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THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

THE DISCUSSION ON MR VILLIERS'S MOTION.

If any evidence were required of the steady and rapid progress which the principles of free trade have made, or of the growth of public opinion against the Corn Laws, it could not be better supplied than by the altered tone in which the House of Commons discussed the motion brought forward by Mr Villiers on Tuesday last.

It is the peculiar characteristic of all great principles that they are never out of season. They are equally applicable, and their truth is equally apparent, at all times and under all circumstances. Transgression against them may assume, at different periods, new and various shapes. But in one form or another will the blight of a *great error* in our policy exhibit itself in the material condition of the country. Nor was this truth ever more clearly realised than in the effects which monopoly and restriction have ever exercised over the best interests of the country, and in an especial manner in relation to the Corn Laws. It was indeed a very common opinion, that the public interest in this question would cease with a return of good harvests, moderate prices, and improved trade. That opinion was based, however, on the narrow ground that these laws were only baneful to the manufacturing and mercantile classes. Further inquiry and discussion have elicited the truth, that the landed interest, in its turn, is subjected, under their influence, as much to derangement and disappointment as any other. They are taught to rely on an artificially high price, inconsistent with the general welfare, and which can only be maintained by scarcity. That accidental plenty, therefore, which restores life and vigour to all the rest of the country, deranges the calculations equally of landlord and tenant. The events which bring prosperity to trade, equally bring to the mind of the agriculturist the strongest misgivings as to the wisdom of leaning on protection. Rents calculated at high prices, are certain and fixed liabilities, but the income from a crop, under the present law, is peculiarly the mere hazard of the season. A landlord's expenditure is too often calculated by his rent roll; but in many cases his net income depends rather on the fluctuating ability of the farmer than on the stationary letter of the contract. The price of corn in a deficient season rises more than in proportion to that deficiency, and calculating wheat at 60s a quarter, the rent of the farmer and the income of the landlord are determined. But, in abundant seasons, when the price falls back to its natural place, the decline is again greater in proportion than the increase of quantity for sale. Disappointment awaits the landlord and discouragement the tenant, while the general activity and prosperity which prevails in all other classes forces upon them the humiliating fact, that, under the present artificial system, their interests are not common and identical with those of the community at large.

Such seemed to be the submissive tone of mind in which Mr Villiers found his usual opponents in bringing forward his late motion. The debate throughout was marked by a grave and earnest attention, which bespoke an interest in the question hitherto unknown in the house. The speech of Mr Villiers, in introducing the debate, was in the highest degree calculated to improve the opportunity which the present condition of agriculture afforded him to exhibit the mischiefs and delusions of the protective system. After the late speech of the Home Secretary, Mr Villiers did not find it necessary to refer to facts, or to offer many arguments as to the injurious tendency of these laws on the general welfare of the country. That could not be better done, having the advantage also of official authority, than by the speech of Sir James Graham in discussing the resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell. But Mr Villiers was highly successful in tracing the causes of the present agricultural distress to a false and delusive reliance on the power of the law to secure to any interest the benefits proposed by restriction and scarcity. And he was peculiarly impressive in the appeal which he made against the wisdom and policy of persevering in a system which was attended with so much mischief to society at large, and especially to the most helpless portion of it, without securing any real and ultimate benefit to any one. He exhibited, in a striking manner, the mischiefs of a partial application of principles however true in themselves; and he exposed the utter inconsistency of the course we have pursued in extending a policy to all minor and weaker interests which we shrink from applying to the most important articles of subsistence. On the whole, the speech of Mr Villiers, both in manner and matter, was in the highest degree calculated to advance the great principles which he so ably advocates, and at least succeeded in producing a very marked impression on the house.

On the part of the agricultural interest there was but little attempt to answer the arguments against the continuance of the law. Mr Christopher attempted to rebut the charge against landowners of being actuated by selfish motives in maintaining these laws, but by a course of argument which, so far as it is true, only exhibits one of the most fallacious notions as to the true interests of landlord and tenant equally. Mr Christopher denies that landlords do act, or should act, with regard to the letting of land, on the same principle as other capitalists follow in their transactions. He inferred that there were many other considerations besides mere rent which entered into a landlord's consideration in letting a farm. He contrasted the practice in the South with that in Scotland in this respect. He appeared to revolt from the very idea of advertising a farm to be let on tender to the best farmer and the highest bidder, with evidences of which the columns of the Scotch papers abound. Scotch farms, he said, were let at rack rents. Those in the South were let with a regard to many social considerations, altogether irrespective of money rent. Sir Robert Peel adopted the same argument; he said:—

"Under the state of the law as it has existed, there is a relation grown up between the landlord, tenant, and labourer, which does not rest merely upon pecuniary considerations. The landed proprietor in this country does not look upon the land in the light of a mere commercial speculation—(hear, hear)—and I think it would be a great evil if it were so. Now, according to the true principles for which the hon. gentleman contends, I apprehend he would say, let the landlord make as much of his land as he possibly can; he has a right to do it; let it be considered a commercial speculation; on the termination of the lease, let land be let to the highest bidder, without reference to existing interests. (Hear, hear.) I am not prepared to say that might not be one of the modes by which, if you are to abolish the corn laws, the difficulty by which the landlord might be encountered might be met; it might be possible to say, let us apply the principles of free trade suddenly to the produce of land—let the landlord regard land in the same light as commerce—let him have no consideration to the relation which subsisted between him and the family who occupied the land, let him have no regard for the labourer, let him look out for labourers who might work for 1s a day, that the aged and infirm are entitled to no consideration, because they cannot give the labour which the active and healthy can give. Although that might be the true principle on which land ought to be considered in a purely pecuniary and commercial sense, yet in a moral and social view I should deeply regret it. (Cries of 'hear, hear.')

This is probably the most unhappy argument which could have been rested upon by the agricultural portion of the house.

What is the "moral and social" relation which exists between the landlord and his tenant and labourers, so happily contradistinguished from the more "commercial" relation which exists between employer and employed in other classes, or between the same classes in Scotland, where landlords are charged with letting their farms to the highest bidder. An inquiry into the relative condition of the farmer and labourer throughout the Southern Counties, as compared with the same class, where it is professed that land is considered more in a "pecuniary and commercial sense," would exhibit a contrast by no means favourable to the former. It may be that landowners are willing to obtain political influence in their counties, even at the sacrifice of some of the rent which their land might produce, if cultivated under more favourable and more "mercantile" principles. But so far from this system being beneficial either to the farmer or tenant, we believe that, as a rule, wherever land is let at the lowest rate under such circumstances, it not only affords the smallest profit to the farmer, but the smallest wages and least work for the labourer. Where do we first hear of agricultural distress? Where do we find the greatest amount of pauperism? Where do we see the first necessity arise for voluntary reduction of rent? Why, always in those counties where the land is apparently let cheapest—where those social relations between landlord and tenant are most boasted of, but which are the veriest fiction. In Lincolnshire, rents are high as compared with Dorset, but the high rents of Lincolnshire are not only better paid, the labourers are not only better employed, but the social relations between landlord and tenant are closer, because they are more independent of each other, but nearer to an equality in intelligence and position. In Scotland, where landlords commit the enormous evil of dealing with their land in a "mercantile spirit," and let their farms by tender, there is more social relationship between the owner and the cultivator than in any other country; and, though the rents are much higher than in any other country, yet nowhere are they better paid, and nowhere is the farmer so flourishing and successful. And, moreover, we believe an inquiry would show that in no other part of the kingdom do farms continue so long in the same family. The "social and moral relation" between the landlords and dependent tenants-at-will is a pleasing fiction in theory, but a dull and degrading experience in fact.

If, however, but little effort was made by the agricultural part of the house to oppose the arguments against the policy of protection, still less was attempted on the part of ministers. Sir James Graham emphatically repeated the free-trade declarations which he had made on a former night. It was, however, a most difficult matter to reconcile his conclusions with his arguments. The latter were addressed to the policy of the government, and to the sense of the opposition side of the house; the former to the fears and prejudices of those behind him. The Home Secretary bore witness to the great benefits of abundance and cheapness, especially to the labouring population of the country; but he saw the greatest danger from the importation of two millions of quarters of wheat annually. One moment he admitted that, concurrent with low prices, it was now a fact established by experience that the population were always best employed, that pauperism was reduced, crime diminished, and prosperity general. The next moment he found that whatever grain we imported would only displace so much of that grown at home, and throw the cultivators out of employment. The right hon. baronet had for a moment lost sight of the million and a half of paupers, now but ill fed—he forgot the five or six millions of our population who now consume no wheat; and, most of all, he overlooked the fact that the importation of two millions of quarters of wheat could but take place by a corresponding production of some produce of this country to exchange for it.

Sir Robert Peel was, however, much more decided and unequivocal in the declaration of his free-trade views than on any other former occasion. His speech was occupied rather in replying to the objections raised by his own supporters than in refuting any of the arguments by which the motion had been sustained. The speech of the right hon. baronet was most justly characterised by Lord Howick.

"Had the last resolution been worded to the effect, 'that it was expedient that all restrictions on the importation of corn be gradually abolished,' the right honourable baronet's speech would have been an unanswerable speech in support of the honourable member's motion. (Hear, hear). The whole purport of the right honourable gentleman's speech was that he could not concur in the arguments of his supporters that high prices did not produce high wages, that scarcity and dearness were not beneficial, and that plenty and cheapness were not evils. The right hon. baronet's argument was also that his alteration in the corn laws had effected good—that this good was produced by a reduction of protection—and that therefore he claimed to act on principles which had produced so much benefit. This argument was consistent with the argument used by the right hon. baronet the other evening, that all protecting duties were in themselves an evil. Let the house therefore observe, that the only difference between the right hon. baronet and his (Lord Howick's) side of the house was as to the time when the change in the corn law system should take place. (Hear, hear)."

If any one could feel a doubt previous to this debate that the time is not far distant when the Corn Laws will be entirely abandoned, that doubt must now be removed. On all hands it is now admitted to be a mere question of time. But would it not be well for the leaders of all parties to consider first, the great hazard they run by the delay; and, secondly, the enormous injustice which is committed on the interests of agriculture itself by the state of un-

certainty in which it is thus placed. Until this question is now finally settled, it has become impossible that those definite arrangements can be made which should naturally result therefrom; it is, and till then it must remain, a great interest in suspense. All the disadvantages of derangement are felt, without any of the benefits which would result from a more free competition. An interest which more than any other depends upon calculations and plans, with a view to future years, is hung up on the tenter-hooks of uncertain legislation, being assured only of one thing, that some day or other, sooner or later, those laws will be entirely abolished. With this view of the matter as it now stands, we cannot feel surprised that men holding a great stake in the future welfare of the agricultural classes should relinquish their own particular preference, as to the precise plan by which this settlement shall take place, and give their adherence to that party which is most likely to effect such settlement in the quickest and most satisfactory way. On these grounds we hail the support given to Mr Villiers by LORD JOHN RUSSELL, LORD EBRINGTON, MR CAVENDISH, and other members who, for the first time, voted for this motion, as a most significant evidence of the ripened conviction that the best interests of the country demand a speedy and final termination to this question.

OUR TREATIES WITH SPAIN.—ADMISSION OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO SUGAR.

A DEEP and mysterious sensation has prevailed for some days past among those interested in the growth of Colonial sugar, in consequence of the rumour of a discovery that, according to existing treaties with Spain, we are under an obligation to admit the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico at the same duty as we have now established for that from Java, Manila, and other free-labour countries, namely, 23s 4d per cwt. We are not desirous to add to the alarm, of which we have already seen symptoms consequent upon this discovery; and we may at the outset say, that we believe, as far as regards the interests of our West India planters, there is no occasion for any alarm whatever.

We shall, however, be glad if the right, which, as we shall show, is unquestionable, on the part of Spain, to demand admission for the sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico, on the terms of the most favoured nations, shall lead to the abolition of that distinction which our law now makes between the produce of countries employing slave-labour and free-labour—a distinction which, while it makes no real difference under present circumstances, either in the amount of protection to the planter, or in price to the consumer; and while it, therefore, is totally inoperative for the professed object for which it was established (the discouragement of slavery), is yet nevertheless a serious interruption to our good understanding with some of the most important countries with which we have commercial relations, and threatens the loss of some of those best markets, and especially that of Brazil.

Our treaties with Spain, which, in our view, establish the unquestionable right of that country to demand for its colonies the privileges in question, run through the period from 1667 to 1814, in one continuous and unbroken chain in regard to this right. The first and most extensive treaty of commerce which we find between this country and Spain, was signed at MADRID on the 13th (23d) of May 1667, and consists of no fewer than fifty articles.

That treaty provides for such reciprocal rights, on behalf of the "people and subjects" of each country, "in the respective lands, seas, and territories of the one and the other," as follows:—

Treaty of MADRID, May 1667.

"XXXVIII.—It is agreed and concluded, that the people and subjects of the King of Great Britain, and of the King of Spain, shall have and enjoy in the respective lands, seas, ports, havens, roads, and territories of the one or the other, and in all places whatsoever, the same privileges, securities, liberties, and immunities, whether they concern their persons or trade, with all the beneficial clauses and circumstances which have been granted, or shall be hereafter granted by either of the said kings, to the most Christian King the States-general of the United Provinces, the Hanse Towns, or any other kingdom or state whatsoever, in as full, ample, and beneficial manner, as if the same were particularly mentioned and inserted in this treaty."

The next treaty in which we find similar rights provided for is in that signed at Utrecht, on the 2nd (13th) of July 1713, which again unequivocally, and in the most enlarged terms, reiterates such provisions, of which the following is an extract:—

Treaty of UTRECHT, July 1713.

"IX.—It is further agreed and concluded as a general rule, that all and singular the subjects of each kingdom shall in all countries and places on both sides have and enjoy at least the same privileges, liberties, and immunities, as to all duties, impositions, or customs whatsoever, relating to persons, goods, and merchandizes, ships, freight, seamen, navigation, and commerce; and shall have the like favour in all things, as the subjects of France, or any other foreign nation, the most favoured have, possess, and enjoy, or at any time hereafter may have, possess, or enjoy."

The next treaty which was signed at Utrecht also, on the 28th Nov. (9th Dec.) of the same year (1713), provides even more specifically than those preceding it for these reciprocal privileges. The first article confirms the treaty of 1667, and is followed by a perfect copy thereof, the second article is made more strongly and clearly to enforce the mutual right to which we allude. The following are the two articles referred to:—

Treaty of UTRECHT, November 1713.

"I.—The treaty of peace, commerce, and alliance, concluded at Madrid, between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, the 13-23d day of May 1667, is ratified and confirmed by this treaty, and for the greater strengthening and confirmation of the same, it has been thought proper to insert it word for word in this place, together with the royal cédulas, or ordinances annexed to it.

"II.—The subjects of their majesties, trading respectively in the dominions of their said majesties, shall not be bound to pay greater duties, or other imposts whatsoever, for their imports or exports, than shall be exacted of, and paid by the subjects of the most

favoured nation; and if it shall happen in time to come, that any diminution of duties, or other advantages, shall be granted by either side, to any foreign nation, the subjects of each crown shall reciprocally and fully enjoy the same. And as it has been agreed, as is above mentioned, concerning the rates of duties, so it is ordained as a general rule between their majesties, that all and every one of their subjects shall, in all lands and places subject to the command of their respective majesties, use and enjoy at least the same privileges, liberties, and immunities, concerning all imposts or duties whatsoever, which relate to persons, wares, merchandize, ships, freighting, mariners, navigation, and commerce, and enjoy the same favour in all things (as well in the courts of justice, as in all those things which relate to trade, or any other trade whatsoever), as the most favoured nation uses and enjoys, or may use and enjoy for the future, as is explained more at large in the 38th article of the treaty of 1667, which is specially inserted in the foregoing article."

This latter treaty (including as it does that of 1667), was specially confirmed by the treaty signed at Madrid on the 3d (14th) Dec. 1715. Again, a treaty was signed at Seville on the 9th Nov. 1729, by which the above treaties of May 1667, July 1713, and Dec. 1715, are all confirmed.

Again, on the 5th October 1750, a treaty was signed at Madrid which once more confirmed that of 1667, and more specially the privileges of mutual commerce on the most favoured terms. The following is the article of that treaty referring thereto:—

Treaty of Madrid, October 1750.

"VII.—His Catholic Majesty does hereby allow and consent that the said British subjects shall enjoy all those rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities, which they did enjoy before the last war, by virtue and in consequence of the schedules or the royal ordinances that were made thereupon, and agreeable to the Treaty of Peace and Commerce that has been made at Madrid, in the year 1667; and that the said subjects shall be treated in Spain in the same manner as those of the most favoured nation; and that, consequently, no nation whatever shall pay less duties for the wares and other merchandizes that are brought or carried away by them from the kingdoms of Spain by land, than the said subjects shall pay for the same merchandizes that they shall import or export by sea; and that all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities, that are or shall be granted or allowed to any other nation, shall be likewise granted and allowed to the said British subjects, and his Britannic Majesty does hereby consent that the same be granted and allowed to the subjects of Spain in his Britannic Majesty's kingdoms."

Next, the treaty signed at Paris on the 10th July 1763, again alludes to the treaties of 1667 and 1713, and fully confirms the whole of these provisions. Again, the treaty signed at Versailles on the 3d of September 1783, especially alludes to the several treaties of 1667, 1713, 1715, 1729, 1750, and 1763, and confirms the whole of their provisions. And to this treaty is appended a declaration, on the part of Great Britain, referring to some contemplated regulations to meet the new circumstances of the country, and to make which commissaries were appointed under that treaty, as follows:—

BRITISH DECLARATION, 1783.

"When therefore the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done."

Thus showing how careful this country was to prevent the existing reciprocal privileges being in any way invaded by the regulations which might be made by those commissaries.

And last of all, by the treaty signed at Madrid on the 28th of August 1814, the whole of the treaties of commerce which subsisted previously to the year 1796, between the two nations, were ratified and confirmed. The first article of said treaty is as follows:—

Treaty of Madrid, August 1814.

"I.—It is agreed that, pending the negotiation of a new treaty of commerce, Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with Spain upon the same conditions as those which existed previously to the year 1796. All the treaties of commerce which at that period subsisted between the two nations being hereby ratified and confirmed."

And thus the matter rests at this day, the last named treaty being still in force. We have examined the whole of the treaties from 1667 to 1814, relating to commerce, and there is not one word throughout which in any way tends to abrogate the provision for reciprocal intercourse on the most favoured terms, which, more strikingly than any other principle, pervades the whole of the treaties which we have quoted.

Moreover, no later than 1837, when Lord Clarendon represented this country at the court of Madrid, it became his duty to claim for British merchants certain rights under these very treaties. It appears that some peculiar privileges were enjoyed by the French ships from the ports of Marseilles and Bayonne, in their intercourse with Spain, not generally extended to other ships, and these privileges were claimed under these treaties, and our right to them was recognised by the Spanish Government.

The question has indeed been started, whether or not these privileges extend to the produce of the colonies of Spain, or are only confined to that of her European territory. We cannot, however, see any ground for such a reading of the treaties. On the contrary, their general spirit would lead us to infer that many of them were made more in reference to the produce of the colonies of the respective countries than to that of the parent country. Moreover, the language of the treaties appear to us, in the most ample manner, to extend the privileges to the subjects of each country, in any their "lands" or "territories," in all matters "concerning their persons or trade," and "as to all duties, impositions, or customs whatsoever, relating to persons, goods, and merchandizes."

We do not know whether any application has yet been made on the subject to our Government by that of Spain, but we do know that the attention of the latter is engaged thereon; and we have reason to believe that a formal application, for the admission of Cuba and Porto Rico sugar, will be very shortly made to our Foreign Minister, if not already done. Nor can we see the slightest ground on which the demand of Spain can be refused.

It is then desirable that we should consider what will be the effect of the admission of the produce of the Spanish colonies at

the duty of 23s 4d. The produce of Cuba was estimated last year at 155,000 tons, and that of Porto Rico at 35,000 tons—together 190,000 tons; while, from the whole of the British possessions in the East and the West, we imported no more than 204,000 tons; so that the produce of the two Spanish islands was only 7 per cent below the quantity received from all our possessions. The produce of Cuba will, however, very little exceed half of that quantity in the present year, owing to the destruction caused by the hurricane in the autumn of last year.

Looking only at these relative quantities, we cannot be surprised that the Colonial planter should feel somewhat alarmed at such an apparent competition. It has always been our opinion, since the distinction between slave-labour and free-labour sugar was first established in the session of last year, that limiting the competition to the latter would practically give no advantage in price either to the free-labour sugar or to that of Colonial growth; and that slave-labour sugar would be raised as much in price by the additional consumption of this country, consequent upon the admission of free-labour produce, as the latter would be. We have always contended that, as the quantity of free-labour sugar which would be available for this market would be more than we could consume at the existing differential duty, and, therefore, as a considerable portion would have to sell in the same market as slave-grown sugar, the price of the two must remain the same. If the additional consumption of this country raised the price, by withdrawing from other markets a portion of their present supply, all kinds of sugar would be equally affected. So far as experience has gone, our anticipations have proved perfectly accurate, although, as yet, the quantity of certificated sugar which has arrived has been comparatively small. The following comparison of the prices of sugar, on the 22d of February, before any free-labour, with certificate, had been exposed for sale, and on the 7th of the present month, shows that the produce of slave-labour has risen equally with that of free labour. The prices are taken from our *Price Current, Economist*, 22d February and 7th of June, these prices being every week carefully corrected by eminent houses in the city, in each department of business.

The quotations were, in bond—

Feb. 22d.—Java, brown and yellow, without certificate, 17s to 21s 6d—average 19s 3d.

June 7th.—The same with certificate, 18s 6d to 24s 6d—average 21s 6d.

—establishing an advance of 2s 3d, or 11½ per cent.

Feb. 22d.—Java, white and grey, without certificate, 22s to 24s 6d—average 23s 3d.

June 7th.—The same with certificate, 25s 6d to 28s—average 26s 9d.

—establishing an advance of 3s 6d, or 15½ per cent. So that the low qualities of free-labour sugar have advanced 11½ per cent, and the better qualities 15½ per cent.

Well, then, with respect to slave-produced sugar, the prices were—

Feb. 22d.—Rio, brown and yellow, 15s 6d to 19s—average 17s 3d.

June 7th.—The same was 17s 6d to 21s 6d—average 19s 6d.

—establishing an advance of 2s 3d, precisely the same as on Java; being, however, on a lower value, the advance has been nearly 12½ per cent.

Feb. 22d.—Rio, white, 19s 6d to 22s 6d—average 21s.

June 7th.—The same, 22s to 27s—average 24s 6d.

—establishing an advance of 3s 6d, which is again the precise advance on Java, though rather a higher per centage.

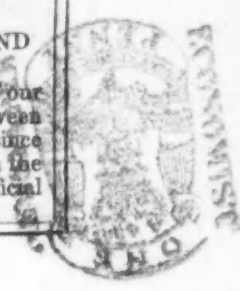
And with regard to Cuba sugar the price has advanced more in proportion than any other, in consequence of the great deficiency of the crop.

It is therefore quite clear that slave-labour sugar has advanced in price at least equally with free-labour; and that the relative prices are at least as high as before. If this be so, with our supply of sugar, subject to the 23s 4d duty, limited to the produce of Java, Manilla, &c. how much more will it be so if the produce of Cuba and Porto Rico are also to be admitted at the lower duty. Slave-labour and free-labour foreign sugar will be, as they are at this moment, relatively the same price, both being directly or indirectly determined by the price of our Colonial sugar, and the differential rate of duty between that and free-labour produce.

So that neither the producer of Colonial sugar nor the consumer at home is in any way interested in the distinction kept up; nor can any effect be produced by it in favour of the abolition of the slave trade. The same advance which has taken place on free-labour sugar has equally taken place on slave-labour, and if a higher price is to encourage slavery, we accomplish it at this moment as much as if we consumed Brazil sugar. And now, when it appears inevitable that we must extend to Cuba and Porto Rico, as we have already done to Venezuela and the United States, the privilege intended only for free-labour produce, we cannot conceive on what grounds Ministers can persevere in the exclusion of the produce of Brazil, especially when we see with what serious consequences that policy now threatens us.

CHANGE IN THE RELATIVE PRICES OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.

IN our number of the 24th of May, we called the attention of our readers to the remarkable change which had taken place between the price of agricultural produce and manufactured goods since 1694, the period when the official rates of value referred to in the Customhouse returns was fixed. The comparison of the official



value (or that of 1694), when compared with the real value at this time, shows that while agricultural produce has increased in price by 143 per cent during that period, manufactures have diminished no less than 60 per cent.

We refer our readers to a letter in another part of this paper on this subject, signed, "A Thorough Free-Trader."

Before going into a consideration of the most essential principle alluded to in that letter, namely, the theory of population and food, we will clear away two or three minor points. We selected the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, because they were the last three years for which the tables had been officially published, which enabled us to make the comparison. The two first were dear years, but the third was a year of great depression in price of agricultural produce, in common with other things. With regard to manufactures they were not cheaper generally than they are now, and, with respect to cotton goods, not so cheap.

We believe we are correct in assigning the date of the settlement of the official value to 1694. We have searched in vain among the existing parliamentary records to discover the exact principle on which that value was determined. The original document being out of print, the House of Commons ordered it to be reprinted in May 1826; and the only existing document which we have seen is the Parliamentary paper, bearing date the 17th of that month. In the *Economist*, December 2, 1843, we reprinted the rates at which the chief articles are charged. On reference to that document, wheat is rated at 32s per quarter, which, however, was then measured by the Eaton bushel of nine gallons, and consequently the present measure is *one-ninth* less than at that period, which would reduce the actual price in comparison to this day to 28s 6d per quarter. From this it is evident, that in determining the value of goods in 1694, the price of that year of dearth had not been taken, but rather the average price of some preceding years.

Then, as to the influence of protecting laws on prices, we think there can be no reasonable doubt that such laws have had the effect of raising the prices of agricultural produce or of preventing their fall, and that free competition has had the effect of materially reducing the price of manufactured goods. But our correspondent and our readers will easily perceive that this is by no means synonymous with saying that protection has tended to "enrich, in any degree, the members of the protected interest." There is no greater mistake than in confounding high prices with high profit. But the way in which we believe *protection* always operates, is that, in the absence of competition, the same exertion is not used to produce improvements and economy in the production, and, therefore, while the price may remain high or even while it is increasing, the profit of the immediate producer will not be enhanced; and though no doubt the rent of land has always increased as rapidly as the price of produce, yet it by no means follows that, under a different system, the rent might not have increased much more, while the price of produce had fallen. The rent of land is determined not only by the price of wheat per quarter, but also by the number of quarters of wheat which an acre will produce; and the cost at which it is produced. Now, there can be no doubt that if, with free competition, improvements in agriculture had taken place in the same proportion as has been the case in manufactures, that not only the cost of cultivation might have been materially lessened, but the acreable produce might, at the same time, have been materially increased. The farmer would all along have made a larger profit, as he would have secured the first advantage of every improvement; the landlord might have been receiving a higher rent for the land, and the producer might have been selling at a greatly reduced price. This very process has, to a certain extent, gone on under improvements in agriculture during the last twenty years. Protection creates a high price, which injures the consumer without enriching the producer. Competition creates a low price to the benefit of the consumer and to the profit of the producer; because, in the course of improvements, the immediate producer always secures some part of an improvement, in the first place, to his own profit. And again, the producer is benefited by a constantly increased demand for his commodity consequent upon its reduced price.

Since 1694, though agricultural produce has increased so much, we believe no branch of trade has given so small a profit to those engaged in it. On the other hand, while manufactures have decreased so much in price, the profits that have been made have been larger than in any other pursuit; and in cotton goods, in which the reduction has been greatest, the profit realized has also been largest.

Here, then, we believe, lies the fallacy of Mr Malthus. There can be no doubt that, considering the surface of the earth as a fixed quantity, and admitting that there is some limit, however distant, to the productiveness of the soil, and the utmost resources of ingenuity, it may be said that every year that passes, and adds new population to the earth, brings us nearer to that time when the measure will be full. But this is so distant and speculative a period, that for all purposes in the present infant condition of the world its consideration cannot enter into any system of practical government. And let it be remembered that pushing the theory of Mr Malthus to its legitimate end, manufactured goods should at length fail the population as much as food. The basis of every manufacture is part of the pro-

duce of the same fixed quantity as food, and has exactly the same natural limit.

So far, however, from population having really a tendency to diminish the means of subsistence, of procuring food, raiment, and shelter, we think experience now abundantly proves that increased competition attendant on an increasing population tends only to make all these necessities more easily procured; and that it is only where protective laws step in and prevent that improvement which would otherwise take place, that increased abundance does not ensue. As far as regards all articles of clothing, every year secures them to the whole population at a lower rate, and that, not only positively in money price, but relatively to the rate of wages. Every year sees our population better and more cheaply clad. But there is no one fundamental reason, that applies to the production of corn, that does not equally apply to the supply of cotton, wool, flax, and silk; and there can be no doubt, had the same restriction been placed on the supply of manufactured goods, and of the raw material, that neither would they have been so cheap, nor would those engaged in the respective trades have been so prosperous.

With a perfect free trade, and the resources of the mind untrammelled, an increase of population will only be a source of increased wealth and security, and certainly not a cause of anxiety, as it is at this time. We may shortly return to a further consideration of some of the points suggested by this inquiry.

WHAT CAN £1,500 DO?

ONE of the clergy of the metropolitan parish of Pancras, the Rev. H. Hughes, has just addressed to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, of whom that parish is a "peculiar," what is not inappropriately called "an appalling statement," with reference to the condition of religious education and morals there. The population of the parish is estimated at 140,000. Of these the Established Church affords church accommodation for only 17,000, though evidently no such numbers attend, and Mr Hughes makes no estimate of what Dissenters do, being persuaded, we suppose, with true clerical liberality, that anything done out of his own particular line is good for nought, if not worse. "Attending day schools in connection with the Established Church," says Mr Hughes, "we have not quite 4,000, say however 4,000 children of the poor. Attending Sunday schools 3,400. Of these last the larger proportion are the same children as attend the day schools, and if we reckon 1,000 as exclusively Sunday scholars, we shall rather exceed than fall below the real number, so that the following is a favourable description of the state of Church of England education among the poor in the parish of St Pancras. In a population of 140,000 we have—

Attending day, or day and Sunday schools	4,000
Attending Sunday schools	1,600

And what a lamentable and unheard-of state of things this is. One thirty-fifth part of the population, boys, girls, and infants, all included, receiving daily education at our hands! That is the same proportion as 20 would be out of a population of 700, or 10 out of a population of 350. For the other one hundred and fortieth part rescued from the streets on Sabbath day we may be thankful, but it would only give 10 Sunday scholars out of a population of 1,400, or 5 out of a population of 700. Some persons who are fond of looking at an array of figures, and congratulating themselves on results, without comparing them with what they ought to be and might be, will perhaps tell us that the Church is doing an admirable work in providing instruction for 5,000 poor children in a single parish. But what will such persons say when we assure them that a well-ordered population of 40,000 would send as many children to Church of England schools.—It may be a question what sort of schools "a well ordered population" would send their children to, but we do not write with the view of picking a quarrel with Mr Hughes on that point. His premises at least are facts which interest us—whether his conclusions are sound or not we shall not stop to inquire. Such facts, however, we agree with him, are "pregnant with disaster to the country;" and it is impossible, therefore, for those who feel any interest in the public welfare not to be desirous to learn what steps have been taken to aid in the removal of evils so great. Mr Hughes informs us:—

"Praiseworthy efforts have been made by influential persons to excite general attention to the spiritual wants of our neglected population, but their almost entire failure as regards the parish at large only renders the prospect more gloomy. Thus, in 1842, a general committee was formed, under the auspices of the vicar and the church trustees, for the purpose of raising funds for building additional churches. Such, however, was the apathy with which their proposals were received, that at the beginning of the present year the contributions from all quarters amounted only to 1411/1s 1d. A fresh appeal has been made this year, but I am told that the whole result has been the obtaining additional subscriptions to the amount of little more than 100l. WHAT CAN 1,500l DO FOR NECESSITIES LIKE THESE?"

