CONTENTS.

"If a writer be conscious that to gain a reception for his favourite doctrine he must combat with certain elements of opposition, in the taste, or the pride, or the indolence of those whom he is addressing, this will only serve to make him the more importunate. *There is a difference between such truths as are merely of a speculative nature and such as are allied with practice and moral feeling. With the former all repetition may be often superfluous; with the latter it may just be by earnest repetition that their influence comes to be thoroughly established over the mind of an inquirer.*"—CHALMERS.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

FOREIGN CORN AND TIMBER ADMISSIBLE AT COLONIAL DUTIES, UNDER EXISTING TREATIES.
VENEZUELA SUGAR.

THE recent admission of sugar from the slave-owning state of Venezuela, under the right of the treaty existing between that country and us, which entitles their produce to admission on the most favoured terms, has recalled our attention to a subject bearing a strict analogy thereto, and to which we referred at the time (September 1843), viz. the effect upon the duties on corn and timber imported from countries having similar treaties with us, produced by the terms of the treaty made with the United States by Lord Ashburton.

One of the concessions which we made to the United States by that treaty was, that the produce of all that part of the state of Maine, which is washed by the river St John or any of its tributary streams, should be allowed to pass down that river as if the produce of New Brunswick, and be shipped to this country, subject only to such duties on admission here as are chargeable on the produce of that colony ; and, to give effect to such provision in that treaty, the Customs bill, passed at the end of the session of 1843, contained the following clause :—

"XXIII. And whereas a treaty has been concluded between her Majesty and the United States of America, dated the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, whereby it is stipulated, that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, timber boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the S*t*ate of Maine watered by the river Saint John or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the river Saint John, and to and round the falls of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance, that when within the province of New Brunswick the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province : and whereas it is the intention of the high contracting parties to the said treaty, that the aforesaid produce should be dealt with as if it were the produce of the province of New Brunswick ; be it therefore enacted, *That the produce in the said recited Treaty, and hereinbefore described, shall, so far as regards all laws relating to duties, navigation, and customs in force in the United Kingdom, or in any of her Majesty's dominions, be deemed and taken to be and be dealt with as the produce of the province of* NEW BRUNSWICK : provided nevertheless, that in all cases in which declarations and certificates of production or origin and certificates of clearance would be required in respect of such produce, if it were the produce of New Brunswick, similar declarations and certificates shall be required in respect of such produce, and shall state the same to be the produce of those parts of the State of Maine which are watered by the river Saint John or by its tributaries."

There can be no question that by this act we admit the produce of part of the United States at the same duties as are chargeable on that of New Brunswick—that we admit its timber at the lowest colonial duty, and its wheat (agricultural produce) at the rate varying from 6d to 5s per quarter.

We have always been of opinion, since that act was passed, that all countries having treaties with us, containing the *most favoured clause*, are in a condition to demand admission for their produce on the same terms as we have thus granted to part of the state of Maine. Further reflection has only tended to confirm that opinion, and the recent admission of Venezuela sugar places it, we think, beyond a doubt.

The following we reprint from our article, on the effect of that treaty, in the *Economist* of Sept 23, 1843 :—

"We have two classes of reciprocal treaties with various countries, which from their effect must entitle them to demand the same privileges. The first class is, where by existing treaties we are bound to extend to such countries, UNCONDITIONALLY, any privilege or favour, in navigation or commerce, which we shall at any time grant to any other foreign country, whether we shall have received any *equivalent* from such latter country or not :—of this class we have treaties with

Sweden,	Mexico,	Peru Bolivia,
The United States,	Brazil,	Bolivia,
Buenos Ayres,	Venezuela	Columbo.

"The second class is where by existing treaties we are bound 'not to grant any favours, privileges, or immunities whatsoever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects of any other State, which shall not be also at the same time extended to the subjects of the high contracting parties, GRATUITOUSLY, if the concession in favour of the other states shall have been gratuitous, or upon giving as nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional.'

"Of this class we have treaties with

| Austria, | Russia, | Texas, |
| Holland, | Portugal, | Uraguay. |

"The claim of the first class of countries is simple and undeniable. With respect to the second class, we think their right to the *gratuitous* concession of similar privileges equally undeniable, as we cannot discover in the treaty with the United States of America any *equivalent* or *compensation* on which the concession is made to rest. The concessions appear to have been all made by England (and we do not say that the settlement of the question in dispute was not worth all we gave) :—we held in our possession 6,750,000 acres of territory, our right to which was disputed by the American States, and we ceded to them 3,413,000 acres, retaining 3,337,000 acres to ourselves. Our Government denies that America conceded anything to us, but that we gave up a large territory to settle a dispute and get rid of a chance of war. Such being the case, the second class of countries are entitled to demand, *unconditionally*, the same privileges ; but if not, at the most, the compensation must be valued, and its equivalent received.

"To this view of the question we have had two objections raised :—First, that the privilege is only given to a small part of the United States, and not to the country generally. Such an evasion, however, of a contract could never be supported ; for if so, it might be extended from a small part to the whole, except a single square mile, and thus effectually evade any treaty.

"The second is one of a more subtile character, were the basis on which it is founded this :—It is contended, that by these privileges given to the portion of country referred to as ' of the State of Maine watered by the river Saint John or by its tributaries,' it is intended only to continue to what has hitherto been part of our own territory the privileges they did as such enjoy ; and that, though now part of the State of Maine, yet, having been part of our colonial possessions at the time all these other treaties were made, it cannot be considered as a *foreign country in respect to such treaties*, to which the conditions thereof applied. If such had been intended, it shows that another great error has been committed in making the treaty, for, in that case, the privilege should have been expressed as being extended only *to the ceded territory* ; but, instead of that, the expression is general, ' *parts of the State of Maine watered by the river Saint John or by its tributaries :*' and on referring to the official map presented to Parliament, now before us, wherein the different boundary lines are marked, we find that the above description includes considerable portions of the State of Maine which always were American,

and which were never claimed by us, to the south and west of the old boundary line for which we contended. This plausible argument, therefore, falls to the ground; and the right of Sweden to demand admission for her timber at the colonial duty, and of Russia to demand admission for her wheat at the varying duty of 6d to 5s per quarter—*that is, the right of these countries and others similarly circumstanced to force upon us the boon of their cheap produce*, seems to be indisputable.

"It is not the case, however, as some have supposed, that the *subjects* of either this country, or of the foreign countries enumerated, can enforce the admission of produce on the terms specified. It remains for the foreign Governments to demand from the English Government the completion of their contract, by passing such an act of Parliament, or issuing such an order in council, as will make such imports legal. Our courts of law do not recognize any condition of a treaty, or acts of a government, until completed by an act of the Legislature; we are, nevertheless, as a country and as a government, bound to give legal effect to all these treaties. And what is of the greatest consequence is, that as soon as we extend the privilege to any other country, we place the United States in a position to demand the same for her entire territory; for, though it is doubtful if America could demand an extension of the privilege, on the ground that such is granted to parts of the State of Maine, she being a party to that treaty—yet give similar privileges to Holland or Sweden, and the United States is in a condition to demand the same immediately.

"Nor is it at all needful, as may probably be contended, that European produce, acquiring such a privilege, would be required to be sent to New Brunswick and reshipped to this country; for, though the clause *recites* that the produce of such part of Maine is to have free access to the seaport at the mouth of the river Saint John, and dealt with while in the country as if its own produce, yet in the enacting part of the clause as to how it is to be admitted here, it is not made in any way an essential where it is shipped;—a declaration and certificate of the *origin* or *production* may be required, it is true; but that would equally apply to the specified nations in Europe having a right to claim similar privileges. The produce, whether from Russia or Sweden, would require to be accompanied by a declaration and certificate that it really was the growth of such favoured country.

"By far the most important consideration in the matter, however, is, that all this does not rest on a mere act of Parliament, made by a blunder, and which could be repealed next session of Parliament; it rests upon a treaty which cannot be altered, but with the consent of the United States; and to which we are bound to give, and to continue to give, legal effect."

Now, it cannot be pretended that any fair reply to the subjects of Sweden or Russia, would be, that in granting such privileges to the State of Maine it was not the intention of this Government to extend them to other countries. The same reply might have been made to the importers of Venezuela sugar, and with even more reason; for the act under which that sugar claimed admission distinctly inferred the condition of the producing country employing only free labour. This condition, however, imposed by the intention of the act, could not be placed against the distinct and unconditional terms of a treaty, neither can any understanding, which we may seek to apply to the Ashburton treaty, be any reply to the demands of Sweden or Russia for the admission of their corn and timber at the same rates. The naked fact, with which all countries having such treaties with us, have to deal is this: "You admit (say they) the produce of the State of Maine, a foreign country, at such duties; our treaty entitles us to the same privilege. We cannot, and we do not, seek to raise any question as to the intentions, motives, or conditions, as between you and other countries—we stand upon our plain and unconditional rights. We have nothing to do with your other treaties, or the motives for making them—we look to your customs' laws, and demand for our produce the privilege you have by those laws conferred on another foreign country."

If any of these countries, or their subjects, hold such language to our Government, as in the case of the late imports from Venezuela, the law officers of the crown can only decide in favour of the admission of their corn and timber at such reduced rates of duty; and, moreover, the subjects of those countries would have an unquestionable claim for a repayment of all higher duties which they have paid since the act referred to came into force.

BANK CIRCULATION.

The greatest possible confusion appears still to exist in the public mind respecting the effects of the new Bank Bill on the actual circulation of the country. One day we find a leading commercial house announcing to its correspondents that the absence of all speculation in articles of foreign and colonial produce is to be accounted for by the prudential check which has been produced by the contemplated restrictions of that act. The next day we find a journal, professing to be specially devoted to banking subjects, referring the extraordinary speculations in railways to the enormous command of notes which that act has given to the Bank of England, and pointing to the amount of notes which appear at the debit of the account of the issue department, as an evidence of the enlarged circulation at this time; and, what is still more confusing, while that journal is found one day accounting for inflated speculation in one direction as the result of an *extended circulation* under that act, we find it another day accounting for agricultural depression and low prices by contraction, produced from the same cause. One day we are told that the effect of the bill is to make money abundant, and to induce undue speculation; another day we are told that it is to contract the currency and to depress prices. And these different statements depend entirely upon whether that, which is the subject of remark, be in great demand or little demand—be high in price or low—whether we talk of railway shares, or of wheat and cattle.

But all this apparent discrepancy arises from that obvious and palpable error in the popular mind—an error which has done more than all other fallacies put together to create and foster erroneous notions about the currency question, that the rise or fall in the price of commodities is the *effect* of an increased or diminished amount of circulating medium, instead of the *cause*.

We readily admit, as an undeniable fact, that, co-existing with low prices and depressed commerce, we always find a low and contracted circulation; while, on the other hand, we find an extended currency co-existing with active trade and high prices. But it is a most essential difference, in determining on what principles we should attempt to interfere by legislative acts to regulate the currency, whether increased demand for goods and high prices are the effects of increased circulation, or whether increased circulation is the effect of more trade and higher prices. And this is a question altogether apart from any change in the intrinsic value of gold.

We think it will readily be conceded that there never was a period when the great abundance of *capital* seeking employment, and the consequent low rate of interest at which it has been attainable, afforded such facilities for increasing the amount of circulation and the prices of commodities, if such were the necessary effects of those causes, than during the last three years; whereas, on the contrary, there has seldom, perhaps never, been a period when, for so lengthened a time, the circulation has continued so low and prices so depressed. If abundance of capital and a large amount of bullion in the bank necessarily led to increased circulation, and increased circulation necessarily led to high prices, both of which principles are inferred as incontrovertible by the New Bank bill, and are absolutely essential to its anticipated effects, then, during the last three years, the circulation ought to have been as much above the average as it has been below it, and prices ought to have been as much elevated as they have been depressed.

We cannot but regard the facts of the last three years as a practical refutation of the fundamental principle on which the New Bank bill is based.

In January 1841 the amount of bullion held by the bank was 3,965,000*l*. The whole circulation of the kingdom was then 35,660,000*l*; the rate of discount for unexceptionable bills was from 5 to 5½ per cent; the price of cotton (Upland Bowed fair) was 6¾d per lb.; the average *Gazette* price of wheat was 62s 1d. During the whole of the two following years the bullion in the bank rapidly increased, capital seeking employment became more abundant, and the rate of interest fell, until, in January 1843, the bullion had increased to 11,054,000*l*, the rate of discount on the same class of bills had fallen to 2 per cent, and the whole circulation of notes, instead of showing the great increase which, by the New Bank bill, it is inferred would naturally take place, showed an absolute decline to 34,049,000*l*. Nor can it be pretended that the absence of a wish on the part of the issuers of paper to extend the amount was the cause of its not being so extended. The low rate of interest at which money was offered is the best reply to such a supposition. With discounts at *five per cent* they were able to command a circulation of 35,660,000*l* at the former period, while, notwithstanding a reduction of that rate to *two per cent*, they could only command a circulation of 34,049,000*l* at the latter period. Nor would it have made the slightest difference in the actual amount of circulation at these two periods, though, by the new form under which the bank returns are now made, the amount of notes standing at the debit of the issue department would have been only 17,965,000*l* at the former period, and 25,054,000*l* at the latter period.

The New Bank bill infers, with an increase of bullion, an increased circulation. Here we see the bullion steadily increase from 3,965,000*l* to 11,054,000*l*, and the circulation, in place of increasing, rather diminishing, notwithstanding the further inducement to an extended demand for money, by a reduction of the rate of discounts from *five* to *two* per cent.

That bill further infers, as a necessary effect of an increase of bullion, and facility of obtaining money, an increased price of commodities; and on this principle it relies for a check to exports, an increase of imports, and a regulation of the exchanges. But during that period, while the bullion increased from 3,965,000*l* to 11,054,000*l*, while the rate of discounts fell from 5 per cent in January 1841 to 2 per cent in January 1843, a transition so great and so steady, that if the principle on which the New Bank bill had any foundation whatever in truth, it must then have evinced itself in a remarkable degree:—just as steadily as prices should have risen, they fell; just as steadily as imports should have increased, they diminished; and just as surely as the import of bullion should have been arrested, it continued; cotton wool of

the same quality, which, in January 1841, was 6⅘d per lb, had fallen to 4⅜d; wheat, which at the former period was 62s 1d per quarter, had then fallen to 47s 2d; and commodities of all kinds, property of every description, had shared an equal experience.

The influx of bullion continued during the whole of 1843; and in December last the amount held by the bank exceeded 13,000,000l, though the circulation had not reached the amount which it showed in January 1841, when the influx of bullion first began.

We think, therefore, that these facts should be conclusive, that an increased circulation and higher prices will not necessarily follow as the effect of increased bullion, or of more capital seeking investment, or of a lower rate of interest. On the contrary, it would be more reasonable to say, and more consistent with the experience of the last three years, that increased facilities of obtaining money have rather tended to increase the competition among manufacturers and dealers, and consequently to keep prices low; for, unquestionably, the rate of interest paid for capital must always constitute one of the component parts of price.

But the experience of the present year falsifies further the effect on prices, which the Bank bill infers from an increased circulation when it does take place. The improvement of trade in the manufacturing districts, which became apparent only in the second half of 1843, and the continued improvement in the general condition of the country during the present year among all classes—the greater abundance of employment in all the large towns and seats of industry, have had the effect on the circulation which a constant and rapid influx of bullion for two years entirely failed in producing. With the increasing amount of internal exchanges, consequent on the payment of higher and more wages, on the extended transactions in every line of business, the circulation of paper has increased upwards of *two millions and a half* since Dec. last year. The comparison is as follows:—

CIRCULATION OF NOTES.

			Dec. 1843.	LAST RETURNS. Dec. 1844.
Bank of England...	...	...	£18,791,000	£20,791,473
Private Banks	...	...	4,533,048	4,421,334
Joint Stock Banks	...	...	3,161,033	3,073,951
Scotch Banks	...	...	3,166,920	3,284,295
Bank of Ireland ...	...	...	3,502,475	3,896,750
Other Irish Banks	...	...	2,376,676	2,832,397
			£35,531,152	£38,300,200

And yet, notwithstanding this increase of circulation, there has been no general advance in the prices of commodities, but, on the contrary, many of the leading articles of merchandise are really cheaper; for while wool, iron, and timber have risen in price, cotton, wheat, and the great articles of colonial produce are lower than they have been at any time during the whole period under review.

We ask, then, is there any thing in the events passing around us, or in our most recent experience, to induce a reliance on the efficacy of the newly-adopted principles for regulating our monitorial affairs, which should make us desire to see them carried further into practice, until the present experiment, for such only can it be called, be more fully tried? So far all recent experience is against the fundamental principles on which it is based, and on the operation of which it relies for an effective check and regulation of exchanges when the hour of trial arrives.

In the meantime, the restrictions contemplated by that bill have in no way been experienced; for up to this moment the state of the circulation has been such that the margin contemplated by it has never been reached, and as long as it continues so the bill itself may be considered a harmless nonentity.

The amount which the Bank of England was entitled to circulate, by the last returns, above the present amount, was 7,943,850l, while the private banks have also a margin of upwards of 1,000,000l, to which they can extend their circulation, making together a sum of 9,000,000l, which, with the present amount of bullion, might be circulated more than really is; and, therefore, there is no immediate fear of any practical inconvenience arising from the restrictions of that bill.

The whole amount which the private and joint-stock banks are allowed to issue is 8,648,863l; and, by the returns in Tuesday's *Gazette*, the amount actually issued is 7,495,285l.

A REAL GRIEVANCE.

WE believe it forms an introductory remark to his book, by one of our writers on criminal law, that it is the interest of every man to know something of that subject, for, says he, no one knows but that he may be required, sometime or another, to answer publicly for his conduct. The remark probably belongs to that large class of observations of which it may be said that "there is something in them." It is no purpose of ours, certainly, to stand between any man and justice, or even the law, if we knew always what it was. But we look upon it as a *real grievance* that nine-tenths of our laws—criminal and other sorts—are expressed in language almost never the correctest that could be used, often very obscure, and sometimes totally unintelligible. It is really worth the while of some enterprising member of the House of Commons, who has not yet been able to make any subject exclusively his own—as Mr Villiers has the Corn Law, Mr Ward the Irish Church, and others other subjects—to direct the attention of his brother legislators to the disgracefully longwinded, ungrammatical, tautological, and ambiguous way in which their acts are expressed. The thing has become *such* a nuisance.

A writer in the *Westminster Review*, just published, in an article on the Legislation of 1844, says, he has " taken the trouble of making a rough estimate of the number of words contained in these statutes " (those of *one* year, in which there were considerably fewer acts passed than usual), and he found them amount to 762,000 ! " Now," he says, " the whole Bible is comprised in very few more words ; whilst the New Testament contains only about 198,000. Thus the entire code of Christian Law, with the history of its author, is comprised in about one-quarter of the words which the Imperial Parliament uses to express the laws it enacts in a single year." The writer goes on to say :—

" This is no fanciful evil of hypercritical birth. It is a very serious grievance, giving rise to constant and costly litigation. The confused and illiterate language of acts of parliament, it is said, has not cost the people afflicted by falling within their operation less than a million sterling within the course of a few years. A learned judge not many years ago said, ' God forbid I should be expected to understand all the statute law of the land !' But why is this? What conceivable excuse can there be for not expressing with the utmost plainness that which the poorest and humblest subject is required to know, understand, and obey?"

It is generally said or supposed that most of " the hands" employed in getting up acts of parliament are those who profit afterwards by disputes as to the right interpretation of them ; and that is a fact, though rather than ascribe the bungling work done to a set selfish or malicious purpose, we are willing to ascribe it rather to defective education and bad habits—evils not easily remedied, certainly, but not irremediable, and so loudly calling for remedy that really "something must be done." For one thing there is too much legislation—by far too much. The operations of every class of men are hampered at every turn by laws which, if they were merely useless, might be borne with, but which are a positive and mischievous nuisance from day to day, and from hour to hour. As a specimen of this sort of thing, the writer whom we have named narrates some of the provisions of a law passed last session for the regulation of the conduct of merchant seamen on the land and on the sea, at home and abroad. " None of them," it appears, " are to embark henceforth without satisfying the solicitude of the legislature on eleven branches of their personal history, duly scheduled in the act in the form of queries, which begin in the fashion of the church catechism, and proceed through the events of their lives at home and abroad, from their first birth downwards; and this being duly recorded, they are supplied with a register ticket. Registered and ticketed, the sailor is so far ready to be shipped, and proceeds on board, where he might, but for the providence of parliament, expect to be allowed to make his own bargain with the captain. No such thing: five sections and a brace of schedules regulate and control this personal matter. The very words of the agreement are ready prepared and enacted between them with a sort of tabular tail, recounting the above-named domestic and marine history of each sailor reduced to statistical forms. All this is to be signed and attested and afterwards delivered to the comptrollers of customs."

It is impossible for us to mention the multitude of regulations which the kindness of Parliament enacts for the benefit of Jack Tar—his lodging for a single night does not escape their solicitude! But we have said enough. The railway bill and the joint stock company bill, passed last session, are meddling measures of precisely the same sort—not that we mean to say that no legislation on those subjects was required, but the absurdity of requiring, for instance, that railway companies should have one train running each day by which passengers should be taken at the rate of 1d a mile, has been shown sufficiently—in particular, by one company (the South Eastern) running passengers of their own accord at one-fourth of the price at which they are directed to do it by act of parliament, though, of course, they are obliged to run their "government train," by which, *of course*, too, nobody that can prevent himself goes. And while all this peddling and paltry interference with the spirit of private enterprise is made the work of the legislature, and pile upon pile of books of laws is heaped up, to the undeniable benefit of the Queen's printer, but to the alarm, injury, and annoyance, of every other member of the community, without one exception, the real thing required at their hands is omitted. Thus—" Whilst local courts and prompter justice for a million creditors are postponed *sine die*, an act is passed to improve the regulation of bailiffs in inferior courts, and to metamorphise a presiding chairman into an assistant judge at one court of quarter sessions. The enormous restrictions on trade remain; but there is especial legislation to reduce (not abolish) the tax on vinegar, and the excise on flint glass (cap. 28) ; and to provide for the sweeping of Trafalgar square. (Cap. 60.)"

It is hard to say when all these things could be put to rights, even by men in earnest and willing to do it. But we wish we saw a beginning made, or even an honest endeavour in that way.

RELATIVE RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

STEYNING has witnessed another Richmond exhibition. On this occasion there has been no such drilled and driven assemblage to speak to as there was in the spring ;—there has only been a quiet dinner-company, and his Grace the Duke—the Duke of Protection, he should be called—has made a speech. The theme was that

subject now in the mouths of all men,—"What should be done with the labourers?" We refer to the report for a full account, but must suffer ourselves to direct special attention to the following, by reprinting it—

"He affirmed before the world that the farmers of Sussex gave their men adequate wages. (Hear, hear.) But then, forsooth, there was a certain body of men who said a tenant was bound to employ every man in his parish—the man that had cheated him, who had done nothing for his wages, or who had gained great wages in summer, but who had spent it in profligacy and liquor, and then he came and said, 'you are to support me.' Then came the other question. There were, unfortunately, in the winter, many men out of work; and if the farmers were not able profitably to employ those labourers, or who might not have capital disposable for that purpose, then, he said, it was the landlords that ought to come forward. (Loud cheers.) But the landlord was not bound to employ those labourers who by their profligacy had thrown themselves out of work; because, if in his district he employed a man who had been discharged by a farmer because he had not done his duty to his master, then he was taking the part of a bad man against a good one. He thought he ought not to do that. He cared not for popular clamour."

He "cares not for popular clamour;"—of course not. Who would expect a Duke to care for that? But does he care as little for his own conscience? or has he one? If he has, we should like to know what *he* thinks "adequate wages"? A lecture from a Duke on good conduct and independence is valuable, certainly; and ought to be listened to respectfully by labourers and by us all. But is there no beam in the eye of his Grace, who sees so sharply the mote in that of his poorer neighbour? What does he think of bagging as much as 2000*l* a-year, at the expense of poor people, on the article of salmon alone? By his own confession he has been doing so for years. And if his Grace will look at our summation this week of the cost of protection in the two articles of sugar and wheat alone,—in both of which appropriations, at the expense of the community, if we are not misinformed, he largely shares,—he will not be at any loss to see that from *his own* share he would not have any difficulty in eking out a decent livelihood for a parishful or two of labourers at least. To do him justice he seems to be sensible that he owes society something in exchange for what he thus takes unjustly from it. But really he should not make a boast of this.

For ourselves, we can offer him but small thanks for all the compensation he here offers to the world for his share in the perpetration and the plunder of a corn law, and other similar impositions, on the simplicity and ignorance of the world. We should be glad, however, to see him having even as faint a view of the labourer's *rights* as he has of his own *duties*. The right of a labourer is—not to 8s, or even so gorgeous an allowance as 10s or 12s a-week, but to—whatever the open market of the world will bring him. As to the rest he needs no special donation from Dukes,—not that we mean to discourage so rare a virtue as ducal liberality; but the duty of Dukes, after that, would be, for the most part, to let him alone.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

REALLY these farmers' friends do "try it on" in a funny way, though the thing has a serious side to look at, too, with their various encouragements to improved agriculture and "good breeding;" and it is no wonder that they attract attention to their works and to themselves. Here is part of an account of the Smithfield Club cattle show just now holding, which appeared in yesterday's *Times*—

"Never on any previous occasion had any thing been seen like the numbers which progressively kept making their way into the building; and, although the female sex were not equal in numbers to the male portion of the community, still it was remarked that never were so many ladies seen at the cattle show before. PRINCE ALBERT'S OX AND PRIZE PIGS were again, as on the previous day, the centre of attraction; and whilst the latter, from their extreme fatness, lay almost motionless in the pen in which they were confined, apparently in the VERY LAST STAGE OF APOPLEXY, the former was literally suffocated by the crowd of persons which constantly surrounded it. The same may be said of the other animals distinguished by the awards of the judges; and during the evening, what with the continued pressure of the crowd and the heat of the gas, many of the poor creatures appeared sadly overcome, and would no doubt fain have been in more secluded quarters."

It must be glorious news for those poor peasants in Wiltshire, who describe themselves as unable to sleep by reason of the cravings of hunger and consequent ague (or "trembles"), to find that "Prince Albert's ox and prize pigs" are so well fed as to be "in the very last stages of apoplexy;" and generally it must be very gratifying to some of those labourers throughout the country, who have been getting, at the hands of agricultural societies, as much as 2*l* by way of reward for thirty or forty years' faithful services to their masters, to see TWENTY TIMES THE AMOUNT spent in rearing (and rewarding such rearing) of DISGUSTINGLY FAT, UNHEALTHY, OVERFED, AND FILTHY BULLS AND SWINE. This is "protection to agriculture and to native industry" with a vengeance!

WEEKLY COST of PROTECTION to SUGAR AND WHEAT.
(For the principles upon which these calculations are framed, see the ECONOMIST *of the 16th of March.)*

SUGAR.—The price of Porto Rico sugar may be now quoted at 19s 6d in bond, and that of a similar quality of West India Muscovado is now 32s 6d, making a difference of 13s per cwt.—more than the same would cost paying the same duty on the continent and as the consumption of this country is 77,792 cwts. weekly, it follows that the difference of cost paid for protection to colonial

sugar during the week has been 50,564*l*.—the proportion of which falling on the metropolis alone has been 4,213*l*.; to be added to the respective balances of last week.

WHEAT.—The price of English wheat may be quoted the same as last week; and in comparing the price of the relative qualities of foreign wheat, the difference remains without material alteration. It follows, therefore, that the difference of the cost of bread consumed during the last week, compared with what the same would cost on the continent, has been 288,460*l*. more for the whole country, and 24,038*l*. for the metropolis, to be added to the respective balances of last week. The account will now stand thus :—

FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM.

Balance from last week	L.17,201,312
Extra cost of sugar this week	50,564
Ditto of bread	288,460
Total extra cost from January 1st to this day	L.17,540,336

FOR THE METROPOLIS ALONE.

