Adelaide 17s 9d—Barrett 16s 9d—Hartlepool 16s—Cowpen Hartley 16s 6d—Eden Hartlepool Coke 23s 6d—Hartley 15s 6d.—Arrivals since last day, 13.

MARRIAGES.

At Gorbarnbury, on the 4th inst, by the Hon. and Rev. Edward H. Grimston, the Earl of Caledon, to Lady Jane Grimston, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Verulam. The bride was attended by her four youthful nieces, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Evelyn Craven, and Lady Constance and Lady Alice Villiers. On the 24th of June last, at Gretna hall, and subsequently, on the 8th inst, at Willesden, in the county of Middlesex, by the vicar, the Rev. H. J. Krapp, D.D., Sub-Dean of St Paul's Cathedral, and chaplain to her Majesty, William Louis Collins, Esq. to Martha, only daughter of the late David Green, of Milbank, in the city of Westminster, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd of July, at Falmouth, Jamaica, John Taylor Travers, eldest son of Joseph Travers, Esq. At Leamington, on the 7th inst. Henry Stone, Esq. of Lombard street, London. On the 8th inst. at his residence, Brixton hill, Mr Thomas Davis, sen. of Lloyd's, aged 68. On the 5th inst. at Greenwich Hospital, aged 72, the Rev. David Lloyd, senior chaplain of that establishment. On the 7th inst. Mr Thomas Batt, of 19 Bucklersbury, and 49 Gracechurch street, aged 51. On the 8th inst. at St Lawrence, Ramsgate, aged 107, Colonel Cromwell Massey, late of the Hon. East India Company's service. He was a combatant on the 10th of September, 1780, in the sanguinary battle of Perimban-cum, in My ore, against the forces of Hyder Ally, when he, with Colonel Baillie, Captain (afterwards Sir David) Baird, and about 100 British soldiers were taken prisoners, remaining captives for three years and nine months, when Hyder's death led to their release.

BREAD.

The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto 6d to 8d per 4 lbs loaf.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Half-price from 7 to 9 in the Evening. CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.—The original large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO has just OPENED at the Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 420 square feet the whole of the hostile armies as they were disposed and engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the victory. "Admirable and un-qualified model."—Naval and Military Gazette. "The new model shows the grand charge of the British cavalry led by the Marquis of Anglessey, and of the infantry by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington."—United Service Gazette. Open from 11 morning to 9 evening. Admission to each model 1s. "We advise everybody to take an opportunity of paying Captain Siborne a visit before he leaves his 'quarters' at the Egyptian hall."—John Bull.

LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTER-SHIRE SAUCE is pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce" for enriching gravies or as a zest for fish, curries, soups, game, steaks, cold meat, &c. The approbation bestowed on this sauce having encouraged imitations, the proprietors deem it necessary to caution purchasers to ask for "Lea and Perrins' Worcester-shire Sauce," and to observe that the same is embossed on Bett's metallic capsules, which they have adopted as a protection to the public.—Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Vere street, Oxford street; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho square; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; and by vendors of sauces generally.

SIGHT RESTORED—NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY, H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT, AND THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF WILL REMOVE ALL DISEASES FROM THE EYES AND HEAD.

A few of the many thousand Testimonials of Sight Restored and Deafness cured by GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF:—FROM THE EX-VICE-CONSUL AT NICE. To Mr W. Grimstone, 434 Oxford Street.

Sir,—Having suffered many years with pains in my eyes, my sight almost gone, even spectacles were of no use to me; morning and evening I saw, or thought I saw, hundreds of black phantoms dancing before me. Hearing of the virtue of your Eye Snuff—of its power in restoring the sight—I have used it for some time, and am happy to state aloud to the world the complete restoration of my sight; I can read and write without spectacles; it is next to a miracle this discovery thus given to the world. Accept, sir, my best thanks for the relief obtained. I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. DE MARIA, Ex-Vice-Consul at Nice.

Shepherd's Bush, Feb. 12, 1845. W. H. Adams, Esq., General Post office, St Martin's le Grand, Inland Department, cured of nervous deafness, after having tried several very eminent aurists. Oct. 9th, 1844. Mr W. Calvert, wood engraver, 35 Tavistock street, Covent Garden, cured of weakness of sight of long standing. Aug. 12, 1844.

Mrs Macgregor, cured of deafness, from which she had suffered for many years. Granton, Scotland, April 20th, 1844. Witness, Mr Shuter, Kentbury, Berks. G. J. Guthrie, Esq., F.R.S. This eminent surgeon strongly recommends Grimstone's Eye Snuff.—See J. B. Lachfield's letter. Dr Abernethy used it, and by that able Physician it was termed the Faculty's Friend and Nurses' Vade Mecum. Dr Andrews also recommends its use as a preventive. See his Report in Nov. 1831. He states that the tenacious sympathy of the membrane, within the nostrils, with the nervous system, that Grimstone's Eye Snuff, when frequently taken, must be of the greatest benefit to the consumer; and further recommends its universal adoption as a preventive. Dr Thomas, of Hatfield, having witnessed many cases of cure, both of headache and ophthalmia, has kindly given his testimony thereto.

G. W. M. Reynolds, editor of Chambers's London Journal, &c. relieved of excruciating pains, and can now write without spectacles.—36 Stamford street, Blackfriars' road, 3rd Oct. 1842. Sold in canisters at 8d, 1s 3d, 2s 4d, 4s 4d, 6s, and 15s 6d each. Any quantity can be forwarded through the General Post, by sending money orders. A 2s 4d canister, with postage, will cost 3s, and so on in proportion. All letters addressed to W. GRIMSTONE, 434 Oxford street, and 24 King street, Long Acre, London. Herbary, Highgate.

"Who has a breast so pure But some uncleanly apprehensions Keep leets and law days, and in sessions sit With meditations lawful!"—Shakspeare. For closet reflection, price 2s, by post 3s. MARRIAGE—(before and after). "To be or not to be? that's the question!"—Shakspeare. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. &c. Also, companion to the same. CHASTITY—its abuses, and diseases (72 engravings). Price 1s, by post 1s 6d.

These two interesting and elegant little pocket volumes illustrate the experience of a strictly qualified medical man of more than twenty years' established reputation and integrity in the above specialty; on which, and on all other matters relating thereto, he may be advised with, as usual, daily till 2, evenings 7 till 9, at his residence, 21 Arundel street, Strand—where also his works may be had; likewise of Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, and all booksellers.

SELECT MEDICINES, AND OTHER ARTICLES, prepared and sold by WRIGHT AND CO., CHEMISTS,

336 Oxford street, corner of Argyll street, London, in
connexion with their Manufactory at Hammersmith.

DIGESTIVE or LONG-LIFE CANDY.—Particularly recommended as a warm and agreeable stimulant, without irritating the system, for indigestion, flatulency, spasms, nervous affections, pain in and weakness of the stomach; of great benefit to persons travelling, or exposed to cold damp air, long fasts, &c. A small piece to be taken three or four times a day, or when suffering from the above. Sold in boxes at 1s 6d each.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.—This preparation has been extensively used by the Medical Profession more than twenty years, with the most satisfactory results. It will keep good for years in all climates, and is so highly concentrated, that each pint, diluted with water, will make ten pints of the Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of the same strength and flavour as that ordered by the London Pharmacopœia. Dose: Half a wineglassful, diluted with milk or water, may be taken two or three times a day. Half-pints 6s, and pint bottles 11s each.

CORDIAL ESSENCE OF RHUBARB, prepared with French brandy and the finest Turkey rhubarb, combined with useful aromatics—A warm and gentle laxative, strongly recommended for flatulency and indigestion, and peculiarly adapted for gouty and dyspeptic invalids, and may be taken under any circumstances. Sold in bottles at 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 4s 6d, with directions.

THE COMPOUND SENNA MIXTURE or BLACK DRAUGHT.—A very mild and efficacious aperient, will keep good for any length of time, particularly recommended to the heads of families, schools, and large establishments, as an effectual, mild, and safe aperient. It may be given to children and persons of all ages. Sold in bottles, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d each, with directions. The 3s 6d bottle contains ten doses for an adult.

ANODYNE OPODELOD.—For Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cramp, Chilblains, &c.—Sold in bottles at 1s 6d and 2s 6d each.

LEMON ACID, AND KALI, FOR SALINE DRAUGHTS.—A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, is sufficient for one draught; double the quantity in a small tumbler of water, forms a most delicious beverage.—Sold in bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 5s each.

EFFERVESCING SALINE APERIENT.—This Powder forms an Effervescent Draught, more grateful to the palate than sedlitz water, and equally aperient. Dose.—From two to three teaspoonful, in half a tumbler of lukewarm water.—In bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 5s 6d each.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA.—This preparation contains all the properties of senna in a more concentrated form; and being combined with aromatics, is a mild and very agreeable aperient. Dose.—One or two teaspoonful, in half a wineglassful of water. Sold in bottles at 1s 6d and 2s 6d each.

PECTORAL LOZENGES, for COUGHS, &c.—In no single instance have these lozenges been found to produce the most salutary effects. They excite perspiration, abate fever, promote expectoration, and, by allaying irritation, procure refreshing sleep.

PURE CONDENSED CALCINED MAGNESIA.—One part in bulk being equal to four of Calcined Magnesia, renders it particularly desirable for children.

CONCENTRATED CAMPHOR JULEP.—From ten to thirty drops, mixed in a wineglassful of soft water, forms Camphor Julep, perfectly clear, and equal in every respect to that which is prepared in the usual way.

CONCENTRATED DISINFECTING SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF LIME.—For destroying the offensive effluvia arising from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, and arresting contagion. Being perfectly safe for culinary purposes, it may be used for preserving Game, Fish, &c.

VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER.—For preserving and delicately whitening the teeth, destroying any accumulation of Tartar, strengthening the Gums, and preventing the Toothache.

NIPPLE LOTION.—This valuable Lotion is much used, and strongly recommended by many of the faculty for its healing and soothing properties, in allaying the painful irritation arising from sore Nipples, and being in so simple and convenient a form is easily applied.—Directions for use.—Wet a piece of Lint or soft Linen rag with the Lotion, apply it to the Nipples, and cover with Oiled Silk.

WRIGHT'S MOUTH LOTION.—This most excellent Lotion prevents and cures those prevalent disorders, the Scurvy in the Gums, Toothache, and Gum Boils; it makes them firm and healthful, and is particularly grateful to those who have an unpleasant taste, arising from disease, medicine, intemperance, or other causes, as it cleanses and refreshes the mouth, fastens the teeth, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

RINGWORM LOTION.—This preparation is a certain and effectual cure for every species of Ringworm. However inveterate or long standing, the Proprietor will undertake their cure. To be applied with a small brush three times a day.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF QUININE.—Possessing all the tonic and febrifuge properties of the Peruvian Bark in a most convenient and highly concentrated form. Thirty drops is equivalent to a teaspoonful of the finest Peruvian Bark in Powder; and is taken under the same circumstances two or three times a day, in a wineglassful of chamomile tea.

SOLUBLE CAYENNE PEPPER.—This new and elegant preparation, possessing in a concentrated state all the properties of genuine Cayenne, with the great advantage of perfectly dissolving itself in every description of Sauce, by which means the true flavour of Cayenne Pepper is obtained in the highest perfection, and a considerable saving effected, being more than three times the strength of the ordinary Cayenne Pepper.

FARINA OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.—Containing in the highest degree the fine Aroma and essential properties of the Root, carefully divested of the fibrous and ligneous parts, and strongly recommended by Dr George Pearson (late Senior Physician to St George's Hospital), in Gout, Spasmodic Flatulency, Nervous and Bilious Affections, Headache, Indigestion, and its numerous train of distressing symptoms.

WRIGHT'S FAMILY ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a most safe and efficacious Medicine for all disorders of

the Stomach and Bowels, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, &c. The efficacy of this Medicine is neither impaired by time, nor diminished by any change of climate: being prepared without mercury, it requires no confinement or alteration of diet; its operation is promoted by moderate exercise, and rendered so extremely beneficial to the several organic functions of the human system, that it has been found by experience to be unrivalled as an universal Family Medicine. It strengthens the tone of the digestive organs, promotes a healthy action of the liver, and removes those obstructions of the bowels which so frequently produce violent headaches, dimness of sight, heartburn, flatulency, worms, piles, &c. By the occasional use of these Pills the above diseases are speedily removed, and the body performing its due functions, the patient is restored to the perfect enjoyment of health. Directions for taking them:—The general dose for a grown person is two or three pills at bed-time for two or three nights successively, then rest for a few days, and repeat as occasion may require. In boxes at 1s 1d and 2s 9d each. Prepared only at the laboratory on the banks of the Thames, Hammersmith, where these pills have been compounded by the Proprietor for more than twenty years, and sold by Wright and Co., Chemists, No. 336 Oxford street (corner of Argyll street), London.

Prescriptions sent by post will be carefully prepared, and the Medicines forwarded immediately, not only to all parts of London, but to every part of the kingdom.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s, for the convenience of Families and others,

A CATALOGUE of MEDICINES in GENERAL USE, with their properties, doses to children and adults, and the best method of administering them; to which is added, an improved MEDICINE CHEST DIRECTORY, and the most approved method of fumigating infectious chambers, &c. Also, plain and concise directions for removing or counteracting the effects of Mineral, Animal, and Vegetable Poisons; the Royal Humane Society's plan for restoring suspended animation, the treatment of Apoplexy, &c.; observations on Bathing and Hydrophobia; a concise description of the most celebrated Mineral Waters, with their medicinal qualities; and a Glossary of the Medical Terms used in the work has been superadded, as information with which every one should be acquainted.

—For want of timely care Millions have died of medicable wounds." By JOHN WRIGHT, Chemist, 336 Oxford street, corner of Argyll street, London.

Copies of the above may be had through any of the Booksellers in town or country.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROW-ROOT in 4 lbs, 7 lbs, and 10 lbs tins, at 2s per lb. **BEST JAMAICA ARROW-ROOT,** in 3 lbs packets, at 4s each.