Certainly 1,500l would not do much in building churches. But Mr Hughes, let us tell him, if he means to be anything of a moral reformer, greatly over-estimates the good effects of stone and lime, and indeed of money generally. Great changes in society are not accomplished by such paltry means. To turn men from baseness to seek their happiness in the pursuit of proper and noble objects requires—not numbers of churches half or quarter filled, not ill-paid subscriptions to a nominal extent of 1,500l or 15,000l, but requires—of those who see such evils, and are rightly penetrated

with a sense of their greatness, to devote themselves with a resolute purpose to root them out. It is *MIND* that must do the work—money never can. The apostle Paul planted a knowledge of the Christian religion over half an empire, one of the greatest that the world has seen, and employed himself all the while in making tents, not in begging money. He had not 1,500*l* for all his work. Nothing is so much over-estimated as the influence of money. Such a mistake may be borne with in the common affairs of life, but when it is obtruded on notice where the moral wellbeing of masses is concerned, it calls for exposure.

We are not indifferent to the great cause of religion and education, for they are but one cause—they are identical. It is because our interest in them is so lively that we now write. We wish it to be generally felt, however, that much may be done for them with little money; and much money of itself can do nothing. There are men who, with less aid than 1,500*l* could buy for them, would revolutionise for good a larger parish than even Pancras.

PUBLIC LANDS SURVEYED IN CANADA.

It appears from an official report of the select committee on the public lands of Canada, that the surveyed lands of Canada, West and East, are 35,839,161 acres, of which 30,439,161 acres have been disposed of by grants, sales, &c., leaving a balance at the disposal of the government of 5,410,000 acres.

The surveyed lands in Canada West are	18,153,219
Of which disposed to private persons.....	10,404,663
Clergy reserves.....	2,407,687
King's College.....	225,944
U. C. College.....	63,642
Canada Co. on Huron block.....	1,100,000
Do. scattered.....	1,384,413
School lands remaining.....	258,330
Indian reserves.....	808,540
	16,653,219

Leaving a balance of 1,500,000
at the disposal of the Government.

In Canada East the estimate of surveyed lands is ..	17,685,942
The grants have been as follows:—	
In seigniories, to individuals.....	7,496,000
In townships, do.....	3,847,629
Catholic seminaries in Montreal.....	307,000
Seminaries in Quebec.....	426,000
Jesuits' estates.....	674,000
Nuns.....	121,500
Clergy reserves (English church).....	903,433
	15,775,942

Balance in Canada East 3,910,000
Balance in Canada West 1,500,000

Acres 5,410,000

The committee estimate the whole of the unsurveyed lands to be 8,500,000 acres, reckoning for fifteen miles in the rear of all the surveyed lands.

The estimated value of Government lands in Canada West, set down from 80 cts to 1 dol 50c per acre, is	7,101,120
In Canada East, set down from 50 to 80 cents.....	10,107,356
	17,208,476
Due on sales already made	120,000
	17,328,476

Should the estimates of the unsurveyed lands include the tract lying between the surveyed lands and Hudson's Bay, the quantity of land at the disposal of the government would exceed one hundred millions of acres, but the estimates only include a district capable of cultivation.

REASONS FOR A WAR WITH AMERICA.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

JOHN BULL wants a flogging,—let's give it to him. He is insolent,—let's flog him. He is spreading his power in all quarters of the world. His armies are all over the earth, his ships all over the water, and his merchandise all over land and water. Let's flog him. It will cost us a few hundreds of ships, and a few hundred millions of dollars, and a few score thousands of lives. It will turn society upside down, give rowdies and robbers the upper hand, and entail upon us an aristocracy of military heroes for another half century. All the better for that. John Bull needs a flogging, and he ought to have it. We want a flogging, too, and it would do us good. We want bleeding as well as John Bull; so let us have it. Let us turn to, and have a real Irish knock-down. Who is going to have John Bull set his lions to growl at us across the water? We'll stop his noise, if it is by thrusting our own heads down his throat. Who is going to spend all his life in merchandising and manufacturing, and lecturing, and preaching, and printing? Who wants to hear this everlasting talk about conscience and reason, and right and wrong. The world has become stale and insipid. The ships ought to be all captured, and the cities battered down, and the world burnt up, so that we can start again. There would be fun in that—some interest—something to talk about. The newspapers are not worth reading. The murders they tell of are only one at a time, and the terrible explosions only go to killing half a dozen or so. We want to see men mowed down in long battalions, and artillery trains dragged over them before they are dead. We want to have squadrons of horse trample on men dying, but not dead, and see the blood spirt when they tread on living hearts, and see the vultures feed on the richest sort of carrion. We want, wherever we see a lead, to break it; wherever a heart beats, to stop it; wherever there is beauty, to deform it; and wherever there is order, to bring in chaos. We can't bear these restraints which are called civilization—"This is mine, and that is yours." We want to own nothing and rob for every thing. This world has swung out of its orbit, and come too near to what they call heaven. We want to swing it as far the other way, until it comes

hard by, if not all over in, the infernal regions. If we can do no more, we want to fight old mother England, and flog her, and get flogged ourselves; and when we are both flogged well nigh to death, then make a treaty, and have something to talk about.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Monday, June 9.

THE IRISH LANDLORDS AND THEIR TENANTS.—Lord STANLEY laid upon the table a bill, founded on the report of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, for the purpose of securing to the occupying tenant in that country compensation for any improvements he may have effected on his holding. The noble lord combated the idea that the evils of Ireland could be adequately met by compulsory emigration; and contended, that in proportion to the extent of waste lands the country was not over-peopled. Contrasting the condition of the Irish with the English tenant, he argued for the necessity of some measure which might have the effect of inducing the former to expend capital on the improvement of the soil. With this view the bill proposed to grant compensation to tenants for three classes of improvements—buildings, drainage, and the levelling of fences. For the erection of buildings, he proposed that the tenant should be secured in a compensation which should diminish to the extent of one-thirtieth annually. Thus, should the tenant remain thirty years in occupation after building, he would be considered to have received the full benefit of his outlay. For deep thorough tile drainage he should be assured compensation, diminishing one-fourteenth annually, so that after an occupation of fourteen years his claim to compensation would cease. On the third head, that of fences, in Ireland a car might be driven on the tops of fences running between small fields in any direction but a straight one, and which, notwithstanding, afforded no security against the intrusion of any Irish animal whatever. In order to encourage the tenant to level those fences and add them to the general surface of his farm, he would be allowed compensation for outlay, diminishing to the extent of one-twentieth annually. Thus, if he added ten acres to a farm of fifty, he would be considered in twenty years to have had the full benefit of his expenditure. There had been hitherto attempts to enforce the regulations between landlord and tenant; but those attempts had failed, owing to the expensive nature of the process for enforcing them. In order to obviate this difficulty, and establish an inexpensive method of equitably adjusting claims, he proposed that there should be an office in Dublin, with a salaried officer at its head, to be called "The Commissioner of Improvements." He was to have the duty of communicating between landlord and tenant as to the nature and value of the contemplated improvements, and to provide for the valuation, &c., as well as the settlement and adjustment of conflicting claims. The noble lord concluded by moving the first reading of the bill, which, after some observations from different noble lords condemnatory of the measure, and from the Earl of Devon in favour of it, was agreed to.

LAW OF BASTARDY.—The Earl of RADNOR moved the second reading of the bill to amend the recent enactments relating to bastardy, urging that they had revived many of the evils which had existed under the old law.—Lord WHARCLIFFE opposed the bill, on the ground that a sufficient check had been provided against fraudulent paternity.—The bill was ultimately rejected, after which their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, June 10.

The Maynooth bill went through committee, after a short and uninteresting discussion, and the third reading was fixed for Monday next. No other business of importance was transacted, and their lordships adjourned early.

Thursday, June 12.

Lord PORTMAN introduced a bill to secure compensation to tenants in England in certain cases, which was read a first time. The other business was merely routine; and the house sat but a short time.

House of Commons.

Monday, June 9.

The house was occupied principally in committee, first on the Scotch banking bill, the whole of the clauses of which were, after some discussion, agreed to; and in the next place on the Irish banking bill, which also passed through the same ordeal, after much discussion and some divisions, without being in any respect altered.

Tuesday, June 10.

CORN LAWS.

Mr VILLIERS moved for a committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering his resolutions for the abolition of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn:—

"That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:—

"That the corn law restricts the supply of food and prevents the free exchange of the products of labour.

"That it is therefore prejudicial to the welfare of the country, especially to that of the working classes, and has proved delusive to those for whose benefit the law was designed; and

"That it is expedient that all restrictions on corn should be now abolished."

After taking a review of the declarations made by Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Colonel Wood, and many others on this important subject during the present session, he proceeded to congratulate himself on the improvement of his position in bringing forward these resolutions at present, as compared with that which he occupied on similar occasions in former sessions. There was now a general admission on the part of those on both sides of the

value (or that of 1694), when compared with the real value at this time, shows that while agricultural produce has increased in price by 143 per cent during that period, manufactures have diminished no less than 60 per cent.

We refer our readers to a letter in another part of this paper on this subject, signed, "A Thorough Free-Trader."

Before going into a consideration of the most essential principle alluded to in that letter, namely, the theory of population and food, we will clear away two or three minor points. We selected the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, because they were the last three years for which the tables had been officially published, which enabled us to make the comparison. The two first were dear years, but the third was a year of great depression in price of agricultural produce, in common with other things. With regard to manufactures they were not cheaper generally than they are now, and, with respect to cotton goods, not so cheap.

We believe we are correct in assigning the date of the settlement of the official value to 1694. We have searched in vain among the existing parliamentary records to discover the exact principle on which that value was determined. The original document being out of print, the House of Commons ordered it to be reprinted in May 1826; and the only existing document which we have seen is the Parliamentary paper, bearing date the 17th of that month. In the *Economist*, December 2, 1843, we reprinted the rates at which the chief articles are charged. On reference to that document, wheat is rated at 32s per quarter, which, however, was then measured by the Eaton bushel of nine gallons, and consequently the present measure is *one-ninth* less than at that period, which would reduce the actual price in comparison to this day to 28s 6d per quarter. From this it is evident, that in determining the value of goods in 1694, the price of that year of dearth had not been taken, but rather the average price of some preceding years.

Then, as to the influence of protecting laws on prices, we think there can be no reasonable doubt that such laws have had the effect of raising the prices of agricultural produce or of preventing their fall, and that free competition has had the effect of materially reducing the price of manufactured goods. But our correspondent and our readers will easily perceive that this is by no means synonymous with saying that protection has tended to "enrich, in any degree, the members of the protected interest." There is no greater mistake than in confounding high prices with high profit. But the way in which we believe *protection* always operates, is that, in the absence of competition, the same exertion is not used to produce improvements and economy in the production, and, therefore, while the price may remain high or even while it is increasing, the profit of the immediate producer will not be enhanced; and though no doubt the rent of land has always increased as rapidly as the price of produce, yet it by no means follows that, under a different system, the rent might not have increased much more, while the price of produce had fallen. The rent of land is determined not only by the price of wheat per quarter, but also by the number of quarters of wheat which an acre will produce; and the cost at which it is produced. Now, there can be no doubt that if, with free competition, improvements in agriculture had taken place in the same proportion as has been the case in manufactures, that not only the cost of cultivation might have been materially lessened, but the acreable produce might, at the same time, have been materially increased. The farmer would all along have made a larger profit, as he would have secured the first advantage of every improvement; the landlord might have been receiving a higher rent for the land, and the producer might have been selling at a greatly reduced price. This very process has, to a certain extent, gone on under improvements in agriculture during the last twenty years. Protection creates a high price, which injures the consumer without enriching the producer. Competition creates a low price to the benefit of the consumer and to the profit of the of the producer; because, in the course of improvements, the immediate producer always secures some part of an improvement, in the first place, to his own profit. And again, the producer is benefited by a constantly increased demand for his commodity consequent upon its reduced price.

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Attending day, or day and Sunday schools	4,000
Attending Sunday schools	1,600

And what a lamentable and unheard-of state of things this is. One thirty-fifth part of the population, boys, girls, and infants, all included, receiving daily education at our hands! That is the same proportion as 20 would be out of a population of 700, or 10 out of a population of 350. For the other one hundred and fortieth part rescued from the streets on Sabbath day we may be thankful, but it would only give 10 Sunday scholars out of a population of 1,400, or 5 out of a population of 700. Some persons who are fond of looking at an array of figures, and congratulating themselves on results, without comparing them with what they ought to be and might be, will perhaps tell us that the Church is doing an admirable work in providing instruction for 5,000 poor children in a single parish. But what will such persons say when we assure them that a well-ordered population of 40,000 would send as many children to Church of England schools.—It may be a question what sort of schools "a well ordered population" would send their children to, but we do not write with the view of picking a quarrel with Mr Hughes on that point. His premises at least are facts which interest us—whether his conclusions are sound or not we shall not stop to inquire. Such facts, however, we agree with him, are "pregnant with disaster to the country;" and it is impossible, therefore, for those who feel any interest in the public welfare not to be desirous to learn what steps have been taken to aid in the removal of evils so great. Mr Hughes informs us:—

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Due on sales already made		120,000
	<hr/>	17,328,476

Should the estimates of the unsurveyed lands include the tract lying between the surveyed lands and Hudson's Bay, the quantity of land at the disposal of the government would exceed one hundred millions of acres, but the estimates only include a district capable of cultivation.

REASONS FOR A WAR WITH AMERICA.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

JOHN BULL wants a flogging,—let's give it to him. He is insolent,—let's flog him. He is spreading his power in all quarters of the world. His armies are all over the earth, his ships all over the water, and his merchandise all over land and water. Let's flog him. It will cost us a few hundreds of ships, and a few hundred millions of dollars, and a few score thousands of lives. It will turn society upside down, give rowdies and robbers the upper hand, and entail upon us an aristocracy of military heroes for another half century. All the better for that. John Bull needs a flogging, and he ought to have it. We want a flogging, too, and it would do us good. We want bleeding as well as John Bull; so let us have it. Let us turn to, and have a real Irish knock-down. Who is going to have John Bull set his lions to growling at us across the water? We'll stop his noise, if it is by thrusting our own heads down his throat. Who is going to spend all his life in merchandising and manufacturing, and lecturing, and preaching, and printing? Who wants to hear this everlasting talk about conscience and reason, and right and wrong. The world has become stale and insipid. The ships ought to be all captured, and the cities battered down, and the world burnt up, so that we can start again. There would be fun in that—some interest—something to talk about. The newspapers are not worth reading. The murders they tell of are only one at a time, and the terrible explosions only go to killing half a dozen or so. We want to see men mowed down in long battalions, and artillery trains dragged over them before they are dead. We want to have squadrons of horse trample on men dying, but not dead, and see the blood spirt when they tread on living hearts, and see the vultures feed on the richest sort of carrion. We want, wherever we see a lead, to break it; wherever a heart beats, to stop it; wherever there is beauty, to deform it; and wherever there is order, to bring in chaos. We can't bear these restraints which are called civilization—"This is mine, and that is yours." We want to own nothing and rob for every thing. This world has swung out of its orbit, and come too near to what they call heaven. We want to swing it as far the other way, until it comes

hard by, if not all over in, the infernal regions. If we can do no more, we want to fight old mother England, and flog her, and get flogged ourselves; and when we are both flogged well nigh to death, then make a treaty, and have something to talk about.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Monday, June 9.

THE IRISH LANDLORDS AND THEIR TENANTS.—Lord STANLEY laid upon the table a bill, founded on the report of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, for the purpose of securing to the occupying tenant in that country compensation for any improvements he may have effected on his holding. The noble lord combated the idea that the evils of Ireland could be adequately met by compulsory emigration; and contended, that in proportion to the extent of waste lands the country was not over-peopled. Contrasting the condition of the Irish with the English tenant, he argued for the necessity of some measure which might have the effect of inducing the former to expend capital on the improvement of the soil. With this view the bill proposed to grant compensation to tenants for three classes of improvements—buildings, drainage, and the levelling of fences. For the erection of buildings, he proposed that the tenant should be secured in a compensation which should diminish to the extent of one-thirtieth annually. Thus, should the tenant remain thirty years in occupation after building, he would be considered to have received the full benefit of his outlay. For deep thorough tile drainage he should be assured compensation, diminishing one-fourteenth annually, so that after an occupation of fourteen years his claim to compensation would cease. On the third head, that of fences, in Ireland a car might be driven on the tops of fences running between small fields in any direction but a straight one, and which, notwithstanding, afforded no security against the intrusion of any Irish animal whatever. In order to encourage the tenant to level those fences and add them to the general surface of his farm, he would be allowed compensation for outlay, diminishing to the extent of one-twentieth annually. Thus, if he added ten acres to a farm of fifty, he would be considered in twenty years to have had the full benefit of his expenditure. There had been hitherto attempts to enforce the regulations between landlord and tenant; but those attempts had failed, owing to the expensive nature of the process for enforcing them. In order to obviate this difficulty, and establish an inexpensive method of equitably adjusting claims, he proposed that there should be an office in Dublin, with a salaried officer at its head, to be called "The Commissioner of Improvements." He was to have the duty of communicating between landlord and tenant as to the nature and value of the contemplated improvements, and to provide for the valuation, &c., as well as the settlement and adjustment of conflicting claims. The noble lord concluded by moving the first reading of the bill, which, after some observations from different noble lords condemnatory of the measure, and from the Earl of Devon in favour of it, was agreed to.

LAW OF BASTARDY.—The Earl of RADNOR moved the second reading of the bill to amend the recent enactments relating to bastardy, urging that they had revived many of the evils which had existed under the old law.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE opposed the bill, on the ground that a sufficient check had been provided against fraudulent paternity.—The bill was ultimately rejected, after which their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, June 10.

The Maynooth bill went through committee, after a short and uninteresting discussion, and the third reading was fixed for Monday next. No other business of importance was transacted, and their lordships adjourned early.

Thursday, June 12.

Lord PORTMAN introduced a bill to secure compensation to tenants in England in certain cases, which was read a first time. The other business was merely routine; and the house sat but a short time.

House of Commons.

Monday, June 9.

The house was occupied principally in committee, first on the Scotch banking bill, the whole of the clauses of which were, after some discussion, agreed to; and in the next place on the Irish banking bill, which also passed through the same ordeal, after much discussion and some divisions, without being in any respect altered.

Tuesday, June 10.

CORN LAWS.

Mr VILLIERS moved for a committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering his resolutions for the abolition of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn:—

"That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:—

"That the corn law restricts the supply of food and prevents the free exchange of the products of labour.

"That it is therefore prejudicial to the welfare of the country, especially to that of the working classes, and has proved delusive to those for whose benefit the law was designed; and

"That it is expedient that all restrictions on corn should be now abolished."

After taking a review of the declarations made by Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Colonel Wood, and many others on this important subject during the present session, he proceeded to congratulate himself on the improvement of his position in bringing forward these resolutions at present, as compared with that which he occupied on similar occasions in former sessions. There was now a general admission on the part of those on both sides of the

house that it had become the duty of some member of parliament to test the opinions of the most influential parties in parliament on this question; and, therefore, he now came forward to contend that the corn laws were wholly unsuited to the present condition of the country—that they never had a laudable object in view—that at times they had proved most injurious to the labouring classes—and that the sooner they were abolished the better. The object of them originally was to make land dear; and that object had been consistently pursued in all the legislation which had been adopted since. The farmer—who had been declared, on high agricultural authority, to be a man of very contracted views—had been deluded into the support of these laws by the fiction that price meant profit. He had, therefore, given his vote in support of those gentlemen who told him that high prices meant high profits, and against those who told him that if he trusted in such a fiction he would find himself wofully disappointed.

“They had heard lately from the honourable and gallant member for Sussex a description of the farmers of the country. That honourable and gallant member had told the house that the farmer was a man of narrow and contracted views, that his vision was singularly limited, and that he was wholly engrossed with the vegetables he grew and the cattle he fattened. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Further, that he judged of the affairs of the world by the prices he got at market. The honourable and gallant member had added that he would not be dictated to by such men. Was it to be wondered at that such persons could be deceived into the notion that high prices meant high profits, and be induced to support a law which secured them a high price? Many members now sat in that house through having persuaded the farmers that they were farmers' friends. (Cheers and laughter.) His object in bringing forward the present motion was to let the farmer see who were his friends and who his enemies. The honourable member for Somerset had lately stated that, thanks to the League, the farmer was now much better informed than formerly. He (Mr Villiers) hoped that was the case; perhaps his vision was now clearer than he had got his other eye open. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He wished to hear what the Protection Society had to say on the subject. The farmer was now in a sorry position; he wished to hear the honourable member for North Northamptonshire, the chairman of the society, explain the causes of that position. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to hear that honourable member define the farmer's relation with his landlord; and how, by giving an exorbitant price for land, he placed himself on the high road to fortune. (Cheers.) He knew that the honourable member's only care was for the farmer, and that he perfectly understood his case; and, therefore, he (Mr Villiers) had brought forward this motion to meet the hon. member's sentiments. He denied that the farmer's present position was attributable to the measures of the right honourable baronet's government. The farmer had long been subject to such attacks. In 1836 he was as badly off as at present, and then he was told it was all owing to the Whig government. Prices were low, it was said, because the enemies of agriculture were in office. (Cheers.) But the farmer was equally badly off in 1822, when production was at its maximum. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr Villiers) should be glad to hear from the chairman of the Protection Society what had been the matter with the farmer on those occasions, and how it was that he was so often indispensed? (Cheers.) It could hardly be said that he rowed in the same boat with his landlord, seeing that the latter seemed to be as well off as ever, and was equally profuse in his expenditure. He (Mr Villiers) had not heard of a landlord having discharged a footman or groom in consequence of the low prices. (Cheers.) He believed there was great distrust among the different classes of the agricultural interest.”

He then proceeded to ridicule the language used by speakers at agricultural meetings in different parts of the country, and to show that such meetings were now dividing themselves into two classes—one consisting of landlords claiming from the Government further legislative protection, and the other of farmers claiming from their landlords something very different from legislative protection. That fact had led Mr Cobden to declare that protection was injurious to agriculture, and to move for an inquiry to test the correctness of that declaration. That motion was refused, and the house was told by Mr S. Herbert to trust to Her Majesty's Government, and to see what would happen. Great improvements in our system of agriculture were said to be required, but it unfortunately happened that before they could be made, the landlords required further protection from the Government, and the tenants further consideration from their landlords, and neither the Government nor the landlords would grant what was required of them. Those who were anxious to provide a further supply of food for the population were told to wait, and therefore they were obliged to inquire whether the improvements for which they were to wait had any chance of being accomplished. He entered into a long argument to show, that so long as the present system continued there was not the slightest chance of those improvements being accomplished. There was, therefore, no likelihood of providing from domestic sources that adequate supply of food which the population required. What, then, was the reason that precluded us from providing it from foreign sources?

“He (Mr Villiers) had taken the trouble to look over all the publications of the Protection Society, and he found that the leading topic, from beginning to end, was that if you made food cheap you would reduce the wages of the people, and that if you made it dear you would increase their wages. (Hear, hear, from some honourable members on the ministerial side of the house.) Was he to understand, then, that there were still some persons in that house who maintained this doctrine? (Hear, hear.) He considered that what he had now stated ought to be regarded as a very serious charge against an influential class in this country. (Hear, hear.) The present corn law was maintained by a great majority of both houses of the legislature, and they contended that the people were not desirous of seeing it repealed. Many persons, both in that house and in the House of Lords, had lent their names, carrying with them great authority, to maintain that notion. In a publication which was now in his possession, the charge was reiterated against gentlemen of his (the opposition) side of the house, particularly against the manufacturers, that their object in seeking the repeal of this law was purely of a selfish nature. They say (continued the honourable member) that our object is to lower wages. (Cheers.) The honourable members for Lincolnshire and Devonshire both cheer that sentiment; they will therefore have something to do to meet the statements of the Home Secretary. (Hear, hear.) I suppose they are going to stand forward to night, as they ought to have done the other night, to prove that the right honourable baronet is wrong and fallacious; they do not shrink from the task of charging us and him with the propagation of

a deception; they are prepared to vindicate what they have said and done—that the right honourable baronet is in error when he maintains that when wages rise criminals decrease, and the happiness and comfort of the lower orders is promoted according to the cheapness of food. They cheered me when I said that the publications of the Protective Society charge gentlemen on this side of the house with wishing to repeal the corn laws for the sake of lowering wages, and I shall be curious to hear them, and I shall listen to them with the greatest interest while they occupy the time of the house in proving what they assert. On the surface it is evident that when corn is dear wages fall, and when it is cheap they rise, and the honourable members for Lincolnshire and Devonshire will have something to do when they undertake to controvert this position. I did not think there had been a single member of this house who would adopt what is put forth by these writers. I fancied that they would say, ‘These are no representatives of ours or of our opinions. They are amusing themselves with inventing arguments, but they really have connection with the landed interest, and you must not judge us by them.’ The honourable members for Lincolnshire and Devonshire, however, identify themselves with the authors of these publications, who address themselves not merely to the uninformed, but to the unthinking and unreasoning, when they say that cheap bread makes low wages. What the honourable members may have to say I cannot conjecture, and I will not, therefore, state what I was inclined to say, that persons of great wealth and high station lower themselves by propagating what is so untrue and so delusive. (Cheers.)”

The fact was, that when they rendered the price of food high, they threw two-thirds of the labouring population of Great Britain out of employment. A scarcity was said to be a curse inflicted on a country by God; but ought we, when we create a scarcity by our faulty and imperfect legislation, to attribute it to the operations of Providence, who has “filled the earth with good things?” The existing Corn Laws and the Canadian Corn bill had not been passed to increase the supply of food for the people, but for special reasons, and they had nothing to do with the present agricultural distress. Sir J. Graham had told the house that there was an annual increase of 380,000 souls in the population of Great Britain every year, and had admitted that some relaxation must be made in the Corn Laws in proportion to the future increase of the population. Sir J. Graham now said that he did not make that admission with that view. Be it so. Then he (Mr Villiers) would say, that it was not the annual increase in our population, but the enormous amount of destitution and distress in the country—evinced by the fact mentioned by Sir J. Graham, that we had 1,500,000 paupers last year—which required the alteration he proposed in the Corn Laws. He showed that if an unfavourable harvest or a period of scarcity should recur, there were circumstances which would make the pressure of them more severely felt than it had ever been, inasmuch as the standard of living had been much exalted both at home and abroad, and as many countries, France and Belgium for instance, which had been exporters, were now importers of corn. Besides, their legislation had discouraged agriculture in every country in Europe, and there was not a grain of corn grown upon the continent at present with a view to the English market. Moreover, the recent alteration in our banking system would render the revulsion more severe on the manufacturing interest, whenever it should become necessary to export bullion; and whenever they were first compelled to send for corn, they must send bullion, or else submit to a most ruinous fall of prices in their manufactures. He was at a loss to know what plea would be urged by the government in reply to his demand, on behalf of the people, for free access to the means of subsistence. If the government should either plead the pressure of local taxation, or the peculiar burdens on land, he would reply, “Bring us in at once an account of what is paid on those scores, and we will show that it is far less than the loss which the people sustain every year owing to the restrictions on their supply of food.” He called upon the government to indemnify the landlords in any way they pleased, except that of making the food of the people dear.

Mr OSWALD seconded the motion in a brief but excellent speech.

Mr CHRISTOPHER moved a direct negative to the motion. He did not think the working classes at all interested in the question.

“The hon. gentleman talked of the universal feeling in support of his views; whereas for a long time past there had been no petitions complaining of the price of food, or of any difficulty in purchasing it; and his (Mr Christopher's) belief was, that the working classes, whom the honourable gentleman so ably put himself forward as the advocate of in this matter, would, if they were consulted, reply that they were perfectly satisfied with the corn law as it at present stood. (Hear, hear.) He should himself be the last man in the house to oppose the motion, did he conceive that it would produce the results which the honourable gentleman anticipated, but he entirely differed from the honourable gentleman in the matter. One object of the late corn law had been to prevent excessive fluctuations of prices, and the subsequent returns showed that, under the operation of the measure, there had been less fluctuations in price than at any former period.”

The repeal of those laws would not be attended with the beneficial results which Mr Villiers anticipated; for no reciprocity in foreign countries had followed any other of the relaxations which we had recently made in our tariff. There was no risk of our population suffering any privation, or of our manufacturers sustaining any loss from the wants of exchange and intercourse with foreign states owing to the operation of these laws, as an immense amount of corn had been imported into the country during the last two years, under the existing duties, and a corresponding amount of manufactures had been exported to pay for it.

Mr MITCHELL expressed his intention of supporting the motion, although he had previously gone only the length of supporting a motion for fixed duty. He showed that the Zollverein had been instituted in consequence of our Corn Laws, and that, owing to the Zollverein, which operated almost as a prohibition on our manufactures, we could not get corn from Prussia unless we paid for it in bullion. That bullion was in consequence withdrawn from our circulation; and as soon as that was done, the Bank was compelled to put on the screw for its own protection. That depressed the price of our manufactures, and aggravated the distress which was likely to prevail from other causes during a time of scarcity. He had been told that the

crop of this year had already sustained considerable injury; but be that as it might, it was at any rate a backward crop, and a backward crop always subjected the country to great risk. The object of those who advocated the present Corn Laws was to make the country independent of any supply of foreign corn. But had they considered, supposing that our crop failed in the ensuing autumn, where the requisite supply was to be got? Europe was completely drained of corn. There was no chance of obtaining it in the Mediterranean. In the northern parts of Russia a famine was prevailing at present. In Odessa perhaps you might procure a million of quarters, but no one dared to send out an order for corn either to Odessa or to our more legitimate market, the United States, at present, because nobody could say what the effect of the duties would be before the corn ordered from those markets arrived in the harbours of England. It was therefore possible that we might have such a price of corn next autumn as we had not had for many years. Mr Mitchell then proceeded to explain the reasons which had converted him from a partisan of a moderate fixed duty into an advocate of the total repeal of the Corn Laws. He recommended the house to legislate upon this subject at present, when it could legislate calmly, and not to wait for a time of destitution and distress, when it would have to yield the repeal of these laws to clamour and intimidation.