Balance from last week..	L.1,941,554
Extra cost of sugar this week	4,213
Ditto of bread..	24,038
Total extra cost from January 1st to this day..................	L.1,969,805

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE COURT was at Claremont this week, up to Wednesday, in strict privacy, in consequence of the death of the Princess Sophia Matilda. On that day the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest, of Wurtemburg, arrived at Windsor Castle in the *char-a-banc*, and on the day following there was held an investiture of the most noble order of the Garter noticed below.

On Tuesday the remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester were consigned to their resting place in St George's Chapel, Windsor. There was a funeral procession from Blackheath to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, from whence the body was taken by special train to its final resting place. It was received at Slough with much ceremony by various branches of the royal household, military, police, and populace. It was late in the evening before the funeral was finished.

We understand that the Duke of Wellington has received an intimation from the Queen that the visit of her Majesty and her Royal Consort must be postponed until after Christmas. Nearly all the arrangements for the royal reception were completed when the duke received the royal message. We also learn that her Majesty's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham at Stowe has been deferred until after Christmas.

The Marquis of Abercorn, Earl De Grey, Earl Talbot, and the Earl of Powis, were initiated at a chapter held on Thursday for the admission of his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Cobourg, as Knights of the Garter, in the vacancies caused by the deaths of the Duke of Dorset, Duke of Grafton, the Marquis Wellesley, and the Earl of Lonsdale.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF LIMERICK.—This venerable nobleman died on Saturday evening last, at seven o'clock, at his lordship's seat, South Hill Park, near Bracknell, Berkshire. The deceased nobleman was born on the 8th of January 1758, consequently had nearly completed his 87th year. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, the Hon. William Tennyson Pery, now Earl of Limerick, who is at present in Australia.

THE METROPOLIS.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL—DEFEAT OF PUSEYISM.—At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday, the adjourned question of the grant to the new church in St Giles's, which was at the last Court opposed by Sir P. Laurie, on the ground that the corporation would, by acceding to the recommendation of the committee, be promulgating the principles of Puseyism, was resumed. Mr D. Wire opposed the grant, and it was finally refused, only about five hands being held up for the original motion out of a very full court.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF BURGESS. — This unfortunate man was brought up for final examination before the Lord Mayor on Wednesday last, and after an address by his counsel to the effect that he had been merely the dupe of Elder, and was in fact an innocent man, he was finally committed to Newgate to take his trial at the next sessions.

VICTORIA PARK.—A great many hands are now employed in the commencement of operations, and should the weather continue favourable for working, a very considerable progress will be made by the spring. On Monday, the workmen commenced laying down the oak posts and park railings on the boundary adjacent to the Grove road. The line of road has been struck out for the new iron ornamental bridge which is to cross the Regent's canal at Bonner's hall, and a circle has also been marked out for a handsome carriage drive to the chief entrance from Bethnal green. The improvements on the Old Ford road, which partly runs through the site of the park, have been nearly completed. The plantations of the park will form an arboretum on strictly scientific principles.

A DEATH ON THE DOVER RAILWAY was caused on Wednesday afternoon, by the bursting of the boiler of an engine near the Bricklayer's Arms Station. It was not a passenger train, otherwise the loss of life would in all probability have been much greater. As it is, much valuable property has been destroyed. It is said General Pasley attributes the accident to a flaw in the copper of the boiler, or a defect in riveting the casing. So far as regards any defect in the construction of the viaduct, he has pronounced it to be perfectly safe and secure. The name of the victim is Buckley, who was a steady and confidential engine driver. The fireman, named Wilkinson, has received injuries, which it is believed he cannot survive.

ENTERTAINMENT OF SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—An entertainment of singular magnificence and splendour was given to Sir Henry Pottinger in the city on Wednesday,—first by the presentation of a complimentary address signed by upwards of 150 firms, being every one of eminence in the Eastern trade, and afterwards in the evening by a banquet attended by about 320 of the leading persons of respectability and commercial station in the city sat down to dinner. The chair was filled by John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P., at whose right sat the distinguished guest, whose appearance in the banquet hall was hailed by the liveliest demonstrations of welcome and respect. Amongst the many distinguished personages in the vicinity of the chair were noticed the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Clair, Viscount Palmerston, Lord C. Fitzroy, Lord Dudley Stuart, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Sir D. La Marchant, Sir W. Magnay, Baron L. de Rothschild, Baron A. de Rothschild, Count Strelezki, J. Masterman, M.P., J. Patteson, M.P., W. Lyall, M.P., Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Honourable East India Company, Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Shaw Lefevre, F. Baring, Esq., Captain Hall, R.N., Mr Emerson Tennent, Sheriff Sydney, &c. &c. The speaking was such as might have been expected, exhibiting nothing very remarkable except as much modesty in speech, as all men now say there has been ability in action, on the part of the guest of the evening, and some bandying of compliments between the present and late Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs. The Earl of Aberdeen, in a speech in excellent taste and spirit, said :—

"I may venture on this occasion to rejoice in meeting one who, though he differs from me in many points, concurs with me in congratulating the distinguished officer on the success of his negotiations, and the expedition which preceded them. I allude to my noble friend (Viscount Palmerston) who preceded me in the office I now have the honour to hold, and who has been the means of obtaining for this country the eminent services of Sir Henry Pottinger; and although my noble friend was not so fortunate as to receive those communications from Sir Henry Pottinger which came into my hands after he had relinquished the office which I now hold, yet he must have watched the whole course of that officer's public conduct in China with the most lively interest. (Cheers.)"

And among Lord Palmerston's remarks were the following :—

"There is a deep satisfaction in being present at such a meeting, and there is also, as has been remarked by my noble friend (Lord Aberdeen), a satisfaction in reflecting that this meeting possesses nothing of a political character. (Hear, hear.)   .   .   .   .   My noble friend congratulated me and my colleagues upon having been so fortunate as to choose such an able and efficient officer as Sir H. Pottinger, but, although it was not only fortunate for us but the country, it arose from no private partiality, for Sir Henry Pottinger was pointed out as a fit person, solely and alone in consequence of distinguished services which he had rendered at a former period of his career, and although my official duty required that I should name the person who was to go out as Plenipotentiary, yet I had not, at the time of his appointment, the pleasure and advantage of a personal acquaintance with Sir Henry Pottinger. He was selected solely for his high character—a character which subsequent events maintained, and which will, I have no doubt, be raised still higher yet."

The entertainment is described as having been very sumptuous, and did not come to a close till a late hour of the night.

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE.—On Wednesday night the *League* had "a bumper" at Covent Garden Theatre. The papers furnish a long list of gentlemen who were on the platform, and from five to six thousand (as many as the place will hold) were stowed away elsewhere in all parts of the theatre. Even the private boxes were mostly occupied. The chair was occupied by Mr George Wilson, who entered at considerable length into the means of enfranchising friends of free trade which have been already made public. He spoke of what had been done in the manufacturing counties, and asked if the same could not be done in other places, hinting at the necessity, too, of something like an absolute extension of the right of suffrage. Thus he said —

"The monstrous discrepancy between the number of voters in the commercial and trading districts of counties and the rural districts, in more than inverse proportion to the respective populations, clearly opened up to the League an immense field for exertion not yet trenched upon. In South Lancashire, for instance, the proportion of voters to population, in the manufacturing districts, was only 1 in 80, while in the rural districts it was 1 in 22. In Buckinghamshire, an agricultural county, the proportion was 1 in 25; while in Middlesex there was only one voter to every 115 of the population. (Shame.) In East Surrey there was one voter to every 78 of the population, while in West Surrey the proportion was 1 to 26. (Shame.) The same principle held good throughout the country; and it was for the League—for all the friends of free trade throughout the kingdom, to remove this disgraceful and most pernicious monopoly, whereby the smallest and least instructed population returned more members to the legislature than the instructed and vast majority. (Hear, hear.)   .   .   .   .   .   Now there was the population of Middlesex, larger in itself than that of twelve entire rural counties such as Bedford, Bucks, Berks, Herts, Westmorland, which returned thirty-six members, while Middlesex only returned two. (Shame, shame.) In the Hammersmith polling district of Middlesex, with a population of 48,942, 30,317 of whom were males above the age of 21, and with 17,000 houses, there were but 1930 registered voters. (Hear, hear.) In South Lancashire, if the manufacturing population was placed upon the register in the same proportion that the rural population was, instead of 11,000 voters odd, there would be 20,000 odd (hear, hear); and the people of Middlesex, in the same way, instead of having only 13,000, would have 30,000 (hear, hear); if it were even in the same position with the manufacturing districts of South Lancashire, as now registered, it would have 18,000 voters; if in the same position with the West Riding of York, 20,000. These facts and comparisons showed what a vast field for honest and beneficial agitation, in reference to the registration, yet lay untilled in the county of Middlesex. (Hear, hear.)"

—Mr W. concluded by hinting that in this way they would "at no distant period overthrow the corn laws *and all other monopolies*,"—a statement which was received with "immense cheering." Mr Villiers, Mr Cobden, and Mr Bright were the other speakers. That of the last-named gentleman was very short, and referred principally to the certainty of coming triumph, and the desirableness, therefore, on the part of the governing body of yielding their demands at once. The speeches of the other two were longer, and both very happy. They traced the subject through a great many bearings, which it is impossible for us to follow. Mr Villiers showed how little there was in the old claptrap cry of "cheap food—low wages," by reference to existing facts :—

"Let the revenue," he said, "be most especially examined in its condition under the influence of low prices and abundant food—for of all the bugbears, this in some quarters has been most successful. Why, what is everybody talking about but the surplus (hear, hear), and how it is to be disposed of? And there is no mystery about this—it is easy to see from what quarters the revenue comes. And I ask you, when the account is published on January 6, 1845, to compare the items which will indicate most clearly the condition of the consumer and the working man, with the same items in 1842. And then look at the price of wheat at the two periods. In 1842 it was, if I remember, 67s a quarter; and next January it will probably be below 47s; and do not look only at the gross amount, but at the items to which I have referred, and then say if ever a greater delusion was practised upon a nation than to tell them that, to enable them to pay taxes to the state, they should first have their bread taxed? (Cheers.) Mark you, there is no pretence for the fallacy which they would be glad to use, that the reduction in the price of provisions has nothing to do with the improvement, but that other things have caused them. (Hear, hear.) Let any one be asked what other thing can account for them. When the people were distressed, we remember how they were confused, diverted from attention to the real cause, by a dozen other things being mentioned to account for this distress. Machinery, over production, agitation, hostile tariffs—which of these have been altered? There is more machinery at work now than there was then (hear, hear)—there is more produced now than there was then (hear)—there has not been, I think, much less agitation than there was (a laugh); and there is hardly one state with whom we had important trade whose tariff has not been raised against us, owing to our own senseless regulations and bad example. (Hear, hear.) There were many other things that were urged as the causes of distress—let any one name the one that has been altered. (Hear, hear.)"

He asked if it was wise, if it was safe for the state to continue to tax the bread of the poor most when their wages were smallest, and spoke with much feeling against the attempts to palm off charities on the people as any sufficient palliative of these wrongs; a subject to which Mr COBDEN also in the course of his remarks happily adverted. He said—

"You have had some great meetings here—great meetings professing great objects—professing to benefit large classes of people in London. My friend Mr Villiers has alluded to the subject, and I have a word or two to say about it. I call the affair a diversion; it is more; it is rather a charge against the victims by the authors of their own injustice. When people in Turkey are suffering under the tyranny of a Grand Vizier, and threatening to rise and revenge themselves on him by summarily cutting off his head, in such a case it is an old trick for the Grand Vizier to send emissaries among the people to say, ' the bakers are selling bread too high—nail the bakers' ears to their own door-posts.' The monopolists have taken a leaf from the Turkish book. When we were in great distress and tribulation in Manchester, when the people were starving in the streets, then they exclaimed that it was the manufacturing capitalists who were grinding the faces of the poor; and then when distress appeared in the agricultural districts the squires met the farmers at the tables of their agricultural societies, and told them to go and employ the labourer by laying out capital on their farms. The farmer was told that he must drain his land. His landlord took care not to allude to his pockets, having already been very thoroughly drained. (Hear, and a laugh). But now, when distress has alighted upon a large portion of some of the most defenceless classes of the community, I find that another large and respectable, and useful body of the public, the shopkeepers and dealers in ready-made linen, and articles of clothing are selected by the monopolists as the object of their attack, for grinding the faces of the poor needlewomen. Now, I stand here to vindicate the character of these traders (hear, hear); and not only that, but to turn back the charge on those who assail them. I stand here to vindicate Moses and Son themselves (laughter) against the monopolists. Yes, I say Moses and Son themselves are in their character Christian like compared with the men who assail them, while they support the corn laws. There is this difference 'between Moses and Son and those who vote for the corn laws and then affect to pity the lot of the poor needlewomen—if Moses and Son buy cheap they sell cheap, and they have not got an act of Parliament to secure themselves a monopoly. (Hear, hear). But the landlords of Dorsetshire, while they pay 7s. a week for labour, have passed an act of Parliament by which they can sell the bread that these poor peasants consume at an artificial, enhanced, and unnatural price. (Loud cheers). And there is a great scheme of charity, forsooth, to atone for all this mischief; and you are to have 50,000 people kept in employment, by a society not of middlewomen, but of middlemen—and very middling men, indeed. (Laughter). Now, I venture the prediction that the bubble will burst before the meeting of Parliament, and that its blowers will try and invent some other."

The monopolists, he said, were not so charitable after all.

"There was a meeting the other day in Suffolk, at which there assembled a great gathering of your landholders, your noblemen, squires, and clergy, in order to do—what? In order to take means for relieving the distress of the peasantry by means of a subscription. Well, a subscription was, I believe, opened before the meeting separated, but what has been done in the matter since; how much has been given in charity? I will venture to say that there is one leaguer in Manchester who has given more money for the parks and pleasure gardens in that town, than has been subscribed to benefit the starving poor of Suffolk by all the landowners of the county. (Loud cheers). Now, do not misunderstand me, we do not come here to boast, but to roll back the charges made against a great body of the most intelligent portion of the middle classes, who take scientific and enlightened views of what government ought to be. They call us political economists—hard-hearted utilitarians. Let them: political economists are the most charitable—free traders the most liberal to the poor. But I call upon our opponents—if they will have it that the people are to live in poverty—to give us a guarantee that the people will not starve, but that they shall be supported by the alms they propose to give them. (Hear, hear.) Aye, it is very convenient to give bad names to a sort of police who are looking after them. (Laughter.) But we are a sort of political economists, and upon the ground that we do not wish to submit our fellow-countrymen to the eleemosynary support of any class of the community—(cheers)—for, if we do, we shall leave them, I fear, in a very hopeless condition indeed. What we say is, let the government of the country be so conducted that every man shall

be able, by the labour of his own hands, to earn a subsistence on independent wages."

Mr Cobden said the aristocracy were now making movements for a great many good things:—

"They will give you ventilation—they will give you air—they will give you water—they will give you drainage—they will give you open courts and alleys—they will give you anything and everything but bread. (Loud cheers.) So far as the Lancashire district goes, nothing is so clear—for we have it on the authority of the registrar-general's report of deaths in that district—nothing is more certain than that the amount of mortality rises and falls year after year with the price of food. This narration may be traced as clearly as if it was given in evidence before a coroner's inquest. It is proved that three thousand persons have died in the dear years, more than have perished since corn has come down to more natural prices—and this in a comparatively limited district of Lancashire alone. (Hear, hear.) And yet the gentlemen who form these benevolent societies will talk of air and water, or about any thing rather than bread, the staff and support of life. (Hear.) Now, I have no objection to charity—I advocate charity—but I say, justice first, and then let charity follow in its wake. (Hear.)"

The greater part of the remainder of Mr Cobden's address was directed to the subject of Registration, and he concluded by the now famous cry of "Register, Register." The Chairman announced that a ball would be held in May for the benefit of the League fund. The meeting then separated.

IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS.—On Wednesday a public meeting was held in Exeter Hall, "for the purpose" as the *Morning Chronicle* says, "of passing certain resolutions connected with the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the industrious poor." The Marquis of Normanby presided, and on the platform were Lord Shelburne, Lord Dudley Stuart, the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P., Sir R. Inglis, Bart. M.P., Sir W. Clay, Bart. M.P., the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr Hawes, M.P., and Mr Ewart, M.P., Dr Southwood Smith, Mr Slaney, and several other gentlemen. Letters of apology also were read from the Bishop of London, the Bishop of St David's, the Bishop of Norwich, Lord John Manners, M.P., Mr D'Israeli, M.P., the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., Mr Ridley Colborne, Mr M'Kinnon, and Lord Ashley, M.P., "all indicative," it is said, "of the warmest sympathy on the part of the writers with the object of the meeting, and regretting inability to attend, some on account of ill health, and others of prior and indispensable engagements. Lord Ashley stated in his letter that he had been suffering from severe indisposition. The principal speakers were the gentlemen above named, with the addition of a clergyman or two. The resolutions moved and carried were as follows:—

"1. That the neglect of the precautions which are necessary to secure the health of towns, such as sewerage, drainage, a due supply of water to the interior of dwelling houses, and an effectual system of cleansing, is the cause of sickness, suffering, and a high rate of mortality to all classes, and that it more especially increases the destitution, and leads to the physical and moral deterioration and the degradation of the people.

"2. That although private voluntary exertion may do much to lessen some of the evils arising from the want of sanitary precautions, yet there are others, and by far the most important, which can be remedied only by legislative interference.

"3. That every improvement in the sanitary condition of a locality, is uniformly attended with a diminution of parochial expense, and that the adoption of effectual and general remedial measures will be less costly than the continuance of the destitution, sickness, premature death, widowhood, and orphanage occasioned by this neglect.

"4. That with a view to support the government in any large and effectual legislative measures of improvement they may propose, and to obtain the co operation in this purpose of instructed and benevolent persons in every part of the United Kingdom, it is expedient to form an association for the accomplishment more especially of the following objects:—First, to diffuse the valuable information on these subjects elicited by recent investigation and contained, though in a great degree buried, in official reports. Second, to remove misconception as to the expense of the requisite measures and groundless apprehension as to interference with existing pecuniary interests. To devise and to endeavour to obtain some better means than at present exist for the investigation of the causes of mortality in any locality, and for the more effectual protection of survivors, by the prompt removal of those noxious causes which are proved to be removable."

—Dr Southwood Smith addressed the meeting, proposing petitions to Parliament, founded on the resolutions which were adopted, and subscriptions were made for aiding the objects had in view.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES.—We have been requested to state, in reprinting the following from the Manchester papers, that Messrs Richardson and Roebuck are one of the largest and oldest retail firms in the midland and northern counties, having a connexion among families of the upper classes such as is possessed by few other traders in England; their opinion, therefore, on the matter in question, is entitled to very great weight. The extent of their candle trade may be judged of by the fact of their purchases of the Patent Candles being to the amount of five thousand pounds sterling at a time.

"Richardson and Roebuck beg to state, for the information of the public, that the chief cause why the Composite (Price's Patent) Candles burn better than any other is, that they contain a very large proportion of the hard substance obtained by pressure from cocoa-nut oil by a patent process. It is a fact known to chemists for some thirty years past that cocoa-nut oil contains more hydrogen in proportion to its carbon than any other oily or fatty substance, and that it therefore gives a bluer flame and one more absolutely without smoke, and less injurious to the eyes (in consequence of its greater similarity to the beautiful, bluish-white, light of day), than the flame of any other substance used in candle-making Believing 'Price's Patent Candles' to be incomparably superior to any of the many imitations, at whatever difference of price, Richardson and Roebuck continue to recommend them to their friends; and they are happy to announce that they have made such arrangements with the Patentees as will enable them to reduce the price.—Market-place, Manchester, Nov. 15, 1844."

Price's Patent Candles burn without snuffing, like the finest wax, and are cheaper, in proportion to the light given, than the commonest tallow ones. They are sold by respectable dealers throughout the country, at or under one shilling per lb.; and wholesale, to the trade,

by Edward Price and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; and Palmer and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. Purchasers must insist upon being supplied in the shops with "Price's Patent Candles," or they are very likely to get some of the imitations, on account of the greater profit afforded to the dealer on these latter.

THE DUTY ON SOAP.—A meeting of the soap trade, numerously attended, was held at the London Tavern some days since. The gentlemen present represented the manufacture of 50,000 tons of soap annually, and the resolutions passed, calling for a repeal of the excise duty on this essential article of use and cleanliness, show in a conspicuous light the evil consequences to the revenue and honest trader that result from the high duties now levied. It appears that the recent discovery of frauds in large manufactories proves that it is impossible to collect a duty of 70 or 80 per cent. on an article so rapidly manufactured and so easily sold as soap. The repeal of this duty would be most beneficial to the health and comfort of the industrious classes, and would materially assist the efforts which are being made all over the country to improve their moral and intellectual condition.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW was opened for exhibition at the Horse Bazaar, King street, Portman square, on Wednesday; and a meeting of the club, well attended, was held on the same day. It was said to be likely that Prince Albert would pay a visit to the exhibition during the week, probably on Saturday (to-day). The stock exhibited is said to be good.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.—On Sunday the parks were thronged in anticipation of witnessing or participating in the exercise of skating. The Serpentine was entirely frozen over, but was extremely thin, not being in any part more than an inch and a half thick, and was, therefore, most dangerous. During the day full 5,000 persons ventured, at the risk of their lives, upon the ice, notwithstanding the repeated cautions they received from the icemen of the Royal Humane Society, whose exertions to prevent accidents were most praiseworthy. Shortly after four o'clock, an accident occurred which had nigh proved fatal to no less than ten persons. A young man broke in about the centre, between the receiving-house and the bridge, into six feet water. Sparks and Highmore, two of the icemen, instantly hastened to his assistance, but, on approaching the edge of the breakage, the ice gave way under their feet, and they, also, became immersed, the sinking man clinging to them, and dragging them under the ice. At that juncture, others of the icemen, with other persons, came to their aid, when a third breakage took place, through which seven other persons were immersed. At that instant a sailor, who happened to be present, most courageously jumped into the hole, and got out three men, while the others were got out by the icemen, and then, jumping out himself, walked of, wetted to the skin, without his name being ascertained. On the lake in St James's, on the same day, a portion of the ice gave way on the north side of the island at the east end, and seven or eight persons immediately became immersed in fourteen feet of water. The iceman immediately repaired to their assistance, with breaker, ladders, &c., but these, from the rottenness of the ice, giving way, he fearlessly sprang into the water, and, with the aid of one of the parkkeepers, and some of the bystanders, succeeded in extricating five persons; but the other two or three it is feared have met with a watery grave. Drags have been used for their recovery but without success.

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

Epidemic, Endemic, and contagious diseases	191
Diseases of Uncertain Seat	85
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, and Senses	159
Diseases of the Lungs, and other Organs of Respiration	336
Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels	42
Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	54
Diseases of the Kidneys, &c	16
Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c	7
Diseases of the Joints, Bones, and Muscles	6
Diseases of the Skin, &c	0
Old Age, or Natural Decay	68
Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance	24
Causes not specified	0
Deaths from all causes	988

	Population Enumerated 1841.	Average weekly Deaths, 1839-40-1-2-3. 5 Years.	5 Autumns.	Deaths in the Week.
West Districts	301,326	138	139	138
North Districts	366,303	171	175	164
Central Districts	374,759	188	195	187
East Districts	393,247	207	222	216
South Districts	479,469	242	279	283
Totals	1,915,104	946	950	988

Males, 518; Females, 470.

THE PROVINCES.

THE COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.—We are assured that the Customs revenue of Liverpool for the past year is likely to yield upwards of 4,500,000*l* sterling, a sum greater by very nearly 500,000*l* than the amount contributed last year.

THE COTTON TAX AND THE OPERATIVE SPINNERS.—We understand that a delegate meeting of "The United District Association of Operative Cotton Spinners," was held at Hyde, on Sunday last, which was attended by delegates from eighteen districts in the manufacturing portions of Lancashire and Cheshire, by whom the following resolution, in reference to the efforts now being made by the merchants and manufacturers of this and other districts to obtain the abolition of the duty on raw cotton, was passed:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the tax on cotton wool is impolitic, and injurious to the manufacturing interests of this country. We, therefore, approve of the steps taken by the merchants, manufacturers, cotton spinners, and others, to obtain a repeal of the same, and pledge ourselves to co-operate in any way which may be deemed best to secure so desirable an object."—*Manchester Guardian.*

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—On Saturday a meeting of the agriculturists of Surrey was held at the townhall, Croydon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the malt tax, and of adopting measures to obtain its repeal. Among the gentlemen present were C. Bleanden, Esq. of Coulsden (chairman), H. Rowland, Esq. of Coulsden, and a number of the principal farmers of the district. Resolutions to petition for the repeal of the malt tax were adopted.——On Monday a meeting of the tenant farmers resident in the hundred of North Erpingham, and others interested in the welfare and prosperity of agriculture, was held at the board-room, Cromer, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the malt tax. A petition to the House of Commons, praying to be relieved from the entire of this impost, or, should the remission of so large a sum not be practicable, then of such portion as may be expedient, was adopted.

SALE OF SHIPPING.—The sale of the shipping of the Hartlepool Shipping Company took place at Hartlepool on Tuesday; they sold at rates beyond those at which ships have lately changed hands. The following are the results of the sale, at which the attendance was not numerous:—Margarets, 264 tons O. M. 1,420l; Friendship, 251 do. 1,350l; Rosa, 219 do. 1,370l; Queen, 249 do. 1,525l; Gipsey, 223 do. 1,310l; Thomas Wood, 281 do. 1,900l; Saladin, 245 do. and Isabella Wood, 265 do. not arrived, therefore not sold.

MR FERRAND WITH HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The *Times* of Monday came out with a report of a speech delivered by this notorious character to his constituents of Knaresborough on Thursday of the previous week. The " leading journal " having, as near as possible, devoted six of its mortal columns to report the thing, we thought it would be *our* duty to attempt some report of it too. But really, on second thoughts, we think the following *resume* of it from the *Morning Chronicle* is sufficient :—

" Everybody who knows that Mr Ferrand has spoken a long speech at Knaresborough will at once conclude that he has abused, with all the epithets of a foul but limited vocabulary, the Government and the Anti-Cornlaw League, and praised himself, by whose single arm both League and Government have been at divers times morally crushed and annihilated. He has, of course, accused Sir James Graham of wicked and deliberate falsehood, paraded the delinquencies of Mr Mott, repeated every old exploded charge against Mr Cobden, and denounced the chairman of Mr Walter's committee for his illegal and corrupt decision. Everything, it may be readily conceived, came out as fresh before the Knaresborough people as if it saw the light then for the first time. Mr Ferrand enjoys the recital of his deeds when none of his opponents are by. The freedom of his own dunghill allows him to revel in a narrative of triumphs. According to his own account he has never been defeated, except when defeat has been more glorious than the success of his enemies. The most public and conspicuous humiliations have no place in his memory."

This is a just, or if in anything not so, only too kindly a notice of the speech and of the man. More need not be said.

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.—Mr Moffatt addressed the electors of Dartmouth on Monday night. He told them that

" He came among them as the friend of freedom in every form in which it could exist consistently with our social institutions; as the friend of religious freedom, of civil freedom, and of commercial freedom. (Cheers.) He placed religious freedom first—it was the greatest and most sacred object to which man could direct his mind. (Hear, hear, hear.) Religious freedom had been somewhat damaged by the administration which he trusted they would send him to the House of Commons to oppose. (Cheers, ' bravo, we will.') That administration had, in the sister kingdom, to go back to no very remote period, assailed religious freedom, though it was not in their power to damage it, by proclaiming that a jury of one particular creed were not fit to be trusted. (Cheers and disapprobation.) . . . . He stood before them distinctly and avowedly as a free trader. (Great cheering.) His convictions on this subject were derived from a close observation of many years passed in commercial pursuits. He had observed that every amelioration of our restrictive laws had been attended with beneficial effects to the trade to which relief had been applied, and he believed that every interest would be improved by the abolition of protective duties. But if free trade would be of paramount benefit to any one interest more than another, it would be to that of shipping—(hear, hear)—though many members of that interest would not admit it, especially in London, but were stout advocates of protection. But the most wilfully blind or perversed could not deny that free trade had been beneficial to the shipping interest. (Hear.) . . . What had been the increase of shipping between this country and the colonies, and the increase between this country and all other nations ? Why, from 1820 to 1842 the colonial protected shipping had increased 67 per cent ; but our foreign [shipping not protected, and in which we had then to meet the competition of the whole world, had increased 167 per cent. (Great cheering.) He would tell them further, that it was by free traffic, and free trade alone, that they could hope to extend the commercial marine. (Cheers.) There was scarcely an article to which the principle of free trade had not given the same results: take that of wool, for instance. In 1820 we imported 7,695,000 pounds; in 1842, we imported upwards of 53,000,000 pounds. In coffee, also, there were the same results. In 1820 we imported 7,000,000 pounds; in 1842, 48,300,000 pounds. (Hear.) Could this increase of trade take place without increase of shipping? (Hear, and cheers.) If they wished to see the port rise in prosperity they must promote measures which would extend trade; but it was not by such imaginary trumpery delusion, as protection that they would ever attain that end."

