

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

### And Bankers' Gazette.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

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## THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

### MONTHLY OFFICIAL TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

We beg to direct the attention of the reader to these Tables, in another part of this paper, exhibiting the Accounts of the Trade of the Year brought down to the 5th of August, and to the Review of the month of July preceding them. These Accounts exhibit many very interesting and important features in the progress of trade generally, and with respect to some articles particularly, well deserving the notice of the merchant as well as the politician.

#### TRADE OF CHINA.—THE TEA DUTIES.

SOME time ago we alluded to an interesting Report of the Trade of China for the year 1844, received at the Foreign Office from Mr Davis, and presented to Parliament towards the close of the session. The *Friend of China*, received by the Overland Mail, contains an interesting statement, based upon that report, of the present amount of the imports from, and the exports to, Great Britain and our foreign possessions, and compares the same with the state of the trade at two previous periods, in order to show the effect of the changes which have taken place in the principles on which the intercourse between this country and China has been conducted during the last fourteen years. The first period selected is the year 1831, while the East India Company enjoyed a monopoly of the trade; the second period is an average of the six years preceding the treaty of Peking and the introduction of the New Tariff, and the third period is the year 1844, to which the Parliamentary paper refers. The following is the statement of the three periods:—

In 1831 the Imports into China, by the Company and its officers, and Private Traders from India, amounted (exclusive of Opium) to.....	9,236,223
The exports from China in that year, by all parties, exclusive of bullion, were.....	13,176,253
<i>The Second period embraces the six years previous to the Treaty of Peking—it was signed at Nankin—in which the commerce was exclusively in the hands of Free Traders. The export of Bullion in the one case, and the import of Opium in the other, being omitted.</i>	
On the average of this period the Imports amounted to.....	11,205,270
And the Exports to.....	12,840,750
<i>The Third period refers to the past year, when, for the first time, the merchants were allowed to trade with the Consular Ports.</i>	
<i>dols</i>	
The imports at Canton were.....	15,920,132
At Shanghai.....	2,436,448
At Amoy, Ningpo, and Chusan.....	2,000,000
	20,356,580
The exports from Canton were.....	17,925,360
From Shanghai.....	2,340,154
From Amoy, Ningpo, and Chusan.....	500,000
	20,765,514

These accounts include the whole trade of this country and of British India, with some direct exports to our other colonies, particularly to Canada. In order to show the progress of the exports of British manufactures from this country alone, we have

collected the following statement from the various returns presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament. From 1827 to 1834 the exports to China appear to have been included in one amount with those to India:—

BRITISH MANUFACTURES Exported to China.			
	L.		L.
1827.....	610,637	1839.....	851,569
1834.....	842,852	1840.....	524,198
1835.....	1,074,708	1841.....	862,570
1836.....	1,326,388	1842.....	969,381
1837.....	678,375	1843.....	1,456,180
1838.....	1,204,356	1844.....	2,356,177

And the accounts of the present year, so far as they have been ascertained, exhibit a further increase. The direct exports from 1839 to 1842 do not fairly represent the whole of our trade to China in those years, when, in consequence of existing hostilities, a considerable quantity of goods were sent to India, and more particularly to Singapore, destined for and ultimately sent to China. From the closest calculations which can be made, duly weighing all the circumstances, the effect of abolishing the monopoly of the Company, and throwing the trade open to private enterprise, was to double the consumption of British goods in China. And the effect of the late Treaty and reduction of the Tariff, has been to double it again. It is certainly not an exaggerated calculation, that at this time the consumption of British manufactures in China is four times greater than the average of the last ten years of the Company. This is a simple statement of the actual amount of our present trade with China, compared with what it has been of late years under less favourable circumstances; but the great question which now presents itself, and which must occupy the attention of the legislature at an early period, is—what means are we to adopt to avail ourselves of all the advantages which the enlightened commercial policy of China presents to us and the whole world. It is no exaggeration to say, that, looking to the commerce of the world, and to that of Great Britain in particular, there has never been an era, of so much importance in all its future consequences, if a wise and intelligent use is only made of the advantages it offers, than was the opening of the trade of China to the world. Whether we look to the extent of the surface of the Chinese Empire, its enormous amount of population, or the industry and ingenuity of its people, it becomes impossible to conceive any moderate bounds to the extent of the trade which a free intercourse with such a country will promote. Unlike many of the new markets which have been opened to us during the last century, we are here at once placed in free intercourse with a densely populated country, old in civilisation, with all the wants and all the means of supplying them peculiar to that advanced state of society. We want no further evidence of the extraordinary resources of China, than the fact that such a mass of associated human beings have existed under a form of government for so many centuries. This could not be without exciting an amount of intelligence, knowledge, and ingenuity, for which China and the Chinese have never yet had sufficient credit. When, therefore, we speak of the great amount of the trade with China, it is only relatively, and in comparison with what it formerly was, for, speaking in relation to the capabilities of the market, the trade even now is most insignificant.

The Chinese, however, have done their part so far, in an enlightened spirit, by the adoption of the most liberal tariff which, with the small exception of the Hanse towns, is to be found in any country. It only remains, therefore, for us to follow their example, in order to avail ourselves of the advantages thus proffered to us. The accounts extracted from the *Friend of China* present an important characteristic, which demands the most serious attention of our merchants and our government. First, it will be remarked, that the imports in none of the cases quoted include the article opium from India, which annually amounts to a large sum. If, then, we refer to the earlier period (1831), we find that the exports from China were nearly 50 per cent in excess of the imports; and, therefore, at that time it is not difficult to understand by what means provision was made for the payment of the opium. But last year the exports from China were only two per cent in excess of the imports, exclusive of opium, for which, though payment may be made in silver for one year, it is impossible long to be continued. The China trade, therefore, pro-



missing as it is in every other respect, must be checked by the impossibility of obtaining returns for our goods. The only limit which that trade at present presents is one self-imposed. We would not be understood to imply that no other articles of exchange will be found to exist in China which can be profitably sent to this country, than the chief ones which at present we receive; nor would we be understood to infer that some of the present articles, on the import of which we do not impose high duties, such as raw silk, will not be imported even in larger quantities than at present. We have reason to believe that not only new articles to a considerable amount will be discovered suitable for this market, but that silk and some of the other articles at present imported will be considerably increased. The great article, however, to which the present cultivation of China, and the habits of our home population, point as that offering the greatest facility for increasing our returns from that market is *Tea*.

In the Review of the Trade of the First Half of the present Year, which we published in a recent number, it appeared that, during the last ten years, the increase in the consumption of tea has been barely in proportion to the increase of the population; while many articles, such as coffee, cocoa, &c., in respect of which considerable reductions of duty have taken place, have increased fourfold and sixfold when compared with the same test. Nor can it be thought that the smaller increase of the consumption of tea is in any way to be attributed to a declining taste for its use. There is no country wherein this taste is so general, and yet the enormous duty imposed upon tea confines the annual consumption to about an average of *one pound and a half* to each individual. The lowest estimate of the sum annually expended on tea in this country, by the public, is nine millions sterling, but of this sum considerably less than two millions represent the payment for our exports to China, while nearly four millions and a half will this year be paid for duties, which, however, leaves a very large sum for freights, insurance, expenses, and the various intermediate profits between the producer and consumer. It must, however, be borne in mind, that even a very large portion of that amount is to be referred to the effect of an exorbitant duty. When the merchant pays a duty upon the landing or clearing of his goods here, the same amount of capital is involved in the future transactions with those goods as if their original cost had been so much enhanced; and all the future profits which the various dealers receive must be computed on the entire price, including the duty. Thus, therefore, when a duty is materially reduced, the reduction of price to the consumer is ultimately greater than the mere reduction of the duty; it may not be so in the first instance, if the article is one of which the supply has formerly been only adequate to the existing rate of consumption; but even in this case increased production will ensue, and ultimately the prices will be lower. But in articles like coffee, of which the supply here has always been greatly in excess of the consumption, the full reduction has been felt immediately.

In this country the duty on tea is *two shillings and twopence* per pound, and the consumption is one pound and a half to each individual of the population; in the island of Newfoundland the duty is only *three pence* per pound, and the consumption is equal to five pounds for each person; and in the Channel Islands, where the duty is also very low, the consumption is equal to four pounds and a half to each person. With these facts before us, there can be little doubt that, were the tea duty reduced to a moderate rate, the consumption would rapidly increase; the pressing difficulty in our trade with China might be removed; and we believe, as has been the case with many other articles on which great reductions of duty have been made, the revenue itself would ultimately be benefited. We feel well assured that Ministers cannot be insensible to the importance of these considerations; and if the other reductions of duty which were made in the last Session, many of which were also of urgent necessity, rendered it impossible to include any material reduction in the duty on tea, we have the greatest hope that, with the present prosperous condition of the revenue, and if the proper means are used, Sir Robert Peel will consent to a material and important reduction of this duty in the next Session.

#### THE POTATO CROP.—SERIOUS EPIDEMIC. THE AMERICAN POTATO CHOLERA AND POTATO PLAGUE.

The potato crop has now become of such great importance, not only in this country, but throughout Europe, that it can be considered as second only to that of wheat. When we first noticed the disease which made its appearance on the south and east coast of Kent, some three or four weeks ago, we had numerous letters from various places, on the subject, and by most of which we were informed, that the potatoe crop never looked more healthy or promising. Within the last ten days, we have again had communications from many of the same places, where the report was most favourable before, stating that the disease had made its appearance, and the whole of the crops in their neighbourhoods were rapidly perishing from the "rot." Our accounts from the continent are also of a more serious nature. A fortnight ago, the complaints were confined chiefly to Holland and Belgium; now it appears the disease is extending along the sea coast of France, throughout Normandy, and up to the neighbourhood of Paris

From Scotland and Ireland we have as yet heard no complaints. In Belgium the fears apprehended from this cause have created a speculative demand for rice, which has raised the price upwards of 50 per cent; and as a measure of precaution the government has issued a decree, suspending the corn law till after the harvest of 1846.

We find, in the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Patents, made to the Congress of the United States in the present year, for 1844, no less than *sixty-six* pages occupied with discussing the cause and nature of this disease, which raged in America in the autumn of last year to an extraordinary extent. In many districts of the United States it has been known, less or more, for some years past; but on no former occasion did it rage to the same extent that it did last year. In many districts it was known by the name of the "potato cholera," and in others by that of the "potato plague." The Commissioners of Patents have collected all the facts from whatever quarter they could be obtained, the opinions of various parties, and whatever matter tended to throw any light on the subject. Still the accounts are so conflicting, the causes attributed for the disease so much at variance with each other, and the whole matter so little understood, that it is impossible to come to any very satisfactory conclusion, either as to the real cause or cure of the disease. Still the report is full of the most useful suggestions, which may materially aid the practical farmer in the treatment of his crops, and the scientific inquirer in his investigations.

A great variety of causes are stated, or rather suggested, as the origin of the disease; but they are in some respects conflicting. Indeed, the disease appears to have been so general, that in every part of the country where anything unusual had been experienced that is stated as the cause. In places where the season had been wet it has been attributed to that cause; in others where drought prevailed, it has been blamed. The most general observation, which we find, is with respect to the effect noticed by using old varieties of seed. In some cases sorts which had been long cultivated on the spot were alone affected, and sorts newly introduced were quite free from the disorder, and in all cases the old sorts are represented to have suffered more than the new ones.

The first symptoms of the disease are observed on the leaf of the plant, which becomes rusty, and gradually withers prematurely while yet the root is growing. The rust decomposes the leaf and stalk, which fall away into a powder. On close examination it has been discovered that the leaf is in the beginning covered with a small insect not always visible to the naked eye, and for a considerable time at first these appear to be confined to the part of the plant out of the earth. But minute investigation of the diseased root, by a powerful microscope, has discovered the presence of an insect, or small maggot, in the root itself. But whether the insect was the cause of the disease, or created by it, is a question on which various opinions have been expressed. A very general observation has been, that the plant, when first attacked, has been covered with drops of "honey-dew," and it is stated that in some cases where part of a crop had been covered from the atmosphere by a cloth such part has remained uninjured, while the rest of the same field has been entirely lost.

When the disease has once made its appearance there seems to be little or no benefit in digging the potatoes and storing them, as the decay goes on even more rapidly when stored than when in the ground; and some even recommend rather that they should be kept in the ground as long as possible, and dug as required. Certain it is that the experience of the farmers in America sufficiently proves that even if the root be taken up and housed in an apparently perfect and sound state, it is no guarantee against the disease even then breaking out and destroying them. This was found very generally to be the case.

The only cure suggested for the growing plant has been, when first the disease or rust begins to show itself on the leaf or stalk, to cut them off close to the earth; this has been found to have a good effect, and supports the idea that the disease is communicated to the roots through the stem from external causes. With regard to the potatoes when dug and stored, the progress of the disease has been arrested by the admixture of slacked lime.

With regard to the soil on which the plant has been grown, the general remark has been that the disease has appeared worst on heavy clay, but sandy and gravelly soils have not escaped. The disease has also appeared in its worst form in lands which have been long under tillage, and scarcely at all in newly broken land, especially when it had recently been cleared and the ashes of the burnt brushwood left upon it. The disease, too, appears to be hereditary, and communicated from year to year, by the use of the same seed, even though it appear sound. In Nova Scotia the only certain cure which has been discovered as yet, and which has been considerably resorted to, has been to raise new sorts from the potato apple or seed. In the case of such new sorts being used, the disease is stated never to have appeared. Some farmers have discovered that putting a table spoonful of slacked lime to each root as planted has effectually prevented the disease, while plants from the same seed, in the same and in adjacent fields, not so treated, have been attacked and destroyed.

There are numerous instances named of hogs and cattle having



been killed by the use of potatoes so injured, and one case of some men having died from their effects. The latter is, however, not well corroborated. And with regard even to cattle, some of the reports state that no injury will arise if the potatoes are boiled before being used. But we would commend caution to select those most injured. From a perusal of the lengthened Report, the chief practical conclusions which we draw are,—First, We would recommend, in every case where the disease appears on the leaf, that the whole of the plant above the ground be immediately removed; and as it appears that in the case of potatoes in store slacked lime prevents the spreading of the disease, we would strongly recommend that, on the removal of the leaf and stalk, the ground immediately above each root should be covered with a portion of such lime. Next, when the potatoes are dug, after carefully selecting all those which are injured, previous to storing the remainder, we would recommend a quantity of slacked lime to be mixed with them. And when the potato seed is planted next year, we would also recommend the use of a portion of that material to be put in with every plant. And it is well worth the consideration of farmers, whether they should not, as a matter of precaution against the continuance of this disease, which it appears is very difficult to eradicate when once introduced, rear some new seed from the apple or ball.

By a communication from the Continent, we find that Mr Morrer, the professor of agriculture in the University of Liege, has reported the disease to be of a poisonous fungus, of the genus of Botrydis, which attacks the leaves, and passes them to the root, which ulcerates in a few hours. We subjoin some few extracts from the lengthened American report, and if we think it of sufficient consequence, by our correspondence during the next week or fortnight, we may be induced to publish the whole report in the form of an Additional Number or Supplement to the *Economist*, that all the possible information on so important a subject may be circulated as extensively and as cheaply as possible.

EXTRACTS from the Report of the Commissioners of Patents to the American Congress, 1845.

"A writer in the *Bangor Whig* attributes the prevalent disease among potatoes to the old age of the varieties, which are most affected by it. He says, 'I have been forcibly struck with this truth, that where the potato has been attacked with the rot, it has been confined, with few exceptions, to those varieties which have been propagated the longest; while those which have been recently introduced from the natural seed are as fair as a milkmaid's cheek. The fact is, that most varieties are actually dying with old age; and, like the hard winter which hastens the old man to his tomb, so the past season has been rife with all the elements necessary to quicken these principles of decay, as we have been visited with almost every extreme to which our fickle climate is subject.'"

"An intelligent farmer of our acquaintance corroborates the opinion advanced in the above; attributing the disease to the constant replanting of the same seed. He says that the distemper has become so fatal in its consequences in some of the eastern States, that the farmers call it the potato cholera. The farmers of Nova Scotia, who shipped large quantities of this root to Boston during the past season, have long been acquainted with the disease, and call it the rot. It seems to pervade particular farms; and sometimes appears in the stalk, like rust, long before the potato has arrived at maturity; and, on cutting open the young root, the disease will be found to exhibit itself in black spots throughout the inside of it. At other times, the disease will appear after the potatoes have been harvested, and buried or put into the cellar. The first indication of the disease which the farmer receives will be from an offensive smell, arising from their decomposition. His only recourse then is to remove them as soon as possible, as the distemper, in a few days, infects the whole body, no matter how large it may be. The progress of this distemper among the potatoes in Nova Scotia seems to have been somewhat singular. It would break out suddenly, and spread from farm to farm, and cellar to cellar,—lingering a few years, and then entirely disappearing for a time. The farmers, supposing the epidemic was located somewhere about the premises, resorted to whitewashing and cleansing their cellars; but to no effect. At length the evil was discovered to be as stated above—in the continual replanting of the same seed. Like all other plants, the potato finally degenerates and runs out. The Nova Scotians now plant the balls, and thus procure new seed, which, during the second year, arrives at maturity and full size. Seed thus procured is proof against the rot; and by this practice they were enabled to furnish seed potatoes to some of our New England farmers for last spring's planting."—*New York Tribune*.

"We have been told that, in one town in this county, the effluvia exhaled from an undug potato field was as offensive as white fish; and that this is the case at Horse Neck, &c. That at Colchester, men could scarcely be hired at 2 dollars per day to remove these putrefying articles from the cellars; and, in some places, farmers had ploughed them in deep to get rid of them. In our own vicinity, many potatoes (more particularly those dug within a week) are afflicted with this malady. A friend has a crop raised from a hamper of Irish potatoes, which had no rot affection among them; but a row of Mercers, contiguous, were every one of them wholly rotten. It is said some persons have been afflicted with indisposition from eating potatoes this season; and that one person lost two hogs, which had died in consequence of having eaten of them."—*New Haven Herald*.

"The following is from the *Greenfield (Mass.) Democrat*:—"The failure of the potato crop seems to be universal throughout the northern States. In this vicinity, scarcely any will be preserved." The *Barre Gazette* says:—"Nearly or quite the entire crop of potatoes in this region is lost. When dug, they are found to be diseased and

rotten. Some have been dug early, and placed in the cellar in an apparently sound condition, and in a few days found to be decaying fast. They appear to sight and smell as if rotten. Several of our farmers have commenced ploughing them in in the field. We learn that the difficulty extends to all the region about us. It is said some hogs have died, after being fed with them. No reasonable cause is given for this singular occurrence. Should the crop fail throughout New England in the same manner, great suffering as well as loss must ensue."

"*Banks of the Walkill, Orange County, September 21, 1844*.—Notwithstanding the intensity of the drought, and its long continuance, the potatoes in this section of the country are rotting to such an extent as to destroy nearly the whole crop. There are two kinds of rot—the dry and the wet. The latter reduces the potato to a substance like paste, with tenacity sufficient to rope when held up, and the semi-fluid mass strings down like honey. The cause of this disease cannot be ascertained, or even guessed at. The potato is first attacked with the disease, after which the vines die and become dry, and in that state can be pulverized into a powder."—*Journal of Commerce*.

"The *Providence Transcript* of Friday states that three men in Cumberland are reported to have died, a day or two since, from eating diseased potatoes."—"The editor of the *New Bedford Bulletin* states that in different parts of New Hampshire, quite a number of cattle have lost their lives in the same way. One farmer in Jaffrey lost eight or nine hogs, which had been fed upon his potatoes. And there are many other instances of a similar character in that section."

"Mr Henry M. Paine, of Oxford, in a communication for the *Massachusetts Cataract*, says he examined the diseased potatoes with a microscope that magnified nine thousand times. He found no insects in the roots themselves; but in the diseased stalks, near the junction with the roots, he discovered an insect of a dark brown colour, having the body shaped like the soldier ant, with the legs of the hairy garden spider. On the fore body were two projecting sockets, plainly indicating that the insect had at some period belonged to the winged tribe." The editor of the *Cataract* says:—"Whether this insect causes the disease in the root, or the disease in the root causes the presence of the insect, is yet a mooted question."

"We have found, on inquiry and research, no satisfactory cause assigned for this disease. Some attribute it to the atmosphere; some to the soil; and others to an inherent disease in the tubers themselves. This last, as far as the explanation goes, is probably correct; although on newly broken-up sward land, it is said, the disease does not make its appearance. This kind of land, we believe, has always produced the best potatoes; and the evidence is not yet conclusive that the ravages can be stopped by planting on such land, because it has been found that potatoes which, when dug and placed in the cellar, were in a perfectly sound state to all appearance, have sometimes been entirely lost by the disease before spring."—"In Nova Scotia, the progress of this distemper among the potatoes seems to have been somewhat singular. It has for a series of years been found to pervade particular farms—sometimes appearing in the stalk, like rust, long before the potato has arrived at maturity; and, on cutting open the young root, the disease is found to exhibit itself in black spots throughout the inside of it. At other times, the distemper has appeared after the potato has been harvested and put into the cellar—the first intimation which the farmer receives being an offensive smell arising from their decomposition; and experience has taught them, in this contingency, immediately to cull over the whole mass, and remove every defective potato, as it has been found rapidly to spread over the whole if this is not done. It has sometimes broken out suddenly, and spread from farm to farm, and cellar to cellar, lingering a few years, and then entirely disappearing for a time. After trying many remedies, the farmers in that region adopted the plan of planting the balls, and thus procuring new seed, which, in two or three years, arrived at maturity and full size."—*Newburyport Herald*.

"I find the rot the most destructive among those varieties which have been the longest propagated, while it is less so among those more recently introduced from the balls."—*Isaac Holman*.

"Some things, however, appear to be certain, and may be of immediate advantage to our readers:—1st. The disease is not confined to any particular kind of soil or locality. Some have informed us that it appeared only in dry soil, and others in moist. 2nd. It is not confined to any particular kind of potatoes, though in this region the mercer and long pink-eye are the most affected. 3rd. The potatoes, when affected with the rot, are poisonous to animals, and, consequently should not be used for feeding. 4th. The disease spreads more rapidly among the potatoes, after being dug and placed in a heap than while in the ground; consequently, if it is thought they are affected, it is better to delay digging till late in the fall."—*New Genesee Farmer, October, 1844*.

"Messrs Editors,—Last year (1843) I found, when I began to dig and get in my potatoes, there was a considerable number rotten, and a great many tainted, which I took great care to have picked out, as all my neighbours were complaining of their potatoes being in the same situation, and I had them put in the cellar. But, about the middle of December, my family complained of the bad smell in the cellar; upon which I examined, and found the potatoes in a bad condition; and I took them out of the bin, and picked them over again; and, when returning them into the bin, in every layer I put about half a peck of slacked lime, and mixed it well through them; and so on till all was in; which I do believe stopped the rot and bad smell, as there were but very few found affected afterwards. This spring, when I began to plant my potatoes, I took about a table spoonful of slacked lime and put it into each hill, and when they were up, and before they were hoed, I made a mixture of eight bushels of leached ashes, two bushels of lime, and three bushels of ground plaster, and stirred them well together. I made a scoop that held about one gill, and I put this full of the mixture on each hill, close to the stalks; and I found, when I began to use them in the



summer, that they were all sound, and continued so; and I had not one rotten potato when I took them up in October, although my neighbours on both sides of the farm had scarce any sound ones to get in. So I must think that what I did to my potatoes was the cause of my being so successful."—*John Netterville, in the Boston Cultivator.*

"*Honey dew.*—We would call attention to the remarks of Dr Jackson and Mr Boyd, in this number, relative to the defect in potatoes having been occasioned by "honey-dew." The circumstance mentioned by Mr Boyd, of the potatoes over which a carpet had been spread remaining green and healthy, while the remainder of the field was destroyed or much injured, is worthy of particular remark."

"By Mr Blakesley we are informed that lime in the hill has been tried upon old land, and the crop proved to be much rotted. In this instance, as I have been personally informed by Mr B., the lime was put immediately upon the seed potato. In the presence of caustic lime, plants will, to a certain degree, be deprived of one of their main constituents—oxygen. Had perfectly mild lime been used, the result would have been far different. By the president we are informed that lime, together with manure, had been spread upon a garden the previous year; the garden was then tilled, and this last season planted with potatoes. The crop proved good."—*Communicated to the Farmers' Club, Nov. 19, 1844, by F. Mortimer Butler.*

"Mr Editor," one notice says, "I notice, in the November number of the *Cultivator*, complaints made about the 'rot' in potatoes. I was troubled with it for many years, and, having found a remedy, give it for the benefit of your readers. The rot in potatoes in this section of the country commenced about ten years ago. One-third of a crop was frequently lost by it; and often, in the spring, hundreds of bushels have been thrown from the cellar quite useless. For some years past, I have used slacked lime, which I sprinkle on the potatoes as soon as they are cut for seed, and shovel them over in it, and plant them immediately. Since I have adopted this plan, I have not lost a potato, either in the ground, or after they were put in the cellar; and such of my neighbours as follow my example are alike fortunate, and in no way troubled with the rot."