Mr BUCK made a stout agricultural speech in favour of the existing corn laws, and deprecated the constant but ineffectual attempts of Mr Villiers and his friends to repeal them.

Mr MARK PHILLIPS supported the motion, and exhorted the house to come to a speedy solution of this question, which was at present keeping all the great interests of the country in suspense.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that notwithstanding the sneers to which he had been exposed for the speech he had lately made, he would again declare, that the prosperity of agriculture must depend on the prosperity of the other branches of native industry, and that this prosperity would be most effectually promoted by giving an uninterrupted course to the natural flow of native industry. He would not deny that it was his opinion, that by a gradual and cautious policy it was expedient to bring our system of corn laws into a nearer approximation to those wholesome principles which governed our legislation with respect to other industrial departments. It was, however, his conviction that suddenly and at once to throw open the trade in corn would be inconsistent with the wellbeing of the community, and would give such a shock to the agricultural interest as would throw many other interests into a state of convulsion. The object of every government, without distinction of party, for the last twenty years, had been to substitute protecting for prohibitory duties, and to reduce gradually protecting duties where it had them to deal with. He approved this as a safe principle, and showed that it was the keystone of the policy of Sir Robert Peel. He asserted that the corn law of 1842 was expressly meant to lessen the protection then enjoyed by the agricultural interest. He also combated the doctrine of Mr Villiers, that under a system of protection no improvement had taken place, or could possibly take place, in the agriculture of the country. He showed that England, with a population the double of that which it possessed fifty years ago, now provided food for it with greater ease than it did formerly for half the number. If Mr Villiers could show him that free trade with open ports would produce a more abundant supply to the labourer, he would make him a convert to the doctrine of free trade in corn. He confessed that he placed no value on the fixed duty of 4s proposed by Lord John Russell; it would be of no avail as a protection, whilst it would be liable to all the obloquy of a protecting duty; and he therefore agreed with Mr Mitchell, that if we got rid of the present corn law, we had better assent to a total repeal. He thought that the probable quantity of corn received with open ports was greatly under-rated, and argued that it would displace one-eighth of the produce of Ireland, and in England the clay land, which was most costly in cultivation, throw agricultural labourers out of employment, &c. &c.

Mr BAIGHT expressed himself at a loss

"To discover whether the speech which Sir J. Graham had just delivered was intended to give more hope to the opposition, or more consolation to the ministerial side of the house. Sir James had evidently been endeavouring to say one thing in one part of his speech, and to unsay it in the next. In the commencement he had been a furious free trader—in the close he had brought forward in a mass all the fallacies of the Protection Society. It was time that this imposture should cease; for so long as it prevailed, the country would be involved in a perpetual agitation. The question of the repeal of the corn laws was now only one of time. He would score off every part of Sir J. Graham's speech after that sentence of it which contained the announcement that free trade was the keystone of Sir Robert Peel's policy. Let the county members reflect upon that, and let them remember that if Sir R. Peel gave the word for the repeal of the corn laws, they had no power to prevent it. He then gave a history and eulogized the proceedings of the Anti-Corn Law League, the annual contributions to which had increased from 5,000*l* in the year of its birth to 110,000*l* in the present year. He knew that when they went to a division they would be in a minority, but minorities in that house had often become majorities; and he did not despair of seeing that result again produced, knowing, as he did, that the corn law created nothing, and blighted everything."

Mr A. S. O'BRIEN observed, that although Mr Villiers had challenged him to rise and defend the publications of the Protection Society, he was too old a fish to rise at that fly. He merely rose to show that he was not unwilling to do justice to the great taste and skill displayed by the manufacturing classes in the arrangement of the bazaar recently opened in Covent Garden. The agricultural legislation of her Majesty's Government was not sufficiently popular with the farmers to induce a county member to stand up in its defence. The last person, however, whom the county members could blame for it was Sir R. Peel, whom they had placed and still kept in office.

Dr Bowring, Mr Cavendish, and Lord Ebrington all followed, speaking in favour of the motion, when Mr COBDEN rose and said, that the question mooted by Mr Villiers had not been met, but had been

systematically evaded during the whole of the present debate. The question was—first, had they a right to restrict the supply of food for the people; secondly, was it true that they had a law to that effect; and, thirdly, if their corn law was not to that effect, what was its purpose? He asserted that the corn law did restrict the supply of the food of the people, and called upon the members for Dorsetshire and other agricultural counties to deny it if they could. If they denied it, then he called upon them to explain whether the labouring classes in their respective districts were sufficiently and wholesomely fed, and if they were not, why they were not. He then proceeded to prove that the present system of corn laws was not only injurious to the community at large, but also to every portion of it. He denounced it as rash and perilous, inasmuch as it had left us with no more than 200,000 quarters of corn in bond at a period when Europe was drained of corn, and we had the prospect of a backward, not to say a failing harvest.

"Was there ever such rashness, as for 27 millions of people, who could grasp the produce of the world, and who could mortgage it before it was grown, to leave themselves in this dilemma? (Hear.) Under a different system, what would have been the position of the country? Instead of having 300,000 quarters of foreign wheat in the country, they might have what it would well hold—four or five millions. That would be brought in, not by the government, but by the application of capital; and could the country more legitimately apply its capital than for the purpose of supplying itself with food? (Hear, hear.) The Dutch, at one time, held 700,000 quarters of foreign corn in their granaries. That was probably sufficient for a year's consumption. What were the Dutch as capitalists as compared with the capitalists of England? They might as easily hold 20,000,000 of quarters as the Dutch held 700,000 many years ago. Honourable gentlemen opposite might think that the stock at present in hand in this country was a terrible thing—might think that it might be sold for nothing, and that, by its invasion, they would receive no adequate price for their corn. But what had happened in the case of wool? Had foreign competition reduced the price of wool to the producers of that article in this country? They were then the rash men who interposed to prevent the adoption of the proposition which emanated from that side of the house. (Hear, hear, hear.) The artificial system which was fostered and bolstered up, had brought us, in this country, back to the barbarous position in which this country was placed five or six hundred years ago, with this sole difference, that then, from the bad state of the roads, and the want of the means of facile communication, counties used to suffer from famine; whereas now they were setting at defiance all the lights of science, all the discoveries of modern times, and all the improvements founded upon these discoveries, and were bringing us into the same peril as a nation, as we formerly had to encounter only by counties. (Hear, hear.) He did not ask them to store up their granaries for years. They were reluctant to interfere; but if they would not interfere, why then interfere to prevent others from storing up as capitalists? why prevent such a provision being thus made in the country as would guard against future famine? Was not this the time, of all others in which to do this? Why were they making these amazing strides in physical science, uniting nations together, as provinces had been united before? Why were they to have railways and steamboats? Why were they to go on, uniting nations together by all the discoveries of modern times, if legislation was to lag behind, and prevent them from availing themselves of those advantages which it was the interest and the birthright of the people to derive from these discoveries, and the consequences to which they led? (Hear, hear.) He would not allow the right honourable baronet, with his proverbial caution, to take from the honourable member for Wolverhampton what he considered his due. He was the man of cautious foresight; he was the man of prudence and forecast, who would make provision for future evils, and on the government and on those who led them, when they should lead their followers, on the government rested the responsibility of anything which might happen from the present absurd and anomalous state of our laws. (Cheers.)"

Mr BANKES replied to the arguments of Mr Villiers and Mr Cobden, endeavouring to show that they had fallen into several historical errors, materially bearing on the question before the house.

Lord J. RUSSELL indulged in several pleasantries upon the speech of Mr Bankes, but commented with some severity on his admission that the condition of the labourers of Dorsetshire was still most deplorable, and deserving the commiseration of the house. He then pointed out the inconsistencies of which Sir James Graham had been guilty in his speech of that evening. Sir James had told them that industry ought to have its own course—that what was true of manufacturing, was also true of agricultural industry—and that protection was injurious to the landowner. He had, therefore, expected that Sir James Graham, if he did not go along with him in his proposition for a moderate fixed duty, or with Mr Villiers for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, would at any rate propose some scheme by which the existing protection would be diminished, and by which some advances might be made in that approach to free trade which all parties deemed so desirable. There was nothing in Sir J. Graham's past conduct to render such a supposition unnatural, or such an alteration of his policy impracticable. From that point, however, he suddenly started off, and used against the motion all the arguments which had ever been urged in behalf of corn law protection. With regard to the motion of Mr Villiers, he had only to observe, that his first two resolutions were in accordance with those which he (Lord J. Russell) had proposed a few nights ago; and as his hon. friend proposed to consider in committee his third resolution—"that it is expedient that all restrictions on corn should be now abolished," he (Lord J. Russell) felt himself at liberty to go into committee with him, and to consider in what way a relaxation of the corn law should be made. The corn law, as it now stood, was vicious in principle, and could not be long maintained in its present condition. He saw its fall indicated not only by the vigour of the attacks made upon it, but also by the feebleness of the defence offered for it; and he therefore warned the country gentlemen to pause before they allowed an impression to be made to their disadvantage in the minds of their fellow countrymen, by the constant repetition of the remark that it was only kept up to enable them to keep up their rents.

Sir R. PEEL, after some remarks upon Lord J. Russell's intended vote, proceeded to observe that experience proved that the high price of corn was not accompanied with a high rate of wages; for the rate of wages did not vary according to the price of corn. If he could be-

lieve in the predictions of Mr Cobden, his objections to an immediate repeal of the corn law would be greatly alleviated; but he could not, and therefore he must proceed, in pursuance of his own policy, to reconcile the gradual approach of our legislation to sound principle on this subject with the interests which had grown up under a different state of things. He then proceeded to defend the existing corn law and tariff, and to maintain that under their operation there had been a great revival of domestic industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the existing corn law was liable to the objections urged against it. He did not think that the predictions of its failure had been verified, and therefore he was unwilling to accept the proposition of Mr Villiers. He did not defend the corn law on the ground that it was a protection to any particular interest. He admitted that it would be impossible to maintain any law on the ground that it was intended to keep up rents; but looking to the obligations of the landlords, he thought that any such change as that which Mr Villiers suggested, would, if suddenly produced, tell injuriously on them, and still more injuriously on the large and numerous class of the cultivators of the soil, and others connected with them.

Lord Howick called attention to the fact that not one word had been said that evening by the government in contradiction to the first two resolutions of Mr Villiers, condemnatory of the principles and policy of the present corn law. If the last resolution had been thus worded, "that it is expedient that all restrictions on corn should be gradually abolished," the speech of Sir R. Peel would have been an admirable one in support of it.

After a brief reply from Mr Villiers, the house divided, when there appeared—for the motion 122, against it 254—majority against it 132.

Wednesday, June 11.

A great many unimportant bills, including Mr Liddell's famous Dog Stealing Bill, were passed through different stages of their progress within a very short time, when about the dinner hour the house was counted out.

Thursday, June 12.

SCOTCH POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—Mr RUTHERFORD, on the Lord Advocate having moved the second reading of this bill, pointed out, in a speech of considerable length and detail, what he considered to be the defects of the bill, which he thought required much amendment, in order to render it fit for its proposed objects.—Mr LOCH, in reply to Mr Sharman Crawford, entered into a statement of particulars respecting the management of the Sutherland property in the north of Scotland. The statements of the *Times* were grossly exaggerated as to the "clearing" of Glen Calvie. Two years ago the tenants had agreed to quit, their stock was to be taken at a valuation, and the land was let. At the expiry of the period of notice they had refused to quit, in violation of their own contract, and measures were taken to compel them. The hon. member also went into copious details, in order to show that the new system adopted in Sutherland since 1815 had been attended with the largest benefit to the tenantry themselves, that they had been transformed from miserable paupers into an active and industrious population, largely exporting herrings and other articles of produce, and enjoying comforts previously unknown.—The LORD ADVOCATE then entered minutely into the details of the bill, and was followed by Mr Hume, who advised that it should be referred to a select committee, in order to get rid of the difficulties which surround the subject. After a debate, shared in by Messrs Edward Ellice, sen., F. Scott, and P. M. Stewart, who admitted that the administration of the Poor law was a disgrace to Scotland, but that the present bill was a clumsy contrivance for increasing the inequalities of the system, Sir J. GRAHAM argued that if the bill was really defective in point of principle, it was the duty of the house to reject it on the second reading. But after the extensive inquiry which had been made into the poor law system by the commission appointed for that purpose, and whose report was so long before them, any further postponement of legislation, on pretence of additional inquiry, would be a mockery. The Poor Law of Scotland was excellent in itself, and defective only from mal-administration, to remedy which the present bill was introduced, and the provisions of which he defended in detail, and in the preparation of which he affirmed that the government had exercised the greatest care and caution. All objections would receive mature consideration when the bill was discussed in a committee of the whole house.—Mr FOX MAULE concurred in the proposition that the bill should be referred to a select committee, not to inquire into facts, but to shape the bill so as to secure for it the confidence of the people of Scotland. As a landlord, he might have no objection to the passing of the bill; but taking a more liberal view, he feared that in Scotland it would be regarded as a measure by which the interests of the poor were to be sacrificed to those of the rich. No injury would arise from the postponement of the bill for another session, as time would be afforded for rendering its details less objectionable to the class for whom it was supposed more particularly to be framed.—Messrs P. Borthwick, E. Ellice, jun., Miles, Aglionby, and Collett, took part in the discussion; after which the bill was read a second time.

The bill goes into committee on Monday.

IRISH BANKING BILL.—The report on the Irish Banking bill was received; after which various amendments raised considerable discussion. A clause proposed by Mr Redington, for taking off the restriction on the Bank of Ireland lending money on the mortgage of landed property, was rejected by 51 to 12.—Mr SMITH O'BRIEN next moved the recommittal of the bill, but the motion proving to be informal, he next moved the adjournment of the debate for a fortnight. This motion, after a brief discussion, was withdrawn.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- Public General Acts; Cap. 18, 19, and 20.
360 Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Iron, &c.; Accounts.
307 Banks of Issue (Scotland), Joint Stock Banks (Scotland); Returns.
308 Corporal Punishments; Returns.
323 London University; Return.

- 325 Coal Meters; Return.
336 Howard, Thomas Burton; Copy of Speaker's Warrant.
337 Printed Papers (Howard v. Gosset); Copy of the Record in the Court of Queen's Bench.
338 Printed Papers (Howard v. Gosset) First Report of the Committee.
326 Malta Currencies; Copies of Proclamation and Correspondence. Portendze; Papers.
324 Railway Plans deposited with the Board of Trade; Return.
325 Municipal Corporations (Ireland); Return.
289 Smoke Prevention; Report from Committee.
319 Annuities; Return.
Public Records; Sixth Report of the Deputy Keeper.
Public General Acts; Cap. 21, 22, and 23.
Titles, Contents, and Indexes to the Sessional Printed Papers of Session 1844.
341 Fisheries; Returns.
National Education (Ireland); Eleventh Report of the Commissioners.
Metropolis Improvements; Fourth Report of the Commissioners.
327 East India (Railway Communication); Copy of a Dispatch.
334 Banks (Ireland); Return.
Oldham Cotton Mill and Northleach Prison; Report of the Commissioners.
286 Scilly Islands (Post-office Arrangements); Copies of Communications, &c.
352 Bank Notes (Ireland); Accounts.
306 Stamp and Tax office; Stamps; Returns.
315 Railway Bills (Ireland); Report from the Committee.
322 Church Building (Metropolis); Return.
346 Vaccine Establishment; Report.
349 Steam Vessels; Return.
350 Quassia and Beer; Account.
329 Metropolis Turnpike Roads; Nineteenth Report of the Commissioners.
340 Post office; Return.
347 Coinage; Copy of the Report of the last Pix Jury.
353 Classification of Railway Bills; 8th Report of the Committee.
320 Fisheries (Ireland); Third Annual Report of the Commissioners.
272 Indian Law; Special Report of the Commissioners.
Slave Trade; Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc and Duchess de Nemours and the Prince of Leiningen, left Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon for Windsor Castle, and remained there until yesterday (Friday.)

On Tuesday the distinguished party went to Ascot races, on which day, after returning from the races, the royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Duc and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince of Leiningen, Count de St Aulaire, the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Lady Mary Sackville West, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Lord George Lennox, the Right Hon. Sir William Fremantle, &c.

On Wednesday there was a grand military review in Windsor Park.

The juvenile members of the royal family continue in good health, and are taken daily airings.

Her Majesty will give a grand banquet and evening party this night (Saturday) at Buckingham Palace. Between fifty and sixty royal and distinguished guests have had the honour of receiving invitations. Her royal highness the Duchess Kent will also leave Frogmore House, for London, this day.

The Marquis of Westminster, it is said, has purchased the celebrated Fonthill estate, formerly the property of Mr Beckford.

THE METROPOLIS.

SANITARY MOVEMENT.—We perceive, by the *Scotsman*, that Mr James Simpson, of Edinburgh, has finished a tour of six weeks in the north of England, during which he has given a series of gratuitous lectures on the improvement of the working class in each of nine great towns. Last year the philanthropic lecturer visited fifteen great towns for the same purpose. All through his labours have met with the most encouraging reception from the local authorities, as well as from the working class, several associations being formed, and petitions to parliament adopted, for sanitary improvement. We are glad to learn that a requisition is in course of signature amongst the working classes of the metropolis, praying of Mr Simpson, who is at present in London, to address them also.

ALTERATIONS IN THE POST-OFFICE, AND ACCELERATION OF THE MAILS.—The elaborate alterations now in progress at the General Post office, St Martin's-le-Grand, are understood to be only preliminary to a much more extensive acceleration of the inland mails (both day and night) on all lines of railway. In addition to the lately published list of towns to which mails are despatched from the metropolis every morning, the Postmaster-General has ordered that Ipswich, Dursley, and Wootton-under-Edge shall be immediately accommodated, and on the first of July it is expected that several others will be added, as on that day the general acceleration of the northern mails will take place, and the letters from Stamford, Grantham, Doncaster, Leeds, and York, will be conveyed by the recently opened branch railway, forming the most direct line of railway to those places, and Peterborough, Lincoln, Sleaford, Boston, and Hull. A considerable enlargement is about to take place, also, in the London district Post-office, the correspondence having doubled since the introduction of the uniform rate of one penny. The office now used for the purposes of the money order office is intended for the district post, as soon as the new office for granting and paying money orders can be completed.

INFUX OF SHIPPING.—Since Saturday last the arrivals of shipping in the river Thames from foreign ports have been exceedingly numerous, and the respective docks now present an active and bustling appearance, furnishing for a time employment to many labourers, who previously had been without the means of supplying themselves and families with the common necessities of life. The arrivals from foreign countries, independent of coasters, amounted on Wednesday to 126, many of which are richly laden.

THE MORAL OF THE GALLOWES.—At Guildhall, Henry Warburton, a young man who lodged in the New Cut, Lambeth, has been committed for picking pockets in view of the gallows on Monday week. Mr Bryan, a bootmaker in Berwick street, was standing in the crowd, just before the culprit was brought out, and found the prisoner fumbling at his waistcoat pocket. He missed two half-crowns, and they were found in the possession of the prisoner.

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY have received accounts from Wellington of the 19th February. The general tenor of the intelligence is not at all of a favourable complexion, no better understanding having been come to between Captain Fitzroy and the company's agents. In consequence of the company's agent at Plymouth not having the means to pay about 400*l* in money for the purchase of some land from the natives within the time limited, the governor had sequestered the company's property at that place, an act of severity which had been protested against by the principal agent at the capital.

NEW SYSTEM OF BREWING.—We observe a National Brewing Company is about to be formed, the principal feature of which will be the use of Jarvis's Patent Concentrated Extract of Malt and Hops. The magnitude of existing breweries, and consequent capital expended, may be estimated from the returns made for the year 1844, when it appears that—

Ten principal London brewers wetted.....	Qrs. Malt.
While 54 smaller brewers in London and its neighbourhood wetted...	501,642
	240,348
Total.....	741,990

It is believed that, besides being applicable to use privately without the annoying interference of excisemen, to which home brewing at present exposes parties, this novel method will make public brewery ales 15 or 20 per cent cheaper to the consumer than they now are. By the patented process, of which this company have an exclusive license, an imperishable unfermented extract of malt and hops is produced, occupying from one-sixth to one-ninth, or less, of the space necessary for barrelled ale and porter, and can be prepared at all seasons of the year. It will keep perfectly sound without requiring any particular attention, a sample having suffered no injury, whatever, after a lapse of five years; and the ordinary change of temperature, or even exposure in open vessels, will not spoil it. For the preservation of its aroma, however, it is very properly kept in closed vessels.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday June 7:—

Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.....	157
Diseases of uncertain seat.....	85
Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses.....	137
Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration.....	20
Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels.....	26
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion.....	66
Diseases of the kidneys, &c.....	9
Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c.....	8
Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles.....	6
Diseases of the skin, &c.....	1
Old age, or natural decay.....	66
Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance.....	13
Causes not specified.....	5
Deaths from all causes.....	829
Males.....	427
Females.....	412
Births in the Week.—Males, 673; females, 646.—Total, 1,319.	
Population enumerated.....	
1841.....	
Average weekly Deaths, 1840-1-2-3-4.....	
5 Springs.....	
5 Years.....	
Deaths in the Week.....	
West Districts.....	301,326
North Districts.....	366,503
Central Districts.....	374,759
East Districts.....	393,947
South Districts.....	479,419
Totals.....	1,915,104

THE PROVINCES.

DEATH OF JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ., OF LEEDS.—This eminent manufacturer died on the 6th inst. at his seat Hallsteads, on the Cumberland shore of Ullswater Lake, at the age of 79. Mr Marshall began life with very small means, but by his ingenuity and industry, exercised continuously for upwards of half a century, he succeeded in amassing landed and personal property amounting, it is believed, to at least a million and a half sterling. Mr Marshall's politics, as is well known, were of that shade termed Whig-Radical, and he nobly supported his party with his purse and personal influence in various parts of Yorkshire, and especially in Leeds. Though no orator, and not much inclined to public life, he engaged in the expensive canvass (there was no poll) for the county of York in 1826, and sat for it till 1830, in conjunction with Lord Milton (now Earl Fitzwilliam), the Hon. William Duncombe (now Lord Feversham), and Mr Fountayne Wilson. Though a decided politician himself, he was liberal and tolerant with regard to others; he was, however, one of the most strenuous opponents of factory legislation, and took an active part at Leeds against the benevolent Michael Thomas Sadler, but in these respects he did but follow the general bent of the manufacturing interest at that period. In private life he was amiable and unassuming. Though politically democratic he fully appreciated the importance which landed property gives to a man. Two of his sons married daughters of Lord Montague; and subsequently the noble lord himself married Mr Marshall's daughter. His eldest surviving son, William, is one of the members for Carlisle. The great firm at Leeds is conducted by the other two, James and Henry.

Lord Ducie's example farm at Whitefield now produces twenty-three times as much corn as it did under the former management.

ADVANCE OF WAGES.—The painters' strike in Hull has resulted in the whole of the men proceeding to work at the prices which they demanded (2*s* per week), and applications have been received by the society of journeymen from several quarters in the country for hands which they are unable to supply. Still, the full compliance with their terms on the part of the masters is not quite universal, from firms still holding out, and one or two of these have hitherto had ex-

tensive business. Some of the best hands lately in their employ are now working in the town on their own account.—*Eastern Counties Herald.*

MEETING OF WILTSHIRE LABOURERS.—The *Wiltshire Independent* narrates another of those remarkable meetings of labourers which are held in that county to protest against the corn laws. "The meeting in question," the *Independent* says, "was held at Upavon, a populous village in the fertile 'Bourne,' a district purely agricultural, and where, if any where, the farm-labourers might be expected to be in favour of that 'protection' which so many landowners and farmers declare to have been devised for their especial benefit. But even here, 'protection,' such as is afforded by the corn laws, is sadly at a discount, and hundreds of men, spite of the threats of the farmers, their masters, to discharge them if they attended the meeting, wended their way to it after a hard day's toil, to discuss their grievances and to make them known to the public. Upwards of 1000 persons, chiefly consisting of agricultural labourers, some of them accompanied by their wives and elder children, were present, and formed an imposing and interesting scene, assembled, as they were, under a fine old tree on the Green. The meeting was conducted in the most orderly manner, and the deepest interest was exhibited by all present in the proceedings." One of those poor men, it was said, had been dismissed from his employment for attending a similar meeting before, and several of those present stated that they had been threatened with dismissal for attending now. Some of the speakers gave a pitiful account of their state. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"1. That the corn law, the object of which is to make bread scarce and dear, is the primary cause of the distress and misery felt by the labourers of this county.

"2. That this meeting pledges itself to use all its influence to obtain a total and immediate repeal of the corn law, being convinced that whatever the corn laws may have done towards keeping up rents, neither the farmers nor the labourers have benefitted by them."

TUBE TUNNEL OVER THE MENAI.—The project to throw a huge tube, composed of sheet iron, across the Menai Straits, for the transit of a railway train, has, we understand, been abandoned, owing, doubtless, to the probable disastrous effects of a gale of wind pressing upon such an extent of surface as so large a tube would necessarily present. It is in contemplation, we believe, to erect in its stead, two bridges of solid construction, both of them uniting on the Britannia rock, and to throw out piers from each side of the Straits.—*The Builder.*

BRIDGES IN THE AIR.—It is stated that, in consequence of the Admiralty having reported against the propriety of carrying the South Wales line by bridge over the Severn, which would be likely to interfere with the navigation, the promoters contemplate throwing over it an iron tube tunnel in the air, similar to that proposed by Mr R. Stephenson for fording the Menai Straits.

SCOTLAND.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Dr William Muir to be Dean of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, in the room of Dr George Cook, deceased.

PROTECTION OF THE POOR.—At a meeting in Edinburgh, on Saturday last, Sir James Forrest presiding, an association was formed "for protecting the interests of the poor, and for preventing or lessening, chiefly by moral influence, the ejection of numbers of small tenants, especially in the Highlands, and for mitigating the distress consequent on such ejections;" to be called "The Scottish Association for the Protection of the Poor." Several cases of grievous, if not fatal, distress were mentioned, arising from ejections or inadequate parochial relief; and the "commission" sent down by the *Times* to inquire into the clearances of Sutherland and Ross was alluded to, and loudly applauded.

REDUCTION IN THE HOURS OF LABOUR.—We mentioned in our last that the proprietors of two factories in Glasgow, Messrs Gilmour and Kerr, and Mr David Smith, St Rollox, had acceded to the request of their workers for a reduction of the hours of labour one hour per day, with the best results. We have now to add that Messrs John Bartholomew and Co., Calton, have followed the example to a certain extent, and reduced the time of labour in their factory one half-hour per day, with a promise that if the present reduction work well, and physically, mentally, and morally improve the condition of the operatives, a still further reduction of another half-hour (making a reduction of a twelfth part of their time) will take place in the course of next winter.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

WICK DISTRICT OF BURGHS.—The *John o'Groat Journal* states that a meeting of the electors of Wick was held on Wednesday last—David Davidson, Esq. of Strath presiding—at which resolutions disapproving of all restrictions on trade, and against all church establishments, were unanimously approved of; and adopted as the basis on which the electors agree to return to Parliament their future representatives. Copies of the resolutions were, at the same time, ordered to be forwarded to Mr Loch, the present member for the northern burghs.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION met as usual on Monday; but, owing to Mr O'Connell's absence, the attendance was scanty. Mr J. O'Connell, M.P., brought forward a petition to Parliament against the 10th section of the New Irish Colleges bill, which gives to government the right of appointment and removal of professors, and constitutes her Majesty and successors the sole visitors. He stated that the Irish repeal members of parliament had resolved upon a strenuous opposition to this clause, and intended to go over to England to defeat it. Mr W. S. O'Brien, M.P., concurred in the opposition which the Asso-

ciation had determined to give to the 10th clause of the bill, but was not prepared to admit the correctness of the assertion that it was impossible that the science of geology could be communicated to Catholics by a Protestant. He should attend his place in Parliament on Friday next, in order to prevent the bills going into committee. The rent was about 370l.

OPENING OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—A decision of considerable importance, connected with the opening of Trinity College, has just been pronounced in the Court of Queen's Bench. In the present term, Mr O'Hagan, on behalf of Mr D. C. Heron, a Roman Catholic student of Trinity College, moved the court that a peremptory *mandamus* should go to the visitors, the Primate, and the Archbishop of Dublin, requiring them to hear Mr Heron's appeal against the decision of the Provost and the Senior Fellows, who had refused him a scholarship because he was a Roman Catholic, and would not take the Sacramental Test. The case was argued on Tuesday at great length by Mr O'Hagan and Mr Holmes for Mr Heron, and by Mr Miller and Mr Napier, Q.C., for the visitors. The Chief Justice gave the unanimous decision of the court, that the peremptory *mandamus* should go, notwithstanding the return of the visitors. "This (the *Dublin Evening Post* remarks) is a judgment of the last importance. It raises the question distinctly as to the right of the Catholics of Ireland to scholarships—of which they have been so long deprived. The law is with them. High legal authorities, at the bar and in the college, are with them; and we confidently anticipate that justice will at last be done. We congratulate the country on this great step in advance towards it."

MR O'CONNELL IN CORK.—Mr O'Connell is having quite a royal tour about Cork and neighbourhood, receiving addresses from corporations, holding levees, &c. &c. According to the reports in the Cork journals, the banquet, in point of numbers present, far eclipsed any similar proceeding. Mr O'Connell, emboldened by recent legislative events, delivered a speech characterized by a more than ordinary share of eloquent vehemence, now rejecting with scorn the conciliatory advances of the Minister as mean and paltry attempts to swamp the great ends of agitation, and then, turning fiercely round, he tells the city members—one of whom, Mr Dan Callaghan, was a guest—that out they must go at the next election, unless they are prepared to discharge their parliamentary duties by a close attendance at Conciliation-hall. "Federalism," or any other "ism," would no longer be endured. This last declaration was a hit at Serjeant Murphy. Later in the evening the chairman having alluded to Mr Callaghan in rather offensive terms, that gentleman retorted on the "brawlers" of the Cork Conciliation-hall, whereupon a scene of crimination and recrimination ensued, not very conducive to the harmony of the evening's entertainment. However, as Mr Callaghan declared it as his resolve to retire from the representation when the occasion offered, the quarrel was patched up to the satisfaction of some of the parties.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—Madrid journals of the 31st ult. state that the Queen of Spain arrived at Valencia on the 29th, and soon after performed her devotions at the altar of the "Virgen de los Desamparados." On the 2d her Majesty was to quit Valencia for Barcelona, whither she was to arrive on the 5th. It was believed that she would not remain long in Catalonia, as she intended to repair to the Basque provinces after visiting Saragossa, Tridela, and Pampeluna. The abdication of Don Carlos is a great event for Spain; it is either the precursor of a revolution, or the marriage of the queen with the Prince of Asturias. It is well known in diplomatic circles that Austria, Prussia, and Russia have offered to recognise her as the sovereign of Spain, provided she marries the prince and shares the crown with him.