The constituency is small, and perhaps open to corrupt influences ; but if the election be conducted with anything like fairness, the friends of Mr Moffatt make no doubt of his triumphant return.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND'S LAST.—There was, on Monday, at Steyning—a place rather famous in the annals of monopolist agitation—a meeting of " the Steyning agricultural association," for the purpose of exhibiting "fat stock," which was appropriately wound up by a sumptuous dinner, at which the Duke of Norfolk presided, and the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Arundel, Earl of March, &c. &c. attended. Some of the Duke of Richmond's remarks on proposing " the labouring classes" as a toast, being the principal feature of the reported proceedings of the meeting, may be given :—

" As a practical farmer, he knew the great importance it was to have labourers who worked for him, not for the sake of the 10s or 12s a week which he gave them, but because they knew that he acted to them with kindness upon every occasion, and that he knew that the labourer was worthy of his hire. In the county of Sussex he knew that the farmers did

their duty towards that class. He knew that many people said they gave them inadequate wages. It was difficult to tell any man what he ought to give to a labourer. They could not give to the idle man the same amount that they gave to the honest and industrious man. He affirmed before the world that the farmers of Sussex gave their men adequate wages. (Hear, hear.) But then, forsooth, there was a certain body of men who said a tenant was bound to employ every man in his parish—the man that had cheated him, who had done nothing for his wages, or who had gained great wages in summer, but who had spent it in profligacy and liquor, and then he came and said, ' you are to support me.' Then came the other question. There were, unfortunately, in the winter, many men out of work ; and if the farmers were not able profitably to employ those labourers, or who might not have capital disposable for that purpose, then, he said, it was the landlords that ought to come forward. (Loud cheers.) But the landlord was not bound to employ those labourers who by their profligacy had thrown themselves out of work ; because, if in his district he employed a man who had been discharged by a farmer because he had not done his duty to his master, then he was taking the part of a bad man against a good one. He thought he ought not to do that. He cared not for popular clamour : he cared not for what might be said upon the subject, but he would employ good labourers if the farmers could not profitably employ them. He believed that the labouring classes in that county, taking them in general, were a worthy, industrious, and honest set of men, and he wished that their situation was better; but they must all remember that their situation depended on the prosperity of the occupier of the soil. They could not expect the farmers to give 15s or 16s a week to the labourer if they only received 12l per load for their wheat. He had always thought that the true interest of the landlord, of the tenant, and of the labourer, was one and the same. (Hear, hear.)"

STATE OF THE AGRICULTURAL POOR.—The *Aylesbury News* states that a labourer, of the name of Snowell, of Chearsley, thus stated his case to a correspondent of theirs the other day :—

" I have a wife and three children lying ill with the scarlet fever, one of whom (a boy that went to work with me in the field) yesterday was taken ill there, and I was obliged to carry him home on my shoulders, and I think he will die before night. I went to Mr Howlett, the relieving officer, this morning, and stated my case. He gave me an order for the doctor, but refused any further relief. I took the order to Mr Lee, the doctor, at Thame, and told him I should like him to come and see my wife and children. He refused, stating that he was at Chearsley the previous day, and he had other business to attend to, and could not come. I then returned to Chearsley, and went to Mr Guy, one of the overseers of Chearsley, and stated my case to him, and asked him to go and see my wife and children, and see what a state they were in ; but he refused, saying it could not be helped."

Some time ago this man was in distress, when the parish authorities refused him assistance, and it was only on going before the magistrates at Aylesbury that he obtained redress.

RAILWAY EXTENSION, &c.—The plans of the following undertakings are deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle, agreeably to the standing orders of parliament, such being necessary to legalize the application to the legislature for the required power at the next session, viz :—By Mr George Hudson, for the Newcastle and Berwick Railway ; Lord Howick's Northumberland Railway ; Railway from Brandling Junction to Fisher lane, deposited by R. W. Brandling, Esq. ; New Water Works ; alterations and improvements in the Old Water Works ; the Tyne Docks ; improvements in the Newcastle and North Shields Railway.—*Tyne Mercury.*

SCOTLAND.

THE FREE CHURCH AND ITS COLLEGE.—A great sensation has been produced by the startling fact that 19,000l have been subscribed by *nineteen individuals* towards the erection of a College for the Free Church, and this after such vast sums had been collected for the Sustentation Fund, the Church building Fund, and other purposes. The Free Church has but one nobleman, we believe, on its muster roll, and certainly cannot boast of the patronage of the aristocracy. Its adherents belong partly to the lower, but chiefly to the middle classes, and the few among them who are wealthy must have taxed themselves heavily in support of the other schemes and funds before the project in hand was started. The *Scotsman* says it is rumoured, " that Lord Jeffrey, under the signature of ' A Friend,' is one of the nineteen contributors. We shall be sorry if this public allusion to the matter gives him any annoyance. If we had not heard the rumour in a quarter likely to be well informed, and if we did not know that it is widely current, we would not have mentioned it. If it is groundless, this public allusion to it will give his lordship an opportunity of contradicting it."

DUTY ON COTTON—MEETING AT GLASGOW.—A public meeting of the cotton spinners and manufacturers of Glasgow was held on Wednesday, to receive the report of the committee appointed in February last, and to adopt measures for the repeal of the tax on cotton. Mr James Buchanan, of the firm of James Finlay and Co., presided. The report, which stated the proceedings of the committee since the last public meeting, was read and adopted ; and a resolution was unanimously passed, expressive of the determination of the manufacturers of Glasgow to persevere with increased energy, in their efforts to obtain relief from an impost so oppressive and ruinous to British manufactures in competition with foreign rivals. In the course of the proceedings, Mr Alexander Graham said that the necessity for the repeal of the duty was most urgent ; because, besides having no tax on cotton to pay, the American manufacturer had a saving of other 6-16ths of a penny per pound, the extra freight and insurance paid by the British manufacturer ; making the premium of the American manufacturer from these two sources just *three farthings per pound.* The present cabinet, he said, were pledged to the principle of relieving raw materials of manufacture, and had already taken off the duty on sheep's wool and dye-stuffs ; and Sir Robert Peel had, on several occasions, expressly declared the cotton-tax in particular to be an impost of a most impolitic and dangerous character. The meeting was addressed by various gentlemen, and the proceedings displayed great energy and unanimity.

TRADE OF LEITH.—This port, in common with other towns, is feeling the effects of reviving trade. Although there are few local

manufactories or public works to give an immediate stimulus to commerce, still the influence of manufacturing prosperity sooner or later extends its influence to all branches of industry and trade. Without manufactories or an extensive foreign trade, Leith and the neighbouring city may be considered rather as the seats of large retail dealers, than extensive mercantile towns; for while the shipping to Leith scarcely forms a tithe of the shipping to the Clyde, the annual receipts at the Customhouse exceeds that of either Glasgow or Greenock. The trade of Edinburgh and this port is therefore more dependent upon the general diffusion of commerce than local enterprise. The docks and harbour are filled with shipping, and workmen of all denominations are fully employed. There is comparatively little destitution amongst the poor, so that, principally from the influence of additional food and clothing, the town has escaped all epidemics or fatal diseases, which, in former years, committed much havoc amongst the lower orders of society.

IRELAND.

LORD DE GREY.—We find the following in an English paper:—

"It is stated that Earl De Grey has purchased the Duke of Devonshire's Burton Moor estate, near Ripon."

It was not for nothing that Lord de Grey lived so parsimoniously in Dublin Castle, and confined his charities to a scale calculated on cost of a "shin of beef."—*Dublin Monitor.*

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of this body, held on Monday last, was presided over by Mr Henry Grattan, and was principally addressed by that gentleman and by O'Connell. The Agitator continues his war with the French press and with a portion of the English. That with the *Examiner* seems particularly virulent on both sides. A new publication by Mr Grey Porter was spoken favourably of, and the Charitable Bequests Bill abused roundly—particularly by Mr Grattan, who also

"Would maintain that it was necessary for the safety of the Crown that the Tories should be put down. His solemn and decided opinion was that the Queen must put out her present advisers or she would lose Ireland.—(Great cheering)."

The rent for the week was announced to be 333*l* 3s 3d.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.—An express arrived from Paris, in London, on Wednesday morning, bringing the journals of Monday. The day appears to have been one of great excitement on the Paris Bourse, in consequence of its having been fixed by the Minister of Finance for the adjudication of the new loan of two hundred millions of francs. The only candidates who appeared were Messrs de Rothschild and De St Didier and Baduon, as representatives of the receivers-general, Messrs Hottinguer and Co., Messrs Durand, and Messrs Baring. Messrs Rothschilds' offer was at the price of 84f 75c, and, there being no other offer, the loan was adjudged to Messrs Rothschild.

SPAIN.—The failure of Martin Zurbano's attempt to raise the standard of insurrection in Spain is important, inasmuch as it certainly consolidates for some time the power of those who have grasped supreme authority in that country, and must deter any similar attempts on the part of Spanish malcontents. We formerly remarked that Spanish deeds resemble the working of hands and arms without heads; this could not have been more fully exemplified than by the plot of Prim and the insurrection of Zurbano. There was not much to augur in the way of success as soon as Zurbano's name appeared the leading one. He is a brave man, indeed, and a most active partizan. But the officers of the regular army look with jealousy and mistrust upon generals who have risen like Zurbano. Neither was his character calculated to inspire the citizens, however malcontent, with much confidence. The Duke of Victory counted amongst his military followers and friends the most revered names in the Spanish army—men who united the purest love of freedom with the highest attributes of the military character. Such names as Seone and Lujan speak sufficiently. But poor Zurbano was not one of these; and it is greatly to be regretted, not only for his own sake, but for that of all opposed to the present military dictatorship, that either the snares of the Spanish government or his own imprudence should have lured him into the late premature and foolish outbreak. It is the fate of most revolutions that popular liberty should merge in military power; and had Espartero turned his mind to the consolidation of his power, and the gratification of his army at the expense of the public liberties and resources, he might have founded something like a durable dictatorship. But Narvaez is a more determined butcher—the sole quality by which he reigns. But it is not a permanent one. The modern Sylla cannot support himself, though surrounded by his cut-throats, even at the balls to which he drags the poor young Queen, or though spending his nights over lists of proscriptions and executions.

WEST INDIES.—The Royal Mail steam-packet *Avon* arrived at Southampton on Wednesday afternoon, bringing all the West India mails. She has brought on freight, it is believed, the largest amount ever shipped from the eastern ports of Mexico in one bottom, viz. 2,078,739½ dollars, part on account of Mexican dividends, say 268,067 dollars; 600¾ oz. of gold, &c.; 2,697 oz. of silver in mass; 99lb 4 oz of platina and plata brita; 108 serons of cochineal; 23 serons of purga de jalapa; and 3 serons of gum copal. She has also brought 17 passengers.

TAHITI.—A letter from Tahiti, June 2, states, that the chiefs of Wallis's islands, and of the island of Fontana, are henceforward under the protectorate of France, this step, which was applied for several months back, being consented to by the French government. The governor of Tahiti has, in consequence, dispatched a vessel to these islands to notify that they were to be occupied. The protectorate of the Gambier islands has also been notified.

THE ECONOMIST'S LIBRARY.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Judging from so small a part, we are disposed to speak with much approbation of this work. The title of it, which we quote at length, indicates its nature. It is probably part of a breaking up into smalls the huge "store of knowledge" now in Mr Knight's possession (in the Penny Cyclopædia, &c.) With the division of labour and diversified interests and pursuits of these times, such an act on the part of Mr Knight is judicious; and the present publication gives an earnest of as much judgment in the execution as there is in the design. The "Political Dictionary" is really one of the things just now required, and we are therefore glad to see it.]

[An almanac of apparently ninety-six royal octavo pages, forty-six of which, however, turn out, on inspection, to be filled with advertisements! The cost, however, of the work is very little, and such of it as is devoted to usual almanac matter is got up with elegance, and, as far as we see, with correctness and care. The London addresses added to the names of members of parliament adds much to the usefulness of the work, and a great mass of information connected with business is given subsequently. We are forced to add that some of the *type* in which it is printed is too small, and *much* of it is too old.]

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

ALLOTMENTS AND FREE TRADE.

SIR,—There is one argument against allotments and small farms which the restrictionists want to force upon us as contradistinguished from free trade, which they will on no account permit us to enjoy, that seems to me rather to have escaped attention. Unless, indeed, it be implied in Lord Radnor's excellent and unanswerable argument, that allotments will impede the division of labour, the continued extension of which is indispensable to increased production and opulence; and the division of labour carries with it, as a necessary consequence, a continually extending use of machinery. The argument stated shortly is, that it substitutes unskilled for skilled labour—condemns man to use the spade and forbids him to help himself with the steam engine—confines him to one of the earliest and rudest modes of procuring a subsistence, and prohibits him from profiting by the splendid discoveries of modern intellect. With free trade our people would obtain all they want, and satisfy all their desires, by labouring in conjunction with the most powerful implements the mind has yet contrived. Without free trade, and having allotments and small farms as a substitute, they must gather their subsistence by working bent double over the spade, one of the simplest and rudest implements of the earliest ages. The alloters would in fact doom the people to ignorance and slavery, in order to prevent them from freely using the faculties and powers with which the Almighty has endowed them.

The origin of this unjustifiable proceeding in well-meaning men, is an erroneous prejudice. They have inherited from antiquity the notion that the *soil*, which is only one element of production, like the air, and rain, and sunshine, instead of *labour*, supplies us with food. In fact, however, the soil gives us only brambles and trees, which must be cleared away before corn can be grown. There is good reason to believe that wheat itself, in its present condition, is the product of art and labour. It is certain that nine-tenths of the fertility, as it is called, of every soil, is the consequence of tillage or labour in past and present times, and consequently it is a terrible error to suppose that the *soil*, not *labour*, is the great source of our subsistence. We could not grow corn without the soil, neither could we without air, and rain, and sunshine; and possessing all these elements, labour, with their conjunct operation, may be said to be the sole means of supplying us with subsistence.

Another traditionary error which is fixed in the brains of the landowners and their sentimental abettors, is that the earth, by which they selfishly understand the ground they own, not the whole globe, was given to man to supply him with food—whence they infer that the early and time-honoured art of agriculture is a kind of natural art, exclusively and peculiarly adapted to the form, constitution, and being of the animal man. But surely the ocean and the rivers were given to man as well as the soil, which a few men have been able to monopolise; and surely fishing, as a means of obtaining subsistence, is quite as natural and as suitable to man as cultivating the ground. In like manner, the timber of the forests, the iron in the mines, and the wool on the sheeps' back, were equally given to man; and if he has been enabled by knowledge and skill to construct looms and weave comfortable clothing, surely the art of weaving is just as natural to man as agriculture, particularly the scientific agriculture of Mr Pusey or Lord Ducie. All these arts, and all the thousand arts of our manufacturing towns, and all the millions of arts which are probably yet to be unveiled, are as natural to man as digging the ground. Each, and, in the end, the whole of them, is the necessary product of a particular stage in the ordained development of human

society; and I charge the alloters with blindly reverencing and stupidly preferring the art which was the product of a rude age, to that which is the product of a comparatively enlightened age. I accuse them, while they refuse to give us free trade, and propose to hut the people on the land as a substitute, of wilfully dooming them to earn their subsistence by the paltry aid of the spade, and prohibiting them from using the wonderful implements with which modern knowledge has endowed them.

Remark, too, sir, that hitherto the progress has been, that these ingenious machines should be invented and first applied in towns and afterwards be employed in the country. The steam-thrashing machine is an example. Rational men must look for the continuance of the same process, and, as a consequence, that the more the inhabitants of manufacturing towns learn to help themselves by machinery, the more will the agriculturists come to help themselves in the same manner, employing steam ploughs, or some adaptation to the purposes of agriculture of the immense power now at the command of man ; the more the people are allowed to leave the use of the spade, and help themselves by means of the power-loom and the spinning-mule, the more will the agriculturists come to employ thrashing machines and kindred implements, as suitable to cultivating the ground as power-looms are to making cloth. To such a substitution, however, of powerful instruments for the poorest contrivances the division of the land into cottage gardens and small farms is directly opposed. Small farmers and cottage gardeners have rarely been improvers, and could not, by the nature of their holdings, employ powerful machinery. Thus the alloters would prevent the employment, in agriculture itself as well as in manufactures, of powerful helps to production, and really would, as they propose out of their overflowing humanity, for ever condemn the mass of the agricultural labourers to the irksome, " twa fold," bending, painful, rheumatric toil of digging the ground with the spade. These gentlemen, though they mean well, are, from ignorance and self-sufficiency, opposing the development of society, and the improvement of individuals.

That the simple sentimentalist, who mentally live as it were in antiquity, who are admirers of all that is past, and contemners of all that is present, except their own sweet selves—that men bred at our universities, where the arts and language of barbarian Greece and Rome are more studied than the arts or language of civilized England, who for our sins are our rulers, should most ignorantly and most besotedly whine over the rise of our cities, and the increase of human ingenuity, has in it for me nothing surprising. I know the effects of their stupifying and perverting education. But my astonishment is unbounded, and I must again express it, that they should have found an auxiliary in a man, neither from birth, education, nor pursuits, but born and bred in the midst of mauufactures, tainted with their traditionary and unseasonable prejudices. I hope, however, as Mr Greg has not ventured to defend his former epistle, that he is properly ashamed of his error ; but I must take the liberty, through you, of informing him that he will still be a recreant from the good cause of free trade, unless he avow his recantation as publicly as he has declared his error, and do as much to discountenance the mischievous quackery of allotments as in an ungarded moment he did to recommend it to public favour.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A FREE TRADE LABOURER.

P.S. Since the above was written I have seen in the *Examiner*, which, in addition to some other vagaries, has become the patron of allotments, a long extract from a work published by Mr C. Knight, supplying many instances of advantage from allotments. By these persons, it is said, have been made comfortable, provident, and virtuous—poverty has been banished, and crime almost extinguished.

I have no intention to gainsay these assertions. The experiments have been tried on men in the lowest state of destitution, forced by poverty to be criminal, whom allotments have saved from famine, from the workhouse, or the gaol. But men earning decent wages—the spinner getting 30s, the compositor 40s, or the engineer 60s per week—would flout spade husbandry as a means of bettering their condition, though they might like a spot of ground to grow flowers for their amusement. To ensure success to the experiment, to make it in effect the least available as a means of improving the condition of the labourers, they must first of all be reduced to the greatest distress.

The classes of labourers who now make and use the new machinery that is almost daily invented and improved, are, comparatively speaking, well off. They would be better off—how much it is impossible to say—were they not prohibited by our own laws from using that machinery to its full extent. The law actually forbids them, by preventing trade, from feeding themselves by the help of the steam engine and the power-loom. It confines them, as much as it can—and this is the very purpose of the corn law, to using the rude plough to obtain the means of subsistence ; while every people with whom we communicate is anxious to borrow our arts and obtain our advantages—all the nations of the world seeking to substitute refined for rude machinery—our legislature prevents the substitution here, and compels the people, as far as possible, to use the rude machinery. The consequence is, that those who use the improved machinery are not as well off as they might be, and those who use the rudest machinery are in the last stage of destitution. Now step in the blind patrons of allotments, and recommend, while we have all the world for competitors, that we should still further forego our advantages ; and instead of demanding free scope for those who work with the steam engine, that we should force back our people to obtain subsistence by means of the spade, which is a still ruder instrument than the plough.

According to this view our restrictive system is the cause of the distress of the agricultural labourers. I understand this view to be also adopted by the *Examiner*, and as an advocate of corn-law abolition. But it is only the great distress of those labourers which gives the appearance of success to the system of allotments. Corn law and allotments are part and parcel of the same system, the benefits of the latter being the consequences of the former. The terrible destitution of the peasantry makes the quackery of allotments a present relief. Reflecting men have deplored many sad effects of the corn laws, but I doubt if any be sadder than this perversion of the judgment, occasioned by their consequences, which converts those who were amongst the most able and intelligent of their opponents into their supporters. To encourage allotments is indirectly to defend the corn laws. By asking charity to relieve the distress which injustice causes, instead of urging that distress, and the necessity for extensive charity, as amongst the strongest condemnations of the law, it seems to me that one of our best guides has fallen into one of the enemies' pitfalls. What, sir, can become of us when our leaders thus go astray ?

REMUNERATION OF LABOUR, &c.

SIR,—I did not intend to have troubled you again on the point at issue between us. We had, each, set forth our views, and there the matter might have rested. But since Lord Radnor and yourself (by the insertion of his letter) have thrown out a distinct challenge to me to adduce practical illustrations of the principle for which I contend, I must trespass a little further on your indulgence.

I think it has been made clear in my previous communicatious that we deprecate any legislative enactments to determine prices. The poor law question being settled and freedom of trade established, we desire to see the condition of labourers improved by their own individual exertions—by their exertions as a class, and by the voluntary liberality of their employers. And it is by moral force alone that we wish the latter brought about ; we would, by the force of reasoning, persuade employers that, in vast numbers of cases, it is their duty as moral agents, and their interest (taking this word in a large and generous sense) to give more for services they purchase than they could get them for. Examples are demanded by Lord Radnor, to which I now proceed.

The first case I adduce is that which has led to this controversy —the case of the agricultural labourers. A miserable pittance of from 6s to 9s a week cannot enable a man to live as he ought, much less a family. Yet we know that these labourers have been long reduced to such a wretched state, that they cannot command more in the market. In this case, then, if men are under any obligation at all to alleviate the distress and promote the welfare of others, it follows that it is the clear and bounden duty of the employers of these rural labourers, to do what they can towards enabling them to live comfortably and rear their families respectably. But higher wages are indispensable for these ends, and it, therefore, becomes the duty of the employers to raise their wages as high as their own means permit and the essential comfort of these labourers requires. It is incumbent on those who dispute this conclusion, to show that there are no labourers in the miserably wretched state here mentioned ; that there is a fallacy in the train of influences ; or that there are other means by which these distresses may be speedily and permanently alleviated.

The result of this system of conduct would be, that the farmer or landlord (probably both) having resigned to the labourer a surplus which they formerly hoarded or expended in superfluities, there wonld be a diminished demand for these superfluities, and an increased demand for necessaries and comforts. For the pleasure of hoarding, or of enjoying these superfluities, he would substitute the pleasure of raising many a family from misery and destitution to comparative happiness and comfort. Now this is all we aim at—to excite, by public discussion, by ' lectures on morals,' in short, a disposition, among all sorts of employers, to assign a high place among their duties and pleasures to the promotion of the welfare of those they employ.

Lord Radnor demands " in each case the *rule* by which the price of the article bought is to be fixed." And the *League* and *Economist* newspapers insist strongly on the difficulties of this point, and on the unfairness of giving employment to the man who asks high remuneration rather than to him who would accept less.

These objections were noticed and met in my first letter ; but they may be more specifically replied to here. The obvious general rule is that stated above, that we should endeavour to raise the price as high as the means of the buyer permit, and the essential wants of the seller require. Depending on two variable quantities, the condition of the seller and the means of the buyer, there can be no exact price assigned by other parties for each case. We do not propose a legislative enactment, but a moral obligation. And Lord Radnor is no more entitled to call for a special rule for each case, than a preacher to assign what proportion of his congregation's income they should bestow in charity, what portions they should give their daughters, what sums they should devote to this public object or that. Every one must have it left to himself to determine the extent to which he can carry the principle into practice, and the extent to which the case he has to deal with requires his aid. Every one will take very good care of himself first ; there need be no fear of a breach of that good old rule. But there is much occasion for fear that many a reckless, extravagant, rack-renting landlord, many a mammon worshipping merchant or manufacturer, many a hard master or mistress, will take advantage of such doctrines as we here contend against, to justify before others, and gloss over to themselves, their own selfishness and rapacity.

The difficulties of how to choose between two competitors, or unfairness in preparing one, appear to be very imaginary indeed. If two individuals, both out of work, apply for employment, while we have only work for one, one must be rejected. Surely, other things being equal as respects them, and we being well able to afford it, we shall give the preference to " him who demands terms by which he can live comfortably and rear his family respectably, over him who is willing to accept conditions on which he can barely obtain subsistence, to say nothing of comfortable home, clothing, educaion for his family."

It is said that farmers cannot afford to give more wages than tney do : and the *League* (October 26th) wastes much pains in showing that they would become bankrupt were they to put these principles

in practice. Really such an objection is truly frivolous and vexatious. Self-preservation is the first law of nature for employers as well as employed. It was never proposed that any one should give what he has not to give—should ruin himself by giving higher wages than are asked. But all farmers are not in this condition. Some are rich and thriving; and it is surely incumbent on them to endeavour, by a liberal remuneration judiciously administered, to raise the condition of those by whose labours they live and prosper.

But even those farmers who are unable to give more than the lowest market price for the labour they hire are not beyond reach of the principle of action here urged. If animated by a right spirit, they will represent the case to their landlords, and solicit from them such reduction of rent as would enable them to pay their labourers properly. Were he impressed with a proper sense of the duties of his position, and trained to deem the exercise of these duties a pleasure, he would let his lands to such men as he knows would be disposed, and on such terms as would enable them, to give their labourers the means of a comfortable subsistence. We quarrel with no law of political economy; all we desire is that the economists should not represent their science as embracing the whole subject of the welfare of man, nor depreciate adjuncts, which, in the present state of society, are essential to promote that welfare.

It will perhaps be objected, that it is hard that the burden should be thrown upon the employer of making up the deficiency in his workmen's wages, when society in general, and not he in particular, is responsible for the circumstances which occasion that deficiency. But we do not propose to lay a burden on one particular kind of employer. *All are employers*—landlords, farmers, merchants, and manufacturers; and every buyer is an employer. We desire to impregnate the whole of society with this spirit. And if there be some (as farmers) who come into more immediate contact with the most destitute class of the employed, let them still do what lies in themselves to better the condition of those whose labour they hire—let them exert their energies to induce *their* employers to place them in a condition to do more justice to their labourers; and let men pause before entering a particular business, if it can only be carried on by using their fellowmen like slaves or beasts of burden. Will such a spirit animating mankind, the operation of supply and demand would soon bring things to their proper level. Is it not strange that in this boasted age of civilization, in the nineteenth century of Christianity, and nearly 6000th year of man's career, we should have to preach and to defend the very A B C of the principles of humanity?

Lord Radnor asks some half dozen instances. One of wide application has been given in some detail. The very same principle, *mutatis mutandis*, may be followed by manufacturers towards their artizans, merchants and shopkeeps towards their clerks and assistants, masters (and mistresses) towards their servants, and purchasers in general towards servants. If a man come to me for employment the state of whose trade enables him to command a competency, of course he will not take less, and I should not think of giving him more, than he asks. But when a man offers me his time and labour for what I know to be quite insufficient to support him properly (as 6s or 9s per week), I certainly feel called upon to give that man as much more as my circumstances permit towards bringing up his wages to the means of decent support. I would do this, partly as charity, partly because his services are really of more value to me than the market price. I am much mistaken (to have recourse to the *argumentum ad hominem*) if the Earl of Radnor does not practise this in a large and liberal spirit.—See last *League*, page 170.