#### CORPORATION ABUSES.

The history of corporate towns, from their commencement to the present day, would be, in fact, a history of the dawning and development of civilization from the feudal times to these. It is a subject for a book however, not an article. We only wish to show that we are not insensible to the blessings conferred on the world by towns, while we proceed to complain of and to propose to have abolished some great evils, of which London, in particular, and all the towns of Scotland, yet remain the victims. "Everybody knows," a late writer in the *Westminster Review* says, "that towns were the only fortresses of liberty in feudal times. There were then but two classes of the king's subjects—masters and serfs. All who were not *freemen* were *bondsmen* or *villains*, belonging as property to some great lord or baron, in the same sense as the timber growing upon his estate. It was impossible in those days to estimate too highly the value of the "freedom" privileges conferred by Royal Charters upon corporations. Magna Charta was only granted to the *freemen* of England, and to purchase from a corporate town the privileges of a freeman was to purchase rights of citizenship not otherwise to be obtained. The price paid was called the *redemption fine*; meaning the price of redemption from a state of slavery to a state of liberty." The term is still retained, but the genuineness of the meaning has departed. If there are any "villains" among us now, they are of a different sort from those who lived in the days of Henry the First; they are voluntary not forced ones. Liberty of trading, or, in other words, permission to labour without the molestation of city or company, is really now the only valuable consideration of importance offered in exchange for the payment of freedom and livery fines; and upon this subject the opinion of the legislature has been already declared. The following is the clause of the Municipal Reform bill which established perfect freedom of industry in every other corporate town of England and Wales except London:—

"And whereas, in divers cities, towns, and boroughs, a certain custom hath prevailed, and certain bye-laws have been made, that no person, not being free of a city, town, or borough, or of certain guilds, mysteries, or trading companies within the same, or some or one of them, shall keep any shop or place for putting to show or sale any or certain wares or merchandises, by way of retail or otherwise, or use any or certain trades, occupations, mysteries, or handicrafts, for hire, gain, or sale, within the same; be it enacted that, notwithstanding any such custom or bye-law, every person in any borough may keep any shop for the sale of all lawful wares and merchandises, by wholesale or retail, and use every lawful trade, occupation, mystery, and handicraft, for hire, gain, sale, or otherwise, within any borough."—5 and 6 William IV, ch. 76, c. 10.

It is difficult to account for, and surely quite impossible to defend, the continued existence in London of a remnant of barbarous times, which has been swept away from every other town of England. North of the Tweed, indeed, the same absurdity prevails, although a royal commission reported against it so far back as 1834. Within the last few weeks one of the corporations in a Scotch burgh was well nigh preventing a journeyman saddler from working in the town for weekly wages because he had not purchased liberty to work from them. Of course, if he had attempted to set up in trade on his own account they would have put him down, or made him pay for "freedom" to earn his bread. "The freedom and livery fines, fees, and other charges for corporate and trading privileges," collected by the corporation of London, amount annually to 50,000*l.*—no great part of its nearly mil-

lion pounds of expenditure in a year, but still much too large to exact for no good purpose, but rather a bad, as in the promotion of intemperate eating and drinking, creating sinecure offices, &c. (to which the money is devoted). The condition of the corporation of London altogether is about the greatest disgrace, not a national one, that we know of in the empire. With all the vast charitable endowments of the city, with all these "freedom" fines and its other sources of income, poor rates are levied within the walls to the amount of 90,000*l.* a year—the revenue of a German principality!

"No prudent mechanic," the writer in the *Westminster Review*, whom we have already quoted, observes, "whose savings may have amounted to thirty or fifty pounds will consent to part with the money in freedom and livery fines; the rule, therefore, is, to evade payment as long as possible, and then decamp. A journeyman plumber and glazier, occupying lodgings, may avoid the effect of an inquest presentment by removing from one ward to another; if he cannot thereby escape the vigilance of the company connected with his own trade, he removes into Westminster or Southwark. In this way the great WATT, when a young man, was driven from the City, and, since his time, many thousand operatives of the better class, the very class whose residence would be invited and encouraged by a wise local government, have been compelled to follow his example. The prudent fly to escape extortion; the *pauper remains!* He cares for neither beadle nor chamberlain. The cheap lodging-houses (abandoned by the industrious) are a secure refuge to the pauper, who gives himself no anxiety about writs of *certiorari*, or *de precedendo*, and sets the City solicitor at defiance."

The pleasure of having a Lord Mayor, at an expense of say 15,000*l.* a-year, a Chamberlain at 6,000*l.*, and other officers at salaries which together make more than 100,000*l.* a year, is thus very dearly bought at the expense and sacrifice of the convenience of much of the worth, intelligence, and rising enterprise of the community.

#### RAILWAY PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

Two Parliamentary Returns have been issued during the week, with respect to the railways which were sanctioned during the last session. The first, which was moved for by Mr William Gibson Craig, shows:—

First—That 109 railway bills were passed during the session.

Second—That the total estimated expense of making the same is 43,339,325*l.*

Third—That the capital stock provided for these undertakings is 44,741,200*l.*

Fourth—That these lines are empowered to borrow an additional sum to their stock of 14,872,326*l.*

Making, therefore, a total sum of 59,613,526*l.*, which these undertakings are empowered to expend.

The second return, which was moved for by Mr Moffat, shows:—

First—That bills for 104 new lines have passed during the late session. The numbers given on the other return include some bills for deviations from former acts merely.

Second—That the total aggregate length of these lines is 2,746 miles.

Third—That 723,819 shares were, according to the bills, subscribed for, out of a total number of 927,697, of which the whole schemes consisted.

Fourth—That the portion of the whole capital subscribed for in the 723,819, is 31,890,474*l.*, leaving a very large sum to be filled up after the bills had passed.

Fifth—That the sum empowered to be borrowed for these lines, independent of the capital, is 13,678,038*l.*

Of this entire number of 104 new lines, measuring 2,746 miles, there are only 13 the length of which exceed 50 miles each, which are as follows:—

	miles.
Aberdeen .....	58
Caledonian .....	137
Dublin and Belfast Junction (Branch to Kells) .....	73
Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction .....	59
Great Southern and Western .....	98
Great Western (Ireland) .....	77
Londonderry and Enniskillen .....	56
Newcastle and Berwick .....	65
Newry and Enniskillen .....	71
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton .....	101
Southampton and Dorchester .....	62
South Wales .....	183
Waterford and Limerick .....	77
	1,117
The whole remaining 91 lines being altogether	1,529
Total miles.....	2,746

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

At the point of her Majesty's travels which we left off describing last week she was preparing to proceed to Gotha. On the evening of Thursday the 26th August a formal entrance was made by the royal and illustrious travellers into that ancient place. The festive preparations for the coming of the Queen had been extensive. Wreaths and festoons hung along the streets, mottoes of welcome read in letters of flowers, intermingled with them. Floral pillars stood here and there, green and white standards, the colours of Coburg, gleamed in profusion from walls and roofs. You passed now and then under a triumphal arch, and the avenue of trees leading down to the palace of Frederickstahl, where the Queen was to reside, showed a perfect tunnel of wreaths and garlands, extended in varying figures above the road, and from tree to tree. At the top of



this avenue, under an elaborately flowered and painted arch, a stage had been erected whereon the municipality of Gotha should formally welcome Queen Victoria to their town. When the Queen's carriage came opposite the tribune, the chief magistrate stepped forward and delivered a speech, of which the following is a translation:—

"Happy in the consciousness of the presence of your Majesty in our city, we lay our humblest and most heartfelt devotions at the feet of the Sovereign of the great British empire. Happy we are that the kind and natural sympathies of the mother and the wife have never lost their intensity amidst the splendours of the greatest throne in the world. To those sympathies we are indebted for the incomparable satisfaction we feel on this occasion. Welcome to the home of a beloved prince of our house. Welcome as his consort, O mightiest, and at the same time most amiable of Queens! Little are we able to convey to your Majesty our unfeigned deep-felt joy at welcoming such illustrious guests to our unpretending town. Still, however far we could have carried the outward showing of our attachment, it never could have equalled our desire to offer homage and best love to Victoria, Queen of Britain!"

The speech finished, the Queen bowed and said a few words of gracious reply. The cortege then moved on, amid a loud cheer, and the usual musical accompaniment. The next carriage contained Lord Aberdeen and the ladies in waiting. Lord Liverpool and Mr Anson occupied the third; and a miscellaneous cavalcade of private vehicles closed the whole procession. Her Majesty proceeded, the carriage followed by a rushing eager crowd, to the Frederickstahl, which she now occupies. Attended by her illustrious host she showed herself a moment at the window, bowed an acknowledgment to the popular greeting, and the crowd began slowly to disperse. The King and Queen of the Belgians stay also in the Frederickstahl. The large palace will be put at the disposal of the King of Saxony, whose arrival is hourly expected. The reigning Duke and Duchess are, of course, in close attendance on their royal guest.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* finishes his letter communicating the above particulars with the following record of a characteristic of German princely life, of which he was a witness, and which he not unnaturally suspects "will astonish many a prejudice in England":—

"The reigning duchess—by the way a singularly beautiful and winning looking woman—had come before the Queen into Gotha to receive her Majesty on her arrival. The palace of Frederickstahl is some five or six hundred paces distant from the little cluster of ducal residences in the upper part of the town, and the road connecting them, being that by which the Queen was to pass, was densely crowded. Nevertheless I observed the Duchess, attended only by a single servant, and he at some distance, quietly making her way amid the swarming multitude—gliding through groups of peasant girls, rustics, and townspeople—no one taking any notice of her, except by the ordinary salutation bestowed upon a lady as she passes by. Only imagine for a moment a similar thing tried in London—Queen Victoria, on the morning of the opening of the Exchange for instance, seen hurrying on foot, all but unattended, along Fleet street or the Strand, and not a vulgar stare of curiosity impeding her on the way! The thing is inconceivable."

Thursday was devoted to the exhibition of some rural sports, and Friday to a deer hunt, or rather *battue*, the getting up and execution of which is thus described by a reporter:—

"The process of driving in the deer was performed by men whose business it is—not the sort of people we associate with the idea of field sports in England, but tame looking persons in long-skirted coats and white wands. A very little, however, will alarm the timid deer, and after the drivers had applied themselves a short time to their task, small herds of panting frightened creatures might be seen pouring into the enclosure, where they vainly sought a hiding place. Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Leiningen, and Duke Ferdinand of Coburg shot from a pavilion—the others at some distance from their loading table. It was so contrived that the deer were driven as nearly as possible within the range of these two fires, so that if they escaped the one (which was pretty often the case), they were pretty sure to be hit by the other. And yet, sometimes, they contrived to get off shot-free from both, although, from their running in a line, a shot well-aimed at the leader could not very well miss the hinder ones, unless pitched too high or too low. There was one trait in the people who were looking on from the hills that speaks well for the German character, at least among the lower class. Whenever a herd escaped the sort of Seylla and Charybdis we have described, there was a general shout of satisfaction; and once or twice, when a deer by a convulsive bound contrived to clear the enclosure, their delight positively knew no bounds."

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* calls it "a scene of reckless unmanly massacre." The ladies who witnessed it were her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess Alexandrina of Saxe Coburg, and Lady Canning.

The day following this carnage being Sunday, her Majesty, with part of the suite, went to the Lutheran Church of St Augustina. In the afternoon, before dinner, the Queen and Prince Albert, together with the Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, drove out to see two ruined castles in the neighbourhood, Tenterhausen and Molsdorff. The rest of the day was passed in quiet and retirement as far as the inmates of the palace were concerned, but not so with the inhabitants of Gotha. Here, as at Coburg, the Sunday is kept in a manner which, especially as this is a Protestant state, must shock English feelings. It is a day not of gloom, but of rejoicing. If the fatigues of the people during the week are far less than those of the same classes in England, their relaxation is much greater. After divine service is over in the morning, the people give themselves up for the rest of the day to enjoyment. Music is to be heard in almost every house. Crowds of gaily dressed people parade the streets, and the hotels and *gasthause* are all filled with merry groups, among whom the peasant women, with their singular head-dresses, are conspicuous. Yet with all this there is the most perfect good order, not the slightest symptom of drunkenness, or its usual attendant—ill-temper and disturbance.

On Monday a grand concert was given in the open air, at which nearly nine hundred singers assisted. On Tuesday evening there was a grand ball at the theatre; and on Wednesday morning her Majesty was to leave on her return to England.

**HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM GERMANY.**—According to present arrangements her Majesty and Prince Albert will arrive at Antwerp on Saturday (this day), and embark on board the *Royal Victoria* and *Albert* steam yacht, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., and proceed the same evening to anchorage ground off Flushing, where the royal yacht will remain during the night, and on Sunday morning start for the Isle of Wight, where the vessel will again anchor, and her Majesty and his Royal Highness will disembark on Monday morning, and proceed to Osborne house.

**THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—We hear that the Queen Dowager intends setting out early next month on a tour through the Perthshire Highlands, and that her Majesty is expected at Taymouth Castle by the 9th proximo. A statement in a London morning journal of Thursday, from a follower of the royal suite in Germany, to the effect that the Queen and Prince Albert intend revisiting Blair immediately after returning from the Continent, has set Athol on the tip-toe of expectation; but we do not hear that it meets with any confirmation from those who might naturally be expected to receive the earliest official information on the point.—*Perthshire Courier*.

## THE METROPOLIS.

**RAILWAY CLUB.**—Amidst the many projects under the head of "railways," we find one now in course of formation for the establishment of a club-house, where gentlemen of all ranks, connected with railway projects, may daily meet for the interchange of information. A mansion has been taken at the west end.—*Railway Director*.

**BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.**—The writ for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Southwark, in the place of the late Mr B. Wood, was received on Thursday by the High Bailiff, and he has appointed Wednesday next for the nomination of candidates, and Thursday for the poll. During the week all the candidates, in particular Sir William Molesworth and Mr Miall, have kept up a series of meetings and cross-firing respecting one another. Much has been attempted to be made against Sir William for his having edited the works of Hobbes, but on the whole his popularity seems to be increasing, and at present it is thought he has the best chance of being returned.

**FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.**—The beneficial effects of the late fine harvest weather are being developed on the Surrey side of the metropolis, in the crowded neighbourhoods of the New Cut, Blackfriars road, and other adjacent places, where a reduction in the price of bread has taken place. Excellent bread is down to 6½d the 4 lb.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday Aug. 30:—

Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.....	188
Diseases of uncertain seat .....	71
Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses .....	165
Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration .....	180
Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels .....	31
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion .....	92
Diseases of the kidneys, &c. ....	7
Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c. ....	12
Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles.....	4
Diseases of the skin, &c. ....	4
Old age, or natural decay .....	44
Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance .....	38
Causes not specified.....	6
Deaths from all causes .....	835
Males .....	413
Females.....	422

*Births in the Week.*—Males, 644; females, 647.—Total, 1,291.

## THE PROVINCES.

**MR RICHARD OASTLER.**—An absurd statement respecting this gentleman and his gains in business as a sharebroker appeared as a leading article in the *Blackburn Standard* of Wednesday last, and has since been copied into the London journals. There is no foundation for the statement that Mr Oastler is about to enter Parliament; and as to the amount of his gains, the statement adverted to exaggerates them very much.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

**ALDERMAN CROOK**, of Liverpool, a member of the "education committee," was last week fined 10s for being drunk, and assaulting a policeman.

**NATIVE SILVER ORE** of a very rich quality has recently been discovered in the East Coombs silver and lead mine, in the parish of Stembridge; and the prospects generally are very flattering.—*Bath Journal*.

**ROBBERY OF THE LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK BANK.**—On the 4th of July a parcel containing one hundred 10s local notes, was stolen at the Leamington and Warwick banking house in Leamington, and it was some days afterwards ascertained that William Henry Blaney, one of the clerks of the establishment, had appropriated the stolen property. A warrant was granted by the Leamington magistrates to apprehend the accused, and endorsed by the Lord Mayor, and Daniel Forrester was employed by Messrs Bush and Mullins, solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for Protection against Forgeries and Frauds, to trace the delinquent and take him into custody. Forrester and Superintendent Roby, of Leamington, succeeded in getting the accused into their clutches at Calais on Tuesday last, and he now is in prison there, to be disposed of according to the judgment of the French authorities, from whom the officers received every possible assistance short of his removal from that country.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—A most terrific accident occurred on Saturday evening, about 10 o'clock, on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, near the Defford station, which is situated within 33 miles of Birmingham and 20 of Gloucester, by which Joseph Ward, a fireman, and two other persons have lost their lives, and a fourth has been hurt almost beyond the hope of recovery. It appears that a porter at the Defford station of this railway was in the act of removing a truck from the down line of rails, for the purpose of making way for the



expected down train from Birmingham, to which he was to attach it, and had got it on the other line, when a special goods' train (which, he says, he had no reason to expect) came rapidly up from Gloucester, and, notwithstanding no less than three red lights had been exhibited, to warn it of danger, ran into the truck at the critical moment that the down train also came by; the consequence was, that the truck was forced violently between the two trains, and caused the engines of both to be upset, and the carriages to be thrown off.—Considerable anxiety prevailed on Tuesday evening at the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, in consequence of the non-arrival of the train due at thirty-five minutes past eight P.M. At twenty minutes past ten the missing train arrived, when it appeared, from the statement of the passengers, that the delay had been occasioned by the bursting of the boiler of the Proserpine engine, which had the train in tow between the Swindon and Shrivensham stations. The train had already lost half an hour from Exeter on its arrival at Bristol, and the delay at Shrivensham was but the crowning grievance of an expedition commenced with inadequate materials.

**ADVANCE OF WAGES.**—The counterpane weavers of Bolton have demanded an advance of wages, and the employers have acceded to the same, to the amount of nearly 10 per cent.

**"SHORT TIME."**—The following correspondence has taken place in reference to this subject:—

Red Lion Inn, London Road,  
Manchester, August 27, 1845.

SIR,—I am requested by the Central Short Time Committee, to ask you to convene a meeting of the master manufacturers of Lancashire, to meet a deputation from this and the District Short Time Committee, for the purpose of agreeing, if possible, on the draft of a bill to reduce the hours of working to ten hours a day. Should you consent to call such a meeting, the committee will feel obliged by your giving them, at least, ten days notice, to enable them to communicate with the district.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. GREEN, Sec.

To H. Green,

Turton, 8th month 28, 1845.

Secretary of the Central Short Time Committee.

I have thy note of yesterday, requesting me to convene a meeting of the master manufacturers of Lancashire, to meet a deputation from the Short Time Committee, for the purpose of agreeing, if possible, on the draft of a bill to reduce the hours of working to ten hours a day.

I suppose I may take it for granted, that this application has proceeded from a meeting to consider the subject. Should this be the case, may I request that thou wilt favour me with the names of those who were present, and the localities which they had been called upon to represent.—I am, respectfully,

HENRY ASHWORTH.

Red Lion Inn, London Road,  
Manchester, Sept. 1, 1845.

SIR,—Your letter of the 28th ultimo reached me in due course, and I am requested by the Committee to acknowledge its receipt. The question you ask is of so extraordinary a character that we feel the correspondence between you and us must now be closed. The Committee thought that the merits of the question were sufficient to warrant them in soliciting such a meeting.

They desire me to say that, notwithstanding your refusal to call the meeting, they will be glad of your support in the next sessions of Parliament.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. GREEN, Sec.

#### SCOTLAND.

**THE ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH** closed its sittings at Inverness on Wednesday last week. The newspaper organ of the party (the *Edinburgh Witness*), in summing up the proceedings, says, "that what may be emphatically called the business of the Assembly is comprised under three heads—namely, Education, Refusal of Sites, and Spiritual Destitution in the Highlands. On the subject of education, Dr Cunningham presented a report, which he characterised as 'exceedingly brief,' but which, nevertheless, is invested in our eyes with more than ordinary importance. The proposal which the Committee on Education submit to the Church is, that, after a period to be agreed upon, a sum be assigned out of the Sustentation Fund to provide competent salaries for the schoolmasters." The subject of sites does not appear to have been brought to any conclusion whatever. An attempt to frighten the Duke of Sutherland into granting them does not appear entirely to have succeeded, though his grace, if let alone, would it is believed long before now have given in if he had not been badgered as he has. Several others hold out. As to religious destitution in the Highlands, the *Witness* says:—

"It is impossible to read the accounts, which were given at the assembly, of the eagerness of the Highland people to hear the gospel, without the deepest interest and emotion. Hundreds of men and women in every parish,—glad to walk a day's journey to hear a sermon preached, to sit hour after hour on the damp ground, or stand amidst the pelting of the storm without evincing a symptom of impatience or weariness, is a picture of religious destitution, and yet of strong religious desire, which must tell on the stoutest heart and the obtusest understanding. It gives a vivid idea of the mighty work which has been committed to the Free Church in the Highlands of our native country. To undertake the whole of this vast field at once is utterly beyond the present resources of the Church. But as the best expedient in the circumstances, the Assembly has resolved to appoint catechists to such localities as are not supplied with preachers, and that even such localities be supplied with Gaelic speaking ministers during at least one or two months in the year."

**DREADFUL STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—A dreadful storm has spread havoc, death, and mourning over the north-eastern coast of Scotland. It occurred on Wednesday and Thursday week; when a large number of fishing boats—twenty, at least—were sunk or stranded, and some half-dozen men drowned.

#### IRELAND.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION** had its usual meeting on Monday. Mr John O'Connell and Mr Steele spoke of the anticipated amalgamation with the Orangemen of the north. The former also introduced some remarks on the local politics of Dublin city, corporation

finances, &c., and wound up with an attack on Sir Robert Peel, and indirectly on the Catholic Archbishop, Dr Crolly. He (Mr J. O'Connell) regrets to find—

"That Sir Robert Peel has succeeded in casting delusion into some very influential quarters; but though he might succeed in gaining over some very admirable men, he would never be able to delude the people of Ireland. He (Sir R. Peel) had boasted at the commencement of the late session that he had succeeded in sowing division between the clergy and the people by his Bequests Act, and it gave him pain to say, that he had to some extent succeeded. The religious disturbances at present existing in Germany, which had for their object the uprooting of all religion, were to be attributed to individuals educated in "infidel colleges," and the example thus afforded ought to prove to the Irish what they were to expect from the collegiate institutions which were about to be inflicted upon them."

—At the termination of the proceedings, the rent for the week was announced to be 221/2s 3d.

**DINNERS TO MR O'CONNELL.**—Mr O'Connell has accepted an invitation to a public dinner from the Repealers of the county of Tipperary, which is to take place on Thursday, the 25th inst. Mr O'Connell has also accepted a similar invitation from the trades of Limerick.

**INCORPORATION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—The Government have taken a very important step, by incorporating the National Board of Education. The following appears in the *Dublin Mail* of Monday evening:—

"A patent, granting a charter to the National Education Society, has this day passed the great seal of Ireland, constituting his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the most Rev. Archbishop Daniel Murray, Franc Sadleir, the Provost; Anthony Richard Blake, Robert Holmes, Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., Richard Wilson Greene, Pooily Shouldham Henry, D.D., John Richard Corballis, barrister; Alexander M'Donnell, Esq., and Charles William Fitzgerald, commonly called the Marquis of Kildare, into one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name for ever, to be called the Commissioners of the National Education in Ireland, and empowering them to sue and be sued, &c., and to hold property not exceeding 40,000/ per annum."

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

##### INDIA AND CHINA.

**BOMBAY, July 19.**—Intelligence has arrived that disturbances have broken out at a place called Kusmore, on the western bank of the Indus, and that, in consequence, a wing of the 18th Bombay Native Infantry, under Major Corsellis, had been sent up for the purpose of protecting our subjects in that direction. Kusmore is situated in a tract of country which Sir Charles Napier took from Allee Morrad, on the appropriation of the province, giving him some other territory in exchange for it. It is no very great distance from the Moultahee frontier; and the disturbance, to check which the troops under Major Corsellis were sent up, appears to have arisen from a party of Seikhs having made an incursion into some villages on the Scinde side. The monotony, from which our troops have suffered at the outposts, has been latterly somewhat relieved by a smart affair at Shalpoor, where Captain Tabor, at the head of a party of light cavalry, chased a determined band of Beloochee cattle lifters, and succeeded in recovering 300 head of cattle, which they had taken possession of.—From the Punjab the intelligence is of a somewhat more exciting character than usual. Prince Peshora Singh, who some time since raised the standard of rebellion, refused to restore some treasure which he had plundered. The state troops, therefore, attacked him in Sealkote, but he sallied forth at the head of a superior force, and put them to the rout. Negotiations were now entered into, when he agreed to surrender the treasure, and the troops were withdrawn. Whether the money, amounting to about 60,000/ was really restored, there is strong reason to doubt, particularly as, from the *Delhi Gazette*, it would appear that he was again in open rebellion, and that a further force has been sent against him.

**HONG KONG, May 20.**—There has been a great storm here. The *Hong Kong Register* says:—

"On the morning of Wednesday last, the 7th instant, this island was visited by one of those thunder storms attended by heavy rain, not unusual at this period of the year; but according to Chinese report it exceeded in violence any storm during the last five years. All the streets leading upwards to the hill served as feeders to this lake. In Peel street particularly the torrent rushed along, bearing everything before it, and the street still resembles a dried-up watercourse, covered with stones and wrecks of buildings. The passages from the Queen's road to the sea were all full. The bridge at the Commissariat has been carried away, and that in the Wong-nai-chung has also disappeared. Several lives were lost by the fall of a house in which some Chinese resided; and it is said the stream at Pokfowlum burst upon a mat hut, in which were a number of coolies employed upon the new road. Three saved themselves in a tree, but many more are missing and supposed to be carried out to sea. A gentleman from Canton informs us that the storm was almost as violent there."

—The commercial news will be found elsewhere.

"**LORD METCALFE**, governor-general of Canada," says a correspondent of the *Britannia*, "is dying by inches; but he is determined to remain as long as he can be of any service. 'As well to die here as elsewhere.' These are his own expressions; and his strength of mind is really astonishing, but his sufferings are deplorable. I speak from my own observation, having recently had a good deal of personal intercourse with him."

**AN IMPERIAL SPEECH.**—We find in the *Gazette de Breslau* the following speech, said to have been uttered by the Emperor Nicholas to the students of the Colleges of Warsaw, upon the occasion of his late visit to that city:—"I know that you all are like your revolutionary parents. I know well in what principles you are educated; but have a care—do not put them in practice; for if you do, I will send you to a place where you will have reason to remember me." The *Gazette* adds, that the students evinced symptoms of great fear during the delivery of this discourse.