A PROHIBITION TARIFF.—The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of May 6th contains an official translation of the new tariff imposed on all goods imported into the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, from which it would appear that that potentate is no great friend of free trade. Most of the duties are nearly prohibitory, and some of them are altogether so. Woollen cloths imported into Morocco must pay 2s 1d per yard; raw silk, 4s 2d per lb; cotton goods, from 10 to 12 yards, 1s 4d per piece; from 20 to 24 yards, 2s 1d per piece; 36 to 42 yards, 3s 1d per piece; which is equal to from 35 to 50 per cent *ad valorem*. Raw cotton and refined loaf sugar, which formerly paid 4s 2d per cwt, will now pay 20s 10d. Nothing is said in the *Gibraltar paper* as to the probable cause of the alterations, which appear to have excited considerable interest. The British merchants residing there, who trade to Barbary, are said to be making a representation of their case to the Board of Trade, with a view to obtain some relaxation of the prohibitory system. It is considered not unlikely, that when the emperor finds out, as he is sure to do ere long, that, in the arithmetic of the custom house two and two do not always make four, he will deem it necessary to make another alteration of the tariff. It is reported at Gibraltar, that, in the treaty at present negotiating between France and Morocco, by M. Delarue, there is a clause to the following effect:—"That all articles, the produce of Barbary, are to be admitted into Algiers duty free; and, in return, French manufactures are to pass free from Algiers to Barbary."

UNITED STATES.—The *Queen of the West*, Captain Woodhouse, arrived from New York, in the Mersey on Tuesday night, after a voyage of 20 days, bringing 35 passengers. We have received papers by this arrival to the 22nd ultimo. The *Britannia* reached Boston on the 19th ult.; the intelligence she brought caused a slight advance in the rates of cotton, but it was not firmly maintained. There was, however, an impetus given to the market, and the sales were very considerable in consequence. There was yet no decisive news from Mexico, though every arrival was expected to bring a hostile declaration from that country.

JAMAICA.—STATE OF AGRICULTURE.—In every quarter of the island do we hear of efforts being made to adopt improvements, and to bring into operation improved systems of culture and manufacture. The result of this universal feeling cannot but prove of the utmost advantage, and we are assured that in a comparative brief period of time our exports of sugar will be materially increased in quantity, whilst the quality will be improved by the aid of the new process of manufacture, and the amount expended in cultivation and manufacture, after the first outlay for machinery, &c., will be much less than it now is. In no country in the world is there a brighter prospect of large returns for capital invested than in Jamaica at the present moment; and the friends of freedom can in no matter better prove their devotion to the cause than by judiciously investing capital in these colonies, so as to enable them to supply the total quantity of sugar required for the British markets, and thus drive slave-grown produce to seek some other consumers than the people of Great Britain, who paid so largely to secure freedom to the slaves throughout the British dominions.—*Morning Journal*.

ENGLISH ABSENTEES.—According to official returns, there are at present 28,000 English residents at Paris; and in other parts of France 73,550. Admitting that each person spends, on an average, 5f per day, the amount will be 124,228,750f per annum, or 4,969,159l British money.—*Globe*

Correspondence and Answers.

THE OFFICIAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

SIR,—I was much struck by your article of last week on the food and raiment of the labouring classes, particularly with the tabular account you published of the prices at different periods of agricultural and manufacturing products, showing as the result that butter, cheese, corn, flour, cows, horses, wool, have risen in price since the end of the 17th century from 267 to 161 per cent, while coals, cotton, iron and steel, linen and woollen manufactures, have fallen from 169 to 10 per cent. You say that "while manufactured goods and minerals have fallen considerably more than a half, agricultural produce has much more than doubled its value." You would have us, I think, believe that this extraordinary result is owing to the "protection" given to the agricultural interest, and to the absence of that protection from the mineral and manufacturing interests. Now, as I am one of those who suspect that protecting laws have in the long run no influence over prices, and do not, as your conclusion, in conformity to the practices of the landowners, would lead us to believe, enrich in any degree the members of a protected interest, their creed being their motive for maintaining protective laws, will you allow me to request from you some information concerning the official value of agricultural produce.

I need not inform you that the asserted fact of an actual, continual, and necessary rise in the price of all agricultural products, or an ever increasing difficulty of providing for the ever-increasing population, is the corner-stone of the Malthus theory of population and the Ricardo theory of rent. If, therefore, protecting laws do not raise prices, and there have been that prodigious rise in the price of agricultural produce which you set forth, those theories will have received from you the strongest confirmation, and those who maintain them will justly say, as they have long said, that the misery of the people and the rise of rent are the necessary and inevitable consequences of the ever increasing difficulty of providing for the ever-increasing population. If this asserted fact be as your tables would seem to show, it explains the rise in price of agricultural produce independently of all laws, and must be held to be of such paramount and overwhelming importance, as it is held by the disciples of Malthus, fully to account for most of the difficulties of society, without heaping the blame on landlord legislation. You at least, therefore, must be well aware of the vast importance of the asserted fact, and willing, I am sure, to give the public correct information of the circumstances of the period when the present scale of official value was established.

For the term of your comparison you select the years 1840, 1841, 1842, or the whole dear years for corn and cheap years for manufactures; and it is quite clear, so far as agricultural produce is concerned, that had you taken 1834, 1835, and 1836, the asserted increase of its price would have been much less than you have put it down at. When articles fluctuate much in price, like those which depend on the seasons, it is particularly necessary to know the circumstances of the period when the standard or scale of official value was settled. If you refer to any table of prices about the end of the 17th century, you will be at once struck with the necessity of being minute and particular on the point. You assign the settlement of official value to the year 1694. Macpherson, in his "Annals of Commerce," assigns it to the year 1697, and Mr McCulloch, in his *Commercial Dictionary*, to the year 1698. Now, the price of wheat is put down in "Tooke's History of Prices," at 56s 10d in the first named year, at 53s 4d in the second, and at 60s 8d in the last, or in every one of those years higher than the price of wheat at present. Mr Tooke tells us that "the seven years following 1693 are traditionally known as the barren years at the close of the 17th century." Immediately prior to 1693, the price of wheat was down to 41s 9d in 1692, to 29s 11d in 1691, to 30s 9d in 1690, to 26s 8d in 1689, and to 23s 1d in 1688. The all important point for you to settle, therefore, and on which I beg for information, is, whether the official value of agricultural produce was fixed by its price in the year 1693, 1697, or 1694 (the three years assigned to it by different authorities), or by an average of the price of some preceding cheap years, probably those very years when the price was as low as 21s, and not higher than 41s, as in the dear years there would be little or no exportation. I will add nothing more on this important subject, than that my remarks are dictated only by an earnest and sincere desire to have the truth established as to the great asserted fact mentioned above, and which your comparisons tend strongly to prove. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

London, May 27, 1845.

A THOROUGH FREE TRADER.

FIXED PRICE OF GOLD.

SIR,—I am desirous of offering the following remarks in answer to your observations on the subject of gold and its fixed price of 3/ 17s 10½d, referred to in the correspondence betwixt the Society for the Emancipation of Industry and the Anti-Corn-Law League.

You say, "No one, whose opinion is worth referring to, denies that gold, as a commodity, should fluctuate like all other articles in value in proportion to supply and demand, and that gold selected as the standard (?) of value, and in its form as coin, should be subject to the law of supply and demand just as much as in its crude state as a simple article of commerce."

Here, then, the Society for the Emancipation of Industry and you completely agree, that gold, when coined, should be subject to the law of supply and demand the same as when uncoined or as bullion.

But you deny that as coin the price of gold in this country is fixed.

Here, then, the society and you are at issue; for the society maintain that, by Peel's bill of 1819, gold at the fixed price of 3/ 17s 10½d per oz. was adopted not merely as the measure but as the "standard" of value, and that being so fixed, it is, as coin, excluded from the law of supply and demand, to which you admit it ought to be subject.

Now, if gold as coin be not fixed, how does it come that in this country there are two prices for gold—a market price and a mint price? Is it not because gold as a commodity fluctuates in price in the market according to supply and demand, but that at the Mint and Bank of England, as coin, it does not fluctuate but bears the unvarying price fixed by law?

Again, if gold in bars may be bought and sold at so much per ton, cwt, or lb weight, yielding 4/, or it may be 4/ 10s, per oz, how should quantities representing, or bearing the denomination of pounds sterling or standard pounds of 5 dwts 3 grains each, be saleable or exchangeable, according to law, for 3/ 17s 10½d only?

Again, if a pound sterling, of 5 dwts 3 grains of gold, be not fixed in its price, what was the use of Peel's bill at all? Pitt's monetary system permitted the currency of the country to be convertible into gold at its market price. The gold pound rose then in price according to the law of supply and demand the same as all other commodities, enhanced as these were by the taxes imposed to carry on the war. This rise in the price of the pound or guinea was doubtless a virtual diminution of the coin, but it was not an actual diminution, nor was there any necessity that it should. When gold rose in price, a twenty shilling note represented only 13s 4d worth of gold we shall say. Three such notes, therefore, represented forty shillings worth of gold. The bullionists chose to call this a depreciation of the currency; but it was only the appreciation of gold according to the laws of supply and demand. In such currency prices were permitted to rise. The taxes of customs and excise defrayed in the first instance by the producer were added to cost, and, by the additional price, were recovered from the great body of consumers. In such currency the fixed burdens of the country were paid and fell lightly on the people. In such currency the debt was contracted, and the heavy expenses of the war borne easily by the country. Pitt wisely regarded gold as a commodity merely, and as the measure of value but rejected the idea of "a standard measure of value" or fixed price for gold. Peel, however, has adopted this idea, and by reverting to what he calls "the ancient standard of value," that is the gold pound of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (which, however, by the way, contained 172 grains, whereas the pound of Victoria contains only 123); and when it will be recollected no taxes of Customs or Excise existed, he has cunningly contrived to shift the whole burden of these taxes from the shoulders of the rich, who ought to bear them, to the shoulders of the producing and industrious classes. By bringing down prices to the ancient standard, he has nearly doubled the national debt and the annual interest of the debt, together with all the fixed burdens of the country, to the great advantage of the idle rich, and corresponding disadvantage of the industrious poor; and if any cause can account for the general depression of the ordinary business of the country, the pernicious monetary system of Peel is quite sufficient to account for it.

Again, if so very little difference exists, as you say, betwixt the society for the Emancipation of Industry and the Anti-Corn-Law League, why did the Council of the League decline the very reasonable proposal to meet and discuss the point?

The distinction which you notice betwixt the price of gold and its exchangeable value is overlooked; and it is this oversight which has occasioned the evil operation of Peel's monetary measures. One quarter of wheat and two sovereigns, or gold pounds of 10 dwts 6 grains, or 5 dwts 3 grains each, we shall suppose to be equal values—both representing the same quantity or extent of labour employed in their production, and both equivalent measures of value for the exchange of other commodities. But suppose indirect taxation to intervene, to the extent we shall say of 33½ per cent, and the gold to remain untaxed, unexcised, and to be fixed in its price and adopted as the legal standard of value, the taxed commodities are no longer equal values with the gold. Gold comes to be invested with a power over all other commodities, for which it will exchange for more than its relative natural value, and thus the holders of gold or monied classes come to have an undue advantage over all the other members of the community. Hence low and unremunerating prices, and low wages, and non-employment, and pauperism, to the great extent which now prevails, and especially among the agricultural population.

To this cause, also, are to be ascribed fluctuations in trade, commercial panics, and all the evils they bring in their train; for, in consequence of the fixed price, whenever prices generally in this country rise above the "standard of value," then the gold, in place of being merely an instrument of trade, becomes an article or object of trade, and it is purchased as the cheapest commodity in the market, and is "drained" away from the Bank. The Bank is obliged, in self-defence, to curtail its issues for the express purpose of bringing back the gold by means of those reduced and ruinously low prices which always result from this application of "the screw"; whereas, if gold

were not fixed, but were allowed to be regulated by supply and demand, or, in other words, if the notes of the Bank of England were convertible into gold at its market price instead of at a fixed price, no such "untoward events" would occur.

I am fully persuaded that the idea that money should possess intrinsic value, or should be value itself instead of but the representative of value, on which the whole of Peel's monetary system is based, is most erroneous. I think it was Lord Ashburton, then Mr Baring, who said that there is no subject of which our legislators are more ignorant or have more need to learn their A, B, C, than that of the currency, and, from the recent discussions on Scotch banking and cognate subjects, I am satisfied of the truth of the remark; and yet, is there a more vitally important subject, one that enters more intimately into the social condition and welfare of the people, or which more closely concerns the stability of the empire? I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

ANTI-MAMMON.

[The writer of this letter labours under some great misapprehensions as to the facts connected with the subject on which he writes. He asks "if gold, as coin, be not fixed in price, how does it come that in this country there are two prices for gold—a market price and a mint price? Is it not because gold, as a commodity, fluctuates in price in the market according to supply and demand, but that at the Mint and Bank of England, as coin, it does not fluctuate, but bears an unvarying price fixed by law?"

In the first place, there is no such distinction as is here assumed. There is no difference, in reality, in the price of gold, as coin, or in bars, at any time. Their value is always identical and the same. It is true that the Bank of England is bound by law to give only 3/ 17s 9d per oz for gold in bars, paid in coin; but this difference of 1½d per oz is only an allowance made to the Bank for the trouble of sending the bars to the Mint to be coined, and for the loss of interest while it is being coined. But if any merchant importing bar gold wishes, he may take it to the Mint and get it coined into money, receiving in coin 3/ 17s 10½d for every ounce, without any charge whatever; but if, to save this trouble, and to receive the coin at once without delay, he takes it to the Bank, he will receive for his bars, coin, or notes, at the rate of 3/ 17s 9d for each ounce, allowing the difference of 1½d per ounce for trouble and interest during the time of coining.

To show how identical coin and bar gold are in price, when a merchant in the case of an adverse exchange sends it abroad, he as often sends coin as bars, for they cost him precisely the same at the Bank. There is, therefore, no foundation for the assumption that gold in bars can be selling at 4/ or 4/ 10s an ounce, when, as coin, it is worth only 3/ 17s 10½d. Coin is in every respect the simple mercantile commodity of gold, only bearing a stamp distinguishing its weight and fineness.

When a man contracts a debt, or issues a note bearing to be so much money, it is in reality so much standard gold that is meant, and all that the bill of 1819 did, was to compel a man to pay the quantity of gold on demand which the promise bore upon it; all that it did was to compel a man who issued a 5/ note to pay for that note five coins, each being one pound, at the pleasure of the holder. There is no mystery whatever in the matter, if people would not take so much pains to create one.

The writer again makes a great error in regard to Pitt's bill of 1796. The currency was not convertible into gold at any other price than it is now; but the truth was, it was not convertible at all, so that if a man wanted gold he could not demand it for paper at any rate from the Bank. But, if exchanged, it was actually illegal to do so at any other rate than that retained in 1819; the only difference being, that whereas you could not demand gold at pleasure in exchange for paper before that time, you can do so by that bill.—Ed. Ec.]

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, MORNING, JUNE 14.

A message from Her Majesty was communicated to both Houses of Parliament last night. It was expressive of the Royal wish that a pension of 1500/ a year, during life, should be given to Sir Henry Pottinger. To be taken into consideration on Monday.

The rest of the discussion in the Lords was upon Ireland—first in the way of a revival of recent misunderstandings between the Marquis of Normandy and the Bishop of Cashel, and in the next place by the Marquis of Clanricarde asking a question about procession acts, and raising a discussion on the present state of the country, the late state trials, &c. There was some disputing, in which the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Brougham, Denman, Campbell, and Stanley took part, about whether the decision of their lordship's, reversing that of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of O'Connell, was founded on technicalities, or the merits. The discussion led to nothing. It would appear Ministers do not intend to renew the party procession act.

In the Commons, Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question from Mr Labouchere, said that a claim had been made by the Spanish government, under the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht, to have Spanish colonial sugars admitted into this country for consumption upon the same terms as the most favoured nations. No answer, he said, had as yet been returned to the demand, but when the answer should be given, he would have no objection to lay the papers upon the table.

The House afterwards went into committee on the Irish colleges bill, when Sir J. Graham moved—

"That a sum, not exceeding 100,000/ be issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to defray the expenses of establishing new colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland; and that an annual sum, not exceeding 21,000/ be also issued out of the said Consolidated Fund, to pay the stipends, prizes, exhibitions, and other expenses of the said new colleges."

Which ultimately, and in particular, after a personal squabble between

Mr Roebuck and Mr W. S. O'Brien, the latter of whom seems to have come over from Ireland expressly to oppose this measure, was agreed to without a division.

The house then went into Committee of Supply, when various sums of money were voted away, after which the house adjourned.

THE POLISH BALL.—The grand full and fancy dress ball, in aid of the funds for the distressed Poles, came off last night, and, from the brilliancy of the attendance, proved itself, with the exception of her Majesty's *Bal Costume*, to be the most attractive and splendid ball of the season. The crowd was tremendous. Many of the costumes that were worn at her Majesty's ball made their second appearance there, and were very much admired. Monsieur Jullien's band was in attendance, but the sultriness of the weather and the vast crowd made dancing neither very easy nor very agreeable.

ARRIVAL FROM AMERICA.—The *Britannia* reached the Mersey yesterday afternoon. The passage was one of the shortest ever accomplished. On the morning of the 31st, the *Cambria* arrived at Halifax; she was passed by *Britannia* between Boston and that port. At the time of the *Britannia's* leaving Boston no intelligence had reached of the *Great Western's* arrival at New York. The news from the United States by this arrival does not present any feature of prominent interest. Nothing new has been elicited from the government respecting any of the questions in which England is interested. The clamour respecting Oregon has subsided, and the pacific tone of the government press points to negotiation as the manner in which the conflicting claims of each country are to be adjusted. The assertion of Mr Polk, in his inaugural address, in its English interpretation, may be regarded as withdrawn. It has not been insisted upon, in any comment upon its effects in England, by any authority whatsoever.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1845.

COTTON.—The market opened with a fair demand, which has increased during the week, the trade being induced, by the low quotations now current, to increase their stocks; prices, however, close without change, the recent imports being so freely offered. Speculators have taken 8,000 American and 100 Egyptians, and Exporters 2,500 American, 100 Pernambuco, and 500 Surat.

Taken for consumption from 1st Jan. to 13th June		Whole import from Jan. 1st to 13th June		Computed stock June 13th.	
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
702,270 bags	521,490 bags	1,009,729 bags	795,714 bags	1,027,990 bags	917,430 bags

SUGAR.—The market is badly supplied, and though there is a good demand, the transactions are not extensive, consisting of 300 hhds B. P. and 5,000 bags Bengal, at very stiff prices.—The sales in foreign are limited to 60 cases of Brazil at 22s per cwt.

TEA.—There has been a good business done in all descriptions, and common congenous are a shade dearer.

The GRAIN market continues very dull, at the quotations.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

MONDAY night's proceedings in the Lords were signalised first by a renewal of the discussion on Mr Barry's dilatoriness in preparing the new houses of Parliament, at least as far as would be necessary to accommodate their lordships (which ended in nothing), and, in the next place, by Lord Stanley's introducing, with a long speech, another measure for the bettering of Ireland. It is of the physical kind, and not likely to call forth so bitter an opposition as some of the other measures at present proposed by Ministers for the good of Ireland have. Indeed, no one could wish to see that, though, as the result of Lord Devon's commission, and the big books which they had printed, it is a very contemptible affair indeed. The bill proposes to give compensation to such Irish farmers as may choose to avail themselves of its provisions for—1. Buildings; 2. Drainage; 3. Fences; the compensation to diminish annually, until at the end of thirty years after erecting a building no compensation will be allowed; none after fourteen years for drainage; and none after twenty years for the levelling and cultivating of broad high fences, which, it seems, are very common and very useless in Ireland. The bill seems to be founded upon the principle of leases, and is a condemnation of the tenant-at-will system. It is to be worked through the instrumentality of a "Commissioner resident in Dublin." No other point in the proceedings of their Lordships throughout the week calls for special notice.

In the Commons the only discussion of interest throughout the week has been that on the motion of Mr Villiers for a repeal of the corn laws. It was one of the best sustained debates on that or any other subject which have ever taken place in the house. The subject is elsewhere discussed in our paper of to-day.

The Poor Law bill of the Lord Advocate for Scotland was read a second time on Thursday night, not without considerable opposition, and only after Ministers had promised to take various amendments into consideration, when the bill goes into committee on Monday night.

The real "business" of the session continues to be transacted by the Railway Committees. As yet it is in a very confused state, and it is very evident, at the rate at which it goes on, that two months hence it will not be very much farther forward. It is difficult to suggest any remedy for this evil. The Railway department of the Board of Trade was designed as some remedy, but the outcry which has been raised against the constitution, and many of the decisions, of that body, has destroyed much of its usefulness. Committees of the House of Commons, with, in some instances, not half its ability or means of correct judging, do not hesitate to overturn some of its best decisions: and a third ordeal has to be gone through, which, with Lord Brougham and the lateness of the season together, is as formidable as either of the other two.

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Meetings of Banks and Public Companies, and Mercantile Appointments, in the ensuing Week.

Thursday, June 19th.—Columbian Mining Company.

Monday, June 23rd.—Union Bank of Australia.—Cornubian Mining Company.

Tuesday, June 24th.—Quarter-day.—Real Del Monte Mining Company.—Bolano Mining Company.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	120,143	7,565	31,689	24	5,575	432
Weekly average price	47s 7d	30s 2d	22s 2d	33s 0d	38s 0d	38s 1d
Six weeks' average ...	46s 2d	30s 2d	21s 10d	30s 9d	37s 2d	37s 7d

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
	quarters.	quarters.	quarters.	quarters.	£	£
Foreign	15,586	441	15,779	7,611	442	3,086
Colonial	475	1,562	—	—	249	—
Total	16,061	2,003	15,779	7,611	671	3,086

NOTE.—Imported—Oats 14,905 qrs; Peas 774 qrs; Beans 2,539 qrs; Indian Corn 1,403 qrs. Duty paid—Oats 12,553 qrs; Peas 618 qrs; Beans 1,093 qrs; Indian Corn 1,331 qrs. Total duty received 8,531l.

SCENTED TEAS.—Our remarks upon scented teas occasioning reference incidentally to the compound vended under the name of "Howqua's Mixture," have brought upon us some correspondence. One gentleman, in particular, a broker of standing in one of the out-ports, has written approvingly, but regretting that we stooped short of a full exposure. We have thought right, after acknowledging his communication in last week's "Notices," to make inquiry in the best quarters on the subject, and the result we here give. First, no mixture of the kind has ever been made up in "CHINA," nor has any article ever been imported thence, either in connexion with the eminent "Hong," whose name is made use of, nor in bulk or packet of any kind, as "Howqua's" or any other "mixture." It is entirely a British invention, and was first compounded and packed at the Talbot inn, in the borough of Southwark, about ten years since. The SCENT is imparted to it, and not in any way inherent or natural. We happen to know that "Howqua," himself, hearing of the liberty thus taken with his name in England, expressed extreme dissatisfaction, and anything but gratification at the compliment.

DRAWBACK ON SUGAR.—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, consequent on the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from various representations made to him, have directed the Commissioners of Customs in giving effect to the minute issued by their Lordships, dated 20th March last, to deduct the quantities of sugar and molasses ascertained from the quantities admitted into the refineries within the periods of five and seven weeks respectively, and to make a return of duty on the remainder at 8s per cwt on sugar, and of 3s on molasses, as directed in their Lordships' minute. This order has been communicated to the officers at the several departments with orders to observe that 112 lb of raw sugar are to be taken as equivalent to 63 lb of refined sugar in loaf; and that for every 63 lb of such refined sugar exported since the 14th of February last and before the 15th of March, 1 cwt of raw sugar be deducted from the claim made; and that with respect to bastard sugar made from raw sugar, care to be taken that an equal weight be deducted from the rate of duty claimed.

AMERICAN SEEDS AND HOPS.—We understand that Messrs Keeling and Hunt have just received 34 casks seeds from New York, consisting of 30 kinds, American pine, ash, beech, and flower seeds, which are admitted free of duty. They have also had another arrival of American hops, consisting of 100 bales, with every prospect of further importations of the same articles.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday.—The yarn market yesterday continued buoyant. There was a good demand; and for export an advance of 1/4d to 1/2d a lb was pretty generally obtained. In goods a moderate extent of business was done. The best qualities of 27-inch printing cloth, 66's and 72's may be considered a shade higher; while for 78th's printers the demand remained languid.

LEEDS, Tuesday.—There has been about an average amount of business done at the cloth halls this week, in comparison with the markets of the last few weeks. There has also been considerable quantities of goods delivered to order. On the whole, there has been more than usual doing at this period of the year. Prices remain firm, and the stocks on hand are by no means large. Business in the warehouses has been rather dull this week; this being between the seasons, very few buyers are visiting the market; there is, however, a little doing by the houses in the shipping trade.

BRADFORD, Thursday.—*Pieces.*—The market to-day has been a little flatter again; plain articles move off probably at a rate equal to the present production, but fancy goods, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the manufacturers to produce novelties, do not meet generally with a sufficiently encouraging demand. *Yarn.*—The demand continues very limited; prices have, however, not yet receded. *Wool* still continues very firm.

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.—Our market to-day has not quite maintained the tone of last week, for although those merchants who buy for positive orders were not much less busy, yet those whose business it is to buy for their own stocks on speculation, purchased certainly

less than last week; the manufacturers, however, continue well employed.

ROCHDALE, Monday.—We have had a very busy market to-day; the merchants having bought freely at advanced prices. The wool market has not been so brisk, owing chiefly to higher prices being asked for the middling and lower qualities of wool.

HALIFAX, Saturday.—Our piece market this day has fully maintained the report we gave of last weeks', with a better demand for yarns. Middle hogs and wethers are ready at sale, and a small advance is looked for. Lower qualities of short wool are rather light in stock, with a brisk demand, which causes prices to lean on the advancing side.

WAKEFIELD.—We have no change to report in the trade this week for combing wools. There is a fair steady demand for both hogs and wethers, without any further change in prices. For short wools there continues to be a ready sale, with a light stock on the market.

LEICESTER.—We can learn no material alteration in any department of the trade since last week. Prices of the raw material remain the same.

BELFAST.—These two weeks past, owing to the very scanty supply of flax to our inland markets, the advance as noticed in our last, especially on our coarser qualities, is fully supported, agreeably to our quotations. The prices of Baltic flax at the shipping ports still maintain high rates, indeed about the same as the prices asked in Belfast, say 42/ to 43/ per ton for S.P.T.R. Since our last the rains have improved most favourably the appearance of the growing crop, which has a better appearance now than the crop of last year at the corresponding period.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Wednesday.

(From the Liverpool Price Current.)

The produce markets have been again active this week; a large business has been done, and generally at improving rates. As the Guano season draws to a close, inferior parcels are being pressed upon the market at a decline of 5s per ton on last week's prices.—Speculators in Scotch pig iron have submitted to a further decline; large sales are reported at 55s to 60s per ton, free on board in the Clyde.

BARK.—For 70 hds Philadelphia Quercitron, 6s 9d per cwt has been accepted ex ship. Of oak 300 tons have been sold at from 5/ to 6/ 10s per ton.

BONES.—30 tons from the west coast of South America sold at 4/, and 40 tons from Buenos Ayres at 5/ 5s to 5/ 12s 6d per ton.

BRIMSTONE.—In consequence of several parcels having arrived, the sales are limited at a decline of 2s 6d to 5s per ton.

DYEWOODS.—The sales consist of 250 tons Campeachy logwood at 8/ to 8/ 2s 6d, 30 tons St Domingo at 5/ 7s 6d to 5/ 12s 6d, and 80 tons of good Carthagena fustic at 4/ 10s per ton.

GUM.—160 chests of E. I. gum arabic were sold by auction, at a decline of 20s per cwt on previous rates for good, whilst siftings realised former prices.

OILS.—Olive, a large business has been done (250 tuns estimated), chiefly in the lower descriptions, at something under the current rates; the present low prices, coupled with a deficiency of seal and rape oil, will, it is thought, lead to an extended consumption; there is a better inquiry for palm, and prices are a shade higher. Of cod oil 30 tuns have been sold at 29/ 10s, the stock is now in a narrow compass. In other descriptions nothing worthy of notice has been done.

SALTPETRE.—About 2,000 bags have changed hands at full rates. A cargo of nitrate of soda has been sold at 15s per cwt, to arrive.

SKINS.—30 bales of B. A. sheep realised 6d per lb, and 7 bales of unwashed 3d per lb.

VALONIA.—80 tons of Smyrna have been sold at 15/ 5s to 15/ 12s 6d per ton.

Latest City Accounts.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The aspect of the wool trade certainly better, with a slight tendency to advance on some sorts, and a firmer feeling on the whole. It would seem quite impossible to have an advance in the face of the new clip, and it is not to be desired, yet a better feeling than for some months past is certainly apparent.

FOREIGN WOOL.—The market is in a healthy state, and the prospects very good.

HEMP AND FLAX.—We have no alteration to note.

ITALIAN SILK.—There has been no demand for importation in the Italian market this week, and the accounts from Italy and France of the crop are more favourable.

COTTON.—The market continues dull, but there is no change to notice in prices.

Sales of COTTON WOOL from Friday 6th June to Thursday 12th June inclusive.

Surat 300 from 2½d to 3½d very ordinary to fair.
Madras 350 from 3½d to 3½d fair to good fair Tinnivelly.

Total 650 bales in bond.

OILS.—Olive is quiet with few sales, the stock is much larger than that of last year, the small sales made during the week brought 40/ to 40/ 10s for Gallipoli, 39/ to 39/ 10s for Spanish, 38/ to 38/ 10s for Sicily and Levant. The quantity of Linseed Oil being made is now much less than of late has caused a good demand, and several large purchases have been made at slight advanced rates; on the spot 25s 6d to 25s 9d is now asked, and for delivery in the next three months 26s to 26s 3d is given. Rape is firm at 37s for Pale, and 36s to 36s 6d for Brown, but not so much has been done. Sperm Oil has been taken sparingly this week, but in the value no material variation has occurred; best British 85/, good 84/, and American 83/ to 84/. A small parcel is declared for sale in a few days. Southern has met with a fair sale at good prices, best British 26/ to 29/, good 27/ to 27/ 15s, and inferior 26/ to 26/ 10s, and Foreign 30/ to 30/ 10s; 250 tuns are declared for sale next week. Other kinds of common Fish Oils are firm, and prices are looking up. Seal has brought advanced rates, and a fair business has been done both for export and home use. Pale 32/ 10s to 33/, brown yellow 28/ to 31/, Cod is in good request at 31/ 5s to 31/ 10s per tun.