The practise is excellently illustrated in an anecdote (whether true or not, is no matter, being for illustration) of that eminently practical headed nobleman, the Duke of Wellington, whom no one will accuse of being a sentimentalist. The story runs that his Grace's steward having told him that he could get a *great bargain* of a peice of land adjoining his own property, owing to the necessities of the owner, who desired to turn it into cash with all speed, was reproved by the Duke, who told him that he did not want bargains by taking advantage of people's difficulties, and desired him to get the property valued, that he might give a fair price for it. Why did not the free trade press protest against this breach of the great law of buying in the cheapest market? The political economists seem to have acquired the notion that, because they should be *allowed* to buy in the cheapest market, it is therefore their *duty*, and the interest of the people, that they should do so always—a strange perversion of an otherwise sound and valuable principle. The free trade press appear to me to have stepped somewhat beyond their sphere in this extension of their grand doctrine of commercial freedom.

I have now given instances of the practical application of the principle contended for. I am really afraid that there has been some misunderstanding as to Lord Radnor's meaning. His words, I suspect, have been too hastily taken up by one portion of the press as conveying a particular meaning, and too hastily defended by another portion, on the understanding that that interpretation was the true one. These defenders, I cannot help thinking, have pushed his lordship's argument to an extent he never meant. The only writings I have seen on the subject are those in the *League* and *Economist*, whose illustrations and extensions of the doctrine seemed to me reprehensible. It appears to me that I have been contending against them for the truth of a truism—for an obvious and well-established principle of humanity. Lord Radnor has promised his comments on the examples I have now given. To these I shall look forward with much interest. I trust we contend for truth, not for victory. Will his lordship have the kindness to consider the subject as developed in *all the three* letters, that we may clearly understand each other, and not lose time nor waste space in your columns from any misapprehension of each other's meaning.

One word, sir, as to your own remarks on my last letter. I compared the condition of great numbers of the labouring classes in this country to that of a drowning man. The real points at issue then are,—Is this a correct comparison? Is it our duty to exert ourselves to save them? It makes the case worse, not better, that there are 500 or 500,000 drowning men. You *appear* to make objections; yet you say you would rescue as many as you could. There you concede all that I require. You say, moreover, you would immediately set about teaching them to swim. You are there introducing a new question—how to provide people with the means of saving themselves in such an emergency. But this is quite away from the point. Remember, we are discussing the condition of *drowning men*. Do you propose to teach *them* how to swim? If not, I think there is little difference of opinion between us now.—Yours, &c.   H. R.

Liverpool, Dec. 10, 1844.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1844.

The Queen held a Privy Council yesterday afternoon at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Buccleuch, lord privy seal, the Duke of Wellington, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr H. Goulbourn, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Earl of Jersey. No business of importance is mentioned as having been transacted.

At the Smithfield Club Dinner, held yesterday, it was announced by Lord Spencer, as chairman, that, in addition to the honour of a visit to their show from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, he had received the commands of her Majesty herself to be in attendance to receive her, at the Bazaar, in King street, Portman square, at ten o'clock to-morrow (this) morning—a statement received with "immense cheering."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has announced his intention to summon a meeting of the bishops, in consequence of the schism which agitates the Church, in order to deliberate upon the rubrical observances to be enforced throughout the dioceses of England over which his Grace has jurisdiction.

It is currently reported and generally believed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having met with no opposition in the reduction of the Three and a Half per Cents., intends proposing a reduction of the Three per Cents. on the meeting of Parliament.—*Globe.*

A meeting of "The Agricultural Protection Society" took place, it appears, at their office yesterday in Old Bond street, and " there were about forty persons present," but all giants if we may guess from the following sample, namely :—" The Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Cleveland, Mr W. Miles, M.P., Mr P. Pusey, M.P., Mr Stafford O'Brien, M.P., Mr Newdegate, M.P., Mr Allix, M.P., Mr Blackstone, M.P., Mr Colville, M.P., Mr W. R. Beresford, M.P., Mr Hodgson Barrow, Mr Emery, &c." The first named nobleman occupied the chair. Mr Miles read a report by which it appeared that 30,000 copies of a tract had been in circulation since the prorogation of Parliament. The committee also began to think the Bank Restriction Act not so bad a thing as they had done at first, and they were positively pleased with the act repealing the wool duties! The Canada Corn Act was the only other subject touched on in the report, and both in it and afterwards in the meeting, it was talked of as a dangerous measure. A Mr Albatt proposed an agitation for the repeal of it; Mr Bennett was for inquiry into the working of it, and went on to say some *queer* things :—

"He begged of noble dukes and noble lords to consider how the burdens on the land were to be paid if the farmers did not obtain a remunerating price for their produce. Either better prices must be maintained to enable the farmer to pay the burden on land, or taxation must be more equitably distributed. He was sure that where he paid 15s the manufacturer did not pay 5s!!!"

Really this is surpassing rich; and equally so are some remarks made by Mr Newdegate, who, it appears, "knows that the League is secretly corrupting the constituencies of the kingdom." Mr Miles said that he knew the tenant farmers were enduring the utmost possible distress, and he only wished that they had had more support from the agriculturists when the Canada Corn bill was passing through Parliament. The Duke of Cleveland then proposed a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, which was carried; after which the meeting adjourned till the third of February, when the dinner of the Society is to take place.

The free trade party throughout the country will be delighted to know, what we are enabled to inform them on the best authority, that the return of Mr Moffatt for Dartmouth is now ascertained to be certain and secure.

The death of the engineer on the Dover Railway, which occurred on Wednesday, has been declared accidental by a coroner's jury. Another person, hurt at the time, has since died.

The weather has been very cold of late. At one period yesterday morning it appears the thermometer was at the extraordinarily low temperature of 20 degrees.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

COTTON.—The market opened with an extensive demand both from speculators and the trade, the latter purchasing largely. During the last two days there has been rather less inquiry, but prices closed steadily at an advance of ⅛d per lb on ord to mid qualities of American and Surat.

Taken for consumption from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec.		Whole import from 1st Jan. to 13th Dec.		Computed stock Dec. 13th.	
1844	1843	1844	1843	1844	1843
1,254,220 bags	1,264,490 bgs	1,458,906 bgs	1,519,498 bgs	765,810 bags	641,090 bags

SUGAR.—The market has been very dull this week, and the sales are limited to 200 hhds B P. and 2000 bags Bengal, without material change in price. Nothing done in Mauritius.—The sales of Foreign are confined to 60 cases and 100 bags and brls brown Pernambuco, for export, at former rates.

COFFEE.—Of plantation, the sales are confined to a few small parcels, at previous rates; the transactions in foreign comprise 700 bags Costa Rica, at 46s to 61s 3d, as in quality, and 136 bales Mocha at 60s to 69s per cwt, without change in prices.

TEA.—The market continues firm, and a good business has been done at full rates.

GRAIN.—Wheat maintains previous rates. Oats scarce, and 2d per 45 lbs dearer. Flour without material alteration. In the bonded market little doing.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

THE public address presented to Sir Henry Pottinger by the merchants of London, on Wednesday, together with the entertainment which followed, and the circumstances which accompanied it, constitute, altogether, not only an event, but *the* event of this week. It is not often that we see, in this country, late and present foreign secretaries of state, belonging to hostile factions, meeting in the same hall to do honour to a public servant, and never before had such parties it in their power to meet with a great mercantile community and speak the truth, or if not, only by speaking short of it, in each of them glorying over the peaceful triumphs of a soldier. Such, however, were only the obvious features of the Wednesday's meeting. It suggests many other reflections besides that. The judgment of Lord Palmerston, in reference to the conduct of the Chinese war, much as it was discredited at one time, even by members of the present cabinet, now stands before the world vindicated, his enemies even being judges. Lord Aberdeen compliments him on it! And Lord Palmerston, as in duty bound, compliments his lordship on his good judgment. It now only remains for the Chinese, acting on a suggestion made at the League meeting the other night by Mr Cobden, to send over a Sir Henry Pottinger to England, and make us open our ports to the world as well as we have made the Chinese open theirs. Mem.—The Chinese have no corn laws! The happiness of the world would then be complete.

A meeting of the League, being the first of the season of metropolitan agitation, held in Covent Garden on Wednesday night, is *another* event. It was as well attended as any previous meeting ever was, and the speaking excellent. The patience with which so huge an audience listened to long and tedious details, respecting the state of the electoral registrations throughout the country, is a very singular phenomenon, and may be looked upon as evidence that the people are now past the point of conviction of the mischievousness of the corn law, and only interest themselves as to the way in which its destruction may be ensured. The more people think of this last move of the League, for increasing county constituencies, the more feasible it appears. Indeed, to speak of it as *feasible* is not doing justice to the industrious, energetic, and intrepid men engaged on it. The thing is being done, and *will* be done. Come good harvests, or come bad, two years more bid fair to bring the work of the Anti-Corn-Law League to its triumphant end.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in improving the dwellings of the poor, held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday—Wednesday was quite a day of meetings in London—presided over by the Marquis of Normanby, and attended by gentlemen of so different ways of thinking as Sir Robert Inglis and Mr Sheil, by Mr Slaney also, Mr Benjamin Hawes, &c. &c., is another fact. The increased interest now being taken in the improvement of the dwellings of the poor is not taken before time, but we are glad to see it taken at all. We wish some of these legislators would exert themselves as much in getting cheap bread for the people as they are doing in getting fresh air and more water—not by any means that we despise the latter movement, for, in truth, we think it only second in importance to the other.

"Provincial Chancellors of the Exchequer" and others continue to scheme out how the anticipated surplus revenue ought to be disposed of. Indeed, the whole question of taxation is evidently about to undergo a discussion such as it has never done before. We are glad of this, for nothing but good can come of it. Sir Robert Peel's Property and Income tax has forced people to think of direct taxation, and it will not be easy altogether to extinguish the idea of it. A direct tax on property was and is the most proper tax that could be imposed, and we trust it will be continued, and, if need be, extended. Among the taxes to be remitted, or at least lessened, it is to be hoped that those on professional incomes and on the importation of cotton and of tea will stand first. The import tax on tea not being a tax for *protection*, as it is called (that is to rob one member of the community to serve another), is not an unjust tax in itself, though every motive of humanity and of good policy, at the present day, call for a reduction of it. Then, people cannot think of tea but their minds revert to sugar. It is clear something must be done to reduce the price of sugar, the import duties on which are founded on the grossest injustice, and are defended only by everything that is hypocritical and unprincipled. As to the tax on imported cotton, the largeness of the sum produced by it ought to be no stumbling block in the way of its immediate removal; for as a tax on the most important raw material imported, it cuts at the very root of the industry of the people, preventing what manufactures we have from being so profitable to all engaged about them as they ought, and operating most deleteriously against their extension. We trust, therefore, that the efforts to obtain the repeal of it will be *unceasing*.

TO OUR READERS.

THE extensive and increasing support which this Journal is receiving from the leading Mercantile, Banking, and Manufacturing Classes, without reference to political party, has induced a constantly increasing care to render the Commercial Department of the paper as complete and accurate as possible, and thus to combine, with the discussion of principles, a practical current usefulness, and work of future reference. To express more fully this growing characteristic, a slight addition will be made to the title with the beginning of the new year; and some important additions will also be made to its present contents of practical utility. It will be called

The Economist,

AND

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES.

And will contain—

First.—Leading articles on Political, Economical, Financial, Commercial, and general subjects, discussed on strict economical and free trade principles as heretofore.

Second.—A careful digest of the Proceedings and Debates in Parliament.

Third.—A careful abridgment of the News of the Week, with a notice of the Theatres and Public Amusements.

Fourth.—Law Reports of cases particularly connected with Commerce.

Fifth.—Literary Notices, and particularly of all Works on Economical, Financial, and Commercial subjects.

Sixth.—Correspondence and Answers to Queries on subjects of Statistical and Commercial Interest.

Seventh.—Review of the Current Commercial Questions of the day, and of the Markets abroad and at home.

Eighth.—Weekly Statement of *Imports, Exports, Consumption,* and *Stocks on hand,* of the chief Articles of Foreign and Colonial Produce, and the Raw Materials of Manufactures.

Ninth.—A notice of all public sales of produce announced to take place in London and Liverpool in the ensuing week.

Tenth.—A Price Current of Finance, Commerce, Railways, and Corn Markets, &c., and the Gazettes of the week.

Once in each month will be continued to be published the very important OFFICIAL TABLE of *Imports, Consumption,* and *Exports* for the WHOLE KINGDOM, of all leading Articles of Foreign Produce and of the *Exports of British Manufactures, for the current year,* compared with the corresponding periods of past years, with a careful review of the results which these returns indicate. Also, monthly, or more frequently, an account will be given of the Exports of some of the leading Articles of British Manufacture, particularly of Cottons, Woollens, Linens, &c. *distinguishing the countries to which they go,* so as to act as a timely check to overshipments.

The numerous and important Commercial and Financal questions which must be discussed in the ensuing Session of Parliament, on the subject of Taxation, Import Duties, and Banking, will specially engage the attention of this Journal, both before and during their discussion.

Every care will continue to be used to secure the most perfect accuracy on all points, and to maintain this Journal independent of all personal or party influences.

A Title Page and Index will be furnished at the close of the present year for the past numbers, and will be continued annually, forming a YEARLY VOLUME OF 1250 PAGES.

THE COMMERCIAL ECONOMIST.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

From the Gazette of last night.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 30th day of November 1844 :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	L.		L.
Notes issued	27,817,505	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	12,223,894
		Silver bullion	1,593,611
	27,817,505		27,817,505

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	L.		L.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,540,619
Rest	3,110,069	Other Securities	10,193,713
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,795,572	Notes	8,286,105
Other Deposits	8,422,809	Gold and Silver Coin	827,468
Seven Day and other Bills	966,455		
	32,847,905		32,847,905

Dated the 12th day of December, 1844.   M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.	L.	Assets.	L.
Circulation	20,497,855	Securities	23,181,332
Deposits	14,218,381	Bullion	14,644,973
	34,716,236		37,826,305

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,110,069l—as stated in the account above

under the head REST. *This account shows since last week a decrease in the circula-tion of* 293,618*l, and an increase of deposits of* 646,138*l, of securities* 235,912*l ; and of bullion* 86,637*l.*

In the present state cf the bullion, the Bank is entitled to circulate...	£27,817,505
The circulation independent of bank post bills is	19,531,400
Notes on hand	8,286,105
The country banks in England and Wales are entitled to circulate under the new act	8,648,863
Actual circulation by last Gazette	7,495,285
Notes on hand with country banks....................................	£1,153,578

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign Gold in bars, (standard) .... per ounce	£3 17	9
Foreign Gold in coin, New doubloone	0 0	0
" " Portugal pieces	3 17	5
New dollars	0 0	0
Silver in bars, (standard)	0 4	11½

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.
From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	131,862	124,979	33,210	117	9,334	4,412
Weekly average price	45s 2d	34s 9d	21s 10d	31s 2d	37s 5d	36s 4d
Six week's average ...	45s 10d	35s 5d	21s 7d	33s 4d	37s 10d	35s 7d

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barl'y
	quarters.	quarters.	quarters	quarters.	£	£
Foreign	2,310	3,554	34,273	42,411	3,232	6,204
Colonial.................	3,627	2,890	—	—	158	—
Total...	5,937	6,444	34,273	42,411	3,390	6,204

NOTE.—*It will be observed that both the impor's and the quantity duty paid of barley in the last week are very extensive. There have been* imported—oats 4411 *qrs,* beans 2801 *qrs,* Indian corn 2326 *quarters ; and duty has been paid on* 5739 *qrs of* oats, 452 *qrs of* pease, 381 *qrs of* beans, *and* 1854 *qrs of* Indian corn. *The whole duty of the week has been* 11,783*l.*

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IN presenting our Monthly Official Table of Imports and Exports for the whole kingdom, we take the opportunity of explaining to a correspondent in Glasgow the cause of the apparent discrepancy which appears between the quantities imported of some articles, as shown by our *official tables,* and as made up by the brokers and merchants. The article to which our correspondent particularly calls attention is that of tea. It will be seen, by reference to the table now presented, that the official returns of the imports of this article, up to the 5th November, for the whole kingdom, make 33,477,225 lbs, while the brokers' account, as made up to the 1st of November, for London alone, shows an import of 29,856,000 lbs, and doubtlessly a much larger quantity than the apparent differ-ence between these quantities had been imported into other ports of the kingdom. The explanation which we are about to give refers to all articles. The imports into London and other places, as computed by the brokers and merchants, include all arrivals up to the day, the cargoes of which have been reported, in number of packages, and these packages are computed at a certain average weight. While the quantities given, *as imported,* in our official table, include only those cargoes which have been actually landed and weighed off, and the entries completed in the customhouse books ; and as this process occupies from two to four weeks, according to circumstances, the *official imports* do not include the arrivals to so late a period. Nevertheless, the *official imports* are more to be relied upon, being the actual weights, on which the duty is ultimately paid ; and as the accounts are made on the same principle from year to year, the comparison is as accurate as if they included the quantities ar-rived to the day of publication. It will be obvious from this, however, that all comparisons must be made either of the *Official Account* with itself, or of the mercantile calculations with them-selves :—the two accounts cannot, with accuracy, be compared with each other, being made upon a different plan. The *Official Accounts* may show a larger or smaller import than the mercantile accounts, according to the period of the year when the largest quantity of the article arrives ; for it will be obvious that, in the case of *tea,* for example, though the Official Account, made up to the 5th of November, includes only that of which the whole of the landing and warehousing entries had been completed on that day, and not the cargoes in the course of landing and warehousing, yet the same had taken place in the return of the first month of the year ; and the returns made on the 5th of February, though not including all the arrivals of the month of January, yet in-cluded a portion of the arrivals of December, which had been in the progress of landing and warehousing when the imports were made up to the 5th of January, and which, though arriving in December, yet appear only in the completed import accounts of January ; therefore, though the official returns do not include the actual arrivals up to the day on which they are made, yet they do represent the arrivals of the same number of months ;— for example, the accounts now presented include part of the arri-vals in December, the entries of which were completed in January ; and they do not include part of the arrivals of October, the en-tries of which were not completed till November ; it will, there-fore, depend upon whether the arrivals of an article were heavier in the month of December or in any month in question, whether the official accounts show a larger or smaller quantity than the mer-cantile accounts.

It is, however, obvious that the official accounts must not only be the most perfect criterion as to actual quantities imported, but especially as to a comparison with former years.

The table before us suggests the following observations :—

CORN.—The quantities of wheat imported and duty paid differ but little with those of last year, but in barley, oats, and wheat flour, the latter chiefly from Canada, the increase this year is very great.

	1843.		1844.
Barley imported to Nov. 5...............	158,073 qrs	...	840,534 qrs
— duty paid	203,076 —	...	840,289 —
	1843.		1844.
Oats imported to Nov. 5...................	63,983 qrs	...	261,787 qrs
— duty paid	38,887 —	...	215,725 —
	1843.		1844.
Flour imported to Nov. 5.	209,138 cwts	...	909,463 cwts
— duty paid	239,577 —	...	645,782 —

Leaving, it will be seen, a large stock of flour in bond, independent of a quantity equal to the stock at the beginning of the year.

Of COFFEE the entire import of this year shows a very slight in-crease upon that of last year ; though that of colonial growth is greatly in excess, yet that of foreign growth is much less. The total imports exceed those of last year by 2,437,376 lbs, and the re-export is less by 5,637,538 lbs. The stock has been, therefore, rapidly increasing.

The entire consumption of coffee shows but a slight increase upon that of last year, being only 901,069 lbs ; and, while there is a considerable increase in the consumption of foreign coffee, which has been apparently only in the later months, since the lower duty came into effect, there is a reduction in the consumption of colo-nial coffee as compared with last year, though the increase is very great when compared with 1842 and 1841.

Of SUGAR, the total imports still continue to be less than any of the four years in the table, the deficiency in the total imports of this year, as compared with last, being 506,965 cwts, of which 257,360 cwts represent sugar of foreign growth, and the remain-ing 249,605 cwt of colonial growth. The quantity entered for con-sumption, on the contrary, being larger by 50,000 cwts, than the consumption of last year, and by upwards of 90,000 cwts than that of 1842.

Of TEA the consumption of the year shows an increase of 1,224,883 lbs, in place of 1,040,762 lbs on the 10th of Oct. showing an increase on the month of 184,121 lbs.

In WINE the same comparative increase is maintained, being about *one million* of gallons as compared with last year, and nearly one million eight hundred thousand gallons when compared with 1842.

RAW MATERIALS OF MANUFACTURE.—In all articles, except cot-ton wool, which still shows a deficiency on the imports of last year, the quantity taken for consumption in the present year is fully maintained, and a steady increase is perceptible : the com-parison is as follows :—

		1843.		1844.
FLAX AND TOW	cwts	1,197,421	......	1,496,837
HEMP	—	506,186	......	760,081
SILK, RAW	lbs	2,970,515	......	3,426,734
WASTE	—	1,150,481	......	1,512,566
THROWN	—	275,039	—	339,883
COTTON WOOL.....................	—	524,615,479	......	478,379,075
SHEEP'S WOOL	—	41,526,475	......	61,820,739

The latter article of sheep's wool, showing the extraordinary in-crease of more than 20,000,000 lbs, or nearly 50 per cent on the imports of last year. The quantity retained for home consump-tion in the three last years is as follows :—

	1842.	1843.	1844.
Imported to November 5	37,282,669	 41,526,475	 61,820,739
Re-exported to November 5	3,148,647	 2,599,376	 1,553,639
Retained for consumption	34,134,022	38,927,099	60,267,100

HIDES (untanned).—The consumption of this article shows a steady increase during the last four years, duty having been paid up to the 5th of November, as follows :—

1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.
Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
381,831	445,797	448,079	535,573

The import has continued large during the last month, and, in consequence, the demand is not so great as was experienced some time since ; but still there is a fair amount of business doing. The stock of hides in the importers' hands on the 1st instant was 45,234 against 20,500 at the same period last year.

Of TALLOW the consumption still keeps in great deficiency of last year, being only 775,921 cwts against 901,026 cwts last year.

X PORTS OF MANUFACTURES.—The account presents similar results as that of last month. There is still a deficiency in the articles of coals, cotton yarn, and tin in bars. The increase in cot-ton and woollen goods is still very striking, and the other articles maintain their relative position. The account shows the follow-ing result of woollen goods and yarn :—

Exported to Nov. 5, 1842		1843		1844
Woollen yarn.........	502,910	....	537,142	....	843,480
Do. goods	4,367,350	....	5,598,511	....	7,222,267
	4,870,260	....	6,135,653	....	8,065,747

For other particulars we refer to the table itself.

MONTHLY STATEMENT
OF THE STOCKS OF COFFEE AND SUGAR IN THE PRINCIPAL SIX MARKETS OF EUROPE.

SUGAR.

December 1	1841	1842	1843	1844
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Holland*	178,000	108,000	105,000	135,000
Antwerp	120,000	35,000	130,000	63,000
Hamburg	155,000	115,000	190,000	90,000
Trieste	190,000	63,000	142,000	82,000
Havre	150,000	200,000	200,000	85,000
	793,000	521,000	767,000	455,000
England	957,000	989,000	1,107,000	1,251,000
Total	1,750,000	1,510,000	1,874,000	1,706,000
Total in G. Brit. of Col. sugar	591,400	730,000	773,000	841,000
Total—Foreign Sugar	1,158,600	780,000	1,101,000	865,000

* In first hands only ; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of December, in London, per cwt, without Duty.

Muscovado, E. & W. India	31s	33s	33s	31s
Havannah, white	26s a 31s	28s a 35s	23s a 30s	25s a 30s
Havannah, yellow and brown	16s a 22s	18s 6d a 22s	17s a 22s	18s a 23s
Brazil, white	19s a 24s	20s a 26s	19s a 24s	20s a 24s
Brazil, yellow and brown	14s a 18s	16s a 19s6d	15s a 18s	16s a 19s
Java	15s a 23s	17s a 26s	15s a 23s	15s a 24s
Patent, crushed in bond	28s 6d a 29s	26s	26s	29s 6d

The total stock of foreign sugar was, according to the above tables, somewhat smaller at the corresponding period of the year 1842, but considerably larger in the years 1841 and 1843. Of British plantation sugar, however, the present stock exceeds the quantity which was in the warehouses on the 1st of December in any one of the three preceding years. The supply for home consumption has been larger than last year, and the deliveries for that purpose show only a trifling increase. It is probable that the real consumption has been somewhat larger than what appears by the returns, the dealers and grocers in the country having, during the summer and autumn, had but light stocks on account of the unsettled state which the change of the duties occasioned, nor have they recently had any inducement to purchase more freely, another change being imminent in spring, and the supply for next year expected to be very large.

On the continent the consumption of sugar appears to have gone on favourably, stocks being everywhere considerably reduced, though there the supply has been nearly equal to last year's.

The value of British plantation sugar is now lower than in 1842 and 1843, and upon a par with 1841 ; that of foreign differs but little from the last three years.

The supply of foreign sugar, like that of British plantation, is expected to be larger than in 1843. The accounts of the loss occasioned by the hurricane in the island of Cuba turn out to be much exaggerated, and the deficiency from that quarter will not be considerable, whilst the large crop in the United States, estimated at 180,000 hhds, will prevent any considerable quantity of the produce of Cuba and Porto Rico being diverted from the European markets.

Our bonded refiners are fully at work, and find a ready and remunerating sale for all they produce. The refiners in Holland and Flanders, who still enjoy a premium, do not obtain equal prices for theirs, the quality of which is not equal to that manufactured in this country.

COFFEE.

December 1	1841	1842	1843	1844
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Holland*	212,000	240,000	480,000	540,000
Antwerp	59,500	109,000	93,000	103,000
Hamburg	160,000	145,000	215,000	180,000
Trieste	88,000	96,000	80,000	73,000
Havre	50,000	41,000	31,000	42,000
England	420,000	434,000	412,000	460,000
Total	989,500	1,065,000	1,311,000	1,398,000

* In first hands only ; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of December, in London, per cwt, without Duty.

Jamaica, good & fine ord. cwts	60s a 86s	60s a 82s	60s a 75s	47s a 58s
Ceylon, good ordinary	65s a 67s	60s a 62s	60s a 62s	51s a 53s
Brazil, good ordinary	40s a 41s	32s a 32s6d	28s a 29s	30s6d a 31s
St Domingo, good ordinary	40s6d a 41s	32s 6d	28s a 28s6d	29s6d a 30s
In Holland—Java, good ord. per ½ kilog.	26 a 26½ cts	23½ cts	20 cts	21½ cts

Stocks on the continent, as well as in England, have again somewhat increased during last month : they are but little in excess of last year, but considerably larger than in 1841 and 1842, when, however, prices were much higher.

The present stock of coffee in Europe is equal to about four months' consumption. The increase in the quantity upon which the duty has been paid in this country in 1844 is considerable, notwithstanding the low prices and the greater consumption of tea.

The importation of coffee into this country has likewise been larger this year, and the stock in bond is equal to about eighteen months' consumption ; but it must be borne in mind that in this stock there is a considerable proportion which is not fit for use in England, but must be exported.

With respect to the supply of coffee for 1845, we find that the last accounts from Batavia received by the India mail, fully confirm the statements previously transmitted, that the crop of Java will be one-third or one-fourth deficient, compared with the last. The Cuba crop, which had already before suffered from drought, has been injured by the hurricane, and is not likely to yield beyond half of the usual quantity. There may be some increase from Porto Rico and the Spanish main, but it is not likely to be important ; and upon the whole it appears probable that there will be, next year, less coffee imported into Europe than in 1844.

Under existing circumstances, prices being for many descriptions of coffee as low as they ever have been, it is most probable that they will be maintained during the winter, and that a moderate improvement will take place in spring, if the accounts of deficient crops are confirmed.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

WEST INDIES.—The only foreign arrival that we have received this week has been the West India Mail by the *Avon*, which brings us advices and files of papers from Berbice, Oct. 21st to 31st, St Lucia, Oct. 31st, Trinidad, Oct. 21st to 31st, Barbadoes, Oct. 26th to Nov. 7th, Antigua, Oct. 26th to Nov. 5th, Jamaica, Oct. 25th to Nov. 8th, and Bahama, Oct. 16th to Nov. 9th. This mail brings an account of the total loss of the steam ship *Actæon*, belonging to the Royal Mail Company, on the morning of the 20th of Oct. in the Gulf of Darien, by striking on a sunken rock. This is the fourth vessel lost by this company.

