

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

### And Bankers' Gazette.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

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#### CONTENTS.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST:	
Lord John Russell—Lord Ashley and the Condition of the Working Classes .....	93
Alleged Inconsistencies of Free-Traders .....	94
Revenue and Free-Trade of Holland .....	95
Sugar Duties and Brazilian Treaty .....	95
Trades' Unions— <i>Liverpool Times</i> .....	96
Statistical Society .....	96
Court and Aristocracy .....	96
Metropolis .....	96
Provincial .....	98
Scotland .....	99
Ireland .....	100
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL .....	100
Public Amusements .....	101
THE ECONOMIST'S LIBRARY:	
American Corn and British Manufactures .....	101
Publications received .....	102
Notes about Current Literature .....	102
POSTSCRIPT .....	102
EPITOME OF NEWS .....	103
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE:	
Weekly Account of the Bank .....	104
Money Market .....	104
The Bankers' Price Current .....	105
RAILWAYS .....	106
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES:	
Weekly Corn Returns .....	107
Review of the Wool Trade .....	107
Consumption of Cotton .....	108
Quarterly Sales of Indigo .....	109
Weekly Summary .....	110
THE GAZETTE:	
Imports, Exports, &c. .....	111
Weekly Prices Current .....	113
Corn Markets .....	114
ADVERTISEMENTS .....	115

and traced to the real source—restrictions on our commerce; and the excess of toil, which all might be ready to admit, shown to be the necessary concomitant of a deficiency of food. In these premises we are perfectly agreed with the noble lords, but we cannot comprehend by what process of reasoning they arrived at the conclusion that a further restriction of labour, and a further diminution of wages, which were plainly admitted as the necessary result of the proposition before the house, could improve the condition of the labourer, or enable him to procure a greater "equivalent of food." The opposite result must have been the necessary consequence.

Lord Ashley has again expressed his determination to bring a similar motion before the house on an early day of the session. The events which have occurred during the interval, since the discussion was last before the house—Lord John Russell's announcement to consider the whole question of the condition of the labouring classes—the proneness which the public mind, impatient of the glaring and manifest social evils which exist on all hands around us, has shown to deal with those evils in a superficial way, tending rather to aggravate than remove them—all conspire to invest the whole subject with a degree of interest greater than it ever before possessed.

Not the least evil which has arisen out of the late symptoms of our social disorders, has been a growing conviction, not alone on the part of operatives themselves, but which has been strongly participated in by mankind generally, is, that capital and labour have distinct interests. We have heard much of the "rich growing richer and the poor poorer;" we have heard of "bridging over the gulph between the rich and the poor;" and we have seen no small efforts used by the press, very unworthily, to confirm a growing error, that there is nothing in common between the material interests of the employer and employed—of property and labour. There is no doctrine more dangerous—there is no principle involving errors so serious. But we will not be misunderstood. In speaking of capital and property, we do not allude to those interests which are protected from free competition by legal restrictions. By an abuse of power rents may be increasing while profits and wages are diminishing—food may be growing dearer while all other products are rapidly falling in price, and while even the capital engaged in its production is becoming less and less profitable. But nothing can be more indisputable than the fact, that no accumulation whatever can take place of capital, of what is commonly called "riches," without immediate benefit to the working classes. Capital—"riches"—are of no profit to the owner until they are brought into some productive form, which can only be accomplished through labour in some way or other; and, therefore, to whatever extent the capitalist accumulates, to whatever extent the "rich become richer," must the poor, that is the labourer, experience an increased demand for his labour. Is it when capital is profitable, leaving every year new funds seeking investment—when "the rich are becoming richer?" or is it when every undertaking is attended with loss, when the rich have to entrench on their capital for their expenditure, and are annually becoming poorer, that the condition of the labourers is improving? Is it when merchants and manufacturers are suffering severe losses—when their property is undergoing rapid depreciation—when the *Gazette* is crowded with bankrupts; or is it when their capital is rapidly increasing—when the profits obtained by their trade furnish both the inducement and the ability to extend their productions, and to explore new markets, that the condition of the great masses of the working classes is improving? Is it when "the rich are becoming richer," or when they are growing poorer, that the labourer's lot is deteriorated?

The symptoms which of late have led to this strange confusion of ideas, should have produced a conviction the reverse of that which it has. The apparent abundance of money, the "plethora of capital," instead of being an evidence of the "rich becoming richer," has been an evidence that they have been growing poorer. The restrictions placed upon our commerce operating with the greatest severity during the recent years of high prices of food, and the complete derangement of all our channels for the employment of capital have produced a struggle for its employment, as there has been a struggle for the employment of labour. It was not because the capitalist was growing "richer" that he withdrew his

## THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

Our Political and Commercial Readers are particularly referred to a Review of the Wool Trade and its Prospects at page 107.

### LORD JOHN RUSSELL—LORD ASHLEY AND THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

EVER since the close of the last session of Parliament, when Lord John Russell made that remarkable declaration of his views as to the pressing necessity of the legislature taking under its early consideration the condition of the working classes, we have felt an increasing anxiety as to the course which his lordship will pursue in relation thereto. Nor has our anxiety on this subject been diminished, when we remember the vote which he and several others, who usually act with him, felt it their duty to give in support of the motion of Lord Ashley last year. We say the vote they gave, for we think we showed, in our number of the 30th of March last, that, while Lord John Russell, Lord Howick, Mr Hawes, and others voted for that motion, the speeches which they delivered on the occasion, strongly reasoned and indicative as they were of the real evils under which the labouring population of this country suffer, should have led to an opposite course on their part. It would be difficult to conceive any language which could in a more powerful manner expose at the same time the real evils under which the labouring classes suffer, and the imminent dangers to be apprehended from such legislative interference as Lord Ashley proposed, as we find contained in the speeches of those two noble lords. Lord Howick said—

"On the other side it was perfectly true, that by agreeing to that amendment, wages might be reduced very considerably, and the parties for whose benefit this alteration was intended might in reality and in consequence be exposed to very great hardships. . . . The reports which, of late years, they had had from various commissioners, had shown that that was a most intense evil. The origin of that evil was intense competition, and they could not remedy that evil unless by some means or other they could diminish that intensity of competition which was now animating the capitalist and the workman. That could only be effected by enlarging the fields of their employment, by breaking down those artificial barriers and restrictions by which it was now hedged in and confined (Hear, hear.) Unless they were prepared to do that, they must prepare to see that intensity of competition which he (Lord Howick) believed to be the origin of the whole of the evil, become daily greater and greater. He feared he could not expect that parliament would now, though ultimately no doubt they would, consent to adopt the step which was the only effectual cure for the evil."

Lord John Russell said—

"He (Lord J. Russell) was one who thought that the proposition of the noble lord would have the effect of diminishing the wages of the working classes; and he should be sorry to vote for any proposition which would have such an effect. But the fact was, that the question of the corn laws should not be kept out of sight, but should rather be considered in conjunction with that of labour; and if a great portion of the working classes were working at rates which hardly supplied them with necessary food, he would ask was it better to work for twelve hours a day for 16s a week, than for ten hours for 12s a week, if the price of food was so much cheaper as to give an equivalent quantity of food? (Hear, hear, hear.) Looking at the state of the country generally, he believed that the case was, that there was an excess of toil and a deficiency of food. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the working classes had behaved admirably on almost all subjects, and on almost all occasions."

Here we have the great evil of intense competition clearly attributed

capital from business, but because every transaction made him poorer; and the immense accumulation of capital in the hands of bankers seeking employment, has been just such an evidence of the "rich becoming richer," as would a street of houses "to let," be of their landlords increasing their wealth.

It is in vain, therefore, to imagine any ultimate means of improving the condition of the masses, that does not contemplate and involve a freer and more profitable employment for capital. The restrictions on food, and the consequent misdirection of a large portion of the public expenditure, constitute a two-fold evil, both on capital and labour; not only inasmuch as the restricted purchase of a given quantity absorbs a larger portion of each, but that it also interferes with a free and profitable exchange with other countries.

The painful impatience of the great national misery by which we have been surrounded—the outrages on all the better and more humane feelings of our nature, which the existing state of things have for a long time daily inflicted, have not failed to elicit numerous propositions, dealing only with the symptoms of this disease, and overlooking altogether its origin. Charity, as it is commonly understood, will not only not feed a people—but, if carried to any great extent, will render their food much more precarious. The fund that goes as charity is exhausted in its use; and must be abstracted from that which should go for the employment of labour, the wages of which reproduce themselves, and furnish a future and increasing fund for their supply. How much more enlightened, then, is that effort which seeks to secure for a population a source of income from which their wants can be permanently supplied, than that which merely dictates a temporary and precarious relief of them. In the indolence of our nature we are too apt to seize the quickest and shortest road to an end; and it by no means follows that that man is the most humane, or actuated by the most charitable feelings, who, seeing distress around him, obeys the first impulses of his mind, and affords a temporary relief. Is it not rather a nobler and a more efficacious course, and one probably attended with more painful self-denial, to labour for the adoption of those principles which would tend to remove the great cause of suffering? It is a narrow, ignorant, and vulgar view of an extension of commerce, and of free trade, to consider them as the mere vehicles of increasing the number of our ships, the amount of our imports and exports, the number of our tall chimneys, or of our horse-power of steam;—these are all good, but only good as a means to an end, and the only secure and permanent means to that end—an improvement in the physical condition, and, we may add, the mental attainments, as a necessary consequence, of the human race.

What has come of all the grand propositions for relieving the wants of mankind by charity—all the public meetings at which the most ostentatious displays have been made for bettering the condition of the people? With a day's talk, a well paraded subscription list, and an expensive establishment, lasting till the funds are exhausted, scheme after scheme drops from public notice, leaving as much wretchedness as they found, and too often, it is to be feared, only increasing it, by destroying habits of self-reliance. On the other hand, let us look to what increasing commerce has already done in a short space for our manufacturing districts, which but a short time since were plunged in the greatest distress. The results of our experience during the last year, even since the last session of parliament, cannot fail to confirm the views which Lord John Russell expressed in his last speech, of the necessity of legislating with a view only to the increase of employment and the reduction of the price of food.

But there is a serious difficulty rising out of the support given in the last session to Lord Ashley's propositions, from which we fear no very inconsiderable inconvenience.

In a recent number we expressed a fear that one of the most imminent dangers to be apprehended during the present year, to interrupt that prosperity which is happily extending in our great seats of industry, is the tendency already shown among the working classes to form unions, for the purpose of not only coercing their employers, but also their fellow-workmen, into the observance of such regulations as they think proper to make; and it would appear that the principle of Lord Ashley's bill, that of short time, is now adopted by them as a certain cure for all their evils. Trades' unions have existed before, and have always failed in the object they had in view; and by working men themselves are acknowledged to have been productive of incalculable mischief; but it is now asserted that all these failures arose from the want of adopting the short-time principle. By this means they hope to sustain the same rate of wages throughout all the vicissitudes of trade—they hope to reduce the supply of goods, by a reduction of the hours of labour, in such a way that, at all events, what still are made, shall, at least, sell for the same price. And though the plan evidently involves smaller aggregate weekly wages, by men working, though at the same rate, for shorter hours, yet the cost of the article shall not be reduced. The serious evils likely to arise from the adoption of such a principle are too obvious. Our workmen will equally suffer from reduced wages, and without the tendency which lower prices would have to increase the demand at home, or maintain markets abroad. Branches of our trade may be reduced bit by bit, before the competition of cheaper countries, while the employment of our operatives engaged there-

in may be dwindling to shorter hours, until it expires altogether. The accomplishment of such a principle is as futile an attempt as any they have tried before—workmen can no more regulate their wages or their hours, than acts of Parliament can regulate the price of corn; but the attempt is equally mischievous to all parties concerned.

There are men in this country wicked enough, or weak enough, to pander to those obvious errors of working men. Mr O'Connor, Mr Duncombe, or Lord Ashley may support these mischievous delusions with various objects and motives; but we ask such men as Lord John Russell, Lord Howick, and Mr Hawes, are you prepared to give the sanction of your authority to such schemes—schemes which in themselves cannot but counteract any legitimate course which, according to your own avowed principles, you can propose for the general amelioration of the condition of the people. You would remove restrictions—these men, carrying out the principle for which you voted, would impose them, and of a nature more onerous than any now existing. You claim that prices shall be left to be determined by supply and demand—they, still acting on the implied power of Lord Ashley's bill, would fix the price of a commodity by a sliding scale of length of hours. You seek, by an economy of production and extension of markets, to diffuse abundance of employment and food among the whole people—they seek, by preventing any improvement, and by restricting the supply, to maintain a certain nominal rate of wages for a favoured few; for these men all see it needful to restrict the number of men admitted into their respective trades. In short, gentlemen, you and they are the very antipodes of each other in all the principles which you and they profess; but they base all their hopes of success on the principle to which your vote on Lord Ashley's motion gives the sanction of your name and authority.

We need not multiply arguments against the principle of Lord Ashley's bill. Your own speeches on that and hundreds of other occasions are replete with them. We are agreed with you that an evil exists—the monster evil of excessive toil and insufficient food; we are agreed with you, too, that the only legitimate or possible cure for that evil, is to be found in the removal of existing, monopolies and restrictions, not by imposing fresh ones. Why not then, admitting all that Lord Ashley says of the condition of the people, but repudiating his practice of supporting restrictions on food, and seeking to impose new restrictions on labour—why not move an amendment on his proposal, consistent at once with the fact of an existing evil, and your own enlightened method of providing a remedy; and thus leave yourselves, unencumbered by inconsistency, to prosecute larger measures for the improvement of the labouring classes?

#### ALLEGED INCONSISTENCIES OF FREE-TRADERS.

AT the very odd meeting of landlords, land-stewards, auctioneers, and "obedient" farmers, held at Brighton last week, the now rather notorious Mr Ellman delivered himself, among other things, of the following "exposure," as he would think it, of the inconsistencies put forth by free-traders. He said:—

"The Leaguers had used as an argument to the landlords that the rents would be the same if free trade were granted; they said, however to the tenants, that the effect of free trade would be to reduce rents one half, whilst corn would remain at about the same price. (A laugh.) But they told the labourers a different story altogether, for they said that if the corn laws were repealed, rents would be greatly reduced, and corn would be but half the present price. Now, he thought, the exposition of these fallacies, which had appeared in the publications of the Agricultural Protection Society, had been of the greatest possible value. (Hear, hear.) The honourable member who spoke last (Mr S. O'Brien) was at the head of that department, and he could assure them that the duties which his position involved were such as to make it no sinecure. His employment was an arduous one, and he fulfilled it admirably. (Cheers.)"

Far be it from us to derogate from the merits of Mr Stafford O'Brien, as head of the publication department of the Protection Society. We do not envy him the post—neither would any man, we do not say of correct views, but of honourable feeling, when it is remembered that the gross misquotations, and open and palpable perversions, of the text of Adam Smith, which were put out by that "department," to this hour remain unexplained and unaccounted for. But tastes differ to a proverb; and what some men—we do not say free-traders, or members of the Anti-Corn-law-League in particular, but men of candour and fair dealing in general—would consider a disgrace to them, may seem to, and may be felt by, Messrs Ellman and O'Brien as an honour. And having said this much on that matter, we shall only add that it does not concern us to disturb them in the enjoyment of such a feeling.

We are fully alive, however, to the charge of any inconsistency brought against ourselves. And we wish Mr Ellman, when he made so many specific charges, had accompanied them with some sort of proof, such as reference to the time when, and the place where, as well as the person by whom, all those self-contradictory statements were made. We would then have been put in fitter condition to meet him. In the meantime, we must deny having jumbled all those statements together, or having ever uttered two contradictory opinions on the subject of free trade.

As to RENTS, we have never said that they would be "the same," or greater or less, "if free trade were granted." We ask for free trade, because it is just to the community at large, and because that being so, we believe the world is so arranged that what is just for the community cannot be injurious to individuals



or particular classes of that community. Very likely rents would be the same under a system of free trade as they are now, and, if so, it will be a matter of surprise in after times, when we get it, that full grown men should have been so long kept in terror at such a wretched bugbear as this free trade; if they should be less, it will only be a proof that, to the extent that they are so, landlords have been cheating the community, but hardly a reason for continuing or re-imposing the injustice; and if they should become greater, we shall rejoice at it, for we wish well to landlords as well as to others; only we do not wish them well at other people's expense, nor better off than they ought to be.

As to TENANTS, it can matter nothing to them what corn shall sell at—whether at 40s or at 80s—provided the price is steady, such as can be reasonably calculated on for a limited number of years to come, and their rents are rated accordingly. What the tenant suffers under the present law are—uncertainty of price, and a pretence of the landowning legislator that a higher price for corn can be kept up than we find by experience really to be, on which pretence the said landlord founds his claim for an unjust rent, and enforces payment thereof by the sharpest laws (of his own making).

For the LABOURER (and equally so for the TENANT) what is required is, that corn be sold at a natural price—we do not say high or low. The labourer, as a consumer, of course wants it cheap; the landlord, as the producer, wants to sell it dear—and we give him leave to sell it as dear as he can (in an honest way); the tenant is a mere middle-man between the two, and to him it cannot matter what he gets for his corn, provided he is not made to pay more for it (in the shape of rent, &c.) than will afford the fair profits of business.

For the sake of ALL PARTIES, we claim the right of having corn—we neither say cheap nor dear, for these are relative terms, and have only relative, that is, most varying, meanings; but—at a FAIR, NATURAL price, such as the market of the world and the wants of mankind may settle it at. We must have no bolstering up, by law, of prices, to benefit one class, which cannot be done without wronging another; and the wrong becomes really awful when perpetrated by the rich upon the poor—by the strong upon the weak—by those already well-to-do on the feeble and the friendless.

Probably Mr Ellman cannot understand how it is that there are such things as truths which on the surface contradict each other, but are real truths for all that. Nevertheless, we may tell him, that if we had more corn, there would be bread for those who now live upon potatoes; this might make corn cheaper to them without reducing the farmers' prices. If we had more corn steadily, and so as to be depended on, this would enable the farmer to know exactly what his rent ought to be, and he would know also, twice as well as he does now, how he would be able to pay it, which would certainly be as good as "reducing it one-half." And, finally, the landlord, in similar circumstances, would not every now and then be called upon to be making deductions of ten and twenty per cent from his rents, which are just so many acknowledgments that he has drained the pockets of the tenants, by claiming heavier rents than can be paid, and making a merit of necessity in giving out that they return what they never get. And in this way he would be a gainer by free trade as well as others.

The system of protection is a hollow pretence; and it shall soon be seen to be so of all men—we almost believe of Messrs John Ellman and Stafford O'Brien.

REVENUE AND FREE TRADE OF HOLLAND.

THERE are various rumours afloat as to changes in the mode of raising the revenue of Holland. Most of our readers are aware that the commercial policy of Holland has been always distinguished for its great liberality and freedom, by which means a nation numbering only between two and three millions, and having the greatest natural disadvantages to contend against, has maintained an important position among the great European nations, and accumulated capital to an extraordinary extent.

Holland has been much assisted in her free commercial policy by the fact, that the government has relied chiefly on direct taxation as the great source of revenue, and not on import duties. The taxation of Holland bears nearly the same proportion to its population as that of this country—if anything, it is rather greater. The population is about one-tenth of the United Kingdom, and the annual revenue rather exceeds one-tenth, being about seventy millions of florins, or 5,800,000l sterling. Of this not more than five millions of florins, or little more than 400,000l nett, is raised from customs duties, while all the rest is raised from direct taxes on property. One of the propositions which has been made to the finance minister by some eminent merchants, and which proposition, it is said, has been favourably received, is to abolish the customs dues altogether, and to raise the additional sum by direct taxes on property, and thus to make their foreign trade as free as a coasting trade.

Much blame has been heaped upon the Dutch Government for the way in which it has conducted its colonies in the East, much of which, however, is totally undeserved; and, at all events its colonial legislation, as far as regards the interests of the home consumer, has been marked by a sense of justice and wisdom that we might do well to imitate.

The government may be said to have had especial interest in the produce of Java, but yet not even an attempt has been made to introduce that baneful system of differential duties, which, we believe, have not only been injurious to the consumer in this country, but have really been detrimental to the best interests of our colonies. Holland imports sugar and coffee from all the world, and admits it to consumption on payment of the same duties, without regard to its place of growth. Sugar and coffee from Cuba and Brazil, are imported exactly on the same terms as the same articles the produce of Java or Surinam; and yet, notwithstanding this free competition with the world, an unparalleled rapid increase has taken place in the production of these commodities. It is customary for people to express great regret that we gave up that island at the conclusion of the war, when it is seen how productive it has proved in the hands of the Dutch; but we very much doubt whether, with our colonial management—with our protecting care of high differential duties—that progress had been near as great as it has. Certain it is, that none of our colonies, with all the advantages which they have had during that period, with a strict monopoly of the home market for sugar, and a high protection for coffee, have made any such progress. In the three great leading articles of produce, the exports from Java, during the last sixteen years, have been—

	COFFEE.	SUGAR.	INDIGO.
	<i>lbs</i>	<i>cwt</i>	<i>lbs</i>
1829	27,554,000	91,227	51,205
1830	38,198,980	129,333	47,125
1831	39,874,160	144,077	185,032
1832	41,889,755	292,705	139,224
1833	48,022,188	251,128	276,699
1834	64,801,402	443,911	587,128
1835	62,249,434	523,162	448,577
1836	66,410,393	607,338	904,741
1837	91,320,321	820,063	—
1838	—	No accounts.	—
1839	100,744,336	999,895	1,191,636
1840	150,605,040	1,203,980	2,123,911
1841	128,195,466	1,245,804	1,827,386
1842	134,842,582	1,053,196	1,627,437
1843	113,093,333	929,583	1,712,300

When we contrast this progress of production, exposed to free competition with Brazil, Cuba, and other slave-producing countries, with that of our own colonies, it is impossible to divest our minds of the suspicion, of the truth of which there are so many collateral evidences, that the principle of protection is always most delusive in its operation—that it lulls the energies and ingenuity of the producers, of which the West Indian papers now teem with acknowledged examples, while it effectually prevents that application of capital which can only take place where perfect confidence exists in the state of things as they are.

In other respects the Dutch tariff is based on the most liberal principles—the rates of duties, even where an incidental protection is intended, varying only from six to ten per cent, while a large portion of the duties are even much lower.

The Dutch have great reason to be well pleased with the enlightened principles of trade which they have adopted, and we shall be highly gratified to see them carry these principles farther into practice, by abolishing custom-house duties altogether, and resorting exclusively to a direct taxation, which they are in a condition to do without any inconvenience, seeing to how small an extent they are now dependent on that source of revenue.

THE SUGAR DUTIES AND BRAZILIAN TREATY.

OUR letters from Rio de Janeiro inform us that beyond doubt negotiations have been again opened for the purpose of framing a new treaty between us and that country. The new ministry of Brazil is undoubtedly more enlightened and more favourable to free trade views than that which preceded it; and from what our correspondent says, there appears to be a mutual desire to bring the negotiations to a successful issue. It appears likely that the Brazilian government will yield some additional security against the slave trade, which, however, it is already, by existing treaties, bound to suppress; and that, in return, their sugar will be admitted into this market on the same terms as free labour. Indeed, from what Mr Gladstone stated last year during the sugar debates, this course appears to have been anticipated. He then clearly drew a distinction between countries employing slaves and those carrying on the slave trade; and he stated it as the aim of the Government only to suppress the latter if possible, by the distinctions of duties which they then made. And he further stated, that if those governments charged with conniving at the continuance of the slave trade gave us satisfactory assurances, and employed the means to carry such into practice, to suppress more effectually this traffic, it would be the policy of our government to forego the distinction then made against their produce. The result of a negotiation to that end must have been foreseen; and if so, then the whole excuse for raising the sugar question last session falls to the ground. The bill of last session was framed to have so lengthened a prospective operation, that no sugar intended to be admitted under it has yet arrived in this country, nor is it probable that any will before March or April. Remove the distinction between slave and free labour, then the whole necessity or object of certificates of origin falls to the ground, and in this view of the case the prospective legislation of last session has been attended with no other result than merely unsettling the trade for the whole year, and throwing into the greatest confusion and state of uncertainty.



We can understand why a prospective legislation should have been adopted had the certificates of origin continued needful, in order to afford time to import certified sugars before the contemplated important reduction on the sugar duties generally takes place; but, judging by these new indications of the intention of Government, it would rather appear that the general promised sugar bill of this session, will in effect destroy the distinction between slave and free labour, greatly reduce the duty on colonial sugar, and that on all foreign sugar correspondingly.

