

The Economist.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853.

No. 503.

JOHN NOYES AND CO.
141 Leadenhall street, London. Purchasing Agents for Manufacturers and Goods of every description. Merchants' and Shippers' orders, and Foreign Indents executed.

TO MALLEABLE IRON MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, for exportation and successive delivery, as may suit the purchaser in the course of this year, 500 to 1,000 tons of puddled Bars of good quality. State lowest cash price f.o.b., with a view to secure a connection for taking the above quantity, yearly.—Offers, post paid, addressed to M. W., No. 44, Post-office, Leith, will meet immediate attention.

PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN of active business habits, with Two or Three Thousand Pounds, is desirous of entering into Partnership with a Merchant or Broker in the City. None but principals or their solicitors treated with.—Apply, by letter only, to A. B., care of Messrs LOFTY, POTTER, and SON, 36 King street, Cheapside.

PARTNER WANTED. To join the advertiser in an established soap and candle manufactory, making good returns for cash. The premises are as complete as any in or out of London, and capable of doing a greatly increased trade without extra outlay. A person who understands the business, with capital at command, will find this worthy of notice. Every particular given at an interview.—Address A. B., money-order office, 1 Broad street, Bloomsbury.

WANTED, A SITUATION as HEAD CLERK or CORRESPONDENT, by an Englishman, aged 27. From an experience of ten years, he has a good knowledge of London business, corresponds well in the German and French languages (having acquired them abroad), and understands book-keeping, as well as the general routine of a counting-house.—Address M., care of Mr William Jeffery, 7 George yard, Lombard street.

REMITTANCES TO INDIA.—The undersigned London Agent of the Agra and United Service Bank (established at Agra, in Upper India, in 1833) is authorised to grant drafts, at the exchange of the day, and free of all commission, upon the head offices of the Bank at Agra, and upon its branches at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
ROBERT GUTHRIE M'GREGOR, Agent.
9 Old Jewry, City.
The London Agency also buys approved bills drawn against funds or upon parties in India, and sends out for collection and remittance bills payable in India.

IPSWICH DOCK COMMISSION.—The Commissioners are prepared to receive LOANS of £100 and upwards on DEPOSITORIES at 4 per cent. interest, for the purpose of paying off existing Bonds. The Bonds will be issued in sums of £100, and the interest will be paid (without any deduction for Income Tax) upon half-yearly coupons, at Messrs Alexander's, Bankers, Ipswich, or Messrs Barnett's, Bankers, London.
Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, of whom any further information can be obtained.—By order,
PETER B. LONG,
Solicitor and Clerk to the Commissioners.
Ipswich, 5th April, 1853.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.
CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.
1st. It is a non-conductor.
2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.
3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.
4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.
5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.
INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.
Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.
CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.
Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO., 2 Dowgate hill, London.

Public Sales.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL
Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at TWELVE o'clock,
BONE ASH .. 980 Tons South American
W. T. GOAD and RIGG, Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL
Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April, 1853,
TEA 8,286 Packages
The Teas may be seen at the respective warehouses, and catalogues had at No. 38 Mincing lane.
WM. JAS. and HY. THOMPSON, Brokers, No. 38 Mincing lane.

AT GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE.
Cornhill, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1853,
COCOA NUT OIL 90 Pipes } just
203 Hhds } arrived.
LEWIS and PEAT, Brokers.
11 Mincing lane, 14th April, 1853.

AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE.
Threadneedle street, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, at ONE o'clock precisely,
TALLOW..... 150 Casks Australian
W. T. GOAD and RIGG, Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE.
Threadneedle street, on FRIDAY, April 22nd, 1853, at ONE o'clock,
TALLOW..... 300 Casks Australian
DYSTER, NALDER, and CO., Brokers, Leadenhall.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL
Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April, 27th, at TWELVE o'clock,
HORNS..... 8,000 Cape Ox and Cow
1,312 Mauritius
10,500 N.S.W.
5,000 E.I. Buffalo
BONES & HOOFs... 50 Tons
GUANJ 15 Ditto African
SKINS 1,500 Cape Goat
13,542 E.I. ditto
1,371 Ditto Deer
8,000 Cape Sheep
DYSTER, NALDER, and CO., Brokers, Leadenhall.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL
Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, 25th April, 1853, at TWELVE o'clock,
HIDES.. 2,139 Wetsalted Cape
2,600 Ditto N.S.W.
1,496 Dry Penang Buffalo
DYSTER, NALDER, and CO., Brokers, Leadenhall.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL
Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 28th, at TWELVE precisely,
HIDES.. 50 Drysalted Egyptian Ox and Cow
80 Dry Rio Grande ditto
2,600 Balfed New South Wales
440 Ditto Buenos Ayres Horse
80,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry East India
1,500 Calcutta Buffalo
500 Madras Tanned
ANNING and COBB, Brokers, 11 Lime street.

AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE.
Threadneedle street, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at ONE,
TALLOW.... 150 Casks Australian
91 Casks South American
GREASE 12 Casks ditto
ANNING and COBB, Brokers, 11 Lime street.

LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES.
AT THE BROKERS' SALE ROOM,
25 Temple street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th inst., at TWO o'clock,
WOOL... 100 Bales Australian and Odessa Merino
100 Ditto Spanish (black)
200 Ditto Turkey, Egyptian, East India, &c.
100 Ditto White Cow Hair and Sundries
1,500 Ditto Peruvian
2,000 Bales Apply to
W. GREAME and CO., Wool Brokers, Liverpool.

AT THE BROKERS' SALE ROOM
10 North John street, Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at TWO o'clock,
WOOL .. 200 Bales Sydney
300 Ditto Black Lisbon and Spanish
100 Ditto Black and White Italian
500 Ditto East India
500 Ditto Buenos Ayres, Oporto, Turkey, Egyptian, &c.
1,000 Bales.
Apply to
ABRAM GAETSID, and CO., Wool Brokers, Liverpool.

AT THE BROKERS' SALE ROOM.
Atherton buildings, Dale street, Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd inst., at TWO o'clock,
WOOL... 700 Bales East India, part all faults
200 Ditto Smyrna, Egyptian, Mogador, and other low
900 Bales
Also, by Private Contract,
WOOL..... 200 Bags Laid Highland
200 Ditto ditto Cheviot
400 Bags
For catalogues, &c., apply to
HUGHES and RONALD, Wool Brokers.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.
Manures for Turnips, &c., &c.—The most Efficacious Manure for Root and Green Crops is

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME;
THREE HUNDRED-WEIGHT PER ACRE.
Messrs J. OWEN and CO., of 3 Rood lane, London, are importing this article from their Copenhagen Manufactory, of the very best description, containing at least 18 per cent. of Neutral Soluble Phosphate of Lime (and 28 per cent. of Animal Matter and Salts of Ammonia), and capable of furnishing at least 3 per cent. of Ammonia to the soil. The "Analysis" is made by Professor J. Thomas Way, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, whose testimonial and samples will be forwarded on application. The price, in London, of this powerful Manure, bags included, is £7 per ton. Also delivered thereat free into any of the Ports on the East Coast, if ordered in quantities of Fifty Tons and upwards.

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES
GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportmen their Rifle, and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.
London Agents—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

SILVER TEA AND COFFEE
EQUIPAGES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14 Cornhill, London, have recently finished several new patterns of the above articles. They are of novel and elegant designs, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—
The Prince of Wales' Pattern, shaped and engraved.

Strong Silver Tea Pot.....	£ s d
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt.....	12 10 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt.....	7 7 0
Ditto Coffee Pot.....	4 15 0
	15 0 0
The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly chased.	39 15 0
Strong Silver Tea Pot.....	£ s d
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt.....	15 10 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt.....	8 5 6
Ditto Coffee Pot.....	5 18 0
	17 17 0
	47 10 6

The Guide to the extensive stock in the Show-rooms contains the weights and descriptions of Silver Plate of London manufacture, with copious information respecting Sheffield and Electro-plated Ware, illustrated with engravings. It may be had gratis, or will be forwarded, post free, on application.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14 Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1 Moorgate street, London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital, £1,000,000. Annual revenue upwards of £50,000.
CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD—Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
 The financial year closes on 30th April, and persons who effect life assurances before that date will be entitled to four years' bonus at the declaration in 1853.
A. P. FLETCHER Sec.
 The Board continues to receive first-class applications for agencies in London and the provinces.

TO AGENTS.—LIFE ASSURANCE
 Agents in any part of England may advantageously become Agents for Fire Insurance, and thereby greatly extend their Life business. The Directors of the **UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION**—an Institution established on new and important principles, and possessing upwards of TWO THOUSAND SHAREHOLDERS, whose names and addresses are published with the Prospectus—are ready to receive applications for Agencies, accompanied by references. By looking over the List of Shareholders, applicants will probably find several to whom they are known. For terms, prospectuses, &c., apply to **THOMAS H. BAYLIS,** General Manager and Secretary. Chief offices, 40 Pall Mall, London.

WATERLOO LIFE, EDUCATION, CASUALTY, and SELF-RELIEF ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Offices—355 Strand, London; and Cuthbert's buildings, Liverpool.
CHAIRMAN—Rev. Edward Johnstone, the Vicarage, Hampton.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Joseph Bishop, Esq., No. 5 Crescent, Minories, and No. 28 Bedford square.
CHAIRMAN OF THE LIVERPOOL BOARD—Hilton Halhead, Esq., Capital £400,000. Subscribed for by upwards of 800 Shareholders, whose names are published. Assurances effected against Casualties. Annuities and Endowments granted on very favourable terms. No extra charge for residence in Australia. Loans granted in connection with Life Assurance on Personal Security. Prospectuses and every information on application to **T. G. WILLIAMS, Jun.,** Manager.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 Established by Act of Parliament in 1834. No. 8 Waterloo place, Pall Mall, London.
 The distinctive features of the Company embrace, amongst others—
 Tables of Premiums formed on the lowest scale compatible with security, and constructed to meet the various wants of assureds, and every risk to which protection by assurance can be extended.
 One-half the Life Premium for the first five years may remain on credit.
 Loans granted on approved personal security.
 Assured not restricted in their limits of travel, as in most other companies, but may proceed from one part of Europe to another in decked vessels, without license, and to British North America, and many parts of the United States, without extra premium, by merely giving the ordinary notice to the office in London of the intended visit.
 Whole-world policies granted at slightly increased rates of premium, thus rendering a policy in money transactions a real security.
 Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained upon application to the Resident Director.

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London.
 Instituted in 1805.—Empowered by Act of Parliament.
DIRECTORS.
John Hampden Gleditsches, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Russell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Florence John Benson, Esq., James Park Harrison, Esq.,
J. Whatman Bosanquet, Esq., T. W. Clinton Murdoch, Esq.,
Frederick Burmester, Esq., David Hiddall Roper, Esq.,
John Coningham, Esq., Edward Stewart, Esq.,
Fred. Dawes Danvers, Esq., Francis Wilson, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of England.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY—John Le Cappellain.
PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT—Theodore Compton.
 The Albion Insurance Company has been in successful operation for nearly half a century, and has paid in claims to the families and representatives of Policyholders upwards of £1,500,000.
 Claims paid within thirty days after proof.
 Foreign Residence allowed in the greater part of North America and Australia, &c., without extra premium.
 Sea Risk not charged between Europe and North America.
 Notices of Assignments recorded in the Company's Books. Profits divided every Three Years, and paid in cash. Insurances to be included in the current year's account, must take effect on or before the 30th April.
 The last Report of Profits, Assets, and Liabilities sent free to any address.

AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL UNDER CLASS XIX. TO THE CARPET TRADE.—ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING.—The **PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY** beg to inform the Trade that their **NEW PATTERNS IN CARPETS and TABLE COVERS** for the present season are now out, and will be found far superior to any they have hitherto produced, both in style and variety. The public can be supplied at all respectable Carpet-houses in London and the country. The Company deem it necessary to caution the public against parties who are selling an inferior description of goods as Felted Carpets, which will not bear comparison with their manufacture, either in style or durability; and that the genuineness of the goods can always be tested by purchasers, as the Company's Carpets are all stamped at both ends of the piece, "Royal Victoria Carpeting, London," with the royal arms in the centre. The Company's Manufactories are at Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough road, London. Wholesale Warehouses at **8 LOVE LANE, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.**

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Fleet street, next St Dunstan's Church, London, 12th April, 1853.
 Notice is hereby given, that the Dividends for the year 1852 are now payable daily between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
 Established 1824.
 Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
ADVANTAGES.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The Assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.
MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.
 The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, the Assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.
 The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to £250,000, and the Income exceeds £136,000 per annum.
CREDIT SYSTEM.—On Policies for the whole of Life, one half of the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or may be paid off at any time.
LOANS.—Loans are advanced on Policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.
BONUSES.—Five Bonuses have been declared; at the last, in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 2 1/4 to 55 per cent on the Premiums paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 10s per cent. on the Sum Assured.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the Profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's Premium be received prior to the books being closed for any division, the Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next division on 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later Assurers.
APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future Bonuses may be either received in cash, or applied at the option of the assured in any other way.
NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Assurances may be effected for a fixed sum at considerably reduced rates, and the Premiums for term Policies are lower than at most other safe offices.
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are indisputable except in cases of fraud.
INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.
 Policies are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000.
PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, and if the payment of any Premium be omitted from any cause, the Policy can be revived within fourteen months.
 The Accounts and Balance Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the assured, or of persons desirous to assure.

Tables of Rates and forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of **GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.** 99 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London.

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
 First Mortgage Bonds of 1,000 dollars each, redeemable in twenty years from 1st October, 1852, and interest, payable in New York on the 1st April and 1st October, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.
 By order of the Directors, the coupons will be paid as they become due on presentation at Messrs Dimsdale, Drewett, and Co.'s, bankers, London, at the rate of 4s 1d per dollar.
 The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad connects, in nearly a straight line, the rapidly increasing city of Chicago, the great commercial port of Lake Michigan, with Alton and St Louis, on the Mississippi.
 The length of the line is 255 miles, in the course of which it passes through Springfield, the capital of the State of Illinois, and through the county towns of eight of its most flourishing counties. 72 miles of the road from Alton to Springfield were opened on the 10th September last; 50 miles more from Springfield to Bloomington, where it will connect with the Illinois Central Railroad, are expected to be opened in August of the present year; and the remainder by January, 1854.
 The receipts on the small portion of the road now open have already exceeded 600 dollars per day, and more goods have been offered than the Company has been able to convey.
 The capital stock of the Company authorised to be created is 3,500,000 dollars, of which there has been already subscribed and secured to the Company 2,500,000 dollars.
 The bonds now offered are part of the first and only mortgage of 2,000,000 dollars.
 At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Oct. 7, 1852, it was resolved, that after the expiration of one year from the completion of the road, a sufficient sum for the redemption of the bonds, when they become due, shall be reserved every half-year out of the profits of the Company, before any dividends are made on the stock. The cost of the railroad, including the plant, is estimated at 4,250,000 dollars, and the net income at 645,000 dollars, which is equivalent to more than 15 per cent. on the whole outlay.
 A portion of the bonds are now offered to the public at 89 per cent., or £200 5s for each 1,000 dollars. At this price they will yield to the subscriber fully 7 per cent. per annum, the interest being £14 5s 10d per bond, and the holder will in all probability incur no loss at the period of redemption from the exchange with America.
 Further particulars may be obtained of, and applications for the bonds made to, **FOSTER and BRAITHWAITE, 68 Old Broad street.** April 13, 1853.

PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT.
 4s per dozen quarts, 2s 6d per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s per dozen quarts, 2s per dozen pints. Delivered free.
 Merchants and Captains supplied either for exportation or stores.
PORT and SHERRY, from 30s per dozen; **CHAMPAGNE,** 43s per dozen.
 Address, **WOOD and WATSON, 16 Clement's lane, City.**

BARCLAY AND CO'S STOUT.
 3s 6d per dozen quarts by taking 6 dozen; a less quantity, 4s per dozen.
BASS and CO'S Pale Ale, 6s per dozen quarts; 3s 6d per dozen pints.
 Pale or Gold Sherry, 26s, 28s, 30s, 36s, 42s.
 Old Bottled Port, 36s, 42s, 48s.
 Draught Port, 26s, 28s, 30s.
 Champagne, 40s and upwards.
 Cash only.
W. WHITAKER, 24 Crutched Friars, City.

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT, &c.—The Westminster Pale Ales and Stout, brewed by Messrs Jas. Thorne and Company, have acquired, as well from their brilliant colour and fine flavour, as from the great care taken in the bottling and packing, a justly high reputation all over the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world; they are consequently strongly recommended to the attention of shippers. The Westminster Ales and Stout are also warranted to stand any voyage or climate, and are not surpassed either in quality or price by those of any other brewery. All orders will be promptly attended to by **HOLMES and ZOHRAH, Sole Agents, at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street.**

WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN
 beg to caution the public against the electro-gold chains and polished zinc-gold, so extensively put forth in the present day under the title of "pure gold" and "fine gold," and to call attention to the genuine gold chains made from their own ingots, and sold by troy weight at its bullion or realisable value, with the workmanship at wholesale manufacturers' prices. The gold guaranteed, and repurchased at the price charged. The workmanship according to the simplicity or intricacy of the pattern. An extensive assortment of Jewellery of the first quality, all made at their manufactory, **16 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.** Established A.D. 1798.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
 Save 50 per cent. by purchasing your Watches direct from the Manufacturer, at the Wholesale Trade Price.
GOLD WATCHES, extra jewelled, with all the recent Improvements..... 3 15
 Ditto, with the three-quarter plate movement, and stouter cases..... 4 10
SILVER WATCHES, with same movements as the gold..... 2 0
 Ditto, with the Lever Escapement, 8 holes jewelled 2 15
 And every other description of Watch in the same proportion.
 A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a 12 months' trial allowed. Handsome morocco cases for same, 2s extra.
 Emigrants supplied with Watches suitable for Australia.
 Merchants, Captains, and the Trade, supplied in any quantities, on very favourable terms.
Gentlemen's fine GOLD ALBERT CHAINS..... £1 10
Ladies' ditto Neck ditto..... £1 15
 Sent carefully packed, post free, and registered, on receipt of Post Office or Banker's Order, for 1s extra, payable to **DANIEL ELLIOTT HEDGER,** Wholesale Watch Manufacturer, 27 City road, near Finsbury square, London.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT,
 THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST, is now offered under the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint.
HUBBUCK and SON, the original manufacturers of White Zinc Paint on a large scale in this country, are enabled by an extended and peculiar process of manufacture (which is patented) to supply their Pure White Zinc Paint at a less price than the ordinary White Lead.
 Healthful to the painter and to the occupants of newly-painted rooms.
 Permanent. Unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours, and gases.
 Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on shipboard.
 The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, for japanners, for gutta percha, and for plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c., &c.
 As a necessary guard against the substitution of inferior zinc paints, each cask is stamped
"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;"
 and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.
 For all marine uses—for painting both the inside and outside of ships, lighthouses, sluice-gates, iron roofing, and bridges, the interior and exterior of buildings, and for all ornamental, decorative, and sanitary purposes, Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc Paint has proved to be superior to every other paint known, and equally adapted for all climates.
 A circular, with full particulars, may be had of **THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,** Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London Docks, London.
 "Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—**JOHN BULL, September 14, 1850.**

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:
A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI. SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853. No. 503.

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The Political Economist.

THE JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

The House divided at one o'clock this morning.

Number in favour of the Bill	280
Number against	222
Majority.....	58

THE INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.—INCOME TAX.

ONE of the most common errors which is committed in the discussions which take place in relation to taxation is, that the incidence of every tax which, in its turn, becomes the subject of consideration, is treated as if it were the only tax collected—as if the whole revenue of the country were raised from it, and from it only. It is in this view it is considered in its bearing upon the various classes it affects. It is, however, plain upon the face of the question, that in a system of finance, as that of this country is, derived from a great variety of sources, altogether different in their character, and affecting the various classes of the community in a variety of ways and degrees, it is utterly impossible to judge fairly of any one tax without taking into consideration the incidence of others. It is plain, that if we are to regard the effect of taxation upon different classes of the community, we must look to the taxes as a whole, and to the relative pressure which each has upon such classes. In the first place, we derive a large share of our revenue from indirect taxes, Customs and Excise alone to the amount of about 37,000,000*l* a year. Now no one will deny that to such taxes the labouring population contribute a larger portion of their incomes than any other class. Small as the expenditure of each person may be, a larger share of it goes in the shape of Customs duties on tea, sugar, tobacco, and spirits, and in Excise duties on beer (hops and malt) and spirits, than is the case with the more wealthy classes. And it is on this account that those classes, by common consent, have been exempted from the payment of all direct taxes. There was always an exemption in their favour in

the window duty and in the house tax; and of late years it has been expressly on this ground, that persons with incomes under 150*l* a year have been entirely exempted from the operation of the income tax.

It was on such considerations that Mr Mill defended the exemption of such classes from the income tax, and it was the expressed necessity of considering the incidence of all taxes together, that made him hesitate in pronouncing a very distinct opinion as to the incidence of the property tax in general. It was on the same ground that Col. Romilly, a member of the committee on the income tax, framed the resolution which he offered to the committee, viz., that no inquiry into the incidence of the income tax could be satisfactory which did not embrace a full consideration of the bearing of all other taxes.

The observations which we have made are peculiarly true as relates to the discussions on the income tax. Its incidence upon the various classes who contribute to it has been considered solely in relation to itself. If the entire revenue of the United Kingdom had been raised by an income tax, it could not have been more so. The proportion charged upon real property, as compared with professional and trade incomes, has been considered without any regard whatever to the other taxes to which real property is subject, and from which other incomes are entirely exempt. We will not advert to the numerous local rates, which real property alone bears, such as poor rates, county rates, &c., because it may be said, although they are equally a deduction from the actual rental of the landlord, they are not State taxes. But that cannot be said of land tax and house duty—charges upon real property, with regard to which there is no analogous charge upon incomes from trade and professions; which, on the contrary, by the whole fiscal policy of the last few years, have been wisely relieved of every thing in the shape of taxes which formed any impediment to their full development, or tended to reduce their amount. But in considering the application of an income tax to various classes of incomes, and its incidence upon different persons, it is not possible, fairly, to leave these considerations out of view. Taking, then, the single fact that real property is charged with distinct taxes, which go in reduction of the income derived therefrom, from which professional and trade incomes are altogether exempt, it cannot be said that they are taxed the same, even though they should be equally rated to this particular tax.

But there is another and a more important distinction which has been too much overlooked in considering the relative positions of income derived from real property and from other sources. In the latter case the tax is charged upon the net income as returned by each person, who thus assesses himself; in the former case the tax is collected at the source from the tenant, upon the gross rental, and not upon the net income. The tax of sevenpence in the pound upon the gross income is certainly equal to ninepence upon the net income which passes really into the hands of the landlord. If, therefore, the rate charged is equal, the basis upon which the charge is made is very much more onerous in the case of real property as compared with other incomes. And in the event of properties which are heavily charged with settlements and mortgages the difference is very much more serious. The nominal owner pays the tax upon his gross income; he recovers from those who have charges upon it only the tax upon the net amounts paid to them; thus leaving him to pay the income tax upon the whole of the charges and repairs to which a large property is subject, out of the small net income which remains for his use. In many such cases the tax upon the net income amounts to tenpence and elevenpence in the pound.

These are important considerations, which cannot be left out of view in discussing the income tax. It may indeed be said in relation to personal property, that it is subject to legacy and probate duties, from which, at least, some real property is exempt. But it would be far more easy to correct this inequality, as far as it exists, by some such plan as that proposed by Mr Williams, than by any attempted graduation of the property tax, which on all hands is admitted to be so difficult of accomplishment with any degree of fairness.

THE GOLD-FIELDS OF VICTORIA.

The following extracts from a circular dated Melbourne, January 1st, 1853, issued by Messrs V. Hellicar and Co., give some very interesting particulars of the present condition, progress, and prospects of the colony of Victoria. Our readers are aware that it was formerly called Port Philip, and is by many persons at present better known under its old than under its new appellation. It was constituted a separate colony on July 1st, 1851, having till then been a part of New South Wales. Its growing commerce and present importance are thus described:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1844	151,000	287,000	408,000
1845	245,000	464,000	712,000
1846	316,000	425,000	741,000
1847	438,000	669,000	1,107,000
1848	374,000	675,000	1,049,000
1849	483,000	755,000	1,235,000
1850	745,000	1,042,000	1,787,000
1851	1,555,000	1,423,000	2,479,000

At the quinquennial census taken in March, 1846, the population of the colony was stated as 32,879, and in March, 1851, as 77,345. The discovery of the gold-fields, however, in June, 1851, has attracted a large number of persons to our shores, and although we have not a sufficiently authentic record to quote from, with the precision we could wish, we believe we are not far wrong in estimating our present population at 190,000 to 200,000 persons. The immigration of the last four months has been 55,941, and the departures (chiefly colonists returning to the neighbouring colonies) 14,726, leaving an addition to our population of 41,215. These would appear to bear but a small proportion to the numbers which our advices lead us to expect have left England only, so that we must conclude that hitherto we have but begun to feel the effect of the tide that is setting from all parts of the world to our shores. It is impossible to estimate what addition our population may receive during the current year, but we think it highly probable that our present numbers will be doubled.

The population of the city of Melbourne, in 1846, was 10,954, and in 1851, 23,143; Geelong at those dates having 2,065 and 8,291. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise to hear that accommodation adequate to the wants of such comparatively limited numbers have been found altogether incapable of meeting the necessities of this large addition to their numbers. True it is, that a large proportion of the males proceed as soon as possible, after landing, to try their fortune at the diggings; yet those who remain in the towns are quite unable to find shelter there, and thousands are compelled to resort to the protection which canvass tents will afford them. Accommodation is being provided as fast as wooden houses can be erected in the suburbs of the city, and for these the most exorbitant prices are readily paid; but it is quite evident that as soon as labour and materials become more abundant and procurable at reasonable prices, a more permanent class of building must be erected. We anticipate, therefore, with confidence, that the need of an entire city being built, will afford employment, at remunerative rates, for all the skilled artisans and hard-working labourers that are likely to be brought to us, and very satisfactory returns for such articles of general consumption as so profitable an employment of labour will demand, and for which we have such abundant means of paying.

The yield of our gold-fields is, we believe, unparalleled. The quantity shipped from Victoria since the discovery, only eighteen months since, has been 2,401,516 oz, valued, at 70s per oz, at 8,405,306*l*; to this must be added the amount taken privately by individuals, of which no record exists, and the very large quantity sent overland to the neighbouring colonies. That to Adelaide has been of such importance, as to justify the expense of an armed escort for its protection for many months past, and our Sydney neighbours have lately established an escort for the protection of the gold to be conveyed to their city from some diggings in this colony, though nearer the borders of New South Wales than the previously discovered fields, and which promise to yield very good returns.

This immense amount of wealth has been the reward of the diggers for eighteen months' work, and although numerous instances of failure and consequent disappointment are constantly occurring, we believe they are to be attributed chiefly to the inaptitude of the parties for the work, which it cannot be too distinctly made known, is of the most laborious kind, and subjects those engaged in it to privations and associations which the educated gentleman finds it difficult to submit to.

The earlier diggings have, in many instances, been deserted as "worked out," according to the very primitive practice heretofore pursued of the "tin dish" and cradle." They will, we doubt not, yet afford good returns when skill and machinery shall be applied to the more careful extraction of the precious metal. And it is understood that the Government have at present under consideration the most likely means of inducing companies and capitalists to undertake such work. New fields are daily being discovered, and so far from there being any falling off in the supply of gold from this colony, we fully anticipate a steady and regular increase.

Next in importance to the gold—nay, perhaps, scarcely secondary to it, when we consider the value of this branch of our export to the parent state—is wool, heretofore the great staple of our trade. Our exports of this article were in

	lbs.
1844	4,326,229
1845	6,841,813
1846	6,496,950
1847	10,316,128
1848	10,524,663
1849	14,567,085
1850	18,091,207
1851	16,545,468

These returns would appear to indicate that this important branch of our commerce, after rapidly increasing up to 1850, received a check in the following year, contemporaneously with the discovery of gold,

and to the abstraction of labour from its accustomed pursuits, to the lucrative attractions of the gold-fields, we can only attribute this decline in the export. This will, we fear, be more shown when the returns for 1852 are published. The quantity of wool brought down for shipment this season is, up to this time, very far short of what we usually receive; and from the best information we can obtain, we are induced to believe, that in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labour, a much larger proportion of the flocks than usual have been shorn in the grease. The price at present of greasy wool is 7d to 10d per lb, and clean at 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb.

What a prospect does that statement open of full employment for all the labourers and artisans who can find their way to Melbourne! The mere gold, 8,000,000*l*, which we know to be increasing, gives an average income of 40*l* for every one of the 200,000 persons who inhabit the colony. There is a field for boundless exertions, supplying almost boundless rewards. The prospect principally concerns England, but immigration is setting in from all parts of the world, and it also concerns all nations. There never was a time when peace was more general, when men were more desirous of honestly acquiring wealth by skilful labour, and when such a vast stimulus was given to their exertions by the promise of such rich rewards.

THE COLLECTION OF THE TAXES.

The public will see with great satisfaction the manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has, in the name of the Government, acceded in spirit to the resolution of Mr Williams, that all the revenue of the country ought to be paid without deduction into the Exchequer, so as to bring the whole of it under the control of Parliament. At present about 6,000,000*l* collected from the people never reaches the Exchequer, and of that amount 5,622,257*l* is deducted by the various revenue departments for the payment of their officers and other purposes. This system has for many years been censured and attacked by different reformers, but Chancellors of the Exchequer have in general been of opinion that improvement was impracticable or unadvisable, and, till now, have declined to make any alteration. Mr Gladstone, however, having formerly expressed an opinion that the charges with reference to the collection of the revenue of the country ought to be brought under the control of Parliament, since he entered office has instituted an investigation into the necessity for effecting the change. The result is, that Government is of opinion that effect ought to be given to the principle, and is to organise measures for giving it effect. Such a change in the entire system cannot, however, without care and discrimination, be carried into effect. With willing and able chiefs of the different departments—such as Mr Gladstone described Mr John Wood to be of the Inland Revenue, and Sir Thomas Fremantle of the Customs—and with a little time and forbearance, there will be no difficulty in accomplishing the reform. More will be gained by enlisting in its favour the servants of the public, than by alarming them and exciting them against it. They have it in their power to impede its success at every step. One of the chief arts of good administration is to inspire subordinates with zeal to promote public economy and the public welfare.

One considerable reform has, we understand, already taken place. In accordance with the principle of Mr Williams's motion, the collectors of all the branches of the revenue in Scotland have been required to pay the gross receipts into the hands of the receivers in London. Hitherto the cost of all the judicial establishments in Scotland and several other charges have been paid out of the revenue before it reached the Exchequer; but, henceforward, these will be defrayed, like the others, by the Treasury, out of the money after it has come into the Exchequer. That is one step towards bringing the whole gross receipts of the revenue and all public payments under the direct control of the Treasury and the supervision of Parliament. It will make the system of administration uniform, and simplify the public accounts. The whole of the proposed reforms tends to that end. Parliament is the one great body responsible to the whole people; and the Ministers, especially the department of the Treasury, which administers the funds provided by Parliament, being responsible to it, must answer to it for every branch of its administration. The especial object of the motion was to bring all the funds, levied from the people by the authority of Parliament, under its control, through the Treasury. From this it is expected that the Treasury being publicly accountable for all, and the heads of departments being unable to incur any expenses except by its sanction, will be more careful in the expenses they incur. It will impose on them a responsibility to answer to the Treasury for large disbursements which they now make on their own authority. There will be a greater disposition to care and economy throughout. Thus, the reductions made in the estimates by Parliament, and even by the Treasury, will not be a full measure of all the advantages to be gained. A spirit of economy introduced into the subordinate departments will cut off expense at its source, and the whole scale of the public disbursements may be reduced. Much, of course, must depend on the vigilance of Parliament; and if that body be careless and extravagant—as it very often is—it may, in the end, turn out that Parliament will require to be kept in check by an economical Treasury, or even by responsible heads of subordinate departments.

THE BALANCE-SHEET.