From Jamaica we learn that the weather continued most propitious for the growing crop and promises a great result. Very considerable difference of opinion existed on the subject of immigration ; one party intended to propose an extension of the vote from 30,000l last to 50,000l this year for that object ; but it was very uncertain if it would be carried, or if indeed any vote would be made for that purpose. Numerous petitions were pouring in from different places against any expenditure for immigration, except by those who desired it, and for whose benefit the system was intended.

The report of the state of trade is on the whole favourable.

There are many subjects of interest in the file of papers before us, to which we shall again advert, but not of a nature to notice in this cursory glance.

INDIGO.—The only parcel sold this week out of first hands is about 30 chests of Kurpah indigo at 2s 9d per lb, which price is considered somewhat lower than the rates of the last October sale. Other transactions in indigo have again been on a limited scale. The export has now almost entirely ceased in consequence of the severity of the weather. The deliveries for the home trade from the bonded warehouses continue, however, to be rather more extensive than commonly in this time of the year. The next quarterly sales have been fixed for the 21st January, prompt 12th April, and nearly 4000 chests have been declared for it, out of about 10,000 chests which are at present unsold, either in the warehouses, or likely to arrive in time for those sales. A considerable proportion of that quantity, say about 3000 chests, will consist of Madras and Kurpah. The crop in those districts is understood to be good and abundant, and likely to come to hand early, so that there will be a plentiful supply of it early next year.

Accounts from the Spanish Main mention that this year's crops in Venezuela and Guatimala are good and abundant, but prices at Caracas continue to be rather higher than what they are now in Europe. We infer from this circumstance that the greatest portion of this year's production will find its way again to the United States, where that description of indigo fetched last year better prices than what would have been expected in Europe.

COCHINEAL.—No transactions of any moment this week, but prices well maintained. About 500 serons have arrived, and a portion of them is to be put up for public sale next week.

WOOL.—There has been more doing in colonial and foreign, and the rates of last week have been fully supported. The activity noticed last week in English continues, and the demand steady at previous rates for most descriptions.

SILK.—In Italian not so much has been done this week ; the market wears rather a quiet appearance, prices remain firm. For Bengal and China a moderate amount of sales have taken place at last week's quotations. The stocks of these descriptions are much larger than those of last year at this time.

COTTON.—In the early part of the week a much better demand sprung up for all descriptions and at prices which could not have been obtained for the last two weeks back ; since then there has not been so much inquiry, still prices remain firm. The private sales of the week were 3000 bales Surats at 2⅜d to 3d, being rather dearer than those of last week. The letters from the manufacturing districts are not so encouraging, lower prices having been taken for goods.

SUGAR.—The business transacted in the West India market has been to a less extent than has been the case for a long period ; the trade only purchase enough for their immediate wants ; consumption is not so good as it was. At public sale 56 hhds 4 tres Barbadoes went slowly at a decline of 6d per cwt for the lower sorts, but former rates for the good and fine yellow kinds: low greyish soft 53s to 54s, low yellow 55s 6d to 56s, middling 57s to 58s 6d, good middling 59s to 60s 6d, good 61s to 61s 6d, and fine strong bright 64s to 66s 6d. The chief part was of soft quality. The stock has increased, and exceeds that of last year, and several arrivals are near at hand. On Tuesday the private purchases were 250, on Wednesday 180, and yesterday 500 hhds and tres. Some boards of low greyish brown Demerara were taken this week at 54s 6d, low middling greyish Berbice 55s, low middling good colour Antigua 55s, middling 56s to 56s 6d, low greyish brown St Vincents 44s 6d, low heavy dabs 50s, good bright Jamaica 62s to 62s 6d, middling bright grocery ditto 60s to 60s 6d per cwt.

The following are the quantities of raw sugar taken for home use at the four principal ports of England this year, to Saturday last, compared with those of the two previous years :—

	1844	1843	1842	
West India	87,395	90,927	—	tons
Mauritius	22,535	18,470	—	
Bengal	44,899	43,797	—	
Total	154,829	153,194	—	

Mauritius.—None has been offered at public sale ; and by private contract there has been scarcely any business done. The stock far exceeds that of last year. Large supplies are near at hand.

East India.—Bengal has met with little attention, and by private treaty

few transactions have taken place in any descriptions, but holders for the most part refused to further give way in prices. Of 4965 bags offered at public sale; the chief part was taken in at full rates, the grocers being disposed to purchase more than their absolute wants required. The stock is still very large, but chiefly inferior sugars. In Foreign East India a moderate business has been done at full rates. Of Manilla 1323 bags were all taken in at 21s for good sound clayed, yellow 19s to 19s 6d for damp, 18s 6d for washed, 17s to 17s 6d for washed and shifted, and 26s for good damp greyish white. For Java some inquiry has existed at 19s to 23s per cwt. The stock of foreign free labour sugar is now 59,837 bags more than it was last year at this time.

Foreign.—In yellow Havannah there has been little business transacted by private contract this week, but holders are firm, and will not sell but at fully former rates; white is dull of sale, but not cheaper. At public sale 1695 boxes have been offered; the sound was all taken in at the former worth. The market has become quiet for Brazil of all sorts, but the few parcels sold in the private market were at former rates for white brown. At public sale the sound of 549 chests 176 barrels of Rio were taken in at 18s to 19s 6d for good and fine brown, and 16s 6d to 17s 6d for low and middling, the damaged however fetched steady rates, and went at 16s to 18s, fine sound white 23s, and damaged 20s per cwt. The arrivals have been small from all parts.

Refined.—There is little variation to notice in the value of refined goods this week, but the demand has been extremely limited for all sorts for home consumption, the grocers only purchasing enough for their present wants: standard lumps are 72s to 73s, brown 71s to 71s 6d, titlers' 71s to 80s, double ditto 82s to 90s, and wet lumps 70s 6d to 71s per cwt. The market is much better supplied with all sorts.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been only for small parcels this week, but the offers made at lower rates are not accepted, for merchants show firmness and get 21s to 25s for small parcels of low to fine quality; the stock is on the decrease.

COFFEE.—Buyers of West India have been cautious this week; middling kinds are held for the former value; for all inferior sorts they are, however, going down. The business done in the private market has been extremely limited, and at public sale 42 brls 82 casks of Berbice, of the new crop, were all taken in above their value; the quality not being equal to that of former seasons, the trade were not willing buyers at the high rates demanded. Ceylon is not much in request at present, and rather lower rates are again accepted for good ordinary, but in the value of plantation there is no variation to notice this week. Mocha is not offered at any further decline in prices, but buyers are cautious, and the few parcels sold fetched fully as much money as on this day week; at public sale 32 bales were all taken in at 65s for low middling mixed greenish; the stock is less than it was last month at this time. In Singapore Java there has been a fair business done chiefly at 37s to 40s for good pale; the value of Company's is 50s to 53s, but there are not many buyers at present. In other sorts of East India little has been done in the private market. There has been only a limited demand for foreign coffee, but prices are generally not lower: 3681 bags Costa Rico at public sale only partly sold at a decline of 2s to 3s, and in some cases 4s per cwt.

TEA.—The sudden announcement in the beginning of the week of public sales for Thursday, caused the trade to purchase with more caution; the small lots taken were at last week's rates, common sound congou 10¾d to 11d, and low yellow leaf twankay 1s 2½d to 1s 3d per lb cash. The quantity brought forward amounted to 18,042 pkgs, which comprised 9353 pkgs congou, 327 pouchong, 2341 twankay, 1191 hyson skin, 844 gunpowder, &c. The sales opened with the usual heaviness, merchants giving strong support by buying in large parcels at high prices; 9888 pkgs passed the chair, out of which about 2700 were sold, and with the exception of hyson, which declined 1d per lb, prices were well supported. The following are the prices obtained for the quantity actually sold:—congou, but mid ra str little fresh burnt 10½d, but mid coarse 11d, bl lf ra strong old pekoe ends 11½d to 1s, ra str Ankoi sou and old Sou fla 1s, ra blksh leaf 1s to 1s 2d, but mid and mid ra strong Ankoi sou fla 1s 6d to 1s 7d, blksh leaf strong pek sou fla 1s 9d; pouchong, good ord to but mid 7d; mid black leaf pekoe 1s 1d; mid scented orange pekoe 3s 4d, mid souchong 2s to 2s 1d, twankay, mid ra fresh and strong Hyson kind 2s, mid or pref ra strong 2s 3d to 2s 4d; Hyson, but mid coarse 2s 6d to 2s 6½d, ra str 3s 7½d, coarse and strong 2s 8d to 2s 8½d, mid ra str and fresh 2s 10d, mid good fresh and strong burnt 3s to 3s 2d; Gunpowder, mid ra strong 3s 3d to 3s 3½d, mid fresh and strong 4s 0½d to 4s 1½d, mid ra strong burnt 4s 6½d to 4s 7½d; Imperial, but mid coarse Canton kind 2s 6d, mid ra strong 2s 10½d, but mid ra strong burnt 2s 11d to 2s 11½d, and mid fresh and strong 3s 2d per lb. The principal part of the teas offered consisted of the late arrivals.

Duty paid up to Saturday last.

London	23,370,669 lbs
Liverpool	4,168,796
Bristol	846,017
Hull	291,968
1844	28,677,450
1843	28,122,090

CINNAMON.—Several parcels have changed hands this week at a slight advance upon the last quarterly sale.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—The few purchases made this week have brought rather more money, fine thin quill in small bundles 65s to 67s, middling and good 58s to 64s, and ordinary coarse in large bundles 50s to 51s 6d. None have been submitted to public sale.

PEPPER.—For black the market has a quiet appearance, but merchants are not inclined to give way in prices; the business done in the private market is only to a small extent at 2¼d to 2¾d for Penang, and 3d to 3¾d for Malabar. At public sale 268 bags common Eastern sold at 2¼d to 2⅜d for dusty and stalky grey, and 2¼ to 2¾d for sea damaged; 1369 bags common Penang sold at the former value, good brown 2¼d to 2⅜d, and damaged 2¼d to 2½d. White has been little inquired after, but former terms are given. 9 casks 5 cases cayenne brought 1s 8d to 2s 1d for good and fine, and 1s 3½d to 1s 7d for middling and good middling.

NUTMEGS.—The market being much better supplied with the late arrivals has caused the trade to purchase cautiously, and a decline of 2d to 3d per lb has taken place upon the lower descriptions, but the fine sorts are still scarce, and bring full rates.

GREEN FRUIT.—The cold weather checks the sale of oranges, but any of fine quality are in demand, and the importers feel disposed to hold stock until the question of duties is definitely settled, they having now been levied extra, in consequence of excess of measurement of some of the boxes. 600 cases lemons, ex *Teazer*, offered by Keeling and Hunt at public sale were bought in, but subsequently sold to the trade, who having now bought all from first hands, the price has advanced.

RICE.—Bengal has been in brisk request, and higher prices are given; the supply at market is still small, and not sufficient for the wants of the dealers—good and fine brought 12s to 12s 6d, middling 11s 6d to 11s 9d, and low dusty and broken 11s to 11s 6d per cwt. Cleaned rice has been in better request, and many small purchases have been made; Carolina 23s to 27s, and Patna 13s 9d to 18s per cwt.

SPIRITS.—The market is in a dull state for rum, and the few parcels of Jamaica sold privately are at prices rather under those of last week; Leewards have been sold at 2s 3½d, but are held for 2s 4d per gallon. There are very few orders for home use or export. Demerara sells slowly, and prices are on the decline. Calcutta is not much wanted, and may be had rather under former quotations. In brandy there has been a fair business done, but not at better prices; the stock is still a large one. Geneva is not much in request. For corn spirits late rates are supported.

From the latest City accounts and price currents of this day :—

TEA.—The "public sales" have formed the chief feature in the week's transactions; they comprised 18,000 packages well apportioned, and of this quantity 5500 found ready buyers. This demand, in a sale suddenly brought forward at the most unseasonable time, tells well for the stability of the market, the more especially as prices have been well sustained. Congous unaltered, but firm. Souchongs fully up. Twankays, particularly the hyson kinds, a little improved. Young hysous, the only break up, 2d dearer. Gunpowders and imperials nearly 1d better, and only hysons exhibit even a nominal decline. The quotation of 2s 6½d, however, this day established, is not the penny cheaper which it seems to show, if the quality be taken into account. The only two breaks of Pouchong tea, together 300 half chests, chiefly sold at 7d per pound.

Another Account.—The sales were brought to a conclusion to-day. Of the total quantity put up, about 5300 packages have been actually sold. Prices are much about the same as those of yesterday.

SUGAR.—There was little inclination shown to purchase West India to-day, grocers and refiners purchasing only sufficient for their immediate wants at prices 6d per cwt lower than on this day week. The sales are estimated at 1300 hhds and trcs. *Refined.*—Standard lumps were steady to-day at 72s 6d, and brown 71s 6d per cwt. *Bengal.*—The market is still dull, but prices were not lower to-day for any kind—2711 bags at public sale sold. strong yellow Dhobah 67s to 68s, good 66s to 66s 6d, good strong grainy yellow 63s to 64s 6d, middling 60s to 61s 6d, washed and damps 60s to 67s 6d, strong bright yellow 57s to 58s 6d, low soft 55s to 55s 6d, very low 52s 6d, grey 54s to 56s 6d, damps and washed 54s to 56s 6d, low heavy damp Khaur 41s, middling 45s, and good 47s to 47s 6d—79 cases 80 bags P'enang, subject to the duty of 32s and 5 per cent, sold, middling yellow 54s to 55s 6d, low 50s 6d, damps 50s to 55s, and washed 50s per cwt.

COFFEE.—The market had a steady appearance to-day, and previous rates were obtained: 229 casks 122 brls British Plantation at public sale were only partly sold; Berbice, middling greenish 84s to 84s 6d, low middling 75s to 80s, fine fine ordinary 65s to 73s 6d, good and fine ordinary 50s to 59s, bold triage 45s to 57s, fine fine ordinary Demerara 60s, good ordinary 50s, and triage 45s; 415 bags Ceylon sold, very good ordinary pale even 52s 6d, two lots 53s; 1028 bags plantation do. were all withdrawn, and reported sold, but the prices kept a secret; 295 bags East India were all taken in, good yellow Java kind at 37s per cwt.

CLOVES.—Prices were rather lower to-day for Bencoolen, and 53 chests at public sale all sold at 2s for good bright and 1s 10d for middling.

MACE.—The common sorts meet with more attention, and rather higher rates were paid; at public sale 24 chests Penang sold—middling quality at 2s 9d to 3s, inferior 2s 3d to 2s 5d, and dark red 2s to 2s 4d.

NUTMEGS.—This afternoon 63 chests 5 boxes Penang at auction were chiefly sold at slightly advanced rates—good bold brown large 4s to 4s 1d, good middling 3s9d to 3s 11d, middling 3s 6d to 3s 8d, good small 3s 3d to 3s 6d, mouldy 2s 9d to 3s 5d, and wormeaten 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb.

PEPPER.—White is asked after at lower terms, but merchants are not disposed to give way, and 83 cases Tellicherry at public sale were all taken in at 7½d to 8d for good bold Coriander kind, and 9d for fine.

LARD.—At public sale 206 barrels North American sold at 36s to 36s 3d per cwt.

TALLOW.—This afternoon there were few purchasers, but lower prices were not accepted. At public sale 289 casks South American sold at the full value; 100 casks East India taken in at 40s 6d to 40s 9d; 148 casks St Petersburg sold at 37s 6d to 40s 3d; 42 casks Odessa taken in at 39s 6d to 40s; 515 pkgs Sydney chiefly sold at 40s 6d to 42s for fine, 38s to 38s 9d for good, and 36s to 37s 6d for low.

FOREIGN.

HAVRE, Dec. 9.—*Cotton*—The briskness which prevailed last week has not lasted. The last accounts from the United States, and the decline at Liverpool have induced importers to offer more freely, and they have submitted to a reduction nearly equal to the late advance; but in this instance lower prices have occasioned extensive purchases, consumers considering the article low enough to lay in stock. The sales amount to 11,900 bales, import 4400 bales, stock 60,000 bales; against 93,500 bales in 1843, and 110,500 bales in 1842. The total stock of cotton in France on Nov. 30, 1844, amounted to 89,500 bales, against 116,000 bales in 1843, and 142,000 bales in 1842. *Coffee*—There has been a better demand this week; sales, principally of St Domingo and Brazil, amount to 4000 bags: all that is known to be on the way of the former is sold to arrive. *Sugar*—The demand having remained dull, prices have given way, and 600 hhds of West India, and 3000 bags of Bourbon sugar, have been sold at a decline. *Rice* quiet, and no demand expected to arise before we have arrivals of the new crop. *Indigo*—The accounts by the last India mail have occasioned no change in our market : a few chests of Bengal only have been sold. *Ashes* lower. *Hides*—There are some arrivals, which will come soon into the market. *Oil* and *Tallow*—Notwithstanding the cold weather, the demand has not improved. *Whalebone*—The last advices from New York have given greater firmness to our market. Sales have been made both on the spot and to arrive. *Wheat*—The general average for France is about 12 per cent below last year, and 15 per cent below 1842. Prices in the neighbouring market continue declining.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—The severity of the season has stopped inland navigation and closed our ports against importation from abroad. *Coffee*—There have been trifling purchases only made by consumers; a public sale of 5000 bags Padang, which was advertised, has been withdrawn. *Sugar*—600 hhds of Dutch plantation and a few hundred boxes of Havana have found buyers at previous prices; in refined no sales, in consequence of the impossibility to ship. *Indigo* steady, and no parcels offering at a decline. Of *Hides* about 6000 East India have been sold. In *Cotton* very little doing and stock is 12,700 bales. *Rapeseed* held higher, particularly for forward delivery. In *Linseed* little doing. *Wheat* was in brisk demand, and considerable purchases were made in the early part of the week. *Rye* and *Barley* likewise freely taken at previous prices.

HAMBURGH.—The navigation of the Elbe being stopped by ice, we have had no imports this week, and purchases, with the exception of a speculative demand for sugar have from the same cause, been limited to the wants of the town and its immediate neighbourhood. *Coffee*—Only 1800 bags have been sold, of which 1000 bags Rio and 800 bags of St Domingo: no change in prices. *Sugar*—Sales amount to 2000 boxes of Havana, 700 chests of Brazil and 300 baskets of Java : prices have advanced 2 to 3 per cent since last week. Of *Tobacco* 700 serons of Cuba and Porto Rico have been sold. *Cotton* offering at the prices of last week without buyers. *Spelter* can be bought somewhat lower for forward delivery.

ANTWERP, Dec. 11.—*Coffee*—Sales are limited to a few hundred bags of St Domingo and Batavia, at former prices, which are firmly maintained. *Sugar*—No transactions to record, but holders firm. *Tallow*, *Oil*, and *Seeds* held at higher rates, on account of the severe weather. *Cotton* somewhat firmer.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

(Continued from No. 64, Page 1431)

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE IMPORTED AND TAKEN INTO CONSUMPTION FROM JANUARY 5TH TO NOVEMBER 5TH OF THIS YEAR, AND IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF

1841, 1842, AND 1843.

	1841	1842	1843	1844
ANIMALS, (living) Duty paid :—				
Oxen and Bulls ....No	—	2,278	1,019	2,888
Cows	—	883	347	836
Calves	—	56	37	57
Sheep....................	—	600	190	1,272
Lambs	—	10	6	16
Swine and Hogs	—	267	317	243
BACON ....cwt	—	222	569	26
BEEF (salted, not corned) :—				
British Possessions	—	1,074	1,423	2,266
Foreign	—	3,885	689	823
BUTTER....................	218,044	159,591	126,944	152,135
CHEESE	204,516	153,771	127,601	165,049
COFFEE:—				
Imported—British Possession.........lbs	14,418,772	16,344,480	14,235,775	19,451,865
Foreign	22,156,738	16,672,246	17,304,233	14,525,519
Total Coffee imported	36,575,510	33,016,726	31,540,008	33,977,384
Duty paid—British Possessions	11,245,435	11,516,845	16,882,775	16,357,746
Foreign	12,409,079	12,448,367	8,288,801	9,734,899
Total duty paid................	23,654,514	23,965,212	25,171,576	26,072,645
CORN:—				
Imported—Wheat ....qrs	2,206,388	2,613,271	833,588	956,066
Duty paid —	2,296,845	2,661,341	853,869	790,807
Imported—Barley	214,970	72,804	158,073	840,534
Duty paid —	220,524	42,749	203,076	840,289
Imported—Oats	101,345	298,496	63,983	261,787
Duty paid —	20,379	280,690	38,887	213,725
Imported—Wheat Flour ....cwt	1,124,689	1,017,583	209,138	909,463
Duty paid —	1,204,444	1,088,395	239,577	645,782
DYES AND DYING STUFFS:—				
Duty paid—Cochineal ....lbs	484,689	541,581	676,432	644,974
Indigo....................	2,370,589	2,689,632	2,335,482	3,161,875
Lac Dye	664,373	634,278	698,548	855,589
Logwood.............tons	17,027	13,354	15,699	19,033
Madder................cwt	87,468	73,171	121,042	75,790
Madder Root	92,507	75,012	74,028	75,581
Shumac ....tons	7,212	7,002	11,045	7,889
FLAX and TOW, or CODILLA, &c. cwt	1,146,236	950,397	1,197,421	1,496,837
HEMP (undressed)	505,170	477,463	506,186	760,081
HIDES (untanned)	381,831	445,797	448,079	535,573
MOLASSES—Imported	596,388	393,648	490,636	493,421
Duty paid	319,672	476,593	340,600	512,434
METALS :—Copper Ore ....tons	2	4,727	43,000	45,666
Iron (in bars)	14,285	11,556	9,388	17,441
Spelter	2,774	2,215	3,478	4,362
OILS :—				
Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti, tuns	20,034	12,986	18,317	18,270
Palm .... cwt	243,969	285,235	290,704	332,381
Cocoa Nut..................	20,067	19,877	25,072	32,422
Olive ....gallons	1,151,962	2,067,753	2,140,740	2,289,672

	1841	1842	1843	1844
SEEDS, &c. Duty paid :—				
Clover .... cwt	73,586	156,254	64,078	79,819
Flax Seed .... bushels	1,831,454	2,223,540	2,728,933	4,085,507
Rape	521,109	363,902	519,029	495,516
SILK :—Raw .... lbs	2,693,527	3,358,057	2,970,515	3,426,734
Waste and Knubs	1,254,765	1,222,937	1,150,481	1,512,566
Thrown of all sorts.............	228,662	291,496	275,039	339,883
SPICES :—Cassia Lignea............	63,531	99,558	104,358	81,741
Cinnamon	11,156	12,147	12,614	14,292
Cloves	60,401	72,296	79,825	96,901
Mace	11,583	15,410	15,651	18,458
Nutmegs	86,088	155,126	151,135	79,082
Pepper	2,138,015	2,154,449	2,119,222	2,464,575
Pimento	219,037	351,651	312,718	267,566
SPIRITS :—				
Rum (including O. P., &c.)....gal	1,822,288	1,676,825	1,671,170	1,716,105
Brandy	968,678	895,948	845,708	841,015
Geneva	12,281	12,089	10,867	12,072
SUGAR (raw) :—				
Imported—West India .... cwt	1,942,309	2,227,327	2,195,800	1,996,204
Mauritius	656,749	644,519	447,718	483,910
East India..............	972,677	765,147	927,243	841,042
Foreign of all sorts..........	749,757	482,900	828,608	571,248
Total Sugar imported............	4,321,492	4,119,893	4,399,369	3,892,404
Duty paid—West India................	1,950,923	1,944,841	2,108,931	2,134,669
Mauritius	664,272	659,341	408,148	513,954
East India	931,707	797,446	916,909	845,781
Foreign of all sorts............	245	98	61	74
Total Sugar duty paid	3,547,147	3,401,726	3,434,049	3,494,398
TALLOW ....cwt	902,566	777,691	901,026	770,921
TEA :—Imported ....lbs	11,048,263	25,561,293	35,271,914	33,477,225
Duty paid	30,509,452	31,682,975	33,522,010	34,746,893
TOBACCO :—				
Unmanufactured................	18,388,187	18,153,007	18,761,978	20,217,969
Manufactured and Snuff	180,046	181,326	219,627	206,820
TURPENTINE (common) ...... cwt	273,866	392,112	385,169	387,924
WINE :—Cape................... gal	375,456	315,527	269,564	292,731
French	325,328	320,182	266,308	406,852
Other sorts	4,803,859	3,624,849	4,493,876	5,326,146
Total Wine	5,504,643	4,260,558	5,029,748	6,025,729
COTTON WOOL :—				
British Possessions .... lbs	45,124,391	58,420,180	41,629,645	57,713,955
Foreign	330,718,931	343,473,549	482,985,834	420,665,120
Total Cotton Wool	375,843,322	401,893,729	524,615,479	478,379,075
WOOL (Sheep and Lamb's)................	45,113,131	37,262,669	41,527,475	61,820,739

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	1843	1844	1843	1844
Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom and dependencies ...tons	2,360,831	2,541,862	2,327,081	2,247,191
All other Countries................	896,233	1,002,742	903,712	911,855
Total................	3,257,064	3,544,604	3,230,793	3,159,046

QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED, AND OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE RE-EXPORTED, FROM JANUARY 5TH TO NOVEMBER 5TH OF THIS YEAR, AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF

1841, 1842, AND 1843.

Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Re-Exported.				*British Produce and Manufactures.*	Exported.			
	1841	1842	1843	1844		1841	1842	1843	1844
COFFEE :—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		£	£	£	£
British Possessions	3,818,282	1,073,770	119,992	148,544	COALS and CULM	585,532	659,609	602,423	562,618
Foreign	8,566,317	6,249,587	10,793,224	5,155,686	COTTON MANUFACTURES	13,536,001	11,624,024	13,330,586	15,930,072
DYE AND DYE STUFFS :—					COTTON YARN	6,303,445	6,585,816	6,250,106	6,157,439
Cochineal	732,758	564,835	449,575	679,700					
Indigo	4,291,265	4,607,841	3,692,509	5,371,347	EARTHENWARE	515,311	473,330	520,784	660,155
Lac Dye.....................	229,090	267,464	316,577	476,129	GLASS	375,282	267,189	289,217	331,924
	tons	tons	tons	tons	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY........	1,360,694	1,190,113	1,412,164	1,527,700
Logwood	4,080	6,777	2,503	3,074	LINEN MANUFACTURES	2,844,001	1,991,337	2,304,262	2,593,146
SPICES :—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	LINEN YARN	797,797	853,042	702,021	836,111
Cassia Lignea	968,123	1,024,069	1,832,630	1,228,086					
Cinnamon	415,315	316,478	259,464	513,167	METALS :—				
Nutmegs	71,288	71,427	17,974	23,611	Iron and Steel	2,521,637	2,146,735	2,171,198	2,852,104
Pepper	5,824,526	5,102,622	2,389,375	3,072,676	Copper and Brass	1,276,741	1,511,083	1,423,596	1,439,938
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	Lead	202,769	301,706	231,910	251,107
SUGAR (all kinds)	385,728	302,084	440,493	330,547	Tin (in bars)................	70,368	176,486	93,317	66,582
TOBACCO :—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	Tinplate	317,225	300,715	344,777	414,641
Unmanufactured................	7,730,163	9,684,835	6,599,153	6,991,280					
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	SILK MANUFACTURES	672,503	501,425	547,434	634,996
WINE (all sorts)................	1,722,330	1,318,262	1,143,302	1,431,450	SUGAR (refined)	469,029	380,214	352,722	290,848
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	WOOL (Sheep and Lambs)	485,819	437,380	382,300	448,799
COTTON WOOL	31,934,846	43,228,943	37,258,144	42,589,680	WOOLLEN YARN	435,713	502,910	537,142	843,480
SHEEPS' WOOL	2,078,876	3,148,647	2,599,376	1,553,639	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	4,940,550	4,367,350	5,598,511	7,222,267

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to Dec. 7th, in each of the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, showing the stock on hand on the 7th of Dec. of each year,

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

East and West Indian Produce and Grocery Articles.