It has been rumoured that a difference of opinion as to what concessions should be considered needful on the part of Brazil, to induce Ministers to forego the distinction created last year, has been one of the causes of Mr Gladstone's retiring; but to this we give no credit. We believe that event arises solely from the contemplated policy towards Ireland, the first step in which will be the establishment of a Catholic college or university, on a scale suitable to the wants of the country.

#### TRADES' UNIONS—THE LIVERPOOL TIMES.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In an article which appeared in the last number of the *Economist*, respecting the controversy which has been in progress for some time between the *Liverpool Times* and the *Liverpool Journal*, as to the effects which combinations of workmen produce on wages, I find certain opinions and motives charged on the *Times*, which certainly are not the opinions held by me, or the motives which have influenced me in conducting the *Liverpool Times*. From the reference to the Nottingham election in the last paragraph of your correspondent's communication, I suppose that his remarks must really have been meant to apply to the *London Times*; but if this is the case, surely he ought to have made it intelligible that they were so meant, and not to have mixed up the two papers together as he has done. I send you three copies of the *Liverpool Times*, containing the articles which have appeared in it on this subject, from which you will see how little application your correspondent's remarks have to the opinions advocated in that paper. It is impossible that either he or any one else can be more fully convinced than I am that the prosperity of the working classes is inseparably dependent on that of their employers, and that the only way in which they can place it on a firm basis is by co-operating zealously with their employers in the war against monopolies of all kinds. Having always held these opinions, you may be sure that it is very disagreeable to me to be held up in your columns as the advocate of delusive theories, and the flatterer of the worst prejudices of the people.

I feel sure that you will do me the justice to insert this letter, and to call your correspondent's attention to it.

With much respect for yourself and your valuable paper, I remain,  
THE EDITOR OF THE LIVERPOOL TIMES.

Liverpool Times Office, Jan. 24, 1845.

[We have to express our regret at having inadvertently permitted ourselves to be the medium of misrepresenting the editor of the *Liverpool Times*, which we are now perfectly conscious that we did. He himself suggests, in the above communication, precisely the way in which the mistake arose; and we trust he will consider the publication of his letter in this place, together with this acknowledgment, as an adequate apology for the wrong done him.—ED. ECONOMIST.]

#### STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 20.—Colonel Sykes, F.R.S. Vice President, in the chair. The paper was by Colonel Sykes, being "Statistics of the Educational Institutions of the East India Company in India." These institutions date from comparatively so recent a period, that the Hindoo College at Calcutta, the most ancient amongst them, with the exception of the Sanscrit College at Benares, was only in its 28th year in 1844, and that many of them are only of two or three years standing. The materials used by Colonel Sykes were derived from the official reports of the several boards of education to their respective governments for the years 1841 to 1844 inclusive. The vernacular languages taught in the respective schools appear to be Oordoo, Hindoo, Bengalee, Ooreah, and Burmese. Of the several institutions the medical college presents the unexpected and singular feature of turning out accoucheurs, surgeons, and anatomists from almost every caste, and Mahomdans as well as Christians, which Col. Sykes states is to him, "with his forty years' knowledge, a marvellous change, the natural as well as religious repugnance which must have been overcome in these castes bearing strong testimony to the changes that can be effected in the native mind." The Bhagulpore Hill School, which was established to improve the moral character of the rude tribes of these hills, has been eminently successful, although it had to contend with the difficulty of the people having a language of their own, and the necessity of first teaching them Hindoo. Colonel Sykes considers that the opinions expressed in the reports alluded to, that the Mahomedan population are averse to receive European instruction, are not borne out in the numbers of the returns. The total number of students is 8281. There are 1683 Mahomedan students to 6035 Hindoo students. Some have calculated the Mahomedan population as low as 1 in 14 Hindoos, while the highest estimate, he believes, does not equal 1 in 9. In either case, the proportion of the Mahomedan students far exceeds the proportion of the Hindoo students relatively to their respective population, being about 1 in 4.9 of the whole students; five-eighths of the whole students learn English; a comparatively small number learn Sanscrit, viz. 426, while 572 learn Arabic, and 801 Persian. Bengalee has the greatest number of students, viz. 2796, followed by Hurdee 1771, and Oordoo 1494—these languages being chiefly spoken under the Agra government. There are 248 Christians in the schools, and 197 who are neither Christians, Mahomedans, nor Hindoos. These are chiefly Buddhists at Moulmain, or low castes of

the Bhagulpore hills. Out of 2,420 students under the Agra government 2378 receive gratuitous instruction, and only 42 pay. In Bengal only 1572 students pay, and 4289 receive gratuitous instruction. This is questionable policy, and the Bengal government are desirous of modifying it, and the Bombay government have found advantage in imposing a school fee of trifling amount. Of the orphan schools, charitable institutions, and missionary schools, Colonel Sykes had no means of giving an account.

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE COURT, at Windsor, has been very quiet during the week. Her Majesty and the Prince have daily "walked out for some time." The only visitors mentioned as being at the Castle during the week have been Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and the Marquis of Douro. On Tuesday Prince Albert "left the Castle on a shooting excursion in the royal preserves," accompanied by the Marquis of Douro.

A correspondent of the *Cheltenham Examiner* mentions a pleasing instance of the Queen's countenance and encouragement of genius. The Queen having heard that the album of Richard Doyle, a very clever young artist, "was full of the most exquisite fancies and conceits, commanded its appearance in the royal drawing room," some three or four months ago, where it has since remained. And it seems that her Majesty has taken so much interest in "Master" Doyle's future success, that she has "intimated her intention to send him for two years to Italy at her own expense." The young gentleman is the son of the well-known caricaturist "H. B.," and is known by his illustrations to *Punch* and other periodicals. Young Doyle is not more than sixteen or seventeen years of age.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Council sat two hours.

Sir Edward Knatchbull has not attended one of the late Cabinet Councils.

On Wednesday Sir Thomas Fremantle, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Right Hon. H. L. Corry, and the Hon. Sidney Herbert, had interviews with Sir Robert Peel.

On Thursday the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and other Cabinet Ministers, had interviews with Sir R. Peel. The Earl of Aberdeen left town the same afternoon on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor.

Lord Wharcliffe, Lord President of the Council, gave a grand dinner on Thursday evening, at his residence in Curzon street, to the Cabinet Ministers and the great officers of State of the Queen's household. The roll of sheriffs for the present year for the different English counties was settled.

Mr Thomas Baring had an interview with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Thursday at the Board of Trade.

#### THE METROPOLIS.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.—Numbers of workmen are at present engaged in brushing up the two Houses of Parliament for the session, which commences on Tuesday next; new matting is being put down, and the benches are being fresh stuffed and covered, in order to make the seats of the ministers as easy as possible under the circumstances.

THE HORSE GUARDS CLOCK.—Another feature of the near approach of the opening of parliament is the painting of the Horse Guards clock, which within the last few days has been made as spruce and as white as "Young England's" waistcoat; the clock is lighted by reflection, and this annual whitening is performed for the benefit of the night-birds of legislation.

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The merchants of London have felt themselves so seriously inconvenienced by some of the peculiarities of the Royal Exchange, that a petition, of which the following is a summary, has been presented to the Gresham Committee:—

"The undersigned merchants of the city of London are of opinion, that in the construction of the New Royal Exchange sufficient attention has not been paid to the comfort of those who attend the same, and beg most respectfully to submit to the Gresham Committee the following alterations, which are necessary before they can assemble there without danger to their health and their personal comfort. The alterations suggested are:—  
1. That the area be covered in. 2. That some remedy be provided to remove the cold damp from the pavement. 3. That a remedy be also provided to protect them from the currents of air."

—The above petition has been signed by Messrs Barings, Rothschilds, Heath, Morris Prevost, Daxat and Co., Lemme and Co., and some hundreds of the first firms in the city.

THE NEW JUDGE.—The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Baron Gurney has been filled up by the appointment of Mr Thomas Platt, Queen's Counsel, as was expected. The zeal and ability by which his professional career has been distinguished fully entitle him to the honourable promotion he has received. Mr Shepherd, Queen's Counsel, has been appointed Commissioner of Bankrupts, in the place of Sir C. F. Williams. Mr Shepherd was entitled to compensation exceeding 1,200l per annum as Clerk of the Custodies, upon the abolition of that office in 1842, and this sum will therefore be saved by the appointment. Mr Shepherd is the son of the late Mr Samuel Shepherd, formerly Attorney-General, and afterwards Chief Baron of Scotland.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—It is generally rumoured in Westminster Hall that the following gentlemen of the bar in the course of a few days will be raised to the dignity of Queen's Counsel, viz., Mr Humfrey, Mr Montague Chambers, Mr Russell Gurney, and Mr Butt.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the British American Land Company corporation was held on Wednesday, at the offices in Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, for the directors to submit a proposition to the proprietors respecting a railroad intended to pass from Boston to Montreal, through the eastern



townships. Mr G. R. Robinson, the governor, having taken the chair, Mr. Cummins, the deputy governor, proceeded to read the letter which had been received from Mr Galt, the company's commissioner in Canada, detailing at great length the advantages which were likely to accrue to the company from the projected railway, and requesting the authority of the directors to subscribe for 20,000/ sterling of railway stock. The directors, in answer, authorised the subscription, but made it contingent on a charter being obtained, on 300,000/ being raised, and on the line being approved of by the court of proprietors. Eventually a resolution that the meeting concurred in the instructions given by the board of directors relative to the subscription of 20,000/ for the proposed railway was then put and unanimously agreed to.

THE NEW ZEALAND LAND COMPANY held a meeting Thursday, at which little was done beyond the declaration of an adjournment to the middle of February, a communication from Lord Stanley having shown that the intentions of the Government with regard to this company would not be known till the opening of Parliament.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.—Mr R. Forbes, jun., a broker in the city, is about to be indicted at the next Central Criminal Court "for having published certain false, malicious, and defamatory libels of and concerning the firm of Messrs Rickards, Little, Rate, and Little, and particularly of and concerning Mr L. M. Rate, one of the partners of the said firm. The particulars of this extraordinary case are fully detailed in the daily papers; but to spare the feelings of all parties, it seems best to keep those things quiet till there is a conviction or acquittal, and in case of the latter, the less that is said about them at all the better.

DOING BUSINESS ON THE STREET.—At the Guildhall police, on Thursday, a serjeant of police, Pattern 308, was summoned for assaulting a man who sold paper, almanacks, and such things, on the street, to the annoyance of neighbouring shopkeepers. Some days before another constable had brought up two men who refused to leave when desired to do so, when Alderman Hughes discharged them, saying that he did not see why they should not be allowed to sell their goods in the street if they did not incommode the passengers on the footpath. He did not like to drive them to a dishonest course of life to obtain their living by depriving them of the means of selling what few things they had. He had occasion to pass through St Paul's every day, and he must confess he never saw or heard of any of the annoyances complained of. He, at the same time, warned the defendants that they must be continually moving with their goods—not attempt to go on the pavement, nor even on the kerb, and that they must abstain from calling out to the annoyance of the inhabitants. The complainant now stated that in consequence of what the two men who were up the day before had told him, he began walking up and down with some pocket-books, when Serjeant Pattern came up, shoved him in the breast, and said he must leave the spot. Not content with this, he said, when witness told him they had the magistrate's leave, that he did not care a — about the magistrates; he should do his duty. He then struck him over the wrist, and knocked five almanacks out of his hand into the mud, by which they were unfit for sale. Another witness corroborated the complainant's evidence.

The policeman denied having either struck the complainant, or having used the words attributed to him.

Alderman Hughes—I think it very likely you did say it, and that you would not hesitate in taking your oath that you did not say it.

Serjeant Pattern—Your worship, will you allow me to explain the matter?

Alderman Hughes—I am loath to listen to a man who speaks in such a manner of the magistrates.

Serjeant Pattern—But I did not do so, and I would not hesitate for a moment taking my oath as to the truth of my statement.

Several inspectors here stepped forward, and said they had known the serjeant for many years; they did not believe him capable of having used the expressions attributed to him.

—Alderman Hughes decided finally that people had a right to sell things on the street if they did so in a quiet way, and that if any of the inhabitants felt any annoyance in their doing so they must bring some specific charge against them, and he would then deal with the case. In the present instance he would give the complainant half-a-crown out of the poor box for the damage he had sustained, and he could sell the articles at half-price; at the same time he thought it would be better if some of the men dispersed themselves in different parts of the metropolis, and did not congregate so many together, as it must be injurious to some of them, if not to all.

A SHARP RETORT.—"Please to bestow your charity on a poor sweeper," said one of the crossing gentry to a frequent passer. "I hav'n't got any," was the gentleman's reply. "Sir, I believe you," was the retort; and the gentleman was so struck with it, that he turned back and gave him 6d.—*Globe*.

DREADFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Yesterday forenoon the neighbourhood of Luke street, Paul street, Finsbury, was thrown into a state of great excitement, on it being discovered that a man named Joseph Barry, a respectable surgical instrument maker, had in the course of the night murdered his wife, and afterwards committed suicide, at No. 7 Little Luke street. As yet no cause can be assigned; they were not in want, and the husband had lately been busily engaged in his business.

LORD J. RUSSELL ON TAXING MACHINERY.—At a large meeting of the Spitalfields Weavers' Union last week, an interesting correspondence between the sawyers of Oldham and Lord J. Russell was read by Mr Sherrard, secretary of the Weavers' Union. The sawyers' letter, dated September 17, 1844, refers to his Lordship's speech at the close of last session as a justification of the liberty of addressing him on the subject of their grievances, with a view of soliciting his advice. The following is his Lordship's reply:—

"Unsted wood, Godalming, Sept. 24, 1844.

"Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, signed by your secretary, of the 17th inst. I wish I could bring my opinions to some accordance with your own, but I fear that it is impossible. While you seek

to put fresh restrictions on the skill and ingenuity of mechanical inventions it will not be in my power to assist your endeavours for the benefit of the sawyers. If I were to do so, I could not stop with your trade. Nailmakers, are in a similar situation, owing to the new machinery for the manufacture of nails; other artisans and agricultural labourers will pray for the like interference, to prevent the use of new machines which interfere with manual labour.

"Now, my belief is, that those inventions tend to the improvement of our condition as a people, and enable us to support the great weight of taxation to which we are subjected. Ever since I have known this country, machinery has been in progress towards perfection, performing more and more the task of human hands, and, at the same time, a great number of people have found profitable employment.

"I know and I deplore, that while this progress is going on, many a workman loses the wages which skill and experience have enabled him to gain. But instead of the perilous course of laying duties on machinery, which would soon enable foreign nations to outstrip us in the score of competition, I am of opinion that we ought to give greater freedom to trade and, if possible, so extend the demand for labour that our population, greatly increased as it is, may obtain a good price for their day's work.

"I do not mean to pronounce any opinion on the late tariff, so far as regards timber. If the sawyers of this country are subject to unfair competition, they have a cause for redress so far as colonial timber is concerned. —I remain your most obedient servant,  
J. RUSSELL.

"Mr Samuel Easthope, White Lion, Oldham."

REPEAL OF WINDOW TAX.—A meeting of the Parishioners of St Anne's, Westminster, was held in the vestry room on Thursday, when resolutions similar to those which have been passed in several other metropolitan parishes against the window tax were agreed to.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AND THE LEAGUE.—In reply to an application from the League to know the charge of stitching into the forthcoming number of the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* an advertisement of the bazaar to be held in London, the following curt answer has been received:—

"London, January 22, 1845.—Wesleyan Conference office, 14 City road (entrance No 2 Castle street.)—Sir,—Your advertisement from the National Anti-corn-law League has been laid before the committee, and its insertion in the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* is respectfully declined. Yours truly,  
"JOHN MASON."

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP.—During the week, Blackwall pier and its neighbouring wharfs have been much crowded by persons who went to view this monster steam ship, at her moorings off Blackwall dockyards. It is said that she will be taken into the East India docks, so as to give the public greater facilities in viewing her.—*Globe*.

THE GREAT BRITAIN, under the disadvantage of having the worst description of screw for her propeller, came round from Bristol to the port of London in the end of last week, and is, on all hands, acknowledged to have performed her passage, against the very trying circumstances of wind and weather, far better than if she had been fitted with paddle-wheels. Her screw was known to be an inferior one, and the inventor of the principle had an objection to it, on account of its having too many threads; but the directors of the Great Western Steam Company have determined on replacing it by another, which they have ordered to be manufactured. When it is substituted for the imperfect one, and the projected alterations are made to her bows—namely, the filling up of the hollowness with sponsons, we confidently predict that, not only will this extraordinary ship be rendered perfectly safe and much easier in a heavy sea, but that her velocity through the water will be increased in a very great degree, and her continuous progress on a voyage will be more uniform as well as more rapid than has ever been made by any other vessel. The *Morning Herald*, referring to these matters, says:—"There is reason to believe that the reports of the experimental trial of the screw-propeller on board the Great Britain are so satisfactory to the Admiralty, that all steam vessels to be constructed for the Royal Navy in future will be propelled on that principle, instead of the unsightly paddle-wheels."

APPALLING MURDER.—On the night betwixt Monday and Tuesday last, a young woman, named Emma Whiter, residing in the neighbourhood of Bethnal Green, was murdered there in the most awful and ferocious manner by the contents of a pistol being levelled into her person by some evidently close by her, and one who passed for her lover, a young man named James Tapping, is now in custody charged with the offence, as having been last seen in her presence. A proposed marriage between them was much objected to by the deceased's friends on account of the bad character of the prisoner, and this is stated as a reason for his being charged with the horrid crime.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday Jan. 25:—

Epidemic, Endemic, and contagious diseases .....	180			
Diseases of Uncertain Seat .....	99			
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, and Senses .....	156			
Diseases of the Lungs, and other Organs of Respiration.....	323			
Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels .....	36			
Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion .....	73			
Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.....	3			
Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.....	18			
Diseases of the Joints, Bones, and Muscles .....	5			
Diseases of the Skin, &c.....	0			
Old Age, or Natural Decay .....	88			
Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance.....	16			
Causes not specified.....	3			
Deaths from all causes .....	1002			
Males .....	481			
Females.....	521			
Population Enumerated 1841.	Average weekly Deaths, 1840-1-2-3-4, 5 Winters, 5 Years.	Deaths in the Week.		
West Districts.....	301,326	152	142	148
North Districts.....	366,303	192	176	179
Central Districts.....	374,759	205	186	182
East Districts.....	393,247	223	209	224
South Districts.....	479,469	267	250	269
Totals.....	1,915,104	1039	963	1002
Births in the Week.—Males .....				614
—Females .....				696
Total .....				1310

## THE PROVINCES.

**MR MATHESON, M.P.**—The working classes of Ashburton have presented an address, and a silver snuff-box purchased by a penny subscription, to Mr Matheson, their representative, as "a tribute of numbers whose poverty and suffering have been alleviated by his reasonable kindness."—*Globe*.

**REPRESENTATION OF WARWICK.**—A rumour, on which we are disposed to place every reliance, has reached us, that there is every probability of a vacancy in the borough of Warwick, by the appointment of Sir Charles Douglas to a situation under Government. We know that an important and lucrative office has recently become vacant, and it is stated that the hon. gentleman is the party selected by the Government to fill it. In the present state of the constituency, and indeed in the existing state of parties, a change in the representation of Warwick can excite little interest in the political world.—*Birmingham Journal*.

**THE NEWCASTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** has memorialised Sir Robert Peel in favour of a reduction of the sugar duties.

**THE COTTON-SPINNERS.**—We find that a meeting of "the operative cotton-spinners of Manchester and its vicinity" is to be held to-morrow evening, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the new rules of the districts, as they appear in the minutes of the district circular, of which the following is a copy:—"Objects and Rules of the Associated Operative Cotton-spinners, Twiners, and Self-acting Minders of the United Kingdom.—1. That the objects of this association shall be permanently bettering the condition of its members, by locating our surplus members upon the land; 2. A more equitable adjustment or distribution of labour, by means of shortening the hours of labour; 3. And for the prevention of all unnecessary turn-outs." We cordially wish the spinners success in carrying out their third "object;" as we are convinced that there is nothing which they can do better calculated to promote the interests of both masters and men. But we have not much faith as to the result of their effort for locating their surplus members upon the land.—*Manchester Guardian*.

**A GAME LANDLORD AND A TENANT WHO IS "GAME."**—By the *Aylesbury News*, it appears that "Lord Essex has given Mr J. Hardecastle (the tenant of his who occupied close to the palings of his park, and who showed him up very cleverly respecting the game system) notice to quit, and subscriptions are now getting from the farmers to present him with a piece of plate, in order to testify their hatred of landlordism and game preserves, and their approbation of the manly and spirited conduct of Mr Hardecastle."

**ANOTHER OF THE SAME.**—"A farmer groaning under the corn laws" is writing some letters to his landlord, a Sussex gentleman, just now, which appear in the *Morning Chronicle*. No. 2, in Monday's impression, was on "Friendship;" and, after some cutting remarks on the sort of "friendship" subsisting between the landlord and tenant, he goes on to say:—

"You killed several hundred head of game two weeks ago. Neither you nor your friends could use it all, so you sent it round amongst your tenants. But all those were omitted who had advanced any claim for damages done by game, or made any other complaint of it. I was one of them. I cared not a rush for your hare and brace of birds. I had already fed them, and morally they were mine. But what I regretted, and still regret is, that you should not know who are your best tenants, who are the persons most disposed to do justice to you and to your land. You only know us through the mouths of others. The subjection to which we are brought to uphold this thing called corn law protection, makes you turn us to political purposes, and surround yourself with spies to see that we are all obedient and properly trained to the base uses we are put to. . . . You cannot endure a tenant that makes a complaint."

—It does not appear who this worthy landlord is. Is it the Duke of Richmond?

**THE SPY SYSTEM.**—We have been informed that one of the county constabulary was employed to associate with a gang of poachers, and to accompany them in their nocturnal expeditions in order to ensure the conviction of the offenders. We trust this is incorrect, although we fear it is too true. There may be great beauties in the Irish police system, but we protest against the introduction of this un-English practice into the county of Gloucester constabulary force. We shall be glad to have it satisfactorily established that there is no truth in the information which has been communicated to us.—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

**THE MURDER AT SALT HILL.**—The trial of Mr Tawell, who stands charged with the murder of Sarah Hart, his former servant, with whom it is generally believed he cohabited, will take place at Aylesbury, on Tuesday, the 11th of March, before Mr Justice Patteson. Mr Fitzroy Kelly, who has been specially retained, in conjunction with Mr Montague Chambers, for the defence of the accused, has, it is stated, received a retaining fee of three hundred guineas.

**EXECUTIONS.—THE HANGMAN IS AT HIS WORK AGAIN.**—At Ipswich on Saturday last at noon, the wretched man William Howell was executed in front of the jail, for having had, or being thought to have had, the greatest share in the murder of a policeman in that neighbourhood, where a robbery also was committed. His two companions in crime, Walter Howell, his brother, and Israel Shipley, were respited on Friday, a special messenger from the Home office having arrived at half-past two o'clock in the morning. William Howell impressively addressed his brother, and exhorted him to be penitent, adding, that he should die happy. The prisoner, throughout his confinement, has protested his innocence, and on Thursday night he slapped Turner, one of the turkeys, on the shoulder, and remarked, "I know I deserve to die for the many offences I have committed, but I declare to God I never steeped my hands in human blood." Soon afterwards he observed, "There is a man in this prison who could save my life if he liked." This was in reference to a smuggler recently apprehended, and whom all the condemned criminals addressed a letter to, which they entrusted to the rev. chaplain to deliver. On another occasion he observed, "That man ought to pray to his God to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, when I am on the scaffold."