THE following is an Account of the Net Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Year ended the 5th day of April, 1853 (after abating the expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments), and of the actual Issues or Payments within the same period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the Advances and Repayments for Local Works, &c. :—

INCOME OR REVENUE.		Total.	
ORDINARY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		£	s d
Customs.....		20,396,827	11
Excise.....		14,896,382	0 4
Stamps.....		6,929,373	8 11
Taxes (Land and Assessed).....		3,194,370	18 7
Property Tax.....		5,693,043	3 8
Post Office.....		1,045,000	0 0
Crown Lands.....		252,000	0 0
One Shilling and Sixpence, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries.....		4,423	0 4
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown.....		14,810	8 7
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices.....		103,750	0 9
		52,414,845	11 6
OTHER RECEIPTS.			
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts.....		464,145	15 3
Imprest and other Monies.....		181,073	15 2
Money received from the East India Company.....		60,000	0 0
Unclaimed Dividends (more than paid).....		153,153	19 10
		57,262,218	1 9
EXPENDITURE.			
FUNDED DEBT.			
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt.....	23,685,144	14	0
Terminable Annuities.....	3,829,524	13	3
Total charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of 17,454 6s 1d, the Interest on Donations and Bequests.....	27,514,673	7	3
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Interest on Exchequer Bills.....	403,353	17	8
Civil List.....	396,857	10	0
Annuitants and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund.....	351,699	11	7
Salaries and Allowances.....	277,685	18	5
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions.....	152,037	7	10
Courts of Justice.....	1,050,353	2	9
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund.....	255,322	0	2
	2,538,825	10	10
Army.....	6,768,488	5	1
Navy.....	6,511,539	12	5
Ordnance.....	2,488,368	11	3
Civil Services, chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament.....	4,132,207	1	3
Kafir War.....	430,000	0	0
	20,330,633	10	0
	£50,782,476	5	9
Excess of Income over Expenditure.....	2,460,741	16	0
	£53,243,218	1	9

The following is an Account of the Balances of the Public Money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1852; the Amount of Money raised by the Additions to the Funded or Unfunded Debt in the Year ending the 5th day of April, 1853; the Money applied towards the Redemption of the Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt; the total Amount of Advances and Repayments on account of Local Works, &c., with the Difference accruing thereon, and the Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1853 :—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1852.....				6,838,846	14	2
Money raised in the year ended 5th day of April, 1853, by the creation of Funded or Unfunded Debt :—						
FUNDED DEBT.						
NIL.						
UNFUNDED DEBT.						
Exchequer Bills, 17,742,800 <i>l</i> , per Act 15 Vict., c. 10.....				17,715,900	0	0
Total Amount of Repayments of Advances for Local Works.....	1,608,902	16	5			
Ditto of Advances for Local Works, &c., under various Acts of Parliament, including 667,254 <i>l</i> 19 <i>s</i> 7 <i>d</i> for Drainage in Great Britain and Ireland, for Railways in Ireland, and for Improvement of Landed Property in Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,499,173	0	10			
Excess of Repayments over Advances.....				179,729	15	7
Excess of Income over Expenditure.....				2,460,741	16	0
				£27,195,318	5	0
ISSUED—						
To the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the Redemption of the Public Debt :—						
By Issues, per Act 10 George IV., c. 27.....	2,138,294	3	5			
By Interest on Donations and Bequests.....	12,454	6	1			
	2,150,748	9	6			
Deduct Sum applied not in Redemption of Funded Debt, but of Consolidated Fund Deficiency Bills.....	540,000	0	0			
	1,610,748	9	6			
To the Paymaster of Exchequer Bills for Payment of Unfunded Debt :—						
Money out of Ways and Means Grants applied to payment of Supply Exchequer Bills.....	9,300	0	0			
Exchequer Bills for payment of Supply Bills.....	17,715,900	0	0			
	17,725,200	0	0			
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1853.....				7,859,369	16	3
				£27,195,318	5	0

JAMES WILSON.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, April 15, 1853.

This balance-sheet presents some most satisfactory results. The diminution in the Customs in the year is only 276,767*l*, about 100,000*l* of which was caused by the diminished quantities of grain and flour imported in 1852, our own harvest in 1851 having been excellent. Upwards of 95,000*l* was remitted on sugar; and a large sum has been kept back on tea, in consequence of the expectation that the tea duties would be remitted. But while the little reduction of the Customs duties admits of this easy and satisfactory explanation, the Excise duties, which have undergone no change, have yielded 346,487*l* more than in the year ending April 5, 1853, than in the year ending April 5, 1852. The stamps are 574,063*l* better, the property tax is 309,243*l* better, but the taxes, land and assessed, are 496,955*l* worse than last year. The other items vary so little as to be undeserving notice. The result is, that the total ordinary revenue was—

	£
In the year ending April 5, 1852.....	51,927,143
— 1853.....	52,414,845
And the total ordinary and extraordinary revenue was—	
In the year ending April 5, 1852...	52,468,318
— 1853...	53,243,218
The expenditure however for 1853 is	50,782,476
Against, in 1852...	50,291,322

Showing an excess of expenditure 491,154
A greater sum than this, 501,539*l*, is found under the head of the Navy, as an increase above the expenditure of last year, and under the head of the Ordnance there is an increase of 149,946*l*; but the charge for the debt is reduced 59,499*l*, making, with other items on the balance, the excess as just stated of 491,154*l* expenditure in 1853 over that of 1852.

The final result, it will be seen, is, after providing for the Kafir war and all the other additional expense, there is an excess of income over expenditure of 2,460,741*l*.

Agriculture.

THE WORK OF HUSBANDRY.

FROM week to week the varying character of the weather gives an unusual amount of interest to the operations of husbandry at this season, commonly one of the most critical of the husbandman's year. The very late season, the backward state of all kinds of farm work, and the extraordinary severity of the March weather, have combined to render the lets and hindrances to the anxious toil of the farmer—this year more numerous than usual—more worthy of frequent notice than in ordinary seasons. That there must be a deficient breadth of wheat is now beyond doubt, and unless the season should prove such as to produce an exuberant yield, the quantity of wheat grown in England this year will necessarily be below an average. We do not profess to regard this prospect with serious apprehension, either in regard to the prospects of the farmers or the consuming public. As to the farmers, they will in many instances be compelled this year to rely less than hitherto on their wheat crops, and, from the favourable state of the stock markets, they will be induced to increase their breadths of green cropping, and thus, by a sort of compulsion, learn that there are surer and safer roads to profit in husbandry than by grasping too eagerly at corn growing. As to the consumers, a steady and unrestricted foreign trade will now supply any deficiency which may exist in our domestic produce of wheat. The result of the past and present years have placed this beyond doubt. Though it is probable the quantity of wheat yielded by the last harvest was not less, and was perhaps beyond an average, the quality has in general proved so inferior, that for all practical purposes there has been a considerable deficiency of wheat suitable for the manufacture of flour. Well, though the price has been higher than last year—and the range of prices between the best and the worst wheat has been very much greater—there has been no such an advance in wheat as to seriously affect the consumers. Yet the rise of price has been sufficient to induce large importations. Thus, for the three months ending 26th March, 1853, the importation of foreign wheat has been 138,919 quarters, against 63,700 quarters in the corresponding three months of 1852; and of flour the importations of the same period of 1853 have been 49,107 sacks and 61,783 barrels, against 16,133 sacks and 49,979 barrels in the first three months of 1852. In barley and oats, though both have been relatively higher than wheat, there has been no great increase of importation; thus showing that it is wheat we can most readily obtain from abroad. This is a lesson, if rightly read by our farmers, which should warn them against too much reliance on large breadths of wheat. Let their object be a large acreable yield of wheat, to accomplish which their wheat land must be in high condition and well prepared. The necessity of draining and other permanent improvements is becoming forcibly felt and strongly expressed by farmers, and such expression is to some, though most inadequate, extent responded to by the owners of land. The following passages from some of the local agricultural notices will afford information similar to that we supplied last

week in different districts:—

In South Yorkshire it is stated that—

The crops generally present anything but a cheerful character. In the first place the wheat plant has received partial injury by the extreme frosts; and in no place does it present that exuberant and pleasing appearance we have of late years been wont to see. The breadth sown was considerably diminished by the rains in the three concluding months of last year. It was hence desirable that, with an open spring, advantage of a favourable season might be taken, and the land left unsown last year receive the seed as early as possible this. With very few exceptions, no such opportunity has presented itself, and other crops will have to take the place of land intended for wheat. The frost has likewise been a great drawback upon sowing beans. We shall have, therefore, a much larger quantity than usual of land under barley and oat culture. So far, the lambing season has been very partial in its success. With many farmers the general average has been good; while others have lost not only the lambs but also the ewes: we are afraid the result will prove unsatisfactory. The quantity of stock held by our farmers is not only less in numbers than in former years, but the weight is likewise considerably deficient arising from the unfavourable season for fattening.

In Somersetshire the account is somewhat more favourable. There it is said—

Altogether, the season has been very beneficial to the arable lands; and although the wheat-plant has been put back, it has, on the whole, come up better than was expected, and there is less deficiency in the winter-sown than was anticipated. That which has gone in since the frost and dry weather have set in, has come up, and is coming nicely. The land is working remarkably well. A good deal of Nursery and Talavera has been put in this month; and now April wheat has been in demand for seed, and a much larger quantity than usual will go in. Winter beans have been very much cut by the frost, and were injured by the wet. The prospect is not equal to former years. A great many spring beans have been well put in, mostly large ones. Oats and barley are now in progress of sowing; and the land is very kindly.

In this country there seems to have been a considerable loss of both sheep and lambs, but other stock has been healthy. Here, too, a good deal of attention has been called to the deficient drainage of the low lands, and a general assent exists as to the necessity for doing something to prevent the recurrence of such floods as they have suffered from during the past winter. From Berkshire we learn that—

The long-continued wet weather and the frosts have much retarded field operations, and but little spring corn has as yet been sown; but the land is getting into a good state, and every hour and hand must now be made the most of. The autumn and winter-sown wheats continue looking very blind; and as much of the plant has failed, it is now being mended with Talavera and other spring wheat, many pieces of which have been sown. The "Nursery" kind seems also much in favour, and millers speak well of it. Beans and peas are being planted, and we have observed a few fields of oats and barley being sown. Rye and tares appear rusty, but the plants hold good. Winter beans are sadly cut up; and where the floods have been over them they are quite a failure. Few winter peas have been sown this season. The young grasses are much cut.

Stock, as elsewhere, is the farmers present hope:—

The stock of beef and mutton in the farmers' hands is short; and should the weather be more favourable for shearing, it is expected that there will be many more tegs come to market, as the price of wool is tempting; many have prudently held back, rather than expose those newly-shorn sheep to the late inclement weather. The rapid rise in the price of bacon and pork has brought forward a better supply, and the prices have somewhat receded. Pigs being fatted much quicker than beef or mutton, a deficiency in the supply is more easily made up: the top price now is 10s 6d per score. Store sheep meet a brisk sale. The tegs do not come to market and fairs in a condition so good as usual, but there is no fall in the price. Cow stock of all kinds sells readily at fair rates; as all kinds of store pigs. Useful horses meet ready purchasers. Hay is scarce and dear. The lambing season is now concluded; and in the eastern part of the county, where the flocks are small, and the breeding for the sale of fat lambs is pursued, the result has been favourable. An unusual number of twins has been produced; but the accounts from the larger flock-masters have not been so propitious, as we have heard of some losing many ewes, and that the lambs are affected with scouring about three days after birth, which has carried off a great number.

In Norfolk it is reported that—

The weather could not well have been more unpropitious for spring cropping; sharp frosts at night and daily snow storms, quickly melted by the powerful influence of a warm meridian sun, rendered even the lighter soils so soft, loose, and spongy, that it has been impossible to work them. Field work of every kind is unusually backward, and very little spring corn sown at present. Fewer beans and peas will be grown than usual, as it is now full late; indeed, quite of season for either. Oats will now be put in as quickly as possible, to be followed by barley as soon as the land is ready. The heavy soils ploughed before the frost may now be expected to work fairly well, when sufficiently dry; but we fear a good deal of barley will be hurried in badly, and the late sowing is much against quality. Wheat is generally a full plant, but looking bleak and blue on most soils. Hosing and rolling must not be neglected where required, and top-dressings now quickly applied. Increased consumption of hay and turnips have been going on for the last two months, still a deficiency of both remains with the assistance of last year's fine crop of mangold, the use of which, for cart-horses, is becoming more general. It is with considerable regret we have to speak of a generally unfavourable lambing season. The loss, in many instances, of both ewes and lambs, has been heavy, and notwithstanding the satisfactory results with many, we consider the crop of lambs will be short. This will be the more felt from sheep of every description being so much increased in value.

And of West Norfolk a similar account is given:—

The lambing season is nearly concluded; there is a general complaint of losses amongst the ewes, but the quantity of lambs is very fair. Sheep stock, both stores and grazing, have been healthy, and the market prices have advanced in the country fairs and in London. A great proportion of the sheep sent to the butcher are shorn, and are selling at 7s 6d per stone out of the wool. This latter article maintains its price, and the demand seems steady in all the manufacturing districts. Turnips hold out well; the crop has been good, and probably has never been more appreciated than during the past month. Next stock, fat and lean, are selling for more money, and the returns for winter grazing are satisfactory. There is a degree of life in nearly every branch of agriculture, and we trust we may look forward to a better summer than we have had during the last few years.

In Dorsetshire, it is said—

Farmers' wheat is in request at fully the prices it would have realised a month since. Our millers are keeping light stock generally, and farmers are

disposed to hold the wheat in their hands until nearer harvest, as the present prospect is backward, and quantity sown very short of an average. The early-sown wheats are looking favourable; some of the late-sown will require sowing again.

In Cornwall, since the 30th of March, when the wind shifted to the south-west—

Vegetation made great progress. The seeds and old pastures have already assumed a spring appearance, and the wheats, where not affected by the wire-worm or injured by the frost, are rapidly improving. Rye and winter oats are looking well, and so are vetches in sheltered situations, and it is only in such that they are found to answer. Every advantage has been taken of a few fine days to sow Talavera and other spring wheats; but little barley has been sown, or oats, except on light lands. Swedes and turnips of all kinds are nearly exhausted, but they kept better than for some years past. Although a large portion of hay is consumed, it does not advance much in price. Straw is scarce. Reed for thatching, and litter, much in request. The lambing season has now got to a close, and the reports from the flockmasters are generally favourable.

In Sussex—

The flocks have now nearly finished lambing, but with various success. Some have been exceedingly fortunate, more particularly those who lambed early but some of the late flocks have sustained very severe losses, both of ewes and lambs. We have heard of an instance in one flock, where as many as fifty ewes have been lost. It is somewhat difficult to account for these periodical losses; but a great deal may be attributed to the manner in which the ewes are kept during the winter. From experience, we have found it best to keep them in moderate condition, the greatest losses generally falling on those kept too high, and on others that are badly kept.

Correspondence.

COINAGE AND JEWELRY—UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In that highest mercantile and Free-trade journal in the United States—the *Journal of Commerce*—I find the following in confirmation of your judicious article of the end of February on the "Mint." You see that your Mint is engaged in coining for the New York Jewellers.—Yours, very respectfully,
AN ENGLISH MERCHANT.

New York, March 26, 1853.

THE COINAGE IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—An article in the *LONDON ECONOMIST* gives a detailed statement of the coinage of gold and silver coin in Great Britain for the past five years, and in comparing it with the coinage by the United States Mint and its branches, we are surprised to find that in that time (five years) our coinage far exceeds that of Great Britain. The amount coined in England since 1848 is as follows:—

	Gold Coined.	Silver Coined.
	£	£
1848	2,451,999	35,442
1849	2,177,935	119,592
1850	1,491,836	126,096
1851	4,400,141	87,868
1852	8,742,270	189,696

This gives a total of 19,264,437 of gold, and 561,594 of silver, which, added to 12,3087, the amount of copper coined, makes a total of 19,838,375. The coinage of gold in 1852, it will be seen, is nearly equal to that of the four previous years. By reducing the above amounts from pounds to dollars, at the rate of 4 dolrs 84c to the pound sterling, and comparing it with the coinage in the United States, we have the following result for the last five years:—

	Great Britain.	United States.	Excess U. S.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Gold	93,240,049	164,226,693	70,986,644
Silver	2,715,115	7,794,907	5,079,792
Copper	59,571	3,0874	241,303
	96,017,735	172,322,474	76,304,739

By the above it appears that the excess of the coinage in the country for the five years was 76,804,739 dolrs. In the year 1852, the coinage of gold in Great Britain was 42,312,587 dolrs. In the United States 53,747,187 dolrs. Excess in favour of the United States, 11,434,600 dolrs.—*Baltimore Pat.*

The manufacture of Jewelry (says the *New York Journal of Commerce*) is carried on in this city to a large extent, though it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics respecting it, as the interests of the manufacturers would not be promoted thereby. It is estimated, however, by one of those most largely engaged in the business, that the annual manufacture in this city amounts to 3,000,000 dolrs. There are seventeen houses engaged in it on a large scale, and twice as many small manufacturers. One of the former is understood to do a business amounting to 500,000 dolrs per annum; and the average number of men employed by each is sixty or seventy. Two, at least, employ about 150 men each. These men are mostly German, though there are many French and Americans. The latter, with suitable advantages, are considered quite as skilful as any. The wages given range from 10 dolrs to 18 dolrs per week. Some earn from 20 dolrs to 25 dolrs; and a few have been known to get 30 dolrs per week. Gold sovereigns are chiefly used, though refined gold from the bullion offices is worked up to a considerable extent. Some manufacturers consume 2,500 dolrs worth every week. The business is a lucrative one, and was never better than now. Some discussion has taken place recently among the newspapers, as to the relative value of American and foreign jewelry. We are informed that in plain work American is generally stronger, and that part of the gold that shows is purer. In French jewelry every article is of equal fineness throughout, but the gold is beaten so thin as to be almost like paper, and the interior is filled with wax, paper, &c. In American jewelry the face of the article is from 16 to 18 carats fine; the back, 12 carats. French is 14 carats. In this city probably much more American jewelry is worn than foreign. The manufacture of jewelry is carried on in Newark, N. J., to a large extent.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday*: General Board of Health Bill read a third time. *Monday*: Minor business. *Tuesday*: Compulsory Vaccination Bill in committee. *Thursday*: Routine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Friday*: National Debt Resolutions. *Monday*: Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill passed. *Tuesday*: Motion for Inquiry as to the Clitheroe Election carried—Leave for a Bill to alter the scale of Carriage Duties refused—Motion for the Maintenance of Kilmalnam Hospital carried. *Wednesday*: County Election Polls (Scotland) Bill in committee—Judges Exclusion Bill read a second time. *Thursday*: Motion for the Repeal of the Advertisement Duty carried, and for the Repeal of the Newspaper Stamp and Paper Duty negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 11.

The Earl of Aberdeen moved that the house should concur with the Commons in an address to Her Majesty for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the corrupt practices which prevailed at the last election for the city of Canterbury.

Lord Lyndhurst objected to the motion, on the ground that the wording of the address was not in conformity with the requirements of the act of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor thought the objection might easily be obviated, as their lordships' address could still be worded in the terms of the act.

Lord St Leonard's thought the house had no power to join in such an address, unless it were founded on an act of Parliament.

After some further discussion, in which Lords Campbell, Redesdale, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Beaumont took part, the motion was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, April 12.

Earl Granville, in reply to Lord Campbell, stated that the Commissioner of Public Works was about to restore the site of the Crystal Palace to its original condition.

The house then went into committee on the Compulsory Vaccination Bill, and after some discussion between Lords Lyttelton, Shaftesbury, and Ellenborough, the bill was ordered to be printed with amendments, and to be re-committed at some future day.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

Thursday, April 14.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to Lord Beaumont, said that the terms of the amendment with which the Earl of Wilsden's motion on Maynooth would be met, should be laid on the table on Friday.

Some bills were forwarded a stage.

Friday, April 15.

Lord Berners proposed the second reading of the Poor Removal Bill, which was intended to remove some of the evils of the present system which operated oppressively on the poor, and gave rise to complicated and expensive litigation. The noble lord proceeded at great length to detail the provisions of the bill, and was

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Friday, April 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer detailed the nature of the propositions he had to make on the part of the Government with respect to a portion of the national debt. He did not recommend these propositions, he said, as effecting any large or sweeping changes, but as just and prudent in themselves, and as laying the foundation of more extended future improvements. The operations effected upon the debt in former years by Lord Bexley, Lord Ripon, and Mr Goulburn, were widely different from and more simple and easy than any that could be now carried into effect, an enormous amount of stock being exempt from compulsory operation. But the Government thought that, although they could not accomplish such magnificent results as were achieved at former periods, the time had come when a beginning might be made, which would be useful as far as it went. The plan they proposed consisted of three portions. The first was the liquidation of certain minor stocks, namely, South Sea Stock, Old and New South Sea Annuities, Bank Annuities 1726, and Three per Cent. Annuities 1751; the aggregate amount of which was about 9,500,000*l.* It was proposed to tender to the holders of these stocks certain alternatives besides that of being paid off. A moderate reduction of the rate of interest would thereby be effected, which, if only a quarter per cent., would produce a permanent saving of 25,000*l.* a year. If cash were called for, the Government would be enabled to employ balances now lying idle. The second portion of the plan related to the issue of Exchequer bonds, and the third to a voluntary commutation of the Three per Cent. Consols and the Three per Cent. Reduced, making together a capital of nearly 500,000,000*l.*, thereby laying the foundation of a permanent irredeemable Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, which was the ultimate aim of the Government and the key of the resolutions he should move. The Exchequer bonds would be transferable by simple delivery; they would bear interest at 2½ per cent. for a time to be fixed by Parliament, reducible at the discretion of the Treasury, and afterwards to bear 2 per cent. until the year 1894, when they would be subject to redemption; the amount of the bonds not to exceed 30,000,000*l.* It was further proposed that these Exchequer bonds should be exchangeable for Exchequer bills, or against the new stocks created by the resolutions, or be sold by the Government, and the proceeds employed in the purchase of stock for cancellation. There were some points of difficulty with reference to these securities, to obviate which he thought the wisest course would be to intrust the Government with a discretion, the amount of the bonds being limited. The Exchequer bonds, however, would not furnish a basis sufficiently broad for the intended operations. He believed they would not suit all holders of stock; that, while they would be sought as commercial and trading securities, they would not be held as permanent property, especially by trustees. To meet the wishes of all public creditors, therefore, it was proposed to afford the means of voluntary conversion of the great Three per Cent. Stocks, and, until the 10th of October, to allow the holders of Three per Cent. Consols and Three per Cent. Reduced the option of exchanging the stocks either into Exchequer bonds at par, or into a new Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, at the rate of 82*l.* 10*s.* of the latter for every 100*l.* of the former, which would give a permanent income of 2*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, instead of 3*l.*; or it would be open to them to take, for every 100*l.* Stock, 110*l.* of a Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock guaranteed for 40 years. But it was intended to limit the extent of this option. The objection to the last alternative was that, in order to reduce the annual charge of the debt, the capital or principal would be increased; but Mr Gladstone argued that, taking the creation of this stock in conjunction with that of the Three-and-a-half per Cent. Stock, posterity would suffer no disadvantage. On the contrary, posterity would enjoy a reduction of the annual charge for the debt. By the original draught of the resolutions it was left to the option of all holders of the great Three per Cent. Stocks to exchange into the new Two-and-a-half per Cent. Stock. This might have entailed an increase of the nominal capital of the debt to the extent of 50,000,000*l.*, and he did not think the risk of so large an increase should be incurred. It was intended, therefore, to limit the amount of Three per Cent. Stock to be commuted to 30,000,000*l.*, according to priority, the holders of the Three per Cent. Stocks having still, however, the option of exchanging it for Three-and-a-Half per Cent. or Exchequer bonds. The utmost nominal addition that could be made to the capital of the national debt would consequently be something more than 2,000,000*l.* It was proposed that the Accountant-General in the Court of Chancery and the Accountant in Bankruptcy should not have the power of exercising the option of commuting the greater stocks standing in their names.

Mr Gladstone, in conclusion, expressing his belief that if the plan succeeded the saving would be very considerable, moved a series of resolutions, pointing out the differences between the original and the amended draughts.

Mr Home spoke in approbation of the scheme.

Mr W. Williams, on the other hand, opposed the proposition, which he considered would add to the capital of the debt.

Mr Henley suggested various objections to the plan of the Government, which required, he said, time for consideration, and he thought the committee ought not then to be called upon for its decision.

Mr Elliot took a different view of the subject from Mr Henley, and intreated the committee to give every possible facility to this experiment.

Mr Alderman Thompson had never heard from a Minister of the Crown so bold a scheme for dealing with the national debt; he thought the house ought to have at least 24 hours to consider it, and that the country would expect a delay until next week.

Mr J. B. Smith likewise thought it desirable that the house should not decide upon this important question that night.

Sir F. Kelly asked how the Government could, consistent with propriety, proceed to a division then upon a question affecting so large a portion of the debt. He contended that the option offered in the resolutions was absolutely ungatory, the alternatives not being equivalents.

Mr J. Wilson replied to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who, he said, had fallen into fallacies.

Mr Spooner could not commit himself to a principle which had been most imperfectly explained.

Mr McGregor defended the scheme, and Mr Wilkinson pleaded for a little further delay.

Mr Laing spoke favourably of the plan, but recommended that there should be a limitation in respect not only to the Two-and-a-Half, but to the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock.

Mr Disraeli wished to arrive at a clear understanding of what they were to debate. He compared the results of the two draughts of the resolutions, observing that, although the great object of the Government was to create a Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, yet the effect of their propositions was to put a limitation upon the Two-and-a-Half per Cent. fund, and to concentrate attention upon the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. He had never met with a more complicated and ingenious machinery devised to produce so slight a result.

After some further discussion the resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the house.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr Ewart called the attention to the expediency of instituting an examination of candidates for the diplomatic service.

Lord Stanley said the subject had occupied the attention of the late Government, and he was bound to say that the result of a full consideration of it was that there appeared to be no material difficulty in the way of a system of examination. At the same time, it was impossible not to see that the subject was connected with a much wider question—namely, the general question, whether the diplomatic service ought to be treated as a special profession and exclusive service, like the army and navy; and it appeared to him very doubtful whether it was desirable to render diplomacy a profession. If it continued to be so regarded, it was indispensable, in his opinion, to establish some test.

Lord Palmerston said, when he held the seals of the Foreign-office he had taken steps to establish a test for the junior members of the diplomatic service. He did not concur in the opinion of Lord Stanley that the diplomatic service should not be treated as a special profession. Our diplomatists had been sometimes disparaged, but his experience of our diplomatic body had convinced him that no Government in the world was better served or so well informed as the British Government by the agents it employed.

Mr Disraeli maintained that the position of Lord Stanley was a sound and true principle, and that by reforming our diplomatic service upon that principle it would be rendered much more efficient.

Mr Bowyer, Mr Phillimore, and Dr R. Phillimore made a few remarks, and the subject was dropped.

Lord A. Vane moved resolutions to the effect that the exposition of the law by Mr Justice Perrin, with reference to the duty of soldiers employed in the suppression of riots, is at variance with the opinions of former judges, and opposed to the rules for the instruction of military and civil forces and to the Matry Act and Queen's regulations; and that the conduct of the soldiers employed at Six-mile-bridge was thoroughly justifiable. He dwelt upon the embarrassing position in which that exposition, which he characterised as preposterous, placed officers and soldiers, and appealed to the leading members of the Government to state what was to be in future the law upon the subject, contrasting the doctrine laid down by the learned judge with the dicta of high legal authorities in England.

The motion was seconded by Sir W. Verner.

The Attorney-General hoped the house would not be led into a discussion upon this subject. Nothing, he thought, could be more dangerous than that this house should arrogate to itself the office of sitting in judgment upon the decisions of judges in the administration of the law, who should be perfectly independent. If the house should pass these resolutions, the judge would not be bound to alter his opinion of the law. The house had not an authentic report of the judge's charge before it; but if he had laid down the law erroneously, he would be corrected by his learned brethren.

Colonel North defended the soldiers of the 31st regiment.

Mr Napier assented to the view taken by the Attorney-General, and on that ground declined to vote for the first resolution; and the second was premature, as papers were yet to be produced upon the subject.

Mr J. Fitzgerald justified the positions of law contained in Judge Perrin's charge; and

Lord A. Vane withdrew his motion.

The other business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at one o'clock until Monday.

Monday, April 11.

In reply to Sir J. Pakington,

Lord J. Russell said that, although the Government had not asked for the written opinion of the law officers of the Crown, they had given him their opinion, that, in the event of the clergy reserves being secularised by the Legislature of Canada, and of the act receiving the Royal assent, there would be no claim for any payment from the Consolidated Fund.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill,

Mr Walpole, in moving to defer the third reading for six months, stated the reasons which induced him to take this course, namely, the strange admission which had been made during the discussions in committee, and the answer given that evening by Lord J. Russell. At the second reading of the bill, the house was told that the great object of the measure was to give the Canadian Legislature the fullest power over all matters of purely local concern; but when the bill was examined in committee, it appeared not to be confined to those matters; it extended to investments made in this country, and enabled the Canadian Legislature to deal with those investments, though they affected a

local interests; and, further, that endowments to Roman Catholics could not be touched without the authority of the Imperial Parliament, while endowments to Protestants in Canada could be dealt with and destroyed by a majority of the Canadian Legislature alone. The principles and considerations alleged by the Government for the introduction of this bill might be reduced to two points—first, that it was our duty to give to the Canadian Legislature the largest powers with reference to matters of purely local self-government; and, secondly, if those powers were abridged, there was danger of discontent in Canada, and of a collision between the Colonial Legislature and the Imperial Parliament. With respect to the first point, though he was favourable to colonial self-government, there were previous obligations upon the Imperial Parliament, which, in this matter, had a trust imposed upon it, and this bill would dispose of the reserves contrary to the terms of that trust. The title to them had never been disputed; a solemn guarantee had been given, which could not be departed from without a violation of faith, and Lord J. Russell had just declared that if this bill passed, and these reserves should be secularised, the guarantee of this country was gone. With regard to the second point, the evil consequences likely to ensue if the bill did not pass, he believed that worse consequences would result from the adoption of the bill; and unless the house were prepared to adopt the voluntary principle, unless they desired to sow the seeds of religious strife in the colony, to shake the confidence of other churches in endowments, and to set race against race, he entreated them, upon every principle of policy and expediency, as well as of honour and justice, to pause before they gave their assent to this bill.

Mr Hume opposed this amendment, contending that every argument used by Mr Walpole should have disposed him to support the bill, which was a wise measure, and, so far from producing the effects he anticipated, would appease religious differences, and diffuse content over the colony. He agreed that the effect of the bill would be to establish the voluntary principle; but that was one of its recommendations.

Mr Drummond stigmatised the measure as neither more nor less than a bill for church plunder, directed, not merely in the intention of the mover, but some of its supporters, towards the destruction of all religious establishments. They would not call it "plunder;" or by any harsh name, but gently termed this act of robbery "dealing" with church property.

Mr K. Seymour supported the bill as a Conservative, believing that it would tend to preserve the union between Canada and the mother country. The matter was one of local interest, and although it was said to be taken out of the category of local matters by a bargain, he denied the validity of the bargain, as well as the finality of the arrangement, which was open to revision. He differed from Mr Walpole, who supposed that the bill would excite discontent in Canada; on the contrary, he believed that its rejection, and the very appearance of an intention on the part of this country to recede from its position in respect to control over local affairs, would produce agitation in a colony already impatient of Imperial control.

Mr Liddell, opposing the bill, maintained that the English Parliament in 1791 and 1840 had given a guarantee with respect to these reserves, which could not be set aside out of deference to the majority of public feeling in the colony without a virtual surrender of the Imperial authority. The Canadian Legislature had no right to divert these reserves, which never belonged to the Canadian people, from their original purpose—the benefit of church institutions. Was that Legislature empowered to deal with other grants sanctioned by the Imperial Government? This principle would be subversive of the rights of property everywhere.

Sir E. Dering observed that the two important points in this discussion were—whether the enactments of 1791 and 1840 were to be considered permanent and irrevocable, in which case it would be the duty of Parliament, irrespective of the opinions of the people of Canada, to apply the proceeds of these reserves to those purposes only for which they were originally designed; or on the other hand, if they were susceptible of revision, the question became narrowed to this—was it to be done by the Imperial or the Colonial Legislature? He had arrived at the conclusion that the enactments were not permanent or irrevocable, and that this was a question the solution of which ought to be left to the Canadian Legislature, believing, at the same time, that there was no intention on the part of that Legislature to secularise these funds.

Mr Child said, if he thought this was a purely local question, he should give a different vote; but he considered it to be local so far only as regarded the site of the property, which belonged to England. The question was an Imperial one; the guarantee valid and subsisting. If the arguments by which this bill was supported applied to Canada, they must have a wider application, and would strike at the root of all property. He could not vote for a measure which would set aside an Imperial act and sanction confiscation.

Mr F. Peel replied to Mr Walpole, who, he said, had endeavoured to fasten upon this bill the stigma of a breach of trust; whereas if there was one accusation from which it was more free than another it was this. All the obligations of public faith were scrupulously fulfilled by the bill, which protected existing incumbents, and was conceived in the spirit of the constitutional act of 1791. It was founded upon the principle of strict impartiality and equality of dealing towards all religious denominations in the colony, and of leaving to its Legislature the management of its own local affairs. Was not this a question that should be intrusted to the Colonial Legislature? These lands, it is said, were the property of England; but we had surrendered to the Canadian Parliament all the waste lands of the Crown, and what distinction was there between institutions in Canada for the administration of justice and those for the inculcation of Divine truth? Mr Walpole had argued that the settlement of 1840 was final; but it was final only in the sense that the Canadian people were expected to acquiesce in an arrangement of a question which had been an element of strife and dissension. Not believing that the passing of this bill would cloud the prospects of the Church of England in Canada, and knowing that it would tend to cement the ties which bound the colony with the mother country, he hoped the house would adopt it.