METALS.—Since our last copper has again advanced, also spelter, as will be observed by our price current. The iron market continues flat. Tin plates are rather lower. Other metals continue much the same.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—At Leadenhall a fair amount of business was done, without any material variation in prices; there was not however the same activity in the market as existed during the past month. Good crop hides, best calf skins, and horse hides of every description sold freely; and there was a rather greater demand for East India kips.

TALLOW.—150 casks first sort P. Y. C. at public sale were all taken in at 39s 3d; 92 skins Ibrail partly sold at 40s 3d to 40s 6d, and 250 casks South American sold at 39s 3d to 39s 6d per cwt.

TAR AND TURPENTINE.—In the value of these articles no variation has occurred: only small parcels have been sold at last week's quotations.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The market for this article during the past week has been in a very depressed state, every fresh sale being lower than the former one. For every description the prices may be said to be nominal. Irish from 78s to 84s, according to quality; the arrivals continuing to increase. Dutch has fallen considerably, leaving a loss to the importer; the price varying from 78s to 84s. The make of English fresh is large, and materially supersedes the consumption of new Irish. Very little doing for forward shipments. The future price will depend on the state of the two following months.

BACON.—The hot weather has called the attention of dealers to this article; the price of every description may be quoted 1s dearer than last week. The holders are looking for a farther advance, which no doubt will be realised if we have a long continuance of hot weather; 45s to 48s may be quoted for the finest description, according to size and quality, and 43s to 45s for heavy. Tierce middles are in good demand, and are fetching from 43s to 47s. Of this description there is a smaller quantity than usual in this market. 42s to 44s is asked for bale middles: holders look for more money.

LARD, HAMS, and PROVISIONS remain much the same as last week. Nearly all the foreign beef is disposed of. The description, varying from 25s to 35s per tierce, is much inquired after.

CHEESE.—The stock of English is much smaller than usual for this season of the year, at about 2s 6d to 5s above last year's price. Fine Cheshire is worth from 76s to 80s; fine Derby from 60s to 66s; fine double Gloucester 60s to 70s; new thin Wiltshire 36s to 48s; American nearly all sold, stock small, varying in price, 2s to 3s above corresponding week last year.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

Tuesday, June 17th.

125 hds Barbadoes sugar
50 cks Jamaica coffee
100 bgs pimento
23 brls W. I. ginger
8 cks W. I. ginger
4400 bgs Penang pepper
2325 bgs Madras rice
40 bgs Mexican cochineal
4000 bgs saltpetre

Wednesday 18th.

100 cks B. P. coffee
500 bgs Ceylon coffee
27 brls Jamaica ginger

Thursday 19th.

100 brls Jamaica ginger

Wednesday 25th.

30 tons elephants' teeth

Tuesday, July 8th.

14285 chsts E. I. indigo

SUGAR.—There has been a steady market for B. P. to-day, and about 650 hds West India have been disposed of at rather higher prices, for the lower descriptions, than those current last week. At auction, 130 Barbadoes were sold from 46s 6d to 56s 6d, being 6d to 1s cheaper; 223 casks St Lucia brought from 40s to 48s, 74 Barbicee from 44s to 45s, and 61 Trinidad from 42s to 44s, being about their previous value. For 9200 bags Mauritius there was a good competition, and these went generally at an advance of 6d, from 35s 6d to 41s 6d for brown, and from 45s 6d to 52s 6d for yellow; 5500 Madras were realised from 36s to 44s, being from 1s to 1s 6d dearer; 1138 boxes damaged yellow Havannah were sold at full prices, with 150 chests Bahia at 22s 9d and 27s, 100 chests low white Pernambuco at 24s, and 600 baskets Java at 28s. Afloat 1400 boxes Havannah have changed hands, for delivery at a near port, 240 chests Bahia at 22s, to be delivered here over ship's side, with 30 chests 150 barrels and 1000 bags white Maceio at 23s 6d, and 2500 bags white Pernambuco, of superior assortment, at 29s 3d, for the Mediterranean.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has been very animated with an advance of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt on low goods, the finer qualities are quite neglected; there is every appearance of a further rise; the supply has not been adequate to the demand. In bond there is again an advance of about 1s per cwt, with a moderate business doing for the Russian market. The prices of Dutch are 1s per cwt higher, but not much doing owing to the advance.

TEA.—The week's business has been extensive and encouraging, and the market throughout buoyant and healthy. Sound common congou can scarcely be met with now at 9d per lb, and quotations generally are improving. As many as 1500½ chests of scented orange pekoe have been taken by the trade at 3s per lb, being a further advance of 1d on the article since our last. Other assimilating sorts show a like advance. Greens are in greater plenty; the demand is good, and prices rule firmly at fair average rates. Twankay, lowest clean, 1s 2d; hyson, lowest true, 2s 7d; young hyson, fair twankay kind, 1s 8d to 2s; ditto, fresh and hyson kinds, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; in gunpowders the preferable sorts of Canton made have advanced 1d to 2d per lb. The sales yesterday comprised 6000 packages, of which the greater part sold. The only observable variation from current-ruling rates were in common plain orange pekoe, one parcel of which (second hand tea for absolute disposal) went as low as 1s to 1s 0½d per lb, and a parcel of faint caper, under the same circumstances, brought no more than from 6d to 7d per lb. The only parcel of scented orange pekoe realised 3s 1d per lb, as did also a small break of superior Chulan caper. The arrivals are far from excessive.

COFFEE.—250 casks and 100 barrels Jamaica, at auction, realised 1s to 2s advance, from 83s to 92s for low middling to middling. 1400 bags Ceylon sold in some instances rather lower, fair ordinary from 46s 6d to 47s, good ordinary at 48s, and superior at 49s. 130 barrels superior Rio were partly disposed of, from 40s to 54s. 170 bags good ordinary mixed were taken in at 30s.

COCOA.—113 bags Trinidad at public sale all sold, good qualities were a shade better, other sorts unaltered, good dark red 49s 6d, middling 46s, low greyish 42s to 43s, and damaged 40s to 42s per cwt.

RUM.—The sales of the week are only 100 puns Jamaica 30 to 36 per cent over proof at 3s to 4s, 100 Demerara 2s 8d to 2s 10d for fine, 100 Leewards at 1s 8d to 1s 9d, and 100 Calcutta at 1s 6d to 1s 6½d per gallon proof

PEPPER.—Malabar brought former rates, and 200 bags at auction were taken in at 3d for good half heavy brown, being above the market value.

FRUIT.—Currants are held firmly and higher prices looked for. The imports have fallen short (so far) of what was expected. The stock of Valencia raisins much reduced, and scarcely sufficient for harvest demand. That of Smyrna fruit is heavy, but a large demand for export is confidently anticipated.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, June 7.—*Cotton*—Arrivals having been extensive, purchasers have held back in hopes of buying cheaper, but prices have remained firm, and there being considerable quantities wanted, it is likely that there will soon be a greater demand. Sales for the week 5,800 bales, import 20,000 bales, stock 95,000 bales against 119,000 bales in 1844, and 152,000 bales in 1843. *Coffee*—The demand has become less animated, but prices are maintained; the arrivals amount to about 10,000 bags including 7,000 bags St Domingo. *Sugar*—Prices of free colonial have again given way, and the market leaves off very quiet; the sales are 700 hhds. The accounts from our islands up to May 11, confirm that in consequence of dry weather the crops will produce less than what was originally expected. *Rice*—Little being expected from the United States, according to the last accounts, the market has improved. *Indigo*—Sales only 25 chests of Bengal; 2,068 chests arrived per *Louise*, bringing our stock up to 8,200 chests. *Hides and Skins* quiet and lower. *Whale Oil*—The demand has not been brisk, but prices are maintained this week. *Tallow* again dearer. *Whalebone*—Some sales have been made, there have been arrivals, and the stock is 70 tons.

AMSTERDAM, June 10.—*Coffee*—There is a good demand, particularly for the green and greenish description of Batavia. 2000 bags Pedang at public sale fetched full prices, and a cargo of Brazil has likewise been sold. *Sugar*—Of raw only some sales of Surinam. The Company's sales is fixed for the 3d of July, and the quantity is about 55,000 baskets of Java. *Indigo*—Not much doing but steady, and an advance, equal to 2d and 3d, paying for picked lots of the last sales. *Hides*—But little doing. There will be four public sales in the beginning of July. *Cotton*—About 3000 bales of American have arrived this week; the sales are but trifling. *Rapeseed*—Purchases but small; former prices supported. *Linseed* in improved demand. Our *Corn Markets* have for all descriptions been materially influenced by the favourable change of the weather. *Rye* is considerably lower.

HAMBURGH, June 10.—*Coffee*—The sales are about 10,000 bags, at firm prices, chiefly Rio. *Sugar*—Purchases are again extensive, at higher prices; they consist of 3500 chests Havana, 750 chests Brazil, 500 bags Java, and 130 hhds Porto Rico. *Cotton*—1300 bales New Orleans sold at moderate prices. *Spelter* in considerable demand, and higher prices asked.

ANTWERP, June 11.—*Coffee*—A cargo of Brazil has been sold for export at former prices. *Sugar*—In raw but little has been done, but prices are well supported. *Cotton* dull, and rather lower. *Seed Oil* and *Corn* of every description depressed.

The Gazette.

DOWNING STREET, June 9.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John Campbell, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the island of St Vincent.

Tuesday, June 11.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Baker and Young, Gravesend, butchers—Bustard and Rhodes, Hulme, Lancashire, bricklayers—Davis and Tuckett, Bristol, wholesale tea dealers—Cockshutt and Goodier, Preston, ironfounders—Cadman and Sons, Sheffield, file manufacturers; as far as regards C. Walker—T. and J. Hawthornthwaite, Manchester, general drapers—W. H. and H. Tanner, Lichfield and Stafford, seed merchants—M. L. and T. Usher, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, coach manufacturers—Watkins and Patrick, Abingdon and Gloucester, water carriers—Walthew and Holmes, Liverpool, shipbrokers—J. and S. Gant, Tottenham court new road, zinc manufacturers—Lester and Farenden, Aldingborne, harness makers—Ogden and Sons, Manchester, cotton spinners—Rider and Bickersteth, Liverpool, ship chandlers—Evans and T. and L. Turner, Carnarvon, wine merchants—Richards and Co., St James's walk, Clerkenwell, dry meter manufacturers—Lister and Butler, Welton, Yorkshire, corn millers—Hay and Brooke, Leeds, tobacco manufacturers—Smith and Madgwick, Pavement, Moorsfields, cabinet makers—Drely and Co., King William street, West Strand, filter manufacturers—M. Gill and Toms, Cheapside, commission agents.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Reynolds, Mitcham, silk printer—first dividend of 2s, on Saturday June 14 and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.
Jones, Chester, fellmonger—first dividend of 11d, on Wednesday June 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
Jones, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, auctioneer—dividend of 1s, on Wednesday June 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's.
Metcalf, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer—first dividend of 1s 10d, on Tuesday June 17 or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester.
Potter and Maude, Manchester and Darwen, calico printers—third dividend of 4d, on Tuesday June 17 or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Stanway's, Manchester.
Ward, Manchester, engineer—first dividend of 10s 6d, on Wednesday June 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Henry Bent, Brierly hill, Staffordshire, chain maker.
William J. B. Staunton, Bishopsgate street, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

GEORGE ESTALL, Holywell street, Westminster, plasterer, to surrender June 17 at half-past 1 o'clock, July 22 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Oriol, Alfred place, Bedford square; official assignee, Mr Whitmore, Basinghall street.
ROBERT FISH, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, plumber, June 17 at half-past 12 o'clock, July 26 at 2, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Parker, St Paul's Churchyard; official assignee, Mr Belcher.
JAMES FISHER, Lynn, spirit merchant, June 17 at half-past 1 o'clock, July 14 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Holmer and Son, Bridge street, Southwark; official assignee, Mr Johnson, Basinghall street.
CHARLES DALTON, Canal bridge, Old Kent road, stonemason, June 20 at 2 o'clock, July 16 at half-past 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Braham, Chancery lane; official assignee, Mr Bell, Coleman street buildings.
CHARLES T. HICKS, Upper Thames street, drug grinder, June 20 at 12 o'clock, July 15 at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Lawrence and Piew, Bucklersbury; official assignee, Mr Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
THOMAS PAYLER, Pudley, Yorkshire, scribbling miller, June 20, July 21 at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Wiglesworth and Co., Gray's inn; and Upton and Clapham, Leeds; official assignee, Mr Fearn, Leeds.

GEORGE BYFORD, Liverpool, wholesale grocer, June 23, July 16 at 11 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Brady and Sons, Staple inn, Holborn; and Mr Carson, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr Cazenove, Liverpool.

GEORGE GOODALL, Ashton-under-Line, licensed victualler, June 21, July 17 at 12 o'clock, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Johnson, Son, and Weatherhall, Temple; and Mr Snowball, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr Pott, Manchester.

BENJAMIN S. JONES, Wrockwardine, Shropshire, grocer, June 21 at 12 o'clock, July 19 at half-past 12, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr Marcy, Wellington; and Mr Slaney, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr Christie, Birmingham.

DIVIDENDS.

July 1, L. J. B. and L. O. Shore, B. Vaudeau, Wood street, dealers in artificial flowers—Marshall, New Shore, insurance broker—Gorton, jun., Grosvenor row, Pimlico, bookseller—July 4, Woollett, Gould square, merchant—July 3, Graham, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit merchant—Revely, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber—Fletcher, Maryport, Cumberland, boiler manufacturer—July 9, Robinson, Ecclestone, Lancashire, lime burner—Kewley, Liverpool tailor—July 2, Hadfield, Manchester, and Bagguley, Cheshire, horse dealer—Holroyd, Wheatley, Yorkshire, cotton warp maker—Clegg, Rochdale, cotton spinner.

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

July 4, Hawkins, Colchester, clothier—July 2, Bant, Hollen street, Soho, saddle tree maker—July 9, Schaffer, Islington, fringeman—July 3, Simpson, and Irvin, Blackfriars road, engineers—William, High street, St Giles's, victualler—July 9, Leplastrier, Alfred street, Islington, and St Michael's alley, watchmaker—July 9, Bulmer, Hartlepool, merchant—Cooke, Wem, Shropshire, brewer—J. and T. Lamb, Kidderminster, engineers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before July 1.

Tavener, Sovereign mews, Paddington, bricklayer—Harley, Wolverhampton, plumber—Dalton, Salford, joiner—Griffiths, Llandugwydd, Cardiganshire, auctioneer—Chris, Great Tower street, wine broker—Bradshaw, Camden town, coal merchant—Dickinson, South Portman mews, Portman square, farrier—Smithson, York, tobacconist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

E. Moore, Glasgow, draper, June 14, July 5 at 12 o'clock, at the Black Bull Hotel, Glasgow.

W. Miller, Glasgow, farmer, June 16, July 7 at 12 o'clock, at the chambers of Mr Young, Glasgow.

J. Mair, Glasgow, fletcher, June 16, July 7 at 1 o'clock, at the chambers of Mr Dick, Glasgow.

Gazette of Last Night.

Friday, June 6.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 12.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Adolfo Guillemard y Aragon, as Consul at Sierra Leone for her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

E. and T. Hope, Manchester, elastic India rubber web manufacturers—J. Hope, sen., E. Hope, and Hope, jun., Manchester, engravers—Wilton and Cookson, Gloucester, surgeons—Badcock, sen. and jun., Abingdon, Berkshire, linen drapers—R. and J. Badcock, East Hsley, Berkshire, linen drapers—Dutton and Cook, Liverpool, grocers—Mason and Coupe, Nottingham, joiners—Percy, sen. and jun., Regent street, Westminster, builders—A. and J. Harrison, Birmingham, attorneys—Smith and Burt, 96 Wigmore street, Cavendish square, dress makers—Hawgood and Scroggie, 10 Newington causeway, stationers—Green and Young, Kingston-upon-Hull, printers—Norton and Roberts, 34 East Cheap, city, spice merchants—Coleman, Grant, and Potter, Dover, Kent, rectifiers (so far as regards Potter)—Slater and Moore, 12 Mincing lane, city, wholesale coffee dealers—Mackreth, Scott, and Downes, jun., 135 Upper Thames street, wholesale tea dealers (so far as regards Mackreth)—Mogg, Mogg, and Drewe, Bristol, carpet dealers (so far as regards Mogg)—Kegg, Crabtree, and Dawson, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine makers—Dyson and Newland, Rochdale, Lancashire, tea dealers—Howden and Gidley, 15 Pump row, Old street road, patent stove manufacturers—Bateson and Pearnley, Leeds, woollen cloth manufacturers—C. E. and H. J. Smith, Sheffield, accountants.

BANKRUPTS.

HENRY WOOD, draper, Cheltenham, to surrender June 25 at 2, and July 25 at 1, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Alsager, official assignee, Birchin lane; Tilliard and Son, Old Jewry.

JOHN HILL, licensed victualler, Hammersmith, Middlesex, June 20 and July 25 at 1, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Pennell, official assignee, Basinghall street; Holmer and Son, Bridge street, Southwark.

JAMES MABBS, jun., baker, Chichester, Sussex, June 23 at half-past 1, and July 8 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Pollett, official assignee, Sambrook court, Basinghall street; Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury.

GEORGE H. GREEN and GEORGE C. GREEN, wholesale stationers, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, June 27 at 1, and July 22 at half-past 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's place, Old Jewry; Mr Wollen, Bucklersbury.

JOHN SQUIERS, fruiterer, Ipswich, Suffolk, June 20 at 1, and July 21 at 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Turquand, official assignee, Old Jewry chambers; Mr Hart, Lincoln's inn fields.

WILSON WOOD and JOHN HOLMES, tea dealers, Maidstone, Kent, June 20 at half-past 1, and July 21 at half-past 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Graham, official assignee, Coleman street; Dodds and Co., Billiter street.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, licensed victualler, Manchester, June 25 at 11, and July 22 at 12, at the Manchester District Court. Mr Stanway, official assignee, Manchester; Mackinson and Sanders, Temple; Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester.

THOMAS CLIFTON, printer, Barnard Castle, Durham, July 1 at 2, and July 29 at half-past 1, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District. Mr Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr Richardson, Barnard Castle; Mr Tyas, Beaufort buildings; Mr Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE, innkeeper, Morpeth, July 3 at 11, and July 29 at 2, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court. Mr Wakley, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr Woodman, Morpeth; Crosby and Crompton, Church court, Old Jewry.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

John Stevens and R. H. W. Drummond, of Rhodeswell wharf, Commercial road, contractors, second dividend of 6d in the pound, payable at 12, Abchurch lane, any Saturday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED

At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

Kettle, Tunbridge wells, brewer, July 4, at one—Payne, King street, Covent garden, tailor, July 4, at one—Dale, 109, London wall, boot and shoemaker, July 4, at half-past eleven—Poynter, 34 St Paul's Church yard, warehouseman, July 4, at half-past twelve—W. C. Tupper, Catherington, Hampshire, grocer, July 4, at one—Halford, Baldock, and Snoult, Canterbury, bankers, July 8, at eleven—May, 51 Myddleton street, Clerkenwell, watch manufacturer, July 8, at two—Cawthorn, jun., Salisbury wharf, Salisbury street, Strand, wine merchant, July 8, at half-past twelve—Cibbe, 42, Jermyn street, scrivener, July 4, at one.

In the Country.

Booth, Brownhill, Cartworth, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer, July 9 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Brown, Sheffield, merchant, July 10 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Hardisty, Wakefield, whitesmith, July 10 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Sakam, late of Knotting, Yorkshire, lime burner, July 10 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Rothery, Wakefield, carrier, July 10 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Marshall, Kingston-upon-Hull, July 10 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds.

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

Jacobs, Farringdon, market, fruit salesman, July 4—Gardner, Gravesend, Kent, tavern keeper, July 8—Rutherford and Russell, Sheffield, Britannia metal manufacturers, July 7—Newnes, Newton by Middlewich, Cheshire, brewer, July 14—O'Rourke and Birks, Manchester, commission agents, July 8—Knott, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, druggist, July 8.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before July 4.

Mason, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, coach proprietor—M. William, Gloucester, hosier—Paulton, 2 High street, Portland town, marble mason—Dingley, 2 Stratton ground, Westminster, draper—Christie, Nottingham, Middlesex, stone mason—Attwater, 24 Devonshire street, Queen square, dyer—Hall, Claypath, Durham, grocer—Hall, Wallsend, Northumberland, cowkeeper—Scott, Liverpool, paper dealer—Breckles, 2 North street, Finsbury market, bedstead maker—Bones, Bath, shoe maker—Wagner, 41 Bloomsbury square, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Andrew Fell, Edinburgh, tailor, June 19 and July 10, at twelve, at Dowell's rooms, Edinburgh.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to June 7th, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 7th of June 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	19,985	21,293	17,078	24,594
East India	18,362	19,134	16,074	25,934
Mauritius	17,331	10,937	12,346	22,860
Total	55,678	51,364	45,478	73,388
Duty paid:—				
West India	20,813	26,404	23,981	27,451
East India	18,139	16,825	11,834	21,860
Mauritius	13,922	7,559	8,546	17,125
Total	52,874	51,088	44,361	66,436
Stock:—				
West India	6,889	8,452	4,194	8,323
East India	8,713	8,206	8,159	11,993
Mauritius	5,337	4,105	5,164	7,787
Total	20,939	20,763	17,517	28,103
Average price of West India	37s 7d	35s 10d	33s 8d	31s 9d
Foreign Sugar				
Imported:—				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila	1,881	948	2,392	4,242
Havana	1,737	4,232	2,127	3,377
Porto Rico	1,215	143	2,055	2,055
Brazil	2,452	3,400	1,842	3,105
Total	6,070	9,795	7,204	12,779
Exported:—				
Cheribon, Siam, &c	2,169	2,287	489	3,805
Havana	3,258	4,063	5,339	3,795
Porto Rico	883	1,274	514	1,042
Brazil	2,438	3,099	2,122	4,237
Total	8,748	10,723	8,464	12,879
Stock:—				
Cheribon, Siam, &c	5,607	3,152	6,306	5,486
Havana	3,937	4,060	5,487	9,727
Porto Rico	624	1,258	1,142	1,759
Brazil	1,517	1,790	897	1,607
Total	11,685	10,260	13,832	18,579
MOLASSES				
Imported:—				
West India	3,420	3,574	7,628	4,745
Duty paid	6,294	4,289	7,019	6,025
Stock	5,189	2,677	5,039	8,641
RUM				
Imported:—				
West India	558,135	572,355	297,405	662,400
East India	333,495	314,235	102,780	202,635
Foreign	13,410	4,590	39,015	14,400
Total	905,040	891,180	439,200	879,435
Exported:—				
West India	310,815	449,595	552,240	646,920
East India	130,320	79,425	156,240	118,620
Foreign	5,085	14,265	23,265	34,650
Total	446,220	543,285	731,745	800,190
Duty paid:—				
West India	450,810	478,530	465,795	493,380
East India	46,665	51,300	26,820	22,995
Foreign	630	1,710	1,710	1,260
Total	498,105	529,830	494,325	517,635
Stock:—				
West India	863,280	1,222,200	854,955	924,930
East India	466,290	468,135	131,265	148,590
Foreign	32,130	19,620	19,980	21,060
Total	1,361,700	1,709,955	1,006,200	1,094,580
GINGER				
Imported:—				
West India	375	88	125	180
East India	1,600	1,554	564	628
Total	1,975	1,642	689	808
Exported:—				
East India	1,092	1,337	635	1,254
Duty Paid:—				
West India	1,178	1,240	1,183	1,510
East India	412	2,085	1,128	1,282
Total	1,590	3,325	2,311	2,792
Stock:—				
West India	1,953	1,077	794	1,323
East India	23,240	18,969	15,687	13,052
Total	25,193	19,986	16,481	14,375
COCOA				
Imported:—				
British Plantation	3,976	930	7,959	4,598
Foreign	2,956	898	5,250	816
Total	6,932	1,828	13,209	5,414
Exported:—				
British Plantation	522	828	418	145
Foreign	5,877	1,955	8,383	958
Total	6,399	2,783	8,801	1,103
Duty paid:—				
British Plantation	5,161	8,451	8,581	7,676
Foreign	25	22	50	481
Total	5,186	8,473	8,637	8,157
Stock:—				
British Plantation	11,727	8,121	7,076	3,896
Foreign	3,917	2,127	4,751	2,357
Total	15,644	10,248	11,827	6,253

COFFEE

	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
British Plantation	14,586	10,914	7,838	12,676
Ceylon	25,575	25,106	31,210	34,407
BP not otherwise described	2,642	14	472	1,040
Total BP	42,803	36,034	39,520	48,123
Mocha	8,685	14,373	8,790	17,518
Foreign East India	25,557	20,454	8,558	30,134
Malabar	124	552	...	...
St Domingo	11,042	4,208	12,004	188
Havana & P Rico	4,468	1,554	4,618	865
Brazil	14,354	41,906	10,063	24,994
African	89	84	523	...
Total Foreign	64,195	82,703	45,108	73,699
Grand total	106,998	118,737	84,628	121,822
Exported:—				
British Plantation	384	234	604	1,692
Ceylon	550	257	3,256	1,473
BP not otherw. des.	6,580	12,788	4,500	4,090
Total BP	7,514	13,279	8,360	7,855
Mocha	145	387	1,747	1,225
Foreign East India	1,604	9,299	3,163	15,694
Malabar	...	...	559	12
St Domingo	404	3,609	5,460	936
Havana & P Rico	1,975	3,952	1,018	984
Brazil	7,806	14,290	8,656	16,468
African	2	116	686	319
Total Foreign	11,936	31,653	21,289	35,638
Grand total	19,450	44,932	29,649	43,493
Duty Paid:—				
British Plantation	14,412	17,924	15,190	15,114
Ceylon	24,838	45,742	46,150	57,773
BP not otherw. des.	36,266	15,552	6,436	3,792
Total BP	75,516	79,218	67,776	76,679
Mocha	2,016	4,528	3,804	7,971
Foreign East India	10,191	9,556	7,106	6,142
Malabar	294	88	39	19
St Domingo	1	3	...	...
Havana & P Rico	3	1,564	3,984	942
Brazil	98	3,854	3,504	13,621
African	...	...	151	116
Total Foreign	12,603	19,593	18,388	30,811
Grand total	88,119	98,811	86,164	107,490
Stock:—				
British Plantation	28,078	24,144	16,998	24,486
Ceylon	40,945	45,450	40,095	61,643
BP not otherw. des.	275,136	177,428	139,930	121,174
Total BP	344,159	247,022	197,023	207,303
Mocha	12,853	19,789	18,343	24,321
Foreign East India	77,835	67,270	58,425	82,673
Malabar	2,073	1,422	1,272	1,107
St Domingo	13,608	17,392	20,344	19,422
Havana & P Rico	9,369	7,919	9,940	3,594
Brazil	19,347	47,441	56,184	53,025
African	1,959	1,715	1,332	286
Total Foreign	137,044	162,548	165,840	184,422
Grand total	481,203	409,570	362,863	391,725
RICE				
Imported:—				
British East India	109,668	45,017	39,283	80,460
Foreign East India	38,441	10,331	36,496	130
Total	148,109	55,348	75,779	80,590
Exported:—				
British East India	45,866	37,506	23,642	25,338
Foreign East India	45,597	13,202	27,194	15,117
Total	91,463	50,708	50,836	40,455
Duty Paid:—				
British East India	58,748	23,725	51,022	49,024
Foreign East India	...	329	657	559
Total	58,748	24,054	51,679	49,583
Stock:—				
British East India	126,538	80,891	59,076	59,840
Foreign East India	17,190	6,741	38,316	3,720
Total	143,728	87,632	97,392	63,560
PEPPER				
White—Imported	1,764	2,019	419	996
Exported	225	380	66	211
Duty Paid	817	868	985	1,641
Stock	7,277	7,756	7,177	6,572
Black—Imported	30,709	15,676	9,027	43,210
Exported	18,840	9,185	7,387	23,425
Duty Paid	8,176	10,354	11,050	11,979
Stock	92,163	82,593	72,216	90,958
NUTMEGS				
Imported	456	438	181	296
Exported	35	41	46	133
Duty Paid	236	322	210	283
Stock	735	638	703	573
CASSIA LIG.				
Imported	10,852	26,731	6,008	2,702
Exported	7,605	17,798	8,019	4,911
Duty Paid	538	1,587	1,012	1,315
Stock	4,777	9,584	4,505	1,109

CINNAMON

	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported	Pkgs 1,072	Pkgs 936	Pkgs 3,715	Pkgs 7,090
Exported	2,019	1,052	2,993	3,534
Duty Paid	182	353	288	475
Stock	3,411	2,397	2,983	6,876

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	1842	1843	1844	1845
COCHINEAL				
Imported	Serons 3,889	Serons 2,115	Serons 1,607	Serons 1,246
Exported	1,951	841	1,386	...
Duty Paid	1,241	1,572	1,720	2,826
Stock	3,402	3,416	2,343	1,118
INDIGO. E. India	chests 13,120	chests 10,563	chests 15,851	chests 18,957
Imported	6,393	4,739	8,575	...
Exported	3,722	3,234	4,993	13,413
Duty paid	19,603	24,718	23,831	31,741
Stock	322	1,962	43	292
Spanish	serons 161	serons 485	serons 99	...
Imported	93	907	164	402
Duty paid	983	1,628	628	775

Commercial Times' Weekly Price Current.

For Remarks, see our "Latest City Accounts."