**THE ZOLLVEREIN.**—MANNHEIM, Aug. 24.—We, as yet, know nothing positive respecting the conference of the Zollverein at Carlsruhe. The majority of the deputies appear to be agreed on the necessity of giving a more powerful protection to our manufactures; but time is required for the consideration of the measures which ought to be adopted, especially if regard is to be paid to the efforts made by the opponents of the protection system, and to the representations of foreign powers. The visit of the Queen of England to Germany may probably have some influence on the decisions of the Congress. We rely with some confidence on a reduction of the duties upon colonial productions. We are assured that the Congress pays very particular attention to the question of the navigation of the Rhine, on which it is proposed to impose certain duties. A letter from Frankfort states that the Congress has recognized the propriety of augmenting the impost on cotton and linen thread.

**RELIGIOUS FEELING IN GERMANY.**—The *Elberfeld Gazette* has the following from Westphalia, Aug. 25:—"The Pope has recently published a brief, which has caused a great sensation in this country. The Holy Father complains the Catholic religion has retrograded in Westphalia, and addresses reproaches accordingly, not to the people, but to the priests, who pass their time at home instead of occupying themselves with preaching. The Pope has in consequence ordered several priests to proceed from Westphalia to Munster, in order to receive from the bishop there religious instruction."

**THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.**—The *Paris Moniteur* contains the following:—"Despatches have arrived to Government from the governor of the French establishments in Oceania, dated the 23rd of April last. Down to that period no fresh act of hostility had taken place at Tahiti on the part of the native population, a portion of which still continued to reside in the entrenched camps of Punaia and Papeoo. At the Marquesas, a tribe of Noukahiva, irritated at having been fined for the plunder of some cattle, and the only one which had not frankly submitted to our authority, murdered five soldiers of the garrison on the 28th of January. A detachment of troops, sent to avenge their death, pursued and dispersed the culpable tribe, and were assisted in that operation by all the other natives of the island. The principal murderers were arrested; their chief, Pakoko, was sentenced to death, and was executed. The others were transported. Tranquillity had not since been disturbed. The sanitary and material condition of the establishments of Taiohai and Vaitahu was more satisfactory. The *Times*' Paris correspondent says, "With respect to Tahiti, conquered so gloriously, and 'protected' so admirably, I have received an assurance for which, perhaps, you are not unprepared—it will be abandoned."

**A KING SIDING WITH THE RADICAL PARTY.**—It is known that in the last Swedish Parliament several bills, containing organic and radical improvements in the constitution, were thrown out by the lords and the clergy, in opposition to the votes of the burgesses and peasantry, which latter is represented in Sweden. The King was, it seems, reluctantly compelled to yield to such a powerful impulse. In one case, however, he did not, and gave his assent to a bill equalising the law of marriage and inheritance in all classes of society, which the nobles had protested against. This is the first step, as it were, to do away with primogeniture and the entailing of property. The Swedish papers are full in praise of King Oscar, and consider this act as an indication of a liberal and enlightened reign, like that of his late father.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.

News turns scantier and scantier. For politicians there is nothing in England stirring but the canvass in Southwark, and it must now soon be over, the nomination having been fixed for Wednesday first, and the polling for the day after. There remains no sort of doubt that all the three candidates will go to the poll, and there, therefore, remains some doubt who will be at the top of it when it closes. That the contest lies substantially between Sir William Molesworth and Mr Pilcher is believed by a majority of people, who think at all on the subject, either within or without the borough; but Mr Miall and his friends profess to think otherwise. A few days will, of course, put all parties' assertions respecting the matter to the test. When on the subject, however, and without farther expressing our opinions on the general issue, we cannot refrain from expressing our strong disapprobation of an attempt being made in the borough, by those who choose to be thought peculiarly the friends of civil and religious liberty, to excite a popular prejudice against Sir William Molesworth on account of his having put out a new edition of the philosophical works of Hobbes. It may be very safely affirmed that not half a dozen, if so many, of those who bring forward the charge, ever read six consecutive pages of the luminous and voluminous works of that remarkable writer; and, accordingly, in attempting to excite an odium against him and his editor in Southwark, we notice that "the friends of civil and religious liberty" do not quote anything from the works themselves, or what Sir William says of them, but what other "friends" say of them as Dr Leland, &c. This is extremely unworthy of Mr Miall's character, as was also an assertion made the other night by him, that Sir William was keeping open public-houses in aid of his election—to do which, we believe, he is about the last man in England. It is proper, however, to add, that Mr Miall has since acknowledged this to be an error. As to the editing of the works of Hobbes, we should have thought that all parties would have united in giving Sir William Molesworth credit for disinterestedness and elevation of mind, very rare in the rank to which he belongs, in perpetuating, at not small personal expense and trouble, works of the value of these of Hobbes—a value not to be estimated by the mere amount of truth or error

in them, but by their originality, incitement to thought, and a style of language which, for clearness, conciseness, and homely vigour, has not been surpassed by any writer in our language. As to Hobbes's errors, we would say of them, as of all errors, that they are self-corrective. Truth only is immortal. "The friends of civil and religious liberty" do not seem to have much faith of this sort, and actually wish to punish the living for the acknowledged errors of the dead!

The Irish government proceeds very slowly in its work of dismissing Orangemen from the magistracy. One, however, has been dismissed, Mr. Archdall of Fermanagh, father of the member for that county. He was one of the twenty-two or twenty-three justices of the peace (!) who attended the recent Enniskillen and Lisburn demonstrations. Why he should have been selected as the only or first victim on the occasion is not explained. Another supersedeas, it is said, was to have been issued against another of the party, but the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, himself as violent an Orangeman as any of them, was pleased to say of him that he attended really and truly to preserve the peace, and in performance of his duty, not as taking part in or sympathising with the proceedings, and that has been received as a valid excuse! It really looks as if both parties were getting a little frightened, the government to dismiss Orangemen as they did Repealers from the magistracy, and the Orangemen to measure that strength with the government of which they from time to time make such boasts. It must be admitted, however, that the dismissal of Captain Archdall is, on the part of the government, shooting at high game, and we believe will excite as much dissatisfaction, as if the dismissal had been more general. New meetings are talked of in the north, and as if faction was not doing enough of mischief in that country, Mr. O'Connell, after his autumnal rustication, is announced as about to commence agitation in the south. In the midst of all this the poor *Times*' "commissioner" makes a sorry figure. For all the good that he is doing the country, he may as well come home again.

By the time that these lines are in print her Majesty will be once more on her way to England. As loyal subjects, and taught to think kindly, as well as respectfully, of the highest personage in the realm, we could have wished that the royal rejoicings abroad had been brought to a close before Englishmen had been pained and shocked by the details of a *battue*, as it is called, held there for the amusement of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and viewed by her Majesty and others seemingly without reproof. This sport is called un-English, and the fact that we have no English word to express what it means is so far a proof of that. But we cannot forget the work at Stowe, and that excited fully as little reprobation in Buckingham as this *battue* appears to have done among the good people of Gotha. It may, therefore, with equal propriety be called un-German. Certain we are, at all events, that it is *inhuman*.

The facts of the case are simply these,—“A number of timid deer (we quote the *Times*) having been driven into an enclosure, which was surrounded by a net-work sufficiently high to prevent almost all possibility of their escape, Queen Victoria and some other ladies, seated on easy chairs in a temporary pavilion, watched the 'sport' afforded by the wholesale slaughter of the animals by Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, and others who were allowed to share in the butchery.” We do not envy the feelings that will not be roused to indignation in reading the following detail of these proceedings. We now quote the correspondent of the *Chronicle*,—

“Nothing could be more pitiful than the appearance, every now and then, of the wounded deer dragging themselves amid the bushes. All round the pavilion this could be seen, the creatures sometimes writhing on their bellies and struggling in vain to stand upon their broken limbs; at others plunging round and round, evidently dizzy and sick, and then sinking amid the brushwood, disappearing from the eye, but the rustling and waving of the bushes telling plainly of the last agonies endured amongst them. Occasionally the chassurs, with long knives, cut the throats of the struggling animals, and now and then a stag laid hold of by a group of beaters would kick wildly out, scattering its captors, and die after the effort. Grim deer-hounds were ready in the leash to be loosed upon any maimed animal which might by chance escape to languish in the woods. But few had even this reprieve. Towards the close of the proceedings some half dozen of the survivors were, I believe, allowed to escape; but nine-tenths of the number driven in from the woods were coolly massacred, shot down without an atom of display either of skill, courage, I do not fear to add, humanity. There was one peculiar feature of the scene which I may mention. On the hill side above the shamble plateau a military band was placed, which struck up merry tunes as the work of destruction went on. The deer were literally slaughtered to the notes of the Polka—and from the pavilion, placed so as to command the best view of all that went on, the ladies, seated in easy chairs, listened to the merry sound which harmonised so ill with the doleful sight.”

“When the number was so reduced,” says the *Times*, “that there would have been something like the shadow of skill in killing one of the animals, the 'sport' was at an end; but while the deer were so numerous and so closely packed that it was almost impossible to miss, the Prince and his companions continued to fire. It was to the credit of the lower order of German spectators that they gave a shout of satisfaction at the escape of a deer; but as slaughter was the attraction of the Royal party, the escape of a single animal must have been a disappointment, which every precaution in the way of enclosure and net-work had been taken to guard against.” In the name of all that is considerate and merciful, we trust to hear of no more of this abroad or at home, at least shared in by English ladies and gentlemen, or those to whom they may be in any way allied.

After three weeks' fine weather it has set in cold again, and somewhat lowering. But the harvest operations in all the more southerly parts of the island are now drawing or drawn to a close; and the crop is expected to be an average one, at least in respect of quantity. The damage done by the late rains to the quality of the grain may turn out to be greater than has been yet supposed.



POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6.

THE accounts from Gotha, this morning, relate exclusively to a grand musical festival held at that place, instead of another appointed one, in honour of Queen Victoria. By last night's Gazette we learn, that Sir James Graham has received a communication from Lord Aberdeen, by which we are authoritatively informed that it was the intention of her Majesty to leave Gotha on the 3rd, and travelling by Fulda and Frankfort to reach Mayence, and thence embarking in the Fairy yacht, to descend the Rhine. Her Majesty's return to the Isle of Wight may be expected in the early part of next week.

It is now certain that the nomination for Southwark will take place on Wednesday next, and the polling on Thursday, the proclamation of the High Bailiff having been issued to that effect.—Morning Chronicle.

DEATH ON THE CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—Yesterday, while the experiments on this line, noticed under the head of Railways, were in progress, an unfortunate accident occurred, which completely marred the otherwise satisfactory results, and put a period to the interesting trials. Mr Samuda, the engineer, who directed the whole arrangements, had issued strict orders that no workman on any pretence whatever, should be allowed to come near the rails; but notwithstanding every person was aware that such an order had been issued, the unfortunate deceased, an Irishman, named Michael Murphy, who was a labourer upon the line, conceived it his duty to apply the preparation of bees-wax, &c., to the groove on the upper surface of the iron tube. While thus engaged, with his head bent down, the train, which was returning to Croydon at a speed approaching to 40 miles an hour, passed over him, completely crushing his head and scattering his brains upon the wheels of the carriages, severing his two arms and one of his legs from his body, and otherwise mutilating him. The poor man was killed instantaneously.

JARROW COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Thursday.—Sir Henry De La Beche and Mr Playfair have been appointed by Government to inquire into the causes of the late explosion at Jarrow colliery. They have arrived at Jarrow, and made a preliminary examination of the mine, and to-morrow they will commence the examination of such witnesses as may be able to furnish information on the subject. The number of persons killed by the late accident was precisely forty. By this means twenty-four widows, one mother, and between sixty and seventy children, have been left totally unprovided for—thrown upon the world to be sustained by the cold and ostentatious and scanty charity of strangers. There had need be fewer of these massacres in time to come. We hope Sir Henry De La Beche and Mr Playfair will suggest something to that end, heedless alike of every "interest" but that of humanity at large.

We mentioned some time ago that the Papal Government intended to reduce the import duties on several kinds of foreign manufactures. The new tariff is now published. Broad cloths and all woollen goods, except those of the coarse kind manufactured in the Papal states, are in future to pay only 20 Roman crowns (135 f.) per 100 Roman pounds (33 kilogrammes French), instead of 60, and mixed manufactures of silk, woollen, linen, and cotton, 50 crowns instead of 100. The duty on plain cotton goods is reduced about a third, that on sugar nearly one-half, and on coffee about one-fifth. The export duties on many articles are entirely abolished.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, 1845.

COTTON.—Great activity has prevailed throughout the week, and an increased spirit has been given to the demand by the operations of speculators, who have purchased freely since the return of the propitious harvest weather, which has restored confidence to our holders generally, and enabled them to obtain very extreme prices in all cases. American descriptions of qualities below fair may be quoted 3d per lb higher, and for Sawginned, Maranh, Pernams, Bahia, and Maccio (partially), and the commoner qualities of Egyptian, a like advance may be noticed. Speculators have taken 26,500 bales of American, 250 Surat, 850 Maccio, and 3,700 bales of Egyptian, and Exporters 1,200 bales of American, 2,500 bales of American, and 350 Egyptian forwarded into the country last month unsold. The market closes quietly with a moderate demand, and the sales of the day only about 5,000 bales of all kinds. The committee of brokers quote fair Bowed 4½d, Mobile 4½d, and Orleans 5½d per lb.

Taken for consumption from Jan. 1 to Sept. 5		Whole import from Jan. 1 to Sept. 5		Computed stock Sept. 5	
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
1,087,540 bags	909,700 bgs	1,383,965 bgs	1,239,985 bgs	982,000 bgs	935,010 bgs

SUGAR.—The demand has been more limited, and the sales are only 400 hhds B. P. and 1000 bags Bengal, without any material change in prices. Foreign—About 100 cases and 180 bags and brls Brazil have been sold during the week, at 23s 6d to 27s for brown, and 32s per cwt for fine white.

TEA.—The market continues steady, with a fair business doing.

COFFEE.—The trade evince more disposition to purchase plantation, and at auction 240 casks Jamaica were sold with spirit, at extreme prices; for a few lots of really fine there was a brisk competition, and 150s was obtained.

THE GRAIN market has been dull throughout the week; wheat is fully 4d per 70 lbs, and flour 2s per barrel lower; oats have given way 1d to 2d per 45 lbs.

ENSUING SALES AT LIVERPOOL.

Monday, 8th Sept.—127 bgs Egyptian cotton.  
 Tuesday, 9th.—120 cks Jamaica coffee, 31,000 East India kips, 9,442 ox and cow hides, 690 kips & skins, 400 hog skins, 5,000 lambs ditto, 1,000 goat do.  
 Wednesday 10th.—8 bags yellow berries, 15 cases gum tragacanth, 1 ton wax, 24 bales mungjet, 3 tons deer horns, 3,497 bundles rattans, 40 tons mother-of-pearl shells, 30 bundles whalebone, 100 boxes camphor, 8 bags Bombay safflower, 20 tons sapan wood.  
 Friday 12th.—30 bales re-packed cotton, 150 boxes wax candles.  
 Wednesday, 17th.—174 bags gum copal, 1 cask gum resin, 5 do. pea nut oil, 13 cwt ivory.  
 Thursday, 18th.—143 bales cinnamon.

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

MEETINGS OF BANKS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.—South Eastern and Dover Railway.—Commercial Bank of Scotland.  
 Wednesday, Sept. 10.—Shott's Iron Company (Scotland).—Glamorganshire Canal Navigation Company.  
 Friday, Sept. 12.—Bank of Liverpool.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.  
From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters.....	145,450	3,758	28,516	270	5,031	409
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average price.....	56 6	30 0	22 4	35 7	42 1	38 4
Six weeks' average.....	55 1	29 7	22 6	33 10	41 1	39 3
Duty.....	18 0	9 0	6 0	9 6	2 6	3 6

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barley
	Qrs	Qrs	Qrs	Qrs	£	£
Foreign.....	4,760	1,273	2,333	1,179	1,141	510
Colonial.....	1,259	7	519	100	1	7
Canadian.....	2,364	2,560	—	—	128	—
Total.....	8,383	3,840	2,852	1,279	1,270	517

NOTE.—Imported—Oats 15,711 qrs; Pease 714 qrs; Beans 1779 qrs. Duty paid—Oats 18,820 qrs; Pease 873 qrs; Beans 3123 qrs.  
 Total imports of all kinds of grain..... 29,442 qrs.  
 Total quantity duty paid..... 27,967 qrs.  
 Total duty of the week following the 28th of August..... 7,668s

MONTHLY OFFICIAL TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(For the Board of Trade Tables see pages 849-50-51.)

In presenting the Official Tables of the quantities of articles imported, exported, and cleared for consumption, in the first seven months of the year (Jan. 5 to Aug. 5), there are several very important deductions to be drawn from them, characteristic of the condition of the country, and of passing events, to which it will well repay the trouble to call the attention of the reader.

The importation of cattle continues upon an increasing scale, and there is every appearance of its continuing as large as it now is. The imports of the seven months ending August 5, of the month of July separately, and of the seven months of 1844 and 1843, have been as follows:—

	Oxen	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Swine
In seven months, to August 5 ...	4,789	2,432	269	1,985	311
In the month of July.....	1,223	765	167	681	51
In seven months, 1844.....	957	402	37	173	176
In seven months, 1843.....	509	223	28	122	198

The imports and consumption of butter and cheese continue upon a large scale in proportion to former years. The comparison of the quantity duty paid is as follows:—

	1843	1844	1845
	cwt	cwt	cwt
Butter—Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.....	89,269	103,690	142,464
Butter—July.....	13,583	16,228	23,027
Cheese—Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.....	62,291	169,598	139,719
Cheese—In July.....	14,490	18,747	17,289

With respect to foreign provisions and grain, the accounts before us present no features materially differing from those of last month to call for remark.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

COCOA.—The import of this article has been considerably larger in the month than the same month of the two preceding years, and has made the great deficiency apparent on the imports of the year less. The comparison is thus—

	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.....	419,093	2,042,897	879,965
In the month of July.....	111,564	83,302	478,686

The consumption of the month shows a falling off in comparison to the former years, while the export continues extremely small. The comparison is thus—

	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.....	1,592,982	1,577,018	1,590,334
Export, Table II.....	189,584	1,128,813	34,047
Total deliveries.....	1,782,566	2,705,831	1,624,381
Consumption in July.....	225,252	188,173	180,936

COFFEE.—The import of Colonial coffee during the month has been somewhat less, but that of Foreign coffee has been in considerable excess; so that the whole imports of July exceed those of the same month of last year by 1,257,759 lbs. The comparison is thus—

	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Jan. 5 to Aug. 5—Colonial.....	6,965,838	9,487,880	9,244,591
— Foreign.....	12,420,388	7,558,942	12,933,006
Total.....	19,386,226	17,046,822	22,177,597
In the month of July.....	3,405,395	4,055,998	5,313,757

The consumption of coffee shows a slight decline on the month compared with the corresponding one of last year. The consumption of the year is, however, still upwards of two millions of pounds in excess of 1844. On the other hand the export shows a rapid increase



on the month as well as the year. So that the total deliveries for consumption and export together, for the seven months, are 9,743,865 lbs in excess of the same period of 1844; while the imports of this year, as shown above, are only 5,130,775 lbs above those of 1844. The following is the comparison of the quantities duty paid and exported:—

COFFEE consumed.			
	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Colonial, Jan. 5th to Aug. 5th	11,684,117	11,553,562	12,011,742
Foreign	5,931,073	6,524,415	8,907,656
<b>Total Consumption</b> .....	<b>17,615,190</b>	<b>18,077,977</b>	<b>20,219,398</b>
Exported Jan. 5th to Aug. 5th	7,876,225	8,365,229	10,966,673
<b>Total deliveries</b> .....	<b>25,491,415</b>	<b>21,443,206</b>	<b>31,186,071</b>
Consumption of July.....	2,487,909	2,790,723	2,719,801

The above accounts show that while the entire supplies from January 5th to August 5th were only 22,177,597 lbs, the entire deliveries have been 31,186,071 lbs, so that since January the stock must have diminished no less than 9,008,474 lbs.

**SUGAR.**—The article of sugar continues to attract more interest than any other. The accounts for July corroborate all our anticipations as to this article. The imports of colonial sugar for the month were upon an increased scale, exhibiting for the seven months an excess of no less than 754,120 cwts compared with 1844; and including foreign sugar the excess of the present year is 936,983 cwts (46,849 tons). The comparison is as follows:—

SUGAR Imported.			
	1843	1844	1845
	cwts	cwts	cwts
Jan. 5th to Aug. 5th.—Colonial, all kinds	2,401,006	1,991,474	2,745,594
Foreign, free labour..	—	—	91,226
Other foreign	434,762	240,974	332,611
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,835,768</b>	<b>2,232,448</b>	<b>3,169,431</b>
Imported in July.....	585,703	385,506	498,080

The consumption of colonial sugar in the month is somewhat less than in the same month last year, but, including foreign sugar, it is as nearly as possible the same, showing no such increase as the comparison of recent months has done. The result is what we have already anticipated, especially in our last week's number, at page 823, where we sufficiently explained the grounds of that anticipation. The deliveries of April, May, and June, of the present year, as we have always said, we believe to have exceeded the actual consumption of the period, a portion going to make up the stocks which had been inconveniently reduced in the earlier months while the sugar duties were under discussion, and in a rising market probably to increase stocks in second hands somewhat speculatively. We thus find that since April the quantity, duty paid, has diminished monthly. The month of July is, however, the first month in which the present year has not shown a large excess over last year. It will, however, be remembered that the sugar duties of last year remained in discussion up to the month of June, and it was not till July that the diminished stocks began to be replenished. The deliveries of July last year, therefore, as those of April this year, went in great measure to make up for the small deliveries, which it will be seen took place in April and May particularly. The following is a curious comparison of the mode in which the deliveries have taken place, which fully corroborates our views:—

SUGAR.—Duty Paid.			
	1843	1844	1845
	cwts	cwts	cwts
First 3 months.....	972,570	913,356	980,676
In April.....	341,716	268,389	515,727
In May.....	380,462	317,253	504,530
In June.....	325,137	432,255	476,804
In July.....	325,292	446,337	446,408

The first three months of each year were nearly equal, the large deliveries in the end of March of the present year, making up for the deficiency of February. For a similar reason to that which we have explained, we expect the comparison for the month ending September 5, will show a similar result as that of the month of July, and will exhibit no increase in the present year over the same month of last year.

The whole consumption of the year continues in excess of last year by only the same quantity as appeared in our last accounts. The following is the comparison of the consumption and exports, constituting the total deliveries to the 5th of August.

SUGAR.—Consumed and Exported.			
	1843	1844	1845
	cwts	cwts	cwts
Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.—Colonial, all kinds.....	2,345,078	2,377,540	2,924,366
Foreign free labour.....	—	—	40,809
Other foreign.....	38	50	30
<b>Total consumption</b> .....	<b>2,345,117</b>	<b>2,377,590</b>	<b>2,924,305</b>
Exported, Table II.....	282,509	197,464	442,474
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,627,626</b>	<b>2,575,054</b>	<b>3,366,679</b>
Exp. refined in bond, estimated as raw sugar ...	220,492	188,553	230,301
<b>Total deliveries for consump. and export</b> ...	<b>2,848,118</b>	<b>2,763,607</b>	<b>3,596,980</b>

By this account the consumption for the seven months is 546,615 cwt (27,330 tons) in excess of last year. And it will be observed that while upwards of 4,500 tons of free-labour certificated sugar have been imported, only 2,040 tons have been taken for consumption. We have observed that the whole supply of the present year has been 936,983 cwts in excess of 1844; the above account shows that the whole deliveries have been 833,373 cwts in excess of 1844. The entire supplies of the year of all kinds to August 5th have been 3,169,431 cwts (158,471 tons), while the entire deliveries during the same period have been 3,596,980 cwts (179,849 tons), showing that the stock on hand must have sunk since January 21,378 tons in the whole kingdom.

**TEA.**—The imports of tea for the month of July have been very large in comparison with 1844 and 1843, and nearly equal to those

in June; and showing, up to the 5th of August, an excess of 4,978,082 lbs compared with 1844, and of 9,563,806 lbs compared with 1843. The comparison is thus:—

TEA—Imported.			
	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.....	16,008,431	20,594,155	25,572,237
In the month of July	795,183	2,623,120	4,918,208
— June	3,290,923	4,002,724	5,368,177

The deliveries for consumption in July have been largely in excess, not only of the corresponding month of last year, but also of the preceding month of June. The whole deliveries are, however, still barely 2,000,000 lbs in excess of last year. The following is the comparison:—

TEA entered for consumption.			
	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.....	23,542,635	23,816,032	25,770,454
In the month of July	3,613,030	3,632,990	5,935,249
— June	3,341,569	3,517,993	5,665,654

**WINE.**—This article presents no change in the relative supply and delivery since last month worthy of remark. They have been as follows:—

WINE and SPIRITS.			
	1843	1844	1845
	gals	gals	gals
Wine imported	—	—	—
Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.....	2,827,726	4,041,771	3,890,698
Duty paid, Jan. 5. to Aug. 5 ...	3,115,824	4,146,090	3,988,313
Exported, Table II.....	619,620	967,567	974,620
<b>Total deliveries</b> .....	<b>3,935,414</b>	<b>5,113,657</b>	<b>4,962,933</b>

The same remarks apply to spirits.

MANUFACTURERS' RAW MATERIALS.