Mr Napier denied that the bill placed the Church of England and the Roman Catholics in Canada upon the same footing; the Protestant reserves would be put upon a lower level, and the Church of Rome would be favoured. He insisted that the guarantee on the Consolidated Fund by the act of 1840 was not temporary, but for all time, and that the faith of Parliament was pledged to the contract in perpetuity. Was it to be understood that, whenever a territory was conquered by the Crown, and land was reserved to a church there, as soon as a representative Government grew up in that territory, the land so reserved was to be surrendered? This bill was not doing what was done by the act of 1791; it interfered with vested rights and acquired interests. This was not a question of endowments or of establishments, but of spoliation and of property. The faith of the Crown, he maintained, was pledged to the entire grant, and it could not delegate to a colony the execution of the contract, which was not limited to the amount paid in 1840, but included one-third of the lands afterwards sold, and this contract must be fulfilled in its entirety.

The Solicitor-General insisted that Parliamentary faith and private rights were both preserved by this bill. By the act of 1840 certain stipends were to be paid to certain incumbents during their life and incumbency, and a certain portion of the remaining fund was to be appropriated for the benefit of the

people of Canada. The compact was made entirely for their benefit, and it could be no violation of this compact, after providing for the interests of the incumbents, to give up the control of the fund to the Canadian Legislature.

Sir J. Pakington pointed out what he considered to be inconsistencies in the course pursued by the different members of the Government with reference to this bill, and contended that, in 1840, it had been distinctly declared by Lord J. Russell that the guarantee against a deficiency of the Canada clergy reserves was to be in perpetuity. The language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the second reading of the bill, implied that without the third clause there would be a breach of faith; yet that clause was omitted, and he was at a loss to understand how that right hon. gentleman could be a party to the passing of the bill without any guarantee. Either the honour of the country was pledged in the matter or not; he believed it was, and if Parliament could not maintain its pledge, and was so feeble or so timid that it could not fulfil its obligations, we could no longer retain Canada with honour to this country. He denounced this bill as a breach of the faith of the Crown, as a compromise of the honour of Parliament, and as inconsistent with the welfare of the empire.

Lord J. Russell justified the course he had pursued with regard to this question, admitting that in 1840, with reference to the guarantee, he had said that he hoped the arrangement would not be disturbed, though events might render it impossible to maintain the guarantee. But, in preparing this bill, he did not think it right to oppose the act of 1840 to a matter of domestic concern, and the question before the house could be determined on no other ground than that this was a subject upon which the people of Canada and their representatives must decide. He did not shrink from the consequence that, if the people of Canada thought that church establishments were not for their benefit, and preferred the voluntary principle—if that was their deliberate conclusion—they must follow their own will. Self-government in local concerns was the only principle upon which we could retain Canada; and if our legislation was founded upon generous principles, the connection would continue and be a source of prosperity to both countries.

Upon a division, the third reading was carried by 288 to 208, and the bill passed.

The report of the committee upon the Consolidated Fund and National Debt Redemption Acts was brought up and agreed to, with certain amendments, and the necessary notices were ordered to be given.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

Tuesday, April 12.

In reply to an inquiry by Lord D. Stuart, Lord J. Russell stated, that Mr Craufurd (an English gentleman, who had visited Florence on his way to England) had been expelled by the Tuscan Government from the Tuscan dominions, upon an unfounded suspicion of some political offence; that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had remonstrated with the Government of Tuscany, and that the Tuscan Minister had expressed his regret at the occurrence, acknowledging that there was no foundation for the suspicion.

Mr Gaskell moved an address for the issue of a commission to inquire into the state of the borough of Clitheroe, observing, that not only had bribery and extensive treating taken place in that borough, but intimidation and cooping of voters.

Mr Cobden, after presenting petitions from Clitheroe, which stated that during the late election very gross intimidation had been practised, said that, looking at the act, he doubted whether intimidation came within its scope, and, if the petitioners should be prevented from bringing forward cases of intimidation, he hoped the act would be amended.

Mr Walpole observed, that the committee had reported "extensive and systematic treating" in the borough, and, according to his construction of the act, treating was not included, any more than intimidation. The motion, therefore, ought not to be acceded to. Treating might be as corrupt as bribery, and still more might intimidation prevent the freedom of election; and he thought this session ought not to elapse without a bill being passed—and he was willing to prepare one—to consolidate and amend the law relating to bribery and treating.

The Attorney-General concurred in Mr Walpole's interpretation of the law and was bound to say that, in his opinion, treating was not included in the act by which Parliament was authorised to address Her Majesty to issue a commission. In the bill, as originally introduced, treating was one of the corrupt practices to be inquired into, but it was struck out in another place.

Mr S. Wortley was not so clear as Mr Walpole and the Attorney-General that the case was not within the act; but he acquiesced in the suggestion that the commission should not issue.

Sir F. Kelly was of opinion that this was not a case within the act which made it competent for the house to address the Crown.

Lord J. Russell remarked that, as the act of last session had not included treating, which was expunged by the House of Lords, this house could not act as if the word had been retained.

Mr Diersell agreed that it would not be wise to sanction a commission to inquire into treating, however extensive; but the evidence before the Clitheroe Committee was by no means confined to treating; there were proofs of direct bribery and offers to bribe, and, if the motion were pressed, he should vote for the issue of a commission.

Upon a division, the motion was carried by 141 against 58.

Sir D. L. Evans moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the scale of duties on carriages, the scheme of which he explained, arguing that it would not reduce the amount of the revenue, but, on the contrary, he doubted whether there would not be a great gain to the Exchequer.

The motion was supported by Mr Turner and Mr Bright.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, if the house were prepared to deal with this duty, it must do one of two things—either make a very considerable sacrifice of revenue, or cut at the root of the exemptions. He declined entering into the subject at greater length. On Monday he would state the course which the Government intended to pursue with respect to this and other taxes, and he hoped then to announce something in the nature of relief, or he would state why they were not prepared to grant it.

Sir D. L. Evans withdrew his motion.

Mr W. Williams moved certain resolutions to the effect, that, whereas it appeared that an enormous amount of the public money, exceeding in the year 1851 8,000,000^l, was annually intercepted in its way to the Treasury, and expended without the control of that house, it was indispensable that the whole of the public income should be paid into the Exchequer, and no portion issued therefrom without the sanction of Parliament, as recommended by the commission of 1851. He contended that there would be no difficulty in making an arrangement for this purpose, and that the great increase in the relative cost of collecting the revenue could not be accounted for except on the ground of want of control over the expenditure.

The motion was seconded by Captain Scobell, who believed that a large saving might be made out of the sum in question by its being subjected to the supervision of Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said his duty was a very simple one. He had

a ways been of opinion that the charges of collecting the revenue, and everything belonging to the public income, ought to be brought directly before Parliament, and, since he had been in office, he had examined the subject, in conjunction with his colleagues, and they would not desist from their endeavours until they had effected this change. At the same time, it was a very considerable operation, and a great deal must be done before it could be accomplished; and he was not so sanguine as Mr Williams as to the saving that would be the result. He could not agree with the motion as it stood, since its terms seemed to convey an undesired censure; and he hoped the house would not be called upon to affirm the resolutions.

Mr Williams, considering that Mr Gladstone had met the question in a very fair manner, would leave the matter in his hands.

The motion was therefore withdrawn.

Mr I. Butt moved an address to Her Majesty, representing that it was expedient and right to maintain for Irish soldiers the asylum of Kilmainham Hospital, the abolition of which would be opposed to the feelings of the Irish nation, and injurious to the honour and interests of Her Majesty's service. He stated the origin of this institution, which was, he said, founded by Charles II. as a corporation independent of the control of the Secretary at War; nevertheless, directions had been issued to the governors by the present Lord Pamure, when Secretary at War, prohibiting the further admission of maimed and worn-out soldiers; and Mr Butt contended that, at least, the institution should not, without an expression of the opinion of Parliament, be summarily closed by a letter from a Secretary at War. If Kilmainham was to be abolished, he could not see why Chelsea should be retained. He dwelt upon the testimonies of high authorities in favour of the institution, the unsatisfactory evidence upon which the recommendation for its abolition was grounded, and the attachment of the Irish soldier to this national establishment, the grant for which had come from the Irish Parliament.

Lord G. Paget seconded the motion, assuring the house, from his own knowledge, that a very strong feeling existed among the Irish soldiers upon this subject.

Sir J. Fitzgerald and Mr Vance supported the motion.

Mr S. Herbert said the question was, would the house reverse a policy which it had three times approved, and which had been acted upon by two Governments? He showed that the feeling of the soldiers was rather in favour of the out-pension; that it was not the long-service and badly-wounded men who sought the hospital, since they enjoyed the largest pensions and preferred living at home. As Kilmainham was not self-supported, the Secretary at War was the proper person to say whether the vote should be included in the estimates; and the question was not one of economy merely, but involved other considerations. It was a matter which Parliament must determine for itself.

Mr Whiteside replied to Mr Herbert, and very warmly supported the motion.

Lord Seymour, as chairman of the Committee on the Army Estimates, observed, that the out-pensions had so far succeeded that it might be doubted whether the in-pensions were of any use to the army; and he believed the expenditure for Chelsea Hospital might be better employed.

Mr Elliot, who had recommended the measure to the house, justified the act, and explained the reasons which had influenced him in making the recommendation, thinking the establishment a useless one.

Colonel Lindsay supported the motion, amid much interruption.

Upon a division, the motion was carried against the Government by 198 against 181.

The other motions were disposed of, certain bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, April 13.

The County Election Polls (Scotland) Bill was committed, and underwent various amendments.

Lord Hotham moved the second reading of the Judges Exclusion Bill.

Lord Palmerston stated what appeared to him good and valid objections to the bill. He thought that, upon general principles and in accordance with the generous spirit of our institutions, the doors of that house ought to be thrown open as widely as possible to the admission of those who could assist its deliberations. All professions were admitted, and, although the general principle was departed from in very special cases, the range of exclusion should not be extended beyond what was justifiable by strong necessity or apparent advantage. Though other offices were included in the schedule, practically the bill applied only to the Master of the Rolls. Persons holding that office had not only been ornaments of that house, but had rendered great assistance in its debates, and it had never been imputed to those eminent persons that they had been swayed by improper feelings. If it were said—and this was the strongest point—that a Master of the Rolls, being a member of that house, might have to decide judicially questions affecting the interests of his constituents, the measure should have gone farther, and included the Curator Baron of the Exchequer, recorders of corporations, and chairmen of quarter sessions. He begged the house, therefore, to weigh well whether, in working out the principle of the bill, it would not be carried much further than it was desirable to go, and detract from the dignity and character of Parliament.

Mr Hume supported the bill. This was, he considered, a matter of principle. The house had acted upon that principle in excluding the Judge of the Admiralty Court; and the judicial functions of the Master of the Rolls were incompatible with the due discharge of the duty of a member of Parliament.

Sir F. Kelly likewise advocated the bill. There was something inconsistent, he observed, with the dignity and position of the Master of the Rolls in the incidents of a member of that house. Everything falling from so high a judicial functionary ought to be listened to with respect, yet he might have been one of the lawyers whose clear opinion as to the construction of an act of Parliament had been overruled the preceding night by a large majority in that house. The course of action on the part of a candidate in a popular borough was so incompatible with the dignity of so high an officer, that this consideration alone would induce him to support the bill.

Mr V. Smith, in opposition to the bill, remarked that it had not been hitherto found that the Master of the Rolls, when a member of that house, had neglected either set of duties. He did not wish to limit the choice of constituencies, but rather to enlarge it.

Sir J. Pakington observed that the office of chairman of quarter sessions was not recognised by law; he was merely the organ of his fellow-magistrates. The judges of county courts were excluded from the house, and he thought the Recorder of London should be excluded.

Mr Ewart said he had searched in vain for the principle of excluding judges, as judges. Our recent statutes for that object were encroachments upon the ancient constitution. The rule should be admission, and exclusion the exception.

Lord J. Russell said it was true that for some years past there had been a tendency to exclude from that house persons holding judicial offices,—a course he was sorry to see. His first objection to the exclusion of all judicial officers was that it limited the choice of constituent bodies. To increase these restrictions was, in fact, to proceed against the people, and to say that they were unfit to judge who were fit to represent them. In the second place, it tended generally to degrade the house, by shutting out men of talents and

learning, who would impart a lustre to it, and uphold its dignity and authority. That house was increasing in power and influence; nobody sought to exclude judicial officers from the House of Lords; and, therefore, while the power and authority and influence of one branch of the Legislature were on the increase, men of eminent talents were taken into the other, the weight of which was becoming relatively less. In legislating for law reforms it would be advantageous to have the aid of the Master of the Rolls in that house, and it could not be assumed that, because he was a member, he would neglect his judicial duties, or because he sat in the court in the morning he could not attend the House of Commons in the afternoon. The objection to his being thrown into the turmoil of a contested election should be taken in conjunction with this consideration,—that a person in such an office would enjoy so much of the confidence of the constituency that he would be easily elected.

Mr Atherton would confine the exclusion to the superior judges, so that the choice of the constituency would not be sensibly circumscribed. If the Master of the Rolls were to be allowed to sit in that house, he could not see upon what principle they should be deprived of the services of the superior judges of the courts of common law.

Mr Whiteside gave his hearty support to the principle of the bill.

Lord Hotham, in reply, observed, that the chief objection urged against the bill was that it did not go far enough, which implied that the measure could not in itself be an objectionable one. Lord J. Russell had argued that it was calculated to restrict the choice of electors; but there were and must be restrictions, and the question was whether there was anything inexpedient in this restraint upon a choice which might fall upon a candidate, if a judge, for a reason which would render him unfit to sit in that house. Then it had been said that it would degrade a house which had been embellished by the splendid talents of Sir W. Grant and Sir W. Scott. But the circumstances of Parliament had greatly changed since the time of close nomination boroughs; its business, too, had altered in respect to its nature and extent. In conclusion, Lord Hotham cited strong opinions in favour of the exclusion of the Master of the Rolls from the House of Commons expressed by Lord Brougham and the late Lord Langdale.

The bill was read a second time.

The house then went again into committee upon the County Rates and Expenditure Bill; but, after much discussion, had made no further progress than the fourth clause at 5 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 14.

Mr Spooner gave notice that he should move the rejection of the grant for Maynooth from the miscellaneous estimates.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer took an opportunity of referring to the subject of the cleaning the pictures in the National Gallery, and of stating that no injury had been done to them.

Mr Milner Gibson once more brought on his motion on taxes on knowledge, and in a long and energetic speech moved three resolutions—1st. That the advertisement duty ought to be repealed; 2nd. That the policy of restraining the cheap press from narrating current events was inexpedient, and that the law relative to taxes on newspapers, and other regulations affecting public prints, was in an unsatisfactory state; and, 3rd. That the excise duty on paper impeded the development of an important manufacture, and materially obstructed the production of good cheap literature; and that its maintenance as a permanent source of revenue was impolitic and inconsistent with the efforts of Parliament to promote education among the great body of the people. Among the points in a very long speech, were the arguments that the paper duty interfered with trade, and that it was desirable to remove all obstructions to manufactures if it were an object to keep an industrial population at home. The foreigner, he said, availed himself of this duty to buy raw material here, manufacture it abroad, and then compete with us in the colonial market. It also threw impediments in the way of authors and literary men. The newspaper taxation he strongly condemned as occurring at every step, and the advertisement duty he described as most unjust—falling alike on the servant seeking a situation and the peer offering an estate for sale—and as unequal, for while all announcements were supposed to be taxed, it was only the newspaper advertisements that were so, while those at the ends of books, as the Great Exhibition Catalogue, on vans, and elsewhere, were free. He described it as acting injuriously as regarded the sale of books, which it was vitally important to advertise; and he reminded the house that while we had only two millions of annual advertisement, the United States had eleven millions. He dwelt earnestly upon the impolicy of putting down the cheapest newspapers, and proposed that the stamp should be unnecessary for such publications, but that those who desired it for postal purposes should be allowed so to employ it. He concluded by calling on the house to put an end to the present anomalous state of the law affecting the subject in question.

Mr Ewart seconded the motion, and believed that the cause he advocated would gain from session to session until accomplished.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that many of the remarks which had been made deserved the attention of the house, but they referred partly to policy and partly to revenue, which he would disentangle, in endeavouring to show the undesirability of agreeing to these resolutions. He admitted that the newspaper law was in an unsatisfactory state, and said that Government intended speedily to introduce a measure for clearing it up. He perfectly agreed that free discussion, if manfully encouraged, was likely to promote the stability of our institutions. In advertent to the resolutions, he protested against the house condemning taxes which it was not prepared to give up, a practice which excited expectations not to be satisfied. It was now proposed to condemn a million and a half of revenue, but no wiser substitute had been suggested, except in the case of the advertisement duty, which it had been said would be supplied by an increase of postage to about the same amount, but which, after the deduction of expenses, would be no substitute at all. We had not the means of abandoning this duty, and to condemn it was bad policy. As regarded the paper duty, large as was its return, he should be delighted to be able to remove it. It chiefly fell upon the paper used for inferior purposes, but it was also an objectionable tax on literature. And he admitted the onerous character of the advertisement duty. But progress had been made both as regarded the advertisement and the stamp duty, which had been materially reduced since first imposed, and it was necessary to proceed gradually. But he appealed to Mr Gibson whether the proposed condemnation would be beneficial. His own experience had been so short, that he was not ashamed to ask the house not to force a decision upon a Government which had not had much opportunity of fully considering the subject. He urged upon the house that the system of vituperating taxes could not co-exist with the liberal votes of money which it granted; and that during the present session attacks had already been made upon the revenue arising from hops, customs, attorneys' certificates, wine, Irish consolidated annuities, carriages, advertisements, stamps, and paper, the total amount sought to be extinguished during the past eight weeks being 7,300,000, or about a million a week. If the house thought this kind of motion desirable he should feel induced to propose one piece of economy—namely, the abolition of his own office. He repeated that Government would retain no duty on the press for the sake of restraint, believing that the freedom of the press was highly to be estimated and prized, and he could only add that every

case should have the fairest consideration. He did not deem it necessary to answer the propositions in detail, but he must caution the house against accustoming itself to deal lightly with questions of public revenue. He moved the previous question.

Mr Bright said that after the speeches of that night, every one would agree that the "brains were out," whether the evil "would die" or not. He dwelt upon the policy of gradually educating the minds of the humbler classes by means of cheap and good literature, which should contain the information of the day, now excluded by the stamp. And he contended that an issue of such literature could alone successfully contend with the impure and deleterious trash with which those classes were now flooded.

After some observations by Mr Williams, Mr Digby Seymour, Mr J. Phillimore, and Mr Ricardo,

The Attorney-General, in answer to the last speaker, explained that it was intended to amend the law, so as to affirm the decision of the Exchequer in the case of Messrs Bradbury and Evans, but so as to prevent political newspapers from availing themselves of that decision.

After a few words from Mr Wilkinson,

Lord John Russell thought it was most reasonable that the house should allow the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make his financial statement before any interference was attempted with the taxation. He did not think that the term "taxes on knowledge" properly applied to all the subjects of these resolutions. It was not consistent with the policy of this country to put any restraint on the press, but he did not regard the paper duty as other than a revenue tax. He remarked upon the small portion which the stamp formed in the price of the daily newspapers, as a proof that its abolition would not materially cheapen the rate of journals. But he would chiefly urge that no decision on taxation should be forced while the Budget was in view.

Mr Disraeli referred to what had taken place on the same subject when he was in office last year. He had felt that there was a great difference between the stamp and advertisement duties, and the paper excise, and also between the first two. It had been the opinion of Lord Derby's Government that no time should be lost in repealing the advertisement duty, but circumstances over which they had no control had compelled an increased demand in the estimates, and the object could not be carried out. The truth of this statement, he said, in apparent answer to some gesture of Lord John Russell, was matter of public notoriety. But the present financial circumstances of the Government were to be considered, and he reminded the house that the surplus in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's hands was never a large one. He did not think they were justified in dealing with such an amount of revenue as was touched by the three resolutions; but as regarded the first, that on the advertisement duty, he would advert to the principles on which it had been opposed. Was the remission of taxes to be proposed only by a Minister; and was this the way in which the most important remissions had been obtained? He thought this a most dangerous doctrine, and one which could not be accepted, if the house were to be more than a body to register the acts of the Minister. He would not sanction anything immoderate, but was prepared to abolish the advertisement duty. The press, he subsequently remarked, could not be too free, and he said this though a utilitarian press, appealing only to the reason, might be hostile to his party, a Conservative press appealing to the feelings as well as to the reason. He recommended the house not to miss this opportunity of settling for ever the question of the advertisement duty.

The Secretary at War said it was perfectly true that the late Government had expressed an abstract opinion in favour of the abolition of the advertisement duty, but that opinion had not induced Mr Disraeli, in his 1853-4 Budget, to say a word about such repeal. That Budget, moreover, dived into fatality, but all the means in Mr Disraeli's power were otherwise applied, and no margin left for such an abolition. It was the height of unfairness, to say that the honourable gentleman's friends ought to reverse their conduct of last year, and to ask the present Government, with less means at their disposal, to get rid of a tax the late Government had never attempted to abolish.

Mr John Ball said that the question had now assumed a new aspect, and he indignantly repudiated the assistance of opposition to promote an object they had not at heart.

Mr Cobden, on the contrary, gladly accepted it, for the sake of the people. He entered into details to show the enormous demand already existing for penny literature, and dwelt upon the advantage of improving it by an infusion of current news, and by promoting habits of temperate discussion among the people on topics of importance.

Mr James Macgregor supported the motion.

Lord Robert Grosvenor characterised the speech of Mr Disraeli as calculated to lower the character of public men. He had mis-stated what fell from Lord John Russell. On a former occasion he (Lord R. Grosvenor) had voted for Mr Gibson's motion; on the present he should not; for on the former occasion Mr Disraeli had met the motion by a direct negative, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer had simply moved the previous question, which implied, as was perfectly well known, a speedy reduction of the duty.

Sir J. Pakington retorted upon Lord R. Grosvenor with observations on his conduct and triumph on the attorneys' certificate duty, and he vindicated the course the opposition now proposed to adopt.

Mr Maguire cared not who supported a motion of which he approved, and as the repeal of the advertisement duty would be a relief to a large and a deserving class, he should vote in its favour.

The house then divided three times—carried the first resolution by 200 to 169—majority, 31; and rejected the second by 280 to 98—majority, 182; and the third by 275 to 80—majority, 195.

Friday, April 15.

Mr Cardwell brought before the house the question of the amalgamation of railways. He moved resolutions which would have the effect of making subject to the Government all proposals whatever to amalgamate existing railways.

After some discussion, the resolutions were agreed to.

Sir Benjamin Hall informed the house that the committee appointed to try the election of Tynemouth had come to the decision of the election being a void election.

In answer to a question of Sir J. Walsley with respect to M. Kosuth, as to his practices against a foreign Government, and the discovery of a large amount of arms and munitions of war,

Lord Palmerston, after a close cross-examination by Mr T. Duncombe, Mr Bright, Lord D. Stuart, and others, admitted that there was no evidence that Kosuth was implicated, or that the materials seized had any revolutionary purpose.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 204 Commissariat Chest—Account.
- 202 Railways (Passengers conveyed, &c.)—Returns.
- 203 Trade and Navigation—Accounts.
- Clery Reserves (Canada)—Further Papers.
- 191 Local Acts—Reports of the Admiralty.
- 200 (1) Kingston upon Hull Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.

205 Committee of Selection—Fifth Report.

210 Railway and Canal Bills—Fourth Report from Committee.

206 Writs of Districus, &c.—Returns.

207 Kilmalsham Hospital—Papers (Reprint of No 321, of 1834).

208 Arterial Drainage (Ireland)—Treasury Minute.

246 Railway and Canal Bills—Third Report from Committee.

209 Bids—Erecon Collegiate Church.

207 — Education.

Meteorological and Hydrological Observations—Papers.

Department of Practical Art—First Report.

100 Superannuation Abatements, &c.—Return.

257 Pilotage (Cinque Ports)—Account.

204 Rochester Cathedral—Copy of Minutes.

208 Education—Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council.

215 Crown Solicitors (Ireland)—Treasury Minute, &c.

220 Consolidated Fund and National Debt Redemption Acts—Resolutions and Orders of the House of Commons.

Pleuris-Pneumonia in Cattle—Papers.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The latest bulletin of Her Majesty's health was as follows:—

Buckingham Palace, April 15, 1853,
Nine o'clock, a.m.

"The Queen is convalescent.

"The Infant Prince continues well.

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.

"CHARLES LOGOOR, M.D.

"ROBT. FERGUSON, M.D.

"Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no further bulletins will be issued."

METROPOLIS.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—The foundation-stone of the model lodging-house now in course of erection, under the auspices of this society, in the neighbourhood of Broad street, Golden square, was laid on Tuesday afternoon, by the Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The association was established in January, 1852, for the purpose of purchasing and improving existing dwellings, or to build new ones in densely-populated districts, and of ameliorating, generally, the domestic condition of the working classes. The new buildings consist of eight double houses, each containing apartments for eight families, or sixty-four in the whole. Each family will have one day and two bed rooms, water closet, coal cellar, and sink and pantry—all contained within a separate door from the stairs, with the use of a washhouse on the basement floor. The cost of the buildings, when completed, will be about 10,000*l.*, and the rent charged will range from 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s* per week, according to the situation of the rooms. Only one-half of the pile is at present in course of erection, but the other half will shortly be commenced, and it is expected that the whole will be completed before the end of the year.

THE BALLOT SOCIETY have commenced proceedings by opening an office in the Strand, where they solicit communications and general assistance from reformers.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report is as follows:—The mortality of the metropolis is still high, though it exhibits an important decrease on that of the previous week. In the week that ended last Saturday, the number of deaths registered was 1,340. The average number in ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-52 was 981, which, with a correction for increase of population, will give a mortality of 1,057 for last week. The present return, therefore, shows an excess of 283 above the estimated amount. Last week the births of 791 boys and 800 girls, in all 1,591 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1,368. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.742 in.; on Saturday the mean reading was 30.149 in. The mean temperature of the week was 47.3 deg., which is 1 deg. above the average of the same week in 35 years. During the greater part of the week the wind was in the west. The mean dew point temperature was 40.1 deg.

PROVINCES.

FURTHER AGITATION FOR ADVANCED WAGES.—The plasterers at Manchester have been seeking an advance of wages, by which their average earnings would be raised from 2*s* 6*d* per week to 2*s* 8*d*; and most of the employers find it desirable to comply with their request. The trade is rather brisk, besides which emigration has somewhat affected numbers. The bricklayers are following the example of their brethren of the trowel; and as joiners are likely to join them, their joint demands will fall heavily on builders—especially those having contracts. Several large builders have felt a difficulty in taking up new contracts in the present disturbed state of the trade, and have for that reason declined to tender. The wages of masons are 5*s* and 5*s* 6*d* per day, and they contemplate asking 6*s* and upwards per day.

SOUTH WALES IRON TRADE.—A considerable advance in the rate of wages given to the men in the ironworks has been established, in some cases reaching to as much as 3*s* in the pound. The trade generally is brisk, and the price does not exhibit at all a downward tendency. Some of the old works, which have not been worked for a length of time, have been put into full operation, and this has, in some districts, caused a scarcity of labour. Very extensive orders are on hand with some of the larger firms, and the "make" is still kept up. The Clydach works are now employed in the manufacture of rail iron. The copper and lead mining operations are likewise very prosperous, and are profitably carried on at the high prices realised for these metals.

STRIKES IN THE WEST.—In several towns in Devonshire the labourers have struck for higher wages. At Torquay, Barnstaple, and Southmolton meetings of the carpenters have been held, and on their quiet remonstrance the employers have generally made an advance in their wages. A similar application from the carpenters in Exeter is likely to be made shortly.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO CROP.—The backwardness of the spring has, as far as the potato crop is in question, proved fortunate, as, owing to the severity of the last month, a comparatively small quantity has been planted. In some districts, where the farmers had rashly ventured on early sowing, a very considerable loss has been incurred. A letter from Tipperary (North Riding) states that in a large breadth of ground which had been laid down with early seed, the crop had completely rotted away under the combined influence of the continuous

rain and frost which have prevailed since the commencement of the new year. The land, consequently, had to be ploughed up preparatory to the reception of some other crop. A few isolated complaints of similar failures have come from other quarters of the country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The general result of the ordinary service of the Budget of 1850, as set down in the bill adopted on Monday by the Legislative Body, is definitely fixed as follows:—

	l	s
Receipts	1,426,185,571	46
Payments	1,360,593,737	26
Leaving a surplus of	65,591,834	21
Excesses of expenses of the colonial service.....	14,270,554	15
Which leaves a surplus of receipts amounting to But as the payments made for the extraordinary service are fixed by the bill at	51,321,280	6
	92,336,047	31

There remains in the end a surplus of expenses 41,014,767 28 which deficit on the Budget of 1850 is to be set down amongst the advances of the Treasury, and will provisionally be placed to the charge of the floating debt, in execution of the laws now in force.

It is rumoured that the abandonment of the Transatlantic steamers affair is in contemplation, though no decision has been come to on the subject. Two reasons are alleged: one, the necessity for strict economy, as to forward that operation a large subvention from the Government would be necessary; and the Emperor is, it appears, determined to avoid anything that would augment the general deficit. The other explanation is, that the enterprise is to be abandoned out of deference to the remonstrances of the English Government. The probability, however, is, that if the affair is destined to be abandoned, the one first mentioned is the real one.

A Paris journal states, on the authority of a letter from London, that Gaillard, who is said to have been the principal actor in the affair of the infernal machine at Marseilles, has arrived in London from Malta, and been received with great enthusiasm by the democratic socialist refugees.

SPAIN.

On the 8th the Ministers resigned in a body. The Queen asked for twenty-four hours to decide whether or no she would accept their resignation. Before the expiration of that time, the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Cabinet. General Lersundi has been charged with the duty of forming a new Cabinet.

The Cortes has resumed its mission.

ITALY.

Marshal Radetzky has refused the honours with which the Emperor wished to surround him at Vienna, and preferred not to leave Italy. It was apprehended, therefore, that the substitution of civil for military power in Lombardy would not take place.

The University of Pavia, which had been closed in consequence of the events of February 6th, was to be re-opened on the 11th of April.

BAVARIA.

The haters of Munich have petitioned the Municipal Council to decide what sort of hats they may sell, since all hats of an unusual shape are constantly seized by the police. After some discussion the Council declared itself incompetent to decide on the question.

PRUSSIA.

The Second Prussian Chamber passed, on the 6th, the last reading of the Peerage Bill. As this bill, a Government measure, comes from the other house, the question of the constitution of the First Chamber is now finally resolved. The members will henceforth be all nominated by the King. The Chamber next voted, by a respectable majority, a bill for the better protection of game in the newly-acquired Hohenzollern territories. The deputies from the principality urgently opposed the bill, alleging the injury that the poor Swabian peasants would sustain through the multiplication of wild destructive animals. The Minister of the Interior replied that the legislation of 1848, which abolished the right to shoot on the grounds of others, had tended to the destruction of game, which he said was "an element of the national prosperity."

According to the statistical report of the receipts of the Zollverein for the year 1852, the total net income amounted to 21,844,057 thalers, which was divided amongst the different States in proportion to their population, as follows:—Prussia, 12,123,321; Bavaria, 3,304,167; Saxony, 1,375,952; Württemberg, 1,317,943; Baden, 993,192; Electoral Hesse, 534,009; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 633,872; Thuringen, 737,177; Brunswick, 179,806; Nassau, 310,767; Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 195,315; and Luxembourg, 138,555 thalers.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian press has evidently received instructions to assume a less hostile tone towards the British Government, as nearly a week has elapsed since one of the characteristic leaders of *The Lloyd* has appeared. Some of the Governmental organs now say that the question of the fugitives, as far as England is concerned, must be considered settled, the British Government having promised strictly to observe their movements, and to employ the utmost severity of the law against them should it be found that they are concerned in revolutionary plots. Austria may affect to be satisfied with the assurances received, but in reality her hostility towards England is as great as ever. It is whispered that a proposal was not long since made to the Prussian Government to introduce the vexatious pas-

port regulations into the whole of Germany, but, as might have been foreseen, this was declined. Prussia cannot venture to throw any difficulties in the way of English travellers in the Rhine provinces, and Nassau and Baden would raise serious objections to any federal laws which would interfere with their material welfare. The hostility of the Austrian authorities towards the English travelling in Italy has produced the results which were to be expected. Formerly Venice teemed with our countrymen, but during the winter hardly any have been seen there. The Lloyd steamers, which brought the last two overland mails to Trieste, had no English passengers on board.

One of the daily papers has ventured to say that the trade is less brisk than could be wished. It is supposed that the difficulties recently thrown in the way of the hawkers and pedlars, who formerly disposed of large quantities of manufactured goods in the more distant provinces, is the great cause of the unprecedented stagnation of business; but it is obvious that the real reason is the general want of confidence in the future.

UNITED STATES.

By the United States mail steam ship Baltic, Comstock commander, we have advices from New York to the 2nd inst.

