

# The Economist,

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Bankers' Gazette, & Railway Monitor.

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### THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

#### THE UNITED STATES—THE TARIFF—AND THE OREGON QUESTION.

THE accounts from the UNITED STATES are highly interesting, though in no way conclusive in respect to the two great questions which are there exciting the public mind, and in both of which this country is as deeply interested as America is itself—the policy of the Government in regard to the tariff in the ensuing Congress, and the pending negotiations with regard to the Oregon Territory. These two questions present difficulties of no ordinary kind to Mr Polk's Government; the one involving the most strenuous opposition of the Northern and Eastern STATES, and the other rendered difficult and almost impracticable, by the unreasonable and extravagant pretensions of the South-western and Western STATES, and of the party in particular to which Mr Polk is most indebted for his present position.

With regard to the tariff, it appears that the Cabinet at Washington has determined to adopt the only course which would be consistent with the principles which the President has always held, and on which his election was secured. It appears now no longer doubtful that a proposition will be submitted to Congress to adopt a tariff of duties in reference only to revenue considerations, and apart from protection. The distinction between the present protective tariff of the United States and one framed for the objects of revenue, are so admirably expressed in a letter from Mr M'Duffie, as applicable to the question now at issue, that we have transferred it to our columns in another part of this paper. In consequence of this determination, it was understood at Washington that Mr Buchanan, Mr Bancroft, and Mr Marcy would withdraw from the Cabinet, while Mr Calhoun would join it. On the other hand, it is said that the parties most interested in the present high tariff—the manufacturers in New England, and the Whig party generally—are preparing to make a most vigorous opposition to the proposed change.

With regard to the Oregon question various rumours were current. It seems to be generally admitted that no progress whatever has been made in the negotiations between Mr Pakenham, our Minister at Washington, and Mr Polk's Government. On the contrary, it is generally believed that the President's message to Congress will be expressed in terms as uncompromising with respect to the American claims as was his inauguration speech. Even though this be so, it will not induce us the less to believe that Mr Polk will still be anxious to accomplish a fair and honourable settlement of this question; nor shall we consider it by any means conclusive that such a settlement will not be arrived at. In this question Mr Polk has to deal with one of the most unreasonable popular passions that ever seized a large party in any country. We can require no farther evidence of this than the way in which the proposal which has been suggested to

arbitrate the question is treated by the organs of that party. Meantime there are many rumours of new proposals and plans for an amicable settlement of the affair, which at least looks so far well that they show an anxiety to avoid hostilities. We must confess, however, that none of these proposals appear to us in any way to bring the question nearer to a practical arrangement. Indeed, as long as a nation is in the humour to refuse an honourable arbitration of a subject which all admit to be one clearly open to dispute, there is little hope of any proposition being made which can be honourably accepted by both for a settlement of such a difference. The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as one of these rumours:—

“It is rumoured that Mr Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, finding there is little hope of adjusting the Oregon question either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to leave the whole territory in its present condition for 20 years, under the joint protection of England and the United States, and with the stipulation that at the end of the said period its then inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer. If such a proposition has been made we trust that it will be accepted; for the effect of it would be to give the whole territory eventually to the United States. If the whole territory is open to settlers from England and the United States on equal terms, it will at the end of 20 years contain ten Americans to one Englishman. Such are the migratory habits of our people, and so accustomed are many of them to frontier life, that they will go to Oregon in crowds, while Englishmen will only go by dozens. This arrangement will enable the English fur companies, as well as our own people, to continue their operations over the whole territory for 20 years, by which time the wild game would probably be pretty much killed off.”