Calcraft having adjusted the fatal noose, and drawn the cap over his face, he continued to move his hands, and pray aloud. Immediately before the drop fell, he said with great emphasis to the mob, "My dear friends, I die innocent of the crime laid to me—that is all I wish to say to you." The drop then fell, and the wretched man was launched into eternity without making scarcely a perceptible struggle.—On the same day, and at the same hour, at Stafford, two men, Dowling and Powys, who were thought to have murdered the son of a game-keeper in that quarter, fell a similar sacrifice to the blood-thirsty vengeance of the law. In the course of the morning the wretched men received the holy sacrament, and Dowling said, in reply to a question put by the Chaplain:—"I have spoke the truth—it is a hard thing to suffer for other folks' deeds, and the lad and me is as free as the Bible." He afterwards said, in the course of conversation, "If we suffer, we shall suffer wrongful—we could na' help what folks said agen us, or the jury bringing us guilty; but we are as innocent as a child unborn." And Powys, in reply to the rev. gentleman, said, "I am innocent of it." Precisely at twelve o'clock the tolling of the prison bell announced that the melancholy procession was moving towards the place of execution. The culprits walked with a firm and unflinching step. Dowling ascended the drop with a hasty step, and placed himself immediately under the fatal beam, and whilst the executioner was adjusting the rope, he said, "Gentlemen, here is two chaps going to be murdered. We are going to die as innocent as a child unborn. We are free from it." Powys then ascended the scaffold, and whilst the executioner was putting the rope round his neck, he said to him, "I want to say something; don't put the rope so tight; I can't breathe!" The chaplain then shook hands with Dowling, and exhorted him in the most solemn manner to tell the whole truth, as he was about to leave the world; to which Dowling replied "I am not guilty! I am as innocent as a child unborn. The Lord in heaven knows we are, and we shall be with him in a very short time." The chaplain having also shaken hands with Powys, and repeated the exhortation, Powys said "We are going to die for a thing we know nothing about, and I hope the Lord in heaven will protect us." He added, "We are going to suffer for that which we are innocent of;" to which Dowling rejoined, "Yes, and it will be known before twelve months who is the guilty person, and they will be no better off than we are." Powys said, "We have had our lives sworn away, but I can forgive." Dowling further said, "I hope it will come out, and that the country will know that we are innocent, and our friends will be cleared of it. The Lord knows we are going to suffer for a thing that we never did." He also said, "he was going to die for injuring a man he never injured in his life, and the man never injured him." After the caps had been drawn over their faces, and whilst the chaplain was proceeding with the burial service, both the criminals praying aloud, apparently with great fervour, the drop fell, and the world closed upon them for ever. Dowling ceased at once to live, but Powys was greatly convulsed, and struggled for several minutes.

An Ipswich paper relates a remarkable fact, proving the inefficiency and positive evils of capital punishments:—"The magistrates were occupied yesterday for several hours in investigating charges of drunkenness, theft, &c., at the town hall, committed by persons who came, as several of them said, to 'see the poor man hung.' On Friday night 30 persons made application for board and beds at the union house, and avowed they came from the country, some 10, others 14 miles off; for the purpose of beholding the execution; 24 were accommodated with supper and bed; 6 got their suppers only, as there was not lodging room in the house for them. The 24 requested their breakfast in the morning, but the conditions were that if they partook of breakfast they could not go out till after 12 o'clock; these conditions were considered hard, they all therefore took their departure.

**THE LATE STORM.**—On Saturday night last, Liverpool was visited, and almost without intermission, until an advanced hour in the morning, with a dreadful gale from the north-west, the violence of which, as it howled along the streets, strongly reminded of the memorable storm in January 1839. The damage in Liverpool has been, comparatively speaking, of trifling extent, the vessels in port having ridden out the gale gallantly. Several of those in the Prince's and George's docks have been chafed and otherwise slightly injured, but, with this exception, they have escaped without damage. In the town a small building, used as a blacksmith's shop, in Parliament street, opposite St Barnabas' Church, was blown down, a large wooden paling, erected in the yard of the Fever Hospital, Mount Pleasant, was carried away, and sundry slates and chimney tops were conveyed to considerable distances by the impetuosity of the gale. The *Manchester*, of the port of London, was lost off the coast, and much damage done to many others.—On the Cornish coast, the brig *William Pitt* was wrecked, and her crew, ten in number, with the exception of one seaman, found a watery grave. In Caernarvon bay, no fewer than thirty persons perished at the wreck of the *William Turner*, from Ichaboe. At Yarmouth the loss of life and property was truly dreadful. The wind blew a complete hurricane, so that the vessels in the roads were obliged to slip their anchors. Two brigs from Sunderland, in this state, went ashore on the Scroby sands, and went to pieces; their crews took to their boats, and were saved. Another, but, alas! a more dreadful wreck, succeeded the above during the height of the storm.

At about half-past eight o'clock a large brig was observed in a state of distress, all her sails blown away, apparently having lost her rudder, and driving in the direction of the same sands. Immediately the alarm was given, a party of thirteen brave fellows pushed off in a large yawl, about fifty tons, named the *Phœnix*, from the beach, to the rescue of the crew of the hapless vessel, for it was evident that she would strike the sands long before they could come up with her; and such proved to be the case. As the yawl neared the sands, the vessel could be seen beating violently, while the sea was making a clear sweep over her masts. The crew had taken to the rigging, where they had lashed themselves. A ray of delight beamed on the countenances of both crews as the yawl approached, steadily steered



by a veteran fisherman, and the chances of saving their lives seemed certain. The yawl, however, was just being brought alongside, when a terrible sea caught the boat, and dashed it to pieces against the bulwarks of the brig. Ten of its crew contrived to grasp hold of the brig, as their frail craft sank beneath the waves with three of their companions, who were never seen more, and consequently perished. The lifeboat belonging to Yarmouth was instantly launched to render assistance to the unhappy creatures; but ere they had reached half the distance, the foremast, with its living freight lashed to it, fell overboard, and every soul with it perished. The mainmast also gave way, and fell over the ship's side. The lifeboat was then very near at the time, and, after great exertion, seven were saved. These all belong to the yawl; but the remainder of the crew, six in number, as well as the whole of the brig's crew, were drowned.

—The storm appears to have been general, and cases of injury done both by land and sea are mentioned in the country papers.

**EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—THREE LIVES LOST.**—On Tuesday morning a serious accident occurred on the Manchester and Leeds railway, by which three unfortunate men lost their lives, and four others were seriously wounded. At an early hour the engineer and fireman attached to the Irk engine proceeded to the engine shed, about a mile from the station, at Hunt's Bank, and commenced getting it in readiness to take the quarter to seven A.M. train to Leeds. The fireman put on his fire about half past four A.M. and in about an hour the steam was up, or nearly so. The engineer then went under the engine to examine the working parts, and the fireman to oil them. They had not been there long before a tremendous explosion was heard on the premises. Mr Craven, the resident inspector of the works, on proceeding to the works, found that the explosion had killed three of his workmen, and injured four others, and done much damage to the building. There is at present no possible means of accounting for the accident. The unfortunate men have left wives and families to lament their untimely end.

**MEETING AT RUISLIP AGAINST THE GAME LAWS.**—On Thursday a numerous meeting of the farmers and other inhabitant ratepayers of the parish of Ruislip, Middlesex, convened by public notice, was held in the vestry room of Ruislip church, "to consider the cruelty, injustice, and ruinous consequences of the game laws, with a view to petition Parliament for the repeal or a modification of the same." Mr N. Somes, a landed proprietor in the parish, was in the chair, and the following resolution was put to the meeting and unanimously carried:—

"Resolved That in the opinion of this meeting, the tendency and operation of the game laws are fraught with evils of alarming magnitude, and require prompt legislative interference. That in all parts of the country the cruel consequences resulting from the continuance of those laws are made apparent in the extensive destruction of the growing crops of the cultivators of the land, the fearful demoralization of the people, the sanguinary conflicts and deeds of blood, and the loss of limb and life, so frequently recorded by the public press; the hatred and contempt engendered in the rural districts towards the administration of the laws, the waste of the land by extensive game preserves, the temptation thus created in the minds of the poor, destitute, ill paid, and ill fed labourers—(hear, hear)—the serious and increasing costs to the county, in county and poor rates, by prosecutions at assizes and sessions, and the maintenance of the wives and families of the prisoners out of the rates—the mercenary character of those laws, since game has been made a marketable commodity, and the contempt thereby created in the minds of the great body of the people towards the owners of the soil.—(Hear, hear.)—All conspire to render the game laws, as at present in operation, a deep and withering stain on the national character, and call loudly and imperatively for their immediate repeal."—Petitions to Parliament, in the spirit of this resolution, were agreed to before the meeting broke up.

**MR WARD AT SHEFFIELD.**—Mr Ward, M.P. for Sheffield, met his constituents there in public on Tuesday afternoon, according to an annual custom of his. The meeting was held in the Town hall, and was numerous. His review of the labours of the past session was in a masterly style. In what he said on the corn law question there was the following description of the position of the Whigs, and sensible advice to Lord John Russell:—

"A word on the position of the Whig party. I think that position not only untenable, but absurd. Lord John Russell appearing in the House of Commons as the type of a fixed duty, about which no human being out of the house cares, is an instance of most grievous and lamentable error in a public man. I told him so there, and I tell him so here. I am told that there cannot be a Liberal government formed without him, and I am disposed to render full justice to his ability, and to his services in the cause of freedom; but I feel that he is cutting the ground from under his feet, and that he cannot organize the Liberal party, or hope to form a Liberal government, without carrying out to the full the growing conviction of free trade, which is developing itself on every side. The first basis for the joint action of the Liberal party, in or out of parliament, must be the abandonment of the principle of protection. I would not quarrel about terms, but we must have that principle given up before we join hands with them again. (Hear, hear.) The sooner they understand that, and act upon it, the better. Indefinite principles are just tolerable in a government like that of Sir Robert Peel's, which is moving, but not so fast as we wish. But principles undefined and unintelligible will not do for an opposition. The notion is preposterous. If an opposition claims the confidence of the country, it must put forward broad and intelligible grounds. What do you care for little squabbles about outvoting on this question or the other? You want to know what the party who are candidates for power will do for you; and you would do wrong to bring any party into power without knowing this. Sir Robert Peel has an excuse for his conduct. He has one hundred and sixty county members to carry with him. They are a very useful body. They seldom speak, but they are ready to do his bidding on every point but one, and that is in regard to the corn laws. They are an extremely obliging and serviceable set, if they are let alone as to corn. They do not think much; they do not bother the Government with long speeches. They come when they are wanted, and they go home when they are not wanted. There is an excuse for a minister so situated, in keeping things in their present state for fear of them. But as to the Whigs, a black swan is a more common thing than a Whig county member. There are only about six of them in the house, and to pursue a line of policy for the sake of these six appears to me to be sacrificing the hope of enlisting the sympathies and securing the support of the contingencies."

The following on Lord Ashley's proposal of last session, though not novel in itself, is put in a clear and interesting way:—

"I wish to speak as plainly about it here as I did in the House of Commons. I opposed it, because I believed it to be utterly impracticable, and that, if carried out, it would be most fatal to the prosperity and the interests of the working classes. I utterly distrust Lord Ashley as a legislator, because I tell you fairly that I despise that sort of spurious philanthropy which is at once reckless on the one side, and calculating on the other; which on the one side is niggardly, and on the other generous at other people's expense, although most parsimonious where its own interests are touched. (Cheers.) I have no faith in such legislation. Let me see Lord Ashley taking off the tax which he helps to keep upon the people's food, and trying to amend the situation of the agricultural labourers in Dorsetshire, who, at the very gates of his father's park, are earning only 7s a week, a miserable pittance, out of which they can barely sustain life. Let me see Lord Ashley attend to these things first, and then I will give him leave to go into the factory districts, and remedy the evils there, which I feel quite as strongly as he can do.

I cannot admit the justice or utility of state interference between man and man in regulating the concerns of life, and the recompense of labour. On many subjects, the state has neglected its duty; it has suffered villages to grow into great towns, and masses of population to collect together, without provision for their education, recreation, or any of that proper supervision which may be fairly exercised over building and sanitary arrangements. While I would give the most liberal assistance out of the public funds to objects conducive to the public welfare, I cannot allow that, between man and man, Parliament can interfere without the most dangerous consequences to your interests."

—Mr Ward does not think the income tax can be repealed, but it must be modified. He says:—

"No man can again attempt to impose five millions of indirect taxation, which is, in fact, taxation upon the working classes, in order to remove the income-tax. I have no objection to a tax upon property, only let it be laid on fairly—and now, perhaps, I may please my honourable friend behind me. To lay an equal rate of taxation on incomes and realised property, and on incomes derived from professions and trades, is an unfair basis for the tax. (Hear, hear.) I cannot conceive anything harder than when a man is taxing his mind, as the great lawyers do, labouring eighteen hours a day to make provision, in ten years, for his future life, and for his children, than to take that man's receipts, in the flower of his age and the cream of his employment, as a fair standard for the claim of the tax-gatherer. An income like this may be affected by the event of any day or any hour. Illness, or any other visitation of Providence, may annihilate such an income. Yet it is taxed like an income derived from property worth thirty years' purchase, and which may be transmitted with certainty to a family."

—Mr Ward does not seem to anticipate an early return of his friends to power, but rather thinks that it will fall to Sir Robert Peel to make farther concessions to right principles, in which he (Mr W.) is of course prepared to give him every support.

**SEAHAM HARBOUR** is a private port, belonging to the Marquis of Londonderry, and was formed by the owner about sixteen years ago, for the shipment of the coals produced from the extensive collieries of his lordship in Durham. Since that time the traffic has increased so much that a few years ago it was found necessary to form a second large dock to the south of the original one. This has also been found insufficient, and last year measures were taken for the further enlargement of the north dock, which has recently been completed. The works are of a stupendous description, and have been of a most costly character, exceeding, perhaps, in magnitude and enterprise all that have ever before been undertaken and accomplished by a private individual. The whole has been excavated from the solid rock, and has for a succession of years given extensive employment to hundreds of individuals. Some conception of the extent of the docks may be formed, when we state that they now afford accommodation for the shipment of 300,000 or 350,000 chaldrons of coals in a year. The enlargement of the north dock was completed on Thursday last, when the water was admitted into it, and it was opened in the presence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and a distinguished party.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—On Friday morning, last week, at an early hour, a man named Bunny, keeping a respectable inn at Birmingham, attempted to murder his wife, and succeeded in inflicting frightful wounds in her throat and face with a clasp knife. He afterwards cut his own throat, and the salvation of both of them is attributed only to the bluntness of the instrument. The man had been married on the previous Tuesday. The rash acts are attributed to his insanity, though for a length of time prior to his marriage he had comported himself with the strictest propriety; he was, however, previously subject to fits of insanity, and there is no doubt, from the surgeon's evidence, of his being in such a state of mind at the time of committing these fearful deeds.

#### SCOTLAND.

**MEMORIAL FROM THE EDINBURGH PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.**—A memorial has been drawn up by the Edinburgh book trade, and signed by the principal houses—Messrs Blackwood, Black, Cadell, Chambers, Oliver and Boyd, Tait, &c. representing to the Lords of the Treasury the serious injuries which they suffer from the paper duties, and the benefits that would arise to the public and themselves from the abolition of these imposts. It is shown that this tax tells to the amount of about six pounds on every moderate edition of an octavo volume, and that this becomes a peculiarly great hardship when the work does not sell, as is the case with three out of four of all books published.—*Scotsman*.

**GLASGOW.—BUST OF ADAM SMITH.**—It has long been a subject of regret among his admirers throughout the kingdom, that there was no good portrait in existence of the celebrated Adam Smith, a man whose writings have exercised so much and will yet exercise so much more influence upon the philosophical and political mind of this country. It has been at the same time a subject of peculiar regret that the City of Glasgow, in whose University he held a chair, should pos-

ness no memorial of a citizen so distinguished. We are happy in being enabled to state that this great want will very shortly be supplied, the Lord Provost and Magistrates having confided to Mr Patrick Park the task of executing a marble bust of the philosopher, from the medalion by Tassy, which is held to be the only likeness extant. The bust, when completed, will be placed in the Council Hall City Buildings.—*Glasgow Argus.*

#### I R E L A N D.

**LEVEE AT DUBLIN CASTLE.**—On Wednesday Lord Heytesbury held his first levee for the season, which was numerously attended. His Excellency entered the presence chamber at one o'clock, attended by the officers of his staff and household. It was respectfully, if not very numerously, attended. There was, however, no great bustle or excitement observable throughout the city, and before 3 o'clock the whole affair had terminated.

**A NEW PEER.**—Mr James Daly, brother of the Bishop of Cashel, and who for many years represented the county of Galway in the imperial parliament, is to be elevated to the Irish peerage by the title of Lord Dunsandle.

**THE MISSION TO ROME.**—It is stated that the deputation to the Holy See is likely to consist of Lord Ffrench, Mr John O'Connell, M.P., and the following Roman Catholic prelates:—Most Rev. Dr M'Hale, archbishop of Tuam; Right Rev. Dr Keating, bishop of Ferns; and Right Rev. Dr Higgins, bishop of Ardagh. Of course, until sanctioned by a vote of the aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, about to be held, no arrangement can be definitely made, but it is very probable that the prelates and laymen above named will form the deputation to Rome, for the purpose of counteracting any negotiations in progress, calculated to compromise the independence of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland. It is further stated that two of the Roman Catholic prelates have already forwarded communications to Rome, in reference to the rescript from the Propaganda, recently published by Archbishop Crolly.

**ARCHBISHOP MURRAY.**—An address has been presented to Archbishop Murray, signed by fifty priests of the diocese of Dublin, declaring their faithful adherence to him, and reverent obedience to his counsels.

**LETTER FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.**—Dr M'Hale, catholic archbishop of Tuam, has addressed a long and elaborate letter to Sir Robert Peel, severely condemning the attempt to interfere with the independence of the catholic church, by bringing her into connexion with the state, as shown in the passing of the Bequests bill. This measure is examined at great length, and unsparingly condemned. After noticing, with much effect, the dissensions in the church of England, the prelate observes:—

"No doubt you are anxious to bring about a similar reform in the catholic church in Ireland. If so, you must expect it will be productive of the same disastrous results upon morality and order. It is as a step to this complete subjection of the catholic church to the state which no doubt is your aim, you have introduced the fatal measure of the Bequests bill, and by its fruit you may judge of the wisdom of the policy which, in an evil hour, you have adopted. You have avowed that your difficulty was Ireland. Have you not increased and thickened those difficulties by this disastrous measure? Never, within the memory of the oldest of its inhabitants, was Ireland in a state of more frightful excitement. And why? From the encroachment you have striven, but I hope in vain, to make on the freedom of the catholic religion. And allow me to tell you, in all sincerity, that as you are now about meeting parliament, your first measure must be the repeal, the total repeal of that penal law, root and branch, if you wish to restore tranquillity to Ireland."

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION** held their usual meeting at the Conciliation hall, on Monday—Mr J. Kelly, M.P. occupying the chair—but the proceedings were almost destitute of interest. The duty of Irish representatives absenting themselves from parliament was the leading topic of discussion. The rent for the week was announced to be 257l.

**FATAL CATASTROPHE AT LIMERICK.**—A large number of women and two men were collected in the evening of Sunday last at a "wake," when the floor gave way in the centre, and the entire were precipitated to the floor beneath, which also gave way, and all came to the under floor or kitchen with a tremendous crash, and a wild shriek which was heard at a distance of several streets. Three of the unfortunate women were far advanced in pregnancy. There were only two men present, and one of them escaped, while the other (Lynch) was killed in the effort to save his wife, who is pregnant, and severely, and, we fear, dangerously bruised. It was fortunate the calamity did not occur at a later hour, when a number of men would have collected, and have been on the second floor, where they must inevitably have perished.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

**FRANCE.**—The Paris papers of Tuesday bring us word that a discussion in the Chambers on the Tahiti affair, which had been continued over Friday and Saturday, was renewed on Monday. M. Billault and M. Odillon Barrot spoke against the paragraph, and M. Dumon, minister of public works, in support of it. The latter made the very important statement, that Ministers had resolved to make the paragraph a Cabinet question. Nevertheless, on a ballot called for by Ministerial members, there appeared—For the paragraph, 213; against it, 205—leaving to ministers a majority of only 8. On this the Opposition deputies joined in loud cries of "The Ministry is dead!" "There is no longer a Ministry!" "And there being no Ministry," said M. Thiers, "I advise all my friends to decline further discussion on the Address." This was instantly agreed to by the great mass of the Opposition deputies. Ministers, nevertheless, pressed the remaining paragraphs, which were voted *seriatim*, and without any real opposition, and ultimately the whole Address was

put to the vote, when there were—For the Address, 216; against it, 33; majority, 183! This most extraordinary termination of the affair surprises all the world. The conduct and the advice of M. Thiers will be differently viewed. He is said to have been taken by surprise, and that no plan of operations subsequent to a defeat of Ministers, or to their having only a feeble majority, had been agreed upon. It is also surmised that he dreaded a larger majority for Ministers on subsequent paragraphs of the Address. Ministers are described as having appeared completely overthrown by their small majority on the third paragraph; but they were prepared to push the remainder of the paragraphs, and they did so, with what effect we have just stated.

**SPAIN.**—On the 22nd instant Zurbano was arrested. The rumours which prevailed of his escape into Portugal were spread by his friends, with a view to lull the vigilance of the Government, and enable him to seize a favourable moment of reaching this frontier. Supposing this moment arrived, it appears that, in company of his brother-in-law, Cayo Muro, he left his hiding place, at a country house in the immediate neighbourhood of Logrono, and was immediately seized by the guards stationed on the road to arrest him. "The Governor of Logrono, warned by the fate of his predecessor, General Oribe, would allow of no delay, but immediately placed his prisoners in *capella*, from which, at the end of 24 hours, they were led out to the place of execution. It is needless to add that this renowned partizan met his fate with the same indifference with which he would have inflicted it on his enemies. It was asserted that Cayo Muro was arrested and shot at the same time as Zurbano's eldest son, Don Benito. This was a mistake. It was another brother-in-law, named Martinez, who suffered on that occasion." The seizure of Zurbano had, it appears, led to the summoning of a Cabinet Council, the result of which, according to a Spanish journal, was the expedition of an order to suspend the execution of that unfortunate man—an order which, it appears, must have arrived too late.

#### AMERICA.

Eight days' later intelligence has been received from the United States, by the packet ship *Ashburton*. The news from Mexico shows that the case of Santa Anna is hopeless. A revolution, perfectly bloodless, has been effected in the city of Mexico; the troops of Santa Anna, at the head of which was Canalizo, to the number of 2000, had shut themselves up in the palace, a decree signed by that officer for dissolving Congress having been previously issued. The senators and deputies met, protested against the decree, and denounced the government of Santa Anna. Sixty-five deputies, and all the senators, except four, signed the protest. In the meantime, the revolutionary movement was strengthened by the accession of the clergy and the liberals; and at the head of the populace General Herrera forced the palace, seized Canalizo and the leading personages attached to Santa Anna's government, and on the day following, namely, the 7th of December, the new government, at the head of which is Herrera, was organised, and the names of the new cabinet were announced by proclamation. According to the *New Orleans Bee*, the new ministry is composed of the most able and honest men in the country. Around it are said to be arrayed all the wealth, power, and influence of the republic. These proceedings were followed by great rejoicing. Messages of congratulation passed between the two houses of Congress, and the new President received the congratulations of that body and of the leading citizens. Congress had outlawed Santa Anna, who was still, when the former accounts had left him, at Queretaro. The new government offers him no terms short of his paying the twelve millions of dollars which he is alleged to have squandered. This movement, the United States papers seem to think, will strengthen, rather than otherwise, the public feeling in Mexico against the annexation of Texas to the American union.

An important message from the Governor of Pennsylvania must be highly satisfactory to the stockholders. The governor states the whole amount of tax assessed for the past four years at 3,013,724 dollars, of which only 1,825,050 dollars has been received, leaving 1,188,674 dollars still outstanding on the 1st of December. Of this sum, together with the 800,000 dollars outstanding for 1844, the governor thinks 1,260,000 dollars will be received; and that,

"If the provisions of the act of 1844 be fairly carried into effect, in the valuation of property, and the collection and prompt payment of the tax be enforced, the annual revenue hereafter to be derived from that source will amount to at least 1,500,000 dollars. This sum, with the other resources of the commonwealth, will be entirely adequate to furnish the necessary amount to discharge the interest upon the public debt, and thus ensure the fidelity of the state to her engagements."

Governor Porter further says:—

"It must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian to reflect that the credit of this great state, which has been for upwards of two years subjected to reproach, will thus be restored to the unsullied purity of character which, until this unavoidable reverse of fortune, she had steadfastly maintained. The claims of all her honest creditors will be punctually discharged, and the gross imputations which have been heaped upon her name wiped out, and the abiding confidence which we have ever felt in the disposition and ability of the state to comply with all her engagements will be fully realised."

"The canal tolls collected in 1844 amount to 1,167,603 dollars—an excess over 1843 of 172,199 dollars, and over the expenditure of 629,658 dollars. The total receipts for the next year into the State Treasury are estimated at 3,708,348 dollars; and a balance is expected of 647,335 dollars. The governor insists, at some length, that on the subject of a protective tariff there is but one party in Pennsylvania, and asserts that 'neither of the presidential candidates could have hoped for a moment to get a majority of the votes in that state, had not his claims been based upon the assurance that he was friendly to the continuance of the present tariff laws, substantially as they stand.'