PEARL SAGO at 4d, and **TAPIOCA** at 1s per lb. These articles are the best imported, and equal in quality to those charged double the price.

GENUINE LAU DE COLOGNE, Fancy and WINDSOR SOAPS, HAIR POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, SPONGES, and PERFUMERY of every description, 20 per cent under the usual credit charges. **WRIGHT AND CO.,** Chemists, 336 Oxford street, where may be had

WRIGHT'S VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER, for preserving and delicately whitening the Teeth, destroying any accumulation of tartar, strengthening the gums, and preventing the tooth-ache. In boxes at 2s 6d each.

WRIGHT'S ITALIAN ESSENCE, a new and elegant perfume for the handkerchief. In bottles at 3s 6d each.

WRIGHT'S TREBLE-DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER, of superior fragrance, extracted from the flowers. Half-pints 3s 6d, pints 6s 6d.—Orders to the amount of 20s and upwards will be delivered, carriage free, to any part of the Kingdom.

PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION STOVES.

MORE than four thousand of these Stoves were sold during the first season—the winter of 1844-45—so decidedly did the public sanction their distinguishing principle, by which a genial heat and a pure atmosphere are secured and combined.—They are now ready for delivery, of all sizes, from 19s and upwards, at **GEORGE and JOHN DEANES,** opening to the Monument, 46 King William street, London bridge.

REVOLUTION in the COAL TRADE.

—The Railways afford facilities for bringing the best WALLSEND to the Ships, and enable the Coals to be delivered of a size rarely seen in town, and perfectly free from small.

The very best WALLSEND, twice screened, are delivered within five miles at 25s per ton, or four tons at 24s, by the Metropolitan (Railway) Coal Company, 279 High Holborn, nearly opposite Red Lion street.

TO SUFFERERS.

LEFAY'S GRAND POMMADE cures, in most cases by one application, the douloureux, gout, and all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in the most painful paroxysms. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs from weakness, brought on by paralysis and rheumatism, have by a few rubbings been restored to strength and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried and found useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, weakness of the ligaments and joints, glandular swellings, sore throat, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, and difficult respiration. It requires no restraint from business or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption, and may be applied to the most delicate skin without fear or injury. Sold by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor, by his sole agent, **J. W. STIRLING,** chemist, 86 High street, Whitechapel, in metallic cases, at 4s 6d and 2s 9d each. N.B. A post-office order for 5s will pay for a 4s 6d case and its carriage to any part of the United Kingdom.

MEAT is PRESERVED FREE FROM TAINTS in the HOTTEST WEATHER by **CARSON'S PATENT MEAT PRESERVER,** also salted, corned, &c. in fifteen minutes without trouble, and may be flavoured with smoke, spice, &c. at the same time if required. The juices of the meat are not dried up, making it more palatable and more wholesome. Price (in small box 11 in. by 5 in.) 30s, 40s, and 50s. Her Majesty's butcher, Wm. Giblett, thus speaks of this instrument:—"Sir,—With your instrument I find that meat can be salted with a strong brine in twenty minutes as if the same had been in salt a week. I think it useful in private families as well as to butchers. 110 New Bond street." Wholesale depots at C. Hockin and Co., 38 Duke street, Manchester square, and 1 Bishopsgate street Within, London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, without gripping or prostration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits, while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.—Sold by Prout, 229 Strand, London, price 1s 1d per box; and by most medicine vendors in the kingdom.

MAUGHAM'S PATENTED CARRARA WATER.

Sole Wholesale Agent,
Mr ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, 78 Upper Thames Street, LONDON.

Mr DUNLOP begs leave respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has obtained the Appointment of **SOLE WHOLESALER** Agent for the sale of the above Patent Aerated Water.

Mr Maugham, during a long course of chemical investigation, having been forcibly struck by the very great imperfections and injurious effects of Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and other such like compounds, and seeing the almost absolute necessity which existed for the introduction of some beverage at once wholesome and grateful to the palate, devoted his serious attention to the subject of Aerated Waters in general, and after upwards of four years research, and a careful analysis of a vast variety of artificial and natural waters, succeeded in producing the article now presented to the public under the title of **CARRARA WATER.**

In endeavouring to effect his object, Mr MAUGHAM constantly aimed at the production of a water that should in its composition assimilate as much as possible to the water given us by nature for our common use, and not at the discovery of a new medicinal combination, which, however beneficial it might be as a temporary remedy in incidental cases, could not be recommended as an habitual beverage.

It is well known to practical chemists, that all water (except that from rain and snow) contains a variety of extraneous substances, changing in kind and quantity in the various localities from which it is procured; but Mr Maugham, by analysing the water taken from many different sources, found that one substance was almost universally present—that substance was **LIME.** This circumstance suggested the grounds for the composition of the Carrara Water. A great, and apparently almost insurmountable obstacle, however, presented itself to the employment of lime as the base of an ordinary drink, viz. the extremely unpleasant taste of the mixture; for lime water itself is so nauseous to the palate that even as a medicine few persons can be prevailed upon to take it.

Undismayed, however, by this difficulty, Mr Maugham pursued his experiments, which ultimately led to a simple and most efficacious means, not only of entirely destroying the taste of the lime, but of producing a highly agreeable and refreshing beverage. This was effected by the addition of carbonic acid gas, which was forced into the liquid by powerful machinery, and the two submitted to a pressure sufficient to liquify the gas, which, combining instantly with the lime held in solution by the water, formed an aerated solution of Bicarbonate of Lime, which would in fact be the proper chemical title of the Carrara Water.

Now although this water is introduced to the public as an article of luxury, yet as every aerated water, and indeed almost every article of food, possesses more or less medicinal properties, Mr Dunlop feels it right to mention some of the cases in which the Carrara Water would, and, indeed, has been, highly beneficial when taken medicinally.

Lime is considered by medical men to be one of the finest antacids known, affording great relief to persons suffering from acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, thirst, flatulency, and the many other forms of indigestion.

In cases of temporary indigestion arising from indulgences of the table, the Carrara Water will be found invaluable. Instead of producing that chill caused by the use of common soda water in such cases, it imparts a warmth and glow to the stomach, acting as an agreeable tonic.

Gouty subjects find great relief from alkaline remedies—the Carrara Water will, therefore, be an excellent as well as a most agreeable means of checking the great tendency to acidity to which such persons are liable.

The cases, however, in which the daily use of the Carrara Water will be of the greatest value and importance are in many forms of calculus, for medical men know of no certain means to check predisposition to that terrible disease. The Carrara Water is of a composition of such a powerful nature that a few bottles of it could be expected to afford a cure in cases of confirmed disease, for if it were so it could not be used as a daily beverage, but is intended to produce its effects by habitual use, and to act on the constitution in the same manner as common water is well known to act on the general health of the inhabitants who drink it.

The composition of the Carrara Water would, of itself, be a great recommendation; but Mr Dunlop feels that the reputation of Mr Maugham (who, besides being a practical and analytical chemist, has, for a great number of years, practised as a surgeon, and held the appointment of Lecturer on Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence at one of our public hospitals), may be regarded as a perfect guarantee for its excellence and wholesomeness. Such a guarantee is indeed required, for unfortunately the

numberless compositions in the form of beers, liquors, aerated waters, &c. are generally the productions of persons as totally unacquainted with the chemistry of the human frame as they are with that of the mixtures which they compound for its use.

The title of "CARRARA" has been given to the new beverage on account of the Carrara marble being the source from which the purest lime is obtained, and which is employed in the manufacture of the water.

The bottle made use of (in order to stand the great pressure) is constructed on the principle of high pressure steam-boilers, viz., a cylinder with semi-spherical ends.

Detailed prospectuses, with medical and other testimonials, may be had on application to Mr DUNLAP, at the Manufactory, as above.

DARTMOUTH, TORBAY, & EXETER RAILWAY.

RAILWAY, from Dartmouth, Brixham, Paignton, Torquay, Newton Abbot, Chudleigh, and the neighbourhood of Moretonhampstead, to Exeter, forming—in continuation of the London and South Western, the London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, and the Yeovil, Dorchester, and Exeter Railways—a direct line from the Metropolis to Dartmouth, Brixham, and the above-mentioned districts (provisionally registered).—Capital 600,000*l.*, in 30,000 shares of 20*l.* each. Deposit, 2*l.* 2*s.* per share. Liability limited to amount of shares.

Temporary Offices, 2 Moorgate street.

Provisional Committee.

The Right Hon. Lord Clifford, Ugbrook Park, Devon.
The Hon. William Ashley, Stable yard, St James's, London.

The Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., London.
The Hon. William Hare, One-gun Cottage, Dartmouth and Lymington, Hants.

The Hon. William De Courcy, Dartmouth.
Sir Henry Paul Seale, Bart., Mount Hoon, Dartmouth.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Bayley, K.H., Burley Villa, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin, Teignmouth, Devon.
Baldwin Fulford, Jun., Esq., Great Fulford, Devon, chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Devon.

William Taylor Copeland, Esq., M.P., alderman for the city of London.
George Moffatt, Esq., M.P. for Dartmouth, 85 Eaton square, London.

John Balfield, Esq., Primley hill, Paignton, magistrate for Devon.
John Masterman, Jun., Esq., banker, London.

Thomas Farncomb, Esq., alderman of London, director of the London and Westminster Bank.
Robert Newman Hunt, Esq., New Broad street, London, and Buckley, Sidmouth.

William John Watts, Esq., banker, Teignmouth, and Newton.
Arthur Bailey Harris, Esq., mayor of Dartmouth.

Edward Prior, Esq., Berryhead Villa, Brixham.
John Chapman, Esq., Blackheath Park, London.

The Chisholm, Chapel street, Grosvenor place, London,
James Farquhar, Esq., Blackheath, London,
J. J. Kinloch, Esq., Gloucester road, Hyde Park, London,
James Ramsay, Esq., Bushy House, Herts,

Richard Walter Wolston, Esq., Brixham.
Thomas Lakeman, Esq., merchant, Brixham.
Daniel Codner, Esq., Bellmont, magistrate, Dartmouth.
Edward Archer, Esq., Trelliske, Launceston, magistrate for Cornwall.

Matthew Wyatt, Esq., Upper Hyde Park street, London.
William Mitchell, Esq., M.D., Bodmin.
The Rev. Frederick Sandys Wall, Bradley, Newton Abbot.

The Rev. Thomas Twysden, Charleton Rectory, Devon.
The Rev. Dr Worthington, London.
William Gunston Maclean, Paignton, and Trethey House, Taunton, Somerset.

Thomas Richard Avery, Esq., Boscastle, Cornwall,
Humphrey Williams, Esq., banker, Truro & Carnanton, Cornwall,
The Rev. Nicholas Watts, Keingeston, Devon.
Charles Kelson, Esq., magistrate, Hennon's, Teignmouth.
Samuel Whiteway, Esq., banker, Fishwick, Devon, and Newton Abbot.

William Wilking, Esq., Dawlish.
Edward Woolmer, Esq., mayor of Exeter.
Captain John L. Hulme, R.E., Exeter,
E. T. Holcombe, Esq., Valentine's, Essex.
Henry Knight, Esq., Terrace Lodge, Axminster.

Lieut.-Col. Macalester, Loupe cottage, Axminster.
John Eyre Kingdon, Esq., Exeter.
Henry Twysden, Esq., Capt. R.N., Torquay.
William Pollett, Esq., merchant and shipowner, Dartmouth.

Henry Petherbridge, Esq., shipowner, Dartmouth.
John Jennings, Esq., merchant, Dartmouth.
John Teage, Esq., merchant, Dartmouth.
John Yarde, Esq., Trowbridge house, Crediton, Devon.
Captain Powney, R.N., Orizava, Chudleigh.

William Creed, Esq., Abbottskerswell, Devon.
William Prout, Esq., Dartmouth.
John Baker, Esq., merchant, Dartmouth.
Noah Cliff, Esq., merchant, Dartmouth.
George Cox, Esq., Torbay house, Paignton.

Giles Yarde, Esq., Lamb's Conduit street, London.
Henry Mitchell Baker, Esq., merchant, Dartmouth.
Charles Hutchings, Esq., magistrate, Dartmouth.
Philip Francis, Esq., Moor, Crediton, Devon.
William Langley, Esq., merchant and shipowner, Torquay.

Samuel Cockings, Esq., merchant and shipowner, Torquay.
W. Dimes, Esq., Oldstone house, Dartmouth.
William Flower, Esq., Furnival's inn, London.
Joseph Thompson, Esq., London, director of the London and Brighton Railway.

John Webster, Esq., 19 Aldermanbury, London.
(With power to add to their number, from whom the directors will be chosen.)

Engineer.

Joseph Locke, Esq. F.R.S.

Parliamentary Agent.

Joseph Parkes, Esq. Great George street.

Directors of the London, Salisbury, and Yeovil Junction Railway Company.

Directors of the Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester Railway Company.

Directors of the Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester Railway Company.

Solicitors.
Messrs Humphrys, Keightley, and Parkin, Chancery lane; P. Pearce, Esq. Newton Abbot; John Whidborne, Esq. Teignmouth; and Shepherd Scarbrough, Esq. Paignton.

Interim Secretary.

J. Whidborne, Esq. 2 Moorgate street, London.

Bankers.

Messrs Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co. London; Messrs Watts and Co., Teignmouth, and Newton Abbot; Messrs Sanders and Co. Exeter; the National Provincial Bank of England, Dartmouth; and Messrs Green and Co. Brixham.

PROSPECTUS.

This Railway will commence at the towns of Dartmouth and Brixham, and pass through or near Paignton and Torquay; thence, following the course of the Teign by Newton Abbot, Chudleigh, and the Moretonhampstead, will proceed direct to Exeter by the proposed line of the intended Cornwall and Devon Central Railway, and, by means of the Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, the London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, and the London and South Western lines, a direct communication will be thus opened from all the above mentioned districts to the Metropolis.