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

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 23s 6d 24s 0d Montreal 24 6 25 0 First sort Pearl, U.S. 25 0 25 6 Montreal 25 0 25 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 2d Trinidad, red .. per cwt 40 0 47 0 grey 41 0 41 0 Grenada and St Lucia 38 0 45 0 Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 35 0 38 6

Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb, For. 6d Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 30 0 46 0 good and fine ord 52 0 66 0 low to good middling 72 0 90 0 fine middling and fine 95 0 123 0

Berice and Demerara triage and ord 25 0 42 0 good and fine ord 49 0 58 0 low middling to fine 58 0 75 0 Ceylon, ord to good 46 6 48 6 super and plan kind 49 0 86 0 Mocha, fine 68 0 76 0 cleaned garbled 56 0 62 0 ord and ungarbled 59 0 56 0 Sumatra 21 0 24 0 Sumarung 25 0 26 0 Batavia 28 0 46 0 Manila 32 0 44 0 Brazil, ord to good ord 37 0 31 0 fine ord and colour 31 6 36 0 St Domingo 28 0 31 6 Havannah, ord to gd ord 29 0 35 0 fine ord and colour 37 0 60 0 Porto Rico 29 0 52 0 La Guayra 30 0 68 0

Cotton duty free Surat .. per lb 0 2 3/4 0 3 3/4 Bengal 0 3 0 3 3/4 Madras 0 2 1/2 0 3 3/4 Perna 0 4 1/2 0 6 1/2 Howed Georgia 0 3 1/2 0 5 1/2 New Orleans 0 3 1/2 0 5 1/2 Demerara 0 5 0 6 West India 0 4 0 5 1/2 Egyptian 0 6 1/2 0 7 1/2 Smyrna 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL Black .. per lb 5 3 6 5 Silver 4 8 5 3 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 12 0 14 0 China 12 0 16 0 Java and Malabar 9 0 14 0 TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 26 0 27 6 Gambier 13 0 13 6

Dyewoods duty free LOGWOOD £ s £ s Jamaica .. per ton 4 15 5 5 Honduras 5 5 6 0 Campeachy 7 15 8 5 FUSTIC Jamaica .. per ton 6 10 7 10 Cuba 9 10 10 10 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 Bimas .. per ton 11 0 14 0 Siam 9 0 10 0 BRAZIL WOOD Unbranded .. per ton 18 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, l s 1 s ditto, new 8 0 10 0 Valencia duty 10s per cwt new 4 2 4 5 Barbary sweet in bond 2 8 2 15 b tter 3 0 3 3 Currants, duty 15s per cwt Zante & Cephal, new 2 8 0 0 Patras 2 8 2 11 Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 1 15 2 5 Spanish 1 10 1 12 Plums duty 20s per cwt French .. per cwt d p 2 10 4 0 Imperial carton, new 4 0 7 7 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 4 1 10 Raisins duty 15s per cwt Denia .. per cwt d p 1 10 0 0 Valencia 2 0 2 2 Smyrna, black (nom.) 1 7 0 0 red chesna 1 14 2 3 Sultana, new 3 0 0 0 Muscatel 2 12 3 15

Flax duty free Riga, P T R .. per ton 44 0 49 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0 9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland 30 0 56 0

Hemp duty free St Petersburg, clean, p ton 29 10 30 0 out-hot (none) 0 0 0 0 half cleaned 27 10 28 0 Riga, Rhine 30 0 0 0 Manila free 22 0 25 0 East Indian Sunn 12 10 16 0 Dombay 15 0 17 0 Jute 11 0 13 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb s d s d 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 1/2 0 6 1/2 drysalted 0 4 1/2 0 4 1/2 salted 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2 Rio, dry 0 5 1/2 0 6 1/2 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 6 Cape, salted 0 3 0 4 West India, dry 0 4 0 5 salted 0 3 1/2 0 5 New York 0 3 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 15 0 Russia .. do 6 6 8 6

Indigo duty free Bengal .. per lb 2 0 5 10 Oude 2 0 3 6 Madras 2 2 4 0 Manilla 1 6 3 3 Java 3 0 5 9 Carraccas 2 9 4 9 Guatemala 2 3 5 0

Leather, per lb Crop Hides .. 30 to 40 lb 0 11 1 0 1/2 do .. 50 65 1 6 1/2 1 5 English Butts 16 24 1 1 1 6 do 28 36 1 2 1 1 1 2 Foreign do .. 16 25 0 11 1 2 do 28 36 0 11 1 4 Calf Skins .. 20 35 0 11 1 2 do 40 60 1 1 2 0 do 80 120 1 1 1 7 Dressing Hides .. 0 10 1 0 Shaved do 0 11 1 3 Horse Hides, English 1 0 1 3 do Spanish, per hide 13 0 18 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 1 1 5 do East India 0 8 1 5 1/2

Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 11 0 0 Bottoms 0 11 0 0 Old 0 9 0 0 Tough cake, p ton £88 10 0 0 Tile 87 10 0 0 South Amer. in bond 60 0 0 0 IRON, per ton £ s £ s Bars, &c. British 9 0 9 5 Nail rods 9 15 0 0 Hoops 11 0 0 0 Sheets 12 0 0 0 Pig, No 1, Wales 5 10 5 15 Bars, &c. 8 0 8 5 Pig, No. 1, in the Clyde 3 0 0 0 Swedish in bond 12 0 0 0 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 19 0 0 sheet 19 15 0 0 red lead 20 0 0 0 white do 24 10 25 0 patent shot 21 0 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 0 0 0 0 STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 17 5 17 10 in faggots 18 0 0 0 SPELTER, for. per ton 23 7 0 0 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s English blocks .. p ton 90 0 0 0 bars 91 0 0 0 Banca, in bond 87 0 0 0 Straits do 84 0 85 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 35s 6d 0s 0d Coke, 1 C 35s 0d 0s 0d

Molasses duty B.P. 5s 3d, Foreign 8s 3d & 2s 9d West India, d p, per cwt 17 0 21 0 Refiners', for home use, fr 19 0 22 0 Do export (on board) bd 13 6 14 6 Oils—Fish duty 1s p tun £ s £ s Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 33 0 33 10 Straw 31 0 31 10 Brown and yellow 29 0 29 10 Sperm 84 0 85 0 Head matter 85 19 86 0 Cod 31 10 32 0 South Sea 26 10 29 0 Olive, Gallipoli per tun 41 10 42 0 Spanish and Sicily 39 10 40 0 Palm 26 10 27 0 Cocoa Nut 28 0 28 10 Seed, Rape, pale 36 10 37 0 Linseed 25 5 25 10 Black Sea .. p qr 46s 0d 0s 0d St Petersburg Morshank 44 0 44 6 Do cake, p 1600, 3/4ba 11l 0s 11l 5s do Foreign .. per ton 7 10 8 5 Rape, do 5 5 5 10

Provisions All articles duty paid, except beef & pork. Butter—Carlow .. 92s 0d 96s 0d Cork 92 0 96 0 Limerick & Waterford 90 0 94 0 Freisland, fresh 84 0 86 0 Kiel and Holstein, fine 84 0 86 0 Lcer 82 0 84 0 American 0 0 0 0 Canadian 0 0 0 0 Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 58 0 62 0 Cork and Belfast do 57 0 60 0 Firkin and keg Irish 50 0 52 0 American & Canadian 40 0 44 0 Cask do 23 0 39 0 Pork—Amer. & Can. p b. 66 0 68 0 Inferior 57 0 58 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc 68 0 77 0 Inferior 26 0 36 0 India 96 0 106 0 Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 6s Bengal, white, per cwt 11 0 13 0 cargo 9 0 9 6 Madras 9 3 10 6 Java 9 0 12 0

Sago duty 1s per cwt. Pearl, per cwt 15 0 30 0 Flour 18 0 19 0 Saltpetre Bengal pwt 23 0 26 6 Madras 22 6 25 6 NITRATE OF SODA 14 0 14 9

Seeds Caraway, foreign, p cwt 46 0 48 0 English 48 0 50 0 Canary .. per qr 48 0 52 0 Clover, red .. per cwt 30 0 30 0 white 50 0 70 0 Coriander 12 0 16 0 Linseed, foreign .. per qr 42 0 50 0 English 54 0 56 0 Mustard, brown .. p bush 12 0 15 0 white 19 0 16 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs £25 0 £30 0

Silk duty free Bauleah, &c. .. per lb 8 6 12 6 Gonata 9 6 17 0 Cossimbuzar 10 0 14 0 Comercolly 15 0 18 6 China, Tsatlee 15 6 18 6 RAWLS, Lombardy, 1st 23 0 24 0 Do 2nd do 20 0 22 0 Fossombrone 22 0 24 0 White Novi 26 0 30 0 Naples Royals, 1st qu 21 0 22 0 Do 2nd do 19 0 21 0 Bologna 20 0 22 0 Tyrol 20 0 22 0 French 26 0 00 0

ORGANZINES Piedmont, 20-22 27 0 28 0 Do 24-26 26 0 27 0 Lombardy, 20-22 25 0 26 0 Do 28-30 22 0 23 0 French, 24-26 29 0 32 0 TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24 24 0 26 0 Do 26-28 22 0 24 0

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s per cwt .. per lb bond 0 2 3/4 0 3 1/2 PEPPER, duty 6d p lb Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy .. bd 0 3 1/2 0 3 3/4 light 0 3 0 3 3/4 Sumatra 0 2 1/2 0 2 3/4 White, ord to fine .. 0 1 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 54 0 63 0 fine, sorted 64 0 66 0 CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d Ceylon, per lb—1st .. bd 3 0 4 9 second 2 3 3 9 third and ordinary 1 9 3 0 CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb Amboyna & Benceoolen 1 6 2 3 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 8 1/2 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 2 3 4 0 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 30 to 36 3 3 3 6 fine marks 4 0 5 0 Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 2 0 2 4 30 to 40 2 9 3 0 Leeward I., 5 U to 5 O 1 8 1 9 Bengal, proof, with cer. 1 7 0 0 without certificate none Brandy duty 22s 10d p gal 1st brands, 1838 3 6 3 8 1839 3 6 3 8 1840 4 0 4 2 1841 3 10 4 0 1842 3 10 4 0 Geneva 1 10 0 0 Extra fine 2 4 2 6

Sugar duty B.P. 14s or 16s 1d W I, B P br, d p, p cwt 40 0 45 6 middling 46 0 47 0 good 49 0 53 0 fine 54 0 57 0 Mauritius, brown 36 0 44 0 yellow 45 0 57 0 Bengal, moist and dk br 32 0 35 0 dry brown and yellow 37 0 46 0 white 45 0 58 0 Madras, brown 33 6 40 6 yellow 41 0 53 0

For. free labour with certificate, duty 2s 4d or 2s Java, brown and yellow 18 6 26 0 white and grey 27 0 30 0 Manila, brown 18 6 23 6 yellow 24 0 25 0 Other Foreign, 63s Rio, brown and yellow 17 6 22 6 white 23 0 28 0 Perna, brown and yel 18 0 23 0 white 24 0 30 6 Bahia, brown and yellow 19 6 24 6 white 24 0 30 0 Havana, brown & yel 23 0 30 0 white 35 0 38 0 fine white 39 0 42 0 Porto Rico 20 0 26 0

REFINED Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined single 17s, double 20s, bastards 14s Db loaves, 8 to 10 lb free 77s 0d 79s 0d Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 72 0 73 0 Patent tilters, 22 to 28 lbs 71 6 72 0 Ordinary lumps, 45 lb .. 71 0 0 0 Pieces 50 0 54 0 Bastards 35 0 43 0 Treacle 18 0 22 0 In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 45 0 48 0 6 lb loaves 42 0 43 0 10 lb do 41 0 0 0 14 lb do 41 0 0 0 Tilters, 20 to 28 lb 41 0 42 0 Lumps, 40 to 43 lb 41 0 0 0 Crushed 39 6 40 0 Dutch superior 39 0 0 0 No. 1 38 0 0 0

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd s d s d Dutch, No. 2 37 6 0 0 Pieces 24 0 25 0 Bastards 19 0 22 0 Treacle 13 3 13 6

Tallow Duty B.P. 3d, For. 3s 2d p cwt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 39 0 40 0 St Petersburg, new YC 40 0 40 6 N. S. Wales 37 6 40 6

Tax—American, brl 14 3 0 0 Archangel 16 0 0 0 Stockholm 13 0 13 6

Tea duty 2s 1d Bohea Canton, per lb, bd 0 4 0 5 Fokien 0 9 0 10 Congou, ord and com 0 8 1/2 0 10 middling to fine 0 11 2 6 Souchong, ord to fine 1 0 3 0 Pouchong 0 3 0 10 Caper 1 0 1 8 Pekoe, Flowery 2 0 4 0 Orange 1 2 2 10 Twankay, ord to fine 1 1 1 9 Hyson Skin 0 10 1 9 Hyson, common 2 0 2 6 middling to fine 2 7 4 6 Imperial 1 10 3 6 Gunpowder 2 2 4 6

Timber Teake, 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. 2s Riga .. per load 4 7 0 0 Dantzic and Memel 3 15 4 10 Swedish 3 17 4 0 Pine, Quebec, red 4 5 4 7 yellow 4 0 0 0 Miramichi & St John's 4 0 0 0 Wainscot Logs, 18ft. each 5 10 0 0 Lathwood duty B.P. 1s, 21 fm Memel, &c. fm 9 0 0 0 Deals duty B.P. 2s p ld, For. 11 12s Gelfe, 14ft 3in by 9 31 0 32 0 Stockholm 28 0 29 0 Quebec yellow pine first quality .. s. h. 17 0 18 0 second do 13 0 0 0 White spruce 120 18 0 21 0 Dantzic deck .. each 0 18 1 6 Plank, Dan. oak, p load 9 0 10 0 Staves duty free Baltic .. per 1200 110 0 0 0 Quebec pipe .. 1200 ps 60 0 0 0 Maryland, per lb, bond

Tobacco duty 3s per lb fine and good coloured 0 6 0 0 colour 0 6 0 0 light brown and leafy 0 5 0 5 1/2 brown and leafy 0 4 1/2 0 5 1/2 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 4 0 3 1/2 fine black sweet scent 0 3 1/2 0 4 Kentucky—stem'd fine 0 5 0 5 1/2 do good and leafy 0 4 1/2 0 4 1/2 do mid, part short 0 3 1/2 0 4 Amersfoort 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 9s Negrohead .. do 0 2 0 10

Turpentine .. per cwt 9 0 9 6 Spirits of, duty For. 5s 38 6 39 0 Wool—ENGLISH

Fleeces, So. Down hogs 15 0 15 10 Half-bred hogs 15 0 16 0 Kent fleeces 11 0 14 10 S. Down ewes & wethers 13 0 13 10 Leicester do 12 10 13 0 Sorts—Clothing, picklock 17 0 18 0 Prime and picklock 14 0 14 10 Choice 15 10 15 15 Super 12 10 13 0 Combing—Wethermat. 17 0 17 0 Picklock 15 5 16 0 Common 13 10 14 0 Hog matching 20 10 21 0 Picklock matching 18 0 18 10 Super do 15 0 15 10 FOREIGN—duty free Spanish, per lb Lconesa, R's 2 0 2 3 Segovia 1 10 2 0 Soria 1 8 1 10 Caceres 1 6 1 8 Seville 1 6 1 8 German Fleeces 2 0 2 10 Saxon { 1st and 2d Elect 2 9 5 6 prima 2 6 2 9 and secunda 2 0 2 4 Silesian { tertia 0 0 0 0 { Electoral 2 9 4 0 prima 2 0 2 8 secunda 1 8 2 0 and tertia 0 0 0 0 Austrian, { Lamb's 2 0 4 0 and Pieces 1 6 2 0 Hungarian { Fries 1 0 1 6

Australian and V D L 1 5 2 3 1st Combing 1 3 1 8 2d do 1 1 1 4 3d do 0 6 1 0 in grease 0 6 1 2 3 Lamb 1 4 2 5 V D Land, 1st Combing 1 3 2 5 2d do 1 0 1 8 3d do 1 0 1 6 Lamb 1 2 2 3 Cape 0 5 1 9 Wine duty 5s 6d per ga £ s £ s Port .. per pipe 17 0 52 0 Claret .. hhd 5 0 48 0 Sherry .. butt 12 0 75 0 Madeira .. pipe 18 0 36 0

Railways.

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.

ceeding, in an economical point of view, all the other business of the session; and as soon as the talk of "learned" counsel, and the often useless and always tedious examination of witnesses subsides, we purpose to present our readers with a statement of results, which, putting one week with another together from this time to the end of the session, will be found, we hope, to be correct and complete.

The Horsham and Brighton Railway has been favourably reported on by the Committee of the House of Commons. No peculiarities.

The Lynn and East Dereham Railway, being unopposed, has also been favourably reported on by a similar tribunal.

The Newport and Pontypool Railway bill has been ordered to be reported to the house.

The bill of the Manchester and Birmingham Company, for an Ashton branch, has been favourably reported on by a committee, after hearing evidence, to the house.

The Chester and Birkenhead extension line has been similarly dealt with. The Norwich and Brandon line has been reported against by a Committee of the House of Commons.

The South Devon Extension and Branches Railway bill has been stopped, on account of the Committee of the House of Commons which sat on it not being prepared to decide on the applicability of the atmospheric principle, by which it was proposed by the promoters of the bill that all their lines should be worked.

The chairman (Mr Macaulay), in announcing this decision on Tuesday, stated that "further experience was necessary to satisfy them, not that the atmospheric mode of propulsion was practicable, but that it was upon the whole superior, or equal to that which was generally employed. At the same time they were very unwilling to reject a scheme which had been brought forward at great expense, on account of doubts which the experience of the next few months might remove. They had, therefore, after consulting with the highest parliamentary authority, come to the determination to adjourn to Tuesday the 8th of July next. They would then take the two bills into consideration, and they would probably report them to the house, with a special recommendation that both of them might be admitted to such protection as the house should extend to those bills which, from the press of business, and the lateness of the session, could not pass through all their stages in the present session. If the atmospheric system in the meantime proved to be successful, the promoters could start from the point at which they were stopped, and the only inconvenience they would thus suffer would be that of a short delay.

LIVERPOOL AND BURY, &c.—Sir C. Lemon, as chairman of the committee sitting on this group, announced to parties on Tuesday that they should pass the preamble of the Liverpool and Bury bill, reserving the questions of the Haigh branch, the deviation at the factory, and the ground for the Liverpool station. They should not pass that part of the Liverpool and Manchester bill which related to the branch from Liverpool to Rainford, and from Rainford to Rufford. Some consultation took place between council and the committee as to the course to be pursued, and it was ultimately arranged that the Rainford and Rufford branch of the Liverpool and Manchester line should be thrown out, and that the preamble of the Liverpool and Bury line, with the exception of the three points reserved by the chairman, should be considered as proved. [The committee have since decided against the Haigh branch.]

MANCHESTER SOUTH JUNCTION AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY.—The preamble of this bill has been proved, and the several clauses passed, with exception of the one relating to the tolls on the line, which is reserved for further consideration.

CAMBRIDGE AND LINCOLN RAILWAY BILL.—Preamble not proven.

THE MIDLAND DISTRICT BILLS.—Committee V have made slashing work of it. On Monday they dissolved, having completed their business, after five weeks' pretty hard labour. They wound up by declaring that the preamble of the railway bill from Newark to Sheffield was not proved, and the Chesterfield and Sheffield bill was in the same predicament. Out of all projects brought before this committee, only one bill has been passed by them, the Nottingham to Lincoln, via Newark, Railway bill. The committee consisted of the O'Connor Don, chairman; Mr D. A. S. Davies, Mr Hope Johnstone, Sir Denham Norreys, and Sir John Rae Reid.

The London and South Western (Metropolitan Extension), the West London, the Middlesbrough and Redcar, the Ashton and Stalybridge branch, the Wear Valley, the Erewash Valley, and the Liverpool and Manchester Extension lines bills have all had their preambles proven to the satisfaction of the respective committees which sat on them.

The Greenwich Hospital Colliery bill has been withdrawn.

BIRKENHEAD & MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—For some unaccountable reason, or rather no reason at all, this bill No. 2 has been thrown out in standing orders which, as a part of the first bill, had before been actually passed. The treatment of this line is most vexatious. Two millions of money are to be spent at Birkenhead to accommodate and concentrate that trade which Liverpool, on the other side of the Mersey, cannot. A line of railway is necessary, nay, essential, for that purpose. The Board of Trade saw and admitted it. A line was laid out and passed the standing orders, except for the accidental omission of the name of some house. On this it was thrown out, though the Dublin and Galway passed muster with 306 non-compliances, "several of them of an important character."—Herapath's Railway Journal.

EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The Committee of the House of Commons have decided that the preamble of this bill has been proven, but that the company must be prepared to begin their works as a double line, not single as they proposed.

THE BROAD GAUGE.—Sir G. Grey, on Tuesday, moved that the evidence on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway bill and the Oxford and Rugby Railway bill be communicated to the house, and that it be printed. As the decision in this case involved the question of the wide and narrow gauge, and was in favour of the former, it was of the utmost importance that the house should be put in possession of everything which related to the solution of this question. After some few words from Colonel Wood, Mr Drummond, and Lord G. Somerset, the motion was agreed to. [The London and Birmingham Company, it is said, are prepared to renew the fight in the Lords, with the view of defeating the Great Western Company in their progress through the house this session. Rumours have also been circulated to the effect that they will call for a recomittal of the bill, conceiving that the committee have decided on insufficient and inconclusive data.]

THIRD READINGS IN THE COMMONS.—The Newcastle and Berwick Railway bill, the Trent Valley Railway bill, the Brighton, Lewis, and Hastings (Keymer branch) Railway bill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and North Shields (Tynemouth Extension, &c.) bill, Caledonian, Dundee and Perth, Aberdeen, and Clydesdale Junction Railway bills.

The following bills have been disposed of in the House of Lords during

RAILWAY BUSINESS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

The vast extent of the railway business before Parliament has hitherto deterred us from attempting to give any account of its progress. We are well aware of its importance however, far ex-

the week, to the extent stated:—Ely and Huntingdon. Unopposed; standing orders complied with. Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester. Unopposed; standing orders complied with. Manchester and Leeds (Burnley, Oldham, and Heywood Extension). Unopposed; case temporarily postponed in consequence of the absence of two witnesses. Leeds and West Riding Junction. Unopposed; standing orders complied with. Lynn and Ely. Unopposed; standing orders complied with. Berks and Hants. Unopposed; standing orders complied with. Edinburgh and Hawick; North British; Southampton and Dorchester; Kendal and Windermere; Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton; Yarmouth and Norwich. All unopposed, and standing orders complied with. Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington, and Colne Extension railway unopposed, and, the preamble having been declared proved, the clauses, with amendments, have been agreed to. Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal bill unopposed on the preamble, but there is to be a warm contest on the clauses. The preamble of this bill was declared to be proved, and the clauses were then proceeded with. The Manchester and Leeds Railway Company asked for a clause in the bill which would compel the promoters to form a junction with their line. The committee rejected this proposal. On behalf of Lord Stamford it was moved that the promoters should lay down pipes beneath the canal for the purpose of conveying water to his lordship's property. An arrangement was come to between the parties; and, the opposition having been withdrawn, the remaining clauses were agreed to with amendments, and the bill gone through.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—A curious return has just been laid before parliament, in relation to the projected railways now before both houses. It thence appears that the railways of which plans and sections have been deposited with the railway department of the board of trade amount in length, for Great Britain and Ireland, to no less than eight thousand and eighty miles, being thus nearly twenty-four times the length of England itself! The following are the proportions of the lines proposed to be made in the different countries of the United Kingdom:—England has as her share of the projected railways, 6,086 miles and a fraction; Scotland has about one-tenth the quantity—the proposed lines in that country only extending to 595 miles; Ireland, however, is far a-head of Caledonia in this respect, and the sister isle has no fewer than 1,401 miles of railway projected to be laid down therein. These statements have regard only to the projected lines which are this session before parliament for consideration. They do not include any portion of the numerous lines that have since been, and are weekly, or rather daily, being, brought forward, but merely give the length of the railways, plans for which were deposited with the Board of Trade towards the close of last year, in accordance with the directions issued by the railway department of that board.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—The expenditure incurred by railway companies in carrying their bills through parliament is enormous. At every stage of their progress they are subjected to charges of the most multifarious and costly character; but the one item which throws all the others into the shade is that required to defray the inquiry before the select committees of the house. It is understood that not much under 50,000/ has been expended in the committee on the rival Newcastle and Berwick and Northumberland Railways; and it is estimated that in more than one of the committees now sitting the expenses cannot fall short of from 1,000/ to 1,500/ per day—these committees in few cases sitting for less than ten days or a fortnight, and many for five or six weeks. There has, hitherto, however, been one consolatory set-off for the cost and annoyance of getting through the committee. The house itself has uniformly admitted its own inability to investigate the particular merits of each scheme upon which its fiat is demanded, and that important duty having been once delegated to the select committee, with full powers to make the investigation ample and searching, the decision of the committee has almost uniformly been considered the decision of the house. The parties, therefore, having once passed the trying stage, are usually considered in possession of the field. Such having been the case, it may be easily imagined that the rejection during the present session of a railway bill by the house after the select committee had pronounced in its favour, followed by intimations that the same course may be attempted in numerous other instances, has created a great sensation in the railway world, calculated as such a step necessarily would be, if generally pursued, greatly to increase the difficulties of parliament in coming to right decisions on bills which may be submitted to its attention, at the same time that, by adding to the uncertainty attending the fate of every measure, it must greatly aggravate that wholesale speculation which has been the one blot of the railway system. It does indeed appear strange that, after having admitted its inability to make due inquiry into railway bills, the house should turn round, and without any inquiry of its own, reverse the decision of the tribunal which has made such inquiry, and which very tribunal the house has selected as the only one capable of doing so. Should instances of "repudiation" of this description become numerous, it may be a question whether the cost of an investigation before a committee ought not to be avoided altogether, and the bill on the merits be at once submitted to the consideration of the whole house.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The market for railway shares has been steady, and a moderate business has been done. Brighton are up to 23½ and 24½ premium; South-Eastern support their value; North Kent are fluctuating; Charent Valley are rather heavy; and the old shares are much the same.

OUR RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE.

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:—

- Paris.—O. RODRIGUES, 19 Rue neuve des Mathurins.
- Manchester.—JOHN RAILTON and SON, Share Brokers, Exchange Arcade.
- Leeds.—R. B. WATSON & CO, Sharebrokers, 7 Bond street.
- Belfast.—JOSIAS CUNNINGHAM and Co. Share Brokers, &c. 29 Waring street.
- Edinburgh.—JOHN ROBERTSON and Co, Share Brokers, 15 Royal Exchange.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Closing prices this day.

	Paid.	Highest price.	Lowest.	Latest.
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Paris and Orleans ...	500	1237 50	1215 0	1225 0
Ditto and Rouen ...	500	1116 25	1100 0	1107 50
Rouen and Havre ...	350	892 50	885 0	888 75
Marseilles and Avignon ...	300	1652 50	1640 0	1650 0
Strasbourg and Bale (all paid) ...	350	275 0	271 25	273 75
Orleans and Vierzon ...	150	825 0	822 50	825 0
Amiens and Boulogne ...	100	640 0	625 0	625 0
Orleans and Bourdeaux ...	50	735 0	715 0	715 0
Antwerp and Ghent ...	200	700 0	700 0	700 0
<i>Scrip.</i>				
Paris and Lille ... (Lafitte and Blount)	100	535 0	530 0	530 0
— ... (Rosamel)	50	508 50	507 50	508 0
Paris and Lyons ... (Lafitte and Blount)	50	322 50	317 50	320 0
— ... (Ganneron)	75	508 0	507 0	507 0
— ... (Calon, jeune)	50	501 50	501 0	501 50
Bordeaux and Toulouse ... (Lebideux)	50	—	—	—
Paris and Strasbourg ... (Ganneron)	50	510 0	510 0	510 0
Paris and Avignon ... (Talabot)	25	545 0	540 0	545 0
— ... (Lecoins Desarts)	50	518 75	517 50	518 75
— ... (Meridionale Co.)	50	512 50	510 0	510 0
Bordeaux and Cette ... (Espeleta)	50	517 50	515 0	515 0
— ... (Lebideux)	50	505 0	503 50	503 0
Tours and Nantes ... (Mackenzie)	50	510 0	508 75	509 0
— ... (Meull)	50	—	—	—
Creil and St Quentin ... (Kysseus)	50	501 0	501 0	501 0
— ... (Carette and Minguet)	50	502 50	502 50	502 50
— ... (Colbert)	50	504 50	504 50	504 50
Mulhouse and Dijon ... (Allegri)	50	503 50	502 50	502 50
— ... (O'Neill)	50	506 50	505 0	506 50
Rouen and Dieppe ... (Lelliers)	50	537 50	525 0	535 0

MANCHESTER, Thursday.—Closing prices this day:—

Bristol and Gloucester ...	58	to 60
Eastern Counties ...	20	20½ xn
Ditto Perpetual, No. 1 ...	7½	7½
Ditto Ditto No. 2 ...	24s	25s
Grand Junction ...	236	238 xd.
Ditto Half shares ...	118	119
Ditto Quarter shares ...	59	60
Great North of England ...	244	247
Ditto New shares ...	65	67
Ditto 30/ shares ...	32	34
Great Western ...	204	206
Ditto Half shares ...	113	115
Ditto Fifth shares ...	44	46
Jamaica ...	—	—
Lancaster and Carlisle ...	47	49
Liverpool and Manchester ...	217	219
Ditto Half shares ...	108	109
London and Birmingham ...	236	240
Ditto 32/ shares ...	46	48
Ditto Quarter shares ...	34	36
London and Brighton ...	70½	71
Ditto Loan notes ...	—	—
Ditto Consolidated Eighths ...	41½	42
London and South Western ...	81	83
Ditto 40/ shares ...	31	32
Ditto New shares ...	14	15
Manchester and Leeds ...	166	168
Manchester and Birmingham ...	59½	60
Ditto Quarter shares ...	9½	10
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury ...	168	170 xd
Midland Railway Consols... ..	181	183
Ditto Preferential ...	185	185
Ditto 40/ shares... ..	27	28
Do. Birming. & Derby ...	142	145
Newcastle and Carlisle ...	115	116
Newcastle and Darlington Junction ...	52	54
North Union ...	A 156	158
Ditto ...	B 90	93
Sheffield and Manchester ...	128	128½
Ditto Quarter shares ...	16	16½
South Devon... ..	26½	27½
South Eastern and Dover ...	45	45½
Ditto No. 1 ...	17½	18
Ditto No. 2 ...	16½	17
Ditto No. 3 ...	7	7½
South Wales ...	5	5½

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Thursday.—Closing prices this day:—

Bishop Auckland and Weardale ...	60	to 61
Caledonian ...	12½	12½
Churnet Valley ...	3½	3½
Direct Northern ...	3½	3½
Durham and Sunderland ...	25½	26½
Do New guar. 5 per cent. ...	3	3
Edinburgh and Glasgow ...	68	70
Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle ...	1½	1½
Great North of England ...	245	250
Do New Shares ...	66	68
Do New Shares (extension) ...	33	35
Hartlepool Dock and Railway... ..	160	170
Hull and Selby ...	106	108
Lancaster and Carlisle ...	48	50
Maryport and Carlisle ...	65	70
Newcastle and Carlisle ...	114	118 ex. div.
Do Quarter shares ...	28½	29½
Newcastle and North Shields ...	68	70
Newcastle and Darlington ...	52	54
Newcastle and Berwick ...	17½	18½
Northumberland (Newcastle to Berwick) ...	1	1½
North British ...	24	25
Do New shares ...	6	6½
Pontop and South Shields ...	68	70
Stockton and Darlington ...	260	270
Scottish Central ...	6½	7½
Trent Valley ...	20	20½ ex. new
Sheffield and Manchester... ..	125	130

LEEDS, June 12.—We have had a moderate amount of business doing here; in most instances at lower rates. The most prominent topic of the week has been the decision on the gauge question, which appears to have excited general astonishment; and amongst the shareholders of narrow gauge lines has given rise to much uneasiness as to where the principle now admitted may stop in its application. Measures are taken to bring the strength of the London and Birmingham, Manchester and Birmingham and Midland interest, to bear on the question in parliament; and we fancy it will be sufficiently powerful to recommit the broad gauge bills. Rubys are steady at 37s 6d premium, and Worcester and Wolverhampton easy at 3l premium, Midlands seem stationary at 182 per cent, and we do not expect any decided change in price till it is seen how the Cambridge and Lincoln affair is likely to terminate, and what is to be done on the gauge question. Manchester and Leeds are firm at 167 premium share. This company has been, on the whole, successful in their parliamentary campaign, having got the "Leeds and West Riding," and "Oldham Branch," and also the "Pontefract and Goole" line, in which they are deeply interested. This last scheme is in high favour with parties residing in the neighbourhood of the line, and likely to be well

acquainted with the traffic that will come upon it; we quote them now at 155.07 2 1/2 paid; the shares are 50l, with 5 per cent guaranteed by the Manchester and Leeds partisans. Of this company, who, as it may be supposed, are somewhat sure at Mr Hudson's success with the Hull and Selby proprietary, a fact, no doubt, whether Mr H. will now carry out his agreement to lease the Hull and Selby at 10 per cent, seeing that the Manchester and Leeds have got possession of the Goole line, and will naturally send as much traffic upon it as possible. We must confess we have no participation in any alarm of this kind, for, in the first place, Goole is too far inland to compete by river navigation with the railway to Hull, in the conveyance of goods requiring despatch; and the immensely increased facilities which the completion of the new docks, &c. will give to Hull, must place it far beyond any danger from the rivalry of Goole. At present, prices of 106 for the old stock, and 24 for half shares, Hull and Selbys, in our opinion, are cheap for investment. The Erewash Valley bill is progressing satisfactorily in committee, and we suppose will pass. Thirsk is heavy, at 68s premium. West Ridings anything but strong, at 7 1/2. West Yorks are sickly, at 15s discount. Yorks and Carlises are inquired for at 22s premium. Bradfords are at 45l. Extensions 27 1/2.