"The message from the Governor of Kentucky shows that the present debt of the state amounts to 4,269,500 dollars, on which the annual interest is 250,000 dollars. This has hitherto been promptly paid, and the governor thinks that the resources of the sinking fund are sufficient to meet it hereafter with the same punctuality; but to prevent contingencies, and as an



additional burden has become chargeable on this fund, the governor recommends that the rent from the Lexington and Ohio railroad be put under the control of the commissioners of the sinking fund. The state is further indebted to the education fund, including unpaid interest to Jan. 1845, amounting to 198,490 dollars in the sum of 1,115,430 dollars; and this is to be paid out of the public treasury.

"The receipts into the treasury for the year ending Oct. 16, 1844, were 390,149 dollars, expenses 349,035 dollars, leaving a balance in the treasury of 41,114 dollars. The receipts for the next year are estimated at 392,422 dollars; and the demands against the treasury for the same time are 366,379 dollars, which leaves a balance of 26,043 dollars. The governor says the improvements for which the debt was contracted have been highly useful, and he regrets that the financial condition of the state is such as to forbid their prosecution. Had the presidential contest resulted differently he thinks they might have been continued.

"The message from the Governor of Massachusetts says the income for the year has been 447,736 dollars, the expenditure 462,844 dollars, giving an excess of expenditure of 15,008 dollars. The expenses include the payment of 47,538 dollars on the public debt; of the rest of the debt 46,450 dollars falls due in 1845, 37,141 dollars in 1846, and no more until 1857, when the debt of a million, incurred to pay subscriptions to the Western Railroad, must be paid. The school fund amounts to 711,423 dollars. The sum paid for the support of paupers during the year has been 69,000 dollars. The governor recommends a revision of the pauper laws. The affairs of the state prison are flourishing—the receipts having exceeded the expenditure by 500 dollars. Mild treatment is said to have proved most successful. The governor recommends normal schools: the whole sum paid for education in the state during the year has exceeded a million of dollars. The message earnestly and forcibly opposes annexation, as both unconstitutional and inexpedient 'under any circumstance whatever.'"

A Vienna paper asserts, upon the authority of letters from St Petersburg, that the health of the Emperor of Russia causes much anxiety there.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, the King of Prussia has received a petition from Herr Von Bulow-Cammerow, praying to be allowed to form a bank at Berlin, authorised to negotiate and grant loans, and to undertake the usual banking business. The commencing capital is proposed to be two millions and a half of dollars, to be raised, if necessary, to ten millions.

**CURIOUS STORY.**—We find the following curious story in a letter from Munich of the 9th, published by the *Journal du Frankfort*:—"The wife of a tailor of this place, named Hilpers, has suddenly become a Princess. A rich Roman Prince was living at Brussels with his wife, but had no male heir. The princess having again become pregnant, he threatened to repudiate her if the child should not be a boy. She was delivered of a girl, but the wife of a Jew tradesman, M. H—, being brought to bed at the same time of a boy, the midwife made an exchange of the children, and the Prince imagined he had a son. This boy died at the age of six years, and the girl was brought to Munich, where the real mother secretly gave her a brilliant education. The Princess dying, however, and there being no more supplies for the education and support of the daughter and her reputed parents, the latter fell into poverty, and the girl married a Jew dealer, M. S—, who soon after obtained a divorce. She then entered as a sort of housekeeper in the family of M. de Spengel, and subsequently the house of the tailor Hilpers, where she embraced the Christian religion, in order to accept an offer of marriage from him, which was solemnized, and has produced two sons. The midwife, being on her death-bed, confessed to the priest who attended her the fraud of which she had been guilty, and placed documents in his hands to prove her statement. After a suit of three years the lady has succeeded in establishing her claim, and has been recognized by the father, who has settled his fortune on her sons. What adds to the singularity of this affair is, that Hilpers cannot make up his mind to solicit letters of nobility, in order to accommodate himself to this change of fortune."

**FATAL SHIPWRECK.**—The American brig *Gazelle*, Captain Phillbrook from Bangor, United States, bound to Port-au-Prince, was capsized in lat. 30, long. 6½, on the morning of December 12, while lying-to in a gale of wind. She immediately filled with water, turned bottom up, but soon righted again, with the loss of three men. The decks were swept of everything moveable, and the bulwarks gone. The rest of the crew stuck to the wreck, on which they remained 24 days, during which time their sufferings from the absence of water were intense. No less than nine vessels passed them during this period, without affording the least relief. On the 6th of the present month the American ship *Tamerlane*, Captain Theobald, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, went in sight, bore down, and took off the famished wretches, and brought them to Liverpool.

**THE STATE OF NEW ZEALAND.**—Extract of a letter, dated Wellington, Oct. 10, 1844:—"I need not tell you that receiving news from home gives me no small share of consolation, and particularly under my present circumstances, for things have come to such a state here, that we are all on the point of starvation. I have made application to several captains of vessels to allow me to work my passage home, but could not succeed, not being able to perform a seaman's duty. What I am to do God only knows, for I cannot get employment, and I am sorry to say I am not the only one. My partner, poor fellow, is living with the Mourees in the most miserably state; and for myself, I am walking the beach, not knowing how to procure a meal's victuals: we have been compelled to sell the land we purchased to get us food, for 6s, land having decreased in value about 100 per cent; and I expect in a short time people will be able to get it for 5s per acre. The land claims are almost in the same state as they were before the arrival of our new Governor; he has not done the least thing to benefit the place; if any thing, he has made it worse. The greater part of our gentlemen are returning home, very much dissatisfied with the place. You will say this is a very short letter; but my mind is so distressed at having to write home such an unfavourable account of myself and the place, that I cannot possibly find words to make it more lengthy, &c."

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**—Since this theatre has been under the direction of the lady (Miss Davenport) by whom its destinies are now directed, the entertainments have been of a very superior character. On Tuesday evening the play of *Horatia, or the Roman Father*, was played here, Miss Davenport performing the part of the heroine of the piece. This young lady has almost all the requisites for a good actress, and will, ultimately, and perhaps not long hence, become one of the best representatives of the genuine characters of real tragedy. She is young and good-looking, has a clear and pleasing voice, a proper notion of emphasis and the points of elocution, and, the greatest of all requisites, a feeling for the beauties and poetry of the author. She played with great success, and obtained very merited applause. The other characters were sustained by Mr F. Burton, Mr Waldron, Mr R. Roxby, Mr Aldridge, Mr Jefferies, and Miss Grey, all of whom filled the parts assigned them creditably, and some of whom gave promise of further proficiency. The burletta *Sketches in India* followed, which was humorously played. The management have also engaged an operatic company, and *The Maid of Judah* was produced on Thursday night to a very full house, Miss Alicia Nunn sustaining the part of the heroine. Mr Binge is the tenor, and appeared as *Ivanhoe*, while Herr Fidor, of the German opera, does duty for a baritone, and enacted the sturdy *Cedric of Rotherwood*. To these we may add a Mr Darcie, who sang a solo, in the second act, very creditably. The attempts of the conductors of this theatre to inspire their audiences with a taste, deserve substantial patronage.

**LYCEUM.**—On Monday night, a one act farce, bearing the title of *A Model of a Wife*, was produced here for the first time. The plot, though slight, is amusing, and what is more, it is somewhat original. A *Mr Pygmalion Bonnefoi* (Mr A. Wigan), the son of a retired French toy dealer, from the Lowther arcade, falls desperately enamoured of a lay figure, which he has frequently seen through the window of his opposite neighbour, *Mr Stump* (Mr F. Matthews), a jealous painter and a teacher of drawing. *Mr Stump* imagines that the object of the Frenchman's attentions is *Mrs Stump* (Miss Walcot), his young and newly married wife, and the confusion which this mistake occasions amongst all parties gives rise to many laughable situations. But *Clara* (Miss Fairbrother), *Mrs Stump's* niece, who has all along supposed that *Bonnefoi's* attentions are directed to her, ultimately makes matters right, by transferring his affections from the lay figure to herself, which she accomplishes by dressing herself in the "dummy's" clothes. The farce, which is smartly written, and lags not for an instant in interest, was eminently successful.

## The Economist's Library.

"AMERICAN CORN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURES." Such is the title of an admirable pamphlet recently published. It is devoted, as the title sufficiently indicates, to a discussion of the urgent necessity, for the welfare of both countries, of increased commercial intercourse between the great American continent and England. "The wealth of this country," the writer says, "arises from its manufactures—that of the United States from agriculture; and it is needless to disguise that any step involving more extended commercial relation between the two countries includes a material and a decided change in the corn and provision laws of Great Britain. It is well to state this explicitly and directly thus early, and it is equally of importance to show the capabilities of the United States, respecting which a very insignificant idea is generally held on this side of the Atlantic." And to this accordingly he addresses himself with a fullness of detail and cogency of proof, which leaves nothing to be filled up in that respect. Some of the extracts from the New Orleans mercantile circulars are singularly interesting and valuable. Thus, in one of them, we are told:—

"New Orleans is the natural outlet of nine important states of the Union, which all send their products by river navigation to this port. These states, viz. Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, contain together an area of 450,000 square miles, believed to be unsurpassed, in fertility and richness of soil, by any portion of the globe; with a population of five and a half millions, devoted either directly or indirectly to agriculture, and amongst whom the manufacture of cotton or other fabrics for clothing is almost unknown. Still the resources of this valuable extent of country remain in a great measure undeveloped, and must remain so as long as its most natural market is closed against it. We call Great Britain its natural market, because each country wants precisely what the other produces in excess, and eagerly searches out markets for; and between which there is an identity of race and descent, of language and of habits, which should undoubtedly have led, long since, to a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse, and the consequent friendly feelings. But, unfortunately, legislation has interposed, and has raised a diversity of interest where mutual dependence should exist. This city is every year filled to overflowing with flour, corn, beef, pork, &c. &c. for which markets are eagerly sought, and which we know to be but a small portion of the supplies which could be furnished did a steady demand exist at moderate prices; while we also know how great are the wants of the producers of these important articles of food for all kinds of clothing, ironmongery, hardware, and the like."

"To open up the door to a commerce of such vast importance as would result from an interchange of these commodities, would surely be an object worthy of a statesman"; but such statesmen as we have seem to think very lightly of it. Who is there that is not reminded, by such conduct, of the Chancellor Oxenstierna's injunction to his son? "Go," (said the Chancellor to his son when he was sending him to a congress of ambassadors, and when the young man was expressing his diffidence of his own abilities for such an employment)—"Go, and see with your own eyes with how little wisdom the world is governed!"

But it is vain to whine over the follies of the world. Let us en-

deavour rather to correct them. America has recently spoken out in favour of free trade. There can be no doubt that Henry Clay, though "a man of high ability and great renown," lost the Presidential chair by the preposterous cry of "Protection to native industry," raised by his partisans. That cry has not gone down in the United States, as it did in England in 1841, and we rejoice that it has been so. The protection party there can now "only derive hope from the indifference of Great Britain; and, so long as our Government regards the present opening with apathy, intrigue and combination may hope to recover the lost position. If, however, we came forward freely and liberally—if we be sincere in our overtures, we shall consolidate the triumph of the free trade party in America. If, on the contrary, we follow up our restrictive policy, the Liberal party in the United States may remain inert, wanting the inducement of example, and be content with some slight modification."—Let us hope that something serious will really be done in this matter before it be too late.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUMES:—*The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties. Vol. II. XXXI. THE CHINESE.—Supplementary Volume. By J. F. DAVIS, Esq.* Charles Knight and Co. Ludgate street.

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW for February. No. V.  
THE CASE OF THE WINDOW DUTIES. Reprinted from the Westminster Review. Clarke, Pall Mall.

THE BANKER'S MAGAZINE. No. XI. Feb. Groombridge, Paternoster row.  
THE WEST COUNTRY FARMER; a Monthly Journal, &c. Taunton: Woodley & Cox.

AN ADDRESS TO DISSIDENTS, on the religious bearings of the State Church Question. Published by the Anti State Church Association, Aldine chambers, Paternoster row.

THE ODD ERELLS' CHRONICLE. No. IV. Shirress, Douglas, Isle of Man.  
[A creditable performance in every way, and calculated to do nothing but good.]

FACTORY LEGISLATION: Report of the Central Committee of the Association of Mill-owners and Manufacturers engaged in the Cotton Trade. For the year 1844. Manchester, Burgess and Co.

[The extensive circulation of this report, among those members of parliament who aided and abetted Lord Ashley in his—we shall only say—injudicious career of last session, would or might, certainly should, do good. Some of the statements made by that nobleman, with regard to the work in manufactories, were extremely rash, and some of them (unfortunately for his character) not candid. Those who wish to see a succinct and unanswerable refutation of those statements will find it in the little pamphlet here named.]

THE REGULATION OF THE CURRENCIES: being an Examination of the Principles on which it is proposed to restrict within certain fixed limits, the future Issues or Credit of the Bank of England, and of other Banking Establishments throughout the Country. Second Edition. By JOHN FULLARTON, Esq. Murray, Albemarle street.

[We are equally surprised and gratified to see so soon a second edition of this singularly able and excellent work. It will receive an extended notice at our hands at an early period.]

THE HASWELL EXPLOSION AND VENTILATION OF MINES; in a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. With ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES. By JAMES MATHER, Honorary Secretary to the South Shields Committee for the Investigation of Accidents in Mines. Hugh M'Coll, South Shields.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF MESSRS LYELL AND FARADAY, upon the subject of EXPLOSION IN COAL MINES; arising from the Catastrophe at Haswell, in September 1844. By MATTHIAS DUNN, Mining Engineer and Colliery Follower, and author of "A Historical View of the Coal Trade." Simpkin and Marshall, London.

[This letter, we believe, originally appeared in the Mining Journal. The Illustrative Notes now appear for the first time. Both letter and notes derive a vast importance from the subject to which they refer; and having read them over, we shall only say that they are worthy of the subject. Mr Mather is already favourably known for the humane and enlightened interest which he takes in the ventilation of mines; and this publication is an additional evidence of that interest, and the enlightenment and humanity by which it is guided. Mr Mather is for compulsory ventilation of mines. We really believe the interests of humanity require the interference of the State in this matter. But our legislators do make such stupid work when they interfere so, that it is hard to say whether they might not do as much mischief as good, if they took the thing in hand. We beg to recommend more education for the viewers, pitmen, &c. That would be far better than laws which false notions of interest and ignorance could, and often would, defy.—Mr Dunn's pamphlet concerns the same subject, and treats pretty much in the same spirit, though somewhat more professionally, as might be expected. While concurring substantially with Mr Mather in his view of the late explosion at Haswell, Mr Dunn thinks better than him of the extent and method of ventilation in use in the great Durham and Northumberland district. If we must express an opinion on a point of such delicacy and difficulty, we are forced to say that we incline to the opinion of the non-professional gentleman.]

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LIVERPOOL ANTI-MONOPOLY ASSOCIATION. For the year 1844. Baines, Liverpool.

[We noticed some parts of this Report among our news last week, and are glad to have a perfect copy of it now. The Liverpool Anti-Monopoly Association is now, we believe, the only society in the country actively engaged in the promotion of the Free Trade cause apart from the League. It is but fitting that such a place as Liverpool should have such a society in it, and the repeated evidences of vitality given by this Anti-Monopoly Association are such as must be gratifying to the friends of truth and social order throughout the country at large. This Report is an exceedingly able and interesting document,—if, without immodesty, we may say so, after the kindly, and, we are afraid, flattering way in which the humble labours of the Economist are spoken of in it. It is a resumé of the history of the Free Trade movement of the past year, and is illustrated at every turn with an array of facts and figures, which leaves no assertion unproved, nor any opinion stated, without the grounds which have made inevitable its adoption in candid, inquiring, and disinterested minds. The Association can hardly spend their funds better than in widely circulating this Report.]

## NOTES ABOUT CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW.—This publication, in the course of a couple of years, has changed its publisher and its name—not the most convincing signs of vitality. It has a most respectable look, however; and, deducting something from its rather extravagant pretensions and self-complacency, the inside of it does not belie those pretensions. It professes to be more catholic than the old (that is, THE) Quarterly, "not being absolutists, but constitutionalists;" it also "certains higher church views than that Review has yet expressed," which, by the way, if we understand

rightly the meaning of the words, indicates more of absolutist than constitutional principles; it is also to be "a little newer fashioned, a little less severe, a little less dogmatical," &c. &c. &c. An article on the Duke of Wellington's Dispatches is, of course, full of praise of, though perhaps it does not do entire justice to, that remarkable man. A review of Mr Smythe's Historic Fancies is made the medium of a sort of declaration of alliance with Young England; Mr Cobden is actually complimented as "a man of an original mind, intelligent, well meaning, sincere;" though he and "English statesmen" are advised "to let the accident of the corn laws alone." Accident! They should have said *unfortunate* "accident" at the least. With exception of an article on Currency, which we have not yet looked into, the other matter in the number is purely literary, and seems in tone and sentiment mostly unobjectionable.

THE EMPLOYEE AND THE EMPLOYED is a thing by Feargus O'Connor, which, for maliciousness of purpose, in setting class against class, beats anything even of its author's. The prolixity of it will save its being extensively read, and relieves us from the necessity of any farther notice of it.

THE LAW REVIEW is a new professional quarterly, said to be originated by the society for promoting the amendment of the law. The article on the late Lord Abinger bears unmistakable traces of "the noble and learned" hand of Lord Brougham. Three other articles, on the "Science and Study of Jurisprudence," on "Resistance to the gradual Improvement of the Law," and on "Legal Education," are of a nature, and the subjects are treated in a spirit, calculated to interest educated men of liberal minds generally. The rest of the number is filled with matter more peculiarly professional, but seems all to be pervaded by a liberal spirit, calculated to redeem the law from the opprobrium of those engaged in the study, and still more in the practice, of it, being set down as narrow-minded or incapable of taking general and generous views. We have seldom seen a number one give more promise of efficiency than this first number of "The Law Review."

THE LAW MAGAZINE, which is an old professional quarterly, being at No. 65 "of the old series," has recently presented itself with a "No. 1, New Series." It is more given to details than the "Review," but there are some articles of general interest and great ability in it; as, for instance, that on "The Growth of Crime;" another on the famous case of "O'Connell against the Queen," (which is treated in a perfectly professional way, and gives evidence that the decision come to respecting it, however it might have been received at the moment of its deliverance, will soon be regarded as a just decision, and a valuable addition to, or rather declaration of, constitutional liberty and law); and a third on the Law of Debtor and Creditor—all in the last number—are articles which fully redeem the work and its conductors from being thought to be devoted to mere details.

GLASGOWNSIS.—The error which occurred in the press had been observed, and he will remark is corrected in this number. The suggestion respecting the shipments of manufactures to India will be attended to, and if practicable will be complied with.

T. G. S., Manchester.—The Free-trade Club is now in an advanced state, and will be ready to open within a fortnight. The building taken for the purpose is that formerly occupied as the Strangers' Club, in Regent street, at the corner of Jermyn street, and we understand every arrangement is making to secure the greatest comfort and convenience.

The communication on the Game Laws shall receive our immediate attention.

NEMO.—Quite unnecessary.

JAMAICA.—Letter will be attended to next week. It came too late for this No. Meantime we ask his attention to the article on the Revenue and Free Trade of Holland.

ERRATA.—In the last Number, page 70, in the 21st line from the bottom, left hand column, read "lessen our income," instead of "lessen our increase."—And in the 28th line from the bottom of the right hand column of same page, read "two millions," instead of "twelve millions."—At page 84, in the 15th line from the bottom of right hand column, under Sugar, read "7,019,000 cwt," instead of "7,819,000."

## POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1845.

It is now quite certain that the Queen intends to open the ensuing Parliament, on Tuesday next, in person. The necessary orders have been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office for the occasion, and a number of workmen are busily employed in the House of Lords fitting up seats, and completing the usual preparations for the reception of her Majesty.

ROYAL VISIT TO BELVOIR CASTLE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Captain H. Mildmay, arrived at Belvoir Castle on a visit to the Duke of Rutland on Monday afternoon, from the Marquis of Exeter's seat near Stamford.

His Excellency Mr Everett, the American Minister, entertained Sir Robert Peel and a distinguished party at dinner last evening at his mansion in Grosvenor place.

We hear there is yet a "hitch" in the Ministerial arrangements. As usual, Sir Robert Peel's first "difficulty" is with Ireland. The chief secretaryship appears to have been a-begging. First, it was refused by Mr Sydney Herbert; then it was refused by Lord Sandon, who cannot risk a contest for Liverpool; and now its acceptance by Sir Thomas Fremantle depends upon—the Duke of Buckingham. Negotiations have been going on for the last two or three days, with a view to secure Sir Thomas Fremantle's re-election, in the event of his going to Ireland. Sir Thomas Fremantle's re-election for Buckingham must be taken to mean—no change in either the Corn laws or the Tariff. The Treasury newspaper thinks it is "highly probable" that this pledge will be given; that is, that Sir Thomas Fremantle will go to Ireland, although it is yet "premature" to announce it as an arrangement concluded.—*Chronicle*.

A fact illustrative of the vigilance of the Bank of England transpired yesterday. A party presenting a check, the signature of which was rather different from that commonly made by the drawer, the dissimilarity was detected, and the clerk refused payment till a fresh check was drawn. No doubt was entertained as to the respectability of the party, but the explanation was, that the overlooking of such a matter in one instance would be a dangerous precedent.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN MR WARD AND THE TRADE DELEGATES.—A discussion took place on Wednesday at the Cutlers' Hall, between the hon. Member and several representatives of the Trades' Unions, as to the effect of those unions, which are more stringent and despotic in Sheffield than at any other place. Dr Holland in the chair. No vote was come to, but the tone of the discussion was conciliatory. [We shall recur to this matter next week.]



We are sorry to find that a resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Repeal Association, calling upon the Irish members not to attend their places in the next session of parliament. —*Chronicle.*

DEPUTATION TO ROME.—It is stated that the Right Rev. Bishop Denvir is about to proceed to Rome on the part of his brother commissioners (Drs Crolly and Murray), to lay before his Holiness the real state of the Catholic bequests question; and the agitation to which it has led. —*Times correspondent.*

THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.—Sir W. S. Trelawny has addressed the electors, and in his address he says, "I have consented, in obedience to numerous calls which have been made upon me, and on the understanding that we cannot hope to obtain the services either of Sir Wm. Molesworth or of some other younger man, to allow myself to be named as your candidate. I would beg to remind you most distinctly, however, that I continue to regard elections as the affairs of constituencies themselves, and not of the persons whom they think fit to elect. I presume a renewed statement of my general views is unnecessary. Suffice it to say I still entertain, on great political questions, the same decided opinions as I have ever avowed. Assuring you that I should be proud indeed to resume the duties of the office in which I formerly endeavoured to serve you," &c.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.—We learn from the *Mona's Herald* of Wednesday, that the disasters off the Isle of Man have been great. On Saturday evening about seventeen vessels were lying at anchor in the roadstead, Ramsey Bay, with the wind at S.W., some of which became total wrecks, accompanied, unfortunately, with not a little loss of life. The whole of the crew of the *Wilhelmina* of Glasgow was lost close by the shore, owing to the uncontrollable fury of the waves.

The Court of Queen's Bench decided yesterday that the judges have a right to issue a writ of *Habeas Corpus* affecting the Island of Jersey, and would enforce obedience to it. "And," said Lord Denman, "the court would not give any encouragement to any doubt as to whether any inconvenience which might result from the exercise of their power could justify their lordships, or any other judge who possessed the same power, in refusing or delaying its exercise under circumstances in which, according to his discretion, the writ ought to issue." Mr Carus Wilson, it appears, then is to be brought up on the 12th of February.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.—As a proof that the condition of the operative classes has improved in the neighbourhood of Bolton, we may instance, that in the course of last week upwards of 150 marriages were solemnized in the town.

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

Birmingham and Gloucester, Jan. 24	£2,028 16 3
Bristol and Gloucester Jan. 25	1,017 7 6
Eastern Counties Jan. 26	3,945 13 7
Edinburgh and Glasgow, Jan. 25	1,933 18 9
Great Western, Jan. 26	13,945 6 9
Grand Junction, Jan. 25	7,481 3 0
Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, Jan. 25	1,366 19 5
Great North of England, Jan. 25	1,591 7 11
London and Birmingham, Jan. 25	14,484 1 6
London and South Western, Jan. 28	4,935 4 3
London and Black' all, Jan. 26	785 6 7
London and Brighton, Jan. 25	3,111 1 1
London and Croydon, Jan. 28	392 15 10
Liverpool and Manchester, Jan. 24	4,713 16 3
Manchester, Leeds, and Hull, associated, Jan. 25	6,180 13 10
Midland, Jan. 25	8,754 7 9
Manchester and Birmingham, Jan. 25	3,096 9 10
Newcastle and Carlisle, Jan. 25	1,498 5 3
Newcastle and Darlington, Jan. 25	1,070 17 6
South Eastern and Dover, Jan. 31	4,476 1 1
Sheffield and Manchester, Jan. 25	623 14 3
York & North Midland, with Leeds & Selby, Jan. 25	2,054 19 8
Yarmouth and Norwich, Jan. 26	201 1 4

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1845.