The following is an outline of the general and local advantages which render it an enterprise of national and commercial importance:—

Dartmouth and Brixham, from their great facility of access at all times, present safe and ready refuge for homeward-bound vessels, which, either from stress of weather or in time of war, find it desirable to make a western port in the English Channel, and the cargoes of these vessels, which are frequently of a valuable and perishable nature, such as those from the Mediterranean and the Levant, may at once be landed, and by means of this railway forwarded direct to their destination, by which a great saving in time, and loss now frequently accruing from damage to perishable commodities, will be effected.

It has been ascertained that the harbour of Dartmouth is at all times capable of affording a safe anchorage for at least forty ships of the line, with an additional number of frigates, as will appear by the sketch which accompanies the prospectus; and there is good reason to expect that Dartmouth will be selected as one of the harbours of refuge.

Dartmouth has been recommended by the government commissioners as the best port in the English Channel for the departure and arrival of steam vessels employed in the conveyance of her Majesty's mails; and in all probability will, on the formation of this railway, become the packet station. The following are extracts from the report of the commissioners:—

"We beg to state our opinion that Dartmouth will be found the most eligible port wherein the mails to and from the West Indies may be embarked and landed.

"In coming to this conclusion, it behoves us to state the reasons which have governed us in this selection; and in the endeavour to set forth the advantages which we consider Dartmouth to possess for the contemplated service, as they apply to the packets, the post-office, and the public generally, we shall abstain from bringing it into direct comparison with any other port, further than to exhibit their respective distances by sea and land from a given point, and the probable time that would be occupied in the transmission of the mails to and from two great centres—viz. London and Birmingham; the result of which we find to be not unfavourable to Dartmouth, independent of the superior qualifications we deem that port to possess."

"Under all circumstances, the waters of Dartmouth cannot but be perfectly tranquil, so that in the most tempestuous weather the mail steam packets would not thereby be prevented from embarking and landing the mails, or from receiving coals from floating depots moored either above or abreast of the town, or from wharfs carried out from either shore."

Brixham, the port of the well-known excellent anchorage of Torbay, is also a safe and commodious harbour; its claims are fairly set forth in the following resolutions, in which "the merchants of Brixham, desirous of calling the attention of railway companies to the advantages it offered, in support of their projects, on the 4th of April 1844, at a meeting, unanimously passed amongst others the following resolution:—

"That the shipping at present belonging to this port (Brixham) is upwards of 20,000 tons (independent of its well-known numerous fishing craft), employing upwards of 1500 seamen; for which, and other important reasons, the railway companies are invited to give the port of Brixham (Torbay) every consideration in the arrangement of their proposed line and stations, with reference both to the traffic of its mercantile community, and the produce of its extensive fishery."

Torbay, with the adjacent neighbourhood, so celebrated for its scenery and genial climate, has grown into its present state of prosperity with a rapidity unequalled, and has already become the favourite place of abode of many who, whilst seeking a mild climate during the winter months, prefer remaining in England to a residence abroad.

Torbay also presents the nearest point of approach to the Channel Islands; and steam-boats now ply between those places.

Paignton, "the garden of Devon," and which has the finest and most extensive beach on the far-famed southern coast of Devonshire, is becoming a most populous and improving watering-place, and is a favourite and fashionable resort during the summer months.

Newton, immediately adjoining, and contiguous to which the line will pass, is situated on the banks of the Teign, and in the very heart of the south of Devon, surrounded by a rich agricultural country most numerous populated, is a considerable and flourishing town, and its market is the best in that part of the county, supplying the neighbouring watering-places and their vicinities.

Chudleigh and Moretonhampstead are large and populous agricultural districts, distant from any market towns, and now totally unprovided with railway accommodation. Besides, Chudleigh abounds in lime of the best quality for agricultural and other purposes, which by means of this railway will be supplied at a very reduced cost to the north of Devon, and a large district round Crediton, Dunsford, and Moretonhampstead, places now provided with lime from a great distance, and at a very heavy expense.

This Railway will also effect that which must be con-

sidered a great national object, namely, the junction of the English and Bristol Channels. By the junction of these Channels an immense traffic must ensue between the termini, at the respective ports of Dartmouth and Barnstaple.

The above Railway will be about 35 miles in length, and the Committee are satisfied, from the result of the preliminary survey, that the proposed capital will be amply sufficient.

The Committee think it unnecessary to present any detailed estimate of the expected traffic and revenue, as it must be obvious, from an inspection of the map, the above outline of the objects to be accomplished, the well-known populousness and productiveness of the districts to be traversed, and the comparative cheapness at which the line will be constructed, maintained, and worked, that the projected Railway presents a most advantageous investment for capital, and will afford an ample remuneration to the shareholders.

The Committee will at once proceed to complete the surveys, and take all the necessary steps for obtaining an act in the ensuing session of Parliament. Power will be given in the bill to allow interest at four per cent per annum on the calls, from the time of payment until the opening of the line, and no liability will be incurred by any subscriber beyond the amount of his subscription.

The Committee, in the allotment of the shares, will give a preference to parties locally interested; and, in all cases, satisfactory reference will be required to a banker, or to some person of known respectability. The above line being an extension of the Dartmouth, Brixham, and South Devon Junction Railway, the applicants for shares in that project will, on a renewal of their applications (in the annexed form), have a priority in the allotment of shares in the railway now proposed.

Applications for shares, in the form annexed, may be made to the Secretary, and to the undermentioned Brokers, namely—Messrs Laurence, Cazenove, and Pearce, Auction Mart; Mr H. Valcher, sharebroker, Castle street, Exeter; Mr T. B. Mundy, Bond street, Bath; Messrs Bradley, Ford, & Parker, Cross street, Manchester; Messrs William Reynolds & Son, Water street, Liverpool; James Jameson, Esq., Bank street, Leeds; Robert Allen, Esq., Edinburgh; Messrs M'Ewan & Auld, Glasgow; Messrs George Edwards & Son, Bristol; and — Wade, Esq., Temple street, Birmingham; from all of whom copies of the prospectuses may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the Dartmouth, Torbay, and Exeter Railway.

GENTLEMEN,—I, [applicant for shares in the Dartmouth, Brixham, and South Devon Junction Railway], request you will allot me _____ shares of 20*l.* each in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept such shares as may be allotted to me, not exceeding the above number, and to pay the deposit thereon of 2*l.* 2*s.* per share, and execute the necessary deeds when required.

Dated the _____ day of _____, 1845

I am your obedient servant,
Name
Residence
Profession or trade (if any)
Reference

THE SOUTH and MIDLANDS JUNCTION and B'CESTER, SWINON, MARLBOROUGH, DEVIZES, and SALISBURY RAILWAY, with Branches to Poole and Southampton.

Capital £1,300,000, in 65,000 Shares of £20 each.
Deposit £2 2*s.* 6*d.* per Share.
(Provisionally Registered according to 7th and 8th Vict., c. 110.)

Provisional Committee.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dillon, Ditchley Park, Oxon, and Loughlin House, Loughlin, Ireland.
The Hon. Captain William Gore, Director of the Great Western of Bengal Railway.

William Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Welsh Midland Railway.
Richard Price, Esq., M.P., Director of the Welsh Midland Railway.

David R. Ross, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Belfast and Director of the London and Manchester Railway.
Sir John E. De Beauvoir, Bart., Chairman of the London and Birmingham Extension.

Sir William Bacon Johnston, Bart., Hilton, Aberdeenshire.
Sir George William Prescott, Bart., Theobald's, Herts, Director of the Chester and Manchester Direct Railway.

Sir William Hyde Pearson, Bart., Hanover-square.
Sir John Key, Bart., Alderman of London, Director of the London and Manchester Direct Railway.

Sir William Wynn, Maesynewydd, Chairman of the North Wales Railway.
Sir John Hare, Bart., Langham-place, Director of the London and Birmingham Extension

Brigadier General Sir Henry Pynn, Bart., Director of the Direct Western Railway.
Admiral J. Ayscough, Prospect-place House, Southampton.

Edmund Francis Dayrell, Esq., Lillingstone, Dayrell, Bucks, High Sheriff of the County, and Director of the Bucks and Oxford and Wolverton Junction Railway.
Thomas Sydney, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff of London, Director of the London and Manchester Direct Railway.

Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Alderman of London, Director of the London and Westminster Bank, and Namur and Liege Railway.
Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman of London.

John Kimmsley Hooper, Esq., Alderman of London, and Director of the London and Manchester Direct Railway.
The Mayor of Buckingham.

The Mayor Elect of Woodstock.
Don-Id Maclean, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Trent Valley Continuation
Major Oliver Lintiham, K.H., Chairman of the Gloucester, Abergavenny and Central Wales Railway.

Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq., Chairman of the Coventry and Leicester, and Warwick and Cheltenham Railways.
Archibald Spens, Esq., Manor House, Inveresk, Director of the Warwick and Cheltenham Junction Railway, and of the Great Western of Bengal.

James Brancher, Esq., Chairman of the Liverpool and Bury, and Manchester and Bolton Railways.

Major Morse Cooper, Director of the Great Western of Bengal Railway.
 Captain James Patrick M'Donoghall, late Bengal Royal General Staff, Fir Grove, North Brixton, Director of the Chertow and Forest of Dean, &c., Railway.
 Stephen Lewis, Esq., Director of the South Wales Railway.
 W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., Director of the Waveney Valley and Great Yarmouth Railway.
 George Lawton, Esq., Ditchley, Essex, Director of the Manchester and Birkenhead Continuation, and South Midlands Railways.
 William James Bailey, Esq., Shenley House, Bucks, Director of the Bucks Railway.
 Joseph Brown, Esq., Director of the Manchester and Birmingham Continuation.
 Peter Morrison, Esq., Managing Director of the Britannia Life Insurance Company.
 Richard Heavyside, Esq., Director of the Great Luxembourg Railway.
 Nathl. Comberidge, Esq.
 Joseph Gill, Esq., Chapel Town, Leeds, Director of the Lincoln, York, and Leeds Railway.
 James Clay, Esq., 23, Montagu-square, Director of the Furness and Whitehaven Railway.
 Joseph Thompson, Esq., Director of the London and Brighton Railway.
 William Fechney Black, Esq., Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, Director of the Italian and Austrian Railway.
 William Cole, Esq., Bicester, Oxon, Director of the Wilts and Berks Canal.
 William Shaw, Esq., Director of the Thames Embankment, and Managing Director of the Farmers' Life Insurance Company.
 Major General Parby, C.B., Rutland-gate, Director of the Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Crewe Union Railway.
 Richard Carpenter, Esq., Magistrate of the county of Middlesex, Deputy Chairman of the London and Birmingham Extension, and Director of the Leicester and Bedford Railway.
 John Stewart, Esq., Portman-square, Director of the East Indian Railway.
 Colonel Robert Douglas, Royal Artillery, Director of the London and Birmingham Extension.
 Major Grubbe, Eastwell House, Potterne, Wilts, Magistrate of the county.
 Edmund Phillips, Esq., Avon House, Melksham, Wilts.
 Captain Edmund Dewes, Buckingham, Director of the Bucks and Oxford and Wolverton Junction Railway.
 Charles Thomas Ward, Esq., Lewton Hoo, Beds, and Clopton House, Stratford-on-Avon.
 Joseph Brook, Esq., Greenhead, Huddersfield, Director of the Leeds, Dewsbury, and Mauchester, and Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction Railways.
 George Henry Brook, Esq., Edgulin Lodge, Huddersfield, Provisional Director of the Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford Union Railway.
 Vero Clarke Kemball, Esq., Chester-place, Hyde Park-gardens.
 John Helbert Helbert, Esq., Gloucester-place, Portman-square.
 James Beech, Esq., 15, Grosvenor-place, and Brandon Lodge, near Coventry, Director of the South Midland.
 Wm. Watson Prole, Esq., Thurlow-square, Brompton, Director of the Jersey Railway.
 Edward Deakins, Esq., Bicester, Oxon.
 Frederick James Hall, Esq., Torrington-square, and Alfreton, Derby, Director of the Trent Valley Continuation.
 Major Walker, K. H., Director of the London and Manchester Direct Railway.
 Captain Seth N. Fisher, Director of the Warwick and Worcester Railway.
 Joseph Crockett, Esq., Alderman of Devises, and Director of the North Wilts Banking Company.
 Colonel Fitch, York-terrace, Regent's Park.
 Joseph Underwood, Esq., The Hall, Blackheath, Director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Director of the London and Birmingham Extension Company.
 W. A. Hill, Esq., Director of the Gloucester and Aberystwith and Central Wales Railway.
 Robert Marriott Freeman, Esq., Stoney Stratford, Bucks, Director of the Bucks Railway.
 William Sioane, Esq., Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Chairman of the Church of England Life Insurance Company.
 Richard Dutton, Esq., Director of the Lincoln, York, and Leeds Railway, and Director of the Legal and Commercial Life Insurance Company.
 C. W. Tyndale, Esq., Director of the South Eastern Railway.
 Frederick Jones, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, Director of the Warwick and Worcester Railway.
 Col. Olivier, the Manor House, Potterne, Wilts, Magistrate of the County, and Director of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway.
 William Turner, Esq., Shipton-on-Churwell, Oxon.
 T. C. Norbury, Esq., Director of the Leicester and Bedford Railway.
 James Reeves, Esq., Director of the London and Manchester Direct Railway.
 Henry Louis Smale, Esq., Willoughby House, Tottenham, Director of the London and Dover Railway.
 Thomas Goch, Esq., Director of the Fidelity Guarantee Society.
 Henry Gerard Ohlry, Esq., Director of the Trent Valley Continuation Railway, and of the Legal and Commercial Life Insurance Company.
 John Anderson, Esq., E.I.C.S., Director of the Church of England Life Insurance.
 The Rev. Henry John Passand, Rector of Shepton-on-Churwell.
 W. P. Courtney, Esq., Temple, Director of the Legal and Commercial Life Insurance Company.
 John James, Esq., Secondary of the City of London, and Director of the Legal and Commercial Insurance Company.
 William S. Potter, Esq., Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, Director of the Oxford, Witney, and Cheltenham Railway.
 William Hallett, Esq., Kemp Iowa, Brighton.
 William Singleton, Esq., Director of the Liverpool and Leeds Railway.
 Robert Richards, Esq., Inner Temple, London.
 George Robert Colman, Esq., Director of the South Midland, and Northampton and Banbury Railways.
 John Brocke Walbancke, Esq., Director of the South Midland Railway.
 Henry Wright, Esq., Brunswick-square, Director of the Warwick and Worcester Railway.