Mrs Fillmore, wife of ex-President Fillmore, expired at Washington on the 30th ult. The United States Senate, and all the public offices, were closed immediately on the announcement of the sad occurrence. Mrs Cass, wife of General Cass, had also expired.

A report was prevalent in Washington that General Pierce would at once countermand the expedition to Japan as useless and inexpedient, for the reason that it was not sufficiently strong to compel the Japanese to open their ports, and that the force of mere moral suasion would be wholly ineffectual. The exploration of Behring's Straits was also to be postponed.

A very singular convention of Southern planters is to be held in June next, at Memphis, Tennessee. The avowed objects of the meeting are to establish a continental depot of cotton in opposition to Liverpool, and thus to do away with Liverpool agencies, middlemen, &c., by a direct exportation. The call complains that by the present system the substance of the planters is eaten up, and the exports are concentrated at Liverpool. And then other objects are, to build up a Southern importing market in opposition to New York, to have one or two lines of steamers to Europe, new railroads, to educate Southern children at home, spend Southern wealth at home, and, in a word, to aim at commercial and industrial independence.

INDIA.

By the last mail there is little news of importance from Barmah. It is believed that Prince Mingdoor has succeeded in obtaining the supreme power at Ava, and the arrival of a properly accredited Burmese envoy is hourly expected at the outposts of the army. The failure of Donabew turns out to have been even more disastrous than was at first supposed—the number of killed, wounded, and missing being about 100. General Godwin still remains inactive at Prome. Much surprise is expressed that the Governor-General has not ordered an immediate advance on Ava, now there is no enemy in the way; the force at Prome being all on a marching establishment, such an advance would in no wise add to the expenses of the war, and, as regards the prestige of our arms in Eastern Asia, it is most desirable that the peace should be only concluded in the enemy's capital.

The Governor-General had returned to Calcutta.

Lord Falkland has dismissed two of the Sudder judges.

The weather at Calcutta was warm, and trade dull.

CHINA.

The accounts from Shanghai to the 15th Feb. allude to the preparations being made for the defence of Nankin, and though nothing is positively known, it is conjectured the insurgents may proceed onward unless arrested by the Imperial Tartar troops. We hear the high officials have been paying their contributions to the Imperial Treasury at the several provincial capitals.

Nothing further has transpired regarding the Imperial command for taking into consideration the question of legalising opium. The local papers contain the edict.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 28 Queen street, Edinburgh, the Lady Blanche Balfour, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at Oakley hall, the wife of Major J. W. Wallington, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at Clifton, the wife of Crewe Alston, Esq., of Odell castle, Beds, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Frederic Seymour, at St James's, Piccadilly, Archibald, P. G. Ross, Esq., Captain Royal Engineers, to Alice Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Richmond Seymour, Esq. of Crowood, Wilts, and Inghelms Berks.
On the 13th inst., at St Nicholas, Rochester, by the Rev. James Hamilton, rector of Beddington, Surrey, assisted by the Rev. W. Conway, vicar, the Rev. Percival Laurence, son of Joseph Laurence, Esq. of Beddington, to Isabella Sarah, daughter of Captain Moorson, C.E., of Satis house, Rochester, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir Robert Moorson, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at his residence, Felpham, Bognor, Sussex, James Lomax, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Lomax.
On the 9th inst., at Malahide castle, aged two years and a half, the Hon. Eliza Maud, Cecilia Talbot, fifth child of Lord and Lady Talbot of Malahide.
On the 11th inst., at Stourton castle, Stourbridge, after a long illness, James Foster Esq., in his 67th year.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th of March furnish continued evidence of the effects of the detentions in Australia. Although every available British ship now meets with good employment, the total tonnages entered and cleared

show a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The high rates of freight, however, still attract foreign vessels, which were the last to feel the impulse of the new trade, and these exhibit an increase. Entered inwards:—

TONNAGE for the month ending March 5.			
	1851	1852	1853
British vessels	265,874	206,602	177,388
United States vessels ..	36,023	41,378	60,613
Other countries	84,509	63,022	53,290
	396,406	311,003	291,291
The clearances outwards were:—			
	1851	1852	1853
British vessels	248,246	295,823	218,437
United States vessels ..	47,292	63,019	64,189
Other countries	74,799	69,144	102,599
	370,337	427,986	385,225

In relation to coasting vessels the returns also show a diminution. It appears that the tonnage entered inwards was 961,638 in the month ending March 5, 1851; 1,055,362 in 1852, and 865,617 in 1853. The clearances outwards were, 1,022,212 in March, 1851; 985,413 in 1852, and 891,413 in 1853.

A project has been announced the object of which furnishes a strange illustration of the slow way in which improvements penetrate to India. It is called the Oriental Gas Company, and is formed for the purpose of lighting Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Gas, although it has long been used in Australia, has never yet been introduced into our Indian territory, and it is contemplated in the first instance to begin with Calcutta, where the population is 500,000. The capital proposed is 50,000 in 12 shares.

The commercial advices from the West of France mention, with regard to the prospects of this year's harvest, that the wheat crop in that section of the country must be a backward one, and cannot be large, although in the dry and high lands appearances are favourable. The breadth of land under wheat in the five or six departments whose outlet is at the port of Nantes was estimated at the end of the year to be one-fifth under an average, and the subsequent state of the weather has prevented any increase. Spring corn, however, will be sown largely.

At the meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Company held on Thursday, the dividend declared was 2l per share, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The points discussed were the general progress of the undertaking, the irregularities in the performance of the service, and the prospects of a continuance of the contract. The chairman (Mr Colville) explained the difficulties the directors had to contend with, particularly in relation to the loss of the Amazon and Demerara, and stated that they did not apprehend the Government could establish a breach of engagement. In the course of the proceedings it was agreed, on the suggestion of a shareholder, to issue a copy of the report a few days previously to the periodical meetings.

On Thursday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the new directors elected on Wednesday last, viz., Mr Henry Alexander, the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, Major James Oliphant, Mr Henry Thoby Prinsep, Mr John Shepherd, and Mr Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, took the oaths and their seats. Mr Russell Ellice was chosen chairman, and Major James Oliphant deputy-chairman, for the year ensuing.

The *Java Bode* reports great ravages in the India archipelago by earth and sea quakes, in December last. Property was destroyed, and many lives were lost. Huge waves, rolling over one island, swept sixty men away, all of whom perished. For five days sea and land were in awful commotion.

A few days since Mrs Stowe arrived at Liverpool, a passenger by the Royal Mail steam-ship Canada, having left Boston on the 30th ult.

An accident of a singular nature occurred at the office of the Electric Telegraph Company, 448 Strand, on Friday, April 8. The usual communications were made with the galvanic wires of the Greenwich Observatory, in preparation for dropping the Strand ball, the apparatus was in perfect order, the ball was raised, and all was waiting for the completion of the communication with the Greenwich battery by means of the clock movement in the Royal Observatory. At three minutes before one o'clock there was at Greenwich a very vivid flash of lightning, followed at an interval of four seconds by loud thunder. This electric disturbance of the atmosphere produced a galvanic current in the wire, which dropped the ball in the Strand three minutes before its correct time. The assistant, who had raised the ball in the Strand, had commenced unwinding the chain, and his hand was still on the winch, when the unexpected descent of the ball turned the winch violently, and struck him down, greatly alarming some strangers who were present. The ball was again raised, and was dropped by the ordinary galvanic current from Greenwich at the usual time. At Greenwich nothing was known of the accident until information was transmitted from the Electric Telegraph office.

The Government has purchased the old house of correction at Brixton, which was vacated by the Board of Superintendence of the Surrey Prisons, on the removal of the Surrey penitentiary to the new county prison at Wandsworth. It is intended to establish at Brixton a depot for female convicts only, under sentence of transportation, and to place the new establishment under the Board of Superintendence of Convict Prisons. The female convicts under sentence have hitherto occupied a wing of the penitentiary at Millbank, the entire of which, after their removal to Brixton, will be available for the detention of male convicts only, under sentence of transportation. Mrs Martin, the widow of a clergyman who was formerly in the convict service, is appointed matron to the establishment. The Rev. J. H. Moran (transferred from the convict prison at Portland), is appointed chaplain, and F. S. Parkyn, steward, to the same establishment.—*Observer.*

Literature.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. No. CXCVIII. April, 1853. Longmans, London; A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

THIS is, we believe, the first number of the "Review" issued under the new editor, and it promises well. It impresses us with the opinion that it is and will be conducted with great care. It has all the responsibilities of established reputation, and can no more indulge in the freaks of youth than a minister can give the same license to his tongue as one of the guerillas of the opposition. We must not expect under any editor that the early characteristics of the "Review" should be revived. The audacity, flavoured by wit, which won it a high place in our literature, would not be suitable to its present dignity. It seems harder to keep than win a high station; and both ministers and successful periodicals, from constantly fixing public attention on themselves, and from its being expected that they should continue to rise when they can rise no higher, are always in danger of falling. To secure a high station, qualities different from those which win it are required; and if the "Review" do not, under its new editor, display exactly the sparkling and caustic wit which, from its birth, obtained distinction for it, the inference is, that its present qualities are better adapted to its present position and responsibilities. Not that the old spirit is extinct; it is, perhaps, only better guided. Instead of crushing unknown Ritsons and Treasury clerks entrusted with the task of explaining the estimates, it seizes and holds up to public contempt the great be-puffed historian and statistician of an effete party, and the great orator who announced himself, or suffered himself to be announced, as "the Coming Man"—"who, from February, 1852, to January, 1853, has most occupied the pens, tongues, and ears of Englishmen." Two more crushing yet dignified exposures never appeared in the "Review" than two articles in the present number, which fairly display to public inspection the talents and writings, the speeches and characters of Sir Archibald Alison and of Mr Disraeli. Some of the numerous misstatements of the former, in statistics and in political principles, and the glaring faults of his wordy style, are rarely and pleasantly exposed, while justice is done to the good feelings of the man. We advise all would-be champions of exploded Toryism and all admirers of verbiage to read the criticism on Mr Alison, and be warned in time. Had it appeared a couple of years ago, it might have saved two or three, or even a half-dozen young Tories from making themselves ridiculous in print. The article on "Mr Disraeli" is more unsparingly, but we cannot say unjustly, severe. It gives a complete sketch of his public career as author, member of Parliament, and minister. It does not deny him the merit of a great rhetorician, but it denies him sagacity, political honesty, and great oratorical powers. "His principal claim to distinction," it says, "lies in his adroit management of the foolish and the vain." "A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him who hears it; the maxim is no less true of a speech; and a very limited quantity of eloquence will go a long way, when the orator makes it his main business to humour and chime in with the excited feelings and confirmed prejudices of those whose favour he is anxious to conciliate. A thorough appreciation of the prevalent weakness in this respect is the secret of Mr Disraeli's elevation." "It was the clamorous, almost savage, applause of the Tory men of metal, large-acred squires, which enabled their champion to obtain his semblance of a triumph over their once venerated leader, who, at the very moment when his haughty spirit seemed to quail, might have retorted—

Non me tua fervida torrent
Dicta, serox, Dii me torrent,—

the 'Dii' being about upon a par, in taste, manners, and impartiality, with the 'gods' in the shilling gallery of a metropolitan theatre." It was the rabid hatred of the disappointed Protectionists, which Mr Disraeli flattered and fostered, and that bore him upwards to the greatness he reached. When the object of that hatred was removed, much of Mr Disraeli's eloquence was at an end. The death of Sir E. Peel, as Mr Shiel remarked, "left his persecutor much in the condition of a dissecting surgeon without a subject." Mr Disraeli, says the reviewer, "cannot shine without offensiveness. His passages of arms are not worth commemorating unless he draws blood. He cannot be ranked with debaters, like the late Charles Buller—

Whose wit in the combat, as gentle as bright,
Never carried a heartstain away on his blade.

He is more fitted to be ranged in the same category with those who, when they cannot wield the sword, snatch the dagger, and when they cannot barb it and make it rankle in the wound, steep it in venom, that it may fester in the scratch. He is the Paganini of the rhetorical art; and his renown as first fiddle depends on the skill and felicity with which he executes so many tunes, with variations, upon one string." Of the most favourable specimens of his wit, cleverness, and keen observation, it is said "their glitter and point are not more remarkable than the worthlessness and heaviness of the materials in which they are embedded, or on which they lie, like lumps of marl on a barren moor, encumbering what they cannot fertilise." The barren moor being the large-acred squires. The reviewer does not conceal the motive for his attack, and we quote at length the concluding page of the article in which it is stated, and a summary given of the whole:—

How many aspirants to political and literary distinction are there, who would accept Mr Disraeli's position and reputation with the incidental drawbacks and qualifications? To reduce the number of those who might be tempted to envy him, is the main object of this Article; and it is with an especial view to their edification that we have collected the scattered illustrations of his career from its commencement. Each, individually taken, may prove little; but when the whole of them are viewed together, and in connection with one another, the conclusion is irresistible. His mode of rising in the world then becomes patent to the most cursory observer. He is henceforth like a bee, or wasp, working in a glass case. He has broken Sedley's supplementary commandment—"Thou shalt not be found out;" and every well-wisher to good government and social order should rejoice in his detection. His twenty-seven years of public life are

thus made to assume their genuine form of a tangled mass of disingenuous expedients and contradictory professions, which change their colour, like the hues of shot silk—fade into something else as we are looking at them, like what are called 'shifting views,'—or dazzle the eye like the showy and indistinct figures in a kaleidoscope. It is just, wise, or beneficial that the highest honours of a State should be earned by such means or lavished on such men?

It is idle to assert that he won his way, fairly or unfairly, as a man of letters or "gentleman of the press." He won it as a parliamentary gladiator; and his books have done him more harm than good with his employers, who do not appreciate their merits, and are constantly liable to be annoyed by their satire or compromised by their revelations. We should no more think of ranking him with Mr Macaulay, than of placing a successful general of Condottieri, like Sir John Hawkwood, in the same category with Condé, Turenne, and Marlborough. Let those to whom this judgment may seem harsh, reflect on the results which have ensued in a neighbouring country, from the habitual disregard of the moral element in appreciating conduct or character, and from the premium thereby held out to unprincipled ambition. We are fortunately not yet arrived at that lamentable state of social degradation, in which there is no recognised criterion of excellence except success; but we shall rapidly approximate towards it if we tamely permit brazen images, or false idols, to be set up for national worship in the midst of us; whilst to proclaim that any amount of interested tergiversation or apostasy should be forgiven for the sake of wit, eloquence, or adroit audacity, is to canker public virtue in the bud. The almost total absence of conventional restrictions and civil disabilities in this country, simply adds to the apprehended danger by widening the arena, and by rendering it more easy of access to competitors of all grades, worthy or unworthy. It is, therefore, small merit in our eyes to have dispensed with the adventitious aids of birth and wealth, if the essential distinctions between right and wrong have been simultaneously overlooked; and we speak under a lively sense of our responsibilities as public censors, when we avow, that, far from regarding this Caucasian luminary as having shed a wholesome light over our political armament, we saw little but what augured evil in its lurid and fitful coruscations, and felt neither regret nor astonishment at its eclipse.

The "Review" has returned in fitting style to its old functions, but it exercises them on proper objects, and with the dignity becoming its high reputation.

The other articles of the "Review" treat of "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister," and advocating a change in the law; of the "Church of England in the Mountains" of Wales, what she has been doing there, and what more requires to be done; of some recent novels; of the "National Gallery," including other galleries of art and collections of pictures; of "Public Education," its present condition, the provision made for it, and what is required to improve it; of Political History in 1822-23, *a propos* of a publication, by M. le Comte de Marcellus on the "Politique de la Restauration en 1822 et 1823," an article which contains many anecdotes, but which gives more importance to M. Marcellus than he deserves, and in which nothing is more conspicuous than the total want of influence of the politicians of that period over the subsequent course of society; and of "The Income Tax," an excellent article, (except that the author in the introductory part is unusually adulatory of law,) in which the writer, by the combined force of reason and ridicule, of arithmetic and logic, of political and metaphysical arguments, demolishes the taxation "plan of the actuaries," and shows the socialism of the scheme of taxing one man more than another, because he had a more prudent parent. The number is at once useful, witty, solid, versatile, and powerful; and though no art can restore the "Review" to the condition of youth, it promises, under its new guidance, to have a prolonged and honoured maturity.

NINEVEH AND ITS PALACES, &c. By JOSEPH BONOMI, F.R.S.L. 2nd Edition. Revised. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

It seems to us as if we should never be tired of reading books about Nineveh; and, were we not compelled to turn away to other things, we should do nothing for the rest of our days but pry into the researches of Layard and pore over the pages of Bonomi. We are obliged, however, to cut short our inspection of the book, and take up the pen to tell our readers that the second edition of Bonomi is better than the first. It describes all the new acquisitions of the Museum, leaving nothing that concerns Assyria unnoticed, and contains a number of spirited sketches by Mr Romaine, which add to the interest of this interesting subject. There are sketches of the Arabs employed in the excavations, which must endear those rude children of the desert to all the lovers of ancient Assyria, and yet make us wonder how such men could ever be got to work. We almost imagine Mr Layard must have had some miraculous power to have induced these wanderers to become excavators. There is a sketch, too, of the tents of these people, and one of the tunnel opened in Kouyunjik, which make us wonder still more how these children of the sun could ever have been induced to enter these underground abodes of Afrits. There are numerous engravings, too, of the ivories recently added to the Museum, which were found almost in the condition of dust, and have been restored to firmness and consistency by immersing them in boiling isinglass. Messrs Layard and Botta have given to Europe the remains of Assyria. Mr Bonomi has given us the best account of the result of their labour; and it is equally creditable to him and the public that a second edition of his detailed and valuable compilation is so speedily called for. The illustrations are so good, that they may console those who are unable to visit the Museum, and almost make them cease to regret their inability.

THE CABINET GAZETTEER: a Popular Exposition of the Countries of the World, &c. By the Author of the "Cabinet Lawyer." Longmans, Paternoster row.

If this book had been printed in diamond, so as to form a convenient pocket volume, it would have been, for young people with minute vision, invaluable. Its most conspicuous fault is, that it is too thick to be conveniently portable. The author has neglected no modern sources of information, and all his short, succinct, and neat descriptions of the different places are quite conformable to present knowledge. Sarawak, for example, in Borneo, is not omitted, and of San Fran-

cisco there is quite a detailed description. The work is compiled with considerable care, and, in the 903 pages that it contains, there is a vast amount of geographical and topographical information pleasantly condensed. The "Cabinet Gazetteer," though not intended to supersede more elaborate works, will, to some extent, have that effect; but it will be sure to find a large and permanent circulation of its own.

A SCHOOL ATLAS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY, &c., &c. By EDWARD HUGHES, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Head Master of the Royal Navy Lower School, Greenwich Hospital, &c. Longmans, Paternoster row.

THE object of this new school book—which will also be found a very useful work for the general reader—is to give a brief but compendious account of the present state of our knowledge of geography. It comprises seventeen maps, and in them exhibits the climates, the botanical characteristics, the zoological features of the world, the physical and commercial features of different countries, and other things that have only in modern times been depicted in maps. The physical characteristics, including the coal and iron districts of our own country, are carefully described. So are the physical characteristics of Australia, and the site of the gold recently discovered there. This suggests to us that, to make the collection complete, there should be a map of the world mineralogically as well as botanically and zoologically. Just now there is a great wish to know the general distribution of metals in the world, as far as that has been discovered, and such a map would be as interesting as the others. All physical geography—the "history of the planet in which we live"—is interesting; and "its various peculiarities," as Mr Hughes observes, "exercises an important influence on the ordinary affairs of men and the business of life." "Thus," he says, "the extent and character of seacoast in a great measure determine the pursuits of a people; and it might be shown that the very principle of demand and supply in commerce can be traced to no other source than to the laws which regulate climate, and consequently production, and to the geological formation of the various parts of the earth. It is now acknowledged also that physical geography should be used as a guide in the study of universal history. Thus a careful consideration of the land masses and islands, and winds and the prevalent marine currents, is indispensable in order to arrive at even a probable solution of the question of how the world was peopled. Again, the progress of conquering tribes and the rise of empires can be best traced in the unchangeable features of the countries—the mountain barriers, rivers, plains, and valleys. In a word, as far as man can be influenced by external circumstances in form and character, so far have the destinies of nations been ruled by the physical laws of the globe." All that is very true, and thus it is made plain that all commerce depends on the different attributes of different parts of the world. In fact commerce is as much a part of the laws of Nature as that man must live by the sweat of his brow. He must cultivate the soil to subsist, and trade is only an extension of the cultivation of the soil. Some other classes require to learn that portion of physical geography rather more than the young gentlemen and young ladies in schools, for whose especial instruction Mr Hughes labours. It is clear if there were no minerals—no mines, there could be no miners; if there were no coals, no colliers; no seacoast, no seamen; thus our extensive and excellent mercantile marine, which has increased from carrying coals and iron, and which some men referred altogether to the Navigation Laws, could have had no existence had there been no seacoast, and very little extent if there had been neither iron nor coal in the country. It is very useful to have such and similar facts taught by men like Mr Hughes to children at schools, and that teaching will save them hereafter from committing the gross errors that have been committed, touching the origin of our naval greatness, by some of our most renowned statesmen and greatest writers, and will prevent them from honouring those, whether statesmen or writers, who do commit such blunders. It is rather curious to find a book on physical geography teaching children some very important political truths, and sapping more effectually than the most savage democratic writers the power of ignorant statesmen. The boys and girls who are taught that commerce is as much a part of the great system of the material world as digging the ground, will, by-and-by, whether they live in France or Russia or England, only deride the Government which should prevent commerce, as they would deride the authority which would prevent them cultivating the earth. Mr Hughes does not mean to give lessons in political science, but, nevertheless, by explaining all the natural laws which determine the distribution of man and animals and plants over the globe, he gives such lessons, and his indirect is as valuable as his direct teaching. The letterpress describes the usual features of physical geography, but describes them well. The hydrography of the world, which embraces all the routes by sea from place to place, and the climatology, which embraces all the winds and meteorological phenomena, when such a large portion of our population are now going to and fro on the ocean, will be found particularly useful and interesting. But the whole subject is instructive, and it is only requisite for such books to be widely studied for the nation to become learned, and have all its actions guided by knowledge.

THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO: its History and Present State. B HORACE ST JOHN. In 2 Vols. Longman, Paternoster row.

MR ST JOHN has no other recommendations for writing the present work than his general diligence and zeal in whatever he undertakes, and some little enthusiasm excited by the success of Rajah Brooke. His studies, indeed, have, like those of his family, been directed towards the East, and he has with the Rajah a family connection; but he has never personally, like Crawford and others, visited, we believe, the country he describes. The Indian Archipelago, however, is, from

its productions, its inhabitants, and its trade, a very interesting part of the world. Crawford, Raffles, and others have described many of its peculiarities, and excited much interest in its history and productions. Into them Mr St John has made an extensive inquiry; he has consulted the history and examined the physical features of the Archipelago, and he has composed a complete work on the subject. He scarcely leaves any topic untouched. He discusses at considerable length the piracy question, which is the most modern subject connected with the Archipelago, and fully narrates all Rajah Brooke's extraordinary adventures. In no other book is so condensed and complete a history of this interesting portion of the earth to be found. We cannot enter into details. Mr St John has collected his materials with care and disposed of them in an artistic manner. He is master of a good style, and the natural beauties of the country and its natural productions furnish eloquent themes for his pen. His work will be very useful to the politician, the merchant, and the traveller, and extremely pleasant to the general reader. Such works, combining the interest of a novel with the instruction of science, are to be classed with the most agreeable and most useful books.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. 8th Edition, greatly improved. Edited by THOMAS STEWART TRAIL, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. Vol. I. Part I.

THIS Encyclopedia has since 1771 gone through several editions, and at each edition has been successively enlarged and improved. The latest, till the present was undertaken, incorporated in 1842 all that was valuable in former editions and in the new supplements, and was enriched by many new contributions. The first volume of the present issue—of which only the first part has yet appeared—will contain the celebrated dissertations by Mr Dugard Stewart on the rise and progress of Metaphysical Philosophy, and the equally celebrated dissertation by Sir J. Macintosh on Ethical Philosophy, as well as the celebrated dissertations of Playfair and Leslie on the progress of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences. New dissertations on Christianity by the Archbishop of Dublin, and on Natural Philosophy by Professor Forbes, are to be added to this edition. The work is of established reputation; and though much is continually added to our knowledge, which makes all books of this description speedily imperfect, they are extremely valuable, as containing a perfect record of all the knowledge extant at the time they are compiled, much of which never can be old or out of date. The undertaking is a gigantic one, but it is in the hands of spirited men, who have known how to conduct similarly large and equally important undertakings to a successful issue. They are prompted to it by a continual demand for works of this elaborate kind, which is the best of all possible answers to those who continually reproach the age as superficial. Such large enterprises are an honour to the country as well as to the individuals, and we heartily wish the Messrs Black a great success.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Industrial Resources, &c., of the Southern and Western States (U.S.) By J. D. B. de Bow. 3 Vols.
- Home Thoughts. No. 4.
- The India Question in 1872. By H. T. Prinsep, Esq. Allen and Co.
- Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh. By the late Mervyn Napier, Esq. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.
- The Most Holy Trinity, &c. By E. Soper. Seeleys.
- Montenegro, and the Slavonians of Turkey. By Count V. Krasinski. Chapman and Hall.
- Man of the Time. Begue.
- Le Times et la Turquie. Lettre de M. F. Nogués a M. Walter.
- Objections to a Reform of the Income Tax Considered. By J. G. Hubbard, Esq. Longmans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW COAL COMPANY.—The prospectus has been issued of the Great Western and Forest of Dean Deep-Coal Company, with a capital of 120,000*l* in 1*l* shares. The coal of the seams to be worked is in demand in the district, but extensive operations have hitherto been prevented by an absence of the railway facilities that now exist for its conveyance. The mines are to be worked at a royalty of 1*s* per ton, half of which is to be commuted by a certain amount of shares.

NEW STAMP DUTIES ACT ON PATENTS.—An act of Parliament has lately received the royal assent, and is now in force, to substitute stamp duties for fees on passing letters patent for inventions, and to provide for the purchase for the public use of certain indexes of specifications. All letters patent for inventions to be granted under the Patent Law Amendment Act are made subject to avoidance on non-payment of stamp duties expressed in the schedule of the present act. The indexes of specifications prepared by Mr Woodcroft may be purchased for a sum not exceeding 1,000*l* for the public use. The new stamp duties are as follows:—On petitions for grant of letters patent, 5*s*; on certificate of record of notice to proceed, 5*s*; on warrant of law officer for letters patent 5*s*; on specification 5*s*; on letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year, 5*s*; on letters patent before the expiration of the seventh year, 10*s*; on certificate of record of notice of objection 2*s*; on certificate of every search and inspection, 1*s*; on certificate of entry of assignment or licence, 5*s*; on certificate of assignment or licence, 5*s*; on application for disclaimer, 5*s*; on caveat against disclaimer, 2*s*; and on office copies of documents, for every 50 words, 2*d*. The new stamp duties are under the management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

SPIRITS.—From a return obtained by Mr Moffatt, M.P. (issued on Thursday), it appears that in the year ended the 5th of January last there were 24,422,202 gallons of spirits distilled. On the 5th of January there were 5,808,013 gallons in bonded stores.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—On Thursday notice was issued at the General Post Office, St Martin's-le-Grand, that the Ottoman contract mail steam packet would sail from Liverpool to-day (Saturday), with the Australian mails. By command of the Postmaster-General, the mails for the Cape of Good Hope, which were on board the Ottoman, were disembarked and forwarded to Plymouth, to be put on board the Indiana, which sailed on the 15th inst., with mails for the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, Ascension, and India.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

R. T., Douglas, Isle of Man.—The official valuation of the imports for 1852 was 109,316,409*l*.
 Mr FRANKLIN's communication reached us too late for consideration this week.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
 (From the Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 9th day of April, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
	£.		£.
Notes issued	32,816,460	Government debt	11,018,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	16,797,808
		Silver bullion	19,154
	32,816,460		32,816,460

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

		£.	
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, includ-	
(less)	2,106,987	ing Dead Weight Annuity ..	13,671,329
Public Deposits (including Ex-		Other Securities	14,875,627
chequer, Savings Banks, Com-		Notes	9,839,745
missioners of National Debt,		Gold and Silver Coin	409,874
and Dividend Accounts)	4,738,108		
Other Deposits	14,933,897		
Seven Day and other Bills	1,469,737		
	38,796,628		38,796,628

Dated the 14th April, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	£.		£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills ..	24,446,457	Securities	27,994,009
Public Deposits	4,733,108	Bullion	19,226,834
Other or private Deposits	14,933,897		
	44,113,457		47,220,843

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,107,386*l*, stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

An increase of Circulation of	£702,592
A decrease of Public Deposits of	3,501,007
An increase of Other Deposits of	2,234,694
A decrease of Securities of	1,302,649
An increase of Bullion of	218,885
A decrease of Rest of	529,043
A decrease of Reserve of	370,660

The present returns show us the effects of the payments of the dividends. The circulation has increased 702,592*l*; the public deposits have decreased 3,501,007*l*; private deposits have increased 2,243,694*l*; securities have decreased 1,302,649*l*; but there has been an increase of public securities, the private securities having decreased 1,509,493*l*. Bullion has increased 218,885*l*; the rest has decreased 529,043*l*; and the reserve has decreased 370,660*l*.

The money market is decidedly easier and interest lower. Money is taken on call at 2½, and bills are discounted at 2½ and 2¾. This is the natural result of the payments of the dividends, and country bankers and others, not yet advised of the fall, still apply to the Bank instead of Lombard street.

In the exchanges there is no alteration to notice.

The stock market was a good deal excited in the early part of the week by the project of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for converting the debt, but the excitement subsided, and to-day and yesterday the stock market has been rather flat, from all parties being engaged in the settlement. This has gone off tolerably well, though there were one or two defaulters for very small sums. To-day the funds have been steady. Money is a little in demand in the Stock Exchange on account of the settlement. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing prices this day and last Friday of Consols and the other principal stocks:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	100½	100½	100½	100½
Monday	100½	100½	100½	100½
Tuesday	100½	100½	100½	100½
Wednesday	100½	100½	100½	100½
Thursday	100½	100½	100½	100½
Friday	100½	100½	100½	100½
	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices This day.	
3 per cent consols, account ..	100½	100½	100½	100½
— money ..	100½	100½	100½	100½
2 per cents	103½	103½	103½	103½
3 per cent reduced ..	99½	99½	99½	99½
Exchequer bills, large March ..	8s 9s	8s 9s	4s 7s	4s 7s
— June ..	5s 9s	5s 9s	5s 9s	5s 9s
Bank stock	224½	224½	225	225
East India stock	260	260	260	260
Spanish 3 per cents	48½	48½	47½	47½
— 3 per cents new def. ..	24½	24½	24½	24½
Portuguese 4 per cents	40	40	40	40
Mexican 5 per cents	27½	27½	28	28
— 5 per cents ..				
Dutch 2½ per cents	66½	66½	65½	65½
— 4 per cents ..	97½	97½	96½	96½
Russian, 4½ stock	103½	103½	103½	103½
Sardinian stock	97½	97½	97	97
Peruvian				

	Closing price last Friday.	Closing price This day
deferred.....	65 1/2	66 1/2
Venezuela.....	38 40	38 40
Spanish Certif.....	2 1/2 pm	2 1/2 pm
Turkish Scrip.....	2 1/2 pm	2 1/2 pm
New Peruvian Scrip.....	4 1/2 pm	4 1/2 pm

The railway share market has not participated in the excitement of the funds, and has been rather flat through the week. It was quiet to-day, with little business doing. Some new projects, as that of the Grand Trunk Railway of Upper Canada, (aggregate capital 9,500,000l, 3,623,000l is to be raised here), and that of a Peruvian Railway from Arica to Tacna, (40 miles, capital 500,000l), are engaging the attention of capitalists. The former comes before the public well recommended by the names of the directors here—Messrs Baring, Glyn, Blake, M'Calmont, Kirkman, Hodgson, and Alderman Thompson—and by the rapid progress which Canada has latterly made in wealth. Both may, in common with many others, be successful. On this point we offer no opinion; but we cannot fail to notice the remarkable circumstance that our resources and our enterprise are called on to contribute at the same moment to promote communication and civilisation in Canada and Peru.

A prospectus has been issued, too, of the North of Spain line, an undertaking long talked of. Capital 6,300,000l, of which 2,520,000l is to be subscribed in London, 2,520,000l at Paris, and 1,260,000l at Madrid. The line commences in France, where it traverses a distance of 21 miles from Bayonne to the Spanish frontier, and then extends 406 miles to Madrid; its total length being 427 miles.