COTTON.—Although the tenor of the recent advices from the States is considered by many as favourable to holders, yet the pressure to sell the newly landed imports continues, and as the demand for the trade has become more moderate, the market wears a heavy appearance, and last week's quotations for American are barely maintained. Egyptian, Brazil, and East India are without change. Speculators have taken 4500 American and 300 Surat, and Exporters 1200 American and 400 Surat. There have been forwarded into the country unsold during the month 8750 American and 1000 Pernambuco.

Taken for consumption from 1st to 31st Jan.		Whole import from 1st to 31st Jan.		Computed stock Jan. 31st.	
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
150,420 bags	136,650 bgs	175,737 bgs	108,567 bgs	772,240 bags	625,270 bags

COFFEE.—The transactions in plantation comprise 140 casks of Jamaica, chiefly at public sale; clean ordinary to fine ordinary descriptions sold at a decline of 4s per cwt upon previous transactions; middling to good middling qualities a so sold 2s to 3s lower; 50 bags good ordinary Ceylon brought 54s per cwt.

TEA.—There has been an extensive demand both for home-use and speculation, at improved rates, and the market is nearly cleared of good common Congou and Twankay.

The market for both GRAIN and FLOUR still remains in an inanimate state, at previous prices.

ENSUING SALES AT LIVERPOOL.

Saturday, 1st Feb.—90 casks Cocoa Nut Oil, 118 do New South Wales Tallow, 5 tons Nicaragua Wood, 73 bales Cotton, (all faults.)  
 Monday, 3rd.—98 puns. Havana Rum, 230 bags Bengal Sugar, (all faults,) 50 tons Linsced Cake, 138 do Fustic, 22 packages Wax, 10 bags Annatta Seed, 5 brls Arrowroot, 17 brls damaged Ashes.  
 Tuesday, 5th.—224 packages Tea, 150 casks Jamaica Coffee, 1900 Hides, 3 tons Shank Hones.  
 Wednesday, 5th.—623 casks Tallow, 265 chests Shell Lac, 91 do Lac Dye, 800 pockets Turmeric, 519 slabs Tin, 200 bags Cutch, 32 bales Munjeet, 200 bags Bengal Ginger, 35 boxes Castor Oil, 1441 bundles Rattans, 28 bales Safflower, 1 chest Stick Lac, 10 boxes Camphor, 53 bales Horse Hair, 290 bags Saltpetre, 10 cases Gamboge, 2 do Gum Tragacanth, 3 casks Gum Ammoniacum, 3 do. 2 bags Copal, 12 casks Bees' Wax, 6 bales Madder Roots, 19 tons Boxwood, 40 do Cumwood, 68 casks Palm Oil, 1065 kegs Lard, 1500 barrels Turpentine, 200 tons St Domingo Logwood, 126 bags bottle India Rubber.

Thursday, 6th.—8 cases 4 casks Tortoise Shell, 350 pieces Corals, 340 do. Choppahs, 100 do. Baudannoes, 84 bales Sponge, 4 Elephant Teeth, 1 case Scivellos, 7 tons 13 cwt African Ivory, 8 casks Horn Tips, 40 tons Mother-of-Pearl Shells, 10 do. Deer Horns, 5300 Buffalo do., 100 tees 103 brls Cloverseed, 322 brls Timothy Seed, 60 tees Flaxseed.  
 Friday, 7th.—80 tees Jamaica Coffee, 1100 bags Pimento, 58,698 Skins, 2370 kegs Lard.  
 Tuesday, 11th.—5000 Hides, 1050 tanned half-do., 100 Sheep and Goat Skins, 400 Kips.  
 Saturday, 15th.—20 tons Southern Whale Oil.  
 For London Sales see Weekly Summary.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

FEW Ministries in England, any more than in France, long survive three years' existence, at least without re-modification of persons and of principles. Sir Robert Peel's Ministry has kept together more than that time now with really no changes worth naming. Every one sees that the chances at present are much in favour of its farther continuance, for some considerable time at least, in office, unchanged in its leading features as to persons, and we were going to add principles, but if the truth must be told there really has not been much principle, in the usual acceptation of that word, manifested one way or another by the present ministry, since, or some time before, they came into office.

Nevertheless there have been a good many rumours of changes lately. In particular, it was said Lord Stanley was to retire from the Colonial Office, and Mr Gladstone was to have his place. It so happens, however, as yet, that Lord Stanley remains at his post; and the world was astonished on Thursday morning, by an announcement that Mr Gladstone had himself retired from the Board of Trade and the Ministry together, and of course that a good many changes would necessarily follow that unexpected occurrence. Unexpected it has undoubtedly been by all parties; and, although it will neither amount to a heavy blow nor a great discouragement to the Ministry, it is certainly the withdrawal of an able man, and a ready and a good debater from a Ministry which has some, but not many, very able men, and still fewer good debaters.

It is said, Mr Gladstone retires from religious scruples. It is no longer concealed that much of the late talk about slave-grown sugar is about to be thrown overboard by the Ministry, and that we are at last really to have cheap sugar. The conspicuous part played by Mr Gladstone in the anti-slave cry led people to suppose, on the first announcement of his retirement, that a feeling of shame and an unwillingness to eat up all his own preposterous sophistry, not to give it a worse name, as connected with the sugar question, which his late position, or indeed any connexion whatever with the Ministry would have obliged him to do, was at the bottom of his present move. But those best informed say that his religious and educational views are the cause of his retirement. Ministers, it is understood, are about to deal in a large and generous spirit with Ireland. Maynooth is to be made a great university, &c. &c. Mr Gladstone is against this, and in general against the growing influence of laymen over religious establishments. But we shall have his own explanations in the course of a few days, and talk on the subject is perfectly needless.

Of course, Lord Dalhousie now takes the first seat at the Board of Trade. His Lordship is generally thought deserving of such promotion, though the *Morning Herald* really overdoes its praise of him, by saying that he is "the fittest man in the empire," and what follows really looks so like a quiz, that, in reading it yesterday morning in the columns of the same print, we actually thought a slip of copy meant for *Punch*, had found its way by mistake to "Shoe lane," and been "set up" before the mistake was discovered.—"Lord Dalhousie is not as well known as he ought to be, and as he soon will be; he is like the Premier, a statesman of the bold, vigorous, and decisive temper, and what Minister was ever more strongly characterised by boldness, vigour, and decision, than Sir Robert Peel?" And "the daring and effective measures" of the "Property Tax, the Tariff, and the Constitutional Prosecution of the Irish Agitators," are the evidences offered of the supposed character of the premier! But let this pass. It was said at first that Mr Cardwell was to be the new Vice-President of the Board of Trade. But this has been, apparently with authority, contradicted. Mr Cardwell would be sure to lose his seat for Clitheroe, if he offered himself to his constituents just now, and that may be one reason for Ministers not wishing to avail themselves of his services, as it is believed they otherwise would; for Mr Cardwell would be a respectable addition to any Ministry. No other individual has yet been named for this post.

"The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Secretaryship of Ireland by the present Lord St Germans, upon the death of his father, and his consequent accession to the peerage,"—we now quote the *Times*, which seems to have been supplied with the minutest information on these changes, or else to make the boldest guesses—"will be filled by Sir Thomas Fremantle, who succeeded Sir Henry Hardinge last spring as Secretary at War. Mr Sydney Herbert takes the War-office, with a seat in the Cabinet; and the Earl of Lincoln also enters the Cabinet, retaining his present office at the Board of Woods and Forests. The retirement of Sir John Barrow, and the promotion of Mr Sydney Herbert, leave both the Secretaryships of the Admiralty at the disposal of the Government; and we trust they will be filled in such a manner as

to meet all the claims of that most important department, and to deserve the confidence of the country. Mr Corry has been mentioned as Mr Sydney Herbert's successor."

When all these changes are made, if we are to believe the *Herald*, very great things are to follow. It throws discredit, indeed, on the anticipations as to choice of men given out by the *Times*, and darkly hints as follows, both to coming men and measures:—

"If we were at liberty to speak of measures, which we believe to be in contemplation, and of men likely to be called to the councils of Government, we could show that the happiness of the very humblest classes of the people is no less the care of the PREMIER than the wealth, power, and general prosperity of the empire. The session of 1845 will, if we are not much mistaken, be a remarkable one—one never to be forgotten by the labouring classes—*Non operariis tacenda gentibus.*" We may not, however, go farther in this direction. LORD DALHOUSIE is a man of great commercial knowledge, of great talent, as bold, vigorous, and decisive in his views of public policy as SIR ROBERT PEEL himself, and as kind hearted and humane. Such a man will be in the situation in which he can be most eminently useful to his Sovereign and his fellow subjects at the head of the Board of Trade. The session will be distinguished by some most gratifying measures."

It really looks like as if the mountains were in labour. We wish they may bring forth something more than a mouse.

The "triumph of Guizot" has been shortlived; for in a debate taken in the Chambers on his Tahitian policy, it was only approved of by a majority of 8, which is considered a virtual defeat. But the latest accounts give us to understand that Guizot and his colleagues do not mean to resign. M. Salvandy, who was wavering, has joined them, and it is believed that the crisis will blow over without a change. The heterogeneous elements of the opposition, as contrasted with the compactness of the ministerial conservative party, gives rise to this anticipation; and many have been led by clamour to give a seeming opposition to Guizot, which in their hearts they do not mean. But to say the truth, his Tahitian policy is open to serious objections.

The unfortunate Zurbano has been caught, and, as they now manage things in Spain, was shot like a dog, four-and-twenty hours after.

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 25th day of January 1845:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Notes issued .....</td> <td style="width: 10%;">28,128,310</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">28,128,310</td> </tr> </table>	Notes issued .....	28,128,310					28,128,310						<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Government debt .....</td> <td style="width: 10%;">11,015,100</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other securities .....</td> <td>2,984,900</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gold coin and bullion .....</td> <td>12,463,197</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silver bullion .....</td> <td>1,665,113</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">28,128,310</td> </tr> </table>	Government debt .....	11,015,100					Other securities .....	2,984,900					Gold coin and bullion .....	12,463,197					Silver bullion .....	1,665,113					28,128,310					
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Dated the 30th day of January, 1845. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"><i>Liabilities.</i></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Circulation, inc. Bank post bills .....</td> <td>21,768,962</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deposits .....</td> <td>11,501,365</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">33,270,267</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Liabilities.</i>						Circulation, inc. Bank post bills .....	21,768,962					Deposits .....	11,501,365					33,270,267						<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"><i>Assets.</i></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Securities .....</td> <td>21,660,691</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bullion .....</td> <td>14,819,872</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">36,479,963</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Assets.</i>						Securities .....	21,660,691					Bullion .....	14,819,872					36,479,963					
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The balance of assets over liabilities being 3,209,696, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE. The above account shows an increase in the circulation of 144,146l.—a decrease in the deposits of 371,837l.—a decrease of securities of 258,199l.—and an increase in bullion of 32,043l.

MONEY is more in demand, owing to this being the settling day of railway shares transactions; and the influence of the demand has extended to Lombard street, where the value of money has increased on discount of first-class foreign bills to 2½ per cent.

The exchange on Paris and Hamburg are this day a little higher, but on all other places unaltered.

A morning contemporary observes—

"The late notice from the Bank of England, lowering the rate of interest, has given a further impulse to speculation in shares, but has not as yet been felt, where it was perhaps most expected, namely, by any upward movement in the prices of foreign produce, the markets for which are still comparatively flat and neglected. The bank directors are said to be now free from all responsibility as regulators of the currency, and to have no other duty to perform than to do the best they can for their shareholders, the same as other banking establishments. Admitting that the monetary system established by the new Bank Charter act is that of self-adjustment, and that it makes the function of the bank directors virtually passive, in so far as it fixes their issues as securities, and regulates their further issues by the bullion in their coffers; yet, as the directors of the banking department have taken active measures to lower the rate of interest, and so to push out their paper in the face of great monetary excitement and speculation, it would surely be going too far to allow that no responsibility attaches to their conduct."

To attribute the railway speculative mania to the recent notice of the Bank of England, is really riding a hobby too fast. The truth is, the notice of the Bank to lend money at 2½ per cent in their usual way on approved securities, did not lower the rate of interest, as first-rate bills in Lombard street, before that notice appeared,

as well as after, could be discounted at 2½ per cent, and which rate has now risen to 2½ per cent. But to suppose that men are actuated in entering into the wild vortex of railway gambling, which is now going forward by the difference of ¼ per cent in the rate of interest at which they could convert securities for the purpose of paying deposits on their transactions, is too absurd to bear a moment's reflection. The truth is that the notice of the bank did not increase the quantity of money seeking employment, nor did it even lower the market rate at which money could be got on unexceptionable securities, such as the bank would be willing to take. But the journal in question was an active supporter of the New Bank bill, the whole spirit of which was, that the bank should press out its circulation during an influx and heavy stock of bullion, for the express object of raising prices, and checking the further influx of bullion. It is, therefore, a most inconsistent charge now to bring against the bank, that it is using measures to accomplish what was the main design of the bill. But, notwithstanding the efforts used, which have been such as to draw down comments of disapprobation from many quarters, the bank has found itself totally powerless either to increase its circulation or to raise prices.

There are few things in the money market which have a more demoralizing effect than the old custom, which it is here attempted to revive and sustain, of throwing the blame of wild speculations off the shoulders of the imprudent gamblers who fall their victims, and placing it on the Bank of England.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY.—There was not much business to-day transacted in the English securities, and prices were a shade flatter. The early closing of the house was to a certain extent against operations, and the limited amount of dealing appears to have chiefly caused the decline. Consols for money left off 99¼ to 100, and for the account 100 to ¼. The foreign securities underwent little change, the operations being very limited. Prices in most cases, however, wear a firm and steady appearance. Spanish five per cents left off 28½ to ½, the three per cents 40½ to ½, Russian 119 to 120.

MONDAY.—Consols were flat to-day, and left off 99¼ to 100 for money, and 100 to ¼ for the account. There was not much business transacting, the chief operations being the continued official purchases of the government broker, who laid out his money in three per cents reduced and three-and-a-quarter per cent annuities. In the foreign securities there was scarcely any alteration whatever.

TUESDAY.—Consols continue flat at 99¼ to 100 for money, and 100 to ¼ for the account. In this market, scarcely any business has been done. Three per cents reduced were steady at 100¼, and three-and-a-quarter per cent annuities at 104¼ to ½. Exchequer bills have improved to 65s to 67s premium, and India bonds to 78s to 80s premium, bank stock is 214 to 215, and India stock 286 to 287. There was not much fluctuation in the foreign securities. Spanish maintains a steady and firm appearance, the three per cents being quoted at 39¼ to 40½, and the five per cents 27¼ to 28. Mexican was a shade better on the news received from that republic *via* America, and the actives in consequence left off 35½ to ½, and the deferred 15½ to 16.

WEDNESDAY.—The English funds continue flat, and sales have been made to invest the proceeds in railway shares, which are now almost exclusively the favourite securities of the day. The government broker has not yet concluded his official purchases, but these, though occasionally large, are scarcely sufficient, in the absence of other good business, to support prices. It is known as a fact that within the last few days several considerable parcels of stock have been sold to lend out the money on the bonds and debentures of some of the old railway companies, and also to purchase the shares of the select of the new. Consols for money closed to-night 99¼ to 100, for the account 100 to ¼, three per cents reduced 100¼ to ½, three-and-a-quarter per cents 104¼ to ½, long annuities 12¼, bank stock 214 to 215, India stock 286 to 287, and Exchequer bills 65s to 67s pm. One or two purchases were made of the New Russian four per cent bonds, issued on the loan of 2,000,000, contracted by a foreign banker with that government for railway purposes, and the price they fetched was 98. They are not yet generally known in the house, being at present, as it may be termed, among a favoured few. The dividend is to commence from the first proximo.

THURSDAY.—The English securities remain much the same as yesterday, with the exception of Exchequer bills, which are quoted a little lower in consequence of sales. The government broker was again the chief operator in this market. Consols for money left off 99¼ to 100, for the account 100 to ¼, Exchequer bill-64s to 66s premium, bank stock 214 to 215. The foreign securities show no great deal of business, and the fluctuation in prices has been trifling. The settlement in this market is a trifling affair, and there seems every probability of its passing over quietly. Spanish five per cents closed 28½ to ½, the three per cents 40¼ to ½, Russian 119 to 120, Portuguese-59 to 60, Mexican 36 to ½, the deferred 16¼ to ½, Dutch two and a half per cents 63¼ to ½, the five per cents 99 to ¼, Danish 89 to 90, Colombian 14½ to ½, Chilean 100 to 102, Buenos Ayres 40 to 41, Brazilian 89¼ to 90¼, and Belgian 101 to 102.

FRIDAY.—The funds have been steady this morning, but there is no animation in the market, and the French news so far is without the least effect. Consols are 99¼ to par for present transfer, and 100¼ for time. Exchequer bills have given way, upon sales made, to 62s and 64s pm, and India bonds to 78s premium. Bank stock has been firm at 215. The new three-and-a-quarter per cents are 104 to ½, and three per cents 100½ to 100½. The foreign securities are generally steady, and the settlement progresses easily. Spanish active bonds have been 28½ to ½; and the three per cents 40¼ to ½, being rather higher; Portuguese converted are 59 to 58½; Mexican have been 36½, but are now down again to 35½; French scrip is 1½ premium; Dutch two-and-a-half per cents are 23¼.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 12½ per mille, which, at the English mint price, gives an exchange of 25 46; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 62½, it follows that gold is 0.65 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 434 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 37 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 9½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 10½, it follows that gold is 0.57 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg. The course of exchange at New York on London is 110½ per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is 0.68 per cent in favour of England. But the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at 60 days' sight, the interest must be added to the above difference.



The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table listing various English stocks and their prices from Saturday to Friday. Includes Bank Stock, Consols, India Stock, and various bonds.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and London, with columns for time and prices.

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

Table listing prices for various Scottish companies, categorized by Banks and Insurance Companies.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks and their shares, including Australasia, British North America, and others.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table listing prices for foreign gold and silver in bars and coins.

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices for foreign stocks and bonds from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, and other countries.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French funds and bonds, including Rentes and various government securities.

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Table listing public securities of the United States, including bonds from Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, and others.

Exchange at New York, 11 1/2.





the matter into their own hands, and reflecting that till the report of the intended close was bruited abroad, this stock had been standing for the last few weeks at within a shade or two of its market value twelve months ago, consider whether their present condition may not be worse, if the reckless and absurd schemes of the board are persisted in; and whether it may not be the part of prudent men to accept the certainty of 17s 6d per share from the Dover company, in exchange for the empty vapourings and delusive promises which, though they have inflated a little line of eight or ten miles long with the idea of rivalling the Birmingham or the Midland, have yielded miserable dividends, and even in the present buoyant state of the money market, have barely raised a paltry premium of 7l or 8l per share on their airy capital of upwards of 2,000,000l still to raise, before the magnificent hopes held out to them can fructify or bring profit to the long-suffering shareholders. In our local stocks, West Yorks and West Ridings are both better, the one at 25 pm, and the latter at 72 6 pm. Thirks 26 pm, Dewsbury's 4 1/2 per share.

R. B. WATSON & Co.

MANCHESTER. Thursday—Closing prices this day:—

Bristol and Gloucester	44	...to...45
Eastern Counties	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ditto Perpetual	93s 4d	95s 4d
Ditto Ditto No. 2	24s	26s
Grand Junction	233	235
Ditto Half-shares	116	117
Ditto Quarter-shares	38	5 1/2
Great North of England	148	152
Ditto New shares	27	28
Ditto 30l shares	11 1/2	12
Great Western	177	179
Ditto Half-shares	101	103
Ditto Fifth shares	40	41
Jamaica	24	25
Lancaster and Carlisle	24	25
Liverpool and Manchester	218	220
Ditto Half-shares	108	110
London and Birmingham	232	234
Ditto 32l shares	42	43
Ditto Quarter shares	28	29
London and Brighton	51 1/2	52 1/2
Ditto Loan notes	12 1/2	13
Ditto Eighth shares	2 1/2	2 3/4
London and South Western	72 1/2	78 1/2
Ditto 40l shares	25 1/2	26
Ditto New shares	13 1/2	13
Manchester and Birmingham	57	57 1/2
Ditto Quarter-shares	6 1/2	6 1/2
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	126	128
Midland Railway Consols	128	130
Ditto Preferential	3 1/2	3 1/2
Ditto 40l shares	9 1/2	9 1/2
Do. Birning & Derby	92	94 ex div
Newcastle and Carlisle	117	119
Newcastle and Darlington Junction	64	66 1/2
North Union	A	149
Ditto	B	89
Sheffield and Manchester	100	101
South Eastern	49	50
Ditto New	20 1/2	21
Ditto New Creation	19 1/2	20
York and North Midland	104	110
Ditto Half-shares	54	55
Ditto New shares	13 1/2	14 1/2
Ditto (Scarborough)	43	44

JOHN RAILTON and SON, Share Brokers, Exchange Arcade.

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	130,145	108,113	53,643	97	10,690	3,881
Weekly average price	45s 7d	34s 2d	21s 3d	32s 11d	35s 4d	36s 1d
Six weeks' average	45s 7d	34s 4d	21s 6d	32s 2d	35s 9d	35s 9d

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
Foreign	quarters	quarters	quarters	quarters	£	£
Colonial	1	5,015	6,222	5,018	4,960	1,003
Total	927	1,236	—	—	61	—
Total	928	6,251	6,222	5,018	5,021	1,003

NOTE.—PEAS imported, 404 qrs; paid duty, 991 qrs; BEANS imported, 1238 qrs; paid duty, 1301 qrs; INDIAN CORN imported, 914 qrs; duty of the week 7,109l.

REVIEW AND PROSPECTS OF THE WOOL TRADE.

WE have delayed a general notice of the state of the wool market and its prospects, in the hope of having received by this time our Tables of the Official Imports and Exports down to the close of the year. In this hope we have been disappointed, but we have such accounts of the transactions of the last month as enable us to estimate them, in conjunction with the official quantities which we have published to the 5th of December, sufficiently accurately for all useful purposes; and as the public sales here have just commenced, we do not feel disposed to withhold this review any longer.

The history of the wool trade of 1844 well deserves the closest attention, not only of the merchant and manufacturer, but also of the politician. It practically illustrates and confirms many principles respecting which there has been considerable disputation, it brings another evidence to the many already existing, of the extreme folly of relying upon restrictions for the maintenance of price, and of the fears which are entertained that an increased import of foreign agricultural produce will injure that of this country; and, moreover, it satisfactorily shows that the injury so much feared from foreign competition is always averted, and, on the contrary, converted into a benefit, by the increased demand for our home products generally, to pay for our increased imports.

The supply and consumption of wool during the past year, have been on a scale quite unprecedented in extent.

With regard to the supply, however, it must be remarked, that it depends on a very different principle from that of cotton, or any other article, which materially varies from year to year in the quantity produced. Unlike those articles, the production of wool cannot be suddenly increased, as not only must its quantity be limited by the number of sheep, but by the general distribution of crops; and, therefore, when sudden variations are apparent in the quantity of wool imported, or exposed for sale, they must rather depend on the disposition on the part of the growers to bring their produce to market, than on any corresponding variation in the quantity actually produced.

The import of the last year has been on a scale never before experienced, which must be attributed in some measure to the wise repeal of the duty, which pressed with great severity on the lowest class of wools, such as are supplied chiefly from the Mediterranean, of Russian, Italian, and African growth. The import of these qualities has increased very much, in the second half of the year since the duty was removed. The comparison of these wools with 1843 is as follows:—

	1844	1843
	bags	bags
Imported into London.....	Russia 12,168	9,772
	Barbary & } 3,348	933
	Turkey } 737	214
Imported into Liverpool.....	Russia 1,442	658
	Portugal 6,412	1,814
	Mogadore 2,862	—
	Other Mediterranean 8,971	990
	35,940	13,981

These are the qualities of wool on which, from their very low value, the duty pressed most severely.