John Fagan, Esq., Gloucester-square, Old Brompton.
 William Bardgett, Esq., Winchester House, Broad-street, Director of the Italian and Austrian Railway.
 Erasmus Forster, Esq., Director of the Britannia Life Insurance Company, and Derby and Stafford Railway.
 William Paxton, Esq., Langford, near Bicester.
 (With power to add to their numbers.)
Bankers.
 London.—The Commercial Bank, Lothbury.
 Bicester.—Messrs. Tubb and Co.
 Woodstock.—Messrs. Gillett and Tawney.
 Witney.—The London and County Bank.
 Devises.—Messrs. Hughes and Co., and The North Wilts County Bank.
Consulting Engineers.
 Sir John Macneill, LL.D. and F.R.S.
 James Thomson, Esq., F.R.S.E., and M.R.I.A.
Acting Engineer.—William Mullingar Higgins, Esq.
Solicitor.—W. B. James, Esq., 5, Basilghall-street, London.
Local Agents.
 Devises.—J. W. Wall, Esq.
 Bicester.—W. C. Turner, Esq.
 Witney.—Francis Hunt, Esq.
 Woodstock.—Benjamin Holloway, Esq.
 Salisbury.—Messrs. Foote and Stadcliffe.
 Offices of the Company, 29, Gresham-street.

DIRECT LONDON & PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY.—The Committee of Direction have to inform the Shareholders that, by the standing orders of last session, it will be necessary that a new parliamentary contract should be executed.
 The Committee also give notice that, as the money deposited with the Accountant General cannot, under the peculiar position in which the bill for this undertaking is placed, be withdrawn, it has become necessary to call for a further payment of 11 5s per share.
 The Shareholders are, therefore, called upon to pay, on or before the 20th day of October next, the said sum of 11 5s per share on the shares respectively held by them.
 For the above purpose it is necessary that the Proprietors should transmit their scrip certificates, together with a letter, in the subjoined form, to the Secretary, in exchange for which they will, in due course, obtain a letter authorising the bankers of the Company to receive the amount payable; and upon the production of the banker's receipt, and the signature of the new parliamentary contract and subscribers' agreement, the new scrip certificates will be issued.
 By order of the Committee of Direction,
 R. S. YOUNG, Secretary.
 Croydon Railway, London Terminus, Sept. 12, 1845.
FORM OF LETTER.

No.
 To the Secretary of the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Company.
 SIR,—I herewith transmit to you scrip certificates of shares held by me in the Company, numbered as at foot; and I undertake to make the further payment of 11 5s per share on the said shares, on or before the 20th day of October next, and to execute the new parliamentary contract and subscribers' agreement when required.
 Dated this _____ day of _____ 1845.
 Christian and surname in full
 Residence
 Description

No	Scrip of fifty shares	No	Scrip of twenty shares	No	Scrip of ten shares	No	Scrip of five shares	No	Scrip of one share	Total Shares

THE OXFORD and WORCESTER EXTENSION, and CHESTER JUNCTION RAILWAY, with Branches to Shrewsbury and Northwich. On the Broad Gauge. (Provisionally Registered)
 Capital £2,250,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20 each.
 Deposit, £2 6s per Share.
Provisional Committee.
 Lord George Paget, Uxbridge House
 The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird Poulteny, 4, Parliament-street, Director of the Nottingham and Boston Railway
 Major Beresford, M.P.
 Sir William Bacon Johnson, Bart., Hilton, Aberdeenshire, Director of the Chester and Forest of Dean Railways
 Sir Wm. Wynn, Maesnyward, Chairman of the North Wales Railway
 Sir John Edward de Beauvoir, Chairman of the London and Birmingham Extension
 Sir Samuel Brown, Director of the Worcester and Warwick Railway
 Sir John Hare, Larcham-place, Director of the London and Birmingham Extension
 Sir John Key, Bart., Alderman of London, Director of the London and Manchester and Leeds and Liverpool Railways
 Colonel Robert Douglas, Royal Artillery, Director of the London and Birmingham Railway
 Colonel Fitch, 36, York-terrace, Director of the South and Midland Railway
 Admiral J. Ayscough, Prospect-place, Southampton, Director of the South and Midland Railway
 Major Croft, 15, Regent street, Deputy Chairman of the Manchester and Chester Railway
 Major Chase, 31, Nottingham place
 Captain S. M. Fisher, jun., Director of the Warwick and Worcester Railway
 Captain Hitchens, LL.E.I.C.S., Director of the Birmingham and Oxford Railway
 Captain F. Chamier, Ha'kin-street, Belgrave-square, Director of the Great Paris and Lyons Railway
 Wm. Hughes Hughes, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S., &c. Alderman of London, Chairman of the Manchester and Birkenhead Continuation, Chairman of the London and Greenwich Railways, &c. &c.
 Thos. Kelly, Esq., Alderman of London, Director of the South Midland Railway
 John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq., Alderman of London, Director of the London and Manchester Direct Railway, and South Midland Railway

Thos. Farncomb, Esq., Alderman of London, Director of the South Midland Railway
 Thos. Challis, Esq., Alderman of London, Wilson-street, Finsbury
 Thos. Sidney, Esq., Alderman of London, Sheriff of London and Middlesex
 Captain Jas. Patrick Macdonald, late Bengal Royal General Staff, Fan Grove, North Brixton, Director of the Chester and Forest of Dean Railway, &c.
 Captain Alex. Hamilton Carle, Royal Artillery, Reform Club
 John Inglis Jardine, Esq., Director of the Great Manchester Rugby and Southampton Railway
 Wm. Morley, Esq., Blackheath
 Wm. Lee, Esq., Director of the Gravesend and Rochester, and Essex and Suffolk Railways
 Rd. Carpenter, Esq., Director of the Leicester and Bedford Railway
 Chas. Rob. Colman, Esq., Director of the South and Midland Railway
 Henry Wright, Esq., Director of the Warwick and Worcester Railway
 John Wheelton, Esq., Director of the Leicester and Bedford Railway
 Thos. Collingridge, Esq., Highgate, Middlesex
 Chas. Wilkinson, Esq., Director of the South Midland
 John Brock Walbancke, Esq., Director of the South Midland Railway
 Rd. W. Johnson, Esq., Director of the London and Manchester, and Derbyshire and South Staffordshire Railways
 Francis Valentine Lee, Esq., Temple, Director of the Eastern Counties Railway
 Major Jelf Sharp, Deputy Chairman of the Thames Embankment Railway
 Major General Brooks Parby, C.B., 18, Rutland-place
 W. Simpson Potter, Esq., Director of the Oxford, Witney, and Cheltenham Railway
 Joseph Underwood, Esq., Director of the London and Manchester Direct and Liverpool and Leeds Railways
 Peter Morison, Esq., Director of the London and Birmingham Railway
 W. F. Black, Esq., Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, Director of the Italian and Austrian Railway
 W. G. Ohlry, Esq., Director of the Trent Valley Continuation Railway
 John James, Esq., Secondary of London
 Robt. Heny Lyndam, Esq., Director of the Exeter and Weymouth Railway
 Robert Andrew Riddell, Esq., 23 Bryanstone street, Portman square, Director of the Tring, Reading and Basingstoke Railway
 J. B. Richardson, Esq., Director of the Colchester and Cambridge Railway
 Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Director of the Norwich and Worcester Railway
 Julian Skreene, Esq., Director of the Cambridge and Lincoln Railway
 Frederick James Hall, Esq., Torrington-square, Director of the Bedford and Tavistock Railway
 Captain C. W. Tyndale, Director of the South Eastern Railway
 J. P. Gipp, Esq., Director of the Trent Valley Continuation Railway
 Frederick Jones, Esq., Director of the Warwick and Worcester Railway
 Henry Lewis Smale, Esq., Willoughby House, Tottenham, Director of the London and Dover Railway
 C. Waite, Esq., Willenden, Middlesex
 R. W. Wood, Esq., Lodge-place, St. John's Wood, Director of the North Metropolitan Railway
 George Parbury, Esq., Russell-square, Director of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway
 Wm. Shaw, Esq., Director of the Thames Embankment Railway
 Wm. Alfred Hill, Esq., Director of the Gloucester and Aberystwith Railway
 Richard Dutton, Esq., Director of the Lincoln, York, and Leeds Railway
 Wm. Slark, Esq., Director of Guarantee Society
 James Reeves, Esq., Director of the London and Manchester Railway
 Frederick Collingridge, Esq., Thurlow-square, Brompton
 Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Gresham street
 Robert Richards, Esq., Temple, Director of the Birmingham and London Extension Railway
 Kingsmill Grove Key, Esq., Wandsworth Common
 The Rev. F. K. Hall, Doctor in Divinity, Rector of Fallowfield, Cambridge
 Daniel Penton Johnson, Esq., Director of the London and Manchester Railway
 Charles Green, Esq., Director of the Gloucester and Aberystwith Railway
 John Barber, Esq., Director of the Gloucester and Aberystwith Railway
 Rev. Thomas Price, Rector of Llanrothel, Hereford
 E. R. Foster, Esq., Director of the Derby, Uttoxeter, and Staffordshire Railway
 Martin Furniss, Esq., Director of the Nottingham, Newark, and Boston Railway
 W. S. Cross, Esq., Director of the Birmingham and Manchester Extension Railway
 W. Bardgett, Esq., Director of the Italian and Austrian Railway
 Rd. Parish, Esq., Bank House, Wordsley, Staffordshire
 Samuel Parish, Esq., Wordsley, near Stourbridge, Staffordshire
 Alexander Greig, Esq., Lowndes street, Belgrave-square, Director of the Leicester and Birmingham Railway
 Thomas Yates Hunt, Esq., Brades, near Birmingham
 Wm. Singleton, Esq., Leeds, Director of the Leeds and Liverpool Direct Railway
 Wm. Cadman, Esq., Leeds, Director of the Lincoln, York, and Leeds Railway
 James Muscroft, Esq., Pontefract
 David William Nell, Esq., Leeds, J.P., Director of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway
 Joseph Robert Wilkin Atkinson, Esq., Director of the Leicester and Bradford, and York and Lancaster Railways
 John Fagan, Esq., Gloucester-road, Old Brompton
 Charles Holden, Esq., Director of the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Railway
 J. D. Hopkins, Esq., Bedford-square, Director of the London and Birmingham Extension Railway
 Joseph Gill, Esq., Leeds, Director of the West Riding Junction Railway
 Peter Fairbairne, Esq., Leeds, Chairman of the Lincoln, York, and Leeds Railway

John Blackburn, Esq., Leeds
 J. M. Douglas, Esq., Director of the Exeter and Weymouth Railway
 W. Sloane, Esq., Wimpole-street
 John Anderson, Esq., Director of the South and Midland Railway
 W. Ley, Esq., Gloucester-place, Portman-square
 Robert Power, Esq., M.D., Queen-street, May-fair
 John Anderson, Esq., E.L.G.S., Lothbury
 Henry Cornfoot, Esq., Old Palace, Richmond
 W. Pantow, Esq., Surrey-place
 James Durnceas, Esq., Leytonstone, Essex
 G. N. Wright, M.A.
 John Alexander Bicknell, Esq., Brandon Cottage, Bristol, Director of the South and Midlands Junction Extension Railway

(With power to add to their number)
 The names of an influential Committee, formed at Worcester and Chester, will be published in a few days.

Bankers.
 The Commercial Bank of London
 Engineer—William Mullingar Higgins, Esq.
Solicitors.
 Potter and Collingridge, 5, Basinghall-street; W. B. James, Esq., 5, Basinghall-street
 Secretary.—Hilton Thomas Jenkins, Esq.

The geographical position of Worcester has caused its adoption as the point where the broad gauge trunk lines of the west are to have a common terminus. From Oxford the Great Western Company have decided on constructing a line of rail. Another project under the patronage of the same powerful direction is now before the public, uniting Worcester with Warwick; and, that the broad gauge will be carried from Worcester into Wales, and to the Irish packet stations on that coast, is now no longer doubtful. This undertaking will complete a series of great avenues of iron-road, whose ramifications from Worcester will render every part of the kingdom directly accessible from that city. Passing up the Severn Vale, where it will disclose a succession of picturesque scenes. It reaches Stourport, and proceeding thence through Kidderminster, arrives at Bewdley. This district is one of the chief seats of our carpet manufactures, and in the towns here named, exclusive of the intervening districts, upwards of 30,000 persons are located. Leaving Stourbridge a little to the east, the line is taken to Bridgnorth, a town enjoying an active inland trade, and possessing woollen manufactures and iron works, that give employment to a population of about 15,000. Passing through or near to Much Wenlock, Broseley, and Madeley, from which place there will be a branch to Shrewsbury, the line ascends Colebrook Dale, and approaching in its course Wellington and Wem, enters Whitchurch. From this central place a branch will be formed to Northwich via Stoke, forming a junction with the Liverpool and Crewe Railway. The trunk line will continue from Whitchurch, and, passing through or near Malpas, have its northern terminus in the city of Chester.

In estimating the probable amount of revenue which the Worcester and Chester Railway may be expected to yield, many sources of profit present themselves, such as the dense population located along the length of the Severn Vale, and the enriching works of industry in which they are engaged. Amongst the latter may be mentioned the China manufactories of Worcester; the iron, coal, and earthenware works, at Froseley and other places; the agricultural produce brought to Stourport market; the inexhaustible fields of coal and mines of iron ore in the vicinity of Colebrook Dale, Ironbridge, and the districts to the east of Shrewsbury generally.