The following is our list of the closing price of the shares of the principal lines last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS. Closing price last Friday.	Closing price This day.
Bristol and Exeter.....	104 105	103 105
Caledonians.....	65 5/8 x d	64 5/8
Eastern Counties.....	13 1/2	13 1/2
East Lancashire.....	72 74	73 75
Great Northern.....	83 84	82 83 1/2
Great Western.....	92 93	91 92
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	77 78 1/2	76 77
London and Blackwall.....	94 94	94 95
London, Brighton, & S. Coast.....	104 105	104 105
London & North Western.....	121 121 1/2	119 120
London and South Western.....	91 92 1/2	90 91 1/2
Midlands.....	75 76 1/2	74 75
North British.....	35 36	35 36
North Staffordshire.....	4 1/2 dia	4 1/2 dia
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.....	53 54	50 51 1/2
South Eastern.....	74 77	75 76 1/2
South Wales.....	37 39	36 37
York, Newcastle, & Berwick.....	69 70	69 70
York and North Midland.....	60 61	60 60
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France.....	36 1/2 36 1/2	35 1/2 35 1/2
Do. 20 1/3 per ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares).....	14 15	14 15
Paris and Rouen.....	41 1/2 42 1/2	42 1/2 43
Paris and Strasbourg.....	33 1/2 34	33 1/2 33 1/2
Rouen and Havre.....	20 21	20 1/2 21 1/2
Dutch Rhinish.....	2 1/2 dia	1 1/2 dia
Paris and Lyons.....	18 1/2 18 1/2 pm	17 1/2 17 1/2 pm
Lyons and Mediterranean.....	9 11 pm	9 11 pm
East Indian.....	5 1/2 6 pm	5 1/2 6 pm
Dijon and Besancon.....	2 1/2 pm	2 1/2 3 pm
Madras, Cosen, and Cherbourg.....	4 1/2 5 pm	5 1/2 5 pm
Paris and Orleans.....	9 10 pm	10 11 pm
Western of France.....	9 10 pm	10 11 pm
India Peninsular.....	3 1/2 4 pm	3 1/2 4 pm
Grand Junction of France.....	1 1/2 2 pm	1 1/2 2 pm

The project of the Chancellor of the Exchequer still engages much attention; and while the new Exchequer bonds meet general approbation, some persons approve still more of his 2 1/2 per Cent. Stock, because it will afford a test of the value of the Three per Cent. When they reach par the apprehension that they may then be paid off always unduly depresses them; and it is supposed that the creation of a Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock will contribute to the conversion of the Three per Cent. Stock. Such a stock on the terms proposed by the Chancellor is preferred to the others.

The affair of the Turkish loan is at length settled, and the committee appointed to watch over the interest of the lenders is dissolved. It has been announced by advertisement that the advances made on account of the loan will be reimbursed with an addition for bonus and interest at the rate of 34 francs for every 1,000 francs of nominal stock. The arrangement is not satisfactory, though better than the termination that was a tone time feared. Parties, however, still place confidence in the Turkish Government, and arrangements have just been concluded for establishing a bank at Constantinople.

A new bank, too, on a large scale, to be called the "Sud-deutsche," or South German Bank, is announced to be established in Darmstadt; the license for this purpose has been granted to Herr Moritz von Haleer. The capital is to be 25,000,000 gulden, with liberty to increase it to 50,000,000; it is not to issue its own notes, and is required to take shares in the Aschaffenburg Railway to the extent of 3,000,000 gulden. The principal shareholders, it is said, are for the most part wealthy persons engaged in manufactures and trade in the various South German States. The shares have been introduced on the Paris Bourse, and quoted at 5 premium. We hope it will be successful, as such establishments promote the industry and prosperity of nations, and tend to make them peaceful.

In the course of the week, the Blackfriars with 35,243 ounce

of gold, valued at 141,000l, and the Cadet with 13,631 ounce^s of gold, valued at about 54,000l, have arrived from Sydney. The coinage at Philadelphia for March, 1853, was as follows:—

	No. per.	Value.	
GOLD.			
Double Eagles.....	348,233	4,964,060 00	
Quarter Eagles.....	108,406	271,015 00	
Gold Dollars.....	498,133	498,133 00	
	614,772	5,693,208 00	
SILVER.			
Three Cent. Pieces.....	3,460,000	103,800 00	
	6,274,772	5,487,608 00	
COPPER.			
Cents.....	463,376	4,633 75	
Half Cents.....	19,500	97 50	
	6,697,648	5,951,789 26	
GOLD DEPOSITS FOR COINAGE.			
From California.....		7,449,000 50	
From other sources.....		70,000 00	
		7,519,000 50	
Silver bullion deposited for coinage.....		22,930 00	
GOLD DEPOSITS.			
	1851.	1852.	1853.
	dols	dols	dols
January.....	5,071,699	4,161,688	4,962,697
February.....	3,014,907	3,010,223	3,548,500
March.....	2,880,771	3,592,156	7,310,523
Total.....	10,955,877	10,964,066	15,821,723

The increase of the deposits of gold in the three months of 1853 of more than one half over either 1852 or 1851 is remarkable. Messrs Hussey, Bond, and Hale, in their circular, dated San Francisco, February 28, furnish the following account of the production of gold in California:—

The declared shipments of gold by steamers and sailing vessels, during the year 1852, amount to 45,800,000 dols. Upon the basis of a calculation given in particulars in our circular of July 30, 1853, we should add to this amount sums taken away by individuals, (not declared), and for the amounts retained in circulation, 65 per cent; but we believe a much larger sum has latterly been retained in the country than was previously the case, the business and capital of the State having increased. We add therefore, 75 per cent to the above sum..... 24,350,000

Showing probable production for the year 1852..... 80,150,000
By a former table, and estimates more definitely stated than this, we gave the probable production up to January 1st, 1852 at..... 140,931,000

Showing an estimated production to January 1st, 1853, of..... 521,031,000

The agitation to obtain tribunals of commerce is reviving, and a public meeting was held in the Borough on Wednesday, the High Bailiff in the chair, when resolutions were passed to procure, if possible, the establishment of such tribunals. At the instance of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, a conference is about to be held on the subject, and it is proposed to follow that up by a conference in London.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris.....	April 14	£. 25 7 1/2	3 days' sight
		24 8 1/2	3 months' date
Antwerp.....	15	£. 25 10	8 days' sight
Amsterdam.....	12	fl. 11 8 1/2	3 days' sight
		11 7 1/2	2 months' date
Hamburg.....	12	mls 3 1/2	3 days' sight
St Petersburg.....	5	18 3 1/2	3 months' date
Madrid.....	8	8 1/2 d	4
Lisbon.....	9	5 1/2 d	5
Gibraltar.....	1	5 1/2 d	6
New York.....	2	9 to 9 1/2 per cent pm	60 days' sight
		2 per cent pm	30
Jamaica.....	Mar. 13	1 1/2	60
		1	90
Havana.....	21	9 1/2 per cent pm	90
Rio de Janeiro.....	Feb. 14	28 d	90
Bahia.....	18	28 d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco.....	22	28 d	60
Buenos Ayres.....	2	...	60
Singapore.....	Mar. 3	4s 7 1/2 to 4s 8 d	60 days' sight
		...	6 months' sight
Ceylon.....	14	...	1
		1 per cent. dia.	3
Bombay.....	14	...	6
		2s 0 1/2 to 2s 0 1/2 d	1
		2s 0 1/2 to 2s 0 1/2 d	6
Calcutta.....	5	...	6
		...	3
		...	1
California.....	15	47 1/2 to 47 1/2 d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong.....	Feb. 25	4s 10 d	6 months' sight
Mauritius.....	14	3 to 3 1/2 per cent. dia.	90 days' sight
Sydney.....	Dec. 24	6 1/2 to 10 per cent.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso.....	Feb. 19	47 d	60 days' sight
		...	90 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2 d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-05, it follows that gold is about 0-48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 129 per mark, which at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2 d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-6, it follows that gold is 0-47 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109 1/2 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 33-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0-33 per cent. against England; but, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate does not allow of the transmission of gold either way between the two countries.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) and rows for various stock types including Bank Stock, Consols, and Bonds.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns for Paris and London prices on specific dates (April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) and rows for Rentes and Bank Shares.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for Time, Tuesday, and Friday prices, and rows for various international locations like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and London.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) and rows for various foreign bonds and stocks from countries like Austria, Brazil, and Russia.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table with columns for Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, and London/American prices, listing various American stocks and bonds.

Exchange at New York 109 1/2 INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns for No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share, listing various insurance companies.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns for No. of shares, Dividends, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share, listing various joint stock banks.

DOCKS.

Table with columns for No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share, listing various docks.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.		Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from	
	Mar. 8 to 23.	Mar. 24 to April 7.	Mar. 8 to 23.	Mar. 24 to April 7.
Bills on Bengal	2 0 1/2	2 0 1/2	2 1 to 0 0	33,145 5 2
Madras	2 0 1/2	0 0	2 1 0 0	5,654 8 5
Bombay	2 0 1/2	2 0 1/2	2 1 1/2 0 0	276 5 0
Bi-monthly			39,075 16 7	41,529 9 0
Total for month, from March 8 to April 7, 1853			80,505 5 7	313,368 5 9
Total drafts from Jan. 7 to April 7, 1853				3,350,129 13 7
N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the rates drawn against.				

PRICES OF BULLION.

	per ounce	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)		3	17	9
Mexican dollars		0	0	0
Silver in bars (standard)		0	5	1 1/2

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived. LATEST DATES.

- On 11th April, AMERICA, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland March 23; Prince Edward Island, 25; Fredericton, 28; St John's, N.B., 28; Montreal, 28; New York, 29; Boston, 30; Halifax, April 3.
- On 11th April, HAVANA, March 21, via United States.
- On 11th April, CALIFORNIA, Feb. 28, via United States.
- On 11th April, CALAO, Feb. 17, via United States.
- On 11th April, VALPARAISO, Feb. 19, via United States.
- On 12th April, AMERICA, per Baltic steamer, via Liverpool—New York, April 2.
- On 13th April, PORTO CAPELO, March 14, via United States.
- On 13th April, SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, March 23, via United States.
- On 13th April, AFRICA, per Faith screw steamer, via Plymouth—Fernando Po, March 5; Whydah, 12; Cape Coast, 15; Liberia, 18; Sierra Leone, 23; Goree, 28; Madeira, April 5.
- On 15th April, INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Shanghai, Feb. 15; Hong Kong, 25; Batavia, 25; Singapore, March 3; Penang, 5; Calcutta, 5; Madras, 10; Bombay, 14; Aden, 24; Ceylon, 14; Alexandria, April 3; Corfu, 5; Malta, 9.
- On 15th April, PENINSULAR, per Iberia steamer, via Liverpool—Gibraltar, April 5; Cadiz, 6; Lisbon, 9; Oporto 10; Vigo, 10.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON.

- On 16th April (morning), for the WEST INDIES (HAVANA and NASSAU excepted), HONDURAS, VERACRUZ, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per La Plata steamer, via Southampton.
 - On 16th April (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per On 18th April (evening), for CANADA, per Geneva screw steamer, via Liverpool steamer, via Southampton.
 - On 19th April (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Baltic steamer, via Liverpool.
 - On 20th April (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Indus screw steamer, via Southampton.
 - On 22nd April (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Asia steamer, via Liverpool.
 - On 23rd April (evening), for MADRIDA, TRINIDAD, SIERRA LEONE, and the WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Hope screw steamer, via Plymouth.
 - On 24th April (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.
- † If addressed "Per Canadian Mail Packet."
 * If addressed "Via United States."
 ‡ The Osmanli steamer, for the Cape and Australia, put back, but is expected to sail again this day from Liverpool. The mails for the Cape have been landed and forwarded per Indiana steamer, via Plymouth.

Mails Due.

- MARCH 30.—Australia.
- APRIL 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
- APRIL 16.—West Indies.
- APRIL 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
- APRIL 31.—America.
- APRIL 23.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
- APRIL 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
- MAY 1.—West Indies.
- MAY 1.—Mexico and Havana.
- MAY 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
- MAY 1.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
- MAY 1.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
- MAY 9.—West Coast of Africa.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold.....qrs	68,343	39,157	21,812	96	3,225	1,339
Weekly average, April 9.....	44 9	31 4	18 9	31 10	34 8	32 10
— " 2.....	44 4	31 6	19 0	30 5	34 8	32 5
— " Mar. 26.....	44 9	31 10	18 9	33 0	34 8	32 6
— " 19.....	45 5	31 9	18 10	30 10	34 2	32 11
— " 12.....	45 8	31 9	18 6	30 9	34 4	32 9
— " 5.....	45 9	31 7	18 3	30 9	34 8	32 6
Six weeks' average.....	45 1	31 8	18 8	31 3	34 5	32 8
Same time last year.....	42 2	30 0	19 7	31 8	33 1	29 7
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth.

In the week ending April 6, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye meal	Peas and pea meal	Beans & bean meal	Indian corn and Indian meal	Buck wheat & buck wheat meal
Foreign	76,785	6,354	3,714	2,820	422	6,516	18,999	300
Colonial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	76,785	6,354	3,714	2,820	422	6,516	18,999	300
Imports of week	116,314 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING J.

The corn market was dull to-day at Monday's prices, and on Monday wheat fell 1s. Barley, however, particularly malting barley, maintained its price, and oats were 1s dearer; and the market for these two species of grain continue the same to-day. There is an expectation, not very well founded, we believe, that large quantities of corn will come in from the Baltic whenever the ports are opened. Corn is continually arriving from the Mediterranean, and prices in consequence keep low.

The corn markets of the Continent in our neighbourhood, like our own, are dull and only doing retail business.

There has been a good steady business in the colonial market, without any particular feature. Purchases are all for consumption. At the close of the market to-day sugar was in some instances 6d lower than last Friday, but coffee is unaltered. There is an indisposition to purchase, except to supply immediate wants. The extensive speculations going on in mines and foreign railroads attract capital from other purposes, and being doubtful in their results they give a check to other business.

The sales of tea continue short as compared to last year. The duty paid in the port of London during the week ended 7th inst. was only on 357,587 lbs, against 668,924 lbs in the same period last year. The prices are unaltered, and the transactions are limited, from the uncertainty respecting the duty, and from the unwillingness of dealers to purchase further than immediate wants at present rates, whilst importers are reluctant to make any concession.

At Liverpool the sales of cotton this week amount to 60,000 bales, of which the trade have bought 39,000, exporters 10,000, and speculators 11,000 bales, at prices showing an advance of 1-16d and 1/4d per lb on the last week's quotations. The market has been buoyant throughout the week, closing with great firmness and an upward tendency. The business to-day is telegraphed as 8,000 to 10,000 bales, at extreme rates. The advices from the United States this week are from New York to the 2nd inst., where prices had advanced 3/4 to 1/2 cent per lb. From the South the accounts are meagre, in consequence of the non-arrival of mails, whose transit had been impeded by bad weather and impassable roads. By telegraph from various sections of the cotton-growing districts, planting operations are reported to have been much interrupted by tempestuously wet weather; and for the immediate ruling of prices perhaps the circumstance of the greatest significance is the rapid falling off in the receipts at the ports, by which the stocks, recently estimated at 561,000 bales, is now estimated at 372,000 bales, so that, with respect to the ultimate quantity to reach the ports, the opinions of those hitherto most confident in their prognostications of 3,300,000 bales, seem now to waver, and the majority fix on 3,100,000 bales as about the real out-turn of the crop. In this market the transactions have been 2,700 bales by private contract, consisting of 700 bales Surat, 1,300 bales Bengal, and 700 bales Madras, for which extreme prices have been realised. Of 909 bales Madras offered at auction, on the 14th instant, about 700 were retired above their value, the remainder sold at 3 1/4d to 4 1/4d, according to quality.

The oil markets are recovering from the late depression, though the prices of linseed continue in favour of the buyers.

In the metal market copper and tin have declined, but iron continues in demand and is firm.

By a decree of the President of the Bolivian Republic, dated the 27th of January, the rivers of that State flowing into the Amazon and La Plata are declared to be free to the navigation of all nations. That Government may not have much power to open these waters through the mouths of the Amazon and La Plata, which are not in its territories; but the decree is valuable as showing the tendency to improvement even in South America, and as an indication that boundless and fertile regions there promise speedily to be opened to European enterprise. Sundry ports and places on the rivers Mamore, Beni, Piray, Chapare, and others, are declared free ports. Free Trade is becoming nominally the order of the day, if not really the faith of the world.

The period of the opening of the canals in the United States, bringing the stores of the West to the Atlantic seaboard, which is expected to take place about the present time, gives a great interest to all the statistics of the stocks on hand. We copy, therefore, the following statements from different American papers. The Albany Evening Journal says:—

It is pretended, and perhaps it may prove true, that the stocks of flour and grain at the various shipping points, west and north, are much less than they were a year ago. There is, doubtless, enough breadstuffs in this country to feed all in it until the next harvest shall have been gathered, and without a pretty active export demand should spring up suddenly, prices will not improve. We can see little else in the commercial horizon but an active shipping demand to stimulate prices in the slightest degree.

The *Sunday Register* (says the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*) gives the amount of wheat and flour there, and likely to be ready for shipment on the opening of the lines of navigation to the Atlantic ports:—

Wheat	bush	150,000
Corn		20,000
Flour	bbls	73,000

Wheat and corn is much less than last year, while the quantity of flour is greater. It is estimated that the amount of wheat in store at the Mad River depot, and on the line of that road, is not far from 170,000 bushels; and that there is in store in the M. and S. C. R. R. wheat houses, and other houses along the line of that road, about 190,000 bushels—making together 360,000 bushels, besides what is in other houses in this city.

Of flour, there is an excess over last year, not including some 16,000 bbls said to now in store at Huron, amounting to nearly 30,000 bbls. We are informed that the Mad River Co. have now in store about 56,000 bbls, and expect that by the time navigation is open through (unless this should occur earlier than is now anticipated), the number will be increased to 70,000. On the M. and S. C. Railroad, it may be remarked, the receipts of flour have but lately commenced.

Unless prices should advance instead of receding, the wheat yet remaining in farmers' hands will be likely to come out slowly. The deficiency, as compared with last year, is not supposed to be large, but the ability to hold for better prices is becoming greater every year.

The following comparative statement of wheat in store in the Wabash Valley, is from the Cincinnati Price Current:—

	Bushels	Bushels
Fort Wayne	1453	1853
Huntington	63,000	100,000
Lagro	13,000	40,000
Wabash	39,000	80,000
Peru	21,000	60,000
Lanesport	10,000	25,000
Delphia	50,000	70,000
Pittsburg	35,000	45,000
Other Points	5,000	27,000
	3,000	25,000
Total	239,000	487,000

This statement discloses a deficiency of 248,000 bushels, so that Ohio is not alone short of the usual stock.

Of flour there seems to be a larger supply than heretofore.

We learn by Messrs Pothonier and Co.'s circular, dated Alexandria, 4th April, 1853, "that but slight inclination existed on the part of shippers to enter into grain operations. The market was characterised by inactivity but firmness. Prices were maintained. Government wheat and beans were sold at prices equivalent to 23s 9d to 24s per qr for the former, and 16s 9d for the latter, f.o.b. Indian corn costs 14s 6d per qr f.o.b. In cotton there is more liveliness, and for a small parcel of fine quality as high as 20 dollars has been paid. For average qualities there is a steady demand at prices ranging from 8½ to 16 dollars per cantar of 96 lbs. In general, however, the high rates of freight have had the effect of depressing prices of produce. The demand for tonnage is limited, notwithstanding its scarcity. Exchange on London, 98 piasters per £ sterling.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies continue to be numerous. In the course of last week seven vessels left for Port Philip, four for Sydney, one for New Zealand, one for Hobart Town, one for Adelaide, and one for Launceston. Their total tonnage was 6,414 tons. Large shipments are still made of manufactured goods and general merchandise, as well as of gold coin, but no material alteration has occurred in the rates of freight.

We are glad to see by the circular of Messrs Soplusser and Co. of St Petersburg, forwarded by Mr Henry Willis, that the supply of tallow is likely to be somewhat larger than last year, and also the supply of hemp. The circular states—"The expected supply of hemp this year will be much larger than that of 1852, being estimated at 2,000,000 poods to 2,100,000 poods, to which must be added about 25,000 poods left over from last year; the demand has, however, been exceedingly active during the whole of the winter, and, up to the present date, upwards of 1,700,000 poods have already been contracted for. The quality of this year's hemp will be far superior to that of 1852.

INDIGO.

In East India descriptions the business during the week has been of no importance, but the full previous rates continued to be maintained. The declarations for the next quarterly sales, 10th May, have now commenced, and already amount to about 7,000 chests of all descriptions.

Several hundred serons Guatemala and Caracas indigo have been disposed of in public sales, at about previous rates for middling and good; the fine qualities, on the whole, went rather easier.

The overland mail has brought advices from Calcutta down to the 5th March, which report as follows:—

"In indigo there appears to have been but little doing, the brokers being occupied with the examination of that advertised for the public sales to commence on the 8th February. Considering the very favourable position in which the market was reported to be when the mail of the 8th January left, the accounts by the steamer just arrived are hardly so good as were expected.

"The public sales here have progressed very slowly, holders being unwilling to accept the prices offering, and by private contract, the transactions have from the same cause been on a very moderate scale, as will be seen on referring to the annexed particulars of business done during the past month. For the English market most unusual caution has hitherto marked the operations of buyers, and of the amount we stated in our last as likely to be shipped to England out of the crop, rather less than one-half has as yet gone forward, and we think it probable that as there exists little or no chance of ships now loading arriving in England in time for the July sales, buyers may hold back until we get the next mail, which should bring us the result of the first day of the February sales.

"Exports from 1st November, 1852, to 4th March, 1853:—

	Chests.	Fy. Mds.	S. Ch.
To Great Britain	7,159	27,360	4 11
— Havre and Bordeaux	6,194	22,158	39 1
— Marseilles	400	1,442	13 5
— Foreign Europe	19	29	26 13
— America	781	3,020	22 14
— Gulf, &c.	1,935	6,315	31 9
	16,369	60,347	18 3

"Of that portion of the crop still unshipped we estimate about 7,000 maunds as sold, which would leave about 32,000 maunds still to be disposed of by sale or shipment on planters' account. The arrival of the Mauritius and Bosphorus screw steamer (both considerably overdue), is anxiously looked for, and would, in all probability, combined with our present very moderate exchange of 2-0½ to 2-0¾, cause some activity in the market, by affording buyers an opportunity of getting their indigo into the July sales instead of having to wait for those of October, when the range of prices must, in some measure, depend upon the progress and prospects of the new crop. Without any thing new to communicate with regard to last year's out-turn."

MONTHLY STATEMENT

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

SUGAR.

April 1,	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	440,000	412,000	504,000	213,000
Antwerp	69,000	80,000	30,000	38,000
Hamburg	105,000	80,000	70,000	7,000
Trieste	98,000	226,000	76,000	152,000
Havre	48,000	11,000	19,000	50,000
England	2,983,000	1,590,000	2,357,000	1,785,000
Total stocks	2,843,000	2,499,000	3,055,000	2,217,000

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

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

	1850	1851	1852	1853
Musco., E. and W. India ꝑ cwt	24 to 0	27 to 0	21 to 0	25 to 0
Havana, white	25 24	26 32	23 27	27 31
— yellow and brown	17 23	19 25	16 22	19 23
Brazil, white	20 24	21 25	18 23	22 25
— yellow and brown	16 19	16 20	12 17	17 21
Java	16 24	16 24	14 24	17 25
Patent, crushed in bond	29 30	28 29	27 0	30 0

	1852	1853																		
Total stock, January 1	3,701,000	2,825,000																		
Total arrivals in three months, from the beginning of January to the end of March ..	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>in Holland</td> <td>620,000</td> <td>416,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Antwerp</td> <td>35,000</td> <td>108,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hamburg</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trieste</td> <td>82,000</td> <td>147,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Havre</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>1,375,000</td> <td>1,260,000</td> </tr> </table>	in Holland	620,000	416,000	Antwerp	35,000	108,000	Hamburg	50,000	15,000	Trieste	82,000	147,000	Havre	25,000	5,000	England	1,375,000	1,260,000	1,930,000
in Holland	620,000	416,000																		
Antwerp	35,000	108,000																		
Hamburg	50,000	15,000																		
Trieste	82,000	147,000																		
Havre	25,000	5,000																		
England	1,375,000	1,260,000																		
	5,868,000	4,775,000																		
Total stock, April 1, as per table	3,055,000	2,217,000																		
Deliveries in three months	2,813,000	2,538,000																		

COFFEE.

April 1,	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	295,000	275,000	224,000	180,000
Antwerp	89,000	145,000	95,000	87,000
Hamburg	175,000	130,000	150,000	30,000
Trieste	27,000	73,000	76,000	100,000
Havre	62,000	38,000	39,000	52,000
England	276,000	399,000	297,000	356,000
Total stocks	1,034,000	1,251,000	881,000	805,000

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

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

	1850	1851	1852	1853
Jamaica, good to fine ord. ꝑ cwt	44 to 45	45 to 50	37 to 43	47 to 55
Ceylon, real ordinary	44 6	40 0	38 0	47 48
Brazil, good ordinary	44 45	46 41	37 38	42 43
St Domingo, good ordinary	44 45	49 41	37 38	42 43
In Holland—Java, gd. ord. ꝑ kil.	31cts 32cts	25cts 26cts	24 cts	30 cts

	1852	1853
	cwt	cwt
Total stock, January 1.....	1,014,000	1,139,000
Total arrivals in three months, from the beginning of January to the end of March --		
In Holland.....	319,000	287,000
Antwerp.....	55,000	63,000
Hamburg.....	120,000	30,000
Trieste.....	85,000	41,000
Havre.....	66,000	67,000
England.....	34,000	52,000
	680,000	510,000
Total stock, April 1, as per table.....	1,694,000	1,639,000
Deliveries in three months.....	881,000	805,000
	813,000	834,000

COTTON.

New York April 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.			
NEW ORLEANS, ON.....	March 12	SOUTH CAROLINA.....	March 29
MOBILE.....	12	NORTH CAROLINA.....	21
FLORIDA.....	51	VIRGINIA.....	9
TEXAS.....	5	NEW YORK.....	25
GEORGIA.....	28	OTHER PORTS.....	26

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1.....	bales 87,469	bales 99,573	...	bales 12,104
Received at the ports since do.....	2,635,851	2,176,732	459,119	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.....	1,052,382	822,097	230,285	...
Exported to France since do.....	220,686	275,343	...	55,257
Exported to the North of Europe since do.....	71,593	59,598	11,996	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.....	118,744	97,638	20,731	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.....	1,463,025	1,255,266	207,757	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	774,693	608,483	166,210	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS (Not included in Receipts.)

	1853	1852
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates.....	106,656	91,376

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53	1851-52
	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	87,469	99,573
Received since.....	2,635,851	2,176,732
Total supply.....	2,723,320	2,276,305
Deduct shipments.....	1,463,025	1,255,268
Deduct stock left on hand.....	774,090	608,483
Leaves for American consumption.....	2,237,115	1,863,751

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports.
At New Orleans.....	March 12 44	10	23
Mobile.....	12 14	6	2
Florida.....	21 6	1	...
Galveston.....	...	...	...
Savannah.....	25 12	1	2
Charleston.....	25 10	2	1
New York.....	29 28	2	92
Total.....	114	22	121

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 9-32d to 5-16d per lb. Exchange, 109 to 109½.

There has been a more general demand for the past three days, and middling grades have advanced ½ to ¾ of a cent per lb. The sales for the last three days are 7,300 bales, making a total for the week of 10,300 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
	c c	c c	c c
Inferior.....	none.	none.	none.
Low to good ordinary.....	8½ 9½	8½ 9½	8½ 9½
Low to good middling.....	10 10½	10 11	10½ 11½
Middling fair to fair.....	11½ 11½	11½ 11½	11½ 12½
Fully fair to good fair.....	0 0	0 0	0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, April 15.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852—Same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland.....	5½d	5½d	6½d	7d	7d	8	4½d	5½d	6
New Orleans.....	5½d	6	6½d	7d	7d	8	4½d	5½d	6
Pernambuco.....	6½d	6½d	7½d	7½d	8	8	6½d	6½d	7½d
Egyptian.....	5½d	6½d	6½d	7d	9	13	5½d	6½d	9
Surat and Madras.....	3½d	4	4½d	4½d	4½d	5	3½d	3½d	4½d

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to April 14.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to April 15.		Exports, Jan. 1 to April 15.		Computed stock, April 15.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
786,113	506,833	504,940	541,190	41,080	53,130	817,890	337,360

The cotton market has been animated throughout the past week. A repetition of the advice of falling receipts from the United States has induced the buyers for export and speculation to extend their operations, and a large proportion of the week's business has been for these purposes. The business done by the trade has been increased, but they have not materially added to their stock. The import will scarcely balance the outgoing. Under these circumstances, holders of American have demanded higher rates, and in the middling grades, especially of Uplands, an advance of fully ½d per lb has been obtained. In the better, as well as in the lower qualities, the advance has not been so decided. Brazil and Egyptian have well maintained former rates. East India are in good request, being relatively cheaper than American. The sales to-day are 8,600 bales. The market is animated and firm. The reported export amounts to 11,469 bales, consisting of 6,599 American, 900 Brazil, and 1,880 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1853.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price April 14 1852.	Price April 1853.	Price April 1851.	Price April 1850.	Price April 1849.	Price April 1848.
RAW COTTON:—						
Upland fair.....per lb	8 6½	9 5½	8 7½	8 6½	8 4½	8 4½
Ditto good fair.....	0 6½	0 8½	0 7½	0 6½	0 4½	0 4½
Pernambuco fair.....	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½	0 5½	0 5½
Ditto good fair.....	0 7½	0 7½	0 8½	0 7½	0 5½	0 5½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	8 9½	9 9½	8 11½	8 10½	8 8½	8 7½
No. 30 WATER 40 do.....	0 9½	0 9½	0 10½	0 9½	0 7½	0 7½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 10½	4 5	4 4½	5 0	4 4½	4 3
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 3oz	5 10½	5 7½	5 6	5 0	5 2	4 9
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 9lbs 4oz	8 9	8 1½	8 0	8 9	7 9	7 5
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 5	8 10½	8 10½	9 5	8 1½	7 5
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 9	9 10½	10 10½	10 3	9 10½	8 3
59-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 6	7 4½	8 1½	7 6	6 6	6 9

TWIST PRICE CURRENT.

(From Messrs Merck and Co.'s Circular of April 5.)

MULE.	Best.		Good First.		First.		Extra Second.	
No. 4 to 12	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
20	1 1	1 2	1 0	1 1	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0
30	1 4	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 2	1 0	0 10	1 1
40	1 4	1 5	1 3	1 0	1 1	1 1	0 11	1 1
50	1 5	1 0	1 6	1 7	1 4	1 5	1 3	1 0
60	1 10	1 11	1 9	1 10	1 7	1 8	1 5	1 6
70	2 5	0 0	2 4	0 0	1 11	0 0	1 8	0 0
80	3 5	0 0	2 10	0 0	3 3	2 5	2 0	2 1
90	3 7	0 0	3 5	0 0	3 5	0 0	2 6	0 0
100	4 3	0 0	3 10	0 0	3 9	0 0	3 6	3 2
120	5 1	0 0	4 9	0 0	4 2	0 0	4 0	0 0
WATER.								
No. 4 to 12	...	...	0 9	0 0	0 8	0 0	0 8	0 0
20	...	...	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
30	...	...	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11
40	...	...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

MULE.	Best Second.		Very good 2nd.		Good Second.		Ord. to best and	
No. 4 to 12	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
20	0 8	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 6	0 7	0 5	0 6
30	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 7	0 8	0 6	0 7
40	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 9	0 7	0 8
50	1 1	1 0	0 11	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 11	0 0
60	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0
70	1 7	1 0	1 3	0 0	1 2	0 0	1 2	0 0
80	1 11	3 0	1 6	0 0	1 5	0 0	1 4	0 0
90	2 2	0 0	1 8	0 0	1 7	0 0	0 0	0 0
100	2 8	0 0	2 0	0 0	1 10	0 0	...	...
120	3 6	3 8	3 2	0 0	...	...	...	...
WATER.								
No. 4 to 12	0 8	0 8	0 7	0 0	0 7	0 7	0 6	0 6
20	0 8	0 0	0 8	0 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
30	0 10	0 0	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
40	1 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	...	...

Our market is without change since last report—very firm and quiet is the tenor of things. The news received to-day from America of a further considerable falling off in the receipts, with large business and higher prices in consequence, has not had the slightest effect upon this market; if anything, it has made buyers more indifferent about business. Spinners are quite willing to allow the Liverpool gentlemen to hold the present respectable stock, which they hope, before two months are over, will be increased to one million bales or more. This the consumers think sufficient to keep them from being nervous about a supply of cotton at present prices, or even lower rates.

BRADFORD, April 14.—The wool sales during the week have been limited; the prices demanded act as a barrier, and the accounts from the country are quite contrary to business being done. Nails and brokes are without change. The business doing in yarns is not different to that of many weeks past. The cost to produce yarns rules too high to enable the spinners to offer at prices at all satisfactory to the manufacturers. The difficulties to make piece goods to meet the prices offered are not lessened, and the avocation of the manufacturers continues cheerless and unremunerating. The fair at Leipzig is well attended, but the advanced prices retard the operations.

HUDDESFIELD, April 12.—There has scarcely been any noticeable change in our market from last week; if anything, not quite so good a demand for the coarser qualities of woollens, which may perhaps be partially accounted for by its being the "second Tuesday," when money is more looked after than orders. Anything new in light goods sells readily for the home market.