By the Official Tables in our number of January 11, the total amount of imports for the whole kingdom, to the 5th of December, was 67,323,897 lbs; for the month of December the imports were very light, being for the port of London only 2,963 bags, against 8,161 bags in November, partly, no doubt, attributable to the fact that during nearly the whole of the month all the northern continental ports were frozen, but also in some measure owing to the very large shipments during the preceding month; and, as far as we have been able to estimate the whole imports of that month, we have to add to those ascertained up to the 5th of December 2,134,000 lbs; making a total import of 69,457,897 lbs for the year. The comparison with the last four years will stand thus:—

Wool Imported.

	lbs.
1841	56,170,974 official return.
1842	45,833,983
1843	49,324,924
1844	69,457,897 do. to Dec. 5, and the remaining month estimated.

Showing an increase of twenty millions of pounds on the supply of 1843.

The whole imports of the year into the leading ports are as follows:—

Imports of Wool into LONDON, LIVERPOOL, HULL, GOOLE, and BRISTOL, 1844 and 1843:—

From	1844	1843
	bags	bags
Australia, all kinds	70,908	67,160
Cape of Good Hope	8,659	7,734
East Indies	6,741	6,594
South America	21,565	36,129
Germany	70,305	53,495
Spain and Portugal	12,023	4,395
Russia	16,984	10,781
Barbary, and other parts of the Mediterranean	14,874	2,400
Sundries	4,108	416
	229,167	189,104

It will be observed that there is an increase of quantity of all kinds, except South American, in which there is a falling off of nearly one-third from 1843. This is accounted for mainly by the large portion of South American wool exported last year to be United States, being no less than 8,524,000 lbs against 3,763,000 lbs in 1843, from Buenos Ayres alone, from whence the whole exports in 1844 exceeded those of 1843 by 6,438,860 lbs.—(Hughes' and Ronald's Liverpool Circular.) The first thing that must strike every one on surveying this enormous increase, is, that it is beyond the range of possibility that a sudden increase of production can have taken place to account for so large an import. The only country from which the imports have increased only at the rate of a regular gradual increase of production, are our own colonies in Australia, India, and the Cape. In these instances it will be observed that the increase is comparatively trivial, and such as may fairly be accounted for by the gradual increase of production; and, knowing, as we do, that all our colonial wools have regularly been shipped to this market only, it strengthens the opinion that must be formed on the face of this table, that the enormous increased imports from the continents of Europe and Africa have arisen either from the accumulated stocks of the late cheap years, or from an unusual direction of the shipments to this country, induced by the repeal of the duty, and by the rise in price which took place before the duty was taken off; or, perhaps, partly from all these causes. This is an important consideration in reference to the probable future supply of foreign wool. By the above table it will appear that the Continent of Europe and the coast of Africa have furnished no less than 125,294 bags in 1844 against 71,087 bags in 1843, and even a smaller quantity in 1842; and one great question in reference to the supply of next year is whether it is probable that so great an increase as 54,207 hales in one year from those countries will continue. On this point more than any other must depend the future price of wool, and it is therefore our duty to furnish all the means in our power to enable our readers to form an accurate opinion thereon.

The following are the quantities of foreign wools which have been imported in the last eleven years:—

	lbs	lbs	
1834	46,455,232	1840	49,436,284
1835	42,174,532	1841	56,170,974
1836	64,239,977	1842	45,833,983
1837	48,379,708	1843	49,324,924
1838	52,594,553	1844	69,457,897
1839	57,379,923		

(Board of Trade Tables.)

In looking at the progress of these imports for that period, it will be seen that a similar sudden increase took place from 1835 to 1836, as has occurred from 1843 to 1844; and it cannot but be a useful inquiry, under what circumstances and from what quarters the sudden increase of more than 22,000,000 lbs occurred on that former occasion. Following the same classification of countries already given, the imports were as follows:—

From	1835 lbs	1836 lbs
Australia, all kinds	4,210,301	4,996,645
Cape of Good Hope, &c.	194,308	339,008
East Indies	295,848	1,086,393
South America	2,195,400	2,874,263
Germany	24,054,333	33,195,733
Spain and Portugal	2,762,720	6,382,675
Russia	4,024,740	5,414,913
Barbary, and other parts of the Mediterranean	3,191,800	6,232,438
Sundries	1,245,082	3,717,309

(Board of Trade Tables.)

The increase visible in these two years, it will be observed, was in the same kinds of wool as has been observable last year; the main increase being, in German, Spanish, Mediterranean, and other European wools—the produce of our colonies showing, as was the case last year, only a moderate increase, except India, which just at that moment came into importance.

It will be observed in the table given above that the whole quantity imported again fell in 1837 to 48,379,708 lbs, being a reduction from 1836 of nearly 16,000,000 lbs; and again we find the whole of this reduction accounted for by a reduction of the quantity received from the continent of Europe: the classification of that year's imports was as follows:—

	lbs
Australia, all kinds	7,065,525
Cape of Good Hope	483,731
East Indies	1,880,741
South America	4,499,135
Germany	20,149,757
Spain and Portugal	3,386,558
Russia	6,114,945
Barbary, and other Mediterranean ports	3,793,672
Sundries	1,010,644
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,379,708</b>

It will be again observed, that while the colonial imports considerably increase, those from the Continent of Europe greatly diminish, making a difference in the year of more than 16,000,000 lbs; but the great importance of the continental supply in creating these fluctuations will be most apparent by placing these imports alone in comparison for the three years in question. The following are the quantities, as shown in the above tables, imported from Germany and other parts of Europe and the coast of Africa:—

1835	1836	1837
lbs	lbs	lbs
35,278,675	54,943,068	34,455,576

showing, in fact, that the whole of the fluctuations of supply occurred in that quarter. In looking at the reduction of quantity in 1837, to even a trifle less than it had been in 1835, we must not overlook the fact that a great fall in price took place in 1837, consequent upon the American panic, which was a powerful reason for checking imports, which does not now exist; but, as the quantity never again rose to that imported in 1836 until last year, it is but fair to infer that the large quantity imported in that year greatly exceeded the average produce available for this market.

On referring to the Tables of Imports for 1842 and 1843, we find those from Germany and other parts of the Continent of Europe were reduced below what they were even in 1837; and this and all other considerations induce us to believe that large stocks were accumulated during those cheap years in various growers' hands, which the higher prices of the last sixteen months have brought to market; and if that be the case, then we cannot hope for the same extent of imports in 1845 as we have had in 1844. We may look for a continued steady increase on the quantity imported from our colonial possessions, which last year showed only a natural increase on the year preceding; but we cannot but anticipate a considerable reduction in the quantity imported from the Continent.

Then, with regard to the supply of home grown wool, the circumstances have been very similar; for three years, 1840 to 1843, the prices were very much depressed, and a large quantity of wools were held over in the growers' hands. During the early part and middle of 1844, the greatest part of these accumulated stocks were brought to market; and the higher price of wool, with a lower price of wheat during the autumn, appears to have induced the farmers to bring their wool of last clip to market more quickly and to a greater extent than in any former year; so that, at this time, it is ascertained that the farmers have less wool on hand than for many years past; and, from the inquiries which we have made, we have reason to believe that the quantity of fleeces in the hands of staplers in Bermondsey has seldom been smaller.

On the other hand, it is understood that the stocks in dealers, and manufacturers' hands in the country are still very considerable.

So far for the supply of the past and the prospect for the future. As to the exact amount of existing stocks, it is impossible, with all the care we have used, to exhibit any estimate on grounds sufficiently satisfactory to be absolutely relied upon, on account of their being scattered so much in dealers' and manufacturers' hands out of the ports. After some considerable care, we are, however, of opinion that, taking all things into account, the stocks on hand do not differ much from what they were at the beginning of 1844. Of home-grown wools we believe the quantity to be considerably less, but of foreign wools more; but we believe, taking the position of all parties

into account, from the grower to the manufacturer, we are safe in considering that the stock is not larger than a year ago. We are, therefore, of opinion that we commence the year with a similar stock, and with a prospect of a smaller supply as well from the farmer at home as from abroad.

Then as to the consumption. There is no doubt that the consumption of wool during 1844 has exceeded that of any former year, and that the amount of business transacted, both for the home trade and for shipping, has also been greater than at any former period.

In the first eleven months, from January 5 to December 5, the exports of woollen goods and yarns exceeded in value those of 1843, for the same period, by no less than 1,867,143/, having been 8,585,704/ in 1844, against 6,718,558/ in 1843.

The chief part of this increase has taken place to the United States, and to the Eastern markets.

Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co. of Manchester, in their last circular, give the following statement of the shipments of woollen goods to those markets, by which the increase in 1844 is shown to be very great. The following extracts from the tables in this circular, in the absence of any official accounts of the distribution of our exports later than the end of 1843, will tend to show in what proportion the increase has been to those countries:—

EXPORTS TO CHINA, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, for four years.

	Worsted Stuffs	Camlets	Long-ells	Woollens
1841	1,440ps	620ps	61,678ps	40,970ps
1842	376	3,847	53,616	11,647
1843	7,278	10,977	93,405	45,657
1844	14,265	20,542	98,214	59,143

EXPORTS TO CALCUTTA, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, for five years.

	Worsted Stuffs	Woollens	
Liverpool and London only	1840	1,420ps	21,460ps
Ditto ditto	1841	1,480	16,143
Liverpool, London, and Clyde	1842	1,264	13,987
Ditto ditto	1843	5,542	32,784
Ditto ditto	1844	23,723	41,066

EXPORTS TO BOMBAY, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, for five years.

	Worsted Stuffs	Woollens	
For the year	1840	1,764ps	18,253ps
—	1841	2,466	9,233
—	1842	1,669	3,619
—	1843	3,960	19,682
—	1844	17,011	21,959

During the two last months of the year, there appears, from the Official Accounts, to have been a considerable check to the export trade; the American markets have been represented as glutted for some months past, and certain it is that the imports of all kinds of goods had diminished at a very rapid rate during the latter months of the year; the late accounts also represent the demand for goods for the Southern States as having diminished very much, owing to the low price of cotton. And, moreover, there is no doubt a considerable increased power of manufacturing woollens now exists in the States, which cannot but interfere with the consumption of our woollens; there is, however, likely to continue a large trade in our mixed and worsted goods, though they have also of late been much depressed in the United States.

It is impossible, on the whole, to form any estimate of our export trade for the future—that of the last year's has been unusually large; but if even our trade to the States should diminish, we have much confidence that it will expand in other places in at least an equal proportion. And we would not estimate the export trade of 1845 below that of 1844, unless some cheque should be given by a rise of prices. But with regard to the home trade, we think we may fairly expect a very considerable extension even on the demand of last year, and especially if the prices continue moderate. There can be no doubt that the increased amount of employment, which the present contemplated railways, and public works of various kinds, will furnish the whole population with full work, and probably at higher wages; and the general activity of business consequent on all this will not fail to create a large demand for woollens of all kinds suitable for the labouring classes.

It is by no means an unimportant consideration, with respect to the future value of wool, that cotton, in combination with which so much wool is used, continues at a very low price, with every probability of a very large supply; and also that indigo, drugs, and oils, used in the manufacture of woollens, continue at comparative low prices.

On the whole, then, we never remember a period when all things more perfectly combined to promise a large and steady business in this important branch of trade, for while the supply of wool is quite ample at this time for the demands of the trade; and while, therefore, there would not appear any very immediate cause for an advance of price, yet, if our views of the prospects of imports and of the state of the stocks in farmer's hands are correct, we must not be surprised to experience an advance of price. There is certainly no feature to induce to an opposite tendency.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I have read your "Review of the Cotton Market and its Prospects," in the last *Economist*, with much pleasure and instruction. Unbiased by opposite views, you have given, as you always do, just and conclusive arguments why cotton should remain for another year at least low in price and abundant in quantity. There is one point, however, which I should like to draw your attention to. You estimate this year's consumption of the article at 30,000 per week, or 1,560,000 bales, besides a weekly delivery of 3,000 for exportation, in all 1,716,000 bales for the kingdom; and in your estimate of the distribution of this year's American crop, you apportion

To Great Britain	bales 1,470,000
To France and the Continent	— 570,000
And as the American consumption	— 420,000
	2,460,000

Now, sir, I think you are likely to be correct in most of these calculations, but, like all others of the kind I have seen, they are founded upon no positive data. This I should like to supply. For many years back the consumption of cotton in this country has in-



creased at the rate of about 50,000 bales per annum—varying occasionally, but, on the average, showing, each year above the last, an increase to that extent or rather more. This should be some criterion for future deliveries; and though there are frequently causes existing to extend or limit immediate consumption, yet, as a general thing, such could not fail to be a useful guide.

The tables I enclose have been drawn up for this purpose—if you consider them worth anything, you can make what use of them you please. You will perceive that the ascertained average annual increase in the growth of American cotton—viz. each year above the preceding one—has been 101,691 bales, whilst the ascertained average annual increase of consumption throughout the world has been 83,238 bales, viz.—

In Great Britain	bales 43,609
In America	— 12,448
In France, &c.	— 27,181
	83,238

And that the progressive increase in the consumption of other kinds of cotton in Great Britain has been 14,107 bales. You will also perceive that by this calculation the

Average Growth of American cotton for 1844 was ..... bales 2,169,547

Whilst the average consumption for same year, was

In Great Britain, including exports	bales 1,164,511
In America	— 328,920
In France, &c. &c.	— 545,410
	2,038,841

So that, by adding the usual increase as above, viz. .... 83,238

We know that the total average quantity required for 1845 is ..... 2,122,079

Apportioned as follows:—

Great Britain	bales 1,208,120
America	— 341,268
France and Continent	— 572,591
	2,122,079

But the average consumption of E. and W. India, Brazil, and other cotton in G. Britain for 1844 was ..... bales 401,422

Add the usual increase, viz. .... 14,107

And we have the average quantity required for 1845, viz. .... bales 415,529

Whilst the average of Amer. as above, being — 1,208,120

Shows that the total average deliveries for consumption and export in Great Britain, in 1845, should be ..... bales 1,623,649

It is of course proper that we should add to or deduct from these average quantities whatever is thought necessary for peculiar circumstances—such as, with us, an unusual extension of trade in the East, or, on the other hand, a probably diminished trade with Brazil and America. As regards the French and Continental consumption, your estimate is as nearly as possible the same as my average quantity. In your estimate of the American consumption, you exceed mine by near 80,000 bales, and nearly 100,000 in that of Great Britain. In both of these I think you have been rather too liberal, although, as the American spinners have had great advantages lately, on account of their high tariff, and have consequently shot far a-head of former years, a considerable increase should be allowed them; whilst everywhere the low price of the article and general prosperity should be taken into account. You will see that I am not quarrelling with your estimates. On the contrary it has been my endeavour to prove their general correctness, by a different mode of calculation, founded upon unquestionable data. If I have succeeded in making this clear, the approbation of one so eminently qualified in statistical matters as yourself would be no little gratification to me. I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

A MERCHANT.

Comparative Statement of the Actual and Average Growth and Consumption of American Cotton, for 10 years, viz. from 1835 to 1844:—

Actual Growth		Growth according to the progressive average annual increase of 101,691 bales	
1834-5	1,254,328 b/s	1834-5	1,254,328 b/s
1835-6	1,360,725	1835-6	1,356,019
1836-7	1,422,930	1836-7	1,457,710
1837-8	1,814,596	1837-8	1,559,401
1838-9	1,360,532	1838-9	1,661,092
1839-40	2,177,835	1839-40	1,762,783
1840-1	1,634,913	1840-1	1,864,474
1841-2	1,684,211	1841-2	1,966,165
1842-3	2,378,875	1842-3	2,067,856
1843-4	2,030,409	1843-4	2,169,547
	17,119,386		17,119,379

Actual deliveries of American Cotton for Consumption, viz:—

Year	In Great Britain, including exports		In America		Continent and elsewhere		Total
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
1835	772,030	216,888	300,781	1,289,699			
1836	783,504	226,733	345,455	1,355,692			
1837	846,343	222,510	317,639	1,386,522			
1838	1,002,209	254,019	414,126	1,670,345			
1839	846,54	276,018	276,271	1,399,243			
1840	1,105,417	295,193	629,212	2,029,822			
1841	927,516	297,288	454,535	1,679,339			
1842	1,015,364	268,487	529,618	1,813,469			
1843	1,197,561	325,129	537,299	2,059,989			
1844	1,185,857	346,744	426,000	1,958,581			
	9,682,726*	2,729,039	4,230,936*	16,642,701			

Consumption of American Cotton, according to the progressive average annual increase

Year	Of 43,609 in Great Britain including exports		Of 12,448 in America		Of 27,181 in Continent and elsewhere		Of 83,238 Total
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
1835	772,030	216,888	300,781	1,289,699			
1836	815,639	229,336	327,962	1,372,937			
1837	859,248	241,784	355,143	1,456,175			
1838	902,857	254,232	382,324	1,539,413			
1839	946,466	266,680	409,505	1,622,651			
1840	990,075	279,128	436,686	1,705,889			
1841	1,033,684	291,576	463,867	1,789,127			
1842	1,077,293	304,024	491,048	1,872,365			
1843	1,120,902	316,472	518,229	1,956,603			
1844	1,164,511	328,920	545,410	2,038,841			
	9,682,705	2,729,040	4,230,955	16,642,700			

The slight differences are owing to the fractional parts.

\* The total exports from the United States to all places except Great Britain, are

Comparative Statement of the Actual and Average Consumption and Export of East and West Indian, Brazil, Egyptian, and other Cotton (except American) in Great Britain, for 10 years—from 1835 to 1844:—

Actual Deliveries for Consumption and Export.		Consumption and Export according to the progressive average annual increase of 14,107 bales.	
1835	274,459 b/s	1835	274,459 b/s
1836	358,119	1836	288,566
1837	368,565	1837	302,673
1838	366,960	1838	316,780
1839	323,553	1839	330,887
1840	296,255	1840	344,994
1841	339,709	1841	359,101
1842	356,833	1842	373,208
1843	325,677	1843	387,315
1844	379,274	1844	401,422
	3,379,385		3,379,405

Liverpool, 28th Jan. 1845.

[We have examined the above ingenious and careful statements and calculations with much pleasure. They certainly furnish a guide as to the average progressive increase in the production and consumption of this important staple. We acknowledge this view, and the tables by which it is supported, to be of the utmost interest in a lengthened general view of the progress of consumption; but our correspondent will see, indeed he admits it, that numerous circumstances, peculiar to special years, will make such great variations from that average, as to render it little or no criterion for periods when such special circumstances exist. The present year is such.

We will readily, however, admit that, on drawing up the statement published last week, wherever we entered into estimates of the future, we were desirous of rather exceeding the actual consumption than under-rating it, in order to show that, under no circumstances which we can well conceive, can the stock be reduced below the present quantity at the end of this year. We have little doubt that various rumours respecting the crop will be brought forward before its exact extent is ascertained; and we were, therefore, desirous of putting before our readers an estimate upon a given data, from which they may readily compute any difference which may appear in the ultimate size of the crop; and at the same time to show that even on the most liberal estimate of the wants of all quarters, the crop named, of 2,500,000 bags, will suffer a considerable diminution without reducing the stock at the end of this year. If we prevent losses from a sudden advance in prices which cannot be permanently maintained by rumours of a smaller crop, our object will be attained. The present prices are, however, very low, and with the great abundance of money, even independent of any chance of diminishing stocks, prices may improve from their present rates, should the article become one of favourite investment, owing to the extreme low price.

It should not be lost sight of, that with the present quantity of new machinery preparing, and which will be mostly in operation by the end of the year, the average weekly consumption will then considerably exceed the quantity named, as the average of the whole year.—Ed. ECONOMIST.]

QUARTERLY SALES OF INDIGO IN LONDON.

Held from the 21st to the 29th inst.

Description	per lb.			per lb.			
	s	d	d	s	d	d	
BENGAL, Fine purple & violet	None			MADRAS, Fine violet	3	7	4
Good ditto	5	6	5	Good ditto	3	1	3
Mid. and ord. ditto	5	0	5	Mid. and ord. ditto	2	5	3
Good and fine violet	None			Low	2	2	2
Mid. and ord. violet	4	6	3	KURPAH, Good violet	4	0	4
Red violet	5	0	5	Mid. violet & cop-			
Coppery violet	4	5	4	perly violet	3	6	3
Copper	3	2	4	Ord. cop. & violet	2	9	3
Consuming copper & violet	3	6	4	Inferior and low do	2	4	2
Ord. and low ditto	2	8	3	PONDICHERRY, Bad	1	6	2
Trash	1	8	2	MANILLA, ord. to mid.	2	0	3
Oude, Ord. to mid.	2	1	3	JAVA, good to fine	4	2	5
				BOMBAY, Prussian blue	0	11	1
				Bengal, Kurpah, Madras, Oude, Manilla, Bombay, Java. Total.			
The Declaration	3887	1739	1194	526	57	40	24
Less withdrawn	1266	30					1296
				2621	1709	1194	526
							57
							40
							24
							6171

The sale has gone off exceedingly well. The depression which took place in the months of November and December, caused by advices of abundant crops in India, continued until the eve of the sale; and although the limited quantity of fine indigo remaining in first hands created a better feeling in favour of that quality, a decline of 2d to 4d per lb below Oct. rates, corresponding with the transactions by private contract, was fully expected on all ordinary Bengal, and on the large quantity of Madras recently arrived. From the attendance of country buyers, however, and also of foreigners (seldom witnessed at this season of the year), it was evident that the immediate wants of the trade were more considerable than had been anticipated, and a brisk competition was the consequence, extending from the commencement to the close of the sale, at the following rates compared with the October sale:—

Bengal, Shipping	3d to 6d per lb advance.
— Consuming	3d — do.
— ditto low	par to 3d — do.
Oude	par to 3d — do.
Kurpah	par to 2d — do.
Madras	par to 3d — discount.

It will be observed that the proportion of Madras manufacture was unusually large, while that of Bengal actually passed was small, and consisting of inferior or sea-damaged marks; this circumstance occasioned an eager demand for such parcels as were better adapted

estimated as the consumption on the Continent, &c.; and the total deliveries from the ports in Great Britain are taken as the consumption there; but to be strictly correct, the exports hence (about 50,000 annually) should be deducted from the English and added to the Continental consumption. As these cannot be exactly ascertained, however, and as it does not affect the total result, we prefer giving the figures as above.

for shipping; and of the quantity stated as withdrawn, comprising some good quality, the greater part was purchased for exportation, previous to or during the sale, as well as some other parcels by private contract.

The importers meeting with a demand unexpectedly good, have sold freely, the quantity retained being only 700 chests. The actual sales out of the catalogue amount to 6780 chests, and by private contract about 700 more, making a total of nearly 7500. Of this quantity it is supposed that 1500 were taken by the home trade, and 6000 are to be apportioned among exporters, dealers, and speculators. Of the shipping orders, the chief part seemed to proceed from the centre and North of Germany. For Russia, little or nothing has been bought; and for the Levant, the purchases were also very limited.

BENGAL.			MADRAS.			MANILLA.		
chests	per lb	Number of Chests at each price.	chests	per lb		chests	per lb	
26	under ... 2s 6d	195	2s 2d to 2s 5d	672	2s 6d	57	2s 0d to 3s 4d	
75	3s 6d to 2s 11d	263	3s 0d	59	3s 6d			
461	3s 0d 3s 5d	1194	3s 9d 4s 4d					
1108	3s 6d 3s 11d							
586	4s 0d 4s 5d							
263	4s 6d 4s 11d							
102	5s 0d 5s 8d							
2621		271	2s 1d to 2s 11d	255	3s 0d 3s 9d			
		526						

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Our foreign arrivals this week have not been numerous. We have received letters and advices from BRAZIL to the 14th Dec. We have alluded in another place to a negotiation which was going forward for a new commercial treaty. Our latest accounts of the 14th Dec. represent "business as being extremely limited as regards imports, but very extensive in the principle article of export and exchange." Exchange on London was 24½d, on Paris 378, and on Hamburg 705. The price of coffee free on board, at an exchange of 25d was—superior 28s 9d, first good 25s 9d, first ordinary 23s 5d, second good 22s 10d. The quantity of coffee exported in eleven months from Jan. 1st to Nov. 30th was 1,094,525 bags against 1,075,158 bags in 1843, of sugar 10,996 cases in 1844 against 7,201 in 1843, and of hides 322,917 in 1844 against 308,937 in 1843. The accounts from Buenos Ayres and Monte Video are as discouraging as ever.

We have later accounts from the UNITED STATES; the arrivals of cotton to the chief ports were smaller than might have been anticipated with so large a crop; there are, however, no new features worthy of remark.