In calculating the cost of construction unusual advantages are also obvious. The line traverses a district affording levels of several miles in extent, and with a surface peculiarly favourable. The resident population, disappointed by the postponement of promised projects, have warmly espoused the present, and the labouring population being familiar with mining operations, will be found better qualified for the execution of railway works here than in many other localities.

As a link in the railway network of England, or as auxiliary to existing or projected lines passing in various directions, few schemes hitherto proposed appear to afford greater inducement for investment, or a wider range of accommodation for traffic and travelling. This project constitutes a lengthened link in the chain that will connect Liverpool with Bristol, the grand trunk of the West of England;—its southern terminus, Worcester, is the half-way station of the London and Port Dynnallaen broad gauge line; by projected lines a direct communication will be afforded westward to Swansea and Aberystwith, and, eastward, to Warwick and Northampton, Cambridge, Peterborough, Harwich, Lynn, Lincoln, and Hull.

The line has been repeatedly and carefully examined by the Company's acting engineer, who reports that the rail for many miles may be laid on the natural level—that the gradients are in every instance favourable—that the geological structure of the districts to be traversed is equally so, and that the want of such a line of communication is acknowledged by the interests seated on its proposed course.

Applications for prospectuses and plans may be made, and forms of application for shares had, at the offices of Messrs Potter and Collingridge, Solicitors, 5, Basinghall-street; also of W. B. James, Esq., Solicitor, 5, Basinghall-street; of the local agents, and of the following gentlemen:

- London..... Mr. Samuel Hanbury, 4, Angel court; Mr Whiston Powell, Cophall court; Messrs. Peppercorne, 2, Old Broad-street
- Liverpool.... Messrs. Alston and Gage
- Manchester... Messrs. Houghland and Leese, and Mr. William Marshall
- Hull..... Messrs. Collins and Flint
- Leeds..... Messrs. Watson and Co., and Messrs. Smith and Perfect
- Stratford-on-Avon.. Mr. William Bolton
- Exeter..... Mr. Thomas Sandford
- Plymouth... Messrs Hayward and Palmer
- Birmingham.. Mr. Collins and Mr. John Wright
- Glasgow..... Messrs. Tassie and Co
- Edinburgh.. Messrs. Robertson and Co., and Messrs. McCallum and Co
- Worcester..... Mr. Thomas Henry Wheeler

Form of Application for Shares.
 To the Provisional Committee of the Worcester and Chester Railway.
 Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares of 20*l.* each in this Company, and I undertake to

accept the same, and to pay the deposit thereon, or upon any less number that may be allotted to me; and I undertake also to execute the parliamentary contract and subscribers' agreement when required.

Name (in full)
 Residence
 Trade or profession
 Reference
 Address of referee
 Date.....

BRIDGWATER AND MINEHEAD JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY, uniting the Bristol and English Channels, and forming a direct communication between the south of Ireland and Wales, with Bristol and London, and also with the south eastern and western coasts of England, Paris, and the Channel Islands.

(Provisionally Registered.)
 Capital £300,000, in 15,000 Shares of £20 each.
 Deposit £2, 2*s.* per Share.
 Liability expressly limited to the amount of subscription; and it is intended to make no further call until the Act of Parliament is obtained.

Provisional Committee.
 Sir Henry Seale, Bart., Mount Boom, Dartmouth.
 Sir John Hansler, F.R.S., Walton, near Saffron Walden, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Essex.
 Colonel Luttrell, Kilve Court, near Minehead, Vice-Chairman of the Somerset Quarter Sessions.
 John Halliday, Esq., Chapel Cleeve, near Minehead, magistrate of the county of Somerset.
 Henry William Chichester, Esq., Rose House, Bampton, Devon.

R. Beadon Buller, Esq., Nether Stowey, Somerset.
 Edwin Icy, Esq., Pensance, Cornwall.
 The Mayor of the town and county of Poole.
 Richard Finney, Esq., shipowner, Poole.
 E. F. Dayrell, Esq., of Lillingstone Layrell, and 15, Old Cavendish-street, London, High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire.

W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., Finner's Hall, Broad-street, merchant.
 W. Revell Vigers, Esq., 50, Russell-square, and Alderman's walk, merchant.
 W. S. Potter, Esq., Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.
 James Morrison, Esq., 28, St. Mary-at-hill, merchant.
 James Colhoun, Esq., 5, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, merchant.
 Samuel Pocock, Esq., Bloomsbury-square, and St. Bride's wharf.

Anthony Mervyn Storey Maskelyne, Esq., Glanuk House, Breconshire.
 F. W. Green, Esq., shipowner, Cornhill.
 W. F. Beadon, Esq., 11, John-street, Berkeley-square.
 W. Strachan, Esq., banker, Strand.
 Office, 3, Alderman's walk, New Broad-street.

Solicitors.
 Messrs. A Beckett, Son and Sympson, 7, Golden-square.
 Mr. Vaughan France, Nether Stowey, and Bridgwater.
Managing Directors.
 E. F. Dayrell, Esq. | W. S. Potter, Esq.
 W. R. Vigers, Esq. | Samuel Pocock, Esq.
 W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq. | James Morrison, Esq.
 W. F. Beadon Esq. | F. W. Green, Esq.
 James Colhoun, Esq.

Secretary.—Mr. Edward Parratt.
Bankers.
 Messrs. Strachan and Co., and Messrs. Roberts and Co., London.
 Messrs. Stuckey and Co., Bristol, Bridgwater, and Taunton.
 Messrs. Badcock, Taunton and Dunster.

One of the principal objects this Company has in view is a great saving of time in the journey from Ireland and South Wales to Bristol and London, by avoiding the tedious and dangerous passage of the Bristol Channel, and at the same time effecting the long-sought-for communication between the English and Bristol Channels, all of which will be gained by connecting Minehead with Bridgwater by a railway, and there forming a junction with the railways already opened, and also with those now in actual progress between Bridgwater and the commodious and important port of Poole.

The question of an eligible steam-packet and post-office station on the Somersetshire coast, for Ireland, Wales, and the Westward generally, from whence vessels may arrive and depart at all times, without reference to tide, has for many years past been regarded as one of immense importance to the government and the public.

By making Minehead a post-office station, a saving of twelve hours will be effected in the delivery of letters between Ireland and the whole of the west and south of England; and no other port on the coast of Somerset (or even on the north of Devon) will be so safe, and sheltered from all the prevailing winds.

At Minehead, the proposed railway will run down on a pier, which the largest class steamers may approach, and land and embark passengers at all states of the tide, and again proceed at once into the Western Ocean on their outward voyage.

The public is perhaps hardly aware that, even with the present imperfect and rude arrangement for landing passengers at Weston super-Mare, it is found that passengers from Ireland and the important ports of the south of Wales, save several hours by landing at that place; whereas, by the proposed pier and railway from Minehead, passengers would save generally twelve hours, and very often a great deal more, on their journey to London, avoiding besides the dangers of the Bristol Channel.

It is not among the least striking features of this project that it forms part of a grand scheme for shortening the communication between Ireland and Wales with Jersey, Gornsey, Paris, and the continent generally, as passengers landed at Minehead will proceed by this railway to others now in progress via Yeovil and Dorchester to Poole, from which port the distance to Cherbourg is only 60 miles, thus rendering the distance from Minehead to Cherbourg easily performed in eight hours and a half; and from Cherbourg a railway is now in the course of formation to Paris. The distance also to the Channel Islands is reduced in the same proportion. A powerful company, fully alive to the advantages of this mode of transit, in preference to the more tedious one via Southampton and Havre, is about to put on a line of packets between the ports of Poole and Cherbourg and the Channel Islands, thus shortening the routes, in point of time, by about seventeen hours.

This Company, in showing to the public the probable amount of traffic which will flow over their line, beg leave

to draw attention to the following extracts, taken from a prospectus of a company formed under the auspices of the chairman of the Great Western Company, and the leading bankers and merchants of Bristol, for making a pier at and railway from Porbury to Bristol, and on which an further comment will be made, save that whatever applies to Porbury applies with infinitely greater force to Minehead, both in the saving of time, danger, delay, and expense.

"There are at the present time engaged in the trade with South Wales, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Liverpool, and Ireland, 23 steam-vessels of the aggregate tonnage of upwards of 6,000 tons, making rather better than 50 voyages, or 100 arrivals and departures per week on an average throughout the year.

"The principal part of the traffic of the whole of these vessels consists of passengers, whilst of their goods traffic an important portion consists of merchandise brought by, and intended for carriage on, the existing railways, from and to places on either side of Bristol. For the conduct of this traffic, every vessel will necessarily require to use the pier and railway on each occasion of departure and arrival, as the most expeditious, convenient, and economical mode of conveying such traffic to or towards its place of destination.

"The number of passengers carried by the existing steamboats amounts to at least 200,000 per annum; and when it is considered that the facilities afforded by the pier of starting and arriving at all times of the tide will enable vessels which now perform but one voyage per diem, or every alternate day, to and from the nearer ports in South Wales, to make such voyages three or four times in the same day, at very trifling, if any additional cost, that on the voyages to Swansea, Tenby, and Ilfracombe, they will effect a saving of one-half the time now occupied, and that similar advantages will be derived by the trade with Cornwall and Ireland, it can neither be doubted that the expense of conveyance between Bristol and those places will be considerably reduced, nor that the effect of such reduction, combined with the advantage of greater certainty as to the times of departure and arrival, must have the effect of causing a great increase in the number of passengers.

"A large and most valuable portion of the merchandise carried by the Cornish, Welsh, and Irish steam-boats consists of fish, poultry, eggs, vegetables, and other articles of provision; speed and certainty in the conveyance and delivery of articles of so perishable a nature are obviously essential, and the facilities in this respect afforded by the pier are such as to secure the traffic to this undertaking.

"A very considerable revenue will also be derived from the landing and carriage of live stock brought by the Irish steam boats, which, being imported fat and ready to kill, now suffer much injury from the detention of the vessels in Kingroad whilst waiting for tide."

Although it is unnecessary to calculate upon the whole of this important and justly founded traffic, it is nevertheless impossible to over-estimate the large portion of it that will come over this line, when it is remembered that by the proposed scheme the harbour of Waterford will, by means of powerful steamers, be brought within 12, and the ports of Dublin and Cork within 15 hours of the terminus at Minehead, by which the danger, inconvenience, and unpleasantness of travelling by night will be altogether avoided.

So also must the traffic derived from steam-boats, and on the line itself, be added, which will arise from the immense resort of persons seeking pleasure in the beautiful vicinities of Nether Stowey, Blue Anchor, Minehead, Porlock, Linton, Lynmouth, and the far-famed Valley of Rocks and adjacent country, so aptly termed the Switzerland of England, and which only require increased facilities to be much more than even at present resorted to; and so great is the existing traffic that, by the calculations already made, a large revenue will be derived from this source alone.

The present number of cattle sent to Bristol from Ireland alone is upwards of 150,000 head per annum, and it is only reasonable to expect that these will be landed at the far nearer port of Minehead, thereby creating a considerable source of revenue.

The importance of this railway to the agricultural district of North Somerset is incalculable for disseminating, as manure, in every direction, the celebrated lime of Cannington Park, from which, and also from the carrying of coal, a large revenue will arise.

Merchandise brought into the port of Poole (the harbour dues of which are very insignificant) can be unimpeded, carried across by rail, and re-shipped at Minehead, at a cost of 7*s.* per ton less in freight, than if carried round the Lands end, exclusive of the great saving in time; this alone will open a large trade with Wales, as vessels will bring over coals to Minehead, and take back timber, limestone, flour, mine, slates, and copper ore.

The blue lias lime-stone of Watchet, so admirably adapted for aquatic building, will also produce a considerable revenue to this undertaking.

The flour and provision trade, at present carried on between the mining districts of South Wales and the coast of Somerset, must necessarily flow over this line, and create an important feature in its revenue.

One of the first effects of the formation of this line will be, that steam communication will be established between Minehead and the following places:—Swansea, Tenby, Milford, Neath, Haverfordwest, Pembroke and Carmarthen, and with the whole of the south of Ireland; and this railway, with a suitable station and wharfs, will also afford to Watchet all the advantages of which it is capable as a port.

Depots for goods will be erected at the station at Crmewitch Beach, where at present all the larger vessels trading to Bridgwater stop; and it may be mentioned that 1,000 tons of coasting trade come into this port annually, exclusively of 10,000 tons of foreign trade.

From the estimates prepared, it is expected that only a portion of the proposed capital will be required to carry out the objects of this Company.

Power will be reserved to allow the shareholders 2*½* per cent. on the paid-up capital and also to construct branches from Minehead or Watchet to Wivelacombe, Porlock &c., and the extensive iron mines of Sir J. Buckley Ladbroke, Bart., which, with the slate quarries of Sir John Trevelyan, are in active working within seven miles of Minehead. From this source, as also from the copper mines of Andrew Crosse, Esq., a large revenue must arise.

The landowners have been communicated with, and a great deal said for the successful carrying out of the objects of the Company; nor is there reason to expect that any parliamentary opposition will be offered.

The line will be 25 miles in length, and no engineering difficulties present themselves.

Until an Act of Parliament shall be obtained, the affairs of this Company shall be under the control of the Managing Directors, to whom power is given to allot the shares, and to apply the funds of the Company in payment of all the expenses incurred in its formation, and in the preparation of the plans and sections to be submitted to Parliament.

Power will be applied for in the act, and in the meantime is hereby given to the managing directors as above, to raise any additional capital, to abandon any part of the line, to make branch lines, docks, piers, wharfs, or jetties, or enter into any arrangements with any other company or companies, and also to nominate the first directors of the Company.