ROCHDALE, April 11.—The demand for flannels continues good, and the manufacturers are getting rather better prices. In wool there is no change.

HALIFAX, April 9.—Our piece hall has been very thinly attended to-day, and scarcely any worsted goods of any sort have been disposed of. The yarn market is much the same as it was; and the spinners, confident that higher rates must be realised, are shy of taking orders at the current prices. In wool there is a fair amount of business, and the quotations exhibit great firmness.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.
From January 1 to April 6, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woolen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
To—pkgs												
Peterburg	9516	7605	1636	1194	2124	1928	3618	4191	1868	1994	12302	8922
Hamburg	114	56	4	2	15	6	69	43	10	4	468	...
Bremen	547	405	193	196	314	406	145	267	217	410	9333	10769
Antwerp	5075	4356	399	461	513	584	1848	1833	717	731	6125	6251
Rotterdam	328	206	35	30	85	62	697	898	197	174	123	...
Amsterdam	611	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zwolle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	648	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	336	545	5	2	46	35	161	91	124	89	976	669
Otr. Kro. Pts	11	86	2	1	10	2	5	...	3	2	756	...
Other parts	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7181	14361	2274	1877	2452	3358	6569	7671	3182	3445	30361	27524

—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—GRAIN.—The market for wheat has partaken of the buoyancy noticeable in flour, and with a recurrence of a good demand for export, and some for home use, prices have advanced, closing firmly, extreme rates being obtained for prime qualities, which are in moderate supply—the sales are 14,500 bushels white Genesee at 1 dol 20c to 1 dol 23c, closing at the latter rate for fair only; 20,500 good to handsome white Ohio and Michigan, 1 dol 15c to 1 dol 22c; 12,000 fair to good Ohio, 1 dol 17c to 1 dol 21c; and 22,000 common red Illinois and Ohio, 1 dol 05c. Yellow corn has continued scarce and is much wanted, the other grades too, though in better supply, have been in good demand, chiefly for home use, and prices generally have advanced 2c to 4c per bushel—the sales are 125,000 bushels, closing at 59c to 61c for unsound, 62c to 63c for mixed Southern, 63c to 65c for white do, 66c for inferior yellow do, (no good sold,) 62c for 10,000 bushels New Orleans, yesterday, 63c to 64c for round white, 64c to 65c for round yellow, and 62c to 64c for mixed western.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been an unusually good demand for flour since our last for home use, and also for export, induced by the recent decline in prices, the latter, however, restricted by the advancing rates of flour and the upward tendency of freights, and as the stock of low grades is moderate, and the receipts by railroad and the Hudson have fallen off, prices of most descriptions have advanced 12½ to 25 cents, all grades, except superfine No. 2, partaking of the improvement, and we raise our notations accordingly. It may be remarked, however, that the rates demanded for freight yesterday, entirely suspended the shipping demand, and the market, though firm, closed with less buoyancy than was previously apparent. Canada has been extensively shipped from first hands, and the stock now is only 6,000 to 7,000 bris. We quote it at 4 dols 15c, in bond, nominal. The sales of Domestic were:—Wednesday, 14,000 bris; Thursday, 11,200; and yesterday, 9,000. We quote:—Sour, 4 dols per br; Superfine, No. 2, 4 dols 12c to 4 dols 25c; State, common brands, 4 dols 62c; State, straight brands, 4 dols 63c; State, favorite, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81c; Western, mixed do, 4 dols 68c to 4 dols 75c; Michigan and Indiana, straight do, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 87c; Michigan, fancy brands, 4 dols 87c to 5 dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 4 dols 68c to 4 dols 92c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 87c. Corn meal is in good supply and dull: the sales are 450 bris Jersey at 3 dols, and 600 Handywine, 3 dols 37c, cash.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a short supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday; that from Essex was in somewhat better condition, and was taken off steadily at former prices, whilst the samples from Kent were mostly damp, and these sold generally at 1s per qr reduction in value. The prime foreign wheat realised about previous rates, but secondary sorts were fully 1s per qr cheaper: the imports consisted of 480 qrs from Amsterdam, 660 qrs from Bilbao, 2,200 qrs from Constantinople, 2,520 qrs from Galatz, 750 qrs from Genoa, 540 qrs from Groningen, 841 qrs from Hamburg, 263 qrs from Harlingen, 2,200 qrs from Marseilles, 845 qrs from New York, 3,850 qrs from Odessa, 880 qrs from Rotterdam, and 1,225 qrs from Taganrog, making a total of 17,375 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,929 sacks, 280 sacks from Limerick, 5,267 sacks by the Eastern Counties Railway, 13,310 sacks and 16,519 barrels from foreign ports: these liberal supplies caused a decline of 1s per sack and barrel on foreign, and a reduction of 2s per sack on town-made. The arrivals of barley coastwise were 1,844 qrs, from Scotland 98 qrs and from foreign ports 8,257 qrs: fine samples of malting being scarce, brought full prices, and there was no quotable variation in other sorts. A good steady demand was experienced for prime oats from the consumers, and full prices were generally obtained; the large dealers, however, bought sparingly: the arrivals coastwise were 608 qrs, from Scotland 1,422 qrs, from Ireland 12,075 qrs, and from foreign ports 4,323 qrs, making a total of 18,427 qrs.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were very liberal, but, with a good attendance of town and country buyers, the finest qualities of wheat were in better request, and the previous decline was recovered, and the rates of last Tuesday were fully established. The best brands of flour met a good sale at F.ilday's currency: on the whole, an improved tone was generally observed.

There were fair imports at Hull, but the delivery of wheat from the farmers was short; fair qualities commanded 45s to 46s per qr, 63 lbs, with a good sale to the millers: other sorts were not wanted.

The arrivals of all grain were limited at Leeds, but the millers bought wheat very reluctantly, and some sorts were 1s per qr cheaper: average, 47s 1d on 2,244 qrs.

More wheat was brought forward at Ipswich than of late, although the farmers were busy with spring tillage; prices were in favour of the buyers: average, 44s 7d on 347 qrs.

The fresh arrivals at Mark lane on Wednesday were very limited of English grain, but fair of foreign, with a moderate addition of American flour. There was no quotable change in the value of any description of grain.

The supplies from the farmers at Edinburgh were but scanty; wheat moved very slowly at prices in favour of the buyers, notwithstanding the small quantity at market: average, 49s 2d on 531 quarters. The inquiry for foreign was so extremely limited, that the quotations were quite nominal, although there were no fresh arrivals except of flour, and that article coming in freely checks the buying of the millers. The farmers in the Lothians are generally far advanced with the sowing of the spring corn, and if the weather continue fine to the close of the week, most of them will have finished. Potatoe planting will follow—the fine drying winds lately experienced will give the plant a good bed. The imports up the Clyde at Glasgow consisted of 863 qrs wheat, 1,780 qrs rye, 14,932 barrels flour, and 1,650 qrs Indian corn.

At Birmingham, on Thursday, the supply of wheat was fair, which the millers took off at about previous rates.

The Bristol market was shortly supplied with wheat, and prices were unaltered, with a steady trade: average, 42s on 223 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Newbury were moderate, and the millers took it off slowly, at 1s to 2s per qr reduction: average, 44s 7d, on 725 qrs.

At Uxbridge the quantity of wheat on sale was short, and it met a slow sale, at 1s to 2s per qr reduction: average, 48s 1d on 579 qrs.

The weekly averages were 44s 9d on 88,343 qrs wheat, 31s 4d on 39,157 qrs barley, 18s 9d on 21,812 qrs oats, 31s 10d on 95 qrs rye, 34s 5d on 2,625 qrs beans, and 32s 10d on 1,339 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday the fresh arrivals of English grain were moderate. Those of foreign were pretty good, with fair quantities of American flour. The short supply of English wheat on sale was sold at about the rates of Monday, and there was a moderate demand for foreign, without any quotable change in the value of good qualities. Flour met a moderate sale at Monday's decline. Barley was quite as dear. There was an improved sale for good fresh oats, and such brought quite as much money.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3,041	48	3
Barley	1,774	34	9
Oats	5,343	19	10
Rye	49	28	1
Beans	551	33	8
Peas	83	59	10

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Sacks.
English	2,220	2,090	9,250	27,102	2,550
Irish	...	...	...	4,190	...
Foreign	8,250	3,600	...	1,590	560
					11,070

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

	s	d	Per quarter.	s	d
Wheat—Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	43	47	Old	46	53
Do do white	47	53	Do	49	58
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	42	47	Do	47	52
Northumberland & Scotch do	39	43	Do	47	52
Rye—Old	25s	30s	Blank	27	28
Barley—Grinding	25	28	Malting	32	33
Malt—Brown	48	50	Ware	61	62
Beans—Newlargeticks	32	31	Pigeon	38	40
Old do	34	35	Do	42	44
Peas—Grey	32	33	Blue	45	46
White, old	33	36	New	40	42
Oats—Lincoln & Yorks, feed 18 19 Short small	19	21	Poland	20	22
Scotch, Angus	21	24	Potato	23	26
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Troughal, black	...	...	New	18	19
Do, Galway 17s 18s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18	19	Potato	30	31
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	18	19	Fine	19	21
Do, Newry, Dandalk, and Londonderry	18	19	Do	50	51
Flour—Irish, per sack—s—s, Norfolk, &c	33	34	Town	41	44
Tares—Spring	44	52	Winter	...	nom.

FOREIGN.

Wheat—Danzig, Königsberg, high mixed and white	48	58
Do do mixed and red	46	50
Pomeranian, Macklenburg, marks, red	46	50
Silesian, red 47s 5s, white	51	52
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	42	46
Do do do, red	44	45
Polish Odessa	43	45
Russian, hard	42s	44s
French, red	46	48
Rhine, red	46	49
Canadian, red	46	47
Italian and Tuscan, do	45	48
Egyptian	37	39
Malt—Yellow	30	35
Barley—Grinding	25	26
Beans—Ticks	32	34
Peas—White 35s 36s, fine bolers	38	40
Oats—Dutch brow and thick	19	21
Russian feed	19	20
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	18	21
Flour—Danzig, per barrel—s—s, American	21	25
Tares—Large Goro—s—s, old 35s 40s, new	42	48

SEEDS.

Linseed—Per qr crushing, Baltic 44s 45s, Odessa 46s 48s	Sowing	56	58
Rapeseed—Per last do foreign 24s 25s, English ... 24s 25s	Fine new	26s	28s
Hempseed—Per qr large	Small	38	40
Canaryseed—Per qr new 40s 43s	Trefoil	26	30
Mustardseed—Per bushel, brown	White	7	10
Cloverseed—Per cwt English white, new	Red	49	62
— Foreign do. do.	Do	42	50
Trefoil— Foreign	Choco	27	28
Linseed cake, foreign	Per ton 8s 10s to 9s 10s, English, per ton 8s 15s to 9s 10s		
Rape do do	— 5s 5s to 5s 10s, Do		

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Pastscript.")

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has not been any further alteration in prices, owing to the moderate supplies brought forward, which met with a steady sale. Refiners are getting low in stock, so that an increased demand may be expected, and the consumption continues large. The West India market is quiet, with a small assortment on show. About 800 hds and tierces sold to yesterday (Thursday) at previous rates. Barbadoes, of the new crop, has come forward in very inferior condition. 118 hds, 18 tierces, by auction, on Tuesday, brought 32s 6d to 39s for brown to fine yellow; the bulk, consisting of heavy and soft sugars, from 34s to 36s. There is a very decided improvement in the deliveries for home consumption, which were 3,915 tons last week, with 533 tons for export, making a total of 4,448 tons. The stock is 58,800 tons; a decrease of 9,163 tons as compared with the previous season.

Mauritius.—The sales on Tuesday comprised 12,310 bags, and above three-fourths found buyers at last week's quotations: very good yellow, 37s to 37s 6d; low yellow to good strong greyish ditto, 34s 6d to 37s; brown, 33s to 34s 6d. There was a very large delivery of 21,000 bags or 1,300 tons last week, and the stock is about 1,200 tons less than at same date in 1852.

Bengal.—No sales were held at the commencement of this week, and there has not been much done privately.

Madras.—3,260 bags were partly sold at about previous rates, but the demand for soft qualities is inactive: low yellow brought 31s 6d to 32s 6d; low to fair brown, 28s 6d to 31s.

Foreign.—No public sales of any description have taken place, but privately several cargoes are reported sold at about previous rates. The principal transactions are 3 cargoes yellow Havana, comprising in all about 5,000 boxes, numbers 12 to 12½, 23s to 24s; the latter for Trieste. A cargo of brown Bahia is reported, price said to be 20s; and one of 3,000 bags Paraiba for Gottenburgh, at 19s 6d.

Refined.—The market is rather firmer this week, the trade having bought to a fair extent at previous rates: brown patent lumps are selling at 45s 6d; mid to good titlers, 46s 6d to 48s and upwards; wet lumps, 41s 6d to 43s 6d. Pieces and bastards are in steady demand at the prices quoted. Treacle sells at 17s to 19s for low to finest. Foreign crushed sugar is without alteration, most of the refiners in Holland asking last week's rates. English held at 31s 6d to 32s for fine. Loaves are steady: 10 lb, 35s 6d to 36s.

COFFEE.—Although the market continues flat, holders have not pressed sales, therefore prices showed little or no change during the week. Only 101 casks, 49 bags plantation Ceylon were offered to yesterday, and sold at the previous value, prices ranging from 49s 6d to 59s for good ordinary to middling qualities. Business in this description has also been limited by private contract. Native is nominally 47s 6d for good ordinary, as few transactions worth notice have taken place. Some 1851 import brought 47s. The stock at this port consists of about 9,300 tons, or 1,250 tons above that of last year at same period. Nothing done in Mocha privately, as large public sales are declared. 477 bags Costa Rica sold at 46s 6d to 50s 6d, which barely supported the former rates. About 1,200 bags Rio out of last week's sale have brought 42s per cwt.

TEA.—Both the trade and importers awaiting the result of the Chancellor's Budget next Monday, nothing of any importance has been done during the week. Some speculative purchases were made yesterday at full prices. Common congou remains firm at 10½d, and meets with rather more inquiry. A small public sale on Tuesday went off at full prices, and 1,210 pkgs were partly sold at and afterwards: fine byson went as high as 2s 4½d to 2s 4¼d; fine gunpowder up to 2s 1½d per lb.

COCOA.—Yesterday 502 bags Trinidad found buyers at steady prices: fair dark greyish red, 37s; low grey to mid red, 32s 6d to 35s. The deliveries for home consumption are very large, far exceeding any of the preceding years. Stock on 9th inst. 9,946 bags, &c., 205 casks, against 8,540 bags, &c., 158 casks in 1852.

SAGO.—529 chests partly sold at 22s to 23s for fair medium grain hold 20s to 21s; the latter description chiefly bought in.

ARROWROOT.—St Vincent brought 3d to 5½d per lb, and a portion only disposed of.

RICE.—The few sales effected in East India have been at easier rates. 2,407 bags Madras of old import brought 8s 6d to 9s 6d for common to fair pinky. 2,760 bags Bengal were bought in at 10s to 10s 6d for mid to good mid white. Very little has been done by private contract during the week. Cleaned rice is steady.

PIMENTO.—190 bags sold at stiffer rates: fair 6d to 6½d, one lot 6¼d per lb. The deliveries are very large, and for exportation show an increase of 2,200 bags this year.

PEPPER.—There are few sellers of black at previous rates, and the market continues firm. No public sales of white have taken place.

OTHER SPICES.—African ginger finds ready buyers at full rates: 908 bags in public sale realised 26s 6d to 27s; 291 casks and barrels Jamaica sold at 45s to 128s per cwt for ordinary to good bold. Mace is firm, with few parcels offering. Nutmegs are in steady demand at former prices, but no further public sales of interest have taken place. Extreme rates are paid for trifling lots cassia lignea to meet the immediate wants of the trade and shippers, as it keeps scarce.

SALTPETRE.—The demand has been limited this week, and the public sales show a decline of fully 6d. 1,878 bags Bengal were only partly disposed of: raffa 6s, 29s; 9 to 7½, 26s to 27s; 15 to 10½ per cent. chiefly taken in at 25s to 26s. The deliveries from 1st January show an increase of 800 tons. The stock is 3,034 tons.

COCHINEAL.—Fully former rates have again been paid this week, and a steady business done. 113 bags Honduras were chiefly sold: silvers, low small and pasty to good bold, 4s 1d to 4s 6d; low small black, 4s 3d. 32 bags Mexican were taken in at high rates. The deliveries keep steady, and rather exceed last year's. The stock on 9th inst. consisted of 10,717 bags, &c., against 8,375 bags, &c., in 1852.

LAC DYE.—Scarcely anything has been done in this dye. Fine marks have become dull. There is a very large stock.

OTHER DRY-SALTERY GOODS.—Further sales are reported in Gambier at 25s 6d, now 36s demanded, and the market closes with an upward tendency. Cutch is firm at the late advance. 1,284 bags middling quality were bought in at 26s 6d, but since sold. Turmeric has been inquired for, and 11s to 11s 6d paid for mid Bengal. Argols were taken in, as there appeared to be few buyers at previous high rates.

DYEWOODS.—The market continues bare of logwood, but supplies are near at hand, and prices almost nominal. 31 tons Brazil branded sold at high rates: 1st and 2nd piles, 97½ to 100½ 15s; chumps, small logs, &c., 77½ 5s to 80½ 5s. Red Saunders brought 5½ 12s 6d per ton.

DRUGS.—This has been a quiet week, and the sales in all kinds of produce are limited. Castor oil is in demand at the lowest prices paid last week, at which there are no sellers. Camphor sold at 102s 6d for small parcels, but the market is inactive. Malabar cardamoms of good quality are bringing higher rates.

HIDES.—The public sales of East India yesterday comprised 66,000, an rather more than half sold at barely previous rates.

JUTE.—880 bales were held above market prices and bought in.

COIN GOODS.—Several parcels Cochín yarn were offered, but a portion only sold at moderate rates: from 21½ to 28½; fine 31½ 5s to 48½ 10s per ton.

METALS.—The prices of copper are reduced 18s, making cakes, &c., 117½ per ton, and sheets 1s 1d per lb, being for the latter 2d lower. Another fall in British tin of 4s was also made known on Tuesday: English blocks are now 112s. East India has been unsettled, the expected abolition of the duty causing some unwillingness to sell, but prices remain almost nominal. Straits sold at 109s to 110s; Banca 112s. Lead is quiet. In the iron market no change of interest transpired. Railway and common merchant bars maintain last week's rates. Scotch pig has been steady at 53s 6d to 54s for mixed numbers, cash. The transactions in spelter have been considerable. Large sales were made last week for arrival, and since then several hundred tons sold at 21½ 10s to 21½.

OILS.—But little business is doing in any kind of fish oils, although the trade are bare, and stocks on hand very light. Pale seal can be bought at 34½ 10s. Sperma remains without alteration. Linned has advanced about 1s in the temporary absence of sellers. Yesterday 29s 9d was paid on the spot, 29s demanded. More business is doing in brown rape; foreign refined quiet at 35s to 36s 6d. Palm nuts with a steady sale; fine quoted 33s 6d to 34s. Cocoa nut remains without alteration to notice.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE are lower, owing to some large imports of American. British drawn sell slowly at 53s to 53s 6d per cwt.

LINSEED.—The market is dull. A parcel of Calcutta seed sold by auction at 44s to 45s per quarter, a decline of about 5s from the highest paid some time since. Cakes move off slowly: fine English 51 5s per ton.

TALLOW.—A good demand, partly speculative, has prevailed during the week, at 6d advance on last Friday's rates. Yesterday first sort Petersburg YC on the spot was quoted 45s 9d to 46s; to arrive in the last three months of the year, 46s to 46s 3d. Supplies from Australia will most likely prove small this year.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, April 11.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day.....	34,954	42,007	29,609
Delivered last week	1,379	824	2,383
Do. since 1st June	86,442	95,548	96,888
Arrived last week	52	.....	395
Do. since 1st June	94,898	101,081	79,967
Price of YC on the spot 40/3 to 40/5 ..	35/6 to 35/9	.....	45/1 to 45/3
Do. Palm Oil	29s 0d	28s to 26s 6d	32s 6d to 34s

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market closed without further change to notice, but a large portion of the bag sugar submitted at public sale was taken in. Of British West India, 379 hhds and tierces sold, making 1,140 for the week. Mauritius—5,601 bags were chiefly taken in at Tuesday's rates. Bengal—3,559 bags about half found buyers at about previous rates: Benares, low to good, 35s 6d to 38s 6d; grainy yellow, fair to good and extra fine and white, 38s 6d to 41s 6d. Madras—4,989 bags half sold at a decline of fully 1s: soft brown and yellow, 28s to 33s; grocery, low to mid, 34s 6d to 36s; good to fine white, 39s 6d to 41s 6d. Penang—1,396 bags sold at prices rather in favour of the buyers, from 30s 6d for fair brown to 35s for good grey. Molasses—78 puns new Barbadoes were taken in at 20s.

COFFEE.—The sound portion of 1,310 bags good ordinary Ceylon was taken in at 48s; sea-damaged sold at 44 to 46s 6d. 23 casks, 23 bags plantation brought previous rates.

COCHINEAL.—300 bags partly sold at rather lower rates: Honduras silvers, 4s 10s 6d; Teneriffe, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; ditto blacks, 4s 3d to 4s 7d; Mexican blacks, part sold, 3s 8d to 4s 3d; good, 4s 5d to 4s 6d; low silvers, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; 1 bag good Honduras black, 5s 8d.

OTHER GOODS.—Turkey galls part sold at 100s to 102s 6d for blue, being lower. Castor oil sold at stiffer rates. White Bologna argol was taken in at 60s to 65s per cwt. 71 chests lac dye were chiefly bought in, a few lots good DD Mirzapore bringing 1s 9d to 1s 9½d per lb. 117 chests shellac were taken in above the market value. 50 tons St Domingo logwood sold at 6½s to 6½ 12s 6d. 30 tons camwood, good Ekolle, 27½ 17s 6d to 28½ 8s. A parcel red Saunders brought 5½ 12s 6d per ton.

GUTTA PERCHA was withdrawn at 1s 2d to 1s 3d.

OIL.—Palm sold by auction up to 34½ 5s per ton for good.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market is rather better supported by the buyers this week, with a tendency upwards. The bonded continues very firm, and no goods on hand of any consequence until the end of next month. Dutch and Belgian loaves and crushed remain steady.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market is improving; stocks of all kinds diminished, with no prospect of any great increase being received. Two cargoes oranges from St Michael, and sundry parcels of Lisbon, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance of 1s to 2s per box. Lemons are scarce, not a package remaining for sale. A better feeling exists with regard to nuts, and holders of Barcelona are unwilling to part with stock at late rates.

DRY FRUIT.—There is more demand for fruit this week, and a good business has been done at full prices. Large purchases have been made of low Valentias. Black Smyrna in boxes, fine, have been sold at 25s, and in barrels at 32s 6d. Clearances of currants in nine days 245 tons; of raisins 115 tons: shipments large of both articles.

SEEDS.—The quotations of last week remain unaltered, and the demand is not so active. Red clover is cheaper, but white seed is a steady trade.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade continues firm with an upward tendency in prices.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market is without any alteration this week, but the prices for all kinds remain firm. Very little wool has arrived this week.

FLAX AND HEMP without alteration: Very little doing.

COTTON.—The market continues steady, and a fair business has been transacted, the full prices of last week being readily obtained. Yesterday 800 bales Madras were offered at public sale, of which only about 120 Tinnivelly were sold at 3½d to 3¾d for middling to middling fair, and 50 Experimental at 4½d to 4¾d: the remainder was bought in. Sales of cotton wool from the 8th inst. to the 14th inst. inclusive:—700 bales Surat at 3½d to 4½d for ordinary to fully fair; 900 bales Madras at 3¾d to 3½d for middling Western to good Northern, and 3¾d to 4½d for middling to fair Tinnivelly; 1,800 bales Bengal at 3¾d to 3½d for middling to fair.

SILK.—More doing in China silk; market generally healthy.

TOBACCO.—There has been more business done during the last few days at very firm prices.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—The transactions in leather during the past week have been large. The supply of almost all kinds of goods was abundant this week at Leadenhall, and the demand was extensive at the quotations of our late circular, in which we have not made any alteration. Little has been doing in the raw material, consequent upon the short supplies from the River Plate. The Brazil packet now due is anxiously looked for.

TIMBER.—The wood market remains very firm, while the stock is gradually diminishing. The long protracted Budget will, after Monday, either leave the operations of the trade in their accustomed course, or invite more speculation in the event of any proposed reduction of foreign import duty.

METALS.—Copper—This metal has fallen in price, as will be seen by our quotations, owing, it is said, to anticipated large arrivals, the truth of which we cannot however trace. Tin is also lower in price for English; foreign is held firm. Spelter is very quiet, and prices nominal. Lead entirely without animation. Iron—Manufactured, both Welsh and Staffordshire, are rather more in demand, and prices firmer. Scotch pigs are quiet, but the market seems sounder than for some time past.

PROVISIONS

The bacon market remains without alteration. The quotations of prices for pigs in Ireland are a little lower.

The prices of Irish butter are nominal. For fine Friesland we note an advance of 6s per cwt. Inferior qualities very much wanted, and bring within 10s per cwt of top price.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns for Butter and Bacon, and sub-columns for Stock and Deliveries for the years 1851, 1852, and 1853. Includes a section for 'Arrivals for the Past Week' with values for Irish butter, Foreign do, and Bala Bacon.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, April 11.—The arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets, since Monday last, having exhibited a falling off, the demand here to-day was tolerably steady. The supply of meat slaughtered in the metropolis was by no means extensive.

FRIDAY, April 15.—A full average business was transacted, on the following terms:—

Table titled 'At per stone by the carcass.' showing prices for various meats including inferior beef, ditto middling, prime large, prime small, veal, mutton, and pork.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 11.—During last week the imports of foreign stock into London were tolerably extensive for the time of year, viz., 2,905 head. In the corresponding period, in 1852, we received 1,645; in 1851, 2,065; in 1850, 1,044; in 1849, 655; and, in 1848, 1,256 head.

On the whole, the show of foreign stock in to-day's market was tolerably good, and in fair average condition.

Compared with Monday last, the supply of home-fed beasts on offer this morning exhibited a decided falling off in number, but not in quality. The attendance of buyers being good, and the weather more favourable for slaughtering, all breeds moved off somewhat briskly, at an advance in the quotations of quite 2d per 8 lbs, and a good clearance was effected.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,600 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 450 horned and polled Scots.

We have to report a decline in the arrivals of sheep from most quarters, hence the mutton trade was active, and prices were 2d per 8 lbs above those obtained on this day so-might. A few very superior Old Downs, in the wool, produced 5s 4d; but the general top quotation was 5s 2d per 8 lbs. Those out of the wool realised 4s 2d per 8 lbs without difficulty.

Lambs—the supply of which was but moderate—sold steadily, at late rates, viz., 5s to 6s per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight 175 head came fresh to hand.

The supply of calves was very moderate; whilst the demand for that description of stock was far from active, at late rates.

Pigs were in average supply, and in fair request, at last week's currency.

Table showing the supply of beasts in to-day's market, with columns for April 12, 1852, and April 11, 1853. Rows include Beasts, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs.

FRIDAY, April 15.—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was moderate, and the beef trade ruled firm. With sheep a steady business was transacted, and prices were a shade higher. From the Isle of Wight 200 lambs came fresh to hand, and the trade ruled firm at very full prices.

Table titled 'Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.' showing prices for inferior and second quality beasts, prime large oxen, prime Scots, large coarse calves, prime small do, sucking calves, and lambs.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 622; cows, 129; sheep and lambs, 5,820; calves, 260; pigs 320. Foreign supply—Beasts, 198; sheep, 1,500; calves, 103. Scotch beasts, 15.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, April 11.—The few hops of good quality on offer meet with a slow sale, at a trifling reduction in value. Mid and East Kents, 12s to 16s; Weald of Kent, 11s to 12s; Sussex pockets, 10s to 11s per ton. The imports of hops into London last week were, 10 bales from Ostend, and 45 bales from Antwerp.

FRIDAY, April 15.—Our market is very scantily supplied with all kinds of hops. Really fine parcels are in fair request, at very full prices. In other kinds, only a limited business is doing. Mid and East Kent pockets, 12s to 16s; Weald of Kent, 11s to 12s; Sussex, 10s to 11s per cwt.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK, April 11.—During the past week the market has been well supplied, both coastwise, by rail, and from foreign, and there being a good many left from the previous week, together with the fine weather, has caused a further decline in prices and heavy trade. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 11s to 16s; Lincolnshire ditto, 9s to 12s; Scotch ditto, 10s to 12s; Ditto reds, 9s to 10s; French whites, 8s to 10s per ton.

SOUTHWARK, Thursday, April 14.—The supply was moderate at this market to-day, with a middling trade, at the annexed quotations:—York Regents, from 17s to 18s; Kent and Essex ditto, 12s to 14s; Kent and Essex Shaws, 11s to 12s; ditto Middlings, 9s to 10s; Scotch Regents, 13s to 14s; Scotch Cups, 10s to 11s; Foreign, 10s to 12s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 9s to 9s; inferior ditto, 8s to 7s; superior clover, 10s to 10s; inferior ditto, 7s to 7s; straw, 2s to 3s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a fair supply at this market to-day, with a rather brisk trade, at the undermentioned prices:—Old hay, from 8s to 9s; meadow hay, 7s to 8s; best clover, 10s to 11s; inferior ditto, 8s to 9s; straw, 3s to 3s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, April 11.—Bate's West Hartley 15s 6d—Burnhope 14s 6d—Carr's Hartley 15s 3d—Chester Main 16s—Dean's Primrose 14s 9d—Hartlepool West Hartley 15s 6d—Bedley's Hartley 15s—Holywell 17s 3d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 15s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 15s 6d—North Percy Hartley 15s 6d—Stobart's Hartley 15s—Tanfield Moor 14s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 14s 9d—Walker Primrose 14s 2d—West Hartley 14s 3d—Willington Hartley 15s—Wyam 16s 2d—Acorn Close 17s 6d—Goosford 17s 6d—Horton 17s 6d—Bedley 17s 6d—Johnson 16s—Lawson 16s 6d—Riddell 17s 6d—Eden Main 18s—Hectors Lyons 18s 3d—Lambton's Primrose 18s 3d—Bell 18s—Belmont 18s—Bradyll 18s 6d—Hetton 19s—Haswell 19s 3d—Kepl 9

Grange 18s 3d—Lambton 18s 3d—Lumley 17s 6d—Penner 17s 6d—Plummer 18s 6d—Richmond 17s 6d—Stewart's 19s—Whitwell 17s 6d—Cassop 18s 3d—Denison 17s 6d—South Kellie 18s 6d—Tees 19s—Tees Eden 17s—West Tees 17s 3d—Abernain Merthyr 23s 6d—Derwentwater Hartley 15s 6d—Grey's West Hartley 18s—Morgan's Stone 28s—Ramsay's Cannel 32s. Ships at market, 268; sold, 166; unsold, 102.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.—Bate's West Hartley 15s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 15s 6d—Burnhope 14s—Chester Main 16s—Hartlepool West Hartley 15s 6d—Hasting's West Hartley 15s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 15s 6d—New Tanfield 15s 6d—Portland West Hartley 15s—Tanfield Moor 14s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 14s 9d—Tyne Main 14s—Walker Primrose 13s 6d—West Hartley 15s 6d. Wall's-end:—Horton 17s 3d—Lawson 16s 6d—Riddell 17s—Eden Main 18s—Hectors Lyons 18s—Lambton's Primrose 18s 3d—Bell 18s—Hetton 19s—Haswell 19s 3d—Lambton 18s 3d—Penner 17s 6d—Russell's Hetton 18s 6d—Stewart's 19s—Cassop 18s 3d—Hartlepool 18s 6d—Kellie 18s 6d—South Kellie 18s—Richardson's 16s 3d—Tees Eden 19s—West Tees 16s 6d—Grey's West Hartley 14s 6d—Watney's Anthracite 28s. Ships at market, 169; sold, 38; unsold, 86.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The activity noticed for the last two or three weeks continues unabated, and as the stocks are so very trifling, the advance in price demanded by holders is readily acceded to, and the extent of the transactions only limited by the bare state of the market. The quantity to be offered by public auction here, on the 20th inst., will comprise 1,500 bales East India, 1,500 bales Peruvian, and 1,800 bags Oporto, Turkey Egyptian, Barbary, and other low wools.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

At the meeting of Ironmasters yesterday, the reduction previously decided upon was confirmed, but generally there was a good tone manifested in the trade. Scotch pig iron is somewhat lower this week, there is however, a good demand both for export and home consumption. Copper has been reduced, 18s per ton on tie, and 2d per lb on manufactured. Tin is also 4s per ton lower, and tinplates may be bought on easier terms.

The Gazette.