Accounts from NEW ZEALAND to the 20th of October, represent the colony as being still in a very unsettled state. The cargo of the ship *Bella Marina*, bringing these news, consists of black oil, whalebone, flax, bark, stems, &c. to the value of about 18,000l. Two other vessels, with similar cargoes, were to follow within three months.

We have received a file of the *Adelaide Observer*, but the dates are old.

SALES IN LONDON.

Tuesday, 4th February.	1320 bags Bengal Saltpetre
100 hhd's Barbadoes Sugar	5 cases Tortoiseshell
600 bags Mauritius	Thursday, 6th February.
2995 bags Bengal	1100 bags Plantation Ceylon Coffee
223 boxes Bengal	3000 bags Costa Rica Coffee
490 bags Madras Sugar	300 bags Trinidad Cocoa
1776 boxes Manilla Sugar	Thursday, 13th February.
800 boxes Cassia Lignea	1300 bales Surat Cotton
136 chests Lac Dye	3300 bales Madras Cotton
28 chests Shellac	300 bags Turmeric
30 tons Sapan Wood	(For Liverpool Sales see postscript.)

INDIGO.—In another part of our paper we give the particulars of the important quarterly sales of indigo, which commenced on the 21st and ended on the 29th January. Since the close of them between two and three hundred chests have been disposed of by the brokers, partly of goods bought in at the sales, and partly from the importers' hands, such goods as have not been in any previous sales. The prices are stated to be fully as high as the currency of the quarterly sales, and there appears to be a good feeling in favour of maintaining the present new established rates of the article. The deliveries from the warehouses are rather larger this month than what they were in the month of January last year, and we have reasons to believe that the consumption of the article in other parts of Europe is likewise going on at an increased rate. A public sale of about 218 serons of Guatemala indigo was held yesterday. The whole was disposed of with some briskness at nearly the previous rates, say from 2s 7d per lb for ordinary Cortes to 4s 3d for good Sobres. The stocks of this description of indigo and Caracas are very much reduced at present in London, and very little of both is expected in the approaching season in England.

COCHINEAL.—In the early part of the week a public sale of about 140 serons Honduras silver was held, in which an extraordinary briskness was displayed. Every lot was sold at prices which rule from 2d to 3d per lb higher than the previous rates. The prices were from 4s 8d per lb for foxy silver to 5s 1d for good bold grain. The stock is moderate, and the consumption here and abroad seems to be on the increase.

WOOL.—Respecting the wool trade the accounts in the papers read well, but the staplers do not find a corresponding demand from the manufacturers, who complain of a want of remuneration. Fleeces and sorts are about the same as in November; the advance of 10s per pack is barely sustained.

THE WOOL SALES.—The first sale of colonial wool began this day. The attendance of buyers was larger than for many sales past, and the prices at which the wool sold show an advance of from 2d to 3d per lb.

LIVERPOOL WOOL TRADE.—There has been less business doing here this week in wools, most of the trade being engaged at the public sales now progressing in London, which are expected to go off well. There has been rather an improved demand for Scotch wool, and on some of the lower descriptions a trifling advance has been obtained.

THE COTTON MARKET has been dull, and the transactions limited, but without any change in prices. Yesterday 200 bales damaged Western Madras, and 120 American, mostly all faulty and damaged, were sold at public auction. 1300 bales Surat, and 1600 Madras, are advertised for public sale on the 13th instant, and 5800 bales Madras, chiefly Tinnivelly, for the 27th instant.

SALES OF COTTON WOOL, from Friday 24th January to Thursday 30th, inclusive.

American.....	200	384 to 4d ordinary to fair.
Surat.....	100	2½d to 3d middling to midding fair.

Total..... 300 bales in bond.

SILK.—No transactions of importance have been effected this week in the Italian market. Prices have, however, been firmer. The February mail from China is anticipated with interest.

FLAX.—The market very firm, and except at St Petersburg, not any purchases are advised this week. The Russians very firm, and are expecting high prices this year.

HEMP.—Several sales made, and many of the holders are looking for better prices.

LEATHER.—There has been a full average business for the season of the year during the past week, as well as a fair demand on Tuesday at Leadenhall. Crop hides of about 40 lbs were in good request. Foreign butts remain stationary, crop bellies abundant, calf skins of prime qualities were more wanted, especially those of 70 lbs to 90 lbs per dozen, which were scarce. Horse hides and the best East India kips were in good request. Prices generally unchanged.

THE SEED TRADE has been firm this week, at our quoted prices, with rather more inquiry for white and brown mustard seeds, and a better demand for fine English rape seed.

METALS since our last remain steady, with the exception of iron; this article has again advanced, as will be observed by our quotations.

From our latest City accounts:—

SUGAR.—Prices of B. P. have again declined; the sales of West India this week, which comprise 800 hhd's, showing a reduction of 6d to 1s per cwt. 13,000 bags Mauritius have been disposed of also cheaper; 3000 bags Bengal rather below the quotations of Friday last. In Foreign E. I. or Havana there have been no transactions to notice, but the market for all Foreign is firm. 200 hhd's British West India sugar have found buyers to-day at former prices; and 1400 bags Bengal and 2000 Madras, by auction, were disposed of at our quotations.

REFINED SUGAR.—In the market for the home trade there has been a moderate business in refined, but for bastards it is very dull. The export market is very firm, but owing to the large sales made some time back for previously delivered, no extensive business can be done.

COFFEE.—The demand has been very limited for West India by private contract all the week, and none has been offered at auction, but in the value there is little variation to notice. To-day there was more disposition shown to purchase Mocha and Ceylon, and an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt on good ordinary Ceylon took place, and a slight advance on the former.

TEA.—The week's business has been rather beyond the average. Large parcels of Canton-made greens have been bought, lower prices than lately ruling, having been taken; the prices, however, are now full high—say, imperials 2s 2d, gunpowder 2s 5d to 2s 6d, young hysons 1s 2d to 1s 6d. The legitimate qualities, however, have not given way; congenous have gone off freely, perhaps to the amount of 8000 chests during the week, the principal kinds changing hands being those from 1½d to 1s 2d. The superior parcels of the new crop, which sold 2s 7d to 2s 8d on arrivals, command 1d to 2d advance, and are in increasing favour. The prospect generally continues good.

CINNAMON.—At the public sales held on the 27th and 29th ultimo, comprising a larger quantity than ever before offered at one time, viz. 3500 bales and 333 boxes Ceylon, there was a limited demand, and a very dull competition, only about 1400 bales being realised at very irregular prices. First sort went generally at a decline from the prices in November last of 3d to 6d per lb, whilst good and fine seconds (more particularly of Government growth) obtained within 2d to 3d of the previous currency, and inferior seconds and thirds sold 6d to 9d lower. Since the sale several parcels have been taken at similar rates, but the market has a heavy appearance. The next sales are fixed for the 28th of April.

FRUIT.—Advices from currant districts, to 6th instant, state a continued rise in the article—say in islands from 32 dols, opening price, to 45 dols; Morea, opening price, 4½ dols to 42; new 50 dols; and stocks, in first hands, within a very small compass. Of course, it has affected our market here. Prices stiff, with few sellers. Considerable arrivals of Turkey raisins, but prices remain steady. The same may be said of Valentias. Denias are passing into consumption at prices quoted.

LAC DYES continues in brisk request, the consumption is exceeding that of last year, prices were firmly supported; at auction 88 chests went as follows—B B sold 1s 4d, and P C in diamond at 2s 1d per lb.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, Jan. 27.—Cotton.—Our market has experienced considerable fluctuations in price, the favourable accounts from Liverpool having in the beginning occasioned a rise, which, however, could not be maintained, importers appearing constantly ready to sell. Later prices have been rather firmer again. Sales for the week 12,700 bales, arrivals 6,000 bales, stock 64,000 bales against 101,000 bales in 1844 and 127,000 bales in 1843. The arrivals during the next month are not expected to be heavy. Coffee.—St Domingo being entirely in second hands, has been neglected, but in Brazil there have been purchases made every day. In other descriptions nothing doing; the stock of French West India is much reduced. Sugar.—The advices from the West Indies up to 27th of December ought to have influenced our market favourably, prices being then on the advance and sugar scarce, but large sales of beet root sugar at Paris have prevented an improvement, and only 500 hhd's West India have changed hands in our market. Rice.—Carolina remains in demand at previous prices. Indigo.—We have received the advices of the opening of the London sales. Here only 10 chests have been sold this week. Ashes have experienced a further decline. Hides in limited demand and prices barely supported. Tallow.—The market has again been quiet, but prices rather firmer. In Whalebone but little doing. The Corn Market remains quiet and averages are stationary.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.—Sugar.—The Company have declared their sale of 43,139 krung of Java for the 27th of February. The market is firm; 1000 bales of Havana sold at full prices. For refined the demand is good, and prices are rather higher. Coffee.—The quantity of 392,000 bags declared by the company being smaller than expected, and the upset price of 22c, higher, the market has become firmer, and whatever could be obtained of good or Java below that price has been taken. Indigo firmer: about 40 chests sold at an advance, and sellers generally hold for higher prices. There is a disposition to operate largely at the late rates. Hides quiet. In the Corn and Seed markets but little doing and no change in prices.

HAMBURG, Jan. 25.—Our navigation being still closed, we have again to record a very quiet week, purchases being limited to the wants of the town and its immediate neighbourhood. Coffee.—About 2,000 bags of Brazil, and 500 bags of Havana were sold at full prices. Sugar.—Only trifling parcels of Havana and Manilla have been placed without change of value. Cotton.—Only small sales of American.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Coffee.—The declaration of the Dutch sales has acted favourably on our market, 2,500 bags of Brazil and 1,200 bags of ord. unclean St Domingo have found buyers at full prices. Batavia is rather dearer. Sugar.—About 900 chests of old brown Havana have been sold at an advance. Cotton.—Of American about 400 bales have changed hands at previous prices.



## The Gazette.

**WHITEHALL, Jan. 25.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. to be her Majesty's Procureur in all causes and matters maritime, foreign, civil, and ecclesiastical, in the room of Huld Nicholl, Esq. deceased.

**CROWN OFFICE, Jan. 28.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry John Shepherd, Esq. one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, to be one of the commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, in the place of Sir Charles Frederick Williams, deceased.

**IN THE EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.**—Hilary Term.—Eighth Victoria.—This Court will, on Monday, the 10th day of February next, and on the following days, namely, Tuesday the 11th, Wednesday the 12th, Thursday the 13th, Friday the 14th, Saturday the 15th, Monday the 17th, Tuesday the 18th, Wednesday the 19th, Thursday the 20th, Friday the 21st, and Saturday the 22d days of the said month, hold sitting, and will proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the New Trial and Special papers.

**WHITEHALL, Jan. 7.**—The Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Edward Handscomb, of Amptill, in the county of Bedford, gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, for the county of Bedford.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Leathers and Attwater, Palace row, St Pancras, grocers—Powell and Tunstall, Liverpool, pawnbrokers—West and Pearson, Selby and Bradford, York-shire, wharfingers—Bailey, Kershaw, and Co., Manchester, common carriers—Mills and Hyles, Maidstone, painters—J and E. Jones, Wrexham, Demiboisaire, and Overton, Flintshire, plumbers—Nevitt and Thomason, Tranmere, Cheshire, brewers—T. and J. Crofts, Belper and Clay cross, Derbyshire, mercers—Scholefield and Dawson, High street, Southwark, rail road carriers—Cassons and Balderson, Huddersfield, wool-staplers—T. and J. Dallin, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, sail makers—Newton and Kirk, Margaret street, Cavendish square, carpenters—Hayes and Bowler, Newton and Mar-chesier, manufacturing chymists—Hogan, Hall, and Co., Liverpool, Manchester, Chilli, and Fern, merchants—Hale and Co., Westminster bridge road, drapery warehousemen—Birkbeck, Alcock, and Co. (or the Craven Bank Company), Settle, Skipton, Keighley, and elsewhere, bankers (as far as regards R. and J. Hirkbeck)—Chesney and Co, Bourverie street, importers of foreign good—Platt and Sutcliff, Manchester, commission agents—Kemp and King, Hayes, brewers—Elias and Duxbury, Blackburn, cotton manufacturers—Cox and Son, Worcester, glove manufacturers—Ward and C, Regent street, electro platers—Livingston and Chetham, Nottingham and Salford, lace manufacturers—Austin and Seley, K. Koppel row, New road, artificial stone man-ufacturers—Hassnett, Arrandale, and Bassnett, Denton, Lancashire, hat manufacturers (as far as regards R. Arrandale).

## DIVIDEND.

Feb. 20, G. C. Smith, Kensington park, builder.

## BANKRUPTS.

**ALLEN HURRELL**, Park place, St John's wood, wine merchant, to surrender Feb. 5, March 13 at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Chilcote, George street, Mansion house; official assignee, Whitmore, Basinghall street.

**CHARLES MOORE**, St John street, Clerkenwell, carver and gilder, Feb. 5, March 13 at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Champion, Ely place, Holborn; official assignee, Whitmore.

**WILLIAM AND ROBERT SMITH**, Bow lane, and Aberdeen, warehousemen Feb. 4, March 11 at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Parkes, Smith, and Co, Bedford row; official assignee, Pennell, Basinghall street.

**CHARLES BURRAGE**, Newgate market, carcase butcher, Feb. 4 at half past 12 o'clock, March 11 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Phillips, Gray's inn square; official assignee, Pennell.

**WILLIAM PAP CLOUGH**, Liverpool, licensed victualler, Feb. 12, March 4 at 12 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Wilkin, Furnival's inn; and Wardle, Liverpool; official assignee, Cazenove, Liverpool.

**CHARLES M. WILKINSON**, Ulver ton, Lancashire, wine merchant, Feb. 10, March 4 at 12 o'clock, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mawe, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, and Yarker, Ulverston; official assignee, Fraser, Manchester.

**JOHN KELSALL**, Hanley, Staffordshire, fishmonger, Feb. 3, March 10 at 11 o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Jackson, Gray's inn; and Harrison and Smith, Birmingham; official assignee, Hittlestone, Birmingham.

## DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

**Williams**, Farrington, Berkshire, grocer—first dividend of 1s 3d in the pound, on Wedne-day Jan. 29 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Follett, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

**Sly**, Bouverie street, Fleet street, and Cornwall road, Lambeth, engraver—final dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, on Wednesday Jan. 29 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Follett.

**Smith and Titford**, King street, Snow hill, engravers—first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound; and first dividend of 2s 4d in the pound, on the separate estate of H. Titford, on Wedne-day Jan. 29, or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Follett.

**Bright**, Wigmore street, licensed victualler—first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, on Wednesday, Jan. 29 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Follett.

**F. and J. Gale**, Shadwell, rope makers—dividend of 6d in the pound, on new proofs, on Wednesday Jan. 29 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Follett.

**Conden**, Mitton street, Dorset square, builder—second dividend of 5s 6d in the pound, on Wednesday Jan. 29 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Follett.

**Mitchell**, Lime street, merchant—second dividend of 9d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Green, Aldermanbury.

**Hetherington**, Ellen grove, Cumberland, tanner—first and final dividend of 4s 2d and 8s 15ths of 1d in the pound, on any Saturday after Jan. 27, at the office of Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**Heron**, South Blyth, Northumberland, shipowner—first dividend of 9d in the pound, on Saturday Feb. 1 or any subsequent Saturday, at the office of Baker.

**Bearp**, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner—second and final dividend of 4d and 3s 10ths of 1d in the pound, in addition to 3s 6d in the pound previously declared, on any Saturday after Jan. 25, at the office of Baker.

**Parker**, Manchester, coachbuilder—first and final dividend of 10s in the pound, on Wednesday Jan. 29 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Pott, Manchester.

**Metcalf**, Liverpool, grocer—first dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, on Thursday Jan. 30 or any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Cazenove, Liverpool.

**Beesley**, Well street, Oxford street, wine cooper—first dividend of 1s in the pound, on Monday Jan. 27 and two subsequent Mondays, at the office of Alsager, Birchin lane.

**Whitmarsh**, George street, Hanover square hotel keeper—first dividend of 2s in the pound, on Monday Jan. 27 and two subsequent Mondays, at the office of Alsager.

**Avery**, Mincing lane, and Cumberland place, Old Kent road, colonial broker—first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound, on Monday Jan. 27 and two subsequent Mondays, at the office of Alsager.

**Goodeve**, Aldermanbury, warehouseman—first dividend of 1s in the pound, on Monday Jan. 27 and two subsequent Mondays, at the office of Alsager.

## CERTIFICATES

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

**Feb. 18**, Coleman and Hall, Colchester, ironfounders—Feb. 19, Martin, Cold Harbour lane, Camberwell, wine merchant—Stephenson, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine maver—Drur, Chester, ironmonger—Pollock, Liverpool, commission merchant—Feb. 20, Wilson, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, common brewer—Feb. 19, Hemming, Feckenham, Worcestershire, needle manufacturer.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

**L. Silver**, Glasgow, merchant, Feb. 1, March 3 at 12 o'clock, at the chambers of Simpson, Glasgow.

**D. Bowe**, Leith, merchant, Feb. 3 and 26 at 12 o'clock, at the chambers of Beveridge Leith.

**R. Walker**, Devonside, Clackmannanshire, manufacturer, Feb. 4 and 25 at 1 o'clock, at the Royal Oak Inn, Alloa.

## CERTIFICATES

To be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before February 18.

**Webb**, Rosamond buildings, Islington, mineral water manufacturer—Jones, Birmingham, victualler.

## Gazette of Last Night.

Friday, January 31.

**WHITEHALL, Jan. 25.**—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. Henry T. L. Corry, Joseph Hume, Aaron Chapman, Edward R. Rice, and Thomas Baring, Esqrs. Francis Beaufort, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, or the Hydrographer of the Admiralty for the time being; George B. Airy, Esq. or the Astronomer Royal for the time being; John Washington, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; and Henry J. Shepherd, Esq. or the Counsel for the Affairs of the Admiralty and Navy for the time being, her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the harbours, shores, and rivers of the United Kingdom.

**DOWNING STREET, Jan. 29.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edmund Murray Dodd, Esq. to be her Majesty's Solicitor General for the province of Nova Scotia.

**FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 29.**—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint E. Gabriel jun. Esq. in the room of C. F. F. Clintoa, Esq. deceased to be Arbitrator, on the part of her Majesty, in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, established at the city of Loanda, in the province of Angola, under the treaty, concluded at Lisbon on the 3d of July 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Hilary Term.—Eighth Victoria.**—The Court will, on Thursday the 13th day of February next, hold a sitting, and will proceed to give judgment in certain of the matters standing over for the consideration of the Court.

## DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

White, leather seller, Great St Andrew street, Seven dials.

## BANKRUPTS.

**W. BURT**, lodging house keeper, Lisson grove, New road, to surrender Feb. 7 at half-past one, and March 13 at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin lane; Lowrance and Plaw, Bucklersbury.

**JAMES ARGENT**, victualler, Golden lane, Barbican, Feb. 6 at eleven, and March 14 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, King's arms yard, official assignee; Cook, King street, Cheapside.

**EDWARD COOPER FLOWERS**, cattle dealer, Whitechurch, Buckinghamshire, Feb. 6 and March 14 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, Kings arms yard, official assignee; Close, St Mildred's court, Poultry.

**RICHARD HARRIS and JOHN HILL**, tailors, Newgate street, Feb. 15 at two, and March 15 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury; May, Queen's square, Bloomsbury.

**SAMUEL BRICE**, tailor, St John street, Feb. 7 at twelve, and March 14 at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, official assignee, Coleman street; Garry, Chancery lane.

**RICHARD GREENWOOD**, bookseller, Bradford, Feb. 13 and March 6 at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Young, official assignee, Leeds; Nethersole, New Inn, London; Carles, Leeds.

**JOHN COLLINS**, grocer, Sheffield, Feb. 13 and March 6 at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Freeman, official assignee, Leeds; Duncan, Featherstone buildings, Holborn; Unwin, Sheffield; Blackburn, Leeds.

**JOHN HEPPORTH and DAVID HEPPORTH**, cotton warp dyers, Rastrick, Feb. 10, and March 3 at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Fearnie, official assignee, Leeds; Lever, King's road, Bedford road; England and Hollowell, Huddersfield.

**THOMAS WHYTE**, hardware merchant, Birmingham, Feb. 7 at half-past eleven, and March 11 at eleven, at the Birmingham District Court. Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham; Ryland, Birmingham.

**EDWIN LLEWELIN ROBINSON**, fellmonger, Moulton, Lincolnshire, Feb. 11 at half-past twelve, and March 11 at twelve, at the Birmingham District Court. Christie, official assignee, Birmingham; Bonner and Son, Spalding; Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

**WILLIAM UPTON LESTER**, dealer in potters' materials, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Feb. 8 and March 4 at twelve, at the Birmingham District Court. Whitmore, official assignee, Birmingham; White and Co., Bedford row; Ward and Co., Newcastle-under-Lyne.

**WILLIAM BLINKHORN**, manufacturing chemist, Little Bolton, Lancashire, Feb. 18 and March 10 at twelve, at the Manchester District Court. Fraser, official assignee, Manchester; Fox, Flusbury circus; Earle, Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne.

**JOHN IRVING**, linen draper, Blackburn, Feb. 13 and March 6 at twelve, at the Manchester District Court. Hobsan, official assignee, Manchester; Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple; Wilding and Fisher, Blackburn.

**WILLIAM FIELDING**, hat plush manufacturer, Taunton, Lancashire, Feb. 11 and March 5 at twelve, at the Manchester District Court. H. H. official assignee, Manchester; Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Bourdoin, Bedford row; Cooper, Manchester.

**ABRAHAM FRANCIS, WILLIAM DAVY, and MATTHEW FRANCIS**, iron founders, Dee Bank Forge, Baslit, Flintshire, Feb. 10 and March 4 at twelve, at the Liverpool District Court. Morgan, official assignee, Liverpool; Cox and Williams, Lincoln's inn fields; Oldfield, Holywell, Flintshire.

**ROBERT JONES**, bootmaker, Liverpool, Feb. 14 and March 14 at eleven, at the Liverpool District Court. Morgan, official assignee, Liverpool; Throughton, Liverpool; Keddell, Baker, and Grant, Lime street.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

**J. Phillips**, P. Facey, and B. Broughton, Chard, Somersetshire, lace machine manufacturers—C. Lister and J. Cleworth, Liverpool, chemists—M. A. Clayton and A. Clough, Nottingham, milliners—R. and T. L. Banks, Stebbon-heath-terrace, Salmon's-lane, Limehouse, tallow chandlers—W. Wiley, jun. W. Beckett, and J. Wiley, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, japanners (so far as regards W. Beckett)—J. Bell and J. Eagle, 50 Bow-lane, City, linen factors—D. Fryer and J. Prince, Bailden, Yorkshire, colliers—F. Shacklock and J. I. Evans, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, maltsters—Watson, Brook, & Co. Huddersfield, stone masons (so far as regards W. Watson)—J. and A. Newbery, 19 Percy-street, Bedford-square, fringe manufacturers—A. and J. Parr, Black-burn, Lancashire, shrimp dealers—S. Relf and J. Neale, Reigate, Surrey, wine merchants—W. Sykes and R. Crosland, Lindley, Yorkshire, woollen spinners—G. Muir and T. Marshall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, drapers—T. Marshall and A. Purvis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers—H. Waterhouse, W. Boulton, and W. Morris, Manchester, cotton spinners (so far as regards W. Boulton)—J. Pearson and S. Price, Brookmoor, Staffordshire, chertmesters—H. and T. P. Hull, Leicester, hosiers—T. Foster, sen. and W. Foster, Nottingham, joiners—Finch, sen. and Finch, jun. Blackburn, Lancashire, iron founders—C. Candy and W. Dean, Watling-street, City.

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

**George Alexander**, Beaminstor, Dorset, innkeeper, dividend of 3s 4s 6d in the pound, payable at Grandy street, Exeter, on any day after Feb. 6.

**John Row**, Torrington, Devonshire, chemist, dividend of 2s 2d in the pound, payable at Grandy street, Exeter, on any day after Feb. 6.

**William Taylor**, Springfield, Yorkshire, wool merchant, first dividend of 2s 9s 6d in the pound, payable at 7 Charlotte street, Manchester, on Feb. 5, and every following Wednesday.

**Joseph Higginbottom**, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, money scrivener, second dividend of 5s in the pound, payable at 7 Charlotte street, Manchester, on Feb. 5, and every following Wednesday.