For our Government to accept this proposal would be at once to admit that our demands hitherto have not been made in earnest. To delay the settlement of this question until it could only be made in one way, and that the reverse of what we say is just, would be tantamount to the entire withdrawal of our claims at once; and, we much doubt, whether the latter would not be a preferable and more dignified course to pursue, than to take refuge from a present difficulty by procrastinating it to some distant day. The party jealousy and cabals which would torment that country during such an interregnum would render it a possession equally useless and undesirable to both. That Mr Pakenham can have made such a proposal we think impossible. That the American Government might make such we think highly probable. Mr Calhoun, in his remarkable speech on this subject some time ago, taught the Americans the advantage of delay. But English Ministers also learned from the same reasons the danger of longer permitting this anomalous state of joint occupation. Our Cabinet must now be convinced that the great error was in yielding to this arrangement in 1826, and not bringing this question to a crisis then, when a settlement would have been comparatively easy. What was easy then is difficult now, and there is every certainty that in each succeeding year the difficulty will become greater. The possession of itself is of little value, but to keep open a question like this between two countries, which may be used at any time to excite or aggravate other difficulties, is the most unwise of all courses. A settlement in any way consistent with the honour and dignity of the country is better than none. Another rumour is,—

“That the President name four subjects of her Majesty, therefrom to select two, and the Queen name four citizens for the President to select two, to whom the question is to be given, with authority to these four commissioners to choose an umpire, whose decision is to be conclusive.”

“That in case the commissioners so selected do not come to an agreement, such as they would consider likely to be acceptable to the majority of the community of both powers, that then they should designate, as far as practicable, such portions of the territory in dispute, same to be regarded as neutral ground, until the year 1860, or as soon after as the resident settlers thereon, for five preceding years, reached 100,000. That then the said resident settlers should have the privilege in convention, under terms to be fixed for holding the same by said commissioners, and that upon two-thirds agreeing to form an independent government, or annex themselves either to the United States or to her Britannic Majesty, but granting to each of said powers equal privileges as to trade, &c. The lands in the meantime to be open to actual resident settlers, to the extent of 200 acres if five miles from tide or navigable waters; 100 acres within five miles, and fifty acres if within one mile, one-fourth of said 50 acres clear to front the navigable waters—same to be regarded under such authorised agency as should be mutually agreed on by the commissioners.”



To this proposition, if made, there ought to be no objection on either side. It is in truth submitting the matter to arbitration. It may appear at first sight that the alternative proposed in the event of no definite settlement of the dispute being agreed upon before 1860, looks much like adopting in another form the proposition for a continued joint occupation, and then leaving the fate of the question to the election of the inhabitants at the time. But if the two Governments, their commissioners, and their umpire, cannot settle this question before that time, it would appear to be only fair to permit the occupiers of the territory themselves to take their affairs and government into their own hands.

We have, however, little doubt that when these questions come before Congress—the tariff on the one hand, which the democratic party in the South-West will be anxious to carry, and the Oregon question on the other hand, the difficulties and dangers of which the Northern and Eastern States will be anxious to avert, Mr Polk may find that each difficulty will materially aid him in contending against the other. The opposition to his tariff may be materially softened by the anxiety of the manufacturing classes to avoid a war, and the extravagant pretensions of the South-Western States in regard to Oregon may disappear in their anxiety to secure a favourable tariff.

THE CHINA TRADE AND THE TEA DUTIES.

REFERRING to the table containing a classification of the exports of the present year, compared with 1844, to each of the markets of the world, published in the Supplement to our last number, we find that the comparison of the trade to China for the two years, in respect to a few of the leading articles, presents the following results:—

Principal Exports from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, to China, from the 1st of Jan. to the 25th Oct. 1844 and 1845.

	1844.	1845.
Cotton Twist and Yarn ... lbs	2,966,840	2,612,840
Plain Calicoes ... yards	48,608,657	97,095,157
Printed and Dyed ditto ... "	5,548,333	2,187,871
Linens ... "	76,073	162,804
Woolen of all kinds ... "	£473,995	500,114

So far, upon the whole, the progress of this important market is such as cannot but be highly satisfactory to the English manufacturer, as furnishing increasing evidences of its extensive capability to consume the products of this country. Moreover, we are glad to have it in our power to furnish our readers with an official statement of the trade of the new port of SHANGHAI, for the half year ending the 30th of June last, which, compared with the report of Consul Macgreggor, presented to Parliament in the last session, of the trade of 1844, shows a very satisfactory progress. Referring to this new market, the *Friend of China* says, "Shanghai has fully come up to the expectations of its most ardent supporters; as a market for imports, it is very little inferior to Canton as to quantity, and a shade better in price." The following are the official accounts of the imports and exports of this promising port, from January 1st to June 30th of the present year:—

IMPORTS.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Imported into the Port of SHANGHAI in 25 British Vessels of 6,568 tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Half Year ending 30th June 1845.