SUGAR	1841	1842	1843	1844
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported :—				
West India	56,643	67,379	66,169	67,880
East India	34,218	31,114	27,529	34,705
Mauritius	23,951	23,480	15,183	19,513
Total	114,812	121,973	108,881	122,098
Duty paid :—				
West India	59,232	60,894	66,286	65,365
East India	29,340	32,743	28,307	27,768
Mauritius	23,275	23,964	14,766	18,285
Total	111,847	117,601	109,359	111,418
Stock :—				
West India	9,611	14,645	13,277	13,452
East India	7,917	6,621	5,066	10,528
Mauritius	1,937	1,421	1,442	2,516
Total	19,465	22,687	19,785	26,496
Average price of West India	38s 8d	31s 8d	32s 2d	31s 10d
Imported—Foreign Sugar :—				
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	7,414	2,980	2,612	6,102
Havannah	4,482	6,989	17,815	11,833
Porto Rico	1,391	1,466	3,997	934
Brazil	9,445	8,319	6,418	7,505
Total	22,732	19,754	30,842	26,374
Exported—Foreign Sugar :—				
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	4,929	4,131	3,714	3,109
Havannah	9,321	8,240	11,774	10,349
Porto Rico	2,140	1,527	4,088	1,486
Brazil	8,798	7,640	5,674	6,487
Total	25,188	21,538	25,250	21,431
Stock—Foreign Sugar :—				
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	6,068	4,738	3,378	6,370
Havannah	5,582	4,216	9,932	10,184
Porto Rico	1,509	1,404	1,212	958
Brazil	1,977	2,176	2,235	2,503
Total	15,136	12,534	16,757	20,015

MOLASSES	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Imported :—				
West India	17,170	10,606	15,611	24,546
Duty paid	11,799	14,716	13,251	17,416
Stock	9,161	2,768	5,477	10,660

The prices of *Foreign Sugar* here for the last seven years, on the 10th of Dec. each year, were as follows :—

White Havannah	Yellow & brown	Brazil white	Yellow & brown
1844 ... 26s 0d ... 33s 0d	18s 0d... 23s 0d	20s 6d ... 24s 0d	16s 0d... 20s 0d
1843 ... 22 0 ... 30 0	16 6 ... 22 0	18 6 ... 23 6	14 0 ... 18 6
1842 ... 23 0 ... 36 0	16 6 ... 20 0	18 0 ... 23 0	13 6 ... 18 0
1841 ... 25 0 ... 34 0	19 0 ... 24 0	22 0 ... 28 0	14 0 ... 21 0
1840 ... 30 6 ... 38 0	22 6 ... 27 0	25 0 ... 30 0	20 0 ... 24 0
1839 ... 38 0 ... 43 0	23 6 ... 28 0	24 0 ... 32 0	20 0 ... 25 0
1838 ... 42 0 ... 46 0	24 0 ... 31 0	25 0 ... 34 0	18 0 ... 24 0

COCOA	1841	1842	1843	1844
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Imported :—				
British Plantation	19,279	17,906	9,455	16,995
Foreign	10,998	6,740	2,862	5,610
Total	30,277	24,646	12,317	22,605
Exported :—				
British Plantation	2,931	1,113	1,784	606
Foreign	5,436	10,241	3,238	9,912
Total	8,367	11,354	5,022	10,518
Duty paid :—				
British Plantation	11,130	14,575	16,351	17,006
Foreign	...	25	65	697
Total	11,130	14,600	16,416	17,703
Stock :—				
British Plantation	12,388	15,521	7,789	7,485
Foreign	7,298	3,337	2,765	2,816
Total	19,686	18,858	10,554	10,301

RUM	1841	1842	1843	1844
	gal	gal	gal	gal
Imported :—				
West India	1,670,715	2,046,960	1,625,535	1,374,390
East India	553,635	469,170	433,800	187,200
Foreign	85,005	66,105	26,460	111,780
Total	2,309,355	2,582,235	2,085,795	1,673,370
Exported :—				
West India	904,500	700,335	1,081,080	1,126,260
East India	216,315	264,330	290,115	260,415
Foreign	64,485	13,455	35,640	62,010
Total	1,185,300	978,120	1,406,835	1,448,685
Duty paid :—				
West India	1,121,445	960,660	933,640	915,255
East India	1,305	95,400	91,080	43,470
Foreign	4,590	855	540	2,700
Total	1,127,340	1,056,915	1,045,260	961,425
Stock :—				
West India	1,042,695	1,491,075	1,412,550	1,225,575
East India	349,290	343,485	233,010	94,275
Foreign	37,440	64,305	12,915	51,750
Total	1,429,225	1,898,865	1,658,475	1,371,600

COFFEE	1841	1842	1843	1844
	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt
Imported :—				
British Plantation	42,884	41,602	38,322	42,704
Ceylon	62,386	98,242	86,318	153,652
B P not otherwise described	151,180	3,892	393	472
Total B P	256,450	143,736	125,560	176,828
Mocha	7,695	11,929	16,284	15,124
Foreign East India	58,143	41,253	32,881	38,657
Malabar	...	...	124	552
St Domingo	3,600	16,434	4,244	12,218
Havannah and Porto Rico	6,336	10,894	12,343	8,362
Brazil	31,567	34,873	64,085	37,310
African	...	91	84	523
Total Foreign	107,341	115,474	130,045	112,746
Grand total imported	363,791	259,210	255,605	289,574
Exported .—				
British Plantation	1,428	696	930	2,598
Ceylon	1,462	1,450	1,200	7,470
B P not otherwise described	68,570	35,522	24,716	8,074
Total B P	71,460	37,668	26,846	18,142
Mocha	289	885	1,630	2,461
Foreign East India	16,731	14,309	19,741	8,164
Malabar	...	250	67	559
St Domingo	2,383	1,938	4,485	5,831
Havannah and Porto Rico	8,581	5,526	6,063	3,690
Brazil	38,247	22,947	31,307	19,913
African	...	179	183	1,088
Total Foreign	66,231	46,054	63,476	41,706
Grand total exported	137,691	83,722	90,322	59,848
Duty Paid :—				
British Plantation	49,038	39,202	41,766	37,174
Ceylon	62,797	71,841	90,150	97,845
B P not otherwise described	75,884	75,424	27,484	13,644
Total B P	187,719	186,467	159,400	148,663
Mocha	4,749	7,596	9,934	11,332
Foreign East India	19,410	24,566	19,963	15,613
Malabar	...	703	193	172
St Domingo	...	13	4	15
Havannah and Porto Rico	3	390	3,784	8,622
Brazil	...	541	7,303	14,357
African	...	38	...	355
Total Foreign	24,162	33,847	41,181	50,466
Grand total duty paid	211,881	220,314	200,581	199,129
Stock :—				
British Plantation	28,248	29,992	27,014	27,890
Ceylon	42,791	65,597	61,830	86,440
B P not otherwise described	321,004	208,286	153,944	129,148
Total B P	392,043	303,875	242,788	243,478
Mocha	6,516	9,679	15,051	16,435
Foreign East India	66,628	66,451	58,849	75,017
Malabar	...	1,413	1,249	1,138
St Domingo	2,948	17,435	16,447	20,172
Havannah and Porto Rico	6,993	11,857	13,978	6,393
Brazil	13,338	24,138	49,155	61,121
African	...	1,747	1,648	725
Total Foreign	96,423	132,720	156,377	181,001
Grand total stock	488,466	436,595	399,165	424,479

The prices of *Coffee* here for the last six years on the 10th of Dec. were as follows :—

	Jamaica low mid and mid	Ceylon good ord	Mocha ord to fine	Java	Brazil ord to fine
1844 ...	72s ... 90s	52s ... 52s 6d	40s ... 90s	30s ... 51s	27s 0d ... 66s
1843 ...	99 ... 122	62 ... 63	48 ... 100	31 ... 47	25 0 ... 45
1842 ...	90 ... 110	62 ... 63	56 ... 115	34 ... 52	32 0 ... 40
1841 ...	92 ... 110	67 ... 70	78 ... 128	43 ... 62	39 0 ... 45
1840 ...	102 ... 110	74 ... 76	80 ... 140	58 ... 70	41 0 ... 47
1839 ...	108 ... 114	100 ... 103	85 ... 126	58 ... 80	46 0 ... 60

TEA.

Comparative Statement of Imports, Deliveries, and Stock of Tea, in the Port of London, for eleven months ending 30th November, 1843 and 1844.

	Imports, 1st Jan. to 1st Dec.		Deliveries, 1st Jan. to 1st Dec.		Stock, 1st of December.	
	1843	1844	1843	1844	1843	1844
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Canton Bohea...	112,000	72,000	111,000	78,000	397,000	387,000
Fokien ditto	—	26,000	—	79,000	—	12,000
Congou	24,929,000	22,108,000	22,564,000	21,958,000	21,219,000	20,903,000
Caper	238,000	305,000	238,000	276,000	210,000	205,000
Pouchong	2,433,000	576,000	1,430,000	1,205,000	1,937,000	1,056,000
Souchong	834,000	1,005,000	796,000	793,000	797,000	1,141,000
Flow. bl. lf. Pek and Hg. Muey.	633,000	439,000	584,000	617,000	535,000	293,000
O Pekoe	626,000	752,000	869,000	757,000	401,000	318,000
Twankay	2,680,000	2,748,000	2,532,000	2,985,000	2,159,000	1,942,000
Hyson Skin	268,000	344,000	180,000	257,000	248,000	371,000
Hyson	1,259,000	1,138,000	1,955,000	1,263,000	753,000	783,000
Young Hyson	648,000	1,053,000	869,000	1,073,000	519,000	504,000
Imperial & Gun.	938,000	1,570,000	1,503,000	1,154,000	422,000	780,000
Unassorted Tea	144,000	180,000	105,000	83,000	193,000	221,000
For export only	2,000	28,000	22,000	87,000	161,000	100,000
	35,754,000	32,318,000	33,784,000	32,586,000	30,030,000	29,016,000
			of which 3,524,000 Exported.	of which 4,989,000 Exported.		

Imported in November .... 2,459,000 lbs
Delivered in ditto 3,010,000

Included in the above Statement.

The prices of *Tea* here for the last six years on the 10th of Dec. were as follows :—

	Congou	Twankay	Hyson
1844 ...	0s 10½d 2s 6d	1s 2½d 2s 5d	2s 6d 4s 10d
1843 ...	0 10 ... 2 2	1 0 ... 2 0	1 7 ... 4 6
1842 ...	1 4 ... 2 3½	1 7 ... 2 1	1 11 ... 4 6
1841 ...	1 11 ... 3 2	2 0 ... 2 6	1 11 ... 5 6
1840 ...	2 2 ... 2 9	2 3 ... 2 7	2 3 ... 5 0
1839 ...	2 1 ... 3 0	2 5 ... 2 9	2 8 ... 6 6

RICE

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
Imported:—				
British East India	253,604	216,167	140,129	126,672
Foreign East India	...	62,083	37,875	69,116
Total	253,604	278,250	178,004	195,788
Exported:—				
British East India	147,722	117,995	75,238	54,013
Foreign East India	...	75,275	31,374	74,811
Total	147,722	193,270	106,612	128,824
Duty Paid:—				
British East India	83,284	115,342	62,647	107,911
Foreign East India	...	...	1,339	2,212
Total	83,284	115,342	63,986	110,123
Stock:—				
British East India	144,788	104,314	99,349	59,205
Foreign East India	...	11,154	15,103	21,764
Total	144,788	115,468	114,452	80,969

PEPPER

	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
White—Imported	...	3,313	3,873	1,572
Exported	...	677	610	358
Duty Paid	...	1,872	2,329	2,031
Stock	...	7,269	7,919	6,994
Black—Imported	113,523	60,963	41,613	57,241
Exported	61,618	40,668	22,734	31,968
Duty Paid	20,237	22,473	21,688	22,390
Stock	79,974	86,232	83,647	84,509

CASSIA LIGNEA

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Imported	15,430	16,895	36,574	17,991
Exported	14,908	16,220	27,077	20,172
Duty Paid	1,287	1,388	4,046	2,507
Stock	2,327	1,355	7,689	2,840

CASSIA BUDS

Imported	...	388	755	222
Exported	62	263	440	162
Duty Paid	60	62	51	87
Stock	173	245	506	508

CINNAMON

Imported	4,258	2,165	4,252	8,187
Exported	4,920	3,584	3,851	6,527
Duty Paid	628	345	709	733
Stock	4,732	2,793	2,558	3,473

MACE

Imported	147	102	219	244
Exported	44	24	66	118
Duty Paid	120	165	156	192
Stock	466	383	455	383

NUTMEGS

Imported	437	625	768	656
Exported	250	141	73	116
Duty Paid	387	484	654	618
Stock	475	549	604	700

CLOVES

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Imported	649	85	995	2,019
Exported	214	387	165	590
Duty Paid	686	717	855	1,161
Stock	3,742	2,651	2,661	3,095

PIMENTO

	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
Imported	5,817	12,610	16,430	2,272
Exported	7,375	8,858	19,654	4,031
Duty Paid	2,107	2,899	2,888	2,297
Stock	14,800	15,600	8,975	3,784

GINGER

	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Imported:—				
West India	3,169	3,569	2,884	4,609
East India	4,057	3,433	2,510	2,723
Total	7,226	7,002	5,394	7,332
Exported:—				
East India	3,239	3,640	3,236	1,456
Duty Paid:—				
West India	4,344	3,816	3,483	3,614
East India	956	1,301	2,679	3,045
Total	5,300	5,117	6,162	6,659
Stock:—				
West India	2,834	2,474	1,607	2,739
East India	22,075	20,742	17,372	15,109
Total	24,909	23,216	18,979	17,848

SAGO

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imported	...	1,967	1,007	265
Exported	...	202	233	95
Duty Paid	...	1,195	1,107	818
Stock	...	1,560	1,257	675

SAGO FLOUR

Imported	...	293	64	280
Exported	...	188	340	18
Duty Paid	...	609	516	296
Stock	...	970	145	62

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

COTTON

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	bags	bags	bags	bags
Imported:—				
American	3,312	1,688	2,063	2,661
Brazil	...	1,195	1,686	1,425
East India	75,692	73,009	48,808	57,505
Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844	...	...	1,507,250	1,450,661
Total	79,004	75,892	1,559,807	1,512,252
Exported:—				
American	3,192	1,646	1,136	2,574
Brazil	...	190	187	168
East India	51,660	55,434	36,344	46,986
Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844	...	...	62,820	65,210
Total	54,852	57,270	100,487	114,938
Duty paid:—				
American	463	440	116	268
Brazil	...	733	1,762	1,715
East India	10,947	10,167	7,830	10,684
Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844	...	...	1,701,250	1,697,300
Total	11,410	11,340	1,710,958	1,709,967
Stock:—				
American	2,244	1,310	2,121	1,906
Brazil	...	1,616	1,324	772
East India	57,660	69,905	73,999	72,429
Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844	...	...	654,990	784,670
Total	59,904	72,831	732,434	859,777

☞ *For Liverpool Trade of this week see Postscript.*

FLAX

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Duty paid:—				
London	35,152	36,154	48,865	73,913
Liverpool	38,272	17,330	24,885	26,717
Hull	147,853	122,426	192,163	249,715
Total	221,277	175,910	265,913	350,345

HEMP

Duty paid—East India:—				
London	45,018	84,613	72,565	85,746
Liverpool	33,311	29,660	81,834	87,826
Other sorts—London	127,158	104,875	116,484	150,556
Liverpool	54,803	47,272	70,552	106,352
Bristol	10,881	2,781	6,246	13,803
Hull	28,505	25,830	31,850	56,024
Total	299,676	295,031	379,531	500,307

SILK

	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Duty paid:—				
London—Raw	2,914,681	3,689,116	3,184,976	3,611,750
Thrown	253,825	331,860	301,604	373,372
Waste	5,973	5,412	4,347	4,581
Liverpool—Raw	94,995	73,591	58,614	92,594
Thrown	...	...	...	221
Waste	4,790	4,369	6,204	9,197
Total	3,274,264	4,104,348	3,555,745	4,092,115

WOOL

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Duty paid:—				
London—Spanish	949,321	558,642		
Australian	20,222,878	17,438,351		
Other sorts	11,373,534	8,031,658	To Nov. 5	To Nov. 5
Liverpool—All sorts	11,771,811	8,441,609		
Bristol— ,,	17,544	19,525		
Hull— ,,	15,461,359	12,060,280		
Total	59,796,447	46,550,065	41,526,475	61,820,739

N.B.—In consequence of a change in the customs duties, the returns of wool taken for consumption have not of late been regular for the present year. The total quantity for the whole kingdom up to the 5th of Nov. our latest perfect account, was as above.

INDIGO—EAST INDIA

	chests	chests	chests	chests
Imported	26,724	32,581	22,281	36,781
Exported	17,228	18,244	14,405	20,353
Duty paid	8,691	8,903	7,959	11,351
Stock	17,020	22,032	22,045	26,629

INDIGO—SPANISH

	serons	serons	serons	serons
Imported	1,985	1,941	2,464	1,096
Exported	885	842	851	361
Duty paid	621	870	1,661	603
Stock	944	1,150	1,000	980

COCHINEAL

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
Imported	...	6,940	6,439	6,705
Exported	...	3,421	2,644	4,302
Duty Paid	...	3,033	4,213	3,874
Stock	...	3,185	3,780	2,382

LAC DYE	1841 Chests	1842 Chests	1843 Chests	1844 Chests
Imported	...	3,392	4,901	2,286
Exported	...	938	1,335	2,058
Duty Paid	...	2,791	2,844	2,766
Stock	...	12,535	13,330	10,382
LOGWOOD	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imported	9,305	6,104	6,260	6,607
Exported	2,326	1,828	1,725	1,228
Duty Paid	4,888	4,713	5,479	5,732
Stock	4,595	3,902	2,661	1,624
FUSTIC				
Imported	2,309	2,236	2,678	1,251
Exported	968	114	658	727
Duty Paid	1,411	1,114	1,485	1467
Stock	498	1,469	1,840	633
SALTPETRE				
Nitrate Potass—Imported	7,584	9,262	11,493	6,624
Exported	2,603	1,392	1,936	1,523
Duty Paid	7,665	7,442	8,447	6,367
Stock	807	2,032	3,113	2,248
Nitrate of Soda—Imported	...	1,465	3,245	3,025
Exported	...	314	666	411
Duty Paid	...	1 327	1,836	1,610
Stock	...	728	1,366	2,489

FINANCE.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 guilders per pound sterling	—	—	—	101¾	—	102
Belgian Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	85½	88¼	88¾	—	89 ⅜	88¼
Do. New, 5 per cent, 1829 & 1839	85½	85½	85½	—	—	—
Do. New, 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 3 per cent deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds, 6 per cent ex Venezuela	14½ ⅝	14⅞	—	14½ ⅝	14⅞	14½
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	—	—	—	89	—	—
Dutch, 2½ per cent, Exchange, 12 guilders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek Bonds, 1824-25 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ex over-due Coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican, 5 per cent, 1837	36¾	36⅜	36¾ ½	36¾ ½	36⅞ 7¼	37⅛ ⅜
Do. Small	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Deferred Stock, 5 per cent	—	16⅝ ½	16½	16½ ⅝	16⅞	17⅛ ⅜
Do. Debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neapolitan Bonds, 1824, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent	27 ½	—	27⅛ ⅜	27½	—	27
Prussian Bonds, 4 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	84¼
Do. Converted	—	56	56⅜ ½	56⅞ 7	57¼ 6¾	56⅜
Do. Small	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Annuities, 1855	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent, in pound sterling	—	119½ ¼	—	119	—	119¼
Do. do. Metallic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, dividend from November, 1840	24⅝ ½	24⅛ ½	24¼	25	24⅝ 5	25
Do. do. do. from Nov., 1843	—	20½	—	—	—	—
Do. do. do. from Nov., 1844	—	6 ⅜	—	—	6⅝ 6	6½ ⅜
Do. Passive Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Deferred	—	—	15⅜	—	—	—
Do. 3 per cent	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝ 7	37½	37⅛ ½	37½ ⅛
Venezuela Bonds, 2 per cent	—	43⅛	43⅜	—	43⅝	—
Do. do. Deferred	—	12⅝	—	—	—	—
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	—	1 pm	1 pm	1⅛ pm	1½ pm	1 ⅜ p
Dutch, 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	63½	63⅞ 4	63¾ 4	63⅞ 4¼	64⅜ 4	64 ⅜
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	97⅞ ½	97⅞	97⅞ ⅞	97⅞ 8	97⅞ ⅞	98
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	—	—	97	—	—	—
Do. 5 per cent	99 ⅜	99½	—	—	99½	99 ⅜
Neapolitan Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange per Dutch, 4f. 40c. Exchange per pound sterling, 25f. 65c.						
Russian Inscription, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Dec. 9	London Dec. 11	Paris Dec. 10	London Dec. 12	Paris Dec. 11	London Dec. 13
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
5 per Cent. Ann. 22 Mar. and 22 Sep. Exchange	122 0	—	121 80	—	121 20	—
4½ per Cent. Ann. payable	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ann. 22 Mar. and 22 Sep. Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. 22 June and 22 Dec. Exchange	85 55	—	85 35	—	84 90	—
3 per Cent. French Scrip	—	2½ ½ pm	—	2½ ½ pm	—	2 pm
Bank Shares, 1 Jan. and 1 July	3260 0	—	3265 0	—	3265 0	—
Exchange on London 1 month	25 52½	—	25 52½	—	25 52½	—
Exchange on London 3 months	25 40	—	25 40	—	25 42½	—

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent.	207½ 8	208¼	208 ⅜	208 ⅜	208 ¼	208 ⅜
3 per Cent Reduced	100⅛ ½	100⅝	100⅝ ⅜	100⅞ ¼	100⅜	100⅞
3 per Cent Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Ann. 1726	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per Cent Ann.	102⅞ 3	103	103 ½	103½ 2½	103	103
Ditto 3½ per Cent ex div for Opg	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Ann. Jan. 5, 1860	12½	12½	12	—	1⅛ ¼	12⅛
Ann. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	12	—	11⅞	—	⅜ ⅛	—
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds, 3 per Cent 1,000l	73s pm	73s 8s p	73s 5s p	76s pm	—	73s 5s p
Ditto under 1,000l	—	—	76s pm	76s pm	—	—
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Ann. 1751	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock for Acct, Jan. 14	—	—	—	—	—	209
3 p Cent Con, for Acct, Nov 28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Opg, Jan. 17	100 ⅜	100⅛ ¼	100⅛ ⅜	10⅛ ¼	100½	100⅛ ¼
India Stock for Opg, Jan. 14	—	286 ½	287 6¼	286½ 6	—	—
Canada Guaranteed Deben, 4 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills, 1,000l. 1½d.	55s 8s p	56s 8s p	56s 8s p	58s 6s p	56s 8s p	58s 6s p
Ditto 500l. "	55s 8s p	57s 8s p	58s pm	—	58s 6s p	56s 8s p
Ditto Small "	55s 8s p	57s 8s p	58s pm	56s pm	56s 8s p	56s 8s p
Ditto Advertised	—	—	—	—	—	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday, December 10. Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negociated on 'Change	Friday, December 13. Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negociated on 'Change
Amsterdam	3 ms	11 6	12 5	12 5½	12 6	12 4¾	12 5
Ditto at sight		12 4	12 5	12 3½	12 4	12 3	12 3½
Rotterdam	short	12 6½	12 5½	12 5½	12 6½	12 5	12 5½
Antwerp	3 ms	25 95	25 85	25 90	25 95	25 85	25 90
Hamburgh mes banco	...	13 13½	13 11½	13 12	13 13½	13 11¼	13 11½
Altona	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris, 3 days sight	short	25 70	25 55	25 60	25 70	25 55	25 60
Ditto	3 ms	25 95	25 75	25 80	25 95	25 75	25 80
Marseilles	...	25 95	25 85	25 90	25 95	25 85	25 90
Bordeaux	...	25 95	—	25 90	25 95	25 85	25 90
Frankft. on the Main	...	121	121	121½	121	120⅜	121⅛
Berlin cur doil	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ptrsbg. per silver rub	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vienna eff flo	...	9 54	9 53	9 54	9 54	9 53	9 54
Trieste do.	...	9 55	9 54	9 55	9 55	9 54	9 55
Madrid	...	36½	36⅜	36½	36¼	36⅜	36⅜
Cadiz	...	36½	36½	—	36¼	36⅜	36⅜
Bilboa	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barcelona	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leghorn	...	30 50	30 62½	30 65	30 50	30 60	30 65
Genoa	...	25 95	25 85	25 90	25 95	25 85	25 90
Venice p. 6 Aus. lir	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naples	...	39¾	39⅞	40	39⅞	39¾	40
Palermo	...	118 p oz	119⅞	119½	118 p oz	119⅜	119⅞
Messina	...	118	119½	119½	118	119⅜	119⅜
Lisbon	60 ds dt	54½	54½	—	54½	54½	54¼
Oporto	...	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	—
Rio Janeiro	...	24	—	—	24	—	—
Bahia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

Paid Capital	Dividend	BANKS.	Paid.	Price pr. share
L.	L.		L. S. D.	
1,000,000	6 pr cent	Bank of Scotland	100 0 0	172
2,000,000	6 —	Royal Scotland	100 0 0	170
500,000	8 —	British Linen Company	100 0 0	230
600,000	6 —	Commercial	100 0 0	170
500,000	6 —	National	10 0 0	15l 17s6d
500,000	7½ —	Union Bank of Scotland	50 0 0	98
1,000,000	6 —	Western	50 0 0	78
300,000	6 —	North of Scotland	5 0 0	7
500,000	6 —	Clydesdale	10 0 0	14l 16s0d
600,000	3 —	Eastern	15 0 0	11
75,000	6 —	Caledonian	2½ 0 0	3l 10s
1,000,000	5 —	Edinburgh and Glasgow	5 0 0	7l 9s 0d
656,000	5 —	City of Glasgow	8½ 0 0	13l 10s
Shares		INSURANCE COMPANIES	Shares	
250,000	5 —	Scottish Union	£20 1 0 0	1l 2s 9d
7,500	7 —	Hercules	100 10 0 0	13l15s0d
76,000	5 —	Insurance Company of Scotland	10 All paid	9l 10s
50,000	9 —	North British	200 10 0 0	24l 15s
1,500	10 —	Caledonian Fire	100 10 0 0	25
5,000	6 —	Edinburgh Life	100 10 0 0	18l 15s

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares	Dividends per annum	Friday, December 13.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			L.	L. S. D.	
15,000	— —	Agricultural and Commercial of Ireland	25	10 0 0	—
15,000	8l per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	—
7,500	— —	Do. New	—	40 0 0	—
20,000	6l per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	44¾
		Do. New	—	10 0 0	—
5 000	6l per ct	Ceylon	25	20 0 0	—
8,000		County of Gloucester	100	25 0 0	—
	5l per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	—
20,000	5l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	—
4,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
40,000	6l per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	—
60,000	6l per ct	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	13¾
		Metropolitan	25	7 10 0	—
40,000	8l per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	44½ 5
20,000	8l per ct	Do. New	10	10 0 0	—
		Royal of Australia	—	10 0 0	—
20,000	5l per ct	National of Ireland	50	17 10 0	—
10,000	5l per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	37
10,000	5l per ct	Do. New	20	10 0 0	—
10,000	14l per ct	Northamptonshire Union	25	5 0 0	—
21,500		Gloucestershire	50	10 0 0	—
10,000	6l per ct	West of England and South Wale- District	20	12 10 0	—
20,000	6l per ct	Wilts and Dorset	15	7 10 0	—
20,000	— —	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	—
10,000	— —	Do. do.	—	2 10 0	—
60,000	5l per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	—

The Economist's Weekly Price Current.