**SHEEPS WOOL.**—Our opinion, formerly so often expressed, that the great apparent excess in the imports of the present year of wool, which the accounts exhibited in the earlier months of the year, arose entirely from an earlier arrival, is fully corroborated by the accounts before us to the 5th of August, and which now show to that date a very trifling excess over last year. The following is the comparison:—

WOOL—Imported			
	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Jan. 5th to Aug. 5th.....	25,489,396	36,409,498	37,659,899
Deduct Exports, Table II.....	1,946,557	846,144	1,521,690
Entered for consumption.....	23,542,839	35,563,351	36,138,009

It will be remembered that these accounts to the 5th of May exhibited an excess of imports in the present year as follows:—

Imported Jan. 5th to May 5th, 1845.....	14,329,273
— 1844.....	10,800,130
<b>Excess</b> .....	<b>3,728,843</b>

By the accounts before us the excess is reduced to 1,250,401 lb, and, taking the quantities re-exported, to only 574,655 lb. The following shows the progress of the importations, that the great excess took place by the early arrivals of Colonial wools in April, and that in the last two months the imports of the present year have rapidly diminished compared with 1844:—

WOOL—Imported.			
	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
In first three months.....	5,301,326	7,392,853	7,894,492
In April.....	1,891,792	3,407,577	6,634,775
In May.....	3,961,503	3,866,065	3,892,050
In June.....	5,639,968	10,260,856	8,328,456
In July.....	8,614,807	11,482,147	10,910,120

The export of English wool has been as follows:—

ENGLISH WOOL—Exported.			
	1843	1844	1845
	L.	L.	L.
Jan. 5th to July 5th.....	214,389	316,502	336,266

The present month's accounts exhibit a considerable decrease in the export of woollen manufactures. The comparison being—

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—Exported.			
	1843	1844	1845
	L.	L.	L.
Woollen Manufactures... ..	3,856,913	5,194,032	4,748,739
— Yarn.....	323,091	488,460	590,257
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,180,004</b>	<b>5,682,492</b>	<b>5,338,996</b>

The decrease in quantity is even greater than this represents, as the goods are dearer. The home market, however, consumes more than at any former period, and wools have every appearance of becoming much more scarce and dearer as the autumn and winter advances. Next week we will give our Monthly Tables of wool for August.

**RAW SILK.**—The imports of raw silk for the month have been on a scale correspondingly large with the earlier months of the year; but the quantity of thrown silk imported has been comparatively trifling, amounting in the month only to 8,678 lbs. There are many symptoms of a rapid decline in the importation of thrown silks, and, on the contrary, of a rapid increase of the export of that article. Before long this country will throw silk, as it now spins flax, for many of the countries which produce the raw material, as we already do on a considerable scale for Germany. We have used means to get the exports of thrown silks, returned along with the other accounts, and hope to succeed. The following have been the imports to Aug. 5.

RAW SILK—Imported.			
	1843	1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Raw silk.....	1,465,184	1,865,588	2,203,934
Thrown silk.....	194,307	184,507	214,062

For other articles of imports, we refer the reader to the Tables.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The exports exhibit a considerable decline compared with last year, as the season advances. And the decline is greater in reality than the accounts exhibit, in consequence of the considerable advance in the cost of most goods compared with this time last year; and,



taking this into account, there is no doubt the exports of the present year are considerably less in quantity, up to the 5th of August, than they were last year. The only increase, even in value, took place up to the end of April; since then, each month has shown a gradual decline, even in value. The following is a statement of the progress of each month:—

	EXPORTS.—British Manufactures.		
	1843	1844	1845
	L.	L.	L.
First 3 months .....	9,699,535	11,104,687	11,408,034
In April .....	3,954,343	3,382,568	4,627,332
In May .....	3,375,312	4,503,464	4,447,213
In June .....	4,170,161	5,005,253	4,916,171
In July .....	4,225,276	5,131,341	4,800,121
Total to August 5.....	23,422,607	29,627,313	30,198,871

In our view this is by no means a symptom to be regretted. It shows, that notwithstanding the greatly increased productions in every branch of business, that a much larger portion of them are consumed at home, and is another striking evidence of the improved condition of the country. At the same time we must not overlook another very obvious consequence of this state of things. Our imports on all hands, and of every article, are rapidly increasing; and if our exports do not increase in proportion—if a larger portion continues to be consumed at home—the foreign exchanges must fall, as the balance becomes unfavourable to this country. It will be in this way that an excessive expenditure and consumption at home will act upon the foreign exchanges. Higher prices here, induced by such a consumption, will continue to cause extensive importation, while the exportation is not in the same proportion; and the reverse operation of the last three years of high exchanges will take place. Cotton manufactures are the only goods which show much increase, and that, even given in value, is little above 2½ per cent. In cotton yarn, even in value, the export is less. For the particulars, refer to Table III.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	AGGREGATE STOCK in Liverpool, London, and Glasgow:—		
	1843.	1844.	1845.
	bales	bales	bales
Stock 1st of January .....	561,430	784,710	897,060
Total import from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug.....	1,528,938	1,370,918	1,540,288
Export from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. ....	2,090,368	2,155,628	2,437,348
Burnt in Liverpool, 1843 .....	88,200	97,550	103,100
Burnt in Liverpool, 1844 .....	2,002,168	2,058,078	2,334,248
Burnt in Liverpool, 1845 .....	10,700	—	—
Stock remaining at the three ports, Aug. 31 ...	1,991,468	2,058,078	2,334,248
Deliveries for home consumption .....	1,021,600	1,102,500	1,193,700
Deliveries for home consumption .....	969,868	955,678	1,140,548
Or per week.....	27,939	27,417	32,855
Prices in bond on the 31st July:—	per lb	per lb	per lb
Georgia.....	3½d & 5½d	3½d & 5d	3½d & 5d
Surat.....	2½d & 4d	2½d & 4d	2½d & 3½d

Compared with the preceding month the above Table shows a decrease of stock to the extent of about 50,000 bales, imports having been light and deliveries undiminished, but second hand stocks with spinners, &c., are heavy, being estimated at no less than 200,000 bales, thus compensating the above decrease. Compared with 1844 and 1843 stocks in the ports show an excess of about 15 per cent, but if the consumption is taken into consideration we find that the quantity which is on hand at present is equal to 35 weeks, and not sufficient for a longer period, therefore, than the smaller stocks in both preceding years, at a less rate of consumption.

The value of cotton, which was depressed by the very unfavourable weather in the first fortnight of last month, has, since the auspicious change which has taken place in that respect, recovered both at Liverpool and in this market, and within the last few days there has been a marked improvement, partly in consequence of a belief that stocks at the end of 1845 will be materially less than at the beginning of this year. There is certainly a considerable deficiency in the supply from the East Indies, which is likely to appear still greater at the close of the year, but it appears very uncertain whether, as stated in many quarters, the importation from the new American crop will be materially later than last year's, and, therefore, less in 1845 than in 1844; that the crop will altogether be abundant is generally acknowledged. It is not likely that the importation into Great Britain from other producing countries for the four last months of 1845 will be less than in 1844.

The present prices of cotton do not essentially differ from those of the corresponding period in both the preceding years.

In our market the stock of cotton amounts to 90,370 bales, of which 85,960 bales of East India, against a total of 81,820 bales in 1844.

According to the last accounts from Bombay only about 40,000 bales of cotton were afloat destined for this country; from Madras but trifling quantities.

The cheering influence of favourable weather has not acted less upon the markets for yarn and manufactured goods than upon the raw material; prices and demand for both are much improved.

INDIGO.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE TRADE.

THE deliveries from the warehouses in the month of August were as follows:—For the home trade 1,058 chests, for export 3,040 chests, total 4,098 chests, against 5,051 chests in August 1844, 3364 chests in 1843, 5,436 chests in 1842, the total stocks on the first of this month were 36,406 chests of all sorts, of which somewhat more than 16,000 chests are in first hands and about 20,000 chests in second hands, having passed through the quarterly sales. The following table shows the deliveries in the eight months from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug., during the last ten years, and the total stock on the first Sept. each year:—

	For home consump.	Export.	Total.	Total stock, Sept. 1.
1845 .....	7,517 chests	13,770 chests	21,287 chests	36,406 chests
1844 .....	7,594 —	14,619 —	22,213 —	33,395 —
1843 .....	4,986 —	9,419 —	14,405 —	21,806 —
1842 .....	6,093 —	12,859 —	18,952 —	20,609 —
1841 .....	6,223 —	11,718 —	17,941 —	19,999 —
1840 .....	5,522 —	11,750 —	17,272 —	19,074 —
1839 .....	5,830 —	10,640 —	16,470 —	17,993 —
1838 .....	5,684 —	12,068 —	17,752 —	26,558 —
1837 .....	3,831 —	9,315 —	13,146 —	27,846 —
1836 .....	6,160 —	9,962 —	16,122 —	23,465 —

It will be seen by this table that during the first eight months in the present year the home trade has required nearly as much indigo as during the same time last year, say somewhat more than 7,500 chests, which is considerably more than during the same time in each of the preceding eight years. The export has not been quite so large as last year, but much larger than in former years. The total deliveries, it will be seen are this year 21,287 chests, against 22,213 chests last year.

Our supplies have been large this season, principally from Madras, where undoubtedly the culture of indigo is much on the increase. In consequence, our total stocks are now, by about 3,000 chests, larger than on the first September 1844, and the further supplies from Bengal and Madras in the course of the approaching autumn and winter are likely not to be quite inconsiderable.

The next quarterly sales have been fixed for the 7th Oct., prompt 17th Jan. 1846. The declarations amount to upwards of 16,000 chests, of which 14,000 chests are new goods, mostly arrived since the last sales in July, and about 2,000 chests old indigos which have passed former sales already. From the reports of the brokers it would appear that the quantities of the goods declared run mostly middling and ordinary, the proportion of perfect and fine sorts being only moderate.

There were in the beginning of the week later accounts from India, reaching from the 10th July from Calcutta. There is now little or no doubt but that the new crop in the Bengal and Upland districts will be more than an average one, although heavy rains in some, and droughts in other, parts of the country have done damage to some extent. The lowest estimates are about 130,000, the highest 140,000 maunds, and from Madras the supplies next season will be very abundant.

With these prospects, we may expect in the approaching sales a strong inclination on the part of the proprietors to sell, and consequently somewhat lower rates than what they were in July.

The transactions in our indigo market have of late been very inconsiderable, but the July rates have hitherto been maintained. There was a public sale on Tuesday last of 154 chests Manila, the whole of which found buyers at nearly the former prices, say from 1s per lb for very ordinary, up to 3s 5d per lb. for fine.

The total stock of Spanish indigo is now 1,103 serons, against 1,143 serons at the same time last year. It consists at present mostly of ordinary Guatemala and Caracas. The present value for the former sort is from 1s 10d for low Cortes, to 4s 9d per lb for fine Sobres. A few serons of Caracas have lately been sold at 3s 6d to 3s 11d for Cortes and 4s to 5s for Sobres.

EASTERN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Chamber of Commerce Overland Price Current.)

BOMBAY, July 19, 1845.—Owing to the customary suspension of active commercial operations during the south-west monsoon, we have on the present occasion but few transactions to record in reference to the state of the market for IMPORTS. The fall of rain since the setting in of the wet season, though occurring with long intervals of fine weather, has been on the whole considerable, and the prospects of the agriculturists in the interior are cheering.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There has been nothing done in these fabrics worth noticing. There has been some inquiry, however, during the month, for particular goods, and were holders willing to submit to the prices offered at the close of last session, purchases would, doubtless, even thus early, be made to some extent by dealers. Parties, however, have remained firm, and though an advance on former rates has in some instances been offered, such as for the finer sorts of grey Madapollams and bleached Shirtings, holders are not disposed to sell at the current rates.

YARNS.—The following are the only transactions that appear to have taken place, and these have been confined to one party only. Prices exhibit no change worthy of notice. Mule Twist—10,000 lbs No. 36 at 11 annas per lb, 8,000 lbs No. 40 at 9½ annas per lb. Water Twist—4,000 lbs No. 30 at 9 annas per lb. We hear of no sales of dyed yarns. The stock of Turkey red is light, but that of orange continues abundant.

WOOLLENS.—The market for these partakes of the prevailing dullness. The only sale of which we have been informed is one of 160 pairs of blankets at 8 rs 4 annas per pair.

EASTERN PRODUCE.—Since the departure of the last mail the market has been very dull, and transactions on a limited scale. Prior to the receipt of our home news on the 9th instant, some purchases of Broach and Surat at 84 rs to 85½ rs per candy were made; but subsequently very little has been done, and prices have a downward tendency. The only transactions reported to us consist of 200 candies of Compta at 73 rs, and 100 candies of Barsee at 71 rs per candy. In other articles of produce we have few changes of price to notice, and very little business appears to have been done.

(From the Overland Bengal Hurkara and Price Current.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.—Since the arrival of the mail there has been little change in the EXPORT markets, and though holders have shown a disposition to accept somewhat lower rates, the amount of business transacted has been limited. Supplies continue to arrive freely, and stocks in the bazaar are on the increase.

SUGAR.—This staple has on the whole continued quiet. First quality white has been in rather better request since the arrival of the mail, and a fair amount of business transacted, but without any advance in prices, as supplies are quite adequate to the demand. In second quality sales are very moderate, and all common white, yellow, and brown descriptions are quite neglected. In date kinds nothing is doing, and khaur continues also neglected for homeward shipment, though taken at former rates for re-manufacture. Shipments continue large, and latterly a not inconsiderable proportion is the produce of the different manufactories established under



European superintendence. Exports to Great Britain from 1st to 6th inst., 18,870 maunds. Prices may be quoted:

Benares, 1st quality, new Co.'s Rs	11 14	to	12 4	per b. maund.
2nd ditto, ditto	11 0	to	11 10	"
3rd ditto, ditto	9 12	to	10 4	"
Dumma	none			"
Date	7 4	to	7 10	"
Khaur	3 12	to	5 0	"

**RAW SILK.**—During the early part of last week, previous to the arrival of the mail, there had been more doing in this staple, chiefly in the common and middling qualities, buyers having been induced to come forward by a further concession in prices. The accounts by the mail being again of a gloomy nature, there has been latterly less disposition to purchase, and the market remains very dull, with an increasing stock, and a further tendency downwards in prices. Exports to Great Britain 214 maunds.

**SILK PIECE GOODS.**—Corahs continues much depressed, and a further decline in prices has been established, business at the same time having been of the most moderate nature. The decline since 1st ultimo is fully 10 to 15 Co.'s rs per corg, and stocks are accumulating in the bazaar. In choppas there is no change. A sale of 1,000 pieces has been made at 129 Co.'s rs per corg. Exports to Great Britain from 1st to 4th inst., corahs 7,640 pieces, choppas 904 pieces.

**RICE.**—For the home market a moderate business has been done, high prices being asked, and the bazaar stock being but moderate.

**COTTON.**—There continues to be very little desire shown to resume shipments of this article to China, but latterly there have been a few transactions in fine Banda and Bhomeghur from 11 6 to 11 10 per md. These have been chiefly for shipment to Amoy, for which port we observe a vessel has been loaded and despatched with 3500 mds.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—The period that has elapsed since our last issue has been so brief, that no change in any one article can be noted, and we have merely to say that good and heavy plain cloths are still in moderate inquiry, and that all light fabrics, muslins, and lappets, continue in a great measure neglected. In printed goods also there has been less doing than for some days preceding our last report.

**WOOLENS.**—A few sales are reported, but there is no general demand, and prices continue without amendment.

**EXCHANGE** is pretty brisk, large transactions having taken place at 1s 11½d to 1s 11¼d, at 10 months' date.

#### CANTON MARKET, MAY 18.

**IMPORTS.—COTTON.**—The clearances have continued upon a fair sale especially of Tinnivelly. There is no improvement to notice in price. Best Bombay at 6 taels short net, and Tinnivelly at 6 5 up to 7 2 for the best. Bengal is very scarce and wanted.

**LONG CLOTHS.**—An improved demand has manifested itself, but heavy stocks with expected arrivals have precluded all chance of an improvement in price. Large sales of whites have also been made, but 3 dols 10 cents to 3 dols 15 cents long are the extreme quotations for both white and grey.

**AMERICAN GOODS.**—Domestics 40 yards by 40 inches dull at last quotation; but drills of 30 yards by 39 inches are saleable at 2 dols 75 cents long. Cotton yarn is saleable at last quotations, say Nos. 18 to 24 at 25 dols to 26 dols long, and Nos. 26 to 42 at 32 dols.

**LONG ELLS** continue to improve; an assortment of scarlet, black, purple, and mazarine blue, in equal proportion, is worth 8 dols 75 to 9 dols long.

**EXPORTS.—TEA.**—During the early part of the week, several chops of congou were settled for shipment to Great Britain, but the arrival of the mail with dates up to 23d February, announcing that Sir Robert Peel had brought forward his budget, and that among its multifarious contents was not to be found any reduction of the duty on tea, immediately stopped further operations in this description. Current prices of the sorts now in market being much too high to be remunerative, compared with the price to which like qualities had receded at the date of last advices, prices may be quoted at 13 taels on board for common ordinary but sound congou; good ordinary 14 to 15½; superior congou, souehong kind, 17 to 21 taels. For greens the transactions have been very limited, and prices the same as last week, that is, lower rates are accepted for such country young hysons as yet remain, the holders, mostly native speculators, being desirous to realise at this advanced season.

**SUGAR** has somewhat risen, and is likely to go much higher as tonnage available for Bombay arrives. Soft 5 dols to 6 dols. Canton sugar candy 7 dols 75a. Chinchew none.

#### MANILLA, MAY 3.

(From the New Weekly General Price Current.)

**IMPORTS.—COTTON GOODS.**—The demand both for plain and coloured goods continues very limited, the shopkeepers being afraid to make large purchases out of the heavy supplies that have been received during the last month, especially of shirtings, and the Carolina being daily looked for from Liverpool with a large cargo of piece goods.

The demand for American domestics and drills has been likewise very much reduced for the same reasons, and on account of the late considerable importations both direct and from China, which leave an abundant stock on hand, and makes sales difficult, unless at low rates. 4,200 pieces of white shirtings have been sold at 3 dols 2 rs 6 ga.

**EXPORTS.—SUGARS.**—Clayed white per picul 5 dols 4 rs to 5 dols 6 rs nominal. Clayed current 3 dols 7 rs last sales. Brown, unclayed 3 dols 2 rs last sales. Zeffu 2 dols 6 rs to 3 dols sales. Yloilo 2 dols 1 rs to 2 dols 3 rs nominal. Tael 2 dols 2 rs sales. No new transaction reported, and the market continues extremely dull, which is attributed, in some measure, to the great scarcity of tonnage for Europe, there being none here, and very little in China, and at high rates. The last sales, however, of current quality were at 3 dols 6 rs 6 ga to 3 dols 7 rs per picul, and the same prices are still asked by the clayers.

#### MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

**MANCHESTER, Tuesday.**—The favourable change of weather has produced a beneficial effect upon our market. Both goods and yarn are in better request than last week, and prices are very firm.

**Huddersfield, Tuesday.**—A tolerably brisk market on the whole to-day. Plain woollen goods are in active demand, and stocks of vestings for winter are beginning to move.

**Bradford, Thursday.**—There was a pretty fair business doing to-day, particularly in all worsted fancy stuffs. Plain merinos were also in good request. Figured articles, with cotton warps, were neglected. Yarn.—In yarns there was more demand than has been the case for some time past, both for exportation and for home consumption. Wool quite firm in price, with a tendency rather upwards than otherwise, particularly in fine qualities, such as are used for fine lastings and merinos, and for which even rather higher prices were asked.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Wednesday.

(From the Liverpool Price Current.)

A fair extent of business has been transacted in produce this week. The markets are generally well supplied; and the value of the leading articles continues to be fully maintained.

**DYEWOODS.**—The sales consist of 100 tons Campeachy logwood at 10l, 80 tons Tobasco at 8l 7s 6d to 8l 12s 6d, 40 tons Honduras and St Domingo at 5l 15s to 6l 5s; 50 tons Savanilla fustic at 5l; and 20 tons wasty Calcutta sapan wood at 9l per ton.

**GUM.**—50 chests of damaged Arabic sold at 84s to 87s per cwt for middling bold amber, and at 26s to 45s for inferior to good siftings. Senegal is rather dearer.

**METALS.**—A considerable advance has taken place in the price of iron since our last. Scotch pigs have been sold at 77s 6d per ton nett cash in Glasgow, and 80s per ton is now the price asked. Common bar iron has also advanced to 7l 15s per ton in Wales. It is expected that an advance of 20s per ton will soon be declared in Staffordshire. No change in tin plates, lead, and copper.

**WOOL.**—(From our own Correspondent.)—There has not been quite so much doing during the past week in foreign wools, owing to parties having got supplied at the late public sales. The tone of the market is, however, decidedly healthy, and it seems probable that prices of the lower kinds will advance, as the advices from the principal shipping ports represent them to be in many cases higher than on this side, and, unless some improvement take place here, we may expect a great falling off in the receipts. Scotch wools are more inquired for, and are taken up freely as they arrive.

#### Latest City Accounts.

**ENGLISH WOOL.**—The market is gradually assuming a better aspect, and a good autumn trade is confidently expected, with slightly improved prices. Bristol fair went off well, though perhaps the holders did not quite equal their expectations in the prices they realised, more especially in combing sorts. Clothings were very much in demand.

**SILK.**—The Italian market has been very flat this week, owing, principally, to the public sales of Chinas and Bengals, the results of which buyers were anxious to see.

**HEMP AND FLAX.**—Not any alteration in these markets.

**COTTON.**—There has been a good demand chiefly for export, and the full prices of last week were readily obtained, and in some cases rather higher rates, the market closing with much firmness.

Sales of COTTON WOOL from Friday 29th Aug. to Thursday 4th Sept. inclusive.

American	130 4½d to 5d good fair.
Surat	2400 2½d to 4d very ordinary to fine.
Madras	180 3½d to 3¼d ordinary to good fair Tinnivelly
Bengal	—

Total ..... 2710 bales

**COCHINEAL.**—The total stock in the warehouses was reduced to 617 serons on the first of this month, but several arrivals having taken place since, it is probable that our market will soon be better supplied, and that the transactions in the article will increase. The stock on the 1st Sept. 1844 was 1448 serons. The total deliveries in the first eight months this year have been 4169 serons, against 4976 serons during the same time in 1844. The present market rates for cochineal are as follows:—Honduras blacks, middling to fine, 5s 6d to 6s 9d; silvers, good to fine, bold, sifted, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; good middling to good, 5s 1d to 5s 4d; middling and ordinary foxy, 5s to 5s 2d; Mexican blacks, 5s 4d to 5s 10d; silvers, 4s 11d to 5s 2d per lb.

**TAR.**—Further advanced rates are paid for all kinds, but business is prevented, owing to the short supply at market, and the limited quantity arriving. A few small sales of Stockholm has been made at 15s 6d, and Archangel 17s 6d per cwt. A parcel of 1,500 barrels of the latter has arrived, but was sold on the other side.

**SEEDS.**—Caraway seeds are in request at rather higher prices; Canary seed dull; red clover and white clover seeds are both in demand on speculation, as prices keep advancing abroad; linseed steady. White mustard seed continues in very extensive demand for sowing, for sheep feed, and also for ploughing in as a green manure. The warmth it produces is remarkable, and the yield of wheat after it has proved very great.

**AMERICAN HOPS.**—39 bales were offered by Keeling and Hunt at public sale; part sold from 60s to 65s per cwt in bond for exportation; the quality was considered superior to former importations.

**LEATHER.**—The business done this week at Leadenhall did not equal that of last week. The fair at Bristol generally lessens the transactions in our market on the first Tuesday in September. The supply of crop hides was large. Very strong butts, both English and foreign, were increasingly scarce and in request. Calf skins, above 60 lbs per dozen, were more wanted. Other articles remain much as we reported last week.

**METALS.**—The iron market continues in a very buoyant state, although only a slight advance has taken place in price, except in Scotch pigs, which have, as will be seen by referring to our price current, considerably increased in value. Tin plates also may be quoted 1s per box higher. In other metals we have nothing new to notice.

#### PROVISIONS.

**BUTTER.**—The demand for Irish still continues dull, with little alteration in price, the holders not being anxious to press sales, expecting a brisker demand, with improved prices shortly. Owing to the large consumption in the manufacturing districts, the transaction for forward shipments had been on a limited scale. There has been a good supply of foreign, which meets a ready sale at from 72s to 78s, according to quality.

**BACON.**—The demand for this article continues firm, with little variation in price. Prime singed sides realised from 40s to 52s, and sizeable mild cured from 46s to 53s, according to quality, condition, and brands. There is an improved demand for bale and teice middles, at about 1s per cwt advance.

**HAMS** have been in fair demand at from 48s to 68s per cwt, according to size and quality.

**LARD.**—The great inquiry for this article has rendered the holders firm.



Bladdered is in good demand at 63s to 64s, and key 55s to 56s per cwt. Higher prices are generally expected.

**CHINESE, ENGLISH.**—This article is rather scarce, and the first qualities meet with a ready sale, although other sorts wore off slowly, the dealers expecting lower rates. Prices, both of English and Foreign, remain much the same as last week.

*Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.*

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock	Delivery	Stock	Delivery
1844.....	33,710	7,110	9,190	2,380
1845.....	29,840	4,730	12,530	4,020
<i>Arrivals for the Past Week.</i>				
Irish Butter.....			460	firkins
Foreign do .....			11,600	casks
Irish Bacon .....			660	bales

**SUGAR.**—There has again been an active demand for West India, and 1,650 hhd's have been disposed of. At auction, 800 bags Bengal brought very full prices, white from 54s 6d to 56s, with grainy description from 45s 6d for brown to 47s 6d for yellow. 110 hhd's Porto Rico realised the previous value, from 25s 6d to 27s.

**REFINED SUGAR.**—The home market continues flat, and prices have declined 1s per cwt on lower goods. Bastards have sold at higher prices. Treacle is firm at our quotations. In the bonded market nothing is doing. The accounts from St Petersburg continue to improve, but there is no disposition to give the high prices asked here and in Holland.