No. of Tariff	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	From what countries and places imported.	Reported or estimated value in sterling, exchange as 2s per dol.
<b>MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.</b>				
13	White long cloths ...	Ps. ... 150,299	Liverpool and Hongkong	128,108
	Grey do ...	... 289,356		196,835
	Dyed do ...	... 14,855		12,510
	Drills white ...	... 550		487
	do grey ...	... 168		210
	Chints ...	... 21,145		15,418
	Cambrics ...	... 240		250
	Handkerchiefs ...	Doz. ... 3,967		1,074
	Velveteens ...	Value ...		3,124
14	Cotton yarn ...	Pcls. ... 756		4,725
<b>MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.</b>				
17	Habit cloths, Spanish Stripes, &c. ...	Yds. ... 115,005		35,780
	Long cills ...	Ps. ... 5,705		10,696
	Camlets English ...	... 1,890		9,843
	do Dutch ...	... 160		792
	Blankets ...	Pairs ... 8		85
	Woolens not enumerated	Value ...		2,368
<b>METALS, VIZ.</b>				
30	Iron pigs ...	Pcls. ... 1,409	Singapore and Hongkong	734
	Do. rods and bars ...	... 10,561		5,168
	Lead pigs ...	... 1,380		690
	Tin slabs ...	... 291		1,091
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
19	Flints ...	... 4,616		1,191
20	Glass and glassware ...	Value ...	Liverpool, Hkng., Straits, &c.	1,018
21	Gambier ...	Pcls. ... 272		147
22	Pepper ...	... 1,015		1,168
24	Rattans ...	... 3,154		2,954
27	Saltpetre ...	... 267		445
46	Indigo ...	... 1,632		1,505
	Woods, sandal ...	... 76		190
	do ebony ...	... 700		204
	do sapan ...	... 88		50
45	Wines ...	Doz. ... 689		1,148
	Sundries ...	Value ...		2,612

\* Probably catties. Total Value ... £442,757

EXPORTS.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Exported from the Port of SHANGHAI, in 29 British Vessels of 7,367 tons burthen, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Half Year ending 30th June 1845.

No. of Tariff	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	To what places and countries exported.	Reported or estimated value in sterling.
1	Alum ...	Pcls. 1,501	Hongkong	470
37	Musk ...	Cts. 67	—	837
45	Rhubarb ...	Pcls. 73	—	354
<b>SILK RAW, VIZ.</b>				
	Teatlee ...	Piculs 805	Hongkong, London, Liverpool, and Cork	108,614
	Taysam ...	... 403		
	Yuen-Pa ...	... 99		
<b>TEA, VIZ.</b>				
	Congou ...	Piculs 19,759	Hongkong, London, Liverpool, Scilly, and Cork	146,419
	Souchong ...	... 627		
	Pouchong ...	... 107		
	Hung Muey ...	... 173		
	Twankay ...	... 1,750		
	Hyson ...	... 296		
	Hyson Skin ...	... 787		
	Young Hyson ...	... 1,470		
	Imperial ...	... 116		
	Gunpowder ...	... 357		
	Miscellaneous greens	1,065		
<b>UNENUMERATED.</b>				
	Gypsum ...	Pcls. 3,450	Chusan and Hongkong	540
	Hemp ...	Value ...	London	63
	Tallow, vegetable	—	—	42

Total Value ... £257,339  
G. BALFOUR,  
H. B. M. Consul at Shanghai.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1845.

Tonnage dues and import and export duties paid by British Vessels at the port of SHANGHAI, for the six months ending June 30th, 1845.