**Charles B. Buchanan and William Cunningham**, Liverpool, merchants, second dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, and on new proofs 1s 3s 6d in the pound, payable at 19 South Castle street, Liverpool, on Feb. 10, or any subsequent Monday.

**William Jackson**, Liverpool, baker, first dividend of 1s 2d in the pound, payable at 19 South Castle street, Liverpool, on Feb. 16, or any subsequent Monday.

**Samuel Aspinwall Goddard and Richard Hill**, Birmingham, merchants, first dividend of 4d in the pound, payable at Waterloo street, Birmingham.

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

**Thomas Biggs**, Bath, woollen draper, Feb. 27.—**William Yearlley**, Ecclesfield mill, Yorkshire, flax spinners, Feb. 21.—**James Lambert**, Monmouth, draper, Feb. 24.—**Thomas Wright**, Edinburgh, and Tunstall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer, Feb. 22.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

**JAMES FRIER and SON**, Edinburgh, victual dealers, Feb. 5 at two, and Feb 25, at one, at the chambers of Messrs Cairns and H. Moffat, Edinburgh.

**WILLIAM CRAWFORD**, Montrose, flax spinner, Feb. 5 and 26 at twelve, at the Star Inn, Montrose.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to January 25th, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 25th of January in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. East and West Indian Produce and Grocery Articles.

Table with 5 columns (Year) and multiple rows for SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, GINGER, COCOA, and NUTMEGS, detailing imports, exports, and stock.

COFFEE

Imported:— British Plantation Ceylon BP not otherwise described

Table with 5 columns (Year) and rows for Mocha, Foreign East India, Malabar, St Domingo, Havana & P Rico, Brazil, African, and Total Foreign.

Table with 5 columns (Year) and rows for CINNAMON, COTTON, COCHINEAL, INDIGO (E. India, Spanish), LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FLAX, HEMP, SILK, and WOOL, detailing imports, exports, and stock.

Manufacturers' Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, Drysaltery, &c.

Table with 5 columns (Year) and rows for COTTON, COCHINEAL, INDIGO, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FLAX, HEMP, SILK, and WOOL, detailing imports, exports, and stock.

For Liverpool Trade of this week see Postscript.





Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Jan. 27.—The official return gives a fair quantity of grain as having arrived during the course of last week, and rather a large supply of English flour. The trade on the several market days was of a languid character, and only for the superfine samples were prices supported. Fresh up this morning there was a moderate show of wheat from Essex and Suffolk, and considerably less from Kent than on this day week. The damp state of the weather caused the condition of the samples to be second rate, added to which, millers being slow purchasers, the prices of last week have barely been supported. For barley the sale has been slow, at a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter, according to quality. Oats have brought Friday's prices, but for this grain the trade has not been brisk. Beans are steady in value. Peas have found less demand, and grey have declined 1s per quarter; white 2s. In flour there is no variation. Tares have again met a good inquiry, the supply continuing short. In seeds of any variety no alteration has occurred, and only a moderate trade is transacting.

Table with columns: WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, BEANS, PEAS, FLOUR, OATMEAL. Includes sub-sections for BRITISH and FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

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CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—We have had several days of frost and snow, with high, but variable winds. The arrivals are short. The wheat trade continues very dull; the supplies of English have been large, and there are no buyers but the millers. Red wheats are selling at from 45s 6d to 49s per qr, equivalent to about 10s 3d to 10s 8d per cwt. Barley very dull; the maltsters are disappointed in the price of their malt, and the distillers were supplied so liberally with foreign barley, that they are able to keep out of the market. Sales, therefore, are only forced with a difficulty; the only relief to the market is the inquiry for very fine samples for seed, but these purchases are generally trifling. The late Irish glut of oats still presses on the market, and prices are no better than on Monday. We may expect, however, a steady trade, as the consumption will soon increase considerably. No improvement in beans or peas. Flour-trade quite in retail.

ACCOUNT OF CORN ARRIVED IN LONDON, From January 20 to January 25, 1845, inclusive.

Table with columns: English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign, Grand total for the week, Total of British previously this year, Total quantity of all other kinds of Pulse and Grain.

Table with columns: WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, BEANS, PEAS. Includes sub-sections for Weekly Averages by the Imp. Qtr. and Averages from the corresponding Gazette in the last year.

Provision Markets.

BREAD. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTTER AND BACON. LONDON, MONDAY, Jan. 27.—The arrivals last week from Ire and were 7,065 firkins butter, 7,370 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 1,167 casks butter.

The butter market continues dull; the mildness of the weather operates very much against the demand, and the business done during the week was very limited; and any sales made were at a reduction of about 2s to 4s per cwt from previous rates.

The large arrivals and heavy stock of bacon depresses the market, and where sales were effected a further decline of about 1s per cwt was submitted to. Lard 2s to 3s lower.

Table with columns: BUTTER, BACON. Stock, Delivery, Stock, Delivery.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Jan. 27.—The arrivals of slaughtered meat from Scotland and various parts of England continue somewhat liberal; while we have full average supplies of that killed in the metropolis on offer. Prime qualities of each description command a steady inquiry at full prices. In all other kinds only a moderate business is doing at late rates.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—For each kind of prime meat we had a steady demand, but most other qualities were a dull sale.

Table with columns: Beef, inferior, middling, prime large, prime small, Veal, Mutton, inferior, middling, prime large, prime small.

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, Jan. 27.—The arrivals of beasts up to this morning's market were rather numerous, and of considerably improved quality; indeed, the supply was by far the best since the holding of the great Christmas market. The attendance of buyers was again tolerably numerous; yet the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline in the currencies obtained on this day's sale of 2d per 8lbs, the highest quotation obtained for the best Scots not exceeding 4s per 8lbs.

The imports of live stock from abroad continue small, having amounted during the week to only 30 beasts and 62 sheep from Holland. To-day only a few head were on sale here, in middling condition.

The numbers of sheep were on a moderate, at fully last week's prices. Calves, the supply of which was small, met a firm demand, at fully last Monday's quotations.

Prime small pigs sold readily; other kinds slowly, at late rates.

Table with columns: Coarse and inferior, Pr. course wool, Pr. South Down, Prm. large oxen, Lrg. crse. calves, Coarse and inferior sheep, Pr. small do, Large hogs, Nt. sm. p. rkers, Suckling calves, Beasts, sheep, calves.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—There was only a limited supply of beasts on sale, yet the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday. We had forty beasts and thirty sheep from Holland, and 100 Scots from Aberdeen, in full average condition. The numbers of sheep were small, while the inquiry for them was steady, at fully previous rates. Calves were in moderate supply, and very brisk demand, at an advance of 8d per 8lbs. The pork trade was active, and the currencies had an upward tendency. Milch cows sold at from 16l to 19l each, including their small calf. Supply at market: Beasts 740—Sheep 3040—Calves 157—Pigs 290.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, MONDAY, Jan. 27.—The supplies during the past week have been moderate; these, with those left of former arrivals, have been more than sufficient for the demand in consequence of the town markets being abundantly supplied with vegetables, which are selling at unusually low prices. This market has been considerably depressed, caused by several vessels coming on demurrage; and other cargoes turning out damaged, were forced into the trade at low prices.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

BOROUGH, MONDAY, Jan. 27.—There is a little business doing in the hop market, almost entirely to meet the present wants of the consumers, and prices are firm. A revival of business and an active demand are confidently anticipated.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—Bags of last year's growth still command a ready sale, at fully last week's quotations; but in pockets very little is doing, yet the prices are supported in every instance.

HAY MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 10s to 4l 10s; useful ditto, 4l 12s to 5l 3s; fine upland ditto, 5l 4s to 5l 8s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw, 1l 12s to 1l 14s; wheat straw 1l 14s to 1l 16s per load. A moderate supply and a sluggish demand.

CUMBERLAND.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 12s to 4l 12s; useful ditto, 4l 15s to 5l 4s; fine upland ditto, 5l 5s to 5l 10s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 5l 18s; oat straw 1l 14s to 1l 16s; wheat straw, 1l 16s to 1l 18s per load. Supply good and trade rather dull.

WHITECHAPEL.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 10s to 4l 10s; useful ditto, 4l 12s to 5l 0s; fine upland ditto, 5l 8s to 5l 8s; clover hay, 4l 8s to 6l 0s; oat straw 1l 12s to 1l 14s, wheat straw 1l 14s to 1l 16s per load. Trade on the whole dull at the above quotations.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

LONDON, MONDAY, Jan. 27.—There is no alteration in prices to notice this week. A good business is doing for consumption. The tallow offered at public sale on Friday last, most part of it, sold at full prices, compared with the previous week. Nothing doing for forward delivery. Town tallow is 41s to 42s net cash.

Table with columns: Particulars of Tallow, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845. Stock this day, Delivery last week, Do. from 1st June, Arrived last week, Do. from 1st June, Price of Y.C., Price of Town.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Jan. 27.—Buddle's West Hartley 18s—Chester Main 18s—Davison's West Hartley 18s—Edison's Main 16s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 18s—Holywell Main 19s—Morrison's Hartley 16s—Old Pontop 17s—Ord's Redheugh 17s—Old Tanfield 17s 6d—Ravenworth's West Hartley 18s—Tanfield Moor Butes 17s 6d—Taylor's West Hartley 18s—West Hartley 18s—West Wylam 18s 6d—Wallend: Ramsay 17s—Sharp's Tanfield 17s—Seymour Tees 20s 6d—Tees 21s—West Tees 19s 3d—Clackmannan 16s 6d—Killingworth 19s—Tanfield Moor 20s 6d. Arrivals since last day 115.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.—Adair's Main 17s 9d—Buddle's West Hartley 18s—Chester Main 18s—Hasting's Hartley 18s—Holywell Main 18s to 19s—Morrison's Hartley 16s 6d—New Tanfield 17s—Old Pontop 17s—Old Tanfield 17s—Ravenworth's West Hartley 17s 6d—Shipcote unscreened, 16s—Tanfield Moor Butes 17s—Tanfield Moor 21s—Taylor's West Hartley 18s—West Hartley 18s—Wylam 17s 6d. Wallend: Hilda 19s 6d—Bardyl's Hutton 21s—Hutton 21s—Lambton 21s—Russell's Hutton 21s—Caradoc 21s—Maclean's Tees 18s—Seymour Tees, 20s 6d—Tees 21s—Woolfield 17s 3d—Clackmannan 16s—Hartley 18s—Wreckington 17s 6d. Arrivals since last day 116.

RAW HIDES.

Table with columns: Sheep & calf skins, Market calf, Long woolled, Midding hides, sheep, Short ditto.

Departure of Mails.

EAST INDIES, via Southampton, on the morning of the 3rd of every month. MARSEILLES, on the morning of the 7th of every month. SYDNEY, on the morning of the last day of every month. WEST INDIES, on the morning of the 2nd and 17th of every month. AMERICA, on the morning of the 3rd and 18th of every month.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult. at Woodcote, Lady Louisa Cotes, of a daughter. On the 25th ult. at Ba'dovan house, Lady Jane Ogilvy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th ult. at St Dunstan's, Fleet street, Rosetta, eldest daughter of Mr Lloyd of the Strand, to W. Slade, Esq., son of the late coroner for Berks. On the 20th ult. at St James's, Piccadilly, Emily, youngest daughter of Mr Lloyd of the Strand, to Mr W. H. Furnell of Waltham. On the 25th ult. at Charlton Church, by the Rev. W. Marsh, ch. plain of Morden College, Blackheath, Peter Young, Esq. of Meaco, China, to Charlotte Louisa, youngest daughter of Thomas Austen, Esq. of Waltham Abbey, Essex. On the 19th of December last, at Antigua, at St Luke's Chapel by the Rev. James Curtin, jun., Edward Rycant Shordiche, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Lindsay, Esq. Assistant-Commissioner General. On the 28th ult. at St Mark's, Kennington, by the Rev. Thomas J. Rowell, M.A., incumbent of St Peter's, Stepney, John, eldest son of John Montefiore, Esq. of Sreatbam hill, Surrey, and of the island of Barbadoes, to Julia, th. rd daughter of John Norman, Esq. of Clapham road, Surrey. On the 30th ult. at St Mary's, Newington, Surrey, Mr James Dawson of the George Inn, Borough, to Mrs Frances Drew, widow of the late Mr T. Drew, Newington causeway.

DEATHS.

On the 26th December 1844, at Madeira, aged 35, John Benett, Esq., the eldest and only surviving son of John Benett, Esq., of Pyt house, in the county of Wilts, M.P. On the 22d ult. at his seat in Ayrshire, after a few hours' illness, Claud Alexander, Esq. of Ballochmyle. On the 24th ult. at Cheltenham, Mrs Anne Tuder, aged 83, only daughter of the late Matthew Tuder, Esq. of Uppingham, and niece of the late Mary Countess Dowager Poulett, relict of Vere Earl Poulett. On the 4th ult. at St Petersburgh, John Lidderdale Esq. aged 62. On the 23d ult. at his residence at Brussels, in his 89th year, John Augustus Tulk, Esq. On the 23d ult., suddenly, at his residence in London, of paralysis, in the 66th year of his age, William Heuley Hyett, Esq., late of the Royal Military Survey, and



Secretary to the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Institution.

On the 28th ult. Mr Thomas Winstanley the, well-known auctioneer, of Liverpool, aged 76.

On the 29th ult. at his apartments, University street, Dr Domeier.

On the 29th ult. Mr David Ewing, looking-glass manufacturer of Great Charlotte street, Blackfriars road, in his 53d year.

On the 25th ult. at Newington, Mr William Maulden of her Majesty's Customs, aged 61.

On the 27th ult. at the Rectory, the Rev. John Channing Abdy, rector of St John's, Southwark, in the 53d year of his age.

On the 20th ult. at his residence, Bebside hall, Northumberland, Nicholas Bailey, Esq. aged 54.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VAUXHALL COMPOSITE CANDLES,

8½d per lb.  
PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES, 10½d per lb.  
These are the London cash prices, but the Country ones vary with the distance from town.  
Both sorts burn exactly as well as the finest wax, and are cheaper, allowing for the light, than Tallow Moulds.

Sold wholesale to the trade by EDWARD PRICE & Co, Belmont, Vauxhall; PALMER & Co, Sutton Street, Clerkenwell; and WM. MERCHANT, 253 Regent Circus, Oxford Street.

Until these Candles become generally sold throughout the country, EDWARD PRICE & Co will supply any private families, unable to obtain them in their own neighbourhood, with a quantity not less than 5½ worth, direct from the factory. On a line being addressed to Belmont, Vauxhall, enclosing a Post Office Order for 5½, (payable to Edward Price & Co, not to Edward Price, or M. Price), they will forward a box of the Vauxhall Composite or of the others, or a mixed box, as may be directed, to that exact amount.

DR CULVERWELL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

Price 1s, by Post 1s 6d,  
**WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID.**  
"How we should live, what eat, what drink, what shun, To reach in health full threescore years and ten."

Also Companion to the same; price 1s, by Post 1s 6d.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE PASSIONS.

"What passions hurt the body, what improve, Truths as refined as Athens ever heard."

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; Hannay, 63 Oxford street, Mann, 39 Cornhill; and the Author, 21 Arundel street, Strand. At home daily till Two; Evenings, Seven till Nine.



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Established at York 1824, and Empowered by Act of Parliament.

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

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Age next Birth-day.	Male.			Female.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
10	1	7	6	1	5	4
20	2	5	0	1	19	9
30	4	1	9	3	13	3
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Fire Insurances are also effected by this Company on the most moderate terms. Farming Stock insured without the Average Clause.

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

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

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BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY is used, in preference to Foreign, at Guy's, St George's, and the other principal Hospitals, &c., throughout the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to the security afforded by the PATENT METALLIC CAPSULES.

Country Dealers are advertised in the provincial journals, and lists of the London Dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons may be supplied, in bulk, at 18s per gallon, and in bottles, cases and bottles included, at 20s per gallon. 7 SMITHFIELD BARS.

EXTRAORDINARY! NEW CASES!!  
ATTESTING THAT HERE IS  
**HEALTH FOR ALL!!**  
BY **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
AN ASTONISHING CURE OF A CONFIRMED LIVER COMPLAINT!

**MRS Mary Tanford, residing in Leather Lane, Holborn, London,** has been labouring for five years under the effects of a diseased liver, which produced indigestion, sick Headach's, Dimness of Sight, Lowness of spirits, Irritability of Temper, Drowsiness, Occasional Swellings of the Body and Legs, with General Weakness and Debility. She attended the Hospitals at different periods, for about three years, but she only got worse instead of better, and her recovery at last appeared quite hopeless; but notwithstanding the very bad state of her health, she was, in about two months, restored to perfect health by the means alone of this all-powerful and efficacious Medicine—**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

CURE OF A CASE OF GREAT DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.

OCCASIONED BY THE  
*Baneful influence of Mercury, and the injurious effects of a long residence in Tropical Climates, by Holloway's Pills.*

**JAMES RICHARDS, Esq.,** a gentleman in the East India Company's Service, and who had resided for the last Seventeen Years in different parts of India, where his constitution had become much impaired from the influence of the climate and the injurious effects of powerful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calomel, which, together, made such inroads on his constitution as to oblige him to return home to England, and on his arrival he placed himself for some time under the care of a celebrated Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that gentleman's treatment; he was then advised by a friend (who had tried this Medicine) to go through a proper course of "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS," which he did, and in about four months his formerly shattered frame was so completely invigorated as to enable him to prepare himself again for his immediate return to India, whither he will embark early in the coming spring of this year, 1844. This gentleman is now residing in the Regent's Park, where he is well known, in consequence of his opulence and liberality.

IMMENSE DEMAND FOR HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN THE EAST INDIES.

Extract of a Letter dated 20th September, 1843, from Messrs S. Ferdinand and Son (Agents for the Sale of "Holloway's Medicines," in the Island of Ceylon); these Gentlemen state,—

"All classes of people here are desirous to purchase your WONDERFUL MEDICINES, and we regret that we have now scarcely any left to meet the IMMENSE DEMANDS that are daily made upon us for them. We inclose you a testimonial from J. Davison, Esq., the Superintendent of Lord Elphinstone's Sugar Estate, at Caltura, Ceylon; and we can, if necessary, send you abundant other proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from the opulent and influential here, many of whom have derived immense benefit from the use of your invaluable medicine.

Copy of a Letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the same alluded to in the Extract of the Letter above.

"MY DEAR SIRS,—MRS DAVISON has received so much benefit already from HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, that I am induced to trouble you for another supply, viz., an Eleven Shilling Box.—Your's truly, J. DAVISON.  
"To Messrs Ferdinand and Son, Holloway's Agents for the Island of Ceylon, Colombo."

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of these Diseases:—

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| Ague                  | Inflammation                  |
| Asthma                | Jaundice                      |
| Bilious Complaints    | Liver Complaints              |
| Blotches on the Skin  | Lumbago                       |
| Bowel Complaints      | Piles                         |
| Colic                 | Rheumatism                    |
| Consumption of Bowels | Retention of the Urine        |
| Consumption           | Sore Throats                  |
| Debility              | Scrofula or King's Evil       |
| Dropsy                | Stone and Gravel              |
| Dysentery             | Secondary Symptoms            |
| Erysipelas            | Tic-Douloureux                |
| Female Irregularities | Tumours                       |
| Fevers of all kinds   | Ulcers                        |
| Fits                  | Worms of all kinds            |
| Gout                  | Weakness from whatever causes |
| Headache              |                               |
| Indigestion           |                               |

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar (where ADVICE MAY BE HAD GRATIS), and of most respectable Venders of Medicine throughout the civilized world, and at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each box.—There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each box.

**PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGH in TEN MINUTES** after use, and a Rapid Cure of ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by Dr LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr LYNCH, Chemist, Market street, Manchester.

"Oct. 22d, 1844  
"Gentlemen,—I enclose you a letter received from a party who has derived great benefit from 'Dr Locock's Wafers;' I have no doubt if you were to advertise them in this town, the sale would be considerable, as we are constantly receiving testimonials of their efficacy.—I am, &c.  
J. R. LYNCH."

The following is a RAPID CURE of 29 years ASTHMATIC COUGH, communicated to the proprietors by Mr LYNCH, Manchester.

"Middleton, near Manchester, July 28th, 1844.

"Sir,—I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with an Asthmatic Cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age, during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of 'Dr Locock's Wafers;' I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me, I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.

(Signed) GEO. STRINGER.  
From Dr J. D. MARSHALL, M.D., Lecturer to the Royal Institution, Belfast, Chemist in Ireland to Her Majesty the Queen.

"8 High Street, Belfast.  
Gentlemen—I have the gratification of stating that, from all I have been enabled to observe of 'Dr Locock's Pulmonic Wafers,' they have been of eminent service in the alleviation of severe asthmatic coughs, pains in the chest, &c.

I have no doubt that when they become more generally known in the north of Ireland, they will be as highly esteemed as they are in other parts of the kingdom.  
Sept. 21, 1844  
J. D. MARSHALL."

The following particulars of RAPID CURE of ASTHMA of FOURTEEN YEAR'S STANDING, are from Mr J. E. BIGNELL, Holyhead Road, Wednesday, and addressed to Mr Ladbury, Surgeon there:—

"Sept. 6, 1844.

Sir—When I had the first box of Dr Locock's Wafers from you, I was labouring under one of those attacks of asthma, to which I have been subject now for about fourteen years. I have had the best medical advice the neighbourhood could afford, including two physicians at Birmingham, and one in Wolverhampton, but with no success. My breathing was so very difficult that I expected every inspiration to be my last; as for sleep that was impossible, and had been so for several weeks.

The first dose (ONLY TWO SMALL WAFERS), gave me great relief—the second more so,—in short, the first box laid the ground work for the cure, which only four boxes has effected, and I am now quite well. I remain, Sir, your most obliged,  
G. E. BIGNELL."

The particulars of many hundred Cures may be had from every agent throughout the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

Dr LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box.  
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LA'MERT ON DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, AND ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM EXCESS, &c.

Just published, in a sealed envelope, the Tenth Thousand, price 2s 6d, or free by post for 3s 6d.

SELF-PRESERVATION: a Popular Essay on the Causes of Nervous Debility, Local or Constitutional Weakness, Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, and Insanity; with plain Directions for their Treatment and Cure.

By Samuel La'Mert, Consulting Surgeon, 9 Bedford street, Bedford square, London; Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

"Long experience in the treatment of a class of diseases hitherto neglected, and most imperfectly understood by the great bulk of the medical profession, has enabled the author to prove that there are concealed causes of Nervous Debility and incapacity for the important duties of social life in existence, where the mere routine practitioner would never dream of finding them; traceable to certain habits, forming the most secret yet deadly and fatal springs of domestic misery and premature mortality."—Staffordshire Gazette.

"We consider this book really ought, as a matter of safety, to be placed in the hands of every youth whose appearance indicates any tendency to nervous debility, or premature decay. M. La'Mert, who is a regularly educated member of the medical profession, has treated the subject in a very scientific and intelligible manner, and we are certainly amazed at the prevalence and consequences of those evils it is his province to portray and alleviate."—Wakefield Journal.

Published by the Author, and so'd by S. Gilbert, 52 Paternoster row; Price, 95 Dane street, Dublin; Love and Paton, Glasgow; Field, 65 Quadrant, Regent street; Jackson, 130 New Bond street; Gordon, 146 Leadenhall street. Noble, 109 Chancery lane; Mansell, 3 King street, Southwark; Slatter, High street, Oxford; Smith, Cambridge; Courier Office, Manchester; Newton, 16 Church street, Liverpool; Watts, Snow hill, Birmingham; Davey, Broad street, Bristol; Harvey and Co., 63 Oxford street; Stance, 23 Tichborne street, Quadrant; and by all Booksellers.

At home for consultation daily from Nine till Two, and from Five till Eight; and all letters immediately replied if containing the fee of 1/ for advice, &c.  
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**MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY.**—The Directors hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX SHILLINGS PER SHARE, for the half-year ending 31st December last, will be payable to the proprietors, at the Head Bank and Branches, on and after Wednesday the 12th of February.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the date of this notice, till the 12th of February.—By order of the Board, PHILIP THOMSON. Manchester, 29th January 1845.

**AT the HALL of COMMERCE, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, on WEDNESDAY, February 5th, at Four.**

- W O O L.**  
 1026 Bags Australian, V. D. Land, and Cape.  
 50 Ditto Odessa Merino, scoured.  
 90 Ditto Brook washed.  
 100 Ditto German.  
 160 Ditto Mogadore, washed.  
 100 Ditto Portugal.  
 260 Peruvian and other low.

1786  
 Catalogues in due time by  
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**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.

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