**TEA.**—There was more inquiry to-day after the low kinds, and full rates were given; the better kinds of green also were more in request, but not dearer; about 2,000 pkgs are estimated sold. The stock on the 1st instant was calculated at 29,150,000 lbs, against 30,276,000 lbs in 1844, and 25,806,000 lbs in 1843 to the same time.

*Duty paid upon Tea up to Saturday last.*

London .....	16,671,027	lbs
Liverpool .....	3,634,802	
Bristol .....	579,176	
Hull .....	290,324	
1845 .....	21,175,329	
1844 .....	20,303,859	

**COFFEE.**—70 casks West India at auction, sold steadily.

**SPICES.**—90 bags middling white pepper were taken in from 5½d to 5¼d—140 bags Zanibar cloves brought from 10d to 10¼d, being the full value.

**SPIRITS AND WINE.**—Rum and brandy market looks up. Port-wines more inquired after.

**FRUIT.**—The present is, as usual, the duldest period of the season for fruits of all kinds. New currants were to be shipped 20th ult. and may be here by the 22nd inst.—quality said to be very superior, but the price higher than was looked for. The crop will be very abundant. New Valentias would be dispatched 26th ult. and, if wind and weather permit, may arrive by 14th instant. Crop fine and redundant. Figs were to be shipped 25th ult. by steam, and may be looked for in a week.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—Part of a cargo of pine apples, sold at public sale, went at a low figure, being out of condition. Lisbon lemons still dull of sale, and prices receding. No alteration in the price of nuts; the stock remaining on hand being lighter than has been the case for years past.

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**

**HAVRE, August 30.**—*Cotton*—The demand has not been active, and the lower qualities of American are cheaper. The sales of the week amount to only 4,500 bales, arrivals 7,700 bales, stock 72,000 bales, against 100,000 bales in 1844, and 133,000 bales in 1843. *Coffee*—Our market has been somewhat affected by the result of the Amsterdam sale of the 20th. Prices are not lower, our stock being so much reduced, but there has been little disposition to buy, and only 3,000 bags of St Domingo, and 900 bags Rio, have been taken for export. *Sugar*—This article has experienced a favourable change in consequence of the Dutch accounts. Of colonial muscovado, 2,000 hhd's have been sold at an advance, and several parcels of foreign to arrive have been taken at high prices. Refined is in demand for export, at improved prices. *Rice* firm, but quiet at previous prices. *Indigo*—In expectation of the next India mail, purchasers have held back; notwithstanding this, about 80 chests of Bengal have been sold. *Ashes*—But little doing, but prices are not lower. *Hides*—The sales only amount to 6000 from Buenos Ayres. *Tallow* again higher, and in brisk demand. *Whale oil* firm, but sales are limited. *Whalebone* has been sold somewhat cheaper; stock 130 tons. *Wheat*—The average is not lower, though the weather has been favourable.

**AMSTERDAM, September 1.**—*Coffee*—Only some small parcels of Padang have been sold at previous prices. *Sugar*—The sales amount to 800 hhd's of Surinam, and some small parcels of Havana, without change. *Indigo*—Sales are only trifling, but the market is firm; stock, 4,075 chests and boxes, against 2,000 in 1844, and 3,200 in 1843; import, 6,055 chests and boxes, against 4,630 last year, and 3,519 in 1843. *Tea*—The sale of 9,000 packages went off with much spirit. *Hides* and *Skins*—Stock reduced, and not much doing. *Cotton*—There has been more disposition shown to purchase, though the sales actually made are not important. *Spices* remain in demand. *Rice*—Several lots have changed hands at full prices, and higher rates are asked. *Rapeseed* without change. *Linseed* in brisk demand. *Rye* firm. *Wheat* in demand.

**ANTWERP, August 30.**—*Coffee*—Prices are maintained, but the market is not lively; 8,000 bags have been sold. Our stock of all descriptions is reduced to 61,000 bags, against 109,000 bags last year. *Sugar*—There has been but little doing, on account of the high prices which are demanded; refined is likewise held higher, but purchasers do not come forward freely at the advance. *Ashes* firm. *Pepper* more quiet. *Whale oil* maintains its value, but there is little doing. *Cotton*—Only 250 bales of American have changed hands. *Rice*—The market has again improved, and there have been some purchases every day of the week. *Tobacco*—Sales have again been considerable.

**HAMBURG, September 2.**—*Coffee*—The market upon the whole remains quiet. Sales, within the last few days, 3,000 bags, at last week's prices. *Sugar*—Prices have again advanced; 1,200 boxes of Havana, 450 chests of Bahia, and 300 hhd's of Porto Rico, have changed hands. *Cotton* likewise held higher, but business limited. *Wheat* lower. *Barley* dearer, and in demand for Holland.

**The Gazette.**

**WHITEHALL, August 30.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John McNeill, G.C.B., to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.—The Queen has also been pleased to appoint William Smyth, Esq., to be Secretary to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

Tuesday, September 2.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

J. E. and H. W. Taylor, Colchester, cabinet makers; as far as regards J. Taylor—Stevens, Wilkinson, and Satchell, Queen street, Cheapside, attorneys; as far as regards J. Wilkinson—Lawson and Horne, Wellington street, London bridge, and Tottenham court road, hat manufacturers—Wills and Gadd, Chichester, mercers—Wilson and Barton, Eccles, Lancashire, Manchester, and Cheapside, calico printers—Reed and Baker, Bristol, and Horsfield, Gloucestershire, builders—Wolverhampton Colliery Company—Dennis and Quy, White's grounds, Bermondsey, size manufacturers—Taylor and Dronsfield, Royton, Lancashire, cotton spinners—W. and N. Bamford, Bellbar, Hertfordshire, farriers—Irwin and Aspinall, Liverpool, stockbrokers—Granville and Co., Cheapside, merchants—Jarow Chemical Company, South Shields; as far as regards A. Harrison—Wade, Son, and Co., Bradford, worsted spinners; as far as regards W. Hargreaves—May and Mottram, Shrewsbury, drapers—Hunt and Tyndale, Liverpool, merchants—S. and S. Smith, Manchester, tailors—Leaker and Trudell, Leadhall street, Ironmongers—Kirtan and Newman, Bankside, Southwark whitelead manufacturers—Roller and Co., Union court, Old Broad street, merchants—Amis, Hatton, and Marshall, Bishopsgate street within, silk mercers—Mrs and Miss Barnett, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields, schoolmistresses—Hall and Moreton, Leadhall market, meat salesmen—Thorpe and Son, Nottingham and elsewhere, curriers—Calvert and McIntyre, Leeds, woollen drapers—Stawpert and Pannet, Willington, Northumberland, grocers—J. and W. Carkeet and Co., Plymouth, general merchants—Roy, Blunt, Johnstone, and Walton, Lothbury, attorneys; as far as regards C. Walton—Meitzer and Co., Leeds, flax merchants.

**BANKRUPTS.**

EDWARD W. JENKINS, Hungerford market, wine merchant, to surrender Sept. 15 at half-past 1 o'clock, October 10 at half-past 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Lewis, Lyon's inn; official assignee, Mr Alsager, Birchin lane.

WALTER SMITH, Abergavenny, innkeeper, Sept. 16 at 1 o'clock, October 14 at 11, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Messrs Bevan, Bristol; official assignee, Mr Kynaston, Bristol.

GEORGE S. BAROX, Plymouth, money scrivener, Sept. 12, October 9 at 1 o'clock, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr Surr, Lombard street; and Gibson and Moore, and Mr Luxmore, Plymouth; official assignee, Mr Hirtzel, Exeter.

WILLIAM BICKERTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, timber merchant, Sept. 17, October 20 at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr Brooke, Featherstone buildings; Lightfoot and Earnshaw, Hull; and Mr Bulmer, Leeds; official assignee, Mr Fearn, Leeds.

**DIVIDENDS.**

Sept. 26, Hill, Woolwich, builder—Sept. 25, Yates, Guernsey, and York road, Lambeth, shipowner—Cockburn and Co., New Broad street, merchants—J. and G. Hardy, Wisbeach St Peter, Cambridgeshire, grocers—Rolle, Therfield, Hertfordshire, farmer—Brooker, Southampton row, Bloomsbury, carver—October 11, Steadman, Birmingham, button maker.

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

Sept. 30, Robson, Chipping Barnet, Hertfordshire, grocer—Sept. 25, Lane, Bristol, licensed victualler—October 3, J. and W. Sugden, Leeds, machine makers—Sept. 23, Roberts, Liverpool, banker.

**CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before September 23.**

J. H. and F. Hensman, Adelphi wharf, Strand, coal merchants—Buckles, Kidderminster, mercer—M. and W. Chestham, Manchester, piece dealers—Patterson, Gateshead Fell, Durham, earthenware manufacturer—Williamson, Dowgate hill, tobaccoist—Summers, Sunderland, and Ovingham, Northumberland, coke manufacturer—Kipling, Wood street, Cheapside, warehouseman—Robson, jun., Stoke-upon-Trent, porter merchant—Lowthian and Brinley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, printers.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**

Stewart and Mitchell, Dundee, slaters, Sept. 8 and 29 at 1 o'clock, at the British Hotel, Dundee.

Alexander Arthur, Glasgow, draper, Sept. 4 and 25 at 2 o'clock, at Wilson and Christie's chambers, Glasgow.

Henderson and Brydon, Dalkeith, woollen drapers, Sept. 5 and 26 at 2 o'clock, at the Royal Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh.

Ebenezer B. Primrose, Glasgow, manufacturer, Sept. 9 and 30 at 12 o'clock, at Mr Fleming's chambers, Glasgow.

**Gazette of Last Night.**

Friday, September 5.

**BANKRUPTS.**

SAMUEL C. BIGMORE, late of Haverill, Suffolk, straw plait manufacturer, printer, and stationer, Sept. 13 at half-past twelve, and Oct. 10 at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Whitmore, official assignee; Mr Hare, solicitor, South square, Gray's-inn.

ROBERT STARBUCK, West street, Gravesend, Kent, shipwright Sept. 13 at twelve, and Oct. 15 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Pennell, official assignee; Mr Southgate, solicitors, Gray's inn place; Southgate and Son, solicitors, Gravesend.

WILLIAM MENZIES, Gloucester, draper, mercer, grocer, &c., Sept. 18 at one, and Oct. 16, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr Miller, official assignee, Bristol; Mr Jones, solicitor, Sise lane London.

ROWLAND PARRY, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, flour dealer, Sept. 23 & October 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr Bird, official assignee; Chester & Co., solicitors, Staple-inn, London; and Mallaby & Co., solicitors, Liverpool.

JOSEPH DALTON, JOSEPH BURN, & ROBERT TURPIN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, earthenware manufacturers, Sept. 23 at twelve, & Oct. 4 at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr Baker, official assignee; Clayton & Cookson, solicitors, Lincoln's-inn; & Clayton & Dunn, solicitors, Newcastle.

RICHARD MAYER, Longton, Staffordshire, dealer in ale, Sept. 16 & Oct. 16 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr Bittleston, official assignee; Mr Young, solicitor, Longton; & Mr J. Smith, solicitor, Birmingham.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Meeson and Coudace, Cross lane, City, coal factors—William H. Sparrow, of Penn, and Charlotte Sparrow, late of Dunstall, Staffordshire, iron masters—Cooper and Turner, Sheffield, grocers—Freeman and Morris, Manchester—David Porter, Fartown, near Huddersfield, and George Porter, Austonley, near Holmfirth, contractors for public works—John, Henry, Thomas, and Joseph Liddell, Huddersfield and Manchester, boot and shoe makers (so far as regards Joseph Liddell)—Vandersteen and Parry, Church row, Bethn-I green road, carpenters—Wathen, Bassett, and Gurney, Stroud, Gloucestershire, attorneys—Campling and Ives, Norwich, hosiers—J. A., and G. Hawley, Ram-marsh, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers (so far as regards John Hawley)—W. and W. H. Deeley, Birmingham, platers—Lapage and Dawson, Leeds, stock brokers—Holdsworth, Barrett, and Fowler, Leeds, flax spinners (so far as regards John Fowler)—Burton and Fisher, Liverpool, carriers—Davids and Dutch, Paternoster row, fish mongers—W. and H. H. Cross and W. Ash, Bristol, attorneys (so far as regards H. H. Cross)—Henry and Gaze, Liverpool—R. and R. T. Woodward, Liverpool, corn merchants—Pember and Davies, Hereford, linen drapers—L. Weatherburn and L. Weatherburn, jun., Huddersfield, tobaccoists—M. A. and A. Milner, Thirsk, Yorkshire, milliners—Walton and Burlinson, Shipley Fell, Durham, manufacturers of clay for bricks—Taylor and Robinson, Liverpool, fish curers—Williamson, Liversedge, and Crossley, Almondbury, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturers—Thompson and Rawson, Salford and Manchester, cotton spinners—J. R. and T. Barnes, Farnworth, Lancashire, cotton spinners—R. and W. Hindley, Harrington, Lancashire, common brewers.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**

Archibald and Charles Smith, of Dunbrockfield, near Strathblane, bleachers, Sept. 9 and 30 at one, at the Red Lion Inn, Falkirk.



## OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS

Of the Board of Trade,

Relating to the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the UNITED KINGDOM,

For the Seven Months ending the 5th of August, 1845.

## I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Imports and Consumption of such Articles, in the seven months ended 5th August 1845, compared with the same periods of 1843 and 1844.

	Quantities imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.		
	1843	1844	1845	1843	1844	1845
<i>The articles marked thus (*) in the column of quantities cleared for consumption, 1845, are those on which the duty has been repealed, the only return therefore being the quantities imported in the column under that head.</i>						
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....number	509	957	4,789	509	957	4,789
Cows .....	223	402	2,432	223	402	2,432
Calves .....	27	37	269	28	37	269
Sheep .....	118	164	1,936	118	164	1,936
Lambs .....	4	9	49	4	9	49
Swine and Hogs .....	198	176	311	198	176	311
Bacon .....	354	20	18	383	21	30
Barilla and Alkali.....tons	1,810	1,628	2,440	1,724	1,737	Free. }
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use.....cwt	244,341	282,704	257,604	254,733	306,551	— }
Beef, salted, not corned:—Of British posses. ...	9,287	9,907	3,425	1,228	1,712	1,935
Foreign .....	19,621	63,950	53,759	541	527	679
Beef, fresh, or slightly salted .....	67	1	1	33	22	1
Butter .....	88,649	102,854	138,731	89,269	103,690	142,464
Cheese .....	78,529	93,758	129,986	82,291	109,598	139,749
Cocoa .....	419,093	2,042,897	879,965	1,592,982	1,577,018	1,590,334
Coffee:—Of British possessions.....	6,965,838	9,487,880	9,244,591	11,684,117	11,553,562	12,011,742
Foreign .....	12,420,388	7,558,942	12,933,006	5,931,073	6,524,415	8,207,656
Total of Coffee .....	19,386,226	17,046,822	22,177,597	17,615,190	18,077,977	20,219,398
Corn:—Wheat.....qrs	204,487	814,925	201,764	26,317	599,720	72,719
Barley .....	62,722	437,220	267,022	53,879	336,931	213,862
Oats .....	10,822	110,299	276,405	3,146	85,197	234,856
Rye.....	...	10,658	303	...	5,251	20
Pease .....	6,253	44,422	31,630	5,289	23,648	20,120
Beans .....	42,254	65,048	95,361	15,783	67,595	54,760
Maize, or Indian Corn.....	512	8,446	41,842	5,105	8,755	33,754
Buckwheat .....	1	184	1,771	1	184	1,104
Malt .....	25	...	...	...	...	...
Wheatmeal or Flour .....	103,153	430,797	190,794	123,400	276,664	193,377
Oatmeal.....	1,274	1,023	1,689	1,258	866	1,051
Indian Meal .....	...	106	...	...	...	...
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....	3,386	3,321	1,922	3,745	3,740	Free. }
Indigo .....	14,254	19,867	50,166	13,000	17,053	— }
Lac-dye .....	5,929	2,318	7,295	3,662	5,886	— }
Logwood .....	8,395	11,921	11,736	9,130	12,507	— }
Madder .....	85,475	61,252	38,159	90,435	61,433	— }
Madder Root.....	67,513	68,342	104,257	67,350	67,534	— }
Shumac .....	8,123	4,986	6,549	8,175	5,198	— }
Eggs.....number	49,108,047	45,944,975	53,259,445	49,108,047	45,944,975	53,259,445
Fish of foreign taking:—Eels.....ships lading	45	52	46	45	52	46
Turbot .....	52	72	104	52	72	104
Oysters.....bushels	1	1	...	1	1	Free.*
Salmon.....cwt	772	1,002	1,059	790	1,054	1,059
Soles .....	13	...	1	13	...	1
Turtle.....	167	244	240	170	244	240
Fresh, not otherwise described .....	470	1,038	591	470	1,038	591
Cured, ditto .....	79	96	17,017	404	98	15,864
Flax & Tow, or Codilla of Hemp & Flax.....	774,660	788,029	619,798	776,592	795,077	Free.*
Fruits: viz.—Currants.....	90,357	115,738	132,684	129,897	126,979	144,460
Figs .....	4,853	4,399	7,935	12,601	13,201	10,813
Lemons { ..... chests or boxes	194,968	253,396	281,219	165,003	243,634	262,374
and { ..... number (loose)	13,132	26,108	23,288	13,132	26,108	23,288
Oranges { ..... at value	£1,214	£566	£1,091	£6,864	£5,163	£4,269
Raisins .....	49,910	35,825	103,575	101,595	80,603	59,611
Gloves, Leather .....	1,138,156	1,088,108	1,246,133	1,108,973	1,085,952	1,245,558
Hams .....	4,313	4,212	3,363	2,859	2,247	1,688
Hemp, undressed .....	260,501	245,413	320,815	262,088	270,595	Free. }
Hides, untanned .....	323,280	318,645	409,640	331,212	376,423	— }
Mahogany .....	8,064	11,185	17,287	13,963	13,724	— }
Meat, salt or fresh, not otherwise described...cwt	74	235	68	31	43	33
Melasses .....	294,734	294,530	331,594	205,431	346,410	323,347
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore .....	31,251	33,372	33,947	29,896	33,481	33,294
— unwrought.....cwt	490	10,863	1,661	1	9	86
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	3,888	9,090	10,959	4,318	8,923	Free. }
Steel, unwrought .....	16,400	20,382	15,149	189	109	— }
Lead, pig and sheet .....	1,440	1,822	942	40	44	48
Spelter .....	4,718	4,879	5,091	2,346	2,958	Free.*
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars or slabs,.....cwt	11,710	6,748	7,845	1,055	860	5,190
Oils:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti, ...tuns	11,425	10,271	9,382	11,658	12,591	Free. }
Palm.....cwt	145,305	222,888	253,029	194,345	222,113	— }
Cocoa-nut .....	28,275	40,557	15,644	14,792	16,826	— }
Olive .....	6,940	6,956	4,490	5,973	5,953	— }
Opium.....lb	103,259	188,232	220,022	19,760	17,336	24,802



	Quantities imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.		
	1843	1844	1845	1843	1844	1845
<i>The articles marked thus (*) in the column of quantities cleared for consumption, 1845, are those on which the duty has been repealed, the only return therefore being the quantities imported in the column under that head.</i>						
Pork, salted: Of British Possessions .....cwt	9,890	87	504	2,473	149	134
Foreign .....	10,530	11,650	27,845	1,573	542	1,143
Fresh .....	...	...	86	...	...	86
Quicksilver.....lb	1,378,944	577,929	1,193,878	158,063	139,900	Free.*
Rice .....	166,922	191,921	292,089	149,421	196,981	196,357
Rice in the husk .....	16,947	30,324	41,020	8,824	21,461	26,265
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre.....cwt	345,430	196,846	276,789	244,684	221,255	Free.
Seeds: viz.—Clover .....	48,368	62,177	121,616	63,153	77,241	121,199
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qrs	131,528	244,321	235,041	139,763	228,371	Free.
Rape .....	23,474	40,699	16,147	23,396	42,681	—
Silk: viz.—Raw .....	1,465,184	1,805,588	2,203,934	1,700,151	2,096,524	—
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....	8,013	11,380	9,408	8,181	11,630	—
Thrown of all sorts .....	194,307	184,507	214,062	191,970	207,098	—
Silk Manufac. of Europe: Silk or Satin plain ...	99,952	102,170	101,514	98,842	97,132	96,299
— figured or brocaded.....	58,003	60,530	53,297	55,159	61,950	51,783
Gauze, plain .....	2,008	3,090	9,870	1,926	2,984	9,662
— striped, figured, or brocaded.....	3,414	6,110	11,147	3,014	6,153	11,379
— Tissue Foulards .....	518	38	16	533	38	16
Crape, plain .....	1,881	2,795	3,214	1,736	2,490	2,732
— figured .....	76	44	18	60	42	18
Velvet, plain .....	4,942	4,144	8,126	3,269	3,301	5,721
— figured .....	752	534	971	768	467	910
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.						
Bandanoes & other Silk Handkerchiefs ... pes	285,720	322,327	428,620	52,789	77,373	108,321
Other sorts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins: viz.—Goat, undressed.....number	308,354	152,197	249,454	279,568	193,774	Free. }
Kid, undressed .....	43,645	40,315	36,515	52,908	35,787	—
— dressed.....	300,649	342,386	338,483	300,580	344,257	—
Lamb, undressed .....	431,783	403,463	321,931	527,866	444,742	—
— tanned, tawed, or dressed .....	4,325	1,522	8,505	4,197	1,522	—
Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea.....lbs	1,769,104	470,385	891,535	64,552	42,234	73,683
Cinnamon .....	98,572	245,747	410,042	6,656	7,142	10,949
Cloves .....	57,875	63,577	64,704	43,937	52,508	54,974
Mace .....	14,465	10,527	11,062	8,705	8,663	8,669
Nutmegs .....	137,592	55,403	49,681	138,323	43,514	64,829
Pepper .....	1,430,405	2,684,327	4,137,508	1,370,330	1,610,557	1,787,001
Pimento .....	12,147	1,806	21,378	1,732	1,514	2,528
Spirits: viz. Rum..... galls (incl. over proof)	2,112,251	1,481,941	3,180,563	1,198,578	1,191,980	1,380,090
Brandy .....	1,307,622	877,100	1,418,577	562,477	565,836	584,365
Geneva .....	229,950	239,159	273,262	7,941	8,633	9,685
Sugar, Unrefined: viz.						
Of the Brit. Pos. in America, duty 14s ...cwts	1,225,211	1,103,111	1,486,959	1,342,023	1,416,174	1,595,949
Ditto equal to white clayed, duty 16s 4d ...	...	...	5	...	...	7
Of Mauritius, duty 14s.....	376,102	369,155	561,473	309,805	388,894	514,540
East India of British Possessions, duty 14s ...	799,693	517,049	690,956	693,250	572,381	759,175
Ditto equal to white clayed, duty 16s 4d ...	...	...	4,014	...	...	11,459
Ditto, importing foreign sugar, duty 18s 8d and 21s 9d .....	...	2,159	2,187	...	91	2,236
Foreign—Free labor & under treaty, d. 23s 4d .....	...	...	91,224	...	...	40,285
Ditto white clayed, duty 28s .....	...	...	2	...	...	524
Other sorts, duty 63s and 5 per cent. ....	434,762	240,974	332,611	38	50	30
Total of Sugar .....	2,835,768	2,232,448	3,169,431	2,345,117	2,377,590	2,924,205
Tallow .....	296,868	206,178	213,738	433,505	362,474	369,958
Tar .....	2,860	2,948	2,100	3,084	3,057	Free.*
Tea .....	16,008,431	20,594,155	25,572,237	23,542,635	23,816,032	25,770,454
Timber and Wood, viz. :—						
Battens and Batten Ends, Foreign, entered by tale .....	36	22	16	189	33	20
Boards, Deals, Deal Ends, and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale .....	110	63	45	236	105	101
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split :—						
Of British Possessions .....	122,983	128,323	185,904	137,755	141,138	199,946
Foreign .....	80,455	84,838	96,555	97,179	164,377	177,917
Staves .....	18,222	24,356	21,228	22,216	22,189	Free.*
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty :—						
Of British Possessions .....	189,228	135,573	234,950	220,340	146,706	242,888
Foreign .....	58,383	74,080	107,352	59,847	93,664	148,284
Tobacco, viz.—Unmanufactured .....	7,431,698	11,240,697	10,191,686	13,060,078	13,961,771	15,073,362
Manufactured, and Snuff.....	592,640	438,882	968,055	155,159	146,211	143,876
Turpentine, common .....	242,558	271,786	248,732	248,291	278,222	Free.*
Wine: viz. Cape .....	17,231	183,325	207,474	183,915	202,098	203,726
French .....	230,133	305,258	308,608	206,082	297,317	299,216
Other sorts .....	2,580,362	3,553,188	3,374,616	2,725,827	3,646,675	3,485,371
Total of Wine .....	2,827,726	4,041,771	3,890,698	3,115,824	4,146,090	3,988,313
Wool, Cotton: viz. Of British Posses..... cwts	249,403	...	...	222,582	...	...
Foreign .....	4,329,739	...	...	3,487,697	...	...
Total of Cotton Wool .....	4,579,142	3,859,793	4,906,988	3,710,279	3,170,805	Free. }
Wool, Sheep and Lamb's .....	25,489,396	36,409,498	37,659,899	26,471,916	39,825,430	—



## II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE, IN THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 5TH, 1845, COMPARED WITH THE EXPORTS IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1843 AND 1844.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.			Articles.	Quantities Exported.		
	1843	1844	1845		1843	1844	1845
Cocoa .....	189,584	1,128,813	34,047	(Spices continued)			
Coffee, viz.—Produce of the British Possessions .....	58,807	44,023	379,147	Cinnamon .....	151,554	339,443	390,440
Foreign .....	7,817,418	3,321,206	10,587,526	Cloves .....	15,518	34,097	73,815
Corn, viz.—Wheat .....	32,921	18,786	37,760	Mace .....	2,055	9,103	11,863
Barley .....	4,341	1,001	748	Nutmegs .....	10,309	18,887	34,329
Oats .....	28,125	12,384	18,300	Pepper .....	1,560,882	1,414,267	4,080,275
Wheatmeal and Flour, cwt	27,317	31,249	36,041	Pimento .....	12,387	2,498	18,591
Dyes & Dyeing Stuffs, viz.—				Spirits, viz.—			
Cochineal .....	2,451	3,602	2,825	Rum, gals (including ovrrpf.)	669,127	425,414	513,257
Indigo .....	19,802	30,213	28,666	Brandy .....	506,894	400,705	701,988
Lac-dye .....	1,514	2,590	5,014	Geneva .....	209,294	232,694	219,603
Logwood .....	1,624	1,818	2,145	Sugar, unrefined, viz.—			
Metals, viz.—				Of the B. P. in America, cwt	3,335	230	175
Copper, unwrought ... cwt	437	15,619	4,128	Of Mauritius .....	169	...	294
Iron, bars or unwrt. ... tons	2,101	4,786	1,608	East India, of B. P. ....	2,989	406	4,262
Steel, unwrought .....	15,769	25,319	19,738	Foreign of all sorts .....	276,016	196,828	437,743
Lead, Pig .....	1,381	2,407	1,030	Tobacco, unmanufactured, lb	4,792,420	4,968,981	3,917,095
Spelter .....	2,521	3,858	1,198	Foreign manufac. and Snuff	403,248	518,670	702,741
Tin .....	7,365	11,814	10,799	Wine, viz.—Cape .....	488	1,900	1,256
Oil, Olive .....	278	241	129	French .....	81,454	84,929	96,391
Opium .....	161,235	82,584	199,747	Other sorts .....	737,678	880,738	876,973
Quicksilver .....	562,629	1,025,007	926,202	Wool, Cotton, viz.—			
Rice, not in the husk .....	129,976	92,478	169,250	Of the B. P. in America .. cwt	218,943	180,588	226,202
Spices, viz.—Cassia Ligna, lbs	1,542,717	839,512	732,968	Of other parts .....	...	...	...
				Wool, Sheep and Lambs' ... lb	1,946,557	846,144	1,521,890

## III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, IN THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 5TH, 1845, COMPARED WITH THE EXPORTS IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1843 AND 1844.