	Tons	Dols.	£
Tonnage 7,897 tons ...	3,335,500	4,632 at 4s 2d	965
Import and export duties	145,692,895	202,350 at 4s 2d	42,156.5
Total ...	149,028,395	296,985	48,121.5

Referring to those accounts presented to Parliament for 1844, we find that the whole imports for that year amounted only to 501,335/, or in the proportion of 250,667/ for the half year, against 442,757/, as shown in the above table, for the first six months of the present year. On the other hand, the Parliamentary returns show that the value of the exports for 1844 was 487,528/, or at the rate of 243,764/ for the half year; while the above table shows that there were 257,339/ for the first six months of the present year. So that, while the imports of British goods have increased by the sum of 192,090/, the value of the exports has only increased by 13,575/.

These returns furnish us with another striking illustration of that great check against the extension of the trade to China so much complained of—the difficulty of obtaining returns. On this subject the *Friend of China* remarks, in reference to the trade of Shanghai—"The scarcity of exports have told greatly against the trade of this port during the last six months." "There has been some difficulty with regard to returns, most of the teas still finding their way to the south by the inland navigation. This obstacle will gradually be removed. Already large parcels of teas have been purchased at Shanghai; every year the quantity will increase, and at no distant period Shanghai will divide the tea trade with China." The quantity of tea exported from Shanghai in 1844 amounted to 67,125/, or at the rate of 33,562/ for the half year, against 146,419/ for the six months given in the above table; and the comparison of the actual quantity shows that 3,534,066 lbs have been exported in the first six months of this year against 831,032 lbs in the corresponding period of 1844. So far, this large increase is satisfactory as regards the trade of Shanghai, although it is far from being in any way adequate to the increased imports. But looking to the trade of China as a whole, it is not much consolation to know that there is some prospect of exports becoming more plentiful at Shanghai if they are only to be diverted to that port from Canton, and thus increasing the difficulty with regard to returns already experienced there. Our latest accounts from Canton show that the question of obtaining returns is an increasing difficulty in the trade which must place a serious check upon any important increase in the consumption of European goods there. In 1832 the imports into Canton, exclusive of opium, amounted to 7,530,609 dol., and the exports to 17,240,486 dol., leaving a sum of 9,709,877 dol. to balance the import of opium. In 1844 the imports exclusive of opium, increased to 15,929,132 dol., while the exports were 17,925,360 dol., leaving only a balance of 1,996,228 dol. against the imports opium, which since 1832 have also increased.

Much as has been said about new articles of import from China, there appears as yet little practical effect experienced from any addition which they have formed to the available returns from that market; and, though we have little doubt that some years hence other Chinese products will enter to a considerable extent into the exports to this country, yet for some time to come that trade must depend chiefly on the two great articles which have hitherto constituted our chief imports,—namely, tea and silk. It may be quite true, and we have little doubt it is so, that China is capable of furnishing much larger quantities of tea, and that the exports of that commodity may increase from Shanghai, without diminishing those from Canton. But, even though this be so, the merchant will find his position but little improved, what-



ever increased supply the Chinese can furnish, unless he can find in this country a corresponding increase in the consumption, for in proportion as a greater quantity is imported, without a corresponding increase in the consumption, the only effect will be a large diminution of the price in bond to the merchant, while the enormous duty will render the reduction to the consumer scarcely perceptible.

A reference to the Official Tables, which we publish monthly, will show that this effect has already been experienced to a considerable extent. From the 5th of Jan. to the 10th of Oct. the imports of tea for the last four years have been as follows:—

Year	Imports (lbs)
1842	19,257,319
1843	23,451,018
1844	27,792,052
1845	36,825,461

showing an increase in the four years of more than ninety per cent, while the quantities taken for consumption during the same period have been as follows:—

Year	Consumption (lbs)
1842	28,693,041
1843	30,324,253
1844	31,665,013
1845	33,972,645

showing an increase of consumption in that period of only eighteen per cent. While, therefore, the supply has increased by ninety per cent, and the consumption by only fifteen, the necessary result must have been a rapidly increasing stock, and a corresponding reduction in price. Accordingly, in comparing the price of the quality of tea most used (common congou) in bond, on the 1st of Nov. of each of these years, we find the following results:—