Applications for shares, plans, prospectuses, and detailed information, may be made at the offices of the company, No. 3, Alderman's walk, City, London; at the offices of the Company's solicitors, Messrs. A Beckett, Son, and Nympton, 7, Golden Square, London; Mr. Vaughan France, Nether Stowey and Bridgewater; and of the local agents:—Mr. William Woodland, Solicitor, Taunton; Mr. N. Pearce, Solicitor, Wiveliscombe; Mr. James Parsons, Solicitor, Langport; Messrs. Stone and Symonds, Solicitors, Dorchester; Mr. Thomas Phippard, Solicitor, Wareham; Mr. M. K. Welsh, Solicitor, Poole; Mr. Henry Poole, Solicitor, Bristol; and of the following stock and sharebrokers:—Messrs. Tucker, Barnett, and Ellis, 11, Birchin-lane, and Messrs. Huggins and Lang, London; Messrs. Hall, Brothers, and Co., Cheltenham; Mr. John Moseley, Bristol; Mr. Thomas Evans, Bath; Mr. Charles O'Neil, Manchester; Messrs. H. Davies & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Chantrell and Eoys, Leeds; Messrs. Wilkinson and Earle, Hull; Messrs. Labretouche and Stafford, Dublin; Mr. Lily, Bridgewater; and Mr. R. Ball, Taunton.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. In the Managing Directors of the Bridgewater and Minehead Junction Railway Company.

Gentlemen.—I request you will allot me shares of £20 each in the above undertaking; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, on the terms of the prospectus, and to pay the deposit of £2 2s. per share, and all future calls thereon, and to sign the parliamentary contract and subscriber's agreement, and other deeds, when required so to do.

Dated the of 1845. Name in full, Place of business, Residence, Profession or business, Usual signature, Name, Residence, &c., of referee in full

BRIDGEWATER AND MINEHEAD JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that no APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be entertained, unless the same be made in the form prescribed by the Managing Directors; and the Applicants must also refer either to one of the Provisional Committee or to some person of known respectability.

Dated, 12th Sept. 1845. By order, Messrs. A BECKETT, SON, and SIMPSON, and Mr VAUGHAN PRICE, Solicitors to the Company. Office, 3 Alderman's walk, Old Broad street.

THE DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION IN SMYRNA.

Treasurer.—Sir JOHN CAMPBELL. Baron Lionel de Rothschild Sir Moses Montefiore J. Mesterman, Esq. M.P. James Cunliffe, Esq. A. W. Roberts, Esq. J. P. Heywood, Esq. Richard Percival, Esq. J. P. Kennard, Esq. W. Kraeuter, Esq. H. J. Enthoven, Esq. E. Zohrab, Esq. Ottoman B. M. Willcox, Esq. Consul-General, &c. F. Arleton, Esq. Samuel Phillips, Esq. Laurance Phillips, Esq. George Brooks, Esq. A. Wilkin, Esq. (Messrs Beattie and Co.) D. Baltazzi, Esq. F. Castelli, Esq. A. A. Ralli, Esq. M. Sparta, Esq. M. Schilzi, Esq. Xenophon Balli, Esq. F. Sinanides, Esq. D. Braggiotti, Esq. N. Grifiths, Esq. D. Pincherle, Esq. Charles Wood, Esq. Charles James Major, Esq.

Treasurers.—James Cunliffe, Esq. Lombard street; F. Castelli, Esq. Bury court; M. Schilzi, Esq. Finsbury circus. M. SPARTALI, Esq. CHARLES WOOD, Esq. Hon. Secs.

The calamity that has just visited the city of Smyrna is so great, that it is hopeless to look to that city's own resources for mitigating the terrible distress that must speedily ensue. Out of its population of at least thirty thousand souls, at no time far removed from poverty, are now entirely ruined; for so extensive a conflagration as that which occurred on the 3rd of July not only deprives individuals of their homes, but puts a stop to business, and cuts off from the poor the means of procuring their daily bread. So great indeed was the immediate distress, that several thousands were deprived of food for forty-eight hours, and, in all probability, will remain without shelter during many months; without the assistance, therefore, which may naturally be expected from the charity of this and other wealthy and benevolent countries, it will be impossible to avert the horrors of starvation from being superadded to the misery already entailed upon that devoted city. The public press has already made known, in a general way, how vast has been the destruction of property by the late fire, and what unhappy consequences must ensue. It may here be repeated, that upwards of five thousand houses have been burnt, and that this destruction has fallen chiefly upon the poor. Confident of not making an unsuccessful appeal to the many benevolent persons ready, at all times, to relieve distress wherever it exists, the above committee has been appointed to solicit assistance in favour of the unfortunate citizens of Smyrna. In European countries, under pressure of similar misfortune, numerous means exist of alleviating the calamity; but in eastern cities, poverty is so general, and the resources of charity so few, that, without extraneous succour, irremediable destruction would ensue from such a visitation of Providence as that

of the 3rd of July. There, not even the wealthy have the consolation of securing their property by availing of the protection afforded by insurance companies—for none exist. On a former occasion—viz. the conflagration of 1841—two thousand persons were kept from actual starvation, during a space of three months, by the benevolent assistance of this and other countries. It is hoped that, on this occasion likewise, the generous British public will nobly respond to an appeal founded upon such urgent necessity.

Subscriptions will be received by the gentlemen of the Committee, and by the following Bankers:—Jones Loyd and Co.; Masterman and Co.; Roberts, Curtis, and Co.; Denison, Heywood, and Co.; Willis, Percival, and Co.; Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co.; Glyn, Halifax, and Co.; Coutts and Co.

Committees are already formed at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow, &c., to co-operate with the London Committee.

Subscriptions already received.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and other details. Includes entries for D. Baltazzi, Castelli, Beattie and Co., Ralli, Brothers, Spartali and Lascaridi, N.M. Rothschild and Sons, J. Cunliffe, Baring Brothers, Overend, Gurney, Deacons, Heywood, Kennards, and Co., Roberts, Curtis, and Co., Willis, Percival, and Co., A. Ralli and Co., Franghiadi Brothers, X. Balli and Co., Schilzi and Co., B. Moyasi Brothers, D. Braggiotti and Co., Jonides and Co., D. G. Cassavetti and Co., Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Argenti, Sechiari, and Co., Durant and Co., N. Griffiths, Brooks and Claxton, Aywin, Bevan, and Co., E. Shorrock, H. E. Sarim Efendi (Turkish Ambassador), Wm. Haslehurst, Jellicoe and Wix, L. J. Enthoven and Co., Lord Congleton, Sir Moses Montefiore, Rodocanachi, Sons, M. Wilkin and Co., Trueman and Cook, Kraeuter and Mierville, Moillet and Gem, Birmingham, J.G. Homere, Abett Brothers, E. Prior, Sir J. L. Goldsmith, J. T. Simes and Co., De Mattos & De Leon, C. J. Major, J. Nichols, J. Edleman, John Allen and Son, W.H. Elder, G Chambers, J. Thomas, Sons, & Co., Bristol, Price and Gifford, T. Merry & Son, R.B. Byass, Johnson & Renny, John & L. Horsfall, Leeds, B. Gott & Sons, Leeds, Jackson & Knill, Couch & Couens, Wilkinson and Stennet, Phillips and Tip-lady, W. J. Hall & Co., T.H. Daniels, G. Laurence, Clark, Ansted, & Co., W. Row, sen, Son, and Co., E. Goodhart, Sons, and Co., Wackerbath and Collings, D. Pincherle, Esq., R. Witherby, Esq., T. Southey and Sons, D.A. Canavi, Esq., P. Zizinia, Esq., Ralli and Mavro-jani, C.J. Taylor, Esq., E. Præser, Esq., J.S. Richardson, Esq., C. Geralpulo, Esq., M.J. Posno, Esq., James & Spake-peare, F.S. and H. Burnett, O.E. Coope, Esq., Arbouin and Co., Pickernell Brothers, Lawrence, Phillips, and Co., S. Philips, Esq., Barber and Nephew, Leonino Brothers, R. Dutton, Esq., W. Lund, Esq., R.T. Brown, Esq., Allen, Hanbury, and Barry, J. Mollett, Esq., P.S. Galatti, Esq., G.H. Cozens, Esq., J. Miller, Esq., S. Rucker and Sons, Chiriac and Zicalotti, J. and F. Perman and Co., Glas-gow, W. Aitken, Esq., Glasgow, J. Stewart, Esq., Glasgow, W. Tait, Esq., Glasgow, Carey & Browne, H. D. Jourdain, Esq., South-ampton, M. Browne, Esq., H. Gray, jun., Esq., C. J. & H. Hayes, C. Buschek, Esq., J. Pollard, Esq., S. Briggs, Esq., J. Murray, Esq., A. F. Potro-cchino, Esq., J.C. Negrepointe, Esq., M. F. Maurogor-dato, Esq., P. T. Ralli, Esq., Ralli, Carati, and Co., F. Le Breto, Esq., M. Rodoca-nachi, Esq., S. Renshaw and Co., Gerdes & Metger, Amsterdam, Scorer, Withers, and Harris, G. Florris, Esq., D. Drakeford, Esq., Daubuz and Co., F. C. per John Allen, Esq., F. Carson, Esq., W.H. Shillito, Esq., G. Dresler, Esq., C. Lucey, Esq., M. Maude, Son, and Co., J. Westrop, Esq., J. Gunner, Esq., Kimbeke & Ship-man, Hamburg, Cawner and Co., Leach and Clark, H. C. Otter, Esq., R.D. Emley, Esq., W.S. Potter, Esq., W. Barber & Son, W.J. Hamper, Esq., —Cohen, Esq., J.G. Marzetti, Esq., W.H.C., Esq., L. Lightly & Simeon, G. Waldgrave, Esq., R.W. Wavell, Esq., (Isle of Wight)

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The

never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, has secured for them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating torments of this disease, but restore to perfect health, in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in Rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and, indeed, for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it; and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of the benign influence of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London, and by most medicine venders in the kingdom. Price 2s 9d per box.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (provisionally registered), No. 5 St James Street, London, to be Established by Act of Parliament, for the ASSURANCE of LIVES, and for effecting all other Contracts depending upon Life Contingencies; and also for GRANTING LOANS, upon a new and highly beneficial system.

Capital, 1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of 10l each. Deposit, 1l 10s per share. NOTE.—In pursuance of the Act of Parliament, 10s per cent only (or 1s per share) will be received until the Company obtains a Certificate of complete Registration, when notice will be given for the payment of the residue of the Deposit, and the Company will commence its operations.

Trustees. The Right Hon. Lord Rossmore. Sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, Bart. Hawley, Stowmarket, Suffolk. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., Temple. Henry Pownall, Esq. Russell square, and Spring Grove, Hounslow. Claude Edward Scott, Esq. Cavendish square.

Provisional Directors. Lord Arthur Lennox, M.P., Chesham place, Belgrave square. The Right Hon. Lord Macdonald. Henry Broadwood, Esq. M.P. Whitehall yard. Thomas Colpitts Granger, Esq. M.P. Temple. Charles Farebrother, Esq. Alderman, Lancaster place. John Ashburner, Esq. M.D. Wimpole street. William Tulloh Fraser, Esq. Manchester square and Crosby square. Aaron Asher Goldsmid, Esq. Cavendish square. Philip Paton Blyth, Esq. Austin Friars, and Lion house, Clapton. Henry William Pownall, Esq. Russell square. John Gardner, Esq. Avenue road, Regent's park. Alexander Ogilvie, Esq. Northumberland street.

Auditors. James Frazer, Esq. Park square West, Regent's park. James Gernon, Esq. Conduit street. William Wallace, Esq. Austin Friars. Edward Watson, Esq. St Helen's place, and Frognal, Hampstead.

Bankers. Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co. Cavendish square. Standing Counsel. Mr Serjeant Manning, Serjeants' Inn. W. H. Rought, Esq. Middle Temple.

Solicitors. Messrs Davies & Son, Warwick street, Regent street. Consulting Physician. John Power, Esq. M.D. Great Queen street, Westminster.

Medical Referees. Edward Duke Moore, Esq. Arlington street. Francis Graydon Johnston, Esq. Saville row. Consulting Actuary. J. J. Sylvester, Esq. M.A., F.R.S.

Surveyors. Arthur Mee, Esq. Carlton chambers, Regent street. Frederick C. J. Parkinson, Sackville street. Secretary. George Cumming, Esq.

This Company will transact all the usual business of Assurance Companies, and in so doing will take advantage of the modern improvements which have been engrained into the systems of Assurance, the result of the long-extended experience of old established Offices for the Assurance of Lives.

Thus, Assurances will be granted upon the payment of one single Premium, or of Annual Premiums, or upon a limited number of payments, on a gradually decreasing or increasing scale, all of which payments may be made half-yearly, or quarterly, if more convenient. Assurances will likewise be granted from 5,000l downwards to any amount, thus opening the door of Assurance to many persons who have hitherto found it inaccessible.

The Company will also undertake the purchasing of contingent and reversary property, the granting of immediate survivorships and deferred annuities, as, also, the endowment of widows and children. It will, likewise, advance money on annuity, mortgage, or other security.

The multifarious operations connected with Life Assurance—for instance, the opportunities afforded to husbands and fathers of making a provision, after their death, for their widows and children; to creditors, to compensate the loss which the death of their debtors might occasion; in marriage contracts, to secure the terms of settlement; to the possessors of entailed estates, to provide for the younger branches of their families; to persons possessed of life interest in property, to provide for their relatives in case of their decease; to expectants of property in reversion, to insure a portion of it against contingencies; together with many other instances which might be enumerated—seem, of late years, to be better understood than formerly. It is with a view to facilitate these operations that the SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been formed; and it will be found that it offers to the public a new system of loans, more beneficial to the borrower, and yielding a better return to the shareholder, than any system at present in use.

Thus, any person effecting an assurance with this company, can borrow THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE SUM

secured by the policy, upon giving collateral security for the payment of the premium, and interest on the loan, for a limited number of years, and will not, as in ordinary cases, be liable to be called upon to repay, in one sum and by a given day, the principal money lent.