BELFAST, Monday.—Here, we have little doing in rails, and bank stocks continue dull. It is understood, that most sound Irish railway projects will get bills this session, but that English and Scotch applications will be generally deferred, except such as are for extension trunks. Ulster rails are in better demand. The Belfast and County Down have at length been allocated. Few of the shares have changed hands since. We are surprised to see the Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine, at a lower premium than the Armagh and Portrushes. The former gives the shortest line for Dublin and Belfast communication with the North East, has powerful interest, and passing near much property belonging to the great London Companies, must command their support. The rival Newry and Warrenpoint Companies have coalesced in the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rosstrevor railway, and this starts under good local patronage.

	Paid.	Prices.
Ulster	32	49 to 42 1/2
Dublin and Drogheda	65	99
Belfast and Ballymena	2 1/2	8 1/2
Belfast and County Down	—	33s 40s
Dublin and Belfast Junction	2 1/2	10 1/2
Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction	2 1/2	2 1/2
Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush	1 1/2	2 1/2
Dundalk and Enniskillen	2 1/2	5 1/2
Londonderry and Enniskillen	2 1/2	4 1/2
Newry and Enniskillen	2 1/2	5 1/2
Londonderry and Coleraine	2 1/2	5 1/2
Great Southern and Western	15	23 1/2
Great Southern and Western Extension	2 1/2	13 1/2
Irish Great Western (Dublin, Mullingar, & Athlone)	2 1/2	4 1/2
Irish Great Western (Dublin to Galway)	2 1/2	4 1/2
Limerick and Waterford	2 1/2	8 1/2

EDINBURGH, Wednesday.—Closing prices this day:—

	£.	s.	d.
Aberdeen	4	0	0
Arbroath and Forfar	24	0	0
Ditto half shares	14	0	0
Caledonian	10	5	0
Clydesdale Junction	8	10	0
Dundee and Arbroath	36	0	0
Ditto new	14	0	0
Dundee and Perth	3	8	0
Dalkeith and Leith Branch	10	0	0
Edinburgh and Glasgow	69	0	0
Ditto quarter shares	19	0	0
Ditto ditto new	7	0	0
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton	15	15	0
Ditto Preference	13	10	0
Edinburgh and Northern	2	5	0
Glasgow and Ayrshire	66	0	0
Ditto new	16	10	0
Glasgow and Garnkirk	38	0	0
Ditto new	20	0	0
Glasgow and Greenock	19	0	0
Ditto new	8	15	0
Ditto preference	2	0	0
Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle	0	13	0
Monkland and Kirkintilloch	30	15	0
North British	24	7	6
Ditto halves	6	3	6
Scottish Central	6	10	0
Scottish Midland	3	15	0
Slamannan	20	0	0
Wishaw and Coltness	40	0	0

ULSTER RAILWAY.—The traffic on this railway (twenty-five miles opened) was, for the week ending 8th June, 1845:—
 Passengers, 10,222; amount £373 2 4
 Goods

THE above accounts show a decrease in the circulation of 115,213; an increase on the deposits of 92,288; a decrease in securities of 168,187; and an increase of bullion of 100,108.

The foreign exchanges were to-day decidedly higher on Holland, and bills on Marseilles were also a shade higher. On other points the rate remained the same, but all with a tendency to rise.

The most extraordinary feature in the money market is the continuance of an influx of bullion. It will be seen that it now amounts to more than sixteen millions and a half. The cause of the continuance of this extraordinary influx of gold has become a question much debated, and the solution of which excites no little interest.

In our view there are several causes, all of which, at this moment, tend to keep the exchanges in our favour, and consequently to an influx of gold. Of late years, during the large import which took place in corn, the export of our manufactured goods, and especially of yarns, increased very rapidly, and a lower to balance the corn which we imported. Of late the import of corn has almost entirely ceased, but still our exports continue on the same scale, and especially of yarn.

Another reason which we believe to have operated considerably has been, that the continuation of peace and prosperity throughout Europe has caused a great quantity of gold which was hoarded in 1840 and 1841, when there existed some fear of a war between France and this country, to be brought out, and has been invested in stocks in this market. For a long time back foreign stocks of all kinds, including American, have been gradually absorbed from our market on foreign account, until at length there is little of such stock left here. We believe this cause to have operated to a great extent.

The favourable change in the weather, has again given increased confidence as to the result of the harvest, which with a continuance of the present weather promises to be one of the most abundant ever known.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—At the annual meeting of this bank, held on Tuesday in Great St Helen's—Mr G. R. Robinson in the chair—Mr G. de Bosco Attwood, secretary, read the report, of which the main points are these:—"A branch has been opened at Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, where a large portion of the trade of Canada West has been concentrated, and arrangements have also been made for agencies at Porthope and Bytown. The directors have made arrangements for reserving at their several branches a sufficient sum to cover the difference of exchange between the colonies and this country on the capital employed there. For this purpose 2,054 have been taken from the profits of the past year. On the 5th of next month a half-year's dividend, at the increased rate of five per cent. per annum, is to be paid. The amount of undivided net profits to the 31st Dec. 1843, was 20,529/ 10s 4d, and for 1844, 49,910/ 3s 9d; together, 70,439/ 14s 1d, from which is to be taken the amount of dividend paid at Midsummer 1844, 20,000/; ditto, Christmas 1844, 20,000/; leaving the amount of undivided net profit to 31st Dec. 1844, 30,439/ 14s 1d."

TRANSFER BOOKS.

	Shut.	Open.
3 per Cent Consols.....	Tuesday, 3rd June	Friday, 18th July, 1845
3 per Cent 1726	Friday, 6th	do do
New 5 per Cent	do do	do do
Annuities, 5 Jan., 1860.....	Thursday 5th	do do
India Stock.....	do do	Tuesday, 15th do
South Sea Stock.....	Friday, 6th	Wednesday, 16th do
New Annuities, 1751.....	do do	do do

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY.—The funds have remained quiet to-day without much business. Scarcely a variation has occurred in quotations, and consols leave off 98 1/2 to 99. In the foreign market no material alteration took place. Mexican and other speculative securities were quiet, as the chief dealers are generally away on the Saturday.]

MONDAY.—There has been but little business either in the English or foreign stock markets to-day. Consols left off 98 1/2 to 99 for the account, reduced 99 to 1/2 new three-and-a-quarter per cents 102 1/2 to 1/2, bank stock 211 to 212, long annuities 11 7-16, and exchequer-bills 59s to 61s premium. The concluding foreign quotations are—Austrian 114 to 116, Belgian 98 to 100, Brazilian 89 1/2 to 90 1/2, Buenos Ayres 41 to 43, Chilean 98 to 100, ditto deferred 50 to 52, Colombian 15 1/2 to 1/2, Danish 88 to 89, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents 63 1/2 to 1/2, the five per cents 98 1/2 to 1/2, Mexican 37 1/2 to 1/2, the deferred 20 to 1/2, Portuguese 67 to 68, Peruvian 30 1/2 to 31 1/2, Russian 118 to 120, Spanish five per cents 28 to 1/2, and the three per cents 41 1/2 to 1/2.

TUESDAY.—The English funds continue flat, and there was very little business transacted. The weather proving fine, a great number of the dealers were absent. In the foreign market scarcely any business was done. The Peninsular securities were rather flat, and the speculators have been cautious in their operations.

WEDNESDAY.—The English funds have not varied in any material degree, the extent of business transacted being very limited. Prices in all cases remain steady, and the tendency appears to be rather in favour of an advance. The foreign market was much firmer. The business in Spanish American securities considerably increased, and Mexican and Colombian were both quoted better. The last named stock experienced the greatest advance, in consequence of the arrangements made for the payment of the dividends on the 1st of July next. In other respects there was not much done.

THURSDAY.—This being the great day at Ascot, there was a thin attendance at the stock exchange, the fineness of the weather, and the decrease of business within the last few days in the public securities, favouring the absence of the members. In the foreign securities there was scarcely anything done. The stocks of the Spanish American States were pretty well supported considering the little business transacted, but as regards the general condition of the market there was no alteration to notice.

FRIDAY.—Consols for the account have reached 99 1/2 to-day, with a very firm market. All the other stocks have improved in the same proportion. The unfunded debt has receded a trifle since the opening of the market. Bank stock has been done at 111 1/2. There is very little business in the foreign market, and prices therefore do not fluctuate much. Spanish three per cents have been 41 to 41 1/2, being a little firmer. Portuguese converted have been at a decline to 66 1/2. Mexican are steady at 37 1/2. Dutch two and a half per cents realise 63 1/2.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 19 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 63; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 7 1/2, it follows that gold is 0 36 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.—By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 437 1/2 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 11 1/2; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 12 1/2, it follows that gold is 0 37 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

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

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£.	Government debt	£.
29,732,600		11,015,100	
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,605,716
		Silver bullion	2,126,884
29,732,600			29,732,600

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital.....	£.	Government Securities, includ-	£.
14,553,000		ing Dead Weight Annuity	13,384,898
Reserve	3,136,091	Other Securities	11,470,805
Public Deposits (including Ex-		Notes	9,382,505
chequer, Savings Banks, Com-		Gold and Silver Coin	779,486
missioners of National Debt,			
and Dividend Accounts)	5,745,482		
Other Deposits	10,564,624		
Seven Day and other Bills	1,918,497		
	35,017,694		35,017,694

Dated the 12th day of June, 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.	£.
Circulation, inc. Bank post bills 21,368,592		Securities	24,302,793
Deposits	16,310,106	Bullion	16,512,086
	37,678,698		40,814,789

The balance of assets over liabilities being 3,136,091, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent	—	212	211½	211½	212 11	211½
1 per Cent Reduced Anns.	99½	99 ½	99½ 9	99 ½	99½ ½	99½ ½
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	100 99½	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per Cent Anns.	102½ ½	102½ ½	102½ 2	102 ½	102½ ½	102½ ½
New 5 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	—	11½ ½	11½	11½	11½	11½ ½
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000/	71s pm	74s pm	72s 3s p	74s pm	74s 2s p	74s pm
Ditto under 1000/	—	74s pm	73s pm	74s pm	74s pm	74s pm
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	—	—	98½	—	—	—
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 per Cent Anns., 1751	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock for Act., July 15	—	211½	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Cons. for opg., July 18 99 xd	99 8½ xd	98½ 9 xd	99 8½	99 8½	99 ½	99½ ½
India Stock for opg., July 15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada Guaranteed Deben., 4 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills, 1000/ 1½d.	60s 59s p	59s 61s p	61s 59s p	59s 61s p	60s 61s p	61s 59s p
Ditto 500/	62s pm	61s 2s p	61s 60s p	60s pm	60s 2s p	60s 2s p
Ditto Small	61s pm	61s 60s p	61s pm	62s 4s p	61s 2s p	61s 2s p
Ditto Advertised	57s pm	—	—	—	—	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negotiated on 'Change	Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negotiated on 'Change
Amsterdam ...	3 ms	12 8½	12 7	12 7½	12 8½
Ditto at sight ...	—	12 6½	12 5½	12 5½	12 6½
Rotterdam ...	short	12 9	12 7½	12 7½	12 9
Antwerp ...	3 ms	26 20	26 10	26 15	26 20
Hamburg <i>mes banco</i> ...	—	14	13 14½	13 15	13 14½
Paris, 3 days sight ...	short	25 95	25 77½	25 82½	25 95
Ditto ...	3 ms	26 15	26 0	26 5	26 15
Marseilles ...	—	26 15	26 2½	26 7½	26 2½
Bordeaux ...	—	26 20	26 10	26 15	26 20
Frankft. on the Main ...	—	123	122½	122½	123
Vienna ...	3 ms	10 4	10 1	10 2	10 4
Trieste ...	—	10 5	10 1	10 2	10 5
Madrid ...	—	36½	37½	37½	36½
Cadix ...	—	36½	36½	36½	36½
Leghorn ...	—	30 80	30 55	30 60	30 80
Genua ...	—	26 15	26 0	26 5	26 15
Naples ...	—	39½	40½	39½	40½
Palermo ...	—	119 10z	119½	119 10z	119½
Messina ...	—	119½	119½	119½	119½
Lisbon ...	60 ds dt	53	53½	53½	53
Oporto ...	—	53	53½	53½	53
Rio Janeiro ...	—	23½	—	—	23½

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

Paid Capital.	Dividend	BANKS.	Paid.	Price pr. share
1,000,000	6 per cent	Bank of Scotland	100 0 0	174
2,000,000	6	Royal Scotland	100 0 0	168½
500,000	8	British Linen Company	100 0 0	228
600,000	6	Commercial	100 0 0	170
1,000,000	6	National	10 0 0	15/12s6d
1,000,000	7½	Union Bank of Scotland	50 0 0	97
1,000,000	6	Western	50 0 0	81/0s
300,000	6	North of Scotland	5 0 0	7/2s 6d
500,000	6	Clydesdale	10 0 0	14/15s0d
600,000	3	Eastern	15 0 0	11/17s6d
75,000	6	Caledonian	2 10 0	3/15s 0d
1,000,000	5	Edinburgh and Glasgow	5 0 0	7/18s 6d
656,260	5	City of Glasgow	8 15 0	14/5s
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
250,000	5	Scottish Union	£20	1/4s 6d
7,500	7	Hercules	100	14/3s 0d
76,000	5	Insurance Company of Scotland	10	All paid
50,000	9	North British	200	10 0 0
1,500	10	Caledonian Fire	100	24/0s
5,000	6	Edinburgh Life	100	19/

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares	Dividends per annum	Friday evening.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	6½ per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	35
20,000	4½ per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	—
5000	6½ per ct	Ceylon	25	20 0 0	22½
8000	—	County of Gloucester Bank	100	25 0 0	—
—	5½ per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	—
20,000	5½ per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	—
4000	6½ per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
40,000	6½ per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	27½
60,000	6½ per ct	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	—
—	—	Metropolitan	25	7 10 0	—
40,000	8½ per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	51 50½
20,000	8½ per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	—
20,000	5½ per ct	National of Ireland	50	17 10 0	—
10,000	5½ per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	5½ per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	—
10,000	—	Northamptonshire Union	—	0 0 0	—
21,500	—	Gloucestershire	50	10 0 0	—
21,383	5½ per ct	{ West of England and South } Wales District	20	12 10 0	—
20,000	6½ per ct	Wilts and Dorset	15	7 10 0	—
20,000	—	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	20½
10,000	—	Ditto Ditto	—	2 10 0	—
60,000	5½ per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign Gold in bars, (standard)	per ounce	£3 17 9
Foreign Gold in oin, Portugal pieces	—	3 17 5
New Dollars	—	0 4 9½
Silver in bars, (standard)	—	0 4 11

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. p. £ st.	—	—	—	—	115	—
Belgian Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	89½	90	—	—	—	91
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	—	—	87½	—	—	—
Ditto New, 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	43 4	—
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	99½
Ditto 3 per cent deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds, 6 per cent ex Venezuela	15½ ½	15½ ½	15½ ½	16½ 17½	16½ 17	16½ 17
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	—	—	88½	—	—	—
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek Bonds 1824-25, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ex over due Coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican 5 per cent, 1837	37½	37½ 8½	37½ ½	37½	37½	37½ ½
Ditto Small	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred Stock, 5 per cent	20½ ½	20½ ½	20½ 20	20½ ½	20½ ½	20½ ½
Ditto Debentures	—	—	13½	—	—	—
Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Converted	67½	67½ ½	67	67½	67½	66½ 7
Ditto Annuities, 1855	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £ sterling	—	—	11½	—	—	—
Spanish Bonds, 5 per ct div. from Nov. 1840	29½ ½	29½ ½	28½ 9	28½ ½	28½	28½
Ditto ditto ditto 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto ditto 1844	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Passive Bonds	—	—	7½	—	7½ ½	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	16½	—	16½	—
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	41½ ½	41½ ½	41½	40½	41½	41½
Venezuela 2 per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds, 4½ per cent	—	99½	99½	99½	99½	99
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	63½ ½	63½ ½	63½ ½	63½ ½	63½ ½	63½ ½
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	98½ ½	—	98½ ½	98½ ½	98½ ½	98½ ½
Ditto 5 per Cent. Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neapolitan Bonds, 5 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ex per Duc. 4f 40c. Ex per £ st. 25f 65c	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris June 9	London June 11	Paris June 10	London June 12	Paris June 11	London June 13
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22½	122 20	—	122 40	—	122 35	—
March and 22 Sept. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22½	85 75	—	84 30	—	84 20	—
June and 22 December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent French Scrip	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	3312 50	—	3320	—	3320	—
and 1 July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on London 1 month	25 72½	—	25 72½	—	25 72½	—
Ditto 3 months	25 62½	—	25 62½	—	25 62½	—

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Renew-able.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Price June 13	Amer. Price May 14
Alabama ...	5	1852	500,000	—	75
— ...	5	1858	2,000,000	—	—
— ...	5	1863	3,500,000	—	—
Indiana ...	5	{ 1861 } { 1866 }	1,600,000	—	33
— ...	5	1861	1,000,000	—	—
Illinois ...	6	1870	5,000,000	—	39½
— ...	6	1870	1,000,000	—	—
Kentucky ...	6	1868	1,250,000	—	101
Louisiana ...	5	1848	1,800,000	—	—
— ...	5	1843	—	—	—
— ...	5	{ 1844 } { 1847 } { 1850 } { 1852 }	7,000,000	—	—
— ...	5	1853	150,000	—	—
Maryland ...	5	1859	300,000	—	—
— ...	5	1859	750,000	—	—
Massachusetts ...	5	1857	3,000,000	—	—
— ...	5	1857	1,000,000	—	—
Michigan ...	6	1868	300,000	—	—
— ...	6	1863	5,000,000	—	—
Mississippi ...	5	{ 1850 } { 1858 } { 1861 } { 1866 }	5,000,000	—	—
— ...	6	{ 1866 } { 1871 }	2,000,000	—	—
New York ...	5	1858	3,124,270	—	90 x d 102
— ...	5	{ 1853 } { 1860 }			

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, June 9.—The supplies since this day week from England and Scotland have been small. From Ireland the supply of oats has been liberal, and from abroad we have received a few cargoes of wheat and barley. To-day English wheat, the show of which from Essex and Kent was only moderate, brought last Monday's prices, with a pretty good sale for secondary sorts, and fine samples sold readily. Duty paid foreign a better sale at former rates. Foreign under lock was more inquired for, and 42s per quarter was paid for some superior high mixed Danzig. Barley fully maintained our quotations. The few Scotch oats on the market brought quite as much money as on this day se'night; Irish and Foreign of good quality were in demand, and in some few instances 6d advance was obtained upon the latter. Beans and peas quite as dear as last Monday, but no great deal of business was transacted; the latter article has become scarce. In flour we can note no alteration.

BRITISH.		PER QR.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white...	44s 48s 56s extra 5s	...
— red	40 47 50	51
— Cambridge, Lincoln, red	47 50	...
Barley, English Maiting, and Chevalier	31	...
— Distiller's English and Scotch	28 29	...
— Coarse for grinding, feeding, &c	23 28	...
Oats, Northumberland and Berwick	23 25	...
— Lothian, Fife, Angus	23 25	...
— Murray, Ross	23 25	...
— Aberdeen and Banff	23 25	...
— Caithness	23 25	...
— Cambridge, Lincoln, Yorkshire	24	...
— Irish	21 23	...
— English—black	24	...
— Irish do	22	...
— Potatoe, North., Berwick & Scotch	25 27	...
— Irish	23 24	...
— Poland, Lincoln and Yorkshire	...	...
Beans, Mazagan	...	35
— Harrow	...	37 39
— Small	...	...
Peas, White	...	38 Boilers 40
— Small Blue	...	34 38 Large 40 50
— Maple and Grey	...	35 Dun 37
Flour, Townmade Households, per sack	38 45	...
— Norfolk and Suffolk	...	33 36
Oatmeal, Berwick and Scotch, per ton	12l to 14l 0s	...

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

	Free	In bond
Wheat, White Spanish, Tuscan	...	...
— High mixed Danzig	58 60	40
— Mixed do	58	38
— Rostock	50 54	33 36
— Red Hamburg	50	33
— Mediterranean	...	26 36
— Egyptian	...	...
Barley, Maiting	...	...
— Distiller's	26	...
— Grinding	22 26	...
Oats, Brew	23 25	...
— Polands	24 26	19 21
— Feed	21 24	15 18
Do dried in the straw, Riga, &c.	...	...
Beans, Horse	...	...
— Egyptian	35	28
Peas, White	37	...
Flour, American, p. brl. 196 lbs nett wt	...	20
— Canada do.	...	27

AVERAGES

From the London Gazette of Friday last.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.	
	Quarters sold.	Average Price.	Quarters sold.	Average Price.
London	6725	49 7	1049	26 0
Exbridge	903	53 0	15	29 0
Essex	4958	47 2	425	30 3
Hertfordshire	3986	45 9	115	30 0
Bucks	913	45 1	17	30 0
Oxfordshire	1778	45 7	64	28 6
Wiltshire	2498	45 1	282	29 11
Berkshire	4260	48 9	84	31 3
Surrey	1425	52 3	5	30 0
Kent	2687	47 5	324	31 0
Sussex	2090	44 9	...	...
Hants	2007	45 9	64	30 8
Dorsetshire	1185	43 5	13	28 5
Devonshire	1245	46 0	122	30 5
Cornwall	567	47 5	178	29 6
Somersetshire	2391	44 11	108	30 6
Monmouthshire	223	43 5	101	27 0
Gloucestershire	1317	46 4	...	...
Herefordshire	331	42 11	25	35 4
Worcestershire	2178	45 5	89	32 1
Salop	1461	46 2	...	...
Staffordshire	3244	47 1	105	33 11
Chester	963	47 3	...	...
Derbyshire	196	46 9	47	30 9
Warwickshire	3353	46 1	167	32 1
Leicestershire	1367	45 11	173	31 8
Northampton	3517	45 3	309	28 9
Rutland	77	44 2	...	...
Bedford	653	44 11	63	31 8
Huntingdonshire	1247	43 6	157	32 11
Cambridgeshire	4861	44 2	37	29 5
Suffolk	6645	43 5	858	29 8
Norfolk	8590	45 0	1808	28 9
Lincolnshire	9513	45 10	828	29 2
Notts	2929	47 6	295	32 7
Yorkshire	17655	46 3	961	31 10
Lancashire	3149	45 4	97	22 11
Westmoreland	76	50 0	11	30 8
Cumberland	673	51 1	90	27 4
Northumberland	2185	42 10	303	25 8
Durham	752	45 1	100	28 6
Wales	800	45 8	65	30 0
Imperial Weekly Average	117486	46 3	9545	29 5
Oats	28625	22 5	...	...
Rye	165	...	...	...
Beans	6965	37 2	...	...
Pease	459	36 7	...	...

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, June 13.—The weather since Monday has been as fine as possible, and the crops of every thing must have derived vast benefit by the timely change. The cutting of grass is now general, and should the present warm weather continue for another week, we shall have an abundant hay crop. We have no arrivals from Ireland this week, and the supplies from all parts are very short, except of English wheat. Scarcely any kind of wheat was saleable except at a reduction in price, and holders not being disposed to give way, little or no business was transacted. In barley no alteration to note. The attendance of buyers being small, few sales of oats were made, prices however continue firm to Monday's quotations. Beans are in moderate demand at full prices. Peas scarce and dear, especially maples. Flour continues unaltered in value.

ACCOUNT OF CORN ARRIVED IN LONDON, From June 2 to 7, 1845, inclusive.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English	5280	398	32	416	19	4207
Total previously this year	163520	92871	40478	26293	12619	145181
Scotch	...	480	110	...	...	...
Total previously this year	93	22237	86934	...	...	...
Irish	...	...	16535	...	...	20
Total previously this year	100	485	374662	...	...	683
Foreign	5174	3510	7421	8	1046	sk 306
Total Foreign previously this year	21942	86863	104763	19412	2139	bs 9
Grand total for the week	10454	4388	24098	424	1065	sk 4533
Total of British previously this year	163713	115593	202074	86293	12619	145864
Total Quantity of all other kinds of Pulse and Grain.						
Malt	3066	Linseed	1727	Mustardseed	290	
Rye	...	Rapeseed	20	Seed	1209	
Tares	...	Brank	...			

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Weekly Averages by the Imp. Qtr. from the Gazette of Friday, June 6, 1845.	Averages from the corresponding Gazette in the last year, Fri. June 7, 1844.
Wheat 46s 3d	Wheat 55s 6d
Barley 29 5	Barley 30 9
Oats 22 5	Oats 21 7
Rye 30 1	Rye 34 0
Beans 37 2	Beans 34 10
Peas 36 7	Peas 33 4

Provision Markets.

BREAD.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.
MONDAY, June 9.—From the North of England and Scotland, but more particularly from the latter quarter, the receipts of slaughtered meat since this day se'night have been large, but from other parts only moderate. With meat killed in the metropolis we have been fairly supplied; yet the general demand has ruled steady, and previous rates have been mostly supported. Several carcasses of foreign beasts and sheep have found buyers at fair quotations.

FRIDAY, June 13.—We had a very dull trade here to-day, and prices were with difficulty supported.

At per stone, by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Beef, inferior	2	10	3	0	Mutton, inferior	3	2	3	4
— middling	3	2	3	6	— middling	3	6	3	8
— prime large	3	8	4	0	— prime	3	10	4	8
— prime small	4	2	4	4	Pork, large	3	0	3	6
Veal	4	0	5	0	— small	3	8	4	0

Lambs 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, June 9.—Since this day se'night the imports of foreign stock for this market have been again extensive, they having comprised 171 oxen and cows, 41 sheep, and 7 calves. Generally speaking these importations have proved extremely good, though the sheep and calves do not come up to the expectations of the butchers. To-day we had on offer 49 head of beasts, the whole of which found ready buyers at a considerable improvement in the quotations. At the outports, about 200 beasts and 30 sheep have been imported from Holland. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts being limited, and the attendance of both town and country buyers numerous, we have to report a very brisk demand for beef, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 4d to 6d per 8lbs; some of the prime Scots producing as much as 5s per 8lbs, though the more general figures ranged from 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Although there were some well made up animals, a decided falling off in weight was observable.

We had an unusually short supply of sheep offering, there being, as was the case last week, nearly 10,000 head less exhibited than was the case at the corresponding market day in 1844. As might therefore be expected, the mutton trade was brisk, at fully last week's currencies. Lambs, 151 of which came to hand from the Isle of Wight, were in short supply and steady inquiry at extreme quotations.

Calves, though in fair average supply, moved off freely, and late rates were well supported.

In pigs a full average amount of business was again transacted.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals.

Coarse and inferior beasts	3 2 3 8	Pr. coarse wool	4 6 4 8
Sec. quality do	3 10 4 2	Pr. South Down	4 10 5 0
Prm. large oxen	4 4 4 6	do	4 10 5 0
Prime Scots &c	4 8 4 10	Lrg. crse. calves	3 10 4 6
Coarse and inferior sheep	3 8 4 0	Pr. small do	4 8 5 0
Sec. quality do	3 4 4 4	Large hogs	3 0 3 8
		Nt. sm. porkers	3 10 4 2

Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s.
 Suckling calves 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs 16s to 20s each. Beasts 2,304; sheep and lambs 20,500; calves 100; pigs 280.

FRIDAY, June 13.—In to-day's market the supply of beasts was, the time of year considered, tolerably good, but of very middling quality. The prime Scots found buyers at Monday's quotations, but all other kinds were a dull inquiry. We had on sale 130 beasts from Holland, and 220 from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were tolerably good; but the demand for them was somewhat inactive, though previous rates were mostly supported. The lamb trade was steady, at fully the rates previously paid. Both calves and pigs were very dull, at barely late figures. Milch cows so'd at from 16l to 19l 10s each. Supply at market: Beasts 917—Cows 120—Sheep and Lambs 11,320—Calves 445—Pigs 310.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, MONDAY, June 9.—The first two days of the past week being fine, our last quotations were barely supported, but the last four days being cold and stormy, the arrivals were inconsiderable, in consequence of which there was a good clearance made, especially in Perth reds.

York reds	70s 80s	Wisbeach Kidneys 60s	—
Perth do	55 60	Wisbeach blues	40 50
Late Devons do	65 70	Do whites	40 50
Jersey Blues	60	Guersey blues	60
Kent & Ess.kid.	70	Prince Regents	30 50

HOPS.

BOROUGH, MONDAY, June 9.—This market for hops has been steady. The accounts from the plantations report, as usual, that fly and lice have appeared in parts of Kent, Sussex, and Worcester. An advance in prices has taken place in some of the country markets.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, June 13.—On the whole there is rather more business doing in this market, especially in the finest qualities of hops, and last week's quotations are steadily supported. In the duty very little is doing.