Year	Price per lb
1842	1s 7d
1843	1s 2d
1844	0s 11d
1845	0s 10d

showing a reduction in that time of about ninety per cent. This enormous reduction, to which the importer has been obliged to submit, would at first sight lead us to expect that the consumption should have increased in proportion; but here we find the prejudicial effects of the extravagant duties at present charged upon tea, which, when added to the cost in bond, makes the reduction to the consumer in no way proportioned to that experienced by the importer. This will appear more clear by adding to these prices the duty and necessary charges before the article reaches the consumer. Thus—

	1842	1843	1844	1845
Price of tea	1s 7d	1s 2d	0s 11d	0s 10d
Add duty and charges, say	2s 3d	2s 3d	2s 3d	2s 3d
	3s 10d	3s 5d	3s 2d	3s 1d
Add for all expenses and profits, wholesale and retail	0s 4d	0s 4d	0s 4d	0s 4d
	4s 2d	3s 9d	3s 6d	3s 5d

thus showing a reduction in the price from the highest to the lowest in favour of the consumer equal only to eighteen per cent; so that while the value of tea as an article of return from China has fallen ninety per cent, its price to the consumer, which could alone influence the consumption, has fallen only eighteen per cent. In this prejudicial operation of the present high duty, we have a sufficient explanation of the trivial increase in the consumption of tea in proportion to the quantity imported.

This fact shows that it is of no use our looking to the capabilities of China to furnish larger quantities of tea, while we maintain our present amount of duty upon it here. The Chinese have already done their part in order to afford every possible facility for a rapid increase of their commercial communication with us, not only by admitting our goods on the most liberal terms, but also in furnishing increased quantities of their staple productions in exchange for our goods. The Chinese have done their part in a liberal and enlightened spirit, and the only obstruction that now stands in the way of the full benefit which their policy is calculated to confer on this country exists in our own tariff and our own custom-houses. The cure lies at home. It would be a very narrow view to take of the question of tea duties to consider it as one affecting only—or indeed we will say chiefly—either the importers or the dealers in that article. It is a question which has a deep interest to the general industry of the country, to which the possession and extension of such a market must be a matter of the greatest importance, and not the least so, because it is one not likely to be affected by any disaster which may at any time materially affect our other markets. At the present time, when our European markets are threatened with depression from the prevailing scarcity of food, and when there is scarcely less danger of an interruption to our American trade, it is peculiarly essential that everything should be done to preserve and improve those outlets in the East which are not likely to be affected by any such common causes. We shall hope to see a renewed effort in the next session to induce the Minister to reduce this enormous duty, altogether disproportioned to that now charged upon any other article of common consumption. But the experience which our merchants have already had of the influence of combined efforts in obtaining the repeal of the cotton duty, should also convince them of the necessity of a great and united effort on this question.

There are many other points, in connexion with the prejudicial influences of these duties, on which it is our intention to take an early opportunity further to remark.

ACTUAL SURPLUS PRODUCE OF AMERICA.

We last week called the attention of our readers to the actual surplus produce of corn in the United States, as shown by the quantities exported for a number of years. By the *Hibernia*, we have received a circular letter from Messrs Wylie and Egana, of New Orleans, which furnishes similar statistical statements, corroborating those given in our last number. That circular, dated the 15th of last month, has the following observations, which cannot be read without great interest at this moment.

"The advices from Great Britain with respect to the harvest are of a very contradictory character; but, as some intimate a fear of a serious deficiency in the harvest there, we have been induced to put together such statistics as we could collect, to show what quantity of wheat and flour this country could supply, if suddenly called upon, and, from the tables given below of our exports hitherto, we fear the general expectation will be greatly disappointed. Under a regular trade, the result, doubtless, would be very different. The Brazil, Cuba, and the British West Indies look to and receive from the United States a certain supply; but England, which has the greatest power of consumption, limits that power by a cunningly devised scheme, which tends to make the primary article of subsistence dear when scarce, and cheap when abundant. The small interest which the United States have in the trade is well illustrated in the tables below; and it further appears, that the average exports of Indian corn and meal to England during the past fourteen years have been only 24,515 dols., or about 5,0000. If, as some fear, these evils are now to be practically felt, we feel assured that any large demand from England will be unsatisfied by this country; and such limited portion of it as may be met will have the effect of raising prices here materially, which speculators only will derive any benefit from, as they are the only parties who are willing, for probable large profits, to run the risk of a sliding scale of duties. As a consequence, the trade generally will be disturbed by the contraction of credits and that want of confidence which an uncertain supply of food invariably produces. We are, therefore, most anxious for further advices from Great Britain, and the course of our trade, for the coming season, will much depend upon their character."