In order to effect this, the borrower will pay an increased rate of premium beyond what would be required for the ordinary assurance of his life, which increased rate, together with the accumulations by way of interest, which the operations of the company will enable it to realize, will, in effect, repay the principal sum to the company in any given number of years, at the option of the borrower, who will, at the expiration of such period, be relieved from all further payments in respect of the loan, and will, moreover, hold a policy with the company of some years' duration; which he can, if he chooses, continue for the benefit of his family, or for the purpose of raising a future loan, at the ordinary rate at which he would have been entitled to it at the time of the commencement of the original loan.

In case the borrower should die during the continuance of the loan, he will not leave his property encumbered with a debt; but, on the contrary, his representatives will be entitled to receive the amount secured by the policy, after deducting a sum equal to the unliquidated portion of the loan. Or if, at any time, he should wish to pay off the loan to the society, he can do so upon advantageous terms.

For example, a person aged twenty-five, who wishes to borrow 100*l.*, to be liquidated in fifteen years, will have to insure in the society to the amount of the loan, and will pay an annual premium for such assurance of 7*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, in addition to 5 per cent interest upon the loan, making a total annual payment of 12*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* for fifteen years only. It is obvious that the longer the period during which the premiums are payable, the smaller will they be in amount.

Should the borrower survive the period for which the loan is contracted, he will, by these payments, have liquidated the principal sum lent, and will possess a policy of some years' duration for 100*l.*, which he can, if he chooses, continue at the ordinary rate of premium.

If, on the other hand, the borrower should die within the period assigned for the continuance of the loan, say in the tenth year, he will not leave his property encumbered with a debt of 100*l.*; but, on the contrary, his representatives will be entitled to receive 61*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, the then value of his Policy.

Or again—If at the same time (during the tenth year) he should desire to pay off his Loan, he will have to pay to the Society no more than 38*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, and still retaining his interest in the Policy, will be discharged from all further payments beyond the ordinary rate for Assurance.

The examples above given are deduced from the Tables of the Society, a reference to which will show the relative Premiums payable at different ages for Loans of different durations.

It may be observed, also, that persons who have no desire to retain an interest in their Policies for the benefit of their relations, can insure at a much lower rate than persons who, as in the above examples, retain an interest in their Policies, both during the continuance, and after the termination of the period for which the Loans are contracted.

The advantages which this system offers to persons requiring temporary Loans, or wishing to pay off existing charges on their property, are numerous, and only require to be fully known to be duly appreciated. First of all, the Borrower in this Society will be saved the expense of frequent transfers, as is the case with those who borrow from the usual sources; for he can in no case be required to pay off the Loan, except in the manner proposed, although, if he chooses, he can do so upon most advantageous terms to himself. Secondly, he has no apprehension, in case of his death, of leaving a sum to be paid by his surviving relations, or to remain as a charge upon his property, for the Policy repays that portion of the Loan remaining unpaid in case of death; and, whenever that event may happen, he is certain that his family will reap some, and perhaps great, advantages from the Policy which he holds in the Society. And lastly, this system enables the Company to accept securities which would not be available for the purposes of ordinary Loans, inasmuch as the only security required is for the punctual payment of the Premium and Interest, and not for the principal sum lent. It is needless to remark, that many persons can furnish security, in the manner proposed, who could not provide it for repayment of the whole principal money by a given day.

For example, a person desirous of entering into business, but deficient in the funds wherewith to do so, can—by effecting a Loan for a given number of years, paying in the meantime a premium out of his profits, which the Loan from the Company has been the means of realising—supply himself with the necessary capital to commence with, and thus lay a foundation for a prosperous business and an ultimate independency. Again, a person desirous of purchasing the house in which he resides, or one more suitable to him, can borrow of the Company the purchase money, and by paying a Premium for a limited time, instead of rent to his landlord, will, after the termination of such limited period, be the absolute owner of the property, free from rent. And lastly, in all cases of settlements on marriage, compositions of debts, arrangements with creditors, &c. a person can avail himself of the advantages offered by this Company, to obviate the first great difficulty attendant in many cases upon such transactions, viz.—the want of ready money—which deficiency, the experience of many can prove, has often rendered nugatory those efforts which, in all probability, would otherwise have been crowned with success.

In addition, however, to the large number of Assurances which may be expected for the immediate purpose of raising Loans, an equal inducement is held out to persons desirous of effecting Assurances, whose object is to provide for their relatives, and who may not, at the time they effect the Assurance, require a loan.

By assuring with this Company persons will not only effectually provide for their families in case of death, but, at the same time, will furnish themselves with the means, at any period of life, on any emergency or reverse of circumstances, of raising a Loan to the amount of their Policy, as the rate of Premium, in respect of their Life Assurance, at which the Policy was originally granted; thus securing to those who effect Assurances unconnected with Loans the whole of the advantages of the system of Loans proposed by this Company whenever they have occasion to avail themselves of it.

The profits of the Company will appertain to two classes of members—the proprietors of shares, and the assured. The profits arising from the Loan Department, and the policies connected therewith, together with a small proportion of the profits arising out of the Assurances unconnected with Loans (by way of remuneration to the Shareholders for guaranteeing out of their capital, in case of need, the payment of Assurances falling due), will, after paying interest upon the paid-up capital of the Company, be divided amongst the holders of shares in the Company. Three-fourths of the profits arising from the Assurance Department, unconnected with Loans, will be divided amongst the parties, either originally effecting Assurances or who shall hold Assurances after the liquidation of their Loans. This distribution holds out to the Shareholder, in addition to interest upon the capital invested in shares, the prospect of a large remuneration; as also to the assured an ample participation in the profits arising from the payment of premiums, which must necessarily be augmented by the falling in of Policies into the Assurance department, after the liquidation of the Loans originally granted upon them. The Assured, also, will have the security of a large subscribed Guarantee Capital, to meet their claims upon the Company.

Prospectuses, containing specimens of the Tables, and every information, can be obtained from, and applications for shares, in the annexed form, made to, the SECRETARY, at the Company's Offices, No. 5 St. James's street, London; Messrs DAVIES & SON, solicitors, 21 Warwick street, Regent street; Messrs TUCKER, BARNETT, & ELLIS, brokers, Change alley, Cornhill; JOHN EYKINS, Esq. broker, 'Change alley, Cornhill, London; Messrs D. & J. B. NELSON, brokers, Liverpool; ROBERT M'EWEN, Esq., broker, Manchester; J. B. MUNDY, Esq., broker, Bath; Messrs JOHN ROBERTSON & Co., brokers, Messrs GORDON, STUART & CHRYNE, W.S., and JOHN R. CALVERT, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh; Messrs MEIN & CUNNINGHAM, brokers, Glasgow; W. N. FISH, Esq., North British Exchange Company, Aberdeen; and GEORGE GATHERER, Esq., solicitor, Elgin.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Directors of the "Sovereign Life Assurance Company."

GENTLEMEN.—I request you will allot me shares in the above Company; and I undertake to accept the same, or such less number as you may appropriate to me, and to pay the deposit, and sign the necessary legal documents, when required.

Dated this day of 1845.
Name in full.....
Profession or business.....
Address.....
Name of reference.....
Address of reference.....

PATENT GALVANISED IRON. 100 PER CENT STRONGER AND FROM 200 TO 300 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN COPPER. The Patent Galvanised Iron Company are ready to Galvanise any Iron sent to their Works, either at Millwall, London; Phoenix Iron Works, West Bromwich; Lee Brook, Tipton, St. Fordsshire; or Broad street, Birmingham, and to supply Roofing, Ship's Sheathing, Fastenings, Chains, Bolts, Nails, Screws, Pump, and the endless variety of articles; to which Iron, not subject to rust, may be applied. The Patent Galvanised Iron is well adapted for Roofing, especially for Tropical Climates, being cheaper and more durable than Zinc, Lead, Tin, or any other material, calculating weight, strength, elegance, and durability; Sheathing Ships, being not more subject to clog by barnacles, sea-weed, or oxidation, than any other Sheathing; Bolts, Chains, and all Iron Work about ships, Boats, and Steam Vessels, Miner's Implements, Agricultural and Ornamental Fencing, Rick Caves, &c. The validity of the patent was contested in February last before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, when among others the following eminent gentlemen gave evidence:—Charles Barry, Esq., F.R.S., architect, "that he is roofing the new Houses of Parliament with the Patent Galvanised Iron, and is perfectly satisfied with it." Oliver Lang, Esq., master shipwright at Woolwich Dock, on whose recommendation the Admiralty have ordered H. M. steamer *Sphinx*, about to be built by him, to be wholly bolted and fastened with Galvanised Iron. Captain Paulter, resident superintendent of the Trinity Board Establishment, "that it is employed by the Trinity Board for their buoys, &c., and found to be perfectly effective in protecting the iron from injury at sea, the buoys retaining their colour, a point never before attained." Captain Denison, Royal Engineer, superintendent of all buildings in Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards, &c. George Frederick Young, Esq. of the firm of Curling, Young, and Co., all deposed in the strongest manner to the perfect efficacy of the Company's patent process for the preservation of iron from rust. Amongst other testimonials the following certificate has been received from Lloyd's surveyors.

(Copy.)
Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping,
2 White Lion, Court, Cornhill, Feb. 7, 1845.

This is to certify that the undersigned surveyors to this society, did, at the request of Messrs Malins and Rawlinson, examine the Patent Galvanised Iron Sheathing upon the bottom of the *Mary Stewart*, laying at Messrs Curling, Young, and Co.'s Dry Dock, Limehouse, and lately returned from a voyage to the Island of Ichaboe, on the Coast of Africa, and found it unbroken and perfect throughout the ship's bottom, and no appearance of corrosion, or oxide of iron upon its surface. The iron that had been exposed by puncturing the nail holes had become coated with zinc; the sheathing was nearly clean and free from marine gross and animalcules. It appears to have answered very well during the before-mentioned voyage, and the ship has sailed without its being found necessary to do any repairs to it.

PETER COURTENAY,
J. H. RICHIE,
JAMES MARTIN,
Lloyd's Surveyors.

Agents—Liverpool, John Hamilton, Jun., Esq.; Plymouth, Fox, Sons, and Co.; Falmouth, G. C. and R. W. Fox and Co.; Bristol, Morgan M'Arthur and Co.; Gloucester, Cook and Butt; Bremen, Widow J. Lang Son, and Co.; Hamburg, Higon, Brockman, and Co.; Venice, F. Zuchelli, Esq.; Antwerp, W. Turner, Jun., Esq.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE SEVERAL SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS OF EUROPE.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. This ELEGANT, FRAGRANT, and TRANS-PARENT OIL, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities, for the Human Hair is unequalled throughout the whole world. It preserves and reproduces the hair, even at an advanced period of life; prevents it from falling off or turning grey; restores grey hair in its original colour; frees it from scurf and dandrif, and renders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy.—Facts abundantly proved by innumerable testimonials, which are open for inspection at the proprietors'. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR!!
Price 3*s.* 6*d.*; 7*s.*; Family Bottles (equal to 4 small) 10*s.* 6*d.*; and double that size 2*l.*

CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters. All others are Spurious Imitations.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for preserving and beautifying the TEETH and strengthening the GUMS. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, and gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Scurvy is by its means eradicated from the gums, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. As the most efficient and fragrant aromatic cleanser of the teeth and gums ever known, ROWLAND'S ODONTO has for a long series of years occupied a distinguished place at the toilette of the SOVEREIGNS and the NOBILITY throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held by the public at large.

Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, duty included.
CAUTION.—To protect the Public from Fraud, The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 29 Hatton Garden.

Which is affixed on each box.
Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of each article; none are Genuine without the word "ROWLAND'S" on the Wrappers.

The Twenty-fifth Thousand.

PUBLISHED, in a sealed envelope, price 3*s.*, and sent free, on receiving a Post-office order, for 3*s.* 6*d.*, MANHOOD; the causes of its premature decline; followed by observations on the treatment of mental and nervous debility, the effects of climate, prostration, lowness of spirits, and cure of the class of diseases resulting therefrom. Illustrated with cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.

Published by the authors, and sold by Burgess, medical bookseller, 28 Coventry street, Haymarket; Hannay and Co., 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Strange, 21 Paternoster row, London; Guest, 51 Bull street, Birmingham; Smith, Rose crescent, Cambridge; Journal Office, Leicester; Cook, Chronicle office, Oxford; Sowler, 4 St. Anne's square, Manchester; Philip, South Castle street, Liverpool; Robinson, 11 Greenisle street, Edinburgh; Paton and Love, 5 Nelson street, Glasgow; J. Clancy, bookseller, 8 Bedford row, Dublin; and sold, in a sealed envelope, by all booksellers.

"This work, a tenth edition of which is now presented to the public—ten thousand copies have been exhausted since its first appearance—has been very much improved and enlarged by the addition of a more extended and clear detail of general principles, as also by the insertion of several new and highly interesting cases; and fully proves that the principle of the division of labour is nowhere more applicable than in medical practice. We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of a PARENT, a PRECEPTOR, or a CLEVERMAN."—Sun (Evening Paper).

"Messrs Curtis's work called 'MANHOOD,' is one of the few books now coming before the public on such a subject which can lay claim to the character of being strictly professional, at the same time that it is fully intelligible to all who read it. The moral and medical precepts given in it render it invaluable."—Magnet.

Messrs Curtis and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, 7 Frith street, Soho square, London. Hours of consultation from 11 to 3, and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

Just published, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, free by post 3*s.* 6*d.*, a new and important edition of

THE SILENT FRIEND, a medical work on work on physical decay, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, &c. By R. & L. PERRY & Co., surgeons, London. Published by the authors, and sold at their residence: also by Strange, 21 Paternoster row; Hannay and Co. 63, Oxford street; Noble, 109 Chancery lane; Gordon, 146 Leadenhall street; Purkiss, Compton street, Soho, London.

"The perspicuous style in which this book is written cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—Era.
"This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truths therein contained defy all doubt."—Farmers' Journal.

The CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is a stimulant and renovator in all spasmodic complaints. Nervous debility, indigestion, asthma, and consumption, are gradually and imperceptibly removed by its use, and the whole system restored to a healthy state of organization. Sold in bottles, price 1*l.* and 3*s.* The CONCENTRATED DENTIFRICE ESSENCE for removing cutaneous eruptions, scurvy, scurf, pimples on the face, &c. Price 1*l.* and 3*s.* per bottle. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, (price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*l.* per box,) for inflammation, irritation, &c. These pills are free from mercury and other deleterious drugs, and may be taken without interference with or loss of time from business, and can be relied upon in every instance. Messrs PERRY and Co. may be consulted at their residence, 19 Berners street, Oxford street, daily, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 6. On Sundays from 10 till 12.

PUBLIC COMPANIES ADVERTISING.—Advertisements forwarded to **WILLIAM THOMAS'S** British and Foreign Advertising Office, 21 Catherine street, Strand, are punctually inserted in all the British and Foreign papers. The directors of the *Debits, Presse, Constitutionnel, and Siecle*, the united circulation of which is upwards of 130 000 daily, having appointed **W. Thomas** their sole English agent, all advertisements for those papers must be forwarded to his office, 21 Catherine street, Strand, where every particular can be obtained.

THAMES EMBANKMENT and RAILWAY JUNCTION COMPANY.
Chairman—The Earl of Devon.
Shareholders in the Blackwall, the Croydon, the South-Eastern, and South Essex Railway Companies, desirous of obtaining Shares in the above united *Thames Embankment and Railway Junction Company*, are requested to name the Company in which they have a Proprietary Interest in their letters of application.
E. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary pro tem.
Offices, 32 Charing Cross, Sept. 11th, 1845.

GREAT WELCH JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that APPLICATION for SHARES in the above Railway cannot be received after the 16th inst.
CHARLES M. CHATFIELD, } Secretaries.
RICHARD WALLACE SMITH, }
September 10th, 1845.

To the EMBARRASSED.—IMPOR-
TANT.—There are thousands of persons who have struggled long against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that by a very recent Act all small traders owing debts not exceeding 300l, farmers, and all others owing to any amount, can be entirely raised from their difficulties at a small expense, and without imprisonment or bankruptcy.—All such Mr Weston begs will apply to him at Moira Chambers, 17 Ironmonger lane, Chesapeake, by letter or personally.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire Irons; best Sheffield Plate; Ornamental Iron and Wire Work; Garden Engines, Rollers, &c.; Japan Tea Trays; Baths, &c.
PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS,
Adjoining Madame Tussaud's, 58 Baker street, Portman square.
N.B.—Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, established January 1819, empowered by special Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 48. Office, No. 10 Chatham place, Blackfriars.
Board of Directors.
John Elliot Drinkwater Pethune, Chairman.
John Rivett Carnac, Esq. William Sargent, Esq.
John Greathed Harris, Esq. Frederick Silver, Esq.
Henry H. Harrison, Esq. John Stewart, Esq.
Thomas Hunt, Esq. George James Sullivan, Esq.
William P. Jervis, Esq. John Thoyts, Esq.
Alexander H. Macdonald, Esq.
Physicians—Thomas Thomson, M.D., Chatham place; Henry Davis, M.D., 18 Saville row.

THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED SOCIETY has recently received ADDITIONAL POWERS, by special Act of Parliament, and affords facilities in effecting insurances to suit the views of every class of insurers.
PREMIUMS are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale.
Two-thirds of the profits are added septennially to the policies of those insured for life; one-third is added to the guarantee fund for securing payment of the policies of all insurers.
THE LAST PONUS under this provision was declared on the 27th of June 1845, being an additional bonus of 10 per cent on all the premiums paid by the holders of policies of insurance for the whole term of life, with corresponding additions to holders of policies of endowment.
Those who are insured to the amount of 500l and upwards for the whole term of life, are admitted to vote at the half-yearly general meetings of the proprietors.
DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.

DISEASED and HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.—MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25 Pall Mall, London, and 22 Nassau street, Dublin.
Subscribed Capital 500,000l.
This Office was established in 1841, and possesses tables formed on a scientific basis for the assurance of diseased lives. The urgent necessity for an institution like the present may be estimated by the statement that two-thirds of the population are not insurable as healthy lives, and that about one in five of the applicants to other offices is declined on examination. Of the proposals accepted by this Society during the last three years nearly 300 had been rejected among upwards of 80 other offices. These cases came under the class of the most prevalent diseases, and the various parties could not have participated in the advantages of life assurance had not this Society been in existence, as it is the only one possessing tabulated rates of premium deduced from extensive data. Premiums have been determined for the assurance of persons at every age, among those afflicted with consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, disease of the heart, apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy, insanity, disease of the liver, dropsy, scrofula, gout, rheumatism, &c.
These circumstances induce the directors to believe that by the establishment of this office they have conferred an important benefit upon those whose condition make such a provision as assurance necessary, and they are therefore led to expect a powerful support from the public. Increased annuities are granted on unsound lives. Healthy lives are assured at lower rates than at most other offices, and a capital of half a million sterling fully subscribed affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Society's engagements.
F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, warranted London made.—**THOMAS WEST,** W. & A. King Silver Smith, 18 Ludgate street, St Paul's, has now on sale a large stock of the best wrought **SILVER SPOONS and FORKS,** at the following low prices:—

FIDDLE PATTERN.

	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30	at 7 2	10 15 0
12 Table Forks	30	7 2	10 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	20	7 2	7 3 4
12 Dessert Forks	20	7 2	7 3 4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7 2	3 11 8
1 Soup Ladle	10	7 2	3 11 8
4 Sauce Ladles	10	7 8	3 16 8
4 Salt Spoons	—	—	1 0 0
1 Fish Slice	—	—	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7 8	3 16 8
1 Sugar Tong	—	—	0 15 0

VICTORIA PATTERN.

	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40	at 7 6	15 0 0
12 Table Forks	40	7 6	15 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons	25	7 6	9 7 6
12 Dessert Forks	25	7 6	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	13	7 6	4 17 6
1 Soup Ladle	11	7 6	4 2 0
4 Sauce Ladles	12	8 0	4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons	—	—	2 2 0
1 Fish Slice	—	—	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	14	8 0	5 12 0
1 Sugar Tong	—	—	1 5 0

The Victoria and Albert are quite new patterns, and superior in style to any other.
Gold and Silver Watches, very superior, are equally cheap.
Gold Chains and Jewellery at lower prices than ever offered.

For the convenience of parties residing at a distance, T. W. has published a Hand-Book full of useful information, and containing 100 engravings, which may be had gratis, and post free, on applying at WEST'S, 18 Ludgate street.

BY THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT.
COLOURLESS INK for Use with PREPARED PAPER, styled, by Royal permission, the **QUEEN'S PAPER and INK.**

On account of their cleanliness and elegance these articles will be found invaluable for general use. The **QUEEN'S INK** is nearly as colourless as spring water, and the characters appear—Dark or Blue, according to the paper used—the instant it touches the **QUEEN'S PAPER**, which, in external appearance, resembles ordinary Paper, while the fluid does not soil the fingers nor any thing with which it may come in contact, neither does it deposit any sediment, even in the warmest weather.

Also, **INDELIBLE and INDESTRUCTIBLE BLACK INK**, approved by the highest Chemical authorities, for Records, Legal Deeds, and general Business Transactions. This **INK**, when used with the **QUEEN'S PAPER**, or with the Patentees' Prepared Parchment, gives perfect security from Fraud and Forgery and is strongly recommended for all writings that require to be preserved. The prepared Parchment is equal to Vellum for writing on, and is considerably cheaper.

The **QUEEN'S PAPER** may be had of all sizes and qualities, done up in neat wrappers.
The **QUEEN'S INK** is sold in Bottles, 4d, 8d, 1s, and 2s each, and the **INDELIBLE INK** in Bottles, 9d, 1s 6d, and 3s each.

Manufactured for the Patentees by James Gordon, 1 Amphion place, Edinburgh, who is also Agent for the sale of the **QUEEN'S PAPER.** Agents in London, A. Cowan & Sons, 45 Upper Thames Street; and to be had of all respectable Stationers throughout the Kingdom.

THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established at York 1824, and Empowered by Act of Parliament.
Capital 500,000l.

PATRONS.
The Archbishop of York Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart
The Marquis of Londonderry Sir W. A. Inghly, Bart
Earl Fitzwilliam Sir Tatten Sykes, Bart
The Earl of Tyconnel Sir E. M. Vavasour, Bart
The Earl of Zetland Sir Jno. H. Lowther, Bart, M.P.
The Earl of Yarborough Sir S. Crompton, Bart, M.P.
The Bishop of Ripon The Archdeacon of York
Viscount Morpeth The Archdeacon of the East Riding
Lord Faversham The Archdeacon of Cleveland
Lord Hotham, M.P. G. F. Barlow, Esq
Lord Howden, K.C.S.K.L.H. Robert Cracroft, Esq
Lord Wenlock Robert Denison, Esq
Lord Worsley, M.P. Henry Preston, Esq
Hon. E. R. Petre P. Saltmarsh, Esq
Sir G. Strickland, Bart, M.P. Marmaduke Wyville, Esq
Sir Francis Lawley, Bart
Actuary and Secretary—Mr W. L. Newman, York
London Agent for the Life Department—Mr Edward Henwood, 46 Watling street

The attention of the public is requested to the terms of this Company for Life Insurances, and especially for Female Lives.

Extract from the Table of Premium for insuring 100l

Age next Birth-day.	Male.			Female.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
10	1	7	6	1	5	4
20	2	5	0	1	19	9
30	4	1	9	3	13	3
40	10	0	4	9	7	6
50	15	12	10			

Fire Insurances are also effected by this Company on the most moderate terms. Farming stock insured with out the Average Clause.

Prospectuses with the Rates of Premium, and every information may be had at the Head Office in York, or of any of the Agents.

Agents are wanted in those towns where no appointments have been made.

AUSTRALIAN LINE of PACKET SHIPS, for SYDNEY direct, and Regular Traders for Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, &c.—These splendid ships are all of the first class, have most elegant accommodation for passengers, and engagements will be given for their days of sailing. Load at the jetty, London Dock.

Ships & Commanders.	Tonnage	Destination & Sailing
Posthumous, W. Carr	550	Sydney, Sept. 15
A Ship	460	Ditto, Oct. 1
General Hewitt, J. Hart	961	Ditto, Oct. 15
Sullana, R Longford	450	Ditto, Nov. 1
A Ship	450	Hobart town, Sept. 25
Brankenmoor, W. Carr	450	Launceston, Oct. 1
A Ship	500	New Zealand Oct. 1

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly dispatching a succession of superior first class ships (regular traders) to each of the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope.
MARSHALL & EDRIDGE,
24 Fenchurch street, London.

REGULAR LINE of PACKETS between LONDON and NEW YORK.
These Ships will sail punctually, as follows:—

Ships, and Captains' Names.	Date of Sailing from London.		
Prince Albert, W. S. Sebor	17 Sept	17 Jan	17 May
Toronto, E. G. Tinker	27	27	27
Westminster, H. R. Hovey	7 Oct	7 Feb	7 June
St James, F. B. Meyer	17	17	17
Northumberland, R. H. Griswold	27	27	27
Gladiator, R. L. Bunting	7 Nov	7 Mar	7 July
Mediator, J. M. Chadwick	17	17	17
Switzerland, E. Knight	27	27	27
Quebec, F. H. Hebard	7 Dec	7 April	7 Aug
Victoria, E. E. Morgan	17	17	17
Wellington, D. Chadwick	27	27	27
Hendrik Hudson, G. Moore	7 Jan	7 May	7 Sept

Goods must be alongside two days previous to the above dates, and they will sail from Portsmouth on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of the respective months.—Messrs Garratt and Gibbon, agents there.

The freight on all single packages to be paid in London.

The above ships average about 900 tons register, are elegantly and commodiously fitted for passengers, to whose comfort and convenience every attention will be paid. They will sail punctually on the days named.

For terms of freight or passage apply to the respective commanders, on board, in the St Katharine's dock; to Messrs Baring, Brothers, and Co., merchants, 8 Bishopsgate street within; or to Phillips and Tiplady, 3 George yard, Lombard street.

Price of Cabin Passage £25 (without wine, spirits, or beer).

STEAM to CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Egypt.—Regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance for Passengers and Light Goods.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company Hook Passengers and Receive Goods and Parcels for the above Ports by their Steamers, starting from Southampton the 20th, and from Suez on or about the 10th of every month. For rates of passage money, plans of the steamers, and to secure passages, apply at the Company's Offices, 51 St Mary Axe, London.

STEAM to CHINA—Regular Monthly Steam Communication for Passengers and Light Goods to PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, via Egypt.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company BOOK PASSENGERS to the above Ports from Southampton the 20th of every month. For particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, 51 St Mary Axe, London, or 57 High street, Southampton.

THE GREAT BRITAIN, 1000-horse power, Lieut. J. Hosken, commander.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday,..... 27th Sept., 1845.
Saturday,..... 22nd Nov., —
Fares—20 to 28 guineas; and separate berths, 35 guineas, 1 guinea fee.

FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday,..... 26th October, 1845.
Saturday,..... 20th Dec., —
Fares—80 to 120 dollars.

The GREAT WESTERN, 450-horse power, R. B. MATHEWS, Esq., commander.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday,..... 11th October, 1845.
Fare—30 guineas, and 1 guinea fee.
FROM NEW YORK.
Thursday,..... 18th Sept., 1845.
Thursday,..... 6th Nov., —
Fare—100 dollars.

Apply at the Great Western Steam-ship Office, Bristol, and 65 Cornhill, London; or to Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool; H. Bennett, 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris; or H. B. Webb, Glasgow.

Printed and Published by **WILLIAM PORTER**, of Number 6 Wellington street, Strand, London, at the office there.—Sept. 13, 1845.