Articles.	Declared Value of the Exportations.		
	1843	1844	1845
	£	£	£
Coals and Culm .....	394,240	341,820	549,533
Cotton Manufactures .....	9,304,585	10,869,430	11,184,086
— Yarn .....	4,023,904	3,815,645	3,797,207
Earthenware .....	344,842	452,367	491,449
Glass .....	202,173	242,827	264,778
Hardwares and Cutlery .....	923,218	1,240,663	1,235,294
Linen Manufactures .....	1,645,970	1,793,498	1,810,168
— Yarn .....	506,398	573,766	619,128
Metals, viz.—Iron and Steel .....	1,447,399	1,907,151	2,112,299
Copper and Brass .....	996,818	1,088,975	1,060,610
Lead .....	182,480	167,523	149,236
Tin, in bars, &c. ....	65,181	43,438	24,541
Tin Plates .....	241,228	301,275	350,114
Salt .....	122,630	136,377	120,277
Silk Manufactures .....	390,904	451,542	467,012
Sugar, refined .....	236,244	202,022	287,877
Wool, Sheep or Lambs' .....	214,389	316,502	336,266
Woollen Yarn .....	323,091	488,460	590,257
Woollen Manufactures .....	3,856,913	5,194,032	4,748,739
Total .....	25,422,607	29,627,313	30,198,871

## IV. VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS WHICH ENTERED INWARDS AND CLEARED OUTWARDS, IN THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED 5TH AUGUST, 1845, COMPARED WITH THE ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1843 AND 1844; STATED EXCLUSIVELY OF VESSELS IN BALLAST, AND OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
	1843		1844		1845		1843		1844		1845	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom and its dependencies .....	6,997	1,455,861	7,651	1,574,904	8,076	1,857,926	9,048	1,619,173	8,611	1,550,659	8,586	1,723,583
Other countries .....	2,956	603,828	4,141	660,253	4,504	765,542	3,689	599,307	3,373	545,440	5,027	746,679
Total .....	9,953	2,059,689	11,792	2,235,157	12,580	2,623,468	12,737	2,218,480	11,984	2,096,099	13,613	2,470,262



Commercial Times' Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits.

Ashes duty free

First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 22s 6d 22s 6d

First sort Pearl, U.S. 23 6 24 0

Montreal 24 0 24 6

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

Trinidad, red .. per cwt 42 0 49 0

grey 42 0 46 0

Grenada and St Lucia.. 40 0 48 0

Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 35 0 41 0

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

Jamaica, triage and ord,

per cwt, bond..... 30 0 46 0

good and fine ord ... 52 0 68 0

low to good middling 75 0 96 0

fine middling and fine 98 0 130 0

Berice and Demerara

trriage and ord..... 25 0 42 0

good and fine ord ... 42 0 58 0

low middling to fine... 58 0 75 0

Ceylon, ord to good ... 45 0 49 0

super and plan kind... 49 6 84 0

Mocha, fine 68 0 76 0

cleaned garbled... 56 0 62 0

ord and ungarbled... 50 0 56 0

Sumatra 24 0 26 0

Samarang 27 0 29 0

Batavia 30 0 48 0

Manilla 33 0 45 0

Brazil, ord to good ord... 29 0 33 0

fine ord and colour... 34 0 37 0

St Domingo 31 0 35 0

Havannah, ord to gd ord 32 0 37 0

fine ord and colour... 38 0 60 0

Porto Rico 32 0 52 0

La Guayra 33 0 80 0

Cotton duty free

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

Bengal 0 3 0 3 1/2

Madras 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

Pernam 0 5 1/2 0 6 1/2

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

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

Demerara 0 4 0 5 1/2

West India 0 4 0 6

Egyptian 0 6 1/2 0 8

Smyrna 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Drugs & Dyes duty free

COCHINEAL

Black..... per lb 5 4 6 7

Silver 5 0 5 6

LAC DYE

D T..... per lb 1 8 1 10

Other marks 0 5 2 5

SHELLAC

Orange..... p cwt 36 0 56 0

Other sorts 28 0 42 0

TURMERIC

Bengal..... per cwt 11 0 13 0

China 12 0 16 0

Java and Malabar 9 0 13 0

TERRA JAPONICA

Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 26 0 27 6

Gambier 13 0 13 3

Dyewoods duty free

Loowood..... per ton £ 4 15 5 7

Jamaica 5 5 6 0

Honduras 8 10 8 15

FUSTIC

Jamaica..... per ton 6 10 7 10

Cuba 9 0 10 0

NICARAGUA WOOD

Lima..... per ton 10 0 16 0

Other large solid 11 0 15 0

Small and rough 9 0 10 0

SAPAN WOOD

Bimas..... per ton 10 0 12 10

Siam 7 0 9 10

BRAZIL WOOD

Unbranded... per ton 18 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 s 1 s

ditto, new 7 15 9 10

Valencia duty 10s per cwt

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

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

salted 0 5 0 5 1/2

Praxil, dry 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

drysalted 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

salted 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Rio, dry 0 5 0 6

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 6

Cape, salted 0 5 0 6

West India 0 3 0 4 1/2

New South Wales 0 3 1/2 0 5

New York 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

East India 0 3 1/2 0 5 1/2

Kips, Russia, dry 0 4 0 11

S America Horse, p hide 9 0 14 6

Russia do 6 6 8 6

Indigo duty free

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

Oude 2 0 3 6

Madras 1 10 3 9

Manilla 1 6 2 9

Java 0 0 0 0

Carracass 3 5 4 6

Guatemala 1 9 4 4

Leather, per lb

Croch Hides .. 30 to 40 lb 0 10 1 0 1/2

do. 50 65 1 0 1 1/2

English Butts 16 24 1 0 1 6

do 28 36 1 2 1 11

Foreign do .. 16 25 0 10 1 2

do 28 36 0 10 1 4

Calf Skins .. 20 35 0 11 1 7

do 40 60 1 0 2 0

do 80 120 1 1 1 7

Dressing Hides..... 0 10 1 0

Shaved do 0 11 1 3

Horse Hides, English .. 1 0 1 3 1/2

do Spanish, per hide 13 0 18 6

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 1 1 5

do East India 0 8 1 5 1/2

Metals—COPPER

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

Bottoms 0 11 0 0

Old 0 9 0 0

Tough cake, p ton £88 10 0 0

Tile 87 10 0 0

South Amer. in bond 0 0 0 0

IRON, per ton £ 8 5 0 0

Bars, &c. British 8 5 0 0

Nail rods 9 0 0 0

Hoops 10 0 0 0

Sheets 11 0 0 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 4 10 0 0

Bars, &c. 7 7 7 10

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

Swedish in bond..... 10 10 11 0

LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 19 5 19 10

sheet 20 5 0 0

red lead 20 0 0 0

white do 25 0 0 0

patent shot 21 10 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 18 10 0 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 15 10 0 0

in faggots 16 0 0 0

SPELTER, for. per ton 25 15 24 0

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

English blocks... p ton 90 0 0 0

bars 91 0 0 0

Banca, in bond..... 86 0 0 0

Straits do 83 0 84 0

TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, 1 C 31s 0d 32s 6d

Coke, 1 C 26 0 27 6

8s 5d & 23s 9d

Molasses duty B.P. 5s 3d, Foreign 8s 5d & 23s 9d

West India, d p, per cwt 18 0 23 0

Refiners', for home use, fr 20 0 23 0

Do export (on board) 6d 14 0 14 6

Oils—Fish duty 1s p tun £ s £ s

Seal, pale, p 252 gal 31 10 32 0

Straw 29 15 30 0

Brown and yellow 28 0 28 10

Sperm 60 0 82 0

Head matter 83 0 84 0

Cod 31 10 32 0

South Sea 26 0 28 0

Olive, Gallipoli per tun 39 0 40 0

Spanish and Sicily 28 0 38 0

Palm 37 0 38 0

Cocoa Nut 32 0 32 10

Seed, Rape, pale 35 0 35 10

Linseed 23 15 24 0

Black Sea, p qr 42s 6d 43s 0d

St Petersburg Morshank 40 0 41 0

Do cake, p 1000, 3Bea 10/15s 11/0s

do Foreign...per ton 7 10 8 5

Rape, do 5 5 5 10

Provisions

All articles duty paid, except beef & pork.

Butter—Carlow..... 84s 0d 00s 0d

Cork 80 0 82 0

Limerick & Waterford 82 0 83 0

Freiland, fresh 84 0 86 0

Kiel and Holstein, fine 84 0 86 0

Lcer 78 0 0 0

American 0 0 0 0

Canadian 0 0 0 0

Lard—Waterford and Li-

merick bladder 59 0 63 0

Cork and Belfast do 59 0 62 0

Firkin and keg Irish... 50 0 55 0

American & Canadian 0 0 0 0

Cask do do 0 0 0 0

Pork—Amer. & Can. p b. 66 0 68 0

Inferior 57 0 58 0

Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc 68 0 77 0

Inferior 76 0 36 0

India 96 0 106 0

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

Bengal, white, per cwt... 15 6 19 0

cargo 12 0 13 0

Madras 13 0 14 6

Java 15 0 21 0

Sago duty 1s per cwt.

Pearl, per cwt..... 16 0 30 0

Flour 18 0 19 0

Saltpetre Bengal p cwt 24 0 27 6

Madras 23 6 26 6

NITRATE OF SODA 15 6 17 6

Seeds

Caraway, foreign, p cwt 46 0 48 0

English 46 0 52 0

Canary per qr 52 0 56 0

Clover, red per cwt 40 0 60 0

white 50 0 70 0

Coriander 12 0 16 0

Linseed, foreign... per qr 24 0 43 0

English 54 0 56 0

Mustard, brown... p bush 12 0 15 0

white 10 0 18 0

Rape per last of 10 qrs £24 0 £26 0

Silk duty free

Bauleah, &c. ... per lb 9 0 12 6

Gonata 10 0 18 0

Cosimbuzar 11 6 15 0

Comercolly 15 0 19 0

China, T'satlee 17 6 21 0

RAW, Lombardy, 1st 25 0 29 0

Do 2nd do 23 0 25 0

Fossombrone 24 0 29 0

White Novil 26 0 30 0

Naples Royals, 1st qu 23 0 25 0

Do 2nd do 21 0 23 0

Bologna 22 0 24 0

Tyrol 22 0 24 0

French 26 0 30 0

ORGANIZINES

Piedmont, 20-22 31 0 32 0

Do 24-26 30 0 31 0

Lombardy, 20-22 29 0 30 0

Do 29-30 26 0 28 0

French, 24-26 30 0 34 0

TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24 27 0 29 0

Do 26-28 25 0 27 0

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s

per cwt... per lb bond 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

PEPPER, duty 6d p lb

Black—Malabar, half-



Railways.

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

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

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

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

Leeds.—R. H. WATSON, TOOTAL, & BARFF, Share Brokers, 7 Bond street. Liverpool.—JOHN HOUGHTON BRANCKER, Stock and Share Broker, High street. Belfast.—JOSIAS CUNNINGHAM and Co. Share Brokers, &c. 29 Waring street. Edinburgh.—JOHN ROBERTSON and Co. Share Brokers, 15 Royal Exchange.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—Closing prices this day :-

Table listing closing prices for various railway shares in Liverpool, including Blackburn, Burnley, and Accrington, Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool, etc.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday.—Closing prices this day :-

Table listing closing prices for various railway shares in Edinburgh, including Aberdeen, Arbroath and Forfar, Caledonian, etc.

BELFAST, Monday.—The Belfast share market is certainly livelier; but we cannot yet speak of it as active. The rates of stocks are generally advancing. A prospectus of a railway from Carrickfergus to Larne has been published. At the meeting of the Belfast and County Down Company, on Saturday, the shareholders (with very few dissentients) opposed the listening to any proposal of terms from the Great County Down Company, and manifested a strong degree of satisfaction with their own line, as (in conjunction with friendly companies) giving all reasonable and remunerative accommodation, and meeting the actual wants of the county Down.

Table with columns: Paid, Prices. Lists prices for various railway shares in Belfast, including Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush, Belfast and Ballymena, etc.

LEEDS, Friday.—Our markets within the last day have somewhat abated from the excitement which characterised them during last week, and prices, which had been run up in many cases to an extravagant price, are now subsiding, and in a little time will attract buyers. West Yorkshires at 17, and West Ridings at 17, are both much below their value. Leeds and Yorks have been done to-day at 12 premium; six weeks ago they might have been had in any quantity at 20s premium. Midlands remain stationary at 174. Croydons are more animated at 27. North Westers at 6, and North Easterns at 58s premium, have both been in demand to-day. Other scrips have been flat.

ULSTER RAILWAY.—The traffic on this railway (twenty-five miles opened) was, for the week ending 31st August, 1845 :-

Table showing passenger and goods traffic for the Ulster Railway, including amounts and net earnings.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Manchester and Leeds Railway was held on Wednesday at noon, at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester. There was a crowded attendance of the proprietary. Henry Houldsworth, Esq., chairman of the board of directors, took the chair, and Mr Dunstan, one of the clerks, then read the report of the directors, of which the following is an extract :-

"The satisfactory state of trade during the period on which your directors have now to report, has produced its natural and expected effect upon the income of the company. Although an important reduction was made



early in the year on the passenger fares, and in the rates on certain classes of merchandise, the receipts of the six months present an increase over those of the corresponding period of last year of 23,892l 12s 9d.

Towards this sum the passengers traffic has contributed.....	L. s. d.
And the goods traffic .....	6,618 14 11
	17,273 17 10
	23,892 12 9
The gross income of the six months amounts to .....	153,279 10 8
The working expenses, including rates, taxes, and duty, to.....	52,046 18 1
Showing a balance of .....	101,232 12 7

The progressive increase of business is shown in the following comparative statement:—

PASSENGERS.—Number booked in Six Months, viz., 1st January to 30th of June:—

	1845	1844	1843
1st Class.....	63,814	42,751	40,128
2nd Class .....	160,190	143,823	130,941
3rd & 4th Class...	627,493	487,031	381,570
Total .....	851,497	673,605	552,639
Miles travelled...	12,167,480	10,024,141	7,955,639

The accounts show that the gross receipts of the twelve months have been 315,098l 19s 8d; and the gross disbursements, including allowance for depreciation, 110,247l 0s 2d; leaving a net profit on the year's business of 204,851l 19s 6d; which shows a return of 6½ per cent for the year on the total expenditure.

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

Eastern Counties, August 31 .. .. .	£6,054 0 10
Great Western .. .. .	19,750 13 7
Grand Junction, .. .. .	17,018 2 7
Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, .. .. .	2,154 5 0
London and Birmingham, .. .. .	20,998 9 6
London and South Western, Sept. 2 .. .. .	9,004 9 11
London and Blackwall, .. .. .	1,422 15 2
London and Brighton, Aug. 30 .. .. .	6,883 11 4
Manchester and Leeds, .. .. .	7,629 8 1
Mid., with the Bristol & Birming. .. .. .	18,186 13 1
Manchester and Birmingham, .. .. .	5,463 19 8
Newcastle and Carlisle, .. .. .	1,243 11 6
Newcastle and Darlington, .. .. .	2,855 14 3
Paris and Rouen, Sept. 1 .. .. .	8,086 0 0
Paris and Orleans, .. .. .	6,889 0 0
South Eastern and Dover, Aug. 30 .. .. .	8,714 19 1
York & North Midland, with Leeds & Selby, 30 .. .. .	6,494 12 10
Yarmouth and Norwich, .. .. .	1,330 2 9
Gravesend and Rochester, .. .. .	313 9 4

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 30th day of August 1845:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	29,009,005	L.	Government debt .....	11,015,100	L.
			Other securities .....	2,984,900	
			Gold coin and bullion .....	13,019,000	
			Silver bullion .....	1,990,005	
	29,009,005			29,009,005	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital.....	14,533,000	L.	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	13,347,570	L.
Reserve .....	3,588,888		Other Securities .....	11,713,811	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	5,830,311		Notes .....	7,959,390	
Other Deposits .....	8,571,253		Gold and Silver Coin .....	533,287	
Seven Day and other Bills ..	1,059,606				
	33,603,058				
Dated the 4th day of Sept., 1845.			J. R. ELSEY, Deputy Cashier.		

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.	L.	Assets.	L.
Circulation, inc. Bank post bills ..	22,109,221	Securities .....	24,507,381
Public Deposits.....	5,830,311	Bullion .....	15,592,292
Private Deposits.....	8,571,253		
	36,510,785		40,099,673

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,588,888l, as stated in the above accounts under the head RESERVE.

The above accounts compared with last week exhibit:—

A decrease of circulation of .....	£463,700
An increase of public deposits of .....	436,375
An increase of private deposits of .....	162,366
An increase of securities of .....	384,960
A decrease of bullion of .....	10,313

It will be observed that the decrease shown in the circulation consists chiefly of bank post bills, and which is no doubt to be accounted for by the return of the sum which we mentioned last week as having been taken to Paris in that form, to pay as a deposit on the Northern French Railway. The bank post bills have sunk again to the usual amount. The return of so large an amount of English notes in one week has affected the exchange from Paris, and, it will be observed, that it has somewhat fallen. Otherwise, the rates of exchange remain without any alteration, though Amsterdam was barely so firm as last week.

The extraordinary speculation and jobbing in railway shares, which have this week risen to a height hitherto unknown, have excited considerable apprehension on the part of the Ministers, who, it is said, have had an interview with a deputation of Bank Directors for the purpose of devising plans to temper its violence. And, in consequence, a rumour was general during the early part of the

week that the Bank would raise the rate of interest, at its weekly meeting held yesterday. The meeting, however, passed over without any such change as was expected. And, indeed, a little reflection will show how futile any such attempt would be for the object in view. There is nothing more necessary, in looking at the wild mania which at present infests the Stock Exchange, than to separate it altogether from Railway undertakings, the propriety and safety of which must be tested on very different and altogether independent grounds from the mere reckless game of hazard which is playing in Bartholomew Lane. As far as that game is concerned, Railways, Dutch tulip roots (the object of an ancient similar mania), or pearl fishing companies, with or without an existence in reality, would answer the same purpose. To think to avert or check such a mania by raising the rate of interest from 2½ to 3 per cent, when these people were paying from 60 to 80 per cent for the time necessary to carry over the account last week, would be a weakness of which the Bank Directors are not likely to be guilty. Besides, it appears now somewhat strange that Ministers should seek the interposition of the Bank to check a mania of speculation, when it is little more than a year ago when they passed a bill which was to be a self-acting check to all such evils, and which avowedly professed to relieve the Bank of all such responsibility. Sir Robert Peel expressed himself in the late session highly satisfied with the operation of his bill, and with its success in having prevented "all undue speculation." It would be the greatest folly for the Bank Directors to disturb their otherwise legitimate routine of business for any such vain hope as deterring or checking such a mania. It would have no effect for the object in view, while it would interfere with the business of the Bank in its legitimate character. At the same time, we hope the Bank will exercise the same sound discretion of being governed only by reference to the real absolute state of the money market in relation to supply and demand, when a time of pressure comes, and then raise the rate of interest, not only on the first indications that those legitimate tests show it desirable, but continue to do so, as rapidly and as greatly as circumstances demand, without any fear or regard to the effect which their acts may have out of doors. Such advice may sound harsh, but we are satisfied that it is only by meeting such difficulties in this spirit that the ultimate, and more serious, and more protracted evils which we suffered from 1839 to 1842, are to be mitigated or avoided. And for those who labour under heavy engagements it is also the best policy. If the Bank at any time keep the rate of interest artificially too low, in order to prevent panic, they only drive capital, which might otherwise be left available for usual mercantile purposes, to some more profitable employment which offers. In whatever case, the Bank can pursue no policy that is safe and wise, but that which the real and actual state of the market in its supply and demand dictates, without reference to any other interest or considerations whatever.

TRANSFER BOOKS.

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

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY.—The public securities were a little better this afternoon. The extent of business was not large, but the few purchases effected had the good result of giving quotations a firmer appearance. In the foreign market business was limited, and the alteration in prices was not of interest.

MONDAY.—The funds have been steady to-day, but the amount of business transacted is small. Exchequer bills heavy in consequence of continuous sales. At close of the market quotations were—Bank stock 211 to 213, consols for money 98½, for the account 99½, India stock 272 to 273, three per cents reduced 99½ to 99, three and a quarter per cents 102½ to 103, long annuities 11 7-16, and India bonds 63 to 66. In the foreign market the fluctuations were of the least interest. There was a little flatness in price occasioned in the main degree by the absence of business. Spanish five per cents closed 27½ to 27¾, the three per cents 38½ to 39, Portuguese 64 to 65, Peruvian 38 to 39, Mexican 33½ to 34, deferred 17½ to 18, Dutch two and a half per cents 62½ to 63, the four per cents 99½ to 99¾, Danish 89½ to 90, Colombian 18½ to 19, Chilean 102 to 103, Buenos Ayres 51 to 52, Brazilian 89 to 90, Belgian 100 to 101, and Ecuador bonds 4½.

TUESDAY.—The English funds were not so firm as yesterday, and the business done was very limited. In the foreign market dealings in Mexican took place at a further decline. The actives were last quoted at 32½ to 33, and the deferred, 16½ to 17. Sales appear to have been made in anticipation of the declaration of war. Spanish underwent very trifling change.

WEDNESDAY.—The English securities were flat to-day on sales. The shutting for the October dividends had some slight effect upon prices. The foreign stocks were very little dealt in, and prices underwent no material change.

THURSDAY.—A rumour has been current that the bank directors were about to raise the rate of interest, but no notice appeared on the subject to-day (the day of meeting.) The fear that the directors may have in contemplation some such measure has had a trifling influence on business at the Stock Exchange. The consequence is that consols, although firmer than in the earlier part of the day, left off rather heavy at 98½ to 99 for money, and 99½ to 99 for the account, bank stock was finally quoted 211 to 213. In the foreign market there is very little to notice. Operations in these securities are so limited that quotations in the greater number of instances continue day after day purely nominal.

FRIDAY.—The appearance of the stock market is at present heavy, and the main cause probably is the anxiety of parties to take the current rates rather than await the chapter of accidents between this and the reopening of the transfer books. Consols have been marked 98½ to 99 for present delivery, and 98½ to 99 for account, being ½ per cent lower than yesterday. The premium on exchequer bills has continued at 45 to 74s. The new three-and-a-quarter per cents have been done for money at 101½ to 102, a further decline. East India stock is 271 to 272. Foreign stocks are affected by the tone of our own securities. Spanish three per cents bring 38½, and the passive 7. Mexican are worth 32½ to 33½. Peruvian are worth 38 to 39. Grenada deferred are firm at 5½. Dutch two-and-a-half per cents have been 62 to 62½.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 13 per mille, which, at the English Mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 47s, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 57s, it follows that gold is 0-39 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.—By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 434 per mark, which at the English Mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 9s, and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 10s, it follows that gold is 0-46 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.—The course of exchange at New York on London is 110 per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is 0-43 per cent in favour of England. But the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at 60 days' sight, the interest must be added to the above difference.



Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, SEPT. 1.—A large quantity of wheat has been secured, some too hastily, but a good deal very dry. In Lincolnshire a great deal of the best wheat is laid and scarcely ripe, but the farmers are cutting it for fear of bad weather returning.

Table with columns for 'BRITISH' and 'FOREIGN AND COLONIAL' grain types and prices. Includes items like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Flour from various regions.