LONDON, December 13, 1844.

Five per cent additional duty on all the articles except spirits.

Articles	Prices			Duty	
ASHES, per cwt	s	d	s d	s	d
First sort, Pot, U S	None			0	6
Montreal	25	0	00 0	Free	
First sort Pearl, U S	None			0	6
Montreal	26	0	0 0	Free.	
BRIMSTONE, per ton	100	0		0	6
COCHINEAL, per lb—Silver	4	3	4 10	1	0
Black	4	7	6 4	p cwt	
COCOA, per cwt—Trinidad	40	0	48 0	0	1
Grenada and St Lucia	39	0	45 0		
Brazil and Guayaquil	28	0	33 0	0	2
COFFEE, at per cwt					
Jamaica, ordinary and triage	35	0	45 0		
good to fine ordinary	56	0	76 0		
middling	82	0	90 0		
good middling	100	0	110 0		
fine	115	0	125 0		
Berbice, ordinary and triage	39	0	50 0		
Demerara, ordinary and triage	39	0	50 0	B.P.	
good to fine ordinary	55	0	70 0	0	4
middling	75	0	85 0		
fine middling	90	0	100 0		
Dominica, ordinary and triage	40	0	50 0		
good to fine ordinary	63	0	72 0		
middling	76	0	86 0		
Ceylon, ord to good ord	52	6	54 0		
coloury	55	0	56 0		
plantation	57	0	90 0		
Malabar and Mysore	42	0	52 0		
Mocha	66	0	90 0		
ungarbled	58	0	62 0		
Sumatra	25	0	27 0		
Padang	27	0	29 0		
Batavia	30	0	32 0		
Java	35	0	50 0	0	6
St Domingo	27	0	32 0		
Havannah, ord and good ord	30	0	35 0		
fine ord to middling	38	0	52 0		
Cuba	50	0	80 0		
Brazil	31	0	50 0		
Porto Rico and La Guayra	35	0	55 0		
COTTON, per lb—Surat	0	2½	0 3½		
Bengal	0	3	0 3½		
Madras	0	2½	0 4	B P	
Bahia	None			0	4
Maranham	None			p cwt	
Pernambuco	None				
New Orleans	0	5	0 6¼	frgn	
Bowed Georgia	0	4	0 6	2 11	
Demerara	0	4½	0 5½	p cwt	
West India	0	4	0 6		
Egyptian	None				
DRUGS and DYES, per lb					
Lac Dye, DT	2	0	2 4		
middling to good	0	10	1 10		
ordinary	0	2	0 9		
Shell, orange, cwt	50	0	66 0	0	1
red and liver	35	0	46 0		
Stick	20	0	40 0		
Terra Japonica, cwt	14	6	0 0	5	0
Cutch or brown	20	0	0 0		
Turmeric, Bengal, cwt	11	6	16 0	0	1
Java	12	0	15 0		
China	0	0	0 0	5	0
FLAX, per ton	£	s	£ s		
Riga, P T R	36	0	42 0		
D C	0	0	0 0		
St Petersburgh, 12 head	0	0	0 0	0	1
9 head	0	0	0 0	p cwt	
Dutch and Flemish	0	0	0 0		
Friesland	35	0	48 0		
FRUIT, per cwt	£	s	£ s		
Almonds, Jordan, old	6	0	8 0	25	0
ditto, new	10	0	11 0		
Valentia	3	10	3 15		
Sweet	2	5	0 0	10	0
Bitter	3	5	0 0	8	0
Currants, Zante and Cephal, old	2	4	0 0		
ditto, ditto, new	2	8	0 0	15	0
Patras	2	9	2 10		
Trieste	0	0	0 0		
Figs, Turkey, new	2	5	3 15		
Spanish	0	0	0 0		
Plums, French	3	10	4 2		
Imperial cartoon, new	0	0	0 0		
Prunes, new	1	12	1 16		
Raisins, Denia	2	0	0 0		
Valentia	2	10	0 0		
ditto, old	0	0	0 0		
Smyrna, black	1	18	0 0		
red	2	5	2 6	15	0
Carabourna	0	0	0 0		
Sultana, old	0	0	0 0		
ditto, new	3	0	3 3		
Muscatel, old	0	0	0 0		
ditto, new	3	0	5 0		
HEMP, per ton					
St Petersburgh, clean	27	0	27 10		
outshot	26	0	26 10		
half cleaned	25	0	25 10	0	1
Riga, Rhine	28	0	30 0	p cwt.	
outshot	27	0	28 0		
pass	26	0	26 10		
Manilla	21	0	23 0		
East Indian Sunn	13	0	16 0		
Bombay	None				
Jute	12	10	15 0		
HIDES, per lb—Ox and Cow	s	d	s d		
B A and M Video, dry	0	5½	0 7½		
salted	0	4½	0 5		
Brazil, dry	0	5½	0 6½		
drysalted	0	4½	0 5		
Rio, dry	0	5½	0 6½		
Lima and Valparaiso, dry	0	5	0 6		
West India, d y	0	4½	0 6		
salted	0	5	0 6		
New York	0	5½	0 0		
East India	0	4½	0 12½		
Kips, Buenos Ayres, dry	0	7	0 8		
Russia, dry	0	9½	0 11		
S America Horse, per hide	8	0	14 0		
Russia, ditto	6	6	8 6		

Articles	Prices			Duty	
INDIGO, per lb	s	d	s d	s	d
Bengal, fine purple and blue	6	3	6 6		
good to fine violet	5	9	6 3		
ord to middling ditto	4	0	5 0	1	0
good to fine violet and cop.	4	3	5 6	p cwt	
ordinary and middling ditto	4	6	5 0		
consuming qualities	3	6	4 6		
Madras, ordinary to fine	2	0	4 0		
Oude, do do	2	3	4 6		
Spanish Guatemala	1	9	5 0	2	0
Caracca	2	6	4 0		
MOLASSES, British	20	0	24 0		
West India	20	0	26 0		
OILS, per 252 imp gal d p	l	s	l s		
Fish, seal, pale	34	0	34 10		
straw	32	0	33 0		
brown and yellow	29	0	31 0		
sperm	88	0	99 0		
head matter	95	0	0 0		
cod	31	10	32 0		
South Sea	30	0	34 0		
Olive, Galipoli, per tun	42	0	43 0		
Spanish and Sicily	40	0	41 0		
Lucca, per jar	7	5	7 10		
Florence, half chest	22	0	25 0		
Palm, per tun	26	10	0 0		
Cocoa Nut	27	0	28 0		
Seed, Rape, pale, per tun	35	0	0 0		
Linseed	22	15	23 0		
Linseed cake, p 1000 of 3lb each	13	0	0 0		
do do Foreign, per ton	8	0	9 0		
Rape, do	4	10	4 15		
PROVISIONS, per cwt	s	d	s d		
Butter, Cork, 1st	98	0	99 0		
2nd	0	0	0 0		
3rd	0	0	0 0		
Dublin, 1st	0	0	0 0		
Limerick, do	94	0	97 0		
Carlow, 1st	94	0	102 0		
Newry, 1st	0	0	0 0		
Waterford	92	0	96 0		
Beef, India, per tierce	127	0	130 0		
Second, do	0	0	0 0		
Very inferior	0	0	0 0		
Prime Mess	95	0	0 0		
Second do	0	0	0 0		
Pork, India, per tierce	115	0	0 0		
Prime Mess	75	0	0 0		
Bacon-Pork, Limerick	72	6	0 0		
ditto, Belfast	72	6	0 0		
Bacon, Waterford, per cwt	72	0	0 0		
Belfast	72	0	0 0		
Lard, Belfast, per firkin	54	0	62 0		
Waterford, do	54	0	62 0		
ditto, bladder	68	0	70 0		
RICE, per cwt—Bengal, white	10	6	12 6	0	6
cargo	8	6	10 0	p cwt	
Java	8	0	10 0	6	0
Brazil	0	0	0 0	p cwt	
Patna, d p	14	0	15 0		
Carolina, d p	23	0	27 0		
SEEDS—Caraway, foreign, p cwt	46	0	48 0		
English	50	0	52 0		
Canary, per qr	56	0	58 0		
Clover, red, per cwt	50	0	70 0		
white	60	0	80 0		
Coriander	15	0	20 0		
Linseed, foreign, per qr	36	0	46 0		
English	50	0	56 0		
Mustard, brown, per bush	12	0	16 0		
white	11	0	16 0		
Rape, per last of 10 qrs £26	10	0	30 0		
SALTPETRE, per cwt	23	0	27 6	0	6
British, refined	29	6	0 0		
SILKS, per lb					
E I P Trade, Bauleah	9	0	14 0		
Gonatea	10	6	19 0		
Cossimbuzar	11	0	17 6		
Radnagore	9	6	16 0		
Comercolly	10	6	19 0	0	1
Harripaul	10	0	17 0		
Feridpore	12	0	18 0		
Jungypore	11	0	17 0		
China Ttsatlee	21	0	25 0		
Taysaam	18	0	19 0		
SPICES					
Ginger, Jamaica, per cwt d p	90	0	260 0		
Barbadoes	44	0	50 0		
Bengal	16	0	18 0	5	0
Malabar	16	0	19 0	p cwt	
Pepper, shot, per lb	0	3½	0 4		
Malabar sifted	0	3	0 3½		
do unsifted	0	2½	0 3	0	6
Sumatra	0	2½	0 2½		
White	0	5	0 9		
Pimento	0	4	0 4½	5s p ct	
Cassia Lignea, per cwt	48	0	66 0	0	3
Cinnamon, first quality, per lb	2	6	5 6		
second	2	6	5 6	0	6
third	2	6	5 6		
Cloves, Bencoolen	2	0	2 6		
Amboyna	1	4	1 8	0	6
Bourbon	0	9	0 11		
Mace, first quality	2	6	3 0		
second	2	6	5 0	2	6
inferior	2	0	2 2		
Nutmegs, brown	3	5	4 6		
good bold, ungarbled	3	0	3 4	2	6
ordinary and middling	2	6	2 8		
for export only	2	6	2 9		
SPIRITS, Rum, per gal					
Leeward Island, proof	2	4½	2 5		
5 per c to 15 per c O P	2	6	2 8		
Demerara, 25 to 36 per c O P	3	1	3 6		
Jamaica, 14 to 20, O P	3	0	3 2	9	4
25 to 28	3	3	3 4		
30 to 36	3	6	3 10		
favourite marks	4	0	5 0		
Brandy, 1st brands, 1838	5	4	0 0		
1839	5	3	0 0		
1840	4	9	4 11	22 10	
1841	4	7	4 11		
1842	4	6	4 8		
Geneva	1	10	2 0		
Extra fine	2	4	2 6		
STEEL, Blister, per cwt	25	0	45 0		
Shear, best	65	0	82 0		
Faggo	24	0	32 0		

Articles	Prices			Dut	
SUGAR, d p, per cwt	s	d	s d		
West India, B P—Jamaica, br	54	0	55 0		
good brown	55	6	56 0		
middling	57	0	58 0		
good	59	0	60 0		
fine	61	0	65 0		
St Vincent ⎱ brown	54	0	55 0		
Montserrat ⎰ good brown	55	6	56 0		
middling	57	0	58 0		
good	60	0	0 0		
fine	61	0	65 0		
Demerara, brown	54	0	0 0		
good brown	55	0	0 0	24	0
middling	57	0	58 0	p cwt	
good	59	6	60 0		
fine	61	0	64 0		
Trinidad, Berbice, and St Lucia					
brown	53	0	0 0		
good brown	54	6	55 0		
middling	56	6	57 0		
good	58	0	0 0		
fine	60	0	63 0		
Barbadoes	57	0	66 0		
Mauritius, brown to good brown	44	0	55 0		
yellow	56	0	61 0		
fine	62	0	67 0		
Bengal, yellow	53	0	58 0		
white	60	0	69 0	24	0
Java, in bond	16	0	23 0		
Siam, yellow and brown	14	0	18 0		
white	19	0	24 0		
Manilla	15	0	19 0		
Brazil, brown	14	0	16 0	63	0
yellow	17	0	19 0		
white	20	0	23 0		
Havannah yellow	17	0	20 0		
white	22	0	30 0		
refined, bounty on double				35	8
single				30	8
Loaves, double, 8 to 10lbs	84	0	88 0		
to pass the standard	75	0	0 0		
Hamburgh, 12 to 14lb	77	0	82 0		
Lumps, patent, 22 to 45lbs	74	0	0 0		
titlers	75	0	80 0		
Crashed, on board	27	6	28 6		
TALLOW, River Plate, per cwt	34	0	39 0	3	2
St Petersburgh, new Y C	40	6	41 0	p st	
Rough Fat	2	3	0 0		
TEA, at per lb					
Bohea Canton	0	4	0 8		
Fokien	None				
Congou, mixed leaf kinds	0	10½	1 0		
mixed blackish leaf	0	11	0 11½		
blackish leaf	1	0	1 1		
ditto strong	1	2	1 5		
ditto Pekoe flavour	1	6	2 6		
Souchoug, middling to fine	1	2	2 9		
Caper	1	0	1 6		
Flowery Pekoe	2	0	4 6	2	1
Black Leaf ditto	1	6	1 9		
Orange Pekoe	1	4	2 6		
Twankay, ordinary to fine	1	2	1 10		
Hyson Skin	0	10	1 2		
Hyson, ordinary to fine	2	6	4 0		
Young Hyson	1	10	3 6		
Imperial	1	9	3 6		
Gunpowder	2	4	4 0		
TOBACCO, per lb					
Maryland—fine yellow					
yellow	0	7	0 8		
fine and good coloured					
coloury	0	5	0 6		
light brown and leafy	0	4	0 4½		
brown	0	3½	0 3½		
fine coloured scrubs	0	4	0 4½		
ordinary thins	—		—		
in parcels of mixed quality	0	3½	0 4		
Virginia—fine Irish & spinners	0	5½	0 6		
middling ditto	0	4	0 5		
fine long light leafy	0	4½	0 5		
good and middling ditto	0	3½	0 4		
ordinary light and dry	0	2½	0 3½		
fine black sweet scent	0	4	0 5		
middling ditto	0	3½	0 4		
part blacks	0	2½	0 3½		
ordinary and heated	0	2	0 2½		
mixed parcels, ord and good	0	2½	0 4		
mid and fine	0	2½	0 4	3	0
strip leaf, or lux fine	0	7	0 7½		
middling	0	6	0 6½		
ord and short	0	3½	0 5½		
Kentucky and Carolina					
fine black and fine long leaf	0	3½	0 4		
good middling ditto	0	3	0 3½		
fine blacks	0	3½	0 3½		
ordinary	0	2½	0 2		
mixed parcels	0	2½	0 3		
country damaged	None				
strip leaf, fine light leafy	0	4½	0 5½		
middling and ord	0	4½	0 4½		
Amersfoort	0	4½	1 0		
Varinas	2	9	3 0		
St Domingo leaf	0	6½	0 9		
ditto strips	0	5	0 9		
Havannah and Cumana	1	2	3 9		
Turkey ditto	0	9	0 11		
Cuba, in rolls	0	8	1 6		
East India leaf	0	1½	0 3		
Columbian leaf and roll	0	10	1 4		
Havannah cigars, in bond	5	0	12 0	9	0
Negrohead	0	2½	0 9		
TURPENTINE, per cwt	8	0	0 0		
Spirits of	31	0	0 0		
WINE	l	s	l s		
Port, per pipe	17	0	52 0		
Claret, hhd	5	0	48 0	5	6
Sherry, butt	12	0	76 0	p gal	
Madeira, pipe	18	0	55 0		
WOOL, British	s	d	s d		
South Down, per lb	0	10	1 2		
Austrian, ⎰ Electoral	2	9	3 9		
Bohemian, ⎱ prima	2	0	2 8		
and ⎰ secunda	1	6	1 10		
Hungarian ⎱ tertia	1	6	1 8		
Lamb's	2	0	3 9		
Pieces	1	6	2 3		
Fribs	1	0	1 6		

Column 1

Articles	Prices		Duty
WOOL (continued)	s d	s d	s d
Spanish, Lecaesa, R's	2 0	2 6	
Segues	0 10	2 2	
Sork	1 8	1 10	
Caceres	1 6	1 8	
Seville	1 6	1 10	
German			
Saxon ⎰1st and 2d Elect	3 0	0 0	
and ⎱prima	2 0	2 9	
Silesian ⎰secunda	1 9	2 2	
⎱tertia	1 4	1 10	
Australian and V D L			
1st Combing	1 5	2 0	
2d ditto	1 3	1 6	
3d ditto	1 1	1 4	
in grease	0 6½	0 8	
Lamb	1 4	2 0½	
Tasmanian, 1st Combing	1 3	1 10½	
2d ditto	1 0	1 6	
3d ditto	1 1	1 4	
in grease	0 0	0 0	
Lamb	1 2	2 1	
Cape	0 5	1 4½	
WOODS, Dye, per ton	l s	l s	
Logwood, Jamaica	4 15	5 0	
Honduras	6 0	0 0	F
St. Domingo	6 0	0 0 ⎱ 2 0	
Campeachy	7 12	8 0	
Fustic, Jamaica	4 0	4 5	
Cuba	6 15	7 0	
Nicaragua, large and solid	0 0	0 0 ⎰	
small	0 0	0 0 ⎱ 5 0	
Lima	12 0	14 10	
Sapan	8 10	13 10	
Red Sanders	6 0	7 5 ⎱ 2 0	
Brazil	14 0	90 0 ⎱ 2 0	
Barwood	4 10	5 0 ⎱ 2 0	
Camwood	14 0	22 0 ⎱	
COPPER, at per ton, d p			
in cakes	82 0	84 0	
	s d	s d	
in sheets per lb	0 9½	0 0	
bottoms	0 10½	0 0	
IRON, per ton	l s	l s	
Bars	5 15	6 0	
Pigs, No 1	3 10	4 0	
Hoops	8 0	8 5	
Cargo at Cardiff bar	5 0	0 0	
Iron bd			
Russia CCND	18 0	0 0	
PSI	0 0	0 0	
Swedish	9 0	0 0	
LEAD, at per ton			
Pig, best	16 0	16 15	
milled, sheet	16 15	17 0	
bars	19 0	0 0	
patent shot	18 0	19 0	
ore	0 0	0 0	
red, or minium	17 10	18 0	
dry white	0 0	0 0	
litharge	19 10	20 0	
ground white	21 0	23 0	
TIN, at per cwt			
Banca	64 0	66 0 ⎱ 6 0	
Straits	62 0	63 0 ⎱	
common in blocks	73 0	0 0 ⎰	
ingots	73 6	0 0 ⎱	
bars	74 6	0 0 ⎱ 15 0	
refined in blocks	77 0	0 0 ⎱	
grain in blocks	95 0	0 0 ⎱	
granulated in barrels	99 0	0 0 ⎱	
plates, box of 225			
IC	25 0	33 0	
IX	31 0	39 0	
IXX	37 0	45 0	

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Redeemable.	Dividends.	London Prices, Nov. 29.	Amer. Prices, Nov. 8.
ꝑ cent				
Alabama 5	1852	May and Nov.		
— Sterling 5	1858	Jan. and July		
— 5	1863	May and Nov.		
Indiana, sterling 5	1861	Jan. and July	37	
Illinois 6	1870	—		
— Sterling 6	1870	—		102½
Kentucky 6	1868	—		
Louisiana, ster. 5	⎰1844⎱1847⎱1850⎱1852	Feb. and Aug.		
Maryland 5	1859	April and Oct.		
— Sterling 5	1888	Jan. and July	75	
Massachuset, st 5	1868	April and Oct.		
New York 5	⎰1858⎱1855⎱1860	Quarterly		
Ohio 6	⎰1850⎱1856⎱1860	Jan. and July	101	
Pennsylvania 5	1854	Feb. and Aug.		
— 5	1856	—		
— 5	1858	—	⎱71	
— 5	1860	—		
— 5	1862	—		
— 5	1864	—		
South Carolina Baring's 5	1866	Jan. and July		
United States Bank Shares	1866	—	7	
Do. Debentures 6	⎰Ap.⎱1841⎱1842	April and Oct.		
Bank of Louisia. 8	1870	Jan. and July		
New York City 5	⎰1860⎱1856⎱1851	Quarterly		
N. Orleans City 6	1864	Feb. and Aug.		
— 5	1863	Jan. and July		
Philadelphia City 5	1863	May and Nov.		
Camden & Ambo 5	1864	Feb. and Aug.		
Exchange at New York, 11J.				

Column 2

RAILWAYS.

Friday, November 22.	Shares.	Paid.	Price.
	L. s. D.	L. s. D.	
Birmingham and Gloucester	100 0 0	100 0 0	96 5½
Ditto New, iss. 7½ dis	25 0 0	17 10 0	—
Bristol and Exeter	100 0 0	70 0 0	70½
Ditto and Gloucester	50 0 0	30 0 0	37½ 7
Caledonian	50 0 0	5 0 0	4½ 4
Cambridge and Lincoln	25 0 0	1 10 0	2½ 1½
Chester and Holyhead	50 0 0	5 0 0	—
Chichester and Brighton		5 0 0	—
Churnet Valley	20 0 0	2 0 0	3½ ½
Direct Northern	50 0 0	2 10 0	2½
Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth	25 0 0	1 10 0	—
Dublin and Belfast Junction	50 0 0	2 10 0	3¾
Ditto and Galway		2 10 0	—
Eastern Counties	25 0 0	25 0 0	13½
Ditto Perpetual, No. 1	6 13 4	3 13 4	½ pm
Ditto Ditto, No. 2		0 13 4	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	50 0 0	50 0 0	62
Ditto ½ Shares	12 10 0	12 10 0	15
Ely and Bedford	25 0 0	1 0 0	0½
Grand Junction	100 0 0	100 0 0	—
Ditto ½ Shares	50 0 0	50 0 0	—
Ditto ½ Shares	25 0 0	25 0 0	—
Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	50 0 0	5 0 0	8½
Great North of England	100 0 0	100 0 0	121½ 1
Ditto new	40 0 0	5 0 0	—
Great Western	100 0 0	75 0 0	147½ 7
Ditto ½ Shares	50 0 0	50 0 0	90 89½
Ditto Fifths	20 0 0	12 0 0	—
Guildford Junction	50 0 0	20 0 0	—
Harwich	20 0 0	1 0 0	—
Hull and Selby	50 0 0	50 0 0	69
Ditto ½ Shares	12 10 0	10 0 0	—
Kendal Windermere	25 0 0	1 10 0	—
Lancaster and Carlisle	50 0 0	10 0 0	13¼ ½
Leeds and Bradford	50 0 0	5 0 0	—
Liverpool and Manchester	100 0 0	100 0 0	—
Ditto ½ Shares	50 0 0	50 0 0	—
Ditto ¼ Shares	25 0 0	25 0 0	—
London and Birmingham		Stock	221 3
Ditto New Thirds	32 0 0	2 0 0	38½
Ditto New ¼ Shares	25 0 0	2 0 0	26½
London and Blackwall	Avr	16 13 4	6¾
London and Brighton	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 49½
Ditto Loan Notes	10 0 0	10 0 0	12½ ¾
London and Greenwich	Avr	12 15 4	9⅜
Preference or Privilege	Avr	18 17 2	2⅜ ½
London and South Western	Avr	41 6 10	82¼ ½
Ditto Eights, registered	6 5 0	0 15 0	3⅜ ½ 3 p
London and Croydon	Avr	13 15 9	16⅜
Ditto guaranteed 5 p cent	9 0 0	2 0 0	—
London and York	50 0 0	2 10 0	4 ½
Lynn and Ely	25 0 0	1 5 0	2⅜ ½
Manchester and Leeds	100 0 0	70 0 0	118
Ditto ½ Shares	50 0 0	30 0 0	—
Ditto ¼ Shares	25 0 0	2 0 0	10½ ¾
Manchester & Birmingham	40 0 0	40 0 0	52 1½
Ditto ¼ Shares	10 0 0	2 0 0	5
Midland		Stock	108½ 9½
Ditto Fifths		2 0 0	—
Ditto Birming. & Derby		Stock	80 79
Newcastle and Darlington Junction	25 0 0	21 0 0	61 60½
North British		5 0 0	5 ½
Northern and Eastern	50 0 0	45 0 0	57½ 7
Ditto Scrip. iss. at 5l dis.	50 0 0	25 0 0	—
Ditto ½ Shares	12 10 0	12 10 0	16½ ½
Norwich and Brandon	20 0 0	8 0 0	12½
Ditto New	10 0 0	1 0 0	3⅜ ½
Portsmouth Direct	50 0 0	1 0 0	0⅝
Preston and Wyre	50 0 0		—
Ditto 2nd Preference, 1842	25 0 0	25 0 0	—
Sheffield and Lincoln	25 0 0	1 5 0	—
Sheffield and Manchester	100 0 0	82 10 0	—
Ditto ½ Shares	25 0 0	8 0 0	—
Shrewsbury, Wolverhamp., Dudley, and Birmingham	50 0 0	2 10 0	2⅜ ½
South Devon	50 0 0	10 0 0	—
South Eastern and Dover	Avr	33 2 4	38½ ½
Ditto New iss. at 18l dis.	50 0 0	4 0 0	1⅛ ½
Thames and Medway	Avr	19 5 8	—
Trent Valley	20 0 0	2 0 0	8½ ½
Yarmouth and Norwich	20 0 0	20 0 0	—
Ditto New	20 0 0	5 0 0	—
York and North Midland	50 0 0	50 0 0	102
Ditto ½ Shares	25 0 0	25 0 0	51
Ditto Scarborough Branch		10 0 0	30½ 1½
Ditto Selby Scrip		20 0 0	66
Ditto Extension	25 0 0		12 p
Foreign Railways.			
Boulogne and Amiens	20 0 0	2 0 0	5½
Orleans and Vierzon	20 0 0	2 0 0	11½ 11
Orleans and Bourdeaux	20 0 0	1 0 0	7
Paris and Lyons	20 0 0	2 0 0	3⅞ ⅞
Paris and Strasbourg	20 0 0	2 0 0	2⅜
Paris and Orleans	20 0 0	20 0 0	41⅝
Paris and Rouen	20 0 0	20 0 0	39⅜ ½
Rouen and Havre	20 0 0	12 0 0	22⅜

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.—Buddle's West Hartley 19s—Hasting's Hartley 19s—O'd Pontop 16s 9d—Townley 18s—Clackmannan 16s—Elsicar 20s—Hartley 19s—Lewis's Merthyr 21s 3d—Sidney's Hartley 19s. Wallsend: Clark and Co. 19s 6d—Heaton 23s—Belmont 23s 3d—Braddyll's Hetton 24s 3d to 24s 6d—Haswell 24s 6d—Hetton 24s 6d—Hylton 22s 6d—Lambton 24s 3d—Stewart's 24s 6d—Heselden 22s—Stockton West Hartley 18s—Eleven ships have arrived since last market day.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.—Hasting's Hartley 20s 6d to 21s—Townley 20s—Clackmannan 17s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 20s 6d. Wallsend: East Hetton 23s 6d—Hetton 25s 3d—Lambton 25s to 25s 3d—Stewart's 25s—Cassop 24s 6d—Caradoc 24s 6d—Stockton West Hartley 20s—Tees 24s 6d.—One ship has arrived since last market day.

RAW HIDES. At per stone of 14 lbs.	SHEEP & CALF SKINS. Per skin.
s d s d	s d s d
Best steers and heifers 5 6 5 10	Market calf 6 8 0
Middling hides 4 8 5 0	Long woolled sheep 3 0 4 3
Inferior ditto 4 4 4 6	Short ditto 2 6 3 0

Column 3

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Dec. 9.—The arrivals during last week were liberal of English wheat, barley, beans and peas, large of foreign barley and oats. This morning rather a short supply of fresh samples. Wheat sells readily at last week's prices. Barley of all kinds the turn dearer. Oats are a slow sale, but fully as dear. Beans rather better sale. White pease the turn dearer, grey as before. In flour no change, two parcels of Canada have come in.