We are quite agreed with this respectable firm in New Orleans, that if no greater security be given out to the holders of grain, in the great agricultural States of the Union, for a profitable result to consignments of their produce to this country than their experience hitherto has taught them to expect, from the uncertain operation of our sliding scale, the chances of receiving any important supplies from that quarter are not great. The average annual exports from the United States to this country, for thirteen consecutive years, from 1831 to 1843, have amounted only to 99,502 bushels of wheat and 170,327 barrels of flour, a quantity wholly inadequate to supply the slightest deficiency in this country, much less is it equal for that purpose in such a year as the present. There are not, however, the smallest grounds for doubting that, under a regular trade, with our ports open, and with a knowledge that they would remain open, that quantity might be made tenfold, if not twentyfold, even with the present amount of production in the United States. As the trade hitherto has been, and as our laws to this moment still declare it shall continue, the only produce which has found its way to this country has been the surplus which has happened to be collected at the chief ports which speculation has, from time to time, directed to this country as there appeared a chance of the sliding-scale being favourable to the importer, but which always involved a hazard far too great, and a period too long, to induce even these speculators to collect grain from the interior for shipment to this country.

But there cannot be the slightest doubt, that if our ports were opened, and it was known that they would continue open, a large quantity, large comparatively with our imports hitherto, though, perhaps, small compared with our probable wants, would be collected throughout the western and north-western States for this market. The smallest estimate of the crop of the United States of the present year, taking it as equal to 1844, is—

	bushels.
Wheat	95,607,000
Maze	421,953,000
Oats	172,247,000
Rye	26,450,000
Buck wheat	9,071,000
Barley	3,672,000
Total grain	729,000,000
Potatoes	90,493,000

showing an average of forty-one bushels to every human being of the entire population, and of wheat, maze, and rye only, of more than twenty-seven bushels to each person. Such is the result of the whole Union, including the States which do not grow the grain they consume. In the single state of Tennessee, containing only a population of 907,000, the production of 1844 was, of

	bushels.
Wheat	6,956,000
Maze	61,100,000
Oats	7,841,000
Rye	366,000
Buck-wheat	25,000
Barley	5,000
Total grain	76,287,000
Potatoes	2,051,000
	78,338,000

showing an average production for each individual, of all ages, of no less than 86 bushels each, and of wheat, maze, and rye only, of more than 75 bushels to each person.

It is impossible to look at these facts, founded on official returns to Congress, without at once being certain that an enormous proportion of the grain produce of the United States must be used for feeding cattle and for the purpose of distillation; for in a country where butcher meat, fruits, and other provisions are so abundant,



it would be an extreme calculation to allow *ten bushels* of grain in the year to each person. But as long as we have no regular commerce with the United States in grain, this actual surplus, after supplying the wants of the population, remains in the hands of the producers in small quantities, and spread over the entire surface of the Union; and is used throughout the year in feeding and fattening cattle, simply for the want of a demand for more important purposes. But if we take the plain facts before us, based on official returns to Congress, that of grain alone the United States produces 729,000,000 bushels; and that, consequently, after allowing ten bushels a year for each of the population, young and old, amounting now to about *twenty millions*, we find a surplus of no less than 529,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds, which at present can only be applied to the feeding of cattle:—if we take these simple and broad facts, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that, even in the present state of cultivation in America, such an alteration in our law as would admit of a steady and regular trade would obtain a large supply even for the emergencies of the present year. But in order to secure so desirable an object, it is necessary to make such a change in our laws as will induce parties to collect this produce in the western States for this market, with a confident reliance as to the terms on which it will be admitted when it reaches