HAY MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD.—Coarse meadow hay, 4l 0s to 4l 10s; useful ditto, 4l 12s to 5l 10s; fine upland ditto, 5l 12s to 5l 16s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw, 1l 18s to 2l 0s; wheat straw 2l 1s to 2l 3s per load. A fair average supply and a steady demand.

CUMBERLAND.—Coarse meadow hay, 4l 0s to 4l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 16s to 5l 10s; fine upland ditto, 5l 12s to 6l 0s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw 1l 18s to 2l 1s; wheat straw, 2l 1s to 2l 3s per load. Supply limited and trade firm.

WHITCHAPEL.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 15s to 4l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 18s to 5l 10s; fine upland ditto, 5l 12s to 5l 18s; clover hay, 4l 0s to 6l 0s; oat straw 1l 18s to 2l 0s; wheat straw 2l 1s to 2l 3s per load. Trade throughout firm at the above quotations.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY.—Adair's Main 14s 6d—Bate's West Hartley 15s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 17s—Carr's Hartley 17s—Chester Main 15s—Forest Main 15s 9d—Holywell Main 16s—Nelson's West Hartley 17s—New Tanfield 14s—Old Pontop 14s—Ord's Redheugh 14s—Stewart's Steam 17s—Taylor's West Hartley 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor 17s—Townley 14s 9d—West Hartley 17s—West Wylam 15s 3d—Wylam 14s 6d to 14s 9d. Wallsend: Acorn Close 16s 6d—Bewicke and Co. 16s 6d—Gosforth 16s 6d—Hilda 16s—Hotspur 15s 9d—Killingworth 16s—New Walker 15s 6d—Newmarch 15s 3d—Northumberland 15s 9d—Urpeth 15s 6d—Wharnclyffe 16s 6d—Eden Main 16s 3d to 16s 6d—Belmont 17s—Braddyll's Hetton 18s 3d—East Hetton 16s—Haswell 18s 6d—Hetton 18s to 18s 3d—Lambton 17s 6d to 17s 9d—Pemberton 16s 6d—Russell's Hetton 17s 3d—Richmond 16s 3d to 16s 6d—Stewart's 18s—Whitwell 16s—Caradoc 17s 6d—Heugh-hall 16s 9d—Kelloe 17s 6d—South Kelloe 17s 6d—Adehalde 17s 6d—Barrett 16s—Barrington Tees 15s—Eden Hartlepool 17s—Seymour Tees 17s—South Durham 16s 6d—St Helen's Tees 16s—Tees 17s 6d—Hartley 16s to 16s 6d—Lewis Merthyr 21s 3d—Sidney's Hartley 17s. Arrivals since last day 153.

WEDNESDAY.—Bensham Main 14s—Buddle's West Hartley 16s 6d—Hastings' Hartley 16s 6d—Holywell Main 16s—Nelson's West Hartley 17s—Original Tanfield 14s—Old Pontop 14s—Old Tanfield 14s—Ravenworth's West Hartley 16s 3d—Stewart's Steam 16s—Tanfield Moor 16s 9d—Townley 14s 9d—West Hartley 17s—Wylam 14s 6d to 14s 9d. Wallsend: Hilda 16s—Hotspur 15s 6d—Killingworth 15s 9d—Riddell's 16s—Wharnclyffe 16s—Belmont 17s—Braddyll's Hetton 17s 3d to 17s 6d—Haswell 18s 3d—Hetton 17s 6d to 17s 9d—Lambton 17s to 17s 3d—Russell's Hetton 17s 6d—Shotton 17s 3d—Stewart's 18s—South Kelloe 17s—South Durham 16s 3d—Tees 17s 6d—Wilton Park and Barrington, mixed, 15s—Cowpen Hartley 16s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 16s 6d—West Hartley Netherton 17s. Arrivals since last day 59.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th of May, at Florence, the lady of George Vivian, Esq. of a son and heir.

On the 6th inst. in Weymouth street, the lady of Charles R. Freeling, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst. at Shropham, Norfolk, by the Rev. William Smyth Thorpe, the Rev. Tressilian George Nicholas, curate of St Lawrence's, Reading, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr Nicholas, of Ealing, Middlesex, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. William Thorpe.

On the 12th inst. at St Mary's, Newington, by the Rev. Francis F. Statham, S.C.L., Joseph Greenstreet, Esq. of Cullum street, to Ellen Sophia, youngest daughter of the late George Harris, Esq. of the Stock-Exchange, and Surrey square.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst. at Banff, North Britain, Major-General James Ogilvie, C.B.

On the 7th inst. at 21 Surrey street, Strand, of congestion of the brain, Richard Cowlishaw Sale, aged 64, for 42 years solicitor to the Grand Junction Canal Company.

On the 9th inst. at 6 Regent's villas, Avenue road, Regent's park, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Fraser Price, Esq. army agent, 34 Craven street.

On the 8th inst. Major General Robert Pym, C.B. late of the Royal Horse Artillery.

On the 7th inst. at Stoke Cottage, near Exeter, Lady Vavasour, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Sir

Henry Morvin Maghull Vavasour, of Spaldington, Yorkshire, Bart. and daughter of the late William Vavasour, of Dublin, Esq.

On the 8th inst. at Aberdeen, James Hadden, Esq. of Pearsley, in the 88th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. at 22 Westbourne place, Eaton square, Pimlico, Colonel Evan Lloyd, late of Bombay and Liverpool, aged 59.

On the 3d inst. at Tichborne, in the county of Southampton, in his 67th year, Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart. By his decease the title and family estates descend to his next brother, Edward Doughty, of Snarford, in the county of Lincoln, and of Upton house, in the county of Dorset, Esq. now Sir Edward Doughty, Bart. who assumed the name and arms of Doughty by Royal license, in pursuance of the will of the late Mrs Elizabeth Doughty, of Snarford.

On the 7th inst. at Coleorton hall, Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, Bart.

On the 10th inst. at Grove lodge, Richmond, Major-General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B. of the Bengal Army.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTER-SHIRE SAUCE, prepared from the Recipe of a Nobleman in the county.

"Great Western steam-ship, June 6, 1844.—The cabin of the Great Western has been regularly supplied with Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce, which is adapted for every variety of dish, from turtle to beef, from salmon to steaks, to all of which it gives a famous relish. I have great pleasure in recommending this excellent sauce to captains and passengers for its capital flavour, and as the best accompaniment of its kind for a voyage.

(Signed) "JAMES HOSKEN."
Sold wholesale by the proprietors, Messrs Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Messrs Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; and the principal Oil and Italian Warehousemen in London; and retail by the usual venders of sauces.

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Genuine Havannahs	18 0
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"The perspicuous style in which this book is written cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—Era.
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THE CORDAL 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 11s and 33s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERGENT ESSENCE for removing cutaneous eruptions, scurvy, scrofula, pimples on the face, &c. Price 11s and 33s per bottle. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, (price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s 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 8. On Sundays from 10 till 12.

THE BEST STEEL PENS.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE have constantly in stock a large assortment of WINDLE'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS, comprising not less than one hundred and fifty varieties, adapted to all the exigencies of Penmanship. Deane's Two-hole Black Pen, the very fine simile of the natural quill, is the general favourite with the clergy, the legal profession, and with merchants, bankers, and their assistants.—George and John Deane, 46 King William street, London Bridge.

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the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under—viz. full sized brushes, marked T. P. W., No. 1 hard, No. 2 less hard, No. 3 middling, No. 4 soft; the narrow brushes, marked T. P. N., No. 5 hard, No. 6 less hard, No. 7 middling, No. 8 soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at ROSS and SONS', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s each, or 10s per dozen in bone, and 2s each or 21s per dozen in ivory.

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Address ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120 Bishopsgate street, London, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B.—Parties attended at their own residence, whatever the distance.

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MEEN FUN, the celebrated CHINESE COSMETIQUE.—The Ladies of the higher classes of China, Japan, and Persia, have for ages been noted for the exceeding delicacy of their skins, attributable to the use of a Cosmetique, until recently preserved as an hereditary and inviolable secret amongst a certain sect of the Chinese Priesthood, designated "Teen-see," or "Celestial Doctors."

Our recent extended intercourse with this nation has elicited many important communications respecting their habits and customs; amongst the number, the Recipe of their long-hidden Cosmetique, called by them "Meen Fun," or "Celestial Skin Powder." This secret was disclosed by a descendant of one of the Priests of the Temple of "Teen Tan," or "Temple of the Heavens," to Charles Malcolm, Esq. M.D., for professional services.

The great value of this Cosmetique is, that the ingredients being solely herbaceous, the most delicate complexion can apply it without injury; while rough, red, and moist skins speedily experience beneficial results. Another most important feature is that of repressing, without detriment to the sanatory condition of the user, the truly unpleasant sensation accompanying too copious perspiration.

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	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 Ladies	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 Tongs	—	0 15 0

VICTORIA PATTERN.		
	oz. s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 at 7 6	15 0 0
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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 Ladies	12 8 0	4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons	—	2 2 0
1 Fish Slice	—	3 10 0
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1 Sugar Tongs	—	1 5 0

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ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate	Good Fiddle	Very Strong Fiddle	Threaded	King's
Table spoons and forks ...	16 6 doz	21 0 doz	30 0 doz	35 0 doz
Dessert spoons and forks ...	12 6 —	16 6 —	25 0 —	28 0 —
Tea spoons ...	5 6 —	8 0 —	13 6 —	13 6 —
Salt spoons ...	6 0 —	12 0 gilt	18 0 —	18 0 —
Egg spoons ...	7 0 —	15 0 —	13 6 gilt 24	13 6 gilt 24
Mustard do... ..	6 0 —	12 0 —	13 6 —	13 6 —
Gravy spoons	3 6 ea	4 6 ea	7 6 each	7 6 each
Sauce ladies...	3 6 pair	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup ladies ...	6 6 —	8 0 —	11 0 —	12 0 —
Sugar sifters	3 6 ea	—	3 0 each	5 6 each
Sugar tongs...	1 3 pair	—	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish knives...	5 6 ea	8 6 ea	12 6 each	10 6 each
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Skewers.....	4d inch	King's & Threaded 6d
Table knives, with Albata plate handles, and warranted steel blades.....	22 6 doz	25 0 doz
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Carver and fork	8 6 pair	8 6 pair

C. Watson begs the public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that Silver is not more different from gold than this metal is from all others; do its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested, and from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear. C. Watson's handsomely illustrated Catalogue and Price Current is published, and Families, who regard economy and elegance, should possess themselves of this useful Book, which may be had gratis and Post Free from the above address.

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Table.	Dessert.	Carvers.
3 1/2 inch handsome Balance handle	18s doz	14s doz
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Ditto with Watson's Albata Plate handles, equal to silver.....	20s 6d	18s —

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FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE (which is so rapidly superseding silver) in sets of 24 pieces, with ivory handles, 45s; carved ivory handles, 50s; Albert pattern handles, 50s; if in mahogany cases, 16s extra. The Establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for 50 years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his name and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.

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THE PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE, OR SPIRIT LAMP.

The New and Important Invention supersedes every other description of lamp, and possesses the following great advantages, viz.—The Light produced is equal to Gas, but with a more agreeable brilliancy, and at an expense so trifling that it may be considered as nearly a costless light. For cleanliness it cannot be surpassed, the Spirit being so pure that the operation of trimming does not soil the fingers, and if spilt upon the finest article of dress it will not even leave a stain. This Lamp may be used wherever artificial light is required, and can be fixed either to old pedestals or gas fittings. It is quite free from smoke or smell, having perfect combustion, and is not in any way affected by heat or cold, consequently suitable for all climates. The PATENT PARAGON LAMP is the only one that can be used with a straight chimney, which not only renders it very simple for cleaning, but prevents constant breakages from excessive heat. This splendid Light is equal to three Sperm Oil Lamps, or twenty Mould Candles, and costs only Sixpence for ten hours, without any trouble after lighting.

Kept in every variety at C. Watson's, 41 and 42 Barbican, and at 16 Norton Folgate.

Other Camphine Lamps rendered smokeless, and Perfect for Six shillings each, by the Patent Paragon Apparatus as above.

The Pure and Odourless Lamp Spirit delivered to any part of London by C. Watson's carts, at 4s per gallon.

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The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held on the 10th of April last, when a highly satisfactory REPORT was laid before the Proprietors and Policy Holders, and unanimously adopted.

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30	1869 11 8	813 15 6	5813 15 6
35	2094 3 4	854 6 8	5854 6 5
40	2377 1 8	923 18 1	5923 18 1
45	2727 1 8	1011 2 9	6011 2 9
50	3173 6 8	1129 15 7	6129 15 7

A Bonus of Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent, of the estimated profits is added to Policies entitled, every seventh year; or an equivalent reduction made in future Premiums.

The Third Septennial Division of profits will be declared, to the 31st December 1845. Persons Assuring previous to that date will have their proportion of profit appropriated.

Parties travelling in Europe, by sea or land, in time of peace, are not charged any extra premium. Applications for Agencies, in places where none are established, to be addressed to the Secretary, NICHOLAS GRUT, Secretary and Actuary.

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 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 20, 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 Reports 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 Thomson of Hatfield having witnessed many cases of cure, both of headache and ophthalmia, has kindly given his testimony thereof.

G. W. M. Reynolds, editor of Chambers's London Journal, &c. &c., relieved of excruciating pains, and can now write without spectacles. 36 Stamford street, Blackfriars' road, 3d 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 like proportion.
 All letters addressed to W. Grimstone, 434 Oxford street, and 24 King street, Long Acre, London, Herbery, Highgate.

NEW ENVELOPE.

IN consequence of the great variety of counterfeit Envelopes of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and other disreputable means resorted to by unprincipled individuals for imposing on the public their highly pernicious compounds, under the title of "KALYDOR," the Proprietors and sole Preparers of the Original and Genuine Preparation, acting under a sense of duty, and regardless of expense in the attainment of their object—THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC FROM FRAUD AND IMPOSITION, have employed those celebrated artists, Messrs Perkins, Bacon, and Co. who have succeeded, at great cost, in producing from a steel plate a NEW ENVELOPE of exquisite beauty.

It comprises a highly finished engraving of the GRECIAN GRACES standing on a classic pedestal, on each side of which is a rich profusion of flowers springing from an elegant cornucopia; these tastefully blending with Arabesque scrolls and wreaths, encircle the Royal Arms of Great Britain, surmounting the words "ROWLANDS KALYDOR."

&c. &c. whilst a plinth at the foot displays the Signature of the Proprietors, in red, thus:—
 20 Hatton Garden, London, Jan. 1, 1845.

A. ROWLAND & SON. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin; and, by its agency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, dispels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all REDNESS, TAN, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, FRECKLES, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces on the HANDS, ARMS, and NECK, and its capability of allaying irritation and removing sallowness and all unsightly appearances, render it indispensable to every Toilet.

Sold in bottles, at 4s 6d and 8s 6d each, duty included.
CAUTION.

BEWARE OF DELETERIOUS COMPOUNDS, under the title of "genuine" KALYDOR, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. The ONLY GENUINE article is enclosed in the Envelope, as detailed above. To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have also directed the Proprietors' Name and Address, thus—
 A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN, to be engraved on the Government Stamp which is affixed on each bottle.

All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS! The genuine Preparation is sold by the Proprietors, and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is ensured by DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Read the following Important Testimonial from Mr Cooper, surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury:—Dated 1st January, 1845.

Gentlemen,—Having heard your Wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided effect, I recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases. (Signed) W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, &c.

MORE CURES OF COUGHS, &c.

Extract of a letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12 Albany terrace, Old Tiverton road, Exeter:—March 20, 1845.

Gentlemen,—I ruptured a blood vessel of the lungs about three months since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried everything that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of, without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your Wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single Wafer, taken when the fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and instantaneous check. A lady also, a friend of mine, and who, by the bye, is in her sixty-sixth year, is, or rather was, troubled with a hard, distressing cough; she used them, and wonderful was the relief she experienced, &c.

ANOTHER CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a letter from Mr W. Barton, Apothecaries' Hall, Cambleton, Argyleshire:—Dated March 1, 1845.

Gentlemen,—I may here mention that your Wafers give great satisfaction. One case in particular: an old gentleman, who for years has been much afflicted with asthma, and seldom had a quiet night's rest. He had used very many proprietary medicines, as well as medical prescriptions, but all of which were of no use. Since he began to use Locock's Wafers, he feels himself almost well again. He sleeps well at night, and is quite refreshed in the mornings, &c. (Signed) William Barton.

ANOTHER CURE OF A COUGH AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE.

The declaration of Mr Hamlyn, Clerk of Unicorn Chapel, Tooley street, London:—
 7 Albion place, Waltham, May 15, 1844.

My attention was first attracted to Dr Locock's Wafers by their having cured my wife of a bad cough and cold, for which she had been a considerable time under medical treatment without effect, and perceiving that they were recommended for the voice, and as I often suffered from hoarseness and a tightness of the chest, I took a few, and found the most perfect and immediate benefit from them; and ever since, if I take cold, or have any hoarseness or huskiness of the voice, on taking two or three Wafers it is immediately removed. I also find that they certainly improve the voice, increasing its power and flexibility.

Dr Locock's WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c.; they are small, and taste most pleasantly.

To SURGEONS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they free the voice from hoarseness, and give an increase of power and freedom to that organ.

Lists of many hundreds of cases may be had of every agent throughout the kingdom.
 Price 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box. Agents—DA SILVA and Co. 1 Bride lane, Fleet street, London.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from spurious imitations, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the stamp outside each box the words "DR LOCOCK'S WAFERS," in white letters on a red ground, without which none are genuine.
 Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

Just published, 8vo, 8s boards.
THE LAWS of PATENTS in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, translated, with Notes, &c. for the information of Inventors and Patentees. By R. W. URLING, of Brussels, Patent Agent.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Stationers'-hall court.

A TAN YARD to be Disposed Of, in the County of Durham, containing 100 Pits, all compact, in one level—two-thirds of which are pumped by steam-power, and with steam apparatus applied to the spending laches; a good supply of water; two large drying sheds, with steam pipes for drying in winter; bark-house to hold 150 tons; the bark-mill worked by steam power; a good drainage.

The home supply of hides from 30 to 50 weekly, and being situate at a loading port, freights for bark and raw hides are low.

A good Dwellinghouse, if required.
 For further particulars apply to Messrs T. J. and F. POWELL, Leather and Hide Factors, Lime street, London.

DINNER SERVICES, TABLE GLASS, &c.
SANDER & Co. 319 Holborn, corner of Southampton Buildings, opposite Gray's Inn Gate, have on view the largest Stock in London of Table Glass, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, ornamental China, Chandeliers, Lustres, Lamps, Hall Lanterns, &c.

N.B.—A considerable number of Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services at a great reduction in price; these patterns are not those of the present year, but the ware is of the best quality, and they will be found worthy of attention. Some of the Dinner Services in question are porcelain, in addition to which there are a few suspending Drawing Room Lamps, Lustres, and Hall Lanterns.

SOCIETY for the DISCHARGE and RELIEF of PERSONS IMPRISONED for SMALL DEBTS throughout ENGLAND and WALES, Established 1772.

President—The Earl of ROMNEY.
 Vice-Presidents—Lord Kenyon and Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart. M.P.

Treasurer—Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., F.R.S.

Auditors—John Pepys, Esq. and Capel Cure, Esq.
 At a Meeting of Governors held in Craven street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June 1845, the Cases of 30 Petitioners were considered, of which 19 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 1 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of May, SIX DEBTORS, of whom 5 had Wives and 5 Children, have been discharged from the Prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 65l 12s 1d, and the following

BENEFACTIONS RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST REPORT:

Peter Carthew, Esq.	£1 1 0
J. T. V. Hardy, Esq.	1 0 0
Miss Theodosia Cramer, per Messrs Coutts and Co.	2 0 0
Mrs E. Papillon	1 1 0
Andrew Robt. Drummond, Esq. per Messrs Drummond	5 5 0
Sir John Trevelyan	1 1 0
Lady Trevelyan	1 1 0

Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq. the Treasurer, No. 1 Brick court, Temple; also by the following Bankers:—Messrs Cocks, Curries, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7 Craven street, Strand, where the Books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every month.
 JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL BREWING COMPANY, FOR MANUFACTURING JARVIS'S PATENT CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF MALT AND HOPS.

Capital 500,000l.
 In 12,500 shares of 20l each, and 25,000 shares of 10l each.
 Deposit 3l per share, or 1l 10s per half-share.
 (Provisionally Registered.)

This Company have obtained an exclusive license of the above-named patent article, by means of which both the public and the common brewers will be enabled to brew without the usual brewing utensils; it is not liable to spoil, and is so compact that ten barrels of Extract will be equal to make one hundred barrels of pale ale.

Report by Dr Ure, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"The object of this Company is to manufacture an extract of malt and hops in a very concentrated and unchangeable state, of the consistence and appearance of honey, or even in a solid form, whereby the fabrication of pure beer, ale, and porter will be reduced to the simple process of dissolving the said extract in a due quantity of water at 70 deg. of temperature, adding to the solution a small quantity of yeast, and setting the mixture aside in a cask to ferment in the usual way. At the end of from three to ten days, according to the state of the weather and the strength of the fermenting wort, a very fine wholesome beer will thus be obtained by means which may be practised in every family, however small their domestic establishment, in all vessels on their voyage, and in the most remote regions of the colonies, without needing any boiling, mashing, or straining apparatus. The facility hereby offered for making a pure and grateful beverage at a moderate cost, quite exempt from those noxious ingredients too frequently present in the beers, porters, and ales of commerce, renders this enterprise one of the most promising as a profitable investment for capital which has recently come to my knowledge. I have visited the temporary establishment in London, where the experimental extract submitted to me has been made, and I consider the processes to be capable of economical and effective application on the greatest scale.

ANDREW URE,
 13 Charlotte street, Bedford square.

May 31, 1845.

Prospectuses are ready and will shortly be published; meanwhile applications for shares may be addressed to the Provisional Directors, at the Company's office, 7 Nicholas lane, Lombard street, where samples may be seen and further particulars obtained.

H. DIRCKS, Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BANK of IRELAND.

Notice is hereby given, that the Court of Directors of the National Bank of Ireland have declared a DIVIDEND on the PAID UP CAPITAL of the Company, after the rate of 5l per cent per annum, for the half-year ending the 30th day of June 1845, and the warrants for the payment of the same will be ready for delivery at the Company's office, 13 Old Broad street, London, on and after Monday the 7th day of July 1845, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock; and at the offices of the Society in Dublin, Athlone, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Bannagher, Boyle, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlereagh, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Cork, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Killarney, Kilrush, Lime- rick, Longford, Loughrea, Mallow, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Moate, Nenagh, New Ross, Rathkeale, Roscommon, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Sligo, Tallow, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Waterford, Westport, and Wexford. And further notice is hereby given, that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from Saturday the 14th day of June instant, until after the day fixed for the delivery of the dividend warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
 N. S. KING, Secretary.
 13 Old Broad street, London, June 7, 1845.

BATTLE of WATERLOO.—New Model,

upon a very large scale, representing the splendid Charge, in the earlier part of the Battle, by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquis of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Open from 11 in the morning till 9 in the evening. Admission 1s.

Described by *Waterloo Men*.
 The modeller has certainly been most successful in placing before the public one of the most complete representations of a battle.—*Times*, Dec. 25th.

PATENT CONCENTRATED-TEA COMPANY.

(Registered Provisionally.)
 Capital 150,000l, in 15,000 Shares of 10l each.
 Deposit 1l per Share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Charles Bleadon, Esq. Adelaide place, London Bridge.
 Absalom Bennett, Esq. Merlyn Hall, Flintshire.
 Charles Collins, Esq. Caldwell Hall, Worcestershire.
 William Crowther, Esq. The Hoe, Worcestershire.
 Thomas Edwards, Esq. Camberwell, Surrey.
 R. Cowley Polhill, Esq. Walbrook buildings, and Brompton, Middlesex.

(With power to add to their number.)

W. Edwards Staitt, Esq. Manager of the Manufacturing Department.

Bankers.—The Commercial Bank of London.

Solicitors.—Messrs Austen and Hobson, Gray's inn.

Auditor.—Richard Thomas, Esq. George yard, Lombard street.

Secretary.—W. H. Bellamy, Esq. Offices of the Company, 2 Moorgate street, City.

This Company is established for the manufacture and sale of the Concentrated Essences of Tea and Coffee, under Staitt's Patent, by license from the patentee.

The advantages peculiar to the process for which this patent has been granted are very numerous; but among the most prominent is this—that while the properties of the material are completely extracted, its available quantity is augmented, and its virtues improved.

The distinctive qualities of the Essence obtained are, the retention of the identical flavour and fragrance of the particular tea or coffee used, and a degree of strength secured before unknown.

The method employed in preparing and putting up these Essences secures them against injury from the lapse of time and change of climate, affords the greatest possible facility for portability and immediate use, and so reduces the price to the consumer that economy itself furnishes an ample guarantee for their extensive use.

One teaspoonful of the Essence, in a cup of boiling water, will be sufficient for the instantaneous production of a cup of tea or coffee of the finest quality.

The following certificate from Dr Ure is, with satisfaction, subjoined:—

"I hereby certify, that Staitt's Patent Essence of Tea is a pure and wholesome beverage; and that it is extracted by a peculiar process, which, while it excludes, in a great measure, the bitter and astringent matter always present in the teapot, preserves and refines all the exhilarating and aromatic principles of the Chinese herb. Being put up in Mr Brand's Collapsible Tubes of pure tin, it will keep unchanged for any length of time.
 (Signed) "ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S.

"Analytical Chemist to the Board of Customs, &c."

The Committee have also thought it right to have the samples of the Essences submitted to high and unbiassed authorities in the Tea trade. The following testimonial, from a well-known and eminent judge, is the result:—

"W. J. Bland having tested the samples of the Concentrated Essence of Tea, manufactured under Staitt's Patent, pronounces them clean, full, and perfect.

"By whatever process the extract is obtained, the aroma is finely preserved, and without the crude or fibrous property which ordinary methods of maceration or evaporation would exhibit; the distinctive flavours of Pekoe, Souchong, Congou, &c., are completely preserved, so that even critical judges of the article would not be able to tell any number of cups of the diluted Essence apart from others infused after the common method. This result may be regarded as the acme of the invention, and its greatest protection and recommendation.

"The Coffees, extracted after the same patent, are rich and aromatic in flavour, and brilliant in colour; perfectly pellucid, without the slightest sediment—whilst the distinguishing properties of the Mocha, the Mountain Berry, and other known peculiarities, are so naturally developed as not to be mistaken.

"Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing lane, London, May 17, 1845."

Prospectuses, with full particulars, and forms of application, for shares (a portion of which are reserved for the trade), may be obtained of the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 2 Moorgate street, City, where samples may be seen and tasted, and where may be had a Pamphlet on Tea and Coffee, price 1s, by post 1s 6d. London, May 27, 1845.

NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

THE NEXT AGGREGATE MEETING of the LEAGUE, in the THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN, will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst.

GEORGE WILSON, Esq., will take the Chair at SEVEN O'CLOCK precisely.

The Meeting will be addressed by RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P.; JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M.P.; and W. J. FOX, Esq.

Tickets of admission to all parts of the House may be had as usual at 67 Fleet street.

Seats will in future be reserved for all Farmers who may make application at the Offices of the League, up to the hour of meeting; and their attendance, whether favourable or opposed to Free Trade, is especially requested.

T. DRAY'S FRUIT GATHERER.

Registered according to the Act of Parliament, 6 & 7 Vic. ch. 56.

Any persons imitating any part of this Invention are liable to a penalty of 30l for every offence.

This simple and ingenious invention, the Fruit Gatherer, is now offered to the notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and those who are ever willing to encourage the production of articles really useful. In gardens where the choicest fruits grow beyond the hand's reach, the Fruit Gatherer will be found amongst the most expert of garden implements; they will cull at pleasure, without a bruise or spoil of bloom, the favourite green-gage, the nectarine, the peach, the Orlean plum, or any other fruit for which a desire is created, and that, too, when suspended far beyond one's reach; it is admirably adapted for every kind of wall fruit, and is most strongly recommended to the proprietors of nursery grounds, as an invention long required to preserve fruit trees from being shook to obtain possession of a particularly fine ribstone pippin, or a brown berry, that hangs temptingly above reach.

Sold by Deane, Dray, and Deane, Finsbury Iron Works, No. 86 Chiswell street, London.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39 Throgmorton street, Bank.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, Will 5 & 6 IV, c. 76.

Thomas Farncomb, Esq. Alderman, Chairman.

William Leaf, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

Richard E. Arden, Esq. J. Humphrey, Esq. Ald. M.P.

William Banbury, Esq. Rupert Ingleby, Esq.

Edward Bates, Esq. Thomas Kelly, Esq. Ald.

Thomas Camplin, Esq. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.

James Clift, Esq. Lewis Pocock, Esq. F.R.S.

Physician—Dr Jeaffreson, 2 Finsbury square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq. 2 Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, of King's College.

Advantages of the Argus Life Assurance Company.

Low Rates of Premiums.

In addition to the subscribed Capital of 500,000l, the assured have the security of the Company's Income of nearly 60,000l per annum, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in Government and other available Securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.

The Rates of Premium are reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the Assured and the stability of the Company, thereby, in effect, giving to every policy-holder an immediate and certain bonus without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

Annual Premium to Assure 100l.

Age.	For one year.	For seven years.	Whole term.
	l s d	l s d	l s d
20	0 17 8	0 19 1	1 11 10
30	1 1 8	1 2 7	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 0 10

One-third of whole-term Premiums may remain unpaid at 5 per cent comp. int. as a debt upon the Policy for life, or may be paid off at any time without notice.

In Assurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for a family, when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the assured.

A Board of Directors, with the Medical Officers, attend daily at a quarter before 2 o'clock.

EDWARD BATES, Resident Director.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

Directors.

Sir Jas. Duke, Ald., M. P., Chairman.

Benj. Hawes, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Benj. Barnard, Esq. Thomas Nesbitt, Esq.

Charles Baldwin, Esq. John Nolloth, Esq.

B. Donkin, Esq., F.R.S. Charles Phillips, Esq.

Aaron Goldsmid, Esq. Major-Gen. Robertson.

Jas. Law Jones, Esq. Daniel Sutton, Esq.

John Knill, Esq. O. B. Woolsey, Esq.

THE ATTENTION OF ASSURERS is particularly directed to the detailed Prospectuses of this Company. Assurances can be effected on a profit or non profit scale, and for short periods at a very moderate rate. When on the life of another, the Policy may be rendered secure, notwithstanding the life assured may go out of the limits of Europe without the necessary permission of the Directors having been previously obtained—this plan makes a Policy an absolute security.

Credit of half the premiums for the first five years allowed on policies effected for the whole term of life.

Premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly.

Advances are made to Assurers on real or undoubted personal security, for terms of years, repayable by instalments.

WILLIAM RATHAY,
 Actuary and Secretary.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM PORTER, of Number 6 Wellington street, Strand, London, at the office there.—June 14, 1845.