Friday, April 8.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and J. Gwyer, Bristol, and S. K. Gwyer and Co., St. Petersburg, merchants; as far as regards Sir J. K. Haberfield—Tobias and Co., Huddersfield, wool merchants—Harvey, Newton, and Mackinder, Lincoln, linseed cake merchants—Austin and Roland, Billingsgate, oyster salesmen—Hobday and Hookham, Birmingham, tin plate workers—Hearn and Newby, Isle of Wight, attorneys—Barnley and Co., Leeds, machine makers; as far as regards W. Westerman and S. Siddall—Imbroli and B-others, Malta, merchants—Witleton and Mairhead—Sandars and Claxton, Liverpool, extra merchants—Potter and Co., Calcutta, merchants; as far as regards J. Potter—Cope and Williamson, Banner square, St. Luke's, trimming manufacturers—Davis and Co., High street, Ilkington, oilmen—Morgan and Wilson, Liverpool, ship agents—Lawrie and Gemmill, Conistone lane, Upper Thames street, iron merchants—C. Wilson and Co., Birmingham, stampers—Fisher, Sherwin, and Dalby, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, attorneys—T. B. and W. Troughton, Harrington, Lancashire, lime burners—E. and F. Perkins, Southampton, grocers—Gale and Fensom, Homerton, engineers—Coffin and Har's, Manchester, doctors of medicine—Gillett, Tawney, and Gillett, Banbury and Woodstock, bankers—Clarke and Sons, Chesapeake, wholesale furriers—Holroyd and Robinson, Leeds, woollen cloth merchants; as far as regards J. Robinson—W. and J. Tasker, Walthamstow, farmers—Robinson and Barling, Brighton, drapers—Taylor and Wood, Leeds, tobacco manufacturers; as far as regards S. S. Wood—Maxwell, Marshall, and Co., Leith, corn factors; as far as regards H. Maxwell.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

F. Burghart, Clifford street, Bond street, tailor—fifth div of 1/4d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street. J. Carruthers, Shepperton—third div of 3d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street. J. Cole, Limehouse, victualler—first div of 6s 3d, on Saturday, the 9th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambreok court, Basinghall street. A. Forfar, Dunstable, straw bonnet manufacturer—first div of 1s 6d, on Saturday, the 9th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambreok court, Basinghall street. C. S. Fenwick, Tynemouth, banker—div of 11s 6d, being in part of the three former dividends, amounting to 11s 10s, any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. E. Hindley, Liverpool, coal merchant—first div of 1s 3d, any Thursday, at Mr Casenove's, Liverpool. G. Smith, Liverpool, tailor—first div of 1s, any Thursday, at Mr Casenove's, Liverpool. J. Cooper, Liverpool, butcher—first div of 6s 3d, any Thursday, at Mr Casenove's, Liverpool. J. Meads, Nottingham, grocer—first div of 4s, on further proofs, any Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.

Tuesday, April 12.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bonny and Elliston, Sudbury, Suffolk, plasterers—Horridge and Smith, Birmingham publicans—Gould and Thurston, Kingsland crescent, Hackney, surgeons—Estill and McKinley, Scarborough, bricklayers—Harknett and Horning, Bromley St Leonard, Middlesex, cowkeepers—Jones and Pinkerton, Manchester, common brewers—Randall and Co., Chesapeake, clothiers—Thurman, Piggott, and Co., Nottingham, hosiers—Horley, Taylor, and Co., Liverpool, wine merchants—Witkie and Soames, Wheeler street, Spitalfields, soap makers; as far as regards Louis Soames—Wilson and Kingsford, Hibernia chambers, Southwark, commission agents; as far as regards C. Wilson—Knight and King, D'Urban and elsewhere, Port Natal, merchants; as far as regards A. Peel—J. and J. Todman, Bromley, Kent, and Dorking, Surrey, linendrapers—Gordon and Co., Dublin, and Royal Exchange buildings, merchants—Heather and Moger, Paternoster row, attorneys—Gillam and Co., Great Portland street, Cavendish square, house agents—Wilkinson and Dawson, Leeds, and elsewhere, cut nail makers—Vaughan and Staveley, Liverpool, soap manufacturers—Jones, King, and Edmonds, Bradford, Wiltshire, woollen manufacturers—Coulthard and Co., Gateshead—Wyatt and Webb, John street, Pentonville, and elsewhere, brewers—Holmes and Shearer, Stonehouse, Devonshire, drapers—J. and T. Savage, Macclesfield, rag merchants—Newling and Robinson, Spalding, farmers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Westley, Playhouse yard, bookbinder—second div of 11d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane. Wyatt and Thompson, Portpool lane, common brewers—second div of 6d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane. T. Mathews, Bushy, carpenter—fourth and final div of 2d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane. W. Briddon, Bootle, Lancashire, manufacturing chymist—second div of 3d, any Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool. W. R. Hill, Birmingham, silversmith—first div of 3s, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.

Moss Samuel, Castle street, Houndsditch, dealer in watches. George Hodge, Titchhurst, Sussex, builder.

William Scrovel Oaks, Poole, painter.
 Francis Rolfe, Great Marlborough street, tailor.
 Joseph Legge and John Legge, Marlborough road, Hampton, and Charlton street,
 Belgrave road, Pimlico, cabinetmakers.
 Walter Mason, Wolverhampton, draper.
 John Scott, Nottingham, grocer.
 William Lloyd Marshall, Almondsbury, York-shire, common brewer.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
 A. McKay, Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, merchant.
 J. Russel, Slamanau, Stirlingshire, wright.

Gazette of Last Night.
BANKRUPTS.

John White, draper, Charles street, Tottenham court road.
 Edward Blakely, linedraper, Conduit street, Regent street.
 Robert Chinery, brewer, Withersfield, Suffolk.
 Frederik Rosenborg, distiller, Froesehold street, Horsleydown.
 Honesty Norton Ginder, licensed victualler, Fountain gardens, Lambeth walk.
 William Marsh, beer seller, Dudley, Worcester.
 Edward Goldsmith, tailor, Nottingham.
 Richard Stephens, draper, Truro.
 William Artingshall, joiner, Penbleton, Lancashire.
 Daniel Dunglison, victualler, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR APRIL.

The amount of railway calls falling due in the month of April is thus stated in Mr
 Mill's Slaughter's Weekly Railway Share List, published under authority:—

Railways	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
		£ s d	£ s d		£ s d
Cork and Sandon, New Preference.....	9	4 5 0	1 0 0	7,680	7,680
Dublin and Drogheda, Preference 2d.....	1	10 0 0	5 0 0	7,400	37,000
*Great Western of Canada 2d	20	15 10 0	5 0 0	—	unknown.
London, Tilbury, and Southend.....	13	3 0 0	2 0 0	40,000	80,000
*Lyons and Mediterranean.....	15	7 0 0	2 0 0	50,000	100,000
*Namur and Liege, Preference.....	11	9 0 0	4 0 0	23,495	93,620
Newmarket, Bury Extension.....	18	3 0 0	0 10 0	27,000	13,500
Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford.....	14	16 0 0	1 10 0	22,220	83,330
*Quebec and Richmond.....	15	5 5 0	2 10 0	—	unknown.
West Cornwall.....	20	13 0 0	1 0 0	16,065	16,065
Total.....					561,195

* The amount called by foreign companies is 193,620, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.
LONDON.

MONDAY, April 11.—The railway market was heavy, prices having been affected by the intimation that the Government have postponed for the session all bills connected with the question of amalgamation. Royal Danish were last quoted 3 to 4 pm; and South-Eastern of France, 3 to 4 pm. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies there was less activity, and prices were generally heavy towards the close of the afternoon. Australian Agricultural, 93 to 95; Peel River, 54 to 64 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 20 to 21; South Australian Land, 50 to 51; North British Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Scottish Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 14 to 15 pm; Australian Coal, par to 1 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 77 to 78; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 93; London Chartered of Australia, 34 to 35 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 14 to 15 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 14 to 15 pm; Oriental Bank, 54 to 55; British American Land, 73 to 75; Colonial Gold, 2 to 2 1/2 pm; Port Phillip, par; Berlin Waterworks, 1 to 1 1/2 pm; North of Europe Steam, par; Metcalf Mining, 14 to 15 pm; Port Royal Mining, 24 to 25 pm; and Crystal Palace, 14 to 15 pm.

TUESDAY, April 12.—The railway market was heavy, and prices were unfavourably influenced by speculative sales. Royal Danish were last quoted 3 to 4 pm; and South-Eastern of France, 3 to 4 pm. Considerable transactions took place in Central of France at prices ranging from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 pm. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies there was general depression in the early part of the day, but a slight recovery occurred towards the close of business. Australian Agricultural left off 93 to 95; Peel River, 54 to 64 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 21; South Australian Land, 48 to 50; North British Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Scottish Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 14 to 15 pm; Australian Coal, par to 1 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 77 to 78; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 93; London Chartered of Australia, 34 to 35 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 14 to 15 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 14 to 15 pm; Oriental Bank, 54 to 55; British American Land, 73 to 75; Colonial Gold, 2 to 2 1/2 pm; Port Phillip, par to 1 pm; Berlin Waterworks, 1 to 1 1/2 pm; North of Europe Steam, par; Metcalf Mining, 14 to 15 pm; Port Royal Mining, 24 to 25 pm; and Central of France, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 pm.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.—The railway market was heavy to-day up till nearly the close of business, when a slight recovery occurred in prices. Central of France were last quoted 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 pm; Royal Danish, 3 pm; and South-Eastern of France, 3 to 4 pm. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies there was considerable depression in the morning, but quotations subsequently became more firm. Australian Agricultural left off 97 to 99; Peel River, 54 to 64 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 20; South Australian Land, 48 to 50; North British Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Scottish Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 14 to 15 pm; Australian Coal, par to 1 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 77 to 78; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 93; London Chartered of Australia, 34 to 35 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 14 to 15 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 14 to 15 pm; Oriental Bank, 54 to 55; British American Land, 74 to 75; Colonial Gold, 2 to 2 1/2 pm; Port Phillip, par to 1 pm; Berlin Waterworks, 1 to 1 1/2 pm; North of Europe Steam, par; Metcalf Mining, 14 to 15 pm; Port Royal Mining, 24 to 25 pm; and Central of France, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 pm.

THURSDAY, April 14.—The railway market showed a tendency to improvement towards the termination of business, and prices in most cases were quoted at an advance. Royal Danish closed 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 pm; Central of France, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; and South-Eastern of France, 3 to 4 pm. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies there was also a recovery, and quotations generally were higher. Australian Agricultural left off 99 to 93; Peel River, 54 to 64 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 21; South Australian Land, 50 to 52; North British Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Scottish Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 14 to 15 pm; Australian Coal, par to 1 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 77 to 78; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 93; London Chartered of Australia, 34 to 35 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 14 to 15 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 14 to 15 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 14 to 15 pm; Oriental Bank, 54 to 55; British American Land, 80 to 82; Colonial Gold, 2 to 2 1/2 pm; Port Phillip, par to 1 pm; Berlin Waterworks, 1 to 1 1/2 pm; North of Europe Steam, par; Metcalf Mining, 14 to 15 pm; Port Royal Mining, 3 to 3 1/2 pm; and Crystal Palace, 14 to 15 pm.

FRIDAY, April 15.—The railway share market is much brisker and an improvement of about 1/2 per cent has occurred in the quotations. The chief business is in Aberdeen, Great Northern, North-Western and the York lines, and although the aggregate transactions have not been large, the rise in prices is 1/2 to 1 per cent. French shares are very firm, with more doing. Upper India have been done at 1/2 premium. The present mail, it is probable, has brought dispatches from the Governor-General, bearing on this subject.

STATEMENT
 Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to April 9, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on April 9 in each year.
FOR THE PORT OF LONDON
 5-6 of these articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the and Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
<i>British Plantation.</i>						
West India	11,409	11,228	23,615	13,002	6,619	7,651
East India	16,767	16,263	14,871	16,383	2,354	21,980
Mauritius	10,108	12,601	7,415	9,219	6,335	8,117
Foreign	—	—	8,060	7,657	—	—
Total	38,284	40,030	54,011	51,454	43,988	37,148
<i>Foreign Sugar</i>						
Chariton, Siam, & Manilla ..	3,045	1,846	937	1,813	6,169	5,914
Havana	405	1,851	3,940	563	10,339	10,512
Porto Rico	645	—	681	793	2,584	802
Brazil	645	3,906	2,516	1,792	9,715	7,740
Total	4,745	6,603	8,074	5,010	28,751	28,269

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

From the British Possessions in America.....	24 1/2	per cwt.
Mauritius	25 7/8	—
East Indies	25 1/2	—
The average price of the three is	25 1/2	—

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India.....	808	211	2,815 | 1,303 | 2,012 | 700

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
W. India.	419,130	313,290	215,865	348,795	334,080	347,695	1,307,179	592,599
E. India.	65,250	45,540	100,170	35,145	39,735	3,379	171,900	148,950
Foreign.....	1,890	17,730	7,085	12,600	2,520	—	94,680	31,900
Total	486,270	376,560	323,120	396,540	376,335	351,074	1,473,759	1,122,849

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant.....	3,120	1,570	777	762	7,061	8,936	13,363	15,636
Foreign.....	2,846	2,811	940	1,713	1,073	1,250	5,643	4,441
Total	5,966	4,381	1,717	2,474	8,134	10,186	19,006	19,777

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant.....	126	1,020	534	1,072	7,948	3,394	7,098	7,440
Ceylon	14,737	17,243	11,668	11,875	45,510	50,786	134,886	183,697
Total BP.	14,863	18,263	12,202	12,947	53,458	54,180	134,984	193,137
Mocha	955	3,921	421	1,372	5,364	5,272	8,032	15,047
Foreign EI.	2,433	1,586	1,267	430	2,461	5,413	11,952	11,256
Malabar	—	—	1	105	144	538	444	1,108
St. Domingo	—	2,774	21	382	3	864	2,842	4,376
Hav. & P. Ric	—	—	595	67	165	551	4,183	6,845
Brazil	13,633	14,086	8,785	2,603	11,075	17,307	44,591	45,484
African.....	—	—	—	8	—	328	334	203
Total For.	17,021	23,666	11,090	4,967	19,242	28,176	72,691	84,469

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI.....	2,740	4,465	4,142	960	5,148	5,325	12,073
Foreign EI.....	238	627	228	68	334	278	993
Total	2,978	4,992	4,370	1,028	5,482	5,603	13,066

PEPPER

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	45	92	—	5	49	88	98
Black.....	45	656	26	480	295	827	1,455

NUTMEGS

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.....	343	531	71	53	359	215	966
CAS. LIG.....	711	224	1,386	831	363	452	613
CINNAMON.	2,465	1,292	1,333	1,357	204	146	3,383

PIMENTO

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
White	4,567	8,416	3,560	6,714	1,286	1,354	2,410

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCHINEAL.	2,462	1,623	—	—	3,035	3,669	8,376
LAC DYE.	350	2,296	—	—	1,071	1,561	7,037
LOGWOOD ..	1,154	440	—	—	1,225	735	1,078
FUSTIC	203	331	—	—	273	1,236	1,299

INDIGO.

	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
East India.....	1,694	4,266	—	—	9,116	7,587	22,539
Spanish.....	958	969	—	—	523	922	939

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	1,501	2,679	—	—	2,542	3,227	1,291
Nitrate of Soda	1,000	241	—	—	1,064	311	253

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
Americas.....	959	537	—	—	237	506	164
Brazil	40	—	—	—	40	31	82
East India.....	2,321	29,942	—	—	13,044	15,317	29,696
Liverpl., all kinds.....	470,955	744,425	48,930	35,890	502,180	467,230	343,620
Total	473,575	774,904	48,930	35,890	516,501	483,084	383,542

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

2 1/2% price in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 1/2% per cent duties, &c spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes duty free

First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 26 0 27 0 6d Montreal 24 0 27 0 6d First sort Pearl, U.S. 23 0 28 0 6d Montreal 28 0 28 0 6d

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

West India... per cwt 30 0 43 0 Guayquil... 34 0 35 0 Brazil... 25 0 28 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb

Jamaica, good middling to fine... Bond, p cwt 60 0 90 0 fine ord to mid 50 0 58 0 Berbice and Demerara... 0 0 0 0 Mocha, garbled... 65 0 78 0 ungarbled 46 0 63 0 Ceylon, native, ord to gd 45 0 68 0 plantation, good mid. to fine 62 0 80 0 fine ord to middling 50 0 61 0 Choribon & Batavia, yel. 49 0 53 0 pale and mixed 41 0 46 0 Sumatra and Padang 44 0 44 0 Madras and Tellicherry 44 0 60 0 Malabar and Mysore 42 0 47 0 St Domingo 49 0 46 0 Brazil, ord to fine ord 39 0 45 6 fine fine ord to gd mid 46 0 56 0 Costa Rica 46 0 73 0 Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine 58 0 65 0 fine and fine fine ord 46 0 54 0 ord and good ord 40 0 45 0 Porto Rico & La Guayra 46 0 65 0

Cotton duty free

Bombay... per lb 0 3/4 0 4 1/2 Bengal... 0 3/4 0 3 3/4 Madras... 0 3/4 0 3 3/4 Fernam... 0 0 0 0 Bowed Georgia... 0 5/8 0 6 1/2 New Orleans... 0 0 0 0 Demerara... 0 0 0 0 St Domingo... 0 0 0 0 Egyptian... 0 0 0 0 Smyrna... 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free

Cocaine... Honduras silver... p lb 2 10 4 3 black 4 8 3 8 Mexican silver... 3 10 3 11 black 4 2 4 9 Lac Dye... D.T. 2 0 2 4 B. Mysore 1 10 1 11 Turmeric... Bengal... p cwt 11 6 12 6 Java and Madras 9 0 12 6 China 0 0 0 0

TERRA JAPONICA

Cutch... 26 0 0 0 Gambier... 25 0 0 0

Dye woods duty free

BRASSI WOOD... per ton 0 0 0 0 CANWOOD... 18 0 25 15 FURIC, Cuba... 9 10 10 0 Jamaica... 5 10 6 0 Savanilla... 3 0 3 10 St Domingo... 5 0 0 0 Zante... 7 0 9 0 Logwood, Campeachy... 7 5 7 10 Honduras... 5 10 8 15 Jamaica... 5 5 5 10 St Domingo... 3 15 4 0

MICRAGUA WOOD

Lima... 16 10 17 15 solid... 13 0 15 0 small and middling... 8 0 12 0

RED SAUNDERS... 5 5 5 13

SAFAN WOOD, Bimas... 0 0 0 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, duty 15s p cwt, 1 s 1 s new 0 0 0 0 old 0 0 0 0 Barbary sweet, in bond 2 10 2 12 bitter... nom. 0 0 0 0 Currants, duty 15s p cwt Zante & Cephal. new 1 13 3 0 old 2 7 3 15 Patras, old 2 10 3 5 Figs duty 15s p cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 5 2 15 Spanish 0 0 0 0 Plums duty 20s p cwt French... per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 9 1 10 Raisins duty 15s p cwt Doula, new, p cwt d p 1 9 1 12 Valentia, new 1 14 2 3 Smyrna, black 1 12 1 15 red and Eleme 1 18 2 7 Sultan, new, nom 3 0 3 5 Muscatel, new, 3 7 4 10

Flax duty free

Riga, P.T.R... per ton 42 0 55 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0 9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland... 35 0 52 0 Hemp duty free St Petersburg, clean, new... per ton 30 0 0 0 outshot... 38 0 0 0 half cleaned... 37 0 0 0 Riga, Rhine... 40 10 0 0 Manila, free... 43 0 46 6 East Indian Sunn... 0 0 0 0 Jute... 15 0 16 0

Hides—Ux & Cow, per lb

B.A. and M. Vid. dry 0 5 0 5 Do. & R. Grande, salted 0 5 0 5 Brazil, dry... 0 5 0 7 dry salted... 0 4 0 6 salted... 0 4 0 5 Rio, dry... 0 5 0 7 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 6 Cape, salted... 0 3 0 5 New South Wales... 0 3 0 4 New York... 0 0 0 0 East India... 0 4 0 9 Kips, Russia, dry... 0 10 0 11 S. America Horse, p hide 5 0 8 6 German... do 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free

Bengal... per lb 3 0 6 8 Oude... 2 0 5 3 Madras... 2 0 5 3 Kupah... 3 0 6 5 Manila... 0 0 0 0 Spanish... 3 0 5 1 Caracca... 0 0 0 0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides... 30 to 45 lb 0 10 1 1 do... 30 65 0 11 1 3 English Butts 16 24 1 1 1 5 do 28 34 1 1 1 10 Foreign do... 16 25 1 0 1 3 do 28 26 1 3 1 5 Calf Skins... 26 25 1 0 1 6 do 40 60 1 3 1 8 do 80 100 1 1 1 3 Dressing Hides... 1 1 1 3 Shaved do... 1 2 1 5 Horse Hides, English... 0 8 0 11 1/2 do Spanish, per hide 9 0 12 0 Kips, Petersburg, p lb 1 1 1 6 do East India... 0 10 1 6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 1 2 0 0 Bottoms... 1 2 0 0 Old... 1 2 0 0 Touch cake... p ton 117 0 0 0 Tile... 117 0 0 0

IRON per ton

Bars, &c. British... 9 0 9 10 Nail rods... 10 0 0 0 Hoops... 13 10 0 0 Sheets... 13 10 0 0 Fig. No 1, Wales... 4 15 0 0 Bars, &c... 8 10 0 0 Fig. No. 1, Clyde... 3 15 2 16 1/2 Swedish, in bond... 7 10 11 5 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 25 0 0 0 sheet 26 0 0 0 red lead... 26 10 0 0 white do... 30 10 0 0 patent shot... 27 0 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 23 10 0 0 STEEL, Swedish, in kg 20 0 0 0 in faggots... 0 0 0 0 SPELTER, for. per ton 20 10 0 0 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s English blocks, p ton 116 0 0 0 bars... 117 0 0 0 Banca, in bond, nom. 116 0 0 0 Straits do... 110 0 0 0

TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, 1 C... 35s 6d 0s 0d Coke, 1 C... 28 0 9 0

Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 5s 3d

British best, d p... p cwt 0 0 0 0 Patent... 0 0 0 0 S. P. West India... 0 0 0 0 Oils—Fish... Seal, pale, p 25 gal d p 14 0 35 0 Yellow... 32 10 33 0 Sperm... 89 0 91 0 Head matter... 92 0 93 0 Cod... 33 15 34 0 South Sea... 36 15 37 0 Olive, Gallipoli... per tun 49 0 70 0 Spanish and Sicily... 66 0 67 0 Palm... per ton 23 10 24 0 Cocoa Nut... 39 0 40 0 Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) 26 0 26 5 Lined... 29 0 29 5

Black Sea... p q 47 6d 48 6d

St Petersburg Morshank 46 0 47 0

Do sake (English) p q 10s 0 10s 0

do Foreign... 8 0 9 0

Rape, do... 5 7 1/2 0 0

Provisions—All articles duty paid.

Butter—Waterford... 86s 6d 90s 6d Carlow... 86 0 94 0 Cork... new 96 0 0 0 Limerick... 90 0 94 0 Friesland, fresh... 102 0 0 0 Kiel and Holstein, fine 90 0 100 0 Leer... 6 0 0 0 Bacon, singed—Waterfd. 63 0 64 0 Limerick... 60 0 62 0 Hams—Westphalia... 0 0 0 0 Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder... 70 0 74 0 Cork and Belfast do... 63 0 70 0 Firkin and keg Irish... 60 0 64 0 American & Canadian... 0 0 0 0 Cask do... 60 0 0 0 Pork—Amer. & Can. p b. 0 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p t 125s 0 140 0 Inferior... 100 0 0 0 Cheese—Edam... 48 0 54 0 Gouda... 46 0 52 0 Canter... 20 0 0 0 American... 36 0 50 0

Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s

Carolina... per cwt 21 0 32 0 Bengal, yellow & white 8 6 11 6 Madras 8 6 10 0 Java and Manila 2 6 13 0

Sago, duty 6d per cwt.

Pearl, per cwt... 19 0 24 0 Saltpetre, Rough, p cwt 24 0 39 0 English, refined 29 0 38 0 NITRATE OF SODA 20 0 29 6

Seeds

Caraway, for. old, p cwt 0 0 0 0 Eng. new 46s 50s... 0 0 0 0 Canary... per qr 40 0 42 0 Clover, red... per cwt 45 0 15 0 white... 52 0 60 0 Coriander... 12 0 16 0 Linseed, foreign... per qr 45 0 50 0 English... 56 0 58 0 Mustard, br... p bush 9 0 12 0 white... 6 0 9 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs 22c 0 25c 0 Silk duty free Surdah... per lb 15 0 17 0 Cossimbuzar... 12 0 15 6 Gonates... 12 0 16 0 Concomely... 12 0 19 0 Baulcah, &c... 0 0 0 0 China, Tsaitie... 16 0 19 0 Rawa—White Nov... 26 0 30 0 Fossombrone... 23 0 25 6 Bologna... 20 0 22 0 Friuli... 18 0 23 6 Royals... 20 0 21 0 De superior... 22 0 23 0 Bergam... 22 0 25 6 Milan... 23 0 25 6

ORGANINES

Piedmont, 22-24... 28 6 29 6 Do 24-28... 27 0 28 0 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 38 0 39 0 Do 24-26 26 6 27 0 Do 28-32 26 0 0 0

TRAMS—Milan, 22-24... 26 6 27 6 Do 24-28... 24 6 25 6

BRUTIAS—Short reel... 14 9 15 0

Long do... 13 6 14 3

PERSIANS... 12 3 13 3

Spices, in bond

PEPPER, Malabar... p lb 0 35 0 4 Eastern... 0 34 0 3 1/2 white... 0 7 1/2 1 2 PIMENTO, duty 6s, mid. and good... 0 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d Ceylon, 1, 2, 3... 1 4 2 8 Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 9 CAS. LIONEA, duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 3d... p cwt 118 0 125 0 Cloves, duty 6d Amboyna and Benecoolon... p lb 0 7 1/2 1 0 1/2 Bourbon and Zanzibar 2 6 2 0 GINSENG duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s East India com. p cwt 20 0 21 0 African... 21 0 22 0 MACE, duty 2s 6d 1 and 2... p lb 2 7 3 0 Nutmegs, duty 2s 6d... 2 2 4 0

Spirits—Rum duty B.P. 6s 2d p gall, For. 15s

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O.P. per gal... bond 2 8 2 10 30 to 35... 3 0 3 8 fine marks... 4 0 5 0 Demerara, 10 to 20 O.P. 2 2 2 4 30 to 40... 2 6 2 8 Leeward I., Pto 5 O.P. 1 11 2 0 East India, proof... 1 10 1 11 Brandy duty 15s a gal 1847... p 7 6 47 8 1848... 7 4 7 6 1849... 7 2 7 4 1850... 7 0 7 2 1851... 6 10 7 0 Geneva, common... 2 1 2 2 Fine... 2 6 2 8 Corn spirits, duty paid... 5 7 0 0 Malt spirits, dito... 11 0 12 6

Sugar duty B.P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 13s, 14s, or 15s 2d

British plantation, yellow 25 0 29 6 brown... 21 0 24 6 Mauritius, yellow... 24 0 27 6 brown... 17 0 23 6 Bengal, crys., good yellow and white... 27 0 32 0 Benares, grey and white 24 0 28 6 Date, yellow... 21 0 26 0 ord to fine brown... 17 0 26 6 Penang, grey and white... 24 0 27 0 brown and yellow... 19 0 23 6 Madras, grainy yellow and white... 25 0 31 0 brown and soft yellow... 17 0 23 0 Siam and China, white... 22 0 25 0 brown and yellow... 17 0 21 0 Manila, yellow and grey 20 0 21 0 brown... 17 0 19 6 Java, grey and white... 33 0 26 6 brown and yellow... 17 0 22 6 Havana, white... 27 0 31 6 brown and yellow... 20 0 25 0 Brazil, grey and white... 20 0 25 0 brown and yellow... 17 0 20 0 Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine... 18 6 27 6

REFINED duty Br. 12s 6d, For. 20s 8d

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s

Do leaves, 8 to 10 lb yves 50s 0d 51s 0d Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 43 0 49 8 Tilters, equal to stand 47 0 48 0 Ordinary lumps, 45 lb... 46 0 0 0 Wet lumps... 43 0 44 0 Pieces... 37 0 41 0 Bastards... 30 0 36 0 Treacle... 17 6 19 0 In 6d, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 43 0 45 0 6 lb leaves... 37 0 0 0 10 lb do... 35 0 0 0 14 lb do... 24 0 0 0 Tilters, 20 to 28 lb... 31 6 0 0 Lumps, 40 to 48 lb... 30 6 0 0 Crushed... 31 6 0 0 No. 2... 0 0 0 0

SUGAR—REF. cont. p 6

Dutch superior... 3 6 0 8 No. 1... 29 0 0 0 No. 2 and 3... 27 0 28 0 Belgian crushed, No. 1... 28 0 0 0 No. 2... 22 6 0 0 Pieces, &c... 25 6 29 6 Bastards... 23 6 8 8 Treacle... 17 6 18 0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 0 0 0 0 St Petersburg, lat Y C 44 9 45 0 N. S. Wales... 42 6 45 6

Tax—Stockholm, p brl... 15 9 16 0 Archangel... 17 6 18 0

Tea duty 3s 1d per lb

Congou, com to but mid. 1d ra. str. and str. bit. 1/2 fine and Pekoe kinds 0 10 2 0 Soucheong, but mid to fine 0 10 2 0 Pekoe, flowery... 1 4 0 0 orange... 0 0 0 0 scented... 1 0 2 2 Oolong... 6 11 1 9 Hyson Skin... 0 8 1 0 Twankay... 0 11 1 1 Hyson, common... 1 4 1 5 middling to good... 1 8 1 11 fine... 2 0 3 0 Young Hyson, Canton 0 11 1 0 fresh and Hyson kinds 1 3 2 4 Gunpowder, Canton... 0 11 1 4 fresh and Hyson kinds 1 6 3 6 Imperial... 1 0 3 0

Timber

Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.

Dantick and Memel for 70 0 to 80 0 Riga... 70 0 75 0 Swedish... 64 0 70 0 Canada red pine... 70 0 80 0 yellow pine, large 70 0 85 0 New Brunswick do. large 85 0 95 0 do. small 60 0 65 0 Quebec oak... 100 0 110 0 Baltic... 70 0 100 0 African—duty free... 160 0 200 0 Indian teak duty free... 249 0 260 0 Waincot logs, 18ft. each 75 0 105 0 Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load, Norway per 120 of 12ft... £19 to 24 Swedish... 14ft... 19—24 Russian, Petersburg standard 14—16 Canada 1st pine... 16—17 1/2 2nd... 12 1/2—13 1/2 spruce, per 120 12ft... 16 1/2—16 1/2 Dantick deck, each... 17s to 20s

Staves duty free

Baltic per mille... £145 to 175

Quebec... 70 7 2

Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d s d

Maryland, per lb, bond... 0 3 0 8 Virginia leaf... 0 2 0 7 Kentucky leaf... 0 3 0 5 1/2 strip... 0 5 0 7 Negrohead... 0 6 1 2 Columbian leaf... 0 11 1 6 Havana... 1 0 5 2 Havana cigars, 6d duty 7s 7 0 14 0

Turpentine duty For. Spirits 3s

Rough... per cwt d p 11 0 11 6

Eng. Spirits, without cks 52 6 53 0

Foreign do., with casks 86 0 0 0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, No. Down hogs 19 6 19 10 1/2 Half-bred hogs... 18 0 18 10 Kent fleeces... 16 10 17 10 S. Down ewes & wethers 16 10 17 10 Leicester do... 16 10 16 10 sorts—Clothing, picklock 19 0 20 0 Prime and picklock 17 10 18 10 Choice... 16 10 17 0 Super... 15 0 16 0 Combing—Wethermat... 16 0 21 0 Picklock... 15 0 19 0 Common... 15 10 16 10 Hog matching... 13 10 24 10 Picklock matching 18 10 19 10 Super do... 16 10 17 10

FOREIGN—duty free.—Per lb

Spanish— Leonessa, R's, F's & S 1 3 1 4 Sagoria... 1 3 1 4 Caceres... 1 2 1 4 Soria... 1 2 1 3 Seville... 1 6 1 2

German, (1st and 2d Elect 3 2 4 6

Saxon, prima... 2 6 3 6 and secunda... 2 0 2 4

Prussian (tertia... 1 8 1 11

Moravian, (Electoral... 3 6 5 0

Bohemian, prima... 2 9 3 2 and secunda... 2 2 2 8

Hungarian, (tertia... 1 9 2 8 and Lamb's... 2 3 4 0

Australian and V D L

Combing and Clothing 1 2 2 4 1/2

Lambs... 1 0 2 4 1/2

Locks and Pieces... 0 8 1 8

Grease... 0 7 1 2

Skin and Slips... 0 8 1 2

S. Australian & Swan River

Combing and Clothing 1 3 1 8

Lambs... 1 2 1 8 1/2

Locks and Pieces... 0 7 1 5 1/2

Grease... 0 6 1 2 1/2

Skin and Slips... 0 10 1 2 1/2

Cape—Average Flecks... 0 8 1 9

Combing and Clothing 0 10 1 11

Lambs... 0 11 1 8

Locks and Pieces... 0 10 1 5 1/2

Grease... 0 6 1 2 1/2

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal s d s d

Port... per pipe 24 0 52 0 Claret... 2hd 5 0 48 0 Sherry... butt 12 0 76 0 Madeira... pipe 18 0 65 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing various railway and mining companies, their share details (No. of shares, Amount paid up), and London market prices (M. F.).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table showing railway traffic returns including Capital and Loan, Dividend per cent., Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), and Miles on line for various railways from 1849 to 1852.