BRITISH.

	PER QR.	
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white 40s 47s 53s extra 54s		
— red 40 45 48 50		
Barley, English Malting, and Chevalier 33 36	—	
— Distiller's English and Scotch 30 33	—	
— Coarse for grinding, feeding, &c — 29	—	
Oats, Northumberland and Berwick 23 26 new		
— Lothian, Fife, Angus 23 26	23	
— Murray, Ross 23 26	23	
— Aberdeen and Banff 23 26	23	
— Caithness 23 26	—	
— Cambridge, Lincoln, Yorkshire 22 25	23	
— Irish 21 24	22	
— English—black 22 24	—	
— Irish do 21 22	21	
— Potatoe, North., Berwick & Scotch 24 28	26	
— Irish 22 26	25	
— Poland, Lincoln and Yorkshire 23 26	26	
Beans, Mazagan 35	33	
— Harrow 39	36	
— Small 40	37	
Peas, White 40 Boilers 40		
— Small Blue Large 50		
— Maple and Grey 36 Dun 35		
Flour, Townmade Households, per sack 42 44		
— Norfolk and Suffolk 34		
Oatmeal, Berwick and Scotch, per ton 12l to 14l 0s		

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

	Free	In bond
Wheat, White Spanish, Tuscan	—	—
— High mixed Danzig	— 58	— 38
— Mixed do	— 54	— 36
— Red Hamburg	— 54	—
— Mediterranean	— —	22 36
— Egyptian	— —	22 —
Barley, Malting	33	—
— Distiller's	29 32	—
— Grinding	24 28	—
Oats, Polands	— —	20 21
— Feed	— —	18 —
— Do dried in the straw, Riga, &c.	— 22	—
Beans, Horse	— 38	—
— Egyptian	33 36	—
Peas, White	35 40	—
Flour, American, p. brl. 196 lbs nett wt	— —	19 —
— Canada do. do.	— —	—

LONDON AVERAGES. For the week ending December 10.

	s d		s d		s d		s d		s d		s d
Wheat, 6,649 qrs 48s 5d		Barley, 7,031 qrs 35s 8d		Oats, 20,174 qrs 23s 1d		Rye, 5 qrs 33s 0d		Beans, 1,036 qrs 36s 4d		Peas, 1,218 qrs 36s 9d	

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

Weeks ending	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Nov. 7th	46 4	35 7	21 6	37 7	36 11	35 11
14th	46 3	36 1	21 9	34 9	37 4	34 7
21st	46 10	35 9	21 8	30 9	38 6	36 5
28th	45 4	35 9	21 10	32 2	38 5	36 5
Dec. 5th	45 2	35 7	21 7	31 7	38 0	35 2
12th	45 2	34 7	21 6	34 0	37 0	34 8
Aggregate of the six weeks	45 10	35 10	21 8	33 9	37 10	35 7
Present Duties	20 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	5 0	0 6
On Corn from B. Possession out of Europe except Canada	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	0 6
Duties on Canada produce	—	—	—	—	—	—

Present duty on Flour—Foreign, 12s 0d per 196 lbs.—British Possession, 3s 0d do.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Dec. 13.—The cold east wind continues—last night the thermometer fell to 25 deg. Fahrenheit—there is every appearance of snow, and the barometer has fallen considerably. A deal of ice came down the Thames this morning, and all inland navigation is stopped. The arrivals are short. Wheat firm. Needy buyers of barley who can take immediate delivery give fully Monday's prices. Oats are the turn dearer in consequence of the shortness of the supply. Beans and peas looking up. Flour firm.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Weekly Averages by the Imp. Qrtr. from the Gazette of Friday, Dec. 6, 1844.	Averages from the corresponding Gazette in the last year, Fri. Dec. 8, 1843.
	s d		s d
Wheat 45s 4d	Wheat 51s 1d
Barley 35 1	Barley 31 8
Oats 21 8	Oats 19 0
Rye 32 2	Rye 30 7
Beans 38 0	Beans 31 10
Peas 35 11	Peas 33 6

Steam Boats leave Antwerp

FOR LONDON,
Every Wednesday and Sunday at one o'clock.
FOR HULL,
Every Saturday at one o'clock.

ACCOUNT OF CORN ARRIVED IN LONDON,

From the 25th to the 30th November, both inclusive.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Bean	Peas	Flour
English	7276	9313	258	1905	1345	5078
Total previously this year	287660	273887	90208	53700	33655	287647
Scotch	...	825	2614	...	...	...
Total previously this year	3429	21964	87062	393	...	...
Irish	...	—	14687	...	...	...
Total previously this year	107	13811	764843	...	...	1
Foreign	1186	18666	10446	680	...	bsl047 sks ...
Total Foreign previously this year	331270	318068	223551	45933	35037	67753
Grand total for the week	8462	28804	28005	2585	1345	sk5078 bsl047
Total of British previously this year	291196	309662	942113	53700	34048	289091

Total Quantity of all other kinds of Pulse and Grain.

Malt 5512	Linseed...... 6140	Mustardseed 280
Rye .... —	Rapeseed... 88	Seed 259
Tares 70	Brank 46	

Provision Markets.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d ; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTTER AND BACON.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,039 firkins butter, and 1,222 bales bacon ; and from foreign ports 4,435 casks butter.

During the early part of the past week there was but a limited demand for butter. Holders, however, were very firm, and towards the close of the week there was an increased disposition to purchase, and sales that were effected were at full rates : we do not alter our quotation of Irish. Dutch advanced to 112s.

There is no particular change to notice in the bacons market ; the stock is unusually light, owing to the non-arrivals of vessels, and higher rates are paid for small parcels landed ; on board there is little or no business transacted, the trade generally not being disposed to purchase at asking rates.

Lard in steady demand at 66s to 70s for bladdered kegs 58s to 61s landed.

Stocks and deliveries for week ending December 7.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1842...50,270	8,870	....	2,970	2,700
1843...59,570	8,070	....	8,710	2,410
1844...23,160	9,521	....	1,390	2,700

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.—Since this day se'nnight, a fair average supply of slaughtered meat has been received for our markets from Scotland and different parts of England, in good condition. Although the quantities of London-killed meat have been large the general demand has improved, and the best qualities of beef and mutton have found buyers at somewhat improved rates. In the value of other qualities we have no alteration to report. Several carcases of foreign beasts and sheep have sold at fair prices.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.—We had a large supply of meat offering, yet the trade was brisk at our quotations.

At per stone, by the carcase.

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

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.—As the great Christmas market will be held on Monday next, no little curiosity was manifested by graziers and butchers to ascertain the quality of the stock exhibited for sale to-day, by way of a criterion to regulate their future transactions. But, with the exception of there being a few well made up Devons, Scots, and runts amongst the bullock supply, a very great and almost unprecedented deficiency of quality was apparent. The primest beef was in good request, at fully last week's quotations—viz., from 4s to 4s 4d per 8lbs ; but in all other kinds exceedingly little was doing, and, in some instances, the rates had a downward tendency.

The imports of live stock from abroad during the past week have been again liberal ; 105 oxen and cows and 60 sheep at Hull, and 93 beasts, together with 163 sheep into London, the whole being from Rotterdam by steamers. The supply on show to-day consisted of 44 oxen and cows and 104 sheep. With respect to quality of the former, it exhibited a slight improvement compared with previous importations, while the latter were in excellent condition. The beasts found purchasers at from 16l to 19l, and the sheep from 39s to 44s per head.

The supply of sheep was on the increase, and of average quality. Prime old downs were in good request at full prices ; but all other breeds were with difficulty disposed of at late rates.

In calves exceedingly little was doing, at previous currencies.

We had on offer 144 pigs by sea, from Ireland. All descriptions of pork were heavy, yet prices were supported.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals.

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

Suckling calves, 18s to 32s ; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts 4120 ; sheep 30,140 ; calves 90 ; pigs 413.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.—As might be expected on the near approach of the great Christmas market, which will be held on Monday next, the supply of beasts on sale was large, and, generally speaking, of a superior quality. The primest Scots, &c. sold readily at an advance of 2d per 8lb ; but all other kinds were heavy, at previous currencies. Only eight beasts from Rotterdam were brought forward ; but from Aberdeen we received 170 Scots, twenty-five of which unfortunately died on the passage. The number of sheep was only moderate, yet the mutton trade was inactive, at barely Monday's quotations. Prime small calves sold freely at more money ; but all other kinds of veal were dull. In pigs a good business was doing. Milch cows moved off slowly at from 16l to 19l each.

Supply at market : Beasts 1589—Sheep 4530—Calves 147—Pigs 379.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Dec. 9.—The supply during the past week has been unusually limited, in consequence of the prevailing east winds. The best samples went off readily, and towards the close the weather set in very severe, with some apearance of its continuation, which increased the demand for the best samples.

	s	s		s	s
York reds...............	50	70	Kent & Essex kid ...	50	55
Perth do	55	60	Wisbeach Kidney ...	—	60
Early Devons do ...	—	65	Do blues	—	—
Cornwall do.............	—	65	Do whites	—	55
Jersey Blues	55	60	Guernsey Blues......	55	60
Do whites	—	50	Do whites	—	50
Kent & Essex whites	50	55	Prince Regents	—	60

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

BOROUGH, MONDAY, Dec. 9.—There is no change to be noticed in hops, the business doing being restricted to the wants of present consumption.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, Dec. 13.—As is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, the demand for all kinds of hops is in a very sluggish state. In prices, however, we have no alteration to notice, yet holders are looking forward to an improvement in them.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

LONDON, MONDAY, Dec. 9.—There is no alteration to notice in prices again this week. The demand has been a little better, and is now expected to continue so, therefore no further decline is anticipated for the present. Home tallow is not quite so abundant ; the net price is 41s.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks
Stock this day	39475...	32150...	40791...	42239
Delivery last week	3266...	2726...	2040...	2552
Do. from 1st June	58003...	51283...	49403...	44874
Arrived last week	4199...	3054...	2811...	2988
Do. from 1st June	79350...	64183...	71095...	68142
Price of Y.C.............	48s 0d...	48s 0d...	41s 6d...	40s 3d
,, ...	48s 3d...	0s 0d...	41s 9d...	40s 9d
Price of Town	53s 6d...	51s 6d...	44s 6d...	43s 6d

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, December 10, 1844.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Attwood and Hewitts, Fareham, attornies at law—Forrest and Co., Mitre chambers, Fenchurch street, merchants—Hargreaves and Gill, Blackburn, printers—Bowman, Knight, and Co., Manchester—Conway and Marden, Beaminster, Dorsetshire, tailors—Ions and Leybourne, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, curriers — Pawsey and Co., Ipswich, ink manufacturers — Canal Chymical Works, Chester—Dewar and Co., Stirling, coach proprietors—Collisson, Trimmer, and Tolley, Worcester, brewers—Booth and Co., Monk's Coppenhall, Cheshire, mercers—May and Stewart, High Holborn, smiths—G. and W. Tillett, Winterbourne and Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, quarrymen—E. and J. Cawley, Lambeth terrace, Lambeth, cabinet makers—Woolley, Bell, and Co., Liverpool and Smyrna, merchants—Rankin and Co., Northwich, Cheshire, manufacturing chymists—J. Linsley, jun., and M. and H. Fatherley, Washington, Durham, farmers—Booth and Hornby, Blackburn, drapers—Stanfield and Palmer, Wakefield, booksellers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Forster, Aldgate High street, tailors—first dividend of 1s in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green, Aldermanbury.

Cadbury, New Bond street, cheesmonger—final dividend of 1s 4½d in the pound, on any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green.

G. Hammond, sen., Havant, Hampshire, commmon brewer—first dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green.

Bail, Salisbury, cabinet maker—first dividend of 6s 8d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green.

Dunphy, Burford, Oxfordshire, victualler—first dividend of 4s 3d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green.

Brown, Duke street, Manchester square, chymist—final dividend of 1s 0½d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green.

Tucker, Sutton street, Commercial road East, shipowner—first dividend of 6s 8d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green.

Lancaster, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, merchant—final dividend of 11d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green.

Curtis, Stepney, shipping butcher—first and final dividend of 1s 8d towards 1s10d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green.

Ball, St George's place, Hyde park corner, tailor—first dividend of 9d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr Green.

Wood, Oxford, surgeon—first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, on Wednesday Dec. 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Follett, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

Baseley, High street, Southwark and Old Kent road, cheesemonger—third dividend of 1s in the pound, on

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Wednesday Dec. 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Follett.

Austin, Paradise street, Rotherhithe, apothecary—first dividend of 7d in the pound, on Wednesday Dec. 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Follett.

Barham, Emsworth, Hampshire, linen draper—first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, on Wednesday Dec. 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Follett.

Forth, Nottingham, hatter—first dividend of 2s in the pound, on Thursday Dec. 12 or any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr Bittleston, Birmingham.

Appleyard, Manchester, stuff merchant—first and final dividend of 3s 11d in the pound, on Wednesday Dec. 18, or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Pott, Manchester.

Thomas, Manchester, merchant—second dividend of 4½d in the pound, on Wednesday Dec. 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Pott.

Ogden, Rochdale, Lancashire, sizer—first dividend of 5s 9d in the pound, on Wednesday Dec. 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Pott.

J. Fothergill, sen., Selby, Yorkshire, apothecary—first dividend of 3s 3d in the pound, on Tuesday Dec. 10 or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Hope, Leeds.

Phillips, Brook street, Hanover square, carpet warehouseman—dividend of 10d in the pound, on Wednesday Dec. 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Follett, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

Ludd and Fenner, Fenchurch street, merchants—dividend of 4d in the pound, on Wednesday Dec. 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Follett.

Jenkins, Craven place, Old Kent road, currier—first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr Whitmore, Basinghall street.

Dethick, Temple street, Whitefriars, lime merchant—first dividend of 5½d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr Whitmore.

Smith, Sudbury, Suffolk, surgeon—first dividend of 6s 1½d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr Whitmore.

Tansley, St John street, West Smithfied, straw plait dealer—first dividend of 2s 0½d in the pound, on any Wednesday, at the office of Mr Whitmore.

Wood, Basinghall street, woollen factor—first dividend of 2s in the pound, on any Wednesday, at the office of Mr Whitmore.

Andrew, Ashton-under-Lyne, tea dealer—first dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, on Tuesday Dec. 17 or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Fraser, Manchester.

Bates, Birmingham, factor—first dividend of 3s 3d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr Christie, Birmingham.

Yeardley and Co., Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, flax spinners—first dividend of 3s 9d in the pound, on Tuesday Dec. 10 or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Fearne, Leeds.

Senior, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer—second dividend of 2d in the pound, on Tuesday Dec. 10 or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Fearne.

T. and E. Williams, Liverpool linen drapers—first dividend of 4s 1d in the pound, on Thursday Dec. 12 or any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr Cazenove, Liverpool.

Webb, Leamington, hotel keeper—dividend of 7s 6d in the pound, on new proofs, on Thursday Dec 12 or any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr Bittleston, Birmingham.

Milner, Brook street, New road, engine maunfactuer—second dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, on Wednesday Dec. 11 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Follett, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

Else and Dixon, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn mil'ers—first dividend of 3s in the pound ; and first and final dividend of 12s 6d in the pound, on the separate estate of J. Else, on Tuesday Dec. 10 or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Hope, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Rose, Nursling, Hampshire, brick burner, to surrender Dec. 17 Jan. 21 at one o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr Johnson, Walcot square ; official assignee, Mr Belcher, King's arms yard.

John Thomas Gibbons, Eaton, Buckinghamshire, grocer, Dec. 18 at one o'clock Jan. 22 at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitors, Bell and Co., Bow churchyard ; official assignee ; Mr Green, Aldermanbury.

John Brett, Bury St Edmund's, currier, Dec. 20 Jan. 22 at two o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitors, Mr Nettleship. Clifford's inn, and Mr Durant, Bury St Edmund's ; official assignee, Mr Green

James Ayling, Leeds, cabinet maker, Dec. 17 at twelve o'clock Jan. 30 at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr Torkington, New Bridge street ; official assignee, Mr Turquand, Old Jewry chambers.

Stephen Bucknell, Hendon, Middlesex, carman, Dec. 17 at half-past one o'clock Jan. 28 at one, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr Abrahams, Lincoln's in field ; official assignee, Mr Graham, Coleman street.

Josiah Martin, High street, Shoreditch, tallow chandler, Dec. 17 at half-past ten o'clock Jan. 14 at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr Walters, Basinghall street ; official assignee, Mr Johnson, Basinghall street.

Caroline Maidstone, Cambridge, milliner, Dec. 17 at three o'clock, Jan. 15 at half-past eleven at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr Robinson, Half Moon street, Piccadilly ; official assignee, Mr Bell Coleman street buildings.

William Starr Drury, Chester, ironmonger, Dec 20 Jan. 23 at twelve o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy : solicitors, Chester and Co., Staple inn ; and Mr Hostage, Chester ; official assignee, Mr Bird, Liverpool.

Elias Needham, jun., Little Houghton, Lancashire, clogger, Dec. 21 Jan. 16 at twelve o'clock, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy : solicitors, Johnson, Son, and Wetherall, King's bench walk, Temple ; and Mr Needham, Manchester ; official assignee, Mr Hobson, Manchester.

John Beale, Cadoxton, Glamorganshire, grocer, Dec. 24, at one o'clock Jan. 21 at eleven at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy : solicitors, Mr Beer, Swansea ; and Mr Short, Bristol ; official assignee, Mr Hutton, Bristol.

William Skinner Rendle, Penzance, tea dealer, Dec. 19, Jan. 16 at eleven o'clock, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy : solicitors, Hill and Matthews, St Mary axe : and Mr Turrell, Exeter ; official assignee, Mr Hernaman, Exeter.

DIVIDEND.

Jan. 3 Collyer' Hythe and Folkstone, draper—Jan. 7 Altazin, Conduit street, upholsterer—Brain, Rodney street, Pentonville, copper plate printer—Dean, Milner place, Lambeth, builder—A. and C. Duncan, Tokenhouse yard, merchants—Gough, Newport Pagnell, grocer—Jan. 8 Newton and Worsam, Kingsland road, engineers—Jan. 10 Boulton and Palmer, Stafford, builders—Jan. 6 Boddington, Warwick, coach builder—Jan. 10 Glazebrook, Birmingham, carpenter—Hickinbottom, Burbage, Leicestershire, baker.

CERTIFICATES,

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

Jan. 8 Sne'l, Ramsgate, lodging house keeper—Jan. 10 Williamson, Dowgate hill, tobacconist — Robinson, Strand, coal merchant—Jan. 7 Addenbrook, Dudley, Worcestershire, druggist — Appleton, Deptford, shipowner—Jan. 4 Mann, Romford, banker—Dec. 31 Watson and Morris, Liverpool, brokers.

CERTIFICATES

To be granted by the Court of Review unless cause b- shown to the contrary on or before Dec. 31.

T. and T. Humphrey, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipwrights—Woland, Exeter and Powderham, Devonshire, turner—Coghlan, Almondbury and Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturer—Good, Peckham and Dulwich, farmer—M'Laughlin, Long lane, Bermondsey, hair merchant.

INSOLVENT PETITIONER.

William Owen, Stoke-upon-Trent, plasterer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Wallace, Scorn, Ayrshire, grocer, Dec. 11 Jan. 8 at twelve o'clock, at Dunlop's Inn, Catrine.

R. Brown, Gartferry and Millbrae, lime merchant, Dec. 12 Jan. 3 at eleven o'clock, at the chambers of Mr Waddell, Glasgow.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 11. — The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Thomas De la Beche, Knt., and Thomas Cubitt, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the causes of the falling of a cotton-mill at Oldham, and as to the failure of a part of the prison, at North Leach.

Friday, December 13.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Henry Higgins, cloth merchant, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Sneezum, victualler, Wynyatt street, to surrender Dec. 20 at twelve, and Jan. 24 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Pennel, official assignee, Basinghall street ; Buchanan and Grainger, Basinghall street.

William Attwater, dyer, Devonshire street, Queen's square, Dec. 19 at twelve, and Jan. 28 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee, King's Arm's yard ; Whittaker, Furnival's inn, Holborn.

Samuel Libbis, innkeeper, Stratton Saint Mary, Norfolk, Dec. 24 at half-past one, and Jan. 21 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's place, Old Jewry ; Abbott, Rolls yard, Chancery lane ; Day, Norwich.

Richard Stockley, upholsterer, Ramsgate, Dec. 23 at twelve, and Jan. 22 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Bell, official assignee, Coleman street buildings, Moorgate street ; Llewellen, Cook's court, Lincoln's inn fields.

John Forster, cloth manufacturer, Leeds, Dec. 24 and Jan. 21 at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Fearne, official assignee, Leeds ; Smith, Leeds ; Wiglesworth, Ridsdale, and Craddock, Gray's inn square, London.

Benjamin Creigh and Thomas Russell Creig, cartwright, Newcastle upon-Tyne, Dec. 19 at half-past twelve and Feb. 3 at two, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court. Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; Maples, Pearse, Maples, and Stevens, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Henry Bentley, commission agent, Liverpool, Dec. 20 and Jan. 23 at eleven, at the Liverpool District Court. Turner, official assignee, Liverpool ; Oliver, Old Jewry.

Absalom Francis, ironfounder, Halkin, Flintshire, Dec. 23 and Jan. 22 at twelve, at the Liverpool District Court. Morgan, official assignee, Liverpool ; Milne and Company, Temple, London ; Roberts and Son, Mold, Flintshire.

George Harrold, merchant, Birmingham, Dec. 24 and Jan. 21, at half-past ten, at the Birmingham District Court. Valpy, official assignee ; Ryland, Birmingham.

Thomas Beresford, boat owner, Lincoln, Dec. 24 and Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Fearne, official assignee, Leeds ; Galworthy and Co. Cooke's court, London ; Andrew, Lincoln ; Payne, Eddison and Ford, Leeds

Samuel Parsons, paper-hanger, Manchester, Dec. 24 and Jan. 21, at eleven, at the Manchester District Court. Fraser, official assignee, Manchester ; Edge and Parker, Manchester ; Mawe, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Jackson and Smith, Manchester, dealers in waterproof fabrics—Barker and Cotton, Dorset place, Pall mall East, King street, Westminster, and Savoy street, Strand, corndealers—S. and H. Gale, Judd place West, St Pancras—Millard and Dowding, Old Sorbury, Gloucestershire, maltsters—Underwood & Hall, dam street West, Bryanstone square, fishmongers—Garrett and Walter, 22 Shoe lane, eating housekeepers—King and Tuck, of Bath, ironmongers—A., E., M and E. Lewis, Cardigan, milliners (so far as regards Mary Lewis)—Cartwright, Appleton and Cort, Turton and Bradshaw, Lancashire, bleachers (so far as regards J. Cartwright)—William Gould and Francis William Nichols Blandford of Forum and Dorchester, carriers—Dangar, Bowden and Marshall, Plymouth, porter merchants (so far as regards R. C. Dangar)—Tydeman and Morgan, Chelmsford, Essex, coal merchants—Childs and Baker, Queen Anne street, Cavendish square, tailors—Beaumont, Kennedy and Binks, Bradford, York, stock brokers—Brooking and Bate, Bow street, Covent Garden, surgeons—Wm. Stirling, Walter and Joseph Beckten, Manchester, cotton spinners (so far as regards Joseph Beckton)—R.& J. Gledhill, Scott and Holliday, Adwalton, Yorkshire, coal merchants—Harrison and East, Birmingham, glass manufacturers.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED.

In the Country.

James W. Braddick, Bristol and Sodbury, Gloucestershire, tanner, Jan. 10 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol—William Walker, Walness, Lancashire,

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dealer, Jan. 10 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy Manchester—John Parker, Manchester, coach builder, Jan. 10 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Manchester —J. Whitehead, Ainsworth, Lancashire, late of Bolton-le-Moors, common brewer, Jan. 16 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—Charles D. Broughton, Nantwich, Cheshire, banker, Jan. 15 at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy Liverpool—Thomas Todd, Manchester, dealer in cotton goods, Dec. 31 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES

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

Henry Deacon, Waterloo road, coal merchant, Jan. 4—Frederick Cock, Lambeth walk, painter, Jan. 4—William Walker, Birmingham, hatter, Jan. 6 — John Garratt, Tipton and Sedgeley, Staffordshire, grocer, Jan. 6—Jas. Whitehead, now of Ainsworth, Lancashire, late of Bolton-le-Moors, common brewer, Jan. 16.

CERTIFICATES

To be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before January 3.

Charles Alderton, Brighton, tailor—George Croxton, Manchester, glass dealer—George Thomas Fortin Johnson, Norwich, chemist—Henry Brady, Kingston-upon-Hull, brush manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Weir, of Kilmarnock, tobacconist, Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 at one, at the chambers of Douglas and Hamilton, writers, Kilmarnock.

John Rose, of Invergordon, ironmonger, Dec. 18 and Jan. 8 at one, at the Sheriff clerk's office, Tain.

Peter Wood, of Edinburgh, solicitor, Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 at two, at the chambers of Messrs Weir and Gardiner, Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst. at 17, Sise-lane, the lady of Andrew B. Brandram, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 9th inst. at Birdhurst, Croydon, the wife of John W. Sutherland, Esq. of a daughter and son.

On the 11th inst. in Park-lane, the wife of Walter Prideaux, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst. at St Luke's, Chelsea, by the Bev-Albert Badger, M.A., Richard, son of William Houghton, Esq. of Longdon, Staffordshire, to Penlope Maude, daughter of John Scott, Esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset house.

At the parish Church of St John, Hampstead, by the Rev. Thomas Ainger, Mr William Cleveland, merchant of Threadneedle-street, London, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr James Barry of Hampstead.

On the 11th inst. at St Giles's, Cripplegate, by the Rev. H. Lynam, Mr Henry Leggatt, jun. of Cornhill, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Wellats, Esq. of Fore-street, Cripplegate.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst. at Crofton-house, Tichfield, Hants, Charles Naghten, Esq. aged 25, of the firm of Bosauquet and Naghten, merchants, London, third son of the late Thomas Naghten, Esq.

At 20, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 6th inst. Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, aged 52.

On the 6th inst. at Islington, in his 72d year, Edward Eyre, Esq. formerly of Gray's inn.

On the 7th inst. at North Brixton, Mary, wife of Edward Charleton, Esq. of the Coal Exchange.

On the 6th inst. at Brentford, aged 78, Juliana Lydia, the last surviving daughter of the late Mrs Trimmer, whose writings and exertions, in co-operation with the Rev. Dr Bell, so mainly contributed to the introduction and extension of the system so ably supported by the National Society.

On the 7th inst. at his residence, Thomas Joseph Harrison, Esq. of Harrison's Wharf, St Katharine's, in his 61st year.

On the 7th inst. at South-hill park, the Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, in the 87th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. suddenly, at South hill park, while on a visit to the late Earl of Limerick, Martin Tupper, Esq., F.R.S., of New Burlington-street, in his 65th year.

On the 5th inst. at his daughter's residence, Bletchingley, Surrey, Samuel Pope, Esq. in his 73d year, father of the Messrs Pope, coal-merchants, London.

On the 7th inst. Mr Thomas Nunn (senior partner of the firm of Thomas Nunn and Sons), of 19 Great James-street, Bedford-row, after residing there 38 years, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 9th inst. at Doddington-grove, Kennington, Eliza Vale, wife of Mr Samuel Vale, comedian, aged 45.

On the 2d inst. at Bognor, in his 88th year, Sir Isaac Wilson, M.D., and F.R.S., for many years physician to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth and Haslar, and domestic physician to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

On the 10th inst. at Hastings, after a lingering illness, aged 56, much regretted by his numerous friends, Joseph Binns Hart, many years organist of St Mary's Chapel, Hastings, and author of the celebrated quadrilles from "Macbeth" and " Pietro L'Eremita."

On the 11th inst. at Hertford-road, Kingsland, in the 64th year of his age, Mr Thomas Adey, late of Wormwood-street, city.

On the 12th inst. after a short illness, at the Governor's house, Greenwich Hospital, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, canon of Windsor, and rector of Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire, aged 70.

ADVERTISEMENTS.