Table showing 'ACCOUNT OF CORN ARRIVED IN LONDON' from August 25 to 30, 1845. Columns include grain type (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Bean, Peas, Flour) and quantity.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, September 5th, 1845.—The weather continues favourable for the harvest, which is proceeding slowly; the arrivals are in consequence short this week.

Table titled 'COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN' comparing 'Weekly Averages by the Imp. Gtr. from the Gazette of Friday, Aug. 29, 1845.' with 'Averages from the corresponding Gazette in the last year, Fri. Aug. 30, 1844.'

Provision Markets.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8 1/2d to 9d; of household ditto 6 1/2d to 8d per 4 lbs loaf.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, September 1.—For the time of year, a full average supply of slaughtered meat has reached us from Scotland and various parts of England; while with that killed in the metropolis we have been rather extensively supplied.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.—We had a steady trade for most kinds of meat on the following terms:— At per stone, by the carcase. Beef, inferior... 2 4 2 8 Mutton, inferior 3 10 4 6

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, September 1.—Since this day week the imports of live stock for this market have been extensive, having amounted to 22 oxen and cows from Hambro', and 200 oxen and cows, together with 76 sheep, from Rotterdam.

From our own grazing districts the bullock supplies received fresh up this morning were very extensive, while a decided improvement was noticed in their quality and condition.

The numbers of sheep were somewhat on the increase, though by no means large. Prime old Downs supported previous rates, but all other kinds were 2d per 8 lbs lower, with a heavy demand.

Lambs were in fair average supply and sluggish inquiry, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. The vent trade was in a sluggish state, yet prices were mostly supported.

The numbers of pigs—132 of which came from Ireland—were moderate. The pork trade ruled steady at full prices.

Table with columns for 'Per 8 lbs to sink the offals' and 'Per coarse wool'. Lists prices for various types of meat and wool.

Suckling calves 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs 16s to 20s each. Beasts 3,650; sheep and lambs 28,140; calves 148; pigs 309.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5th.—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on sale to-day was limited, the demand was heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. From Holland we received 113 oxen and cows, 180 sheep, and 18 calves; from Scotland only 30 Scots.

Supply at market:—Beasts, 748; sheep, 7130; calves, 294; pigs 321.

HOPS.

BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 1.—A moderate business is doing at about previous rates. The duty is backed at 175,000l.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, Sept. 5.—Although the accounts from Mid Kent still continue unfavourable, rather improved advices have reached us from other quarters. Generally speaking the demand is steady, at fully last week's prices.

TALLOW.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1.—This market remains firm and prices steady. At St Petersburg prices are advancing, and a large business is doing. Fine YC laid down here would cost 42s to 42s 6d; Town tallow scarce, at 41s 6d to 42s net cash.

Table titled 'Particulars of Tallow' showing stock and delivery figures for various grades of tallow.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY.—Chester Main 15s 9d—Hastings Hartley 16s 6d—Holywell Main 16s—Nelson's West Hartley 16s 9d—Old Pontop 14s—Taylor's West Hartley 16s 6d—Townley 15s.

WEDNESDAY.—Adair's Main 14s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 16s 6d—Carr's Hartley 16s 6d—Charlotte Main 16s—Chester Main 15s 6d—Dean's Primrose 14s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 16s 6d—Holywell Main 16s—Original Tanfield 13s 6d—Old Pon op 14s—Ord's Redheugh 14s—Ravenworth West Hartley 16s 6d—Taylor's West Hartley 16s—Tanfield Moor 16s—Tanfield Moor Butes 14s—West Hartley 16s 6d—West Wyalms 15s 6d.

Table with columns for 'RAW HIDES' and 'SHEEP & CALF SKINS'. Lists prices for different types of hides and skins.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult. at Berkeley square, Mrs Humphrey St John Midgway, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult. at Yew tree, near Liverpool, the residence of her father, Lawrence Hayworth, Esq. Lawrence, the wife of Richard Potter, Esq. of Hamilton terrace, St John's Wood, London, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst. at St Leonard's on Sea, the lady of Mr Henry Nichol, of 11 John street, Bedford row, of twins, a son and daughter.

On the 1st ult. at Smedslattan, near Stockholm, the wife of George J. R. Gordon, Esq. jun. of Elion, her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Stockholm, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd of April at Hobart town, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, William Porden Kay, Esq. Colonial Architect, to Clara Anne, daughter of George Elwall, Esq.

On the 30th ult. at Chislehurst, Kent, by the Rev. Edward Thrupp, James, eldest son of the late James Henry Vizetelly, Esq. of Fleet street, to Selina, eldest daughter of William Ward, Esq. of Clapham common.

On the 13th ult. by special license, Sir Thomas Wilde, to Augusta Emma D'Este, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

At St Petersburg, on the 10th ult. at the Russian church, John Jethro Coleman, Esq. eldest son of the late Jethro Coleman, Esq. of Howland street, Fitzroy square, London, to Alexandrina, only daughter of A. Milnikoff, Conseiller d'Etat, of St Petersburg.

On the 2nd inst. at 19 York place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr Patrick M'Farlan, the Rev. John Bruce, minister of St Andrew's Free Church, Edinburgh, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Dr Abercrombie.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult. in his 48th year, Mr John Watkins late of the Admiralty, Somerset house.

On the 29th ult. at 27 Dodington grove, Kennington, Mr William M. Senior, of 32 Eastcheap.

On the 1st inst. at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, aged 68, Abram Tyzack Rawlinson, Esq. for many years an active magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county.

On the 2nd inst. Thomas, third son of Mr John Lambe, Cockspur street, aged 31.

On the 4th inst. John, the eldest son of Peter William Griffiths, Esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset house, aged 20.

Departure of Mails.

EAST INDIES, via Southampton, on the morning of the 3rd and 20th of every month.

MARSEILLES, on the evening of the 7th and 24th of every month.

SYDNEY, on the evening of the last day of every month, WEST INDIES, on the morning of the 2nd and 17th of every month.

AMERICA, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of every month from April to November.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEAT IS PRESERVED FREE FROM TAINTS IN THE HOTTEST WEATHER BY CARSON'S PATENT MEAT PRESERVER, also salted, corned, &c. in fifteen minutes without trouble, and may be flavoured with smoke, spice, &c. at the same time if required.

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



THE  
SOUTH and MIDLANDS JUNCTION  
and BICESTER, SWINDON, MARLBOROUGH,  
DEVIZES, and SALISBURY RAILWAY, with  
Branches to Poole and Southampton.

Capital 1,250,000, in 64,000 Shares of 20l each.  
Deposit 2l 2s 6d per Share.

(Provisionally Registered, according to 7th and 8th  
Vic., c. 110.)

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The Rev. Henry John Passand, Rector of Shepton, and Rector of Cherwell.  
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(With power to add to their number.)  
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London ..... The Commercial Bank, Lothbury.  
Bicester ..... Messrs Tubb and Co.  
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Salisbury.—Messrs Foote and Radcliffe.  
Originating at Bicester, by a junction with the Oxford & Cambridge Line through Wolverton, in connexion with the Eastern Counties, "The South and Midlands Junction" will afford facility of intercourse with the Metropolis, in one direction; with Stafford, the Potteries, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, in the other; near Woodstock, close to which the projected Line will pass, the Oxford and Rugby and Oxford and Worcester Railways cross, presenting opportunities of entering the two great railway arteries of the kingdom—the Great Western, and the London and Birmingham—the former at Didcot, the latter at Rugby.  
Proceeding to the manufacturing town of Witney, a line is crossed communicating with the Stroudwater district of manufactures by the Oxford and Cheltenham Railway; thence the projected Line trends directly S.W., leaving Bampton to the east, until it reaches Lechlade, a town seated at the afflux of the Thames and Severn navigation with the river Thames, and where a considerable entrepot for merchandise is established.  
Keeping within easy distances of Farringdon, Cricklade, and Highworth, it reaches Swindon, a rapidly improving vicinity. At this principal station, where the broad gauge is crossed, the Gloucester and Cheltenham Line falls into the Great Western.  
The intersection of the "South and Midlands Junction" with the Great Western at Swindon, opens a most extensive and valuable communication with London, eastward; Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, westward; and, by the Gloucester and Aberystwith projected Line, with the whole of North and South Wales.  
Applications for Prospectuses, Plans, and Forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of W. B. James, Esq., solicitor, 5 Basinghall street; also of Henry

Smith, Esq. solicitor, Buckingham; and of the following Gentlemen:—

London ..... Messrs J. Peppercorne & Co. 9 Old Broad street; Mr W. B. Harrison, 8 Bank Chambers; Mr Thos. Hanbury, 4 Angel Court.  
Liverpool ..... Messrs Mills & Co. & Messrs Neilson.  
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Birmingham ..... Mr Collis & Mr John Wright.  
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Edinburgh ..... Messrs Robertson and Co. and Messrs M'Cullum and Co.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the South and Midlands Junction Railway.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me Shares of £20 each in this Company, and I undertake to accept the same, and to pay the deposit thereon, or upon any less number that may be allotted to me; and I undertake also to execute the Parliamentary Contract and Subscribers' Agreement when required.

Name (in full) .....

Residence .....

Trade or Profession .....

Reference .....

Address of Referee .....

Date .....

SOUTH and MIDLANDS JUNCTION,  
and BICESTER SWINDON, MARLBOROUGH,  
and DEVIZES RAILWAY.

The Committee of Management announce to the public that no application for Shares in this undertaking can be received after Wednesday the 10th instant, immediately after which the Committee will proceed to make the allotment. Those applicants who do not receive letters of allotment will be pleased to consider that it has been found impossible to comply with their requests.  
By order,  
W. B. JAMES, Solicitor to the Company,  
Dated Sept 5th, 1845. 5 Basinghall street.

THE RUGBY, DERBY, AND MAN-  
CHESTER RAILWAY, THROUGH LEEK.

(Provisionally registered, pursuant to 7 & 8 Vic. c. 110.)  
Capital, 1,500,000, in 60,000 shares of 25l each.  
Deposit 17 7 6d per share.

In deference to the representations of a Deputation from LEEK, it has been decided that the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway shall pass THROUGH LEEK, in place of a Branch, as originally designed and advertised.

THE RUGBY, DERBY, AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY, is a Direct Line from London to Manchester, coming from London to Rugby, along the London and Birmingham Line, and proceeding from Rugby by Hinckley through Market-Bosworth and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Derby, thence to Ashbourne, by LEEK to Macclesfield, and along the Macclesfield and Stockport, and Stockport and Manchester Railways, into Manchester.

A Branch to Buxton is in contemplation. The principle of this railway is to obtain a direct through line between some of the most important districts in the kingdom with the least possible amount of new railway, and, consequently, the smallest expenditure of capital.

It will also establish the shortest direct communication between Derby and London, Sheffield and London, and between all the towns on the North Midland Railway and London.

The Manchester, Derby, and Rugby Railway will open a direct communication between Manchester and Derby, and will considerably shorten the distance between Manchester and Nottingham, and Manchester and Leiceser.

The line from Derby to Rugby will establish the direct communication from that town to London, which has been so long considered desirable by the inhabitants. The same will apply to Sheffield, when the Sheffield and Chesterfield branch of the North Midland Railway is made.

THE GREAT ADVANTAGES

Of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway, through Leek, over the other projects i. to Manchester, among others, are:—

First, That there are only 75 miles of Railway to be made in place of one hundred and eighty-nine.

Secondly, That it is a more Direct Line from London to Manchester than even the proposed Direct Lines.

Thirdly, That it interferes with no existing Railway Property or Vested Interests.

Fourthly, That it passes through a district rich in Manufactures, Agriculture, and Minerals, but which—more especially as regards its agricultural produce, and a convenient system of intercommunication for the conveyance of that agricultural produce, to supply the large manufacturing towns in the vicinity—has been hitherto left totally without Railway communication.

Fifthly, That it passes through the towns in its route, in place of avoiding them.

Sixthly, That the whole Line of Railway, from Rugby to Manchester, will be completed and in working order within ten months from the passing of the Act of Parliament.

Seventhly, That the Maps, Plans, Estimates, and other Documents, required by the Standing Orders of Parliament, will be lodged with the Parli-mentary Clerks, the Clerks of the Peace for the Counties, and the Parliamentary Offices, on the 10th day of November next, being twenty days within the time required by the regulations of Parliament.

The Report of the Engineer of the Company is already completed, and will be made public in a few days, upon which a further and full Prospectus, with the names of the Provisional Directors, will be published.

In the meantime, communications may be addressed to Thomas George Smith, Esq., 2 Warrford court, Throgmorton street; Messrs J. B. and D. Neilsen, Liverpool; John Fox, Esq., Solicitor, Thomas Jones, Esq., the Company's Agent, Ashbourne; E. Kem Jervis, Esq., Solli-



tor, Hinckley; G. Greaver, Esq., and John Moss, Esq., Solicitor, Derby; Messrs Crossley and Sudlow, Manchester; and to the Company's Solicitor, THOMAS GIBSON BREWER, Esq., 13 Gray's Inn Square.  
WILLIAM R. SCOTT, Secretary.

## RUGBY, DERBY, AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE REPORT OF MR CHARLES BLOUNT, ENGINEER TO THE COMPANY.

The Provisional Committee find, by reference to the engineer's preliminary report, that the tunnels upon the line, as laid down for the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway, are by no means of the ordinary length or occurrence in lines of this magnitude, and that the earth-works, throughout, are not of great difficulty or extent. The gradients are easy, and, in many parts of the line—extending to entire districts—of a nature exceedingly favourable for the construction of railways for goods and passenger traffic, at high velocities.

The direction of the line, taken integrally from Rugby to Macclesfield, or Manchester inclusive—or between any intermediate points—is remarkably free from a circuitous or tortuous character, and it happens most felicitously that a line so arterially important in a national point of view, and so certain to become the great high-road between the metropolis and the largest manufacturing towns and districts of the kingdom, is so free from contingent difficulty of all kinds; while it actually passes through every important town and place situated upon the old high-road between the metropolis and the part of the kingdom referred to. Preserving at the same time the strict integrity of a perfectly distinct and independent line, of between 70 and 80 miles in extent, considered as a through-line, as well as in its local character as a railway between any intermediate points of the line adopted, this principle has been so faithfully followed out as to render these portions of the line of themselves amply remunerative when considered with regard to local traffic alone; for example, any such portion of the entire line as shall be executed between Rugby and Derby, or Derby and Ashbourne, would be found presenting returns, upon the capital expended in the formation of the line, amply remunerative for the capital expended on the districts to which they refer. In short, it may be announced as a fact, that the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway presents the extraordinary feature, that any part of its line between any two of its termini, would return a profit as a local line; that, combined, they will form a highly profitable chain of communication; and that almost the whole of the returns for the direct Manchester traffic, both of goods and passengers to London, may be set down as profit.

It can hardly be wondered at that this unique and happy result should follow as a matter of course; when we consider that the old high-roads (the direction of which, in a general sense, may be said to be the index line of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway) were made for, existed for, and maintained the whole commercial inter-communication of the country through which they passed. But the constructors of the existing and projected railways, having little regard to this inter-communication of the intermediate points of their termini, have laid down their lines not sufficiently in the vicinity of these through-lines or high-roads, and have, therefore, diverted and destroyed the local traffic of each individual district.

To restore, therefore, the original balance of traffic and intercommunication between each terminus of this important line, in its original and natural direction—taking, at the same time, the towns, districts, places, and population—has been the object of the promoters of this measure; and a special and laborious inquiry by the engineer, Mr Charles Blount, has been devoted to this point.

The argument which that gentleman adduces for maintaining the principle of going directly through the towns or places proposed to be served by the construction of a railway, may be described as follows, viz., that in the construction of the old high roads, in whatever part of this kingdom, the engineers, who laid them out, of necessity, kept in view the shortest possible route—lines presenting the easiest inclinations, and lines which, in all cases, without exception, were directed through the towns presenting the greatest population, and having, consequently, the greatest need of an easy and a rapid means of intercommunication. Reference to the best maps of this kingdom will exhibit the population, and, in consequence, the manufacturing districts actually on such lines of common high-roads. It might be matter of curious rather than useful inquiry, to ascertain how far the towns and places may have enlarged or followed the thread of the direction, or whether their existence and their necessities had been consulted actually in the original construction of the roads.

The inferences are clear, therefore, that a line of railway which can preserve its own integrity as a through-line for goods or passengers traffic, and also preserve at the same moment the shortest and most direct course between its starting point and its extremity, while it at the same time maintains its same value and relationship between the intermediate places, is manifestly the line to be adopted. Such a line is the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway.

There are but two efficient reasons (and these are most questionable) for diverting a main or a trunk line from the lay or dispositions of the towns, or the wants or exigencies of the districts. These may be said to be—that the line presents engineering difficulty in the construction; for more uniform or better gradients and less costly works; or otherwise, in an engineering sense, possess some extraordinary advantages; or it may be that the second position to which we have referred shall justify the diversion of the line, by reason that it will greatly, or to an important extent, shorten the distance between the two great termini. When, therefore, we find a project laying claim to a district, simply because it possesses one solitary feature (save that it may be for a few miles, of no very important number, the shorter over lines of communication already existing, or over others projected in the same direction), studiously pursuing and threading the long established stream of population, of manufactures, agricultural, and other produce of every kind,—it becomes matter of serious and grave inquiry whether a few miles extra in a line of such extent as the one projected between the Metropolis and the town of Manchester—but which avoids and sacrifices the moral and commercial interests enumerated—be considered as

therefore presenting any real claim to the support of the great communities so largely and so variously interested in this great question.

In times when the means of intercommunication were confined to canals and common roads alone, a saving of eight or ten miles in a run, or count of from 100 to 200 miles, was certainly a matter of sufficient importance to justify the old road and canal engineers in adopting a deviation from the great principles which we have laid down as having formed the base or index line of all their operations. The physical revolution which railways, in their construction, have worked upon the commercial relationships of this country and the well-being and the social conditions of the people, may not inaptly be said to carry with it its own great means of proving, and carrying out in actual practice, the seemingly anomalous position of the farthest way about the nearest. A short proof of this position of our argument is, that a small deviation from the direct course, to meet and to serve great ends, is proved to be elementally no objection, time in fact being considered as annihilating the position of distance.

We have used this argument, as telling decidedly in favour of those who may require its assistance to carry out the relative or other advantages of projected lines, rather than that it affords us any other services beyond a general exposition of the false theory and the equally false practice which characterises the maps of our existing railways. A reference to that portion of the engineer's report on the line of the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway, which treats of the distances relatively considered, or the entire distance as a through-line, exhibits, to the great satisfaction of the provisional committee, and to the public locally interested, and those to whom his engineering labours and deductions have been submitted, a considerable saving of distance in the through-line and in the one or two most important points upon the line, locally of vast commercial importance—a saving of several miles—and, to use the expressions of his report, not less distinguished for its careful and elaborate research, than for the satisfactory and happy results therein so indisputably worked out—"The Rugby, Derby, and Manchester Railway passes through every important town between Rugby and Derby, Derby and Manchester, as the leading towns, termini, or places of the railway; locally connects with those and other towns direct railway communication; traverses the richest mineral, agricultural, and commercial divisions of the counties through which it passes; and preserves its character intact as a through-line, and is distinctly shorter than any of the yet proposed direct lines from London to Manchester."

W. R. SCOTT,  
Secretary to the Rugby, Derby, and Manchester  
Railway Company.  
September 5, 1845.

**ATHERSTONE, ASHBY - DE - LA-ZOUCH, and BURTON-UPON-TRENT RAILWAY** (with Branch and Extension): giving the nearest route between Manchester and London. (Provisionally Registered.) Notice is hereby given, That instead of the above title, this intended Railway will be henceforth called, "The Midland Union, and Burton-upon-Trent, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Leicester Railway;" with a Diverging Line to the Trent Valley Railway, at Atherstone; and the Capital will be increased to 1,200,000, in order the more fully to secure the advantages originally contemplated by this Line. S. S. BAXTER.  
Atherstone, Sept. 5th, 1845.

## MIDLAND UNION AND BURTON-UPON-TRENT, ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, & LEICESTER RAILWAY.

With a DIVERGING LINE to the TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY at ATHERSTONE.  
Provisionally Registered.  
CAPITAL 1,200,000: IN 60,000 SHARES of 20l each.  
DEPOSIT 2l 2s PER SHARE.  
Provisional Directors.

Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq., The Hall, Atherstone; Chairman of the Leicester and Birmingham Railway, and a Director of the South Staffordshire and Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway.—Chairman.

William Atkinson Gardner, Esq., Cecil street, London; Director of the Leicester and Birmingham, and Boston, Stamford, & Birmingham Railway.—Vice-Chairman.

John George Norbury, Esq., Mancetter House, Atherstone; Director of the Leicester and Birmingham, Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, and Tean & Dove Valley Railways.

Thomas Macaulay, Esq., Leicester; Director of the Leicester & Birmingham, & Boston, Stamford and Birmingham Railways.

Samuel Haines, Esq., Chad House, Edgbaston, Birmingham; Director of the Leicester & Birmingham, Boston, Stamford, & Birmingham, Oxford, Southampton, and Portsmouth, and South Staffordshire Railways.

Frederick Wollaston, Esq., Great Sheepy, Atherstone; Director of the Leicester & Birmingham, & Boston, Stamford, & Birmingham Railways.

Sir William Hyde Pearson, Knight, Hanover square, London; Director of the Leicester and Birmingham, Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railways.

William Freer, Esq., Atherstone; Director of the Leicester and Birmingham, and Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railways.

Benjamin North Arnold, Esq., M.D., Atherstone. Edward Middleton, Esq., Birmingham; Director of the Leicester and Birmingham, Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, and South Midland Railways.

George Turner, Esq., Hutton Hill, Edington, Birmingham; Director of the South Staffordshire Railway.

Robert Faux, Esq., Cliff House, Twycross, near Atherstone.

William Harecourt Clare, Esq., Twycross, near Atherstone.

William Wilberforce Pearson, Esq., Gloucester Terrace, Regent's Park, London.

The Rev. William Whitmore Greenway, Clerk, Newbold Verdon, near Market Bosworth.

Robert Collins Gilbertson, Esq., Burton-upon-Trent.

The Rev. Francis Edward Jackson Valpy, Clerk, Burton-upon-Trent.

John Wilkes Daniel, Esq., Burton-upon-Trent.

John Wheelton, Esq., Meopham Bank, Tunbridge, Kent; Director of the Leicester and Bedford, Warwick & Worcester, and London and Birmingham Extension Railways.

Joseph Knight, Esq., Leicester; Director of the South Midland Railway.

William Henry Law, Esq., Hinckley. Charles Sandome Preston, Esq., Hinckley.

William Millhouse, Esq., Barwell House, Hinckley. William Allport Leadam, Esq., Burton-upon-Trent.

Charles Noel, Esq., Kirkby Mallory. Thomas Jee, Esq., Peckleton.

Thomas Spencer, Esq., Earl Shilton. Henry Fotheringham Hunter, Esq., Kilburne, Derby; Director of the Derby, Gainsborough, and Great Grimsby Junction Railways.

Henry Townshend, Esq., Stanton House, Hinckley. George Townshend, Esq., Sapcote, Hinckley.

John Smith Crosland, Esq., Burbage House, Hinckley. Henry Francis Gisbourne, Esq., Derby; Director of the South Staffordshire Junction, Derby and Crewe, and Macclesfield and Lichfield Railways.

James Heygate, Esq., M.D., Derby; Director of the Derby & Crewe, & Macclesfield & Lichfield Railways.

Thomas Parker Bainbridge, Esq.; Director of the Derby and Crewe, and Macclesfield and Lichfield Railways.

John Sanders, Esq., Derby; Director of the Derby and Crewe Railway.

Committee of Management.  
Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq., Chairman.

William Atkinson Gardner, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
Sir William H. Pearson, Knight.

John George Norbury, Esq.  
Thomas Macaulay, Esq.  
Samuel Haines, Esq.

Edward Middleton, Esq.  
William Wilberforce Pearson, Esq.  
John Wilkes Daniel, Esq.

William Henry Law, Esq.  
Standing Counsel.—W. T. S. Daniel, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.  
Solicitor.—S. S. Baxter, Esq., Atherstone.

Engineer.—Charles Vignoles, Esq., F.R.S.A.  
Local Solicitors.

James Drewry, Esq., Burton-upon-Trent.  
Robert Sills, Esq., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Messrs Smith and Filgrim, Hinckley.  
Messrs Craddock and Son, Nuneaton.  
Messrs Dewes and Sons, Coventry.

Bankers.  
London ..... Messrs Glyn Halifax, Mills, and Co., Lombard street.

Manchester ..... Messrs Jones, Loyd and Co.  
Liverpool ..... Bank of Liverpool.

Derby ..... Messrs W. S. Evans.  
Burton-upon-Trent...Burton, Uttoxeter, and Ashbourne Union Bank.

Leicester ..... Leicestershire Banking Company (and at Atherstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Bosworth, and Hinckley).

Coventry ..... Coventry Union Banking Company.

Nuneaton ..... Messrs Craddock and Bull.  
Secretary.—Charles William Hunter, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

The principle of this important railway scheme is an EXTENSION OF THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY, from Uttoxeter southward, through Burton-upon-Trent, by Swadlincote, Gresley, and Moira, to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market-Bosworth, and Hinckley, uniting, in the direction of Leicester, with the proposed Leicester and Bedford, and South Midland Railways, and south of Hinckley, with the Midland Railway at or near Ullathorpe. The main objects of the scheme are:—

1. To secure the best practicable direct line from London to Manchester and Liverpool.

2. To provide the best and most complete railway communication for the important mining, manufacturing, commercial, and landed interests of the extensive district yet untraversed by railways, which lies between Uttoxeter on the north and Leicester on the south.