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* In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

Main table of postage rates for various countries and routes, including columns for 'under not exc.' and 'or'.

Table of postage rates for various countries and routes, including columns for 'under not exc.' and 'or'.

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Paid up share capital amounted to....£275,115 0 0
N.B.—This includes the sum of £89,980 taken from accumulated profits in 1849, and added to capital.
Further accumulated profits to 31st December, 1851, after paying a dividend and bonus..... 45,273 11 1

Total paid up and invested capital...£320,388 11 1

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March, 1853.

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Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

References.....

John Chapman, 142 Strand.

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ÆTNA, Capt. LITTLE | **TENERIFFE**, Capt. —

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WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—E. J. DENT begs leave to inform the Public that he has been AWARDED by the Jury of the Great Exhibition of 1851 the ONLY COUNCIL MEDAL given in Horology to the English exhibitors; also a Prize Medal for his Patent Marine's Compass; and has just received, by order of the Admiralty, a premium price for the performance of his chronometer at the Royal Observatory in 1851 and 1852.

E. J. DENT respectfully requests an inspection of his extensive stock of Watches and Clocks. Ladies' elegant gold watches, eight guineas; gentlemen's, ten guineas; youths' silver watches, four guineas; strong lever watches for engineers and others, six guineas each.

E. J. DENT, watch and clockmaker by appointment to the Queen, H. R. Prince Albert, and H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, 61 Strand, 65 Cockspur street, and 34 Royal Exchange (clock tower area). Large church-clock manufactory, Somerset wharf, Strand.

THE PARIS CHOCOLATE

COMPANY.—Distinguished by the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, and the unanimous award of both "Council" and "Prize" medals at the Great Exhibition of 1851. BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES in 1/2 and 1/4 lb Tables, plain, from 1s 4d to 1s per lb; with vanilla, from 1s to 1s per lb. A Chocolatiere, manufactured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a 14 lb box of Tablets; and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s 6d. HONEY CHOCOLATES, a combination of the purest heather honey with the mildest French cocoa, in pots, 1s 3d. CHOCOLATE BONBONS, unanimously pronounced an unrivalled dessert. FANCY CHOCOLATES, in medallions, railway pastilles, penny sticks, statuettes, cigars, &c. CHOCOLATE POWDER, loose and in packet, 1s per lb and upwards. FRENCH SYRUPS, in bottles, from 1s 4d to 2s 6d each, prepared from the choicest fruits, and, when mixed with cold water, forms an anti-alcoholic drink not to be surpassed; peculiarly adapted for evening and juvenile parties, and extensively used with puddings, for flavouring jellies, creams, &c. CHOCOLATE BONBONS, in fancy boxes, 1s, 1s 3d, 2s, and 2s 6d each. FRENCH CONSERVES, in fancy boxes, 6d each. Travellers by sea and land, who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food and beverage, will find the above articles invaluable, as they require no preparation, and are warranted to keep good in any climate. Agents wanted for vacant towns.

Sold wholesale and retail by the principal grocers, confectioners, and druggists in the Kingdom. Chocolate mills, Isleworth; wholesale depot, 35 Pudding lane, City; West-end agent, Mr John Hatfield, 221 Regent street. Post office orders and applications for agencies to be addressed to Samuel Sanders, Wholesale depot.

52 FLEET STREET.—A NEW DISCOVERY IN

TEETH.

MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST,

52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 Fleet street.—At home from 1 till 5.

TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS.

Attention is particularly directed to the **PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.** Established 1840.

Trustees: Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. | W. G. Prescott, Esq. Thomson Hankey Jun, Esq. | Baron L de Rothschild, M.P. TREASURER OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Every description of assurance granted with or without profits. Annuities, immediate and deferred. Endowments for children. Nine-tenths of the profits divided amongst the assured, every five years, on policies of three years' standing. The last division was equal to 33 per cent. on the premiums paid. Policies may be made absolutely payable to the widow, widower, and children of the assured, free of probate and legacy duty.

Loans to the full value of the policy. Policies indisputable except in cases of absolute fraud. Clerks assuring with the Association will derive very great advantages from the Benevolent Fund attached thereto, full particulars of which may be obtained at the office, or of the agents of the Association. PHILIP HENRY BYRNE, Sec. 42 Moorgate street, April 1, 1853.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

(Established by Royal Charter of His Majesty George the First.) A.D. 1730. FOR SEA, FIRE, AND LIFE ASSURANCES. Offices, Royal Exchange, London. Branch office, 59 Pall Mall. Octavius Wigram, Esq., Governor. The Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, Sub-Governor. George Peckes Barclay, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

Directors: Henry Bainbridge, Esq. | Charles J. Manning, Esq. Edmond S. P. Calvert, Esq. | Henry Nelson, Esq. John Garratt Cattley, Esq. | Edward H. Pamer, Esq. Alexander Colvin, Esq. | Sir John H. Pelley, Bart. Edward M. Daniell, Esq. | Abraham G. Roberts, Esq. William Davidson, Esq. | Charles Robinson, Esq. Riversdale W. Grenfell, Esq. | Thomas Smith, Esq. Robert Hanbury, Jun., Esq. | William Soltan, Esq. Robert A. Heath, Esq. | Joseph Somes, Esq. William T. Hibbert, Esq. | Thomas Tooke, Esq. Lancelot Holland, Esq. | William Wallace, Esq. Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. | Charles B. Young, Esq.

Medical Referee, Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S., Consulting Surgeon, St Helen's place.

NOTICE.—The usual fifteen days allowed for payment of FIRE PREMIUMS falling due at Lady-day will expire on the 9th of April.

Life Assurance may be effected to the extent of Ten Thousand Pounds on one Life; with, or, at lower Premiums, without participation in Profits. The reversionary BONUS on Participating Life Policies has amounted on an average to 46 per Cent. on the amount of Premiums paid.

Persons may serve in the Militia or Yeomanry without affecting the validity of Policies on their Lives. The Fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

This Corporation has held a high position during upwards of a Century and a Quarter, and affords unquestionable security by its Capital Stock. Royal Exchange, London. ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established at York, 1824, and empowered by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL £500,000.

Trustees: Ralph Creyke, Esq., Rawcliffe hall. John Swann, Esq., Askham. Leonard Thompson, Esq., Sheriff Hutton park. Bankers—Messrs Swan, Clogh, and Co., York. Actuary and Secretary—Mr W. L. Newman, York.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the terms of this Company for LIFE INSURANCES, and to the distinction which is made between MALE and FEMALE Lives.

Extract from the table of Premiums for Insuring £100

Age next birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.		Age next birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.	
	A Male.	A Female.		A Male.	A Female.
10	£ s d	£ s d	46	£ s d	£ s d
11	1 7 6	1 5 4	47	3 11 6	3 3 2
12	1 9 3	1 7 0	48	4 1 9	3 13 3
13	1 11 3	1 8 10	49	4 11 6	4 2 6
14	1 14 4	1 11 6	50	5 4 0	4 14 0
15	1 17 0	1 13 8	51	6 6 0	5 12 6
16	2 0 0	1 16 2	52	7 4 0	6 9 6
17	2 3 0	1 19 9	53	8 4 0	7 10 8
18	2 6 0	2 2 10	54	10 0 4	9 7 6
19	2 13 0	2 6 4	55	11 16 2	11 2 6
20	2 19 9	2 12 0	56	13 1 9	13 1 9
21	3 5 3	2 17 2	57	15 12 0	15 12 0

EXAMPLE.—A gentleman whose age does not exceed 30, may insure £1000 payable on his decease, for an annual payment of £22 10s; and a lady of the same age, can secure the same sum for an annual payment of £19 17s 6d.

Prospectuses, with the rates of premium for the intermediate ages, and every information may be had at the head office in York, or of any of the agents.

FIRE INSURANCES are also effected by this Company, on the most moderate terms.

Agents are wanted in those towns where no appointments have been made. Applications to be made to Mr W. L. NEWMAN, Actuary and Secretary, York.

London Agent: THOS. S. NOBLE, Solicitor, 5 John street, Bedford row

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established by Act of Parliament in 1834, 8 Waterloo place, Pall mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS: Earl of Courtown | Lord Elphinstone Earl Leven and Melville | Lord Belhaven and Stenton Earl of Norbury | Wm. Campbell, Esq. of Tilviscount Falkland | James Buchanan

LONDON BOARD. CHAIRMAN—Charles Graham, Esq., F.S.A. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Charles Downes, Esq. H. Blair Ayrine, Esq. | J. G. Henriques, Esq. E. L. Boyd, Esq., Resident. | F. C. Maitland, Esq. Charles B. Curtis, Esq. | William Ralton, Esq. William Fairlie, Esq. | F. H. Thompson, Esq. D. Q. Henriques, Esq. | Thomas Thorby, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS. Physician—Arthur H. Hassall, Esq., M.D., 8 Bennett street, St James's. Surgeon—F. H. Thomson, Esq., 49 Berners street.

The bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to December 31, 1847, is as follows:—

Sum assured.	Time assured.	Sum added to policy in 1841.	Sum added to policy in 1848.	Sum payable at death.
£ 5000	13 yrs 10 mths	£ s d 683 6 8	£ s d 787 10 0	£ s d 6470 16 8
*1000	7 years	...	157 10 0	1167 10 0
500	1 year	...	11 5 0	511 5 0

EXAMPLE.—At the commencement of the year 1841, a person aged thirty took out a Policy for 1,000l, the annual payment for which is 24l 1s 8d; in 1847 he had paid in premiums 168l 11s 8d; but the profits being 2½ per cent. per annum on the sum insured (which is 22l 10s per annum for each 1,000l), he had 157l 10s added to the Policy, almost as much as the Premiums paid.

The premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years when the insurance is for life. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825. Constituted by Act of Parliament.

RESULTS—1852.

Number of proposals for assurance made to the directors 1,025
Number of proposals for assurances accepted 777
Other life transactions proposed and accepted .. 45
Total..... 822

Amount of sums proposed for assurance £ s d during the year 691,404 7 7
Amount of sums for which new policies have been issued..... 445,799 6 6
Corresponding annual premiums 15,115 15 6
Income for year to 15th November, 1852 192,928 16 10
Amount of claims by death during the year 59,322 13 0

YEARLY RESULTS—1842 to 1852.

	Sums Assured.		Annual Premiums.	
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1843—New Business.....	348,135 17	1..10,638 11 5		
1844— Do.	387,381 0	0..13,461 10 5		
1845— Do. Bonus year 446,026 12 10..14,979 8 10				
1846— Do.	368,679 7 10..12,846 4 10			
1847— Do.	443,578 4 11..16,140 0 1			
1848— Do.	395,864 12 5..12,200 9 5			
1849— Do.	429,371 17 1..14,743 4 5			
1850— Do. Bonus year 509,147 10 6..17,550 14 9				
1851— Do.	467,499 8 1..15,240 2 11			
1852— Do.	445,799 6 1..15,145 15 6			
	4,241,483 17 3	142,946 2 10		

Annual average new business for 10 years 424,148 7 8 14,294 12 3

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager. PETER EWART, Resident Secretary. London, 82 King William street.

Every information regarding the Company may be had on application to the offices of the Company under-mentioned, or to any of the Company's agents.

Edinburgh—3 George street. London—82 King William street. Dublin—66 Upper Sackville street. Glasgow—35 St Vincent place.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

7 St Martin's place, Trafalgar square, London; and 56 Pall Mall, Manchester. Established May, 1844.

This Association combines the advantages of Life Assurance with those of a safe and profitable investment of capital. The plan is original and peculiar to this institution.

Full information and prospectuses may be obtained, on application at the head offices of the Association, or of the respective agents throughout the United Kingdom.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director. Applications for agencies may be made to the Managing Director.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.

The Directors of the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS ON DEBENTURES, in sums not under £200, and at periods not less than three and not more than seven years. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be paid half-yearly, on the 16th of January and 10th of July respectively, at the Company's Bankers, Roberts, Curtis, and Co., London.

Applications, stating amount and time, to be sent to the Secretary, at the Offices, 4 Coleman street buildings, London. By order, FREDERICK H. HEMMING, Secretary.

London, March 17, 1853.

NAMUR AND LIEGE RAILWAY. PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE OF CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD Instalment of £4 per Share on the PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL of this undertaking will become due on Monday, the 11th day of April next, and payable to the Bankers of the Company in London, viz:—To Messrs Strahan, Paul, and Bates, No. 217 Strand; or the London Joint Stock Bank, Princes street, Bank. The Share Certificates (for which receipts will be given) must be left with the Bankers.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1853. ROBERT M. BATES, President. G. GRANT, Secretary. 52 Moorgate street, London.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825. Constituted by Act of Parliament. CASES from the books of the Company, 1852, showing the benefits of Life Assurance.

On 28th March, 1852, died A.B., aged 51, having effected an assurance on his life of £499 19s on 22nd September, 1851, when he was in perfect health. The sum assured, £499 19s, has been paid to his representatives, and it may be observed that his payment to the Company was only one year's premium of £22 17s 11d.

On 17th July, 1852, died C.D., aged 23, having effected an assurance on his life for £200 on 26th January, 1852, when he was in excellent health. His payment to the Company was one year's premium of £4 7s 3d.

These cases show how complete and satisfactory such a provision is from the moment of a policy being effected. The following cases will further illustrate the benefits of the system with reference more particularly to participation in the profits:—

On 4th May, 1852, died E.F., aged 65. He effected an assurance on his life in 1828 for £500 0 0 And there was added by the Company from the profits 364 10 0

Making the sum paid..... 864 10 0

On 12th June, 1852, died G.H., aged 73. He effected an assurance on his life for £250 in 1827, by annual payments of £10 5s 5d, and to the sum assured was added from the profits £194 5s, making the payment to his representatives £444 5s.

On 8th August, 1852, died H.B., aged 74. He effected an assurance on his life in 1826 for £500 0 0 And there was added by the Company from the profits 412 10 0

Making the claim..... 912 10 0

Such examples could be greatly increased by quotations from the books, but the above cases are sufficient to illustrate the great benefits and advantages of the system.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager. PETER EWART, Resident Secretary. London, 82 King William street.

Every information regarding the Company may be had on application to the offices of the Company under-mentioned, or to any of the Company's agents.

Edinburgh—3 George street. London—82 King William street. Dublin—66 Upper Sackville street. Glasgow—25 St Vincent place.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825. Constituted by Act of Parliament. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.

When a person formerly Assured his Life he generally looked to the rate of premium, the prospects of bonus, and the general character of the office, but seldom gave attention to the "Terms and Conditions" of Assurance. Within the last few years, however, indeed since 1851, when this Company promulgated the system of "Select Assurance," admission to which renders Policies indisputable and unchallengeable on any ground whatever, the question of "Terms and Conditions" has become a most important point of consideration, and the day is quickly approaching when no one will hold a Policy from an office which does not give similar advantages. What a boon is it to Heirs of Entail, to Borrowers of all descriptions, to Marriage Trustees, in short, to all classes, to know that, whatever may happen, wherever the assured may go, the claim will be met at death, subject to one simple condition, that the annual premium originally stipulated be punctually paid!

LOANS AND SURRENDERS.

The Directors have also been led to consider the position of the Assured with reference to Loans on the Security of their Policies, and to Surrenders,—and, in both these respects, they have lately adopted rules of the most liberal character, allowing surrender value on Participating Policies from the commencement of the Assurance, and that not a mere arbitrary value, but a fair value on a true estimate of the circumstances,—while the same sum which would be given for surrender will be given in loan without expense beyond the trifling stamp duty, and at a rate of interest which heritable securities alone command. Thus, at present the rate is 3½ per cent., and the Directors have followed this course on the simple and unanswerable view, that the loan, being on the security of a Policy with the Company, and within its value, should not require a higher rate of interest than the security of land. With these facilities, no policy need be forfeited, except by carelessness, so long as the Assurance is of sufficient value to authorise an advance equivalent to the premium.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager. PETER EWART, Resident Secretary. London, 82 King William street.

Every information regarding the Company may be had on application to the offices of the Company under-mentioned, or to any of the Company's agents.

Edinburgh—3 George street. London—82 King William street. Dublin—66 Upper Sackville street. Glasgow—35 St Vincent place.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—AUSTIN
and SEELEY, being desirous of clearing off a portion of their stock to make room for new designs, beg to announce that they are prepared to SELL a considerable number of Vases and other Garden Ornaments (which have become discoloured by exposure in their yard during several winters) at a very large deduction from the usual prices.—New road, Regent's park.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—
The Best Spring Medicine.—Families, Travellers, and Emigrants should never be without them. Detailed particulars and Hundreds of Cases of Cure accompany each Box. Prepared by John Kaye, Esq., of Dalton Hall, Yorkshire. Sold everywhere at 1s 1d, 2s 3d, and 4s 6d each, and at the Wholesale Depot, 80 Fleet street, London.

DO YOU BRUISE YOUR OATS
YET? One bushel of oats crushed, will nearly make two. Immense saving and important improvement of the animal. Oat Bruisers, Chaff Cutters, Ploughs, Threshing Machines, Domestic Flour Mills, Light Carts, Mining Tools, Brick and Tile ditto, Corn Dressing ditto, Horse and Steam Machinery put up, &c.—Repairs done.—M. WEDLAKE and CO., 118 Fenchurch street.—Pamphlet on Feeding, 1s 4d. List with 240 Illustrations, 1s 4d.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA
SHIRTS are not sold by any Hosiers or Drapers, and can, therefore, be obtained only at 38 POULTRY. Gentlemen in the country or abroad, ordering through their agents are requested to observe on the interior of the collar-band the stamp—
"FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 38 POULTRY,"
without which none are genuine. They are made in two qualities—

First quality, 40s the Half-dozen.
Second quality, 30s the Half-dozen.

Gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to inspect these, the most unique and only perfect fitting shirts. Coloured shirts, for boating, shooting, and ordinary wear, 27s the Half-dozen.

List of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free; and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free on receipt of six stamps.

RICHARD FORD 38 Poultry, London (late 185 Strand)

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS
which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped,
"G. and J. Deane, London Bridge,"
and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed,
"G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

SPARKES HALL'S ENAMELLED
OVERSHOES WITH LEATHER SOLES.—These OVERSHOES are the most perfect, for the present season, ever invented, and at the same time the most economical. They protect the feet from wet and cold—are not dangerous to walk in during frosty weather, or when pavements are slippery or greasy—they are easily put on and off, and are so soft and flexible during cold weather that they readily adapt themselves to any boot or shoe the wearer may select. Her Majesty uses the enamelled overshoes daily in preference to every other kind, and they are pronounced by all persons who take much walking exercise to be the most convenient, the neatest, and the least fatiguing of all gaiters. Ladies', 7s 6d per pair; gentlemen's, with box heels and plush counters, 12s; children's, 3s 6d.—J. SPARKES HALL, elastic boot maker to the Queen and Prince Albert, 308 Regent street, London. N.B.—An illustrated price list sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of two postage stamps.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE
AND EMPIRICISM.
147 Woodcutts, 41 Cases, 2 vols. 1s each, by post 1s 6d.

ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.
"To be, or not to be, that is the question."
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.
Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.
Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from M. R. Culverwell, M.D., 10 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 4; evening, 7 till 9.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
THE MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS
is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr WHITE, 22s Piccadilly, London.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS for Varicose Veins, and in all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Sprains, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s.
MANUFACTORY—22s PICCADILLY, LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
—Upwards of Forty years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia, and the King of Hanover; very many also of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the faculty. They have immediate influence over the following cases:—
—Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s 1d, and Tins, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 10s 6d each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79 St Paul's churchyard, London.
Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

Copy of a Letter from COLONEL HAWKER, (the well-known Author on "Guns and Shooting.")
Longparish house, near Whitechurch, Hants,
October 21st, 1846.

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,
To Mr Keating, 79 St Paul's churchyard. P. HAWKER.

WHAT THE CHANCELLOR OF THE
EXCHEQUER HAS JUST FOUND OUT!

That the increase of the revenue in twelve months exceeds nine hundred and twenty thousand, and an advantage will be derived by the nation and individuals by a reduction of the rate of interest which is to advance the real value of property. The favourable impression this has made on our commercial citizens, proves that quality and cheapness are the most approved principles of business. This very convincingly supports the practices of E. Moses and Son, who commenced and alone have carried out the most substantial improvements in dress at a reduction in prices far beyond the expectations of the ablest financiers.

What have E. Moses and Son "just brought out?" The most magnificent and gigantic stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever exhibited, peerless illustrations of the latest improvements in the world's commerce, the materials being selected with unparalleled diligence and perfect experience from the newest and best samples furnished by every celebrated manufactory, British and foreign. In this selection the success of E. Moses and Son's buyers will be found advantageous to their patrons and the public in ways too numerous for detail. The richest, most novel and varied, the finest and best materials, the first order of fashions, the most artistic cut, the neatest and best workmanship, are combined with a great reduction in the prices of every description of Attire, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Inspect the endless novelties in Spring and Summer Vests and Trowsers, the thousands of New Styles and fabrics of incomparable elegance, the Spring and Summer Coats and Overcoats, which, for style, quality, and price, have no equal, and it will be "found out" that E. Moses and Son have provided Spring and Summer Dress for all classes in the amplest and most economical manner.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA OR

any other part of the world may save as much by purchasing their Outfits and requisite Clothing at E. Moses and Son's, as in many instances will pay the cost of their passage. When the superior quality of the goods and the prices they are charged are compared, the saving is nearly half the amount which might have been expended elsewhere.

E. Moses and Son's wholesale business offers the safest and most profitable investments for capitalists and every class of Emigrants. The goods having a world-wide celebrity, are sold without inconvenience, and turn to better interest than any other description of merchandise.

The magnitude of E. Moses and Son's Outfitting business induces them to keep a separate department for Emigrants. They also furnish (without any charge) full Lists of Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen, with ship-sailing information, &c., either on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follows:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.

London West End Branch.—505, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.

Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 and 20 Bridge street. Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock.

A New Book entitled "The World's Pharos," containing the Emigrant's Assistant, full lists of prices, and directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

A handsome almanack for the year ending 1853 can be had gratis on application.

Ici l'on parle Français. | Qui si parla Italiano. |
 Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Español.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS,

EYEBROWS, &c.—ROSALIE COUPELLE'S
CRINUTRIAR is the only preparation that can be relied upon for the growth of hair and whiskers, the restoration of hair in baldness, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, and checking greyness. Persons who have been deceived by similarly named imitations will find that the genuine article has no equal. In pots and bottles 2s each, through all druggists, or sent free by post for 24 penny stamps, addressed to Madame Coupelle, Ely place, Highborn, London. "It restored my hair after everything else had failed."—Miss Small, Dorchester. "The young man has now a good pair of whiskers."—Mr Yates, hairdresser, Maiton. "It is the only preparation I can recommend."—Dr Ure, Professor of Chemistry.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION
TO AGRICULTURISTS.

It being notorious that extensive adulterations of this manure are still carried on, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS, as the only importers of Peruvian Guano, consider it to be their duty to the Peruvian Government and to the public again to recommend farmers and all others who buy to be carefully on their guard.

The character of the parties from whom they purchase will of course be the best security; and in addition to particular attention to that point, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS think it well to remind buyers that the lowest wholesale price at which sound Peruvian Guano is or has been sold by them during the last two years is £9 5s per ton, less 2½ per cent.

Any resales made by dealers at a lower price must therefore either leave a loss to them or the article must be adulterated.

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MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for acidities, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effecting aperient draught which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists, (and General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

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DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

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Also, DR LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, highly recommended to females. They have an agreeable taste. Full directions are given with every box. Sold by all respectable chemists, and at the wholesale warehouse, 26 Bride lane, Fleet street, London.

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New Edition, illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly Discovered Preventive Lotion. Just published, the 70th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid for 40 postage stamps.

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Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhoea, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.

At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"We agree with the author that, as far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carlshart and Woolwich."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1851.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—SUN, Evening Paper.

"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might they be banished from our land, and the race of the enervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigorous spirits of the olden time."—CHRONICLE.

Published by the author: sold also by Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, London; Heywood, 60tham street, and Armstrong, 79 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 156 Argyle street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Greenisle street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., 189 Great Britain street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Annual Country Meeting for 1853; for the South Wales district, comprising the whole of South Wales, with the addition of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, and Worcester; to be held at the city of Gloucester, in the week commencing Monday, the 11th of July.

Members have the privilege of a free entry; but non-subscribers are allowed to compete, on the payment of 10s on each certificate for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs; and 2s 6d on each certificate for poultry.

Forms of certificate may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, No. 12, Hanover square, London. All certificates for the entry of implements (in which the space required for their exhibition in the show-yard is to be inserted) must be returned, filled up, to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of May, and all other certificates by the 1st of June; the Council having decided that in no case whatever shall any entry be received after those dates respectively.

On applying for certificates, in order that the proper forms of certificate may be sent in each case, the number of the certificate form, corresponding to the prize to be competed for, must be stated.

All Prizes of the Royal Agricultural Society of England are open to general competition.

PRIZES FOR IMPROVING THE BREEDS OF AGRICULTURAL LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

SHORT-HORNS.

- 1-1 To the owner of the best bull, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old—Forty Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Twenty Sovereigns.
- 2-2 To the owner of the best bull, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old—Twenty-five Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.
- 3-3 To the owner of the best cow, in milk or in calf—Twenty Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.
- 4-4 To the owner of the best heifer, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old—Fifteen Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.
- 5-5 To the owner of the best yearling heifer—Ten Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto—Five Sovereigns.

HEREFORDS.

- 6-1 To the owner of the best bull, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old—Forty Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Twenty Sovereigns.
- 7-2 To the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old—Twenty-five Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.
- 8-3 To the owner of the best cow, in milk or in calf—Twenty Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.
- 9-4 To the owner of the best heifer, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old—Fifteen Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.
- 10-5 To the owner of the best yearling heifer—Ten Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto—Five Sovereigns.

DEVONS.

- 11-1 To the owner of the best bull, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old—Forty Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Twenty Sovereigns.
- 12-2 To the owner of the best bull, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old—Twenty-five Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.
- 13-3 To the owner of the best cow, in milk or in calf—Twenty Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.
- 14-4 To the owner of the best heifer, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old—Fifteen Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.
- 15-5 To the owner of the best yearling heifer—Ten Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto—Five Sovereigns.

WELSH BREEDS.

- 16-1 To the owner of the best bull, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old—Twenty Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.
- 17-2 To the owner of the best bull, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old—Ten Sovereigns.
- 18-3 To the owner of the best cow, in milk or in calf—Ten Sovereigns.
To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Five Sovereigns.
- 19-4 To the owner of the best heifer, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old—Ten Sovereigns.
- 20-5 To the owner of the best yearling heifer—Five Sovereigns.

OTHER BREEDS.

Not including the Short-horns, Herefords, Devons, or Welsh Breed.

- 21-1 To the owner of the best bull, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old—Ten Sovereigns.

No of Certificate Form, Class.

22-2 To the owner of the best bull, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old—Ten Sovereigns.

23-3 To the owner of the best cow, in milk or in calf—Ten Sovereigns.

24-4 To the owner of the best heifer, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old—Five Sovereigns.

25-5 To the owner of the best yearling heifer—Five Sovereigns.

HORSES.

26-1 To the owner of the best stallion for agricultural purposes, foaled previously to the 1st of January, 1851—Thirty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.

27-2 To the owner of the best stallion for agricultural purposes, foaled since the 1st of January, 1851—Twenty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.

28-3 To the owner of the best roadster stallion—Fifteen Sovereigns.

29-4 To the owner of the best stallion pony—Ten Sovereigns.

30-5 To the owner of the best mare and foal for agricultural purposes—Twenty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.

31-6 To the owner of the best mare pony—Five Sovereigns.

32-7 To the owner of the best two years old filly for agricultural purposes—Fifteen Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Five Sovereigns.

SHEEP.—LEICESTERS.

33-1 To the owner of the best shearing ram—Thirty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.

34-2 To the owner of the best ram of any other age—Thirty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.

35-3 To the owner of the best pen of five shearing ewes of the same flock—Twenty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.

SOUTHDOWN, OR OTHER SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

36-1 To the owner of the best shearing ram—Thirty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.

37-2 To the owner of the best ram of any other age—Thirty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.

38-3 To the owner of the best pen of five shearing ewes of the same flock—Twenty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.

LONG WOOLLED SHEEP.

(Not qualified to compete as Leicesters.)

39-1 To the owner of the best shearing ram—Thirty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.

40-2 To the owner of the best ram of any other age—Thirty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Fifteen Sovereigns.

41-3 To the owner of the best pen of five shearing ewes of the same flock—Twenty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Ten Sovereigns.

PIGS.

42-1 To the owner of the best boar of a large breed—Fifteen Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Five Sovereigns.

43-2 To the owner of the best boar of a small breed—Fifteen Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto, ditto—Five Sovereigns.

44-3 To the owner of the best breeding sow of a large breed—Ten Sovereigns.

45-4 To the owner of the best breeding sow of a small breed—Ten Sovereigns.

46-5 To the owner of the pen of three breeding sow pigs of a large breed, of the same litter, above four and under eight months old—Ten Sovereigns.

47-6 To the owner of the best pen of three breeding sow pigs of a small breed, of the same litter, above four and under eight months old—Ten Sovereigns.

PRIZES FOR IMPROVING THE BREEDS OF FARM POULTRY.

48-1 DORKING FOWL; chickens of 1853:—

To the owner of the best cock and two hens—Five Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the fourth best ditto—One Sovereign.

49-2 DORKING FOWL; more than one year old:—

To the owner of the best cock and two hens—Five Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the fourth best ditto—One Sovereign.

50-3 SPANISH FOWL:—

To the owner of the best cock and two hens—Five Sovereigns.

No. of Certificate Form, Class.

51-4 COCHIN-CHINA FOWL; chickens, 1853:—

To the owner of the best cock and two hens—Five Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the fourth best ditto—One Sovereign.

52-5 GAME FOWL:—

To the owner of the best cock and two hens—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—One Sovereign.

53-6 HAMBURGH FOWL; Golden and Silver Spangled, or Golden and Silver Pencilled:—

To the owner of the best cock and two hens—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—One Sovereign.

54-7 MALAY FOWL:—

To the owner of the best cock and two hens—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—One Sovereign.

55-8 POLAND FOWL:—

To the owner of the best cock and two hens—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—One Sovereign.

56-9 TURKEY:—

To the owner of the best Turkey cock and two hens—Five Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the fourth best ditto—One Sovereign.

57-10 GEESE; hatched in 1853:—

To the owner of the best gander and two geese—Five Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the fourth best ditto—One Sovereign.

58-11 AYLSBURY DUCKS:—

To the owner of the best drake and two ducks—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—One Sovereign.

59-12 ROUEN DUCKS:—

To the owner of the best drake and two ducks—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—One Sovereign.

60-13 DUCKS OF ANY OTHER VARIETY:—

To the owner of the best drake and two ducks—Three Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Two Sovereigns.

To the owner of the third best ditto—One Sovereign.

SPECIAL PRIZES OFFERED BY THE HON. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE, M.P.

SHROPSHIRE, OR OTHER GREY AND BLACK-FACED SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 1.—To the owner of the best ram of any age—Twenty Sovereigns.

To the owner of the second best ditto—Ten Sovereigns.

Class 2.—To the owner of the best pen of five ewes of any age, with their lambs—Ten Sovereigns.

Class 3.—To the owner of the best pen of five shearing ewes—Ten Sovereigns.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1.—Juries of Condition will be appointed for the three divisions of (1) Cattle, (2) Sheep, (3) Horses and Pigs. Each jury will be drawn by lot, by the steward of each of these divisions, from the whole of the judges comprised in it. Each jury will consist of nine judges and one steward. The steward himself will not vote, but he will take the jury's decision in each case by a majority of votes on a show of hands.

2.—The following notice will be printed in red ink at the foot of each Certificate of Entry, namely:—"All animals sent for exhibition which shall, in the opinion of the jury, be in an over-fed condition, will be disqualified by the jury before inspection by the judges; and a placard will be placed over the standing of every animal that shall be so disqualified, stating the reason of such disqualification."

3.—No bull in Class 1 of any of the five divisions of cattle will be eligible for a prize unless a certificate is produced of his having served not less than three different cows (or heifers) within the three months preceding the 1st of June in the year of the show.

4.—No cow in-milk (and not in-calf) will be eligible for a prize unless certified to have had a live calf within the twelve months preceding the date of the show.

5.—No cow entered as in-calf (and not in-milk) will be eligible for a prize until certified to have produced a live calf in due course subsequently to the show.

6.—No heifer entered as in-calf will be eligible for a prize unless certified to have been bulled before the 1st of March, in the year of show, and not to have been again in-bulling subsequently to that date; nor will her owner afterwards receive the prize, until fur-