The line of the proposed railway takes the most direct practicable route from Manchester to a point near Hickley, from which it opens two communications with London—one by the Midland Railway to Rugby, and thence by the London and Birmingham Railway—the other by the Leicester and Bedford, or South Midland Railway, through Market-Harborough to Bedford and Hitchin, and thence by the London and York Railway.

Thus combining the advantage, never before attempted, of the most direct route, with the choice of two approaches to London—a result attained by the promotion rather than the sacrifice or injury of any existing railway interest.

In this scheme the public interest has been the sole consideration, and it is confidently expected that public support will follow.

In the adaptation of this scheme to the local interests of the District, for the first time opened by it, the same principle has been the guide.

It opens fairly and fully the great Coal-fields of Moira, Swadlincote, and Swannington. It traverses the pottery district of Swadlincote, Newhall, Gresley, and the neighbourhood; it provides most ample accommodation for the increased and rapidly-increasing trading and manufacturing interests of Leicester and Burton-upon-Trent, and their neighbourhoods. It approaches as near as practicable to every town in the district of Hinckley, Market-Bosworth, Ashby-de-la-Zouch (with its celebrated baths), Burton, and Tisbury. It interferes with no residential or ornamental property, and the support of many of the most influential landholders is already secured in its favour.

The "Midland Union" also connects itself with the Leicester and Birmingham, and Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railways, and by this connection opens the most direct and complete Eastern and Western communication yet projected.

By means of the Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway, and the various other Railways in East Anglia, an easy and direct communication is opened between Burton-upon-Trent, and the Corn-producing counties of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

By means of the Coventry Branch of the Leicester and Birmingham Railway, and the direct access to Rugby, secured by the proposed Junction with the Midland Railway, the most advantageous opportunities are af-



forded in the Moira Swadincote, and other collieries of the district, for sending coals to Leamington, Warwick, and the southern markets.

By means of the short diverging Line to the Trent Valley Railway, at Atherstone, the communication between Leicester and Tamworth is fully provided for.

Upon a careful examination of the details of this scheme, to which public attention is earnestly invited, its advantages will be found to be such as not only to supersede the necessity of a direct independent Line from London to Manchester, but to secure to the important local interests of the district traversed by it, more complete and beneficial accommodation than any direct and independent Line could, by reason of its more extended objects and interests, afford to give.

Forms of Application for Shares, copies of the Prospectus, and a Map of the Line, may be obtained from S. S. Baxter, Esq., Solicitor, Atherstone, and at 41 Chancery Lane, London; from the Local Solicitors; from Messrs Laurence, Cazenove, and Pearce, Bartholomew Lane, London; from Messrs Cardwell and Sons, Manchester; from Mr John Cooke, 3 Cross street, Manchester; from Messrs Lloyd and Prica, 25 Castle street, Liverpool; from Messrs Wellbeloved & Oastler, Leeds; from Mr W. H. Collier, Birmingham; from Mr John Thomas Holland, Coventry; and from Messrs Brown and Clark, Coventry; from Messrs Payne and Freer, Leicester, and Mr G. Eaglesfield, Leicester; and from Mr Wesley, Burton-upon-Trent.

### CHEPSTOW, FOREST of DEAN, and GLOUCESTER JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Through the Forest of Dean (with branches to the Collieries, Iron Works, and River Severn), to join the Gloucester and Birmingham, Gloucester and Bristol, intended Cheltenham, Oxford, and London Direct, and Gloucester and Aberystwith Railways.

(Registered Provisionally, according to the Act of 7 & 8 Vic., c. 110.)

Capital 600,000*l.*, in 30,000 shares, of 20*l.* each.

Deposit 2*l.* 2s per share.

No shareholder to be liable beyond the amount of his shares.

#### Provisional Committee.

The Right Hon. Lord Rossmore  
The Right Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, M.P.  
The Hon. C. Felham Villiers, M.P.  
The Hon. Robert Gore, M.P.  
The Hon. Colonel Westera, M.P.  
Sir Henry Webb, Bart. 105 Pall mall  
Sir William Twysden, Bart.  
Sir William B. Johnston, Bart.  
Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. Wingworth Hall, Derbyshire  
Joseph Failey, Esq. M.P. Glanusk Park, Breconshire  
William Collins, Esq. M.P.  
Edward Francis Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell, High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and director of the Buckinghamshire Railway  
Colonel Hugh Caldwell  
Major White  
Captain James Patrick Macdougall, Fir Grove, North Brixton  
William Crawshaw, Esq. Cyfartha Castle, Glamorgan-shire, and Cavensham Park, Berkshire  
William Strahan, Esq. banker, Strand  
W. P. Andrew, Esq. Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square, director of the Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham Railway  
W. F. Beadon, Esq. John street, Berkeley square, London, director of the Essex and Suffolk Railway  
James Beech, Esq. 15 Grosvenor place, London, director of the Leicester and Tamworth Railway.  
C. R. Colman, Esq. Irongate Wharf, director of the South Midland Railway  
Joseph Davies, Esq. merchant, Chepstow  
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq. Broad street, London, merchant, director of the Essex and Suffolk Railway  
Edward Hall, Esq. director of the South Midland and Northampton and Cheltenham Railways  
Wm. Hughes Hughes, Esq. F.S.A. Alderman, Chairman of the Manchester and Birkenhead Continuation, director of the London and Greenwich Railway Company  
George Lawton, Esq. Ditchleys, Essex, director of the Manchester and Birkenhead and Mold Junction Continuation Railway  
John Wheelton, Esq. Meopham Bank, Tunbridge, Kent, director of the Leicester and Bedford Railway  
Engineer.—William Gravatt, Esq. F.R.S.  
London Bankers.—Messrs Glyn and Co.; Messrs Strahan, Paul, and Co., Strand  
Provincial Bankers.  
Messrs Bailey, Greatrex, and Co., Monmouth and Aber-gavenny  
The West of England and South Wales Banking Company, and Branches  
Messrs Bromage and Sneed, Chepstow  
The Monmouth and Glamorganshire Banking Company, and branches  
Messrs Williams and Sons, Newport  
The Gloucestershire Banking Company, and branches  
The County of Gloucester Banking Company, and branches  
The National Provincial Banking Company, and branches  
Standing Counsel.  
William Hughes Hughes, Esq. Temple, London  
Solicitor.  
Mr W. T. H. Phelps, Newport, Monmouthshire  
London Agents.  
Messrs A'Beckett, Son, and Symson, 7 Golden square, solicitors  
Local Agents.  
Chepstow—Messrs Baldwin and Morgan, solicitors  
Gloucester—Messrs Ellis, Elliott, and Swan, solicitors  
Secretary.  
Mr William Protheroe, 10 Old Jewry Chambers, London.

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

### PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

### SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE

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

Capital, 1,000,000*l.*, in 100,000 shares of 10*l.* each. Deposit, 1*l.* 10s per share.

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

#### Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord Rossmore.  
Sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, Bart. Hawley, Stow-market, Suffolk.  
Ben. Bond Cabbell, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., Portland place.  
Henry Pownall, Esq. Russell square, and Spring Grove, Isleworth.  
Claude Edward Scott, Esq. Cavendish square.

#### Provisional Directors.

Lord Arthur Lennox, M.P., Chesham place, Belgrave square  
The Right Hon. Lord MacDonald.  
Henry Broadwood, Esq. M.P. Whitehall.  
Thomas Colpitts Granger, Esq. M.P. Temple.  
Charles Farebrother, Esq. Alderman, Lancaster place.  
John Ashburner, Esq. M.D. Wimpole street.  
William Tulloch Fraser, Esq. Manchester square.  
John Gardiner, Esq. Avenue road, Regent's park.  
Alexander Ogilvie, Esq. Northumberland street.

(With power to add to their number.)

#### Auditors.

James Fraser, Esq. Park square West, Regent's park.  
James Gernon, Esq. Conduit street.  
William Wallace, Esq. Austin Friars.  
Edward Watson, Esq. St Helen's place.

#### Bankers.

Messrs Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co. Cavendish square.

#### Standing Counsel.

Mr Serjeant Manning, Serjeants' Inn.  
W. H. Rough, Esq. Middle Temple.

#### Solicitors.

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

#### Medical Referees.

Edward Duke Moore, Esq. Arlington street.  
Francis Graydon Johnston, Esq. Saville row.

#### Consulting Actuaries.

J. J. Sylvester, Esq. M.A., F.R.S.  
Secretary.

George Cumming, Esq.

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

Thus, Assurances will be granted upon the payment of one single Premium, or of Annual Premiums, or upon a limited number of payments, on a gradually decreasing or increasing scale, all of which payments may be made half-yearly, or quarterly, if more convenient.

Assurances will likewise be granted from 5,000*l.* downwards to any amount, thus opening the door of Assurance to many persons who have hitherto found it inaccessible.

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

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

Thus, any person effecting an assurance with this company, can borrow the FULL AMOUNT of the sum secured by the policy, upon giving collateral security for the payment of the premium, and interest on the loan, for a limited number of years, and will not, as in ordinary cases, be liable to be called upon to repay, in one sum and by a given day, the principal money lent.

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

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

to pay off the loan to the society, he can do so upon ad vantageous terms.

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

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

If, on the other hand, the borrower should die within the period assigned for the continuance of the Loan, say in the tenth year, he will not leave his property encumbered with a debt of 100*l.*; but, on the contrary, his representatives will be entitled to receive 6*l.* 12s 9d, the then value of his Policy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Victoria and Albert are quite new patterns, and superior in style to any other.  
Gold and Silver Watches, very superior, are equally cheap.  
Gold Chains and Jewellery at lower prices than ever offered.  
For the convenience of parties residing at a distance, T. W. has published a Hand-Book full of useful information, and containing 100 engravings, which may be had gratis, and post free, on applying at WEST'S, 18 Ludgate street.

LORD ELDON'S APERIENT PILLS, for HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, have been the means of positive cure to many thousands; they are peculiarly adapted for persons of both sexes who are of sedentary habits, they are patronised by the nobility and gentry, and are the mildest and most efficacious medicine extant. Sold in boxes at 1s 1/4, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d, by Messrs Barclay and Co., 95 Farringdon street; Sutton and Co., 10 Bow Church yard; Newbury, 45, and Edwards, 65 St Paul's; Sanger, 150 Oxford street; and by all respectable Druggists and Medicine Vendors in the kingdom; and wholesale at 13 Great St Thomas Apostle, London.

Testimonial to Lord Eldon's Pills.  
SIR,—I have subjected to a careful chemical analysis the Pills prepared by you, and find them to consist of effectual but safe aperients, without any mercurial preparation whatever.—Yours, &c.,  
A. URN, M.D., F.R.S.  
13 Charlotte street, Bedford square, London.

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

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

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

The CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is a stimulant and renovator in all spasmodic complaints. Nervous debility, indigestion, asthma, and consumption, are gradually and imperceptibly removed by its use, and the whole system restored to a healthy state of organization. Sold in bottles, price 11s and 3s. The CONCENTRATED DETERGENT ESSENCE for removing cutaneous eruptions, scurvy, scrofula, pimples on the face, &c. Price 11s and 3s per bottle. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, (price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per box,) for inflammation, irritation, &c. These pills are free from mercury and other deleterious drugs, and may be taken without interference with or loss of time from business, and can be relied upon in every instance. Messrs PERRY & Co. may be consulted at their residence, 19 Berners street, Oxford street, daily, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 8. On Sundays from 10 till 12.

Half-price from 7 to 9 in the Evening.

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

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

Directors.  
Sir Jas. Duke, Ald., M. P., Chairman.  
Benj. Hawes, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Benj. Barnard, Esq.  
Charles Baldwin, Esq.  
B. Donkin, Esq., F.R.S.  
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.  
Jas. Law Jones, Esq.  
John Knill, Esq.  
Thomas Nesbitt, Esq.  
John Nolloth, Esq.  
Charles Phillips, Esq.  
Major-Gen. Robertson.  
Daniel Sutton, Esq.  
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THE ATTENTION OF ASSURERS is particularly directed to the detailed Prospectuses of this Company. Assurances can be effected on a profit or non-profit scale, and for short periods at a very moderate rate. When on the life of another, the Policy may be rendered secure, notwithstanding the life assured may go out of the limits of Europe without the necessary permission of the Directors having been previously obtained—this plan makes a Policy an absolute security.

Credit of half the premiums for the first five years allowed on policies effected for the whole term of life. Premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly. Advances are made to Assurers on real or undoubted personal security, for terms of years, repayable by instalments.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary and Secretary.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE. FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire Irons; best Sheffield Plate; Ornamental Iron and Wire Work; Garden Engines, Rollers, &c.; Japan Tea Trays; Baths, &c.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, Adjoining Madame Tussaud's, 58 Baker street, Portman square.

N.B.—Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.

"Who has a breast so pure But some uncleanly apprehensions Keep leets and law days, and in sessions sit With meditations lawful"—*Shakspeare*.  
For closet reflection, price 2s, by post 3s.

MARRIAGE—(before and after). "To be or not to be? that's the question!"

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. &c. Also, companion to the same, CHASTITY—its abuses and diseases (72 engravings). Price 1s, by post 1s 6d.

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

The Twenty-fifth Thousand.

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

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

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

"Messrs Curtis's work called 'MANHOOD,' is one of the few books now coming before the public on such a subject which can lay claim to the character of being strictly professional, at the same time that it is fully intelligible to all who read it. The moral and medical precepts given in it render it invaluable."—*Magnet*.  
Messrs Curtis and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, 7 Frith street, Soho square, London. Hours of consultation from 11 to 3, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

PATENT GALVANISED IRON. 100 PER CENT STRONGER AND FROM 200 to 300 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN COPPER.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW ENVELOPE.

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

It comprises a highly finished engraving of the GRECIAN GRACES standing on a classic pedestal, on each side of which is a rich profusion of flowers springing from an elegant cornucopia; these tastefully blending with Arabesque scrolls and wreaths, encircle the Royal Arms of Great Britain, surmounting the words "ROWLANDS KALYDOR," &c. &c. whilst a plinth at the foot displays the Signature of the Proprietors, in red, thus:—

20 Hatton Garden, London, Jan. 1, 1845. A. ROWLAND & SON.

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

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

CAUTION. BEWARE OF DELETERIOUS COMPOUNDS, under the title of "genuine" KALYDOR, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. THE ONLY GENUINE article is enclosed in the Envelope, as detailed above. To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have also directed the Proprietors' Name and Address, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN, to be engraved on the Government Stamp which is affixed on each bottle.

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



**COLLEGE of CHEMISTRY.**—The Office of the College is removed to 16 HANOVER SQUARE. The PRACTICAL SCHOOL will be opened October 6th. Full particulars may be had on application. By order of the Council, JOHN GARDNER, M.D., Sec.

**JOURNAL DES DEBATS et LA PRESSE.**—ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above Papers, and also for the Constitutionnel and the Siecle, are received by the authorised English agent, Mr WILLIAM THOMAS, 21 Catherine street, Strand. The united daily circulation of these papers being upwards of 130,000, insures extensive publicity to public companies, manufacturers, and all classes of advertisers throughout the whole of Europe. Subscriptions are received for every Paris periodical at William Thomas's British and Foreign Advertising Office, 21 Catherine street, Strand.

**NORTHAMPTON, BANBURY, and CHELTENHAM RAILWAY.**  
Chairman—EDMUND FEEB, Esq., Director of the Trent Valley Railway.  
Deputy Chairman—EDWARD HARRISON BARWELL, Esq., Mayor of Northampton.  
Engineer—ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq.  
Solicitors—Messrs N. STEVENS and FEARON, 1 Gray's inn square, London.

The Committee of Management beg to inform the public, in reply to the numerous applications which are still received, that the whole of the Shares in the Company have been allotted, and they regret that, in consequence of the large proportion of the shares taken by the London and Birmingham and South Midland Companies, they have been obliged to allot the remainder left at their disposal almost entirely among landowners and parties locally interested; and they trust this notice will be received as a sufficient answer to individual inquiries. Offices, 1 Gray's inn square, 5th Sept. 1845.

**PILBROW'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY and CANAL PROPULSION COMPANY.** Completely registered.

**Directors.**  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, Chairman.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Beaufort.  
George Buckley Bolton, Esq.  
Lieutenant Colonel Gillies.  
J. Frank Lambert, Esq.  
Dr J. G. Hewlett, Resident Director.  
Directors of Railway and Canal Companies are informed that this Company is now ready to GRANT LICENCES for, or superintend the laying down of, Lines on Pilbrow's Atmospheric Principle. It may not be generally known that this mode of traction may be employed on Lines already laid down, or on those now forming, without a special Act of Parliament. The advantages offered by this method of propulsion are, cheapness, increased speed, and safety over every other existing system, whether Locomotive or Atmospheric. Leakage is entirely avoided, the tube being buried. Also an immense saving, as well in the construction as in the working of Lines not requiring tunnelling, levelling, or embankments. The surface requires but little more preparation than for the common roads. The application of this method of propulsion to canal navigation will be attended with incalculable advantages. A Working Model, upon a large scale, may be seen at the Adelaide Gallery. Its superiority, efficiency, and simplicity will be demonstrated, and explanations given, at the Offices of the Company, 6 King William street, London bridge. CHARLES COLLINS, Secretary.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK. GENTLEMEN,**—The Death of your lamented Representative, B. WOOD, Esq., has caused a vacancy in the Representation of the Borough of Southwark; in consequence thereof, I presume to offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of being his successor. I am induced so to do by the request of a number of the Liberal Electors of your Borough, who believe that my Political Opinions will be generally approved of by the majority of the Constituency of Southwark. If this be the case, and I should have the honour of representing you in Parliament, my political conduct would be guided by the principles upon which I acted during the nine years that I was a member of the House of Commons. I then belonged to that party in Parliament which was called the Radical; and was a supporter of Progressive Reform, and of improving the Institutions of this country. I steadily voted for the Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, Extension of the Suffrage, and for the Abolition of the Property Qualifications of Members of Parliament. On every occasion I supported, either by my Votes or Speeches, the principles of Free Trade; and I may boast that I was one of the first persons who declared themselves, in the House of Commons, for a Total Repeal of the Corn Laws. On these and all similar measures, on all Financial Questions, on all propositions to improve the condition, and increase the education of the people, on all questions of Colonial Policy, on all matters concerning Ireland, and on all measures calculated to extend the Commerce of this Country, to unfetter its industry, and unshackle its trade, my votes have been given on the liberal side; and so again will they be given if I should again sit in the House of Commons as a Representative of the People. I have thus briefly stated what principles would guide my public conduct, if you should elect me to Parliament. In addition, it would be my duty to attend to the Parliamentary Business of the Borough, and to watch over its interests; for the due performance of which duty, the best security I can offer you is to mention the fact that I am connected with the Borough of Southwark by the ties of property.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

1 Lowndes square. The Nomination is fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 10th of Sept., and the Poll on THURSDAY, the 11th of Sept.

**GREAT WELCH JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that Application for Shares in the above Railway cannot be received after the 10th Instant. CHARLES M. CHATFIELD, Sec. 10 Old Jewry Chambers, Sept. 1, 1845.

**NORTH JAMAICA RAILWAY.**—Capital 750,000l, divided into Twenty-five Thousand Shares of 30l each. Deposit 1l per Share. No deeds to be signed until after an Act of the Assembly of the Island is obtained for incorporating the society. Provisional Directors. Sir James Anderson, Bart. Southwick street, Hyde park. Bentinck W. Doyle, Esq. Fo'ey place, Portland place. James Knight, Esq. Coran Brook, Carmarthen. Lawrence Kortright, Esq. Coram street, Russell square. Thomas Lawrence, Esq. Blackheath. Gilbert Macqueen, Esq. Coram street, Russell square. Colonel William Sloane, 9 Air street, Piccadilly. Lieut. Col. Talbot, 4 Douro Cottages, St John's wood. John Williams, Esq. 12 Dorset gardens, Brighton. T. Williams, Esq. Belgrave street south, Belgrave square. John Gray Wilson, Esq. Oxford terrace, Hyde park. With power to add to their number.

**Bankers.**  
In London—Messrs Hankey and Co. Fenchurch street; and the Union Bank of London, Princes street.  
In Liverpool—Messrs Moss and Co.  
In Jamaica—The Planters' Bank.  
**Solicitors.**  
Messrs Young, Vallings, and Young, 2 St Mildred's court, London; Messrs Thomas and Franklin, Kingston, Jamaica.  
**Engineers and Surveyors.**  
In England—W. H. Smith, Esq. C.E. and Colonel Landman, C.E. M.I.C.E.  
In Jamaica—E. M'Geachy, Esq. Crown Surveyor.

Steps were taken about three months past for the formation of this company, and applications were received for a large number of shares; but, before proceeding to an allotment, the Committee and the Projector deemed it advisable to have direct information from Jamaica on subjects connected with the line, the probable cost of the land through which it would pass, the engineering difficulties, if any, and other matters connected with the line. They have received this information, and set it forth herewith.

The Provisional Directors have now determined to bring the Company forward, and to extend the line as far as Annotta Bay: the principal towns to be thus connected are—

Montego Bay with Falmouth.....	distance 20 miles
Falmouth " Rio Bueno .....	" 15 "
Rio Bueno " Dry Harbour .....	" 5 "
Dry Harbour " St Ann's Bay .....	" 17 "
St Ann's Bay " Port Maria .....	" 18 "
Port Maria " Annotta Bay .....	" 9 "

At the latter place it will join the line intended to be formed to Kingston, and thus unite the most populous and rich districts of the North with the South by a junction with the Jamaica Junction and South Midland Line, and the capital and shipping port of Kingston, and afford a quick and cheap mode of transit for passengers and goods; and at the same time will supply the means of a daily communication by post, instead of a weekly one, under the present system; and, whilst these facilities will be offered, it bids fair to prove highly beneficial to the shareholders; for when it is considered that the existing difficulties of approach from one town to another (no mail or stage-coaches running), and also the badness of many of the harbours and inlets are such as to retard the shipment of the produce of the soil and merchandise, it may be fair to presume that a large portion of it will find its way to and from Kingston for sale or shipment.

This Company is formed to obviate these difficulties, and to offer this cheap and certain means of conveying passengers and goods, and to open a more general communication, and thus promote the interest of the Landowner, the Planter, the Agriculturist, the Merchant, and all other classes of persons, and the very valuable Island in general.

The Directors are authorised to state that they anticipate every support and patronage from the Governor and Legislature of the Island; and they wish to establish a perfect understanding between this and the other Companies already formed; and, with this view, they offer to give a preference of shares, to the extent of one share for every two held in the original Kingston and Spanish Town Line, and the like proportion to the holders of shares in the Jamaica Junction and South Midland Lines, provided they apply for them on or before the 3rd of September.

A reserve of shares will be made for persons resident in Jamaica. The applicants for shares under the former prospectus are at liberty to withdraw their letters of application, or to permit them to remain for consideration under the present plan.

Applications for shares, prospectuses, the surveyors' and agents' reports, and forms of application, may be obtained at the temporary offices of the Company, No. 2 Copthall Chambers; at the Solicitors'; and of Messrs Johnson, Longden, and Co. Tokenhouse yard, London; Mr John Wade, Birmingham; Mr Anthony Laurie and Mr T. Forsyth, Liverpool; Mr John Green, Mr William Cleland, and Mr Samuel Clerk, Edinburgh; Mr R. Clarkson and Mr Charles Wales, Sheffield; Mr John Smith, Messrs M. Naylor and Co. and Mr R. B. Watson, Leeds; Mr Augustus Hahn and Mr John O'Neil, Manchester; Messrs Tyth and Wills, Plymouth; Messrs Collinson and Flint, and Messrs Alsop and Son, Hull; Messrs T. Dickenson and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs Tate and Nash, and Luke Arnold, Bristol; Mr W. H. Cowling, York; Mr J. Baner and Messrs Beaumont and Longworthy, Exeter; Mr J. T. Holland, Coventry; Mr J. Clark, jun. Southampton; and Mr James Redford, jun. Glasgow.

**NORTH JAMAICA RAILWAY.**—NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be received after THIS DAY, the 6th instant. PHILIP E. HENDRICK, Sec. pro. tem. 2 Copthall Chambers, London, Sept. 6th, 1845.

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

Ships & Commanders.	Tonnage	Destination & Sailing
Posthumous, W. Carr .....	550	Sydney, Sept. 15
A Ship .....	400	Ditto, Oct. 1
General Hewitt, J. Hart .....	961	Ditto, Oct. 15
Sultana, R. Longford .....	450	Ditto, Nov. 1
A Ship .....	450	Hobart town, Sept. 25
Brankenmoor, W. Carr .....	450	Launceston, Sept. 25
Royal George, T. Grieves .....	750	Port Phillip, Sept. 6
Kingston, J. B. Harwood .....	450	Port Adelaide Sept. 8
A Ship .....	500	New Zealand Oct. 1

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly dispatching a succession of superior first class ships (regular traders) to each of the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope. MARSHALL & BURIDGE, 34 Fenchurch street, London.

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

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

**THE GREAT BRITAIN,** 1000-horse power, Lieut. J. HOSKEN, commander. FROM LIVERPOOL. Saturday,..... 27th Sept., 1845. Saturday,..... 22nd Nov., — Fares—20 to 28 guineas; and separate berths, 35 guineas. 1 guinea fee. FROM NEW YORK. Saturday,..... 25th October, 1845. Saturday,..... 20th Dec., — Fares—80 to 120 dollars. The GREAT WESTERN, 450-horse power, R. B. MATHEWS, Esq., commander. FROM LIVERPOOL. Saturday,..... 11th October, 1845. Fare—30 guineas, and 1 guinea fee. FROM NEW YORK. Thursday,..... 18th Sept., 1845. Thursday,..... 6th Nov., — Fare—100 dollars.

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

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

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

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

The above ships average about 500 tons register, are elegantly and commodiously fitted for passengers, to whose comfort and convenience every attention will be paid. They will sail punctually on the days named.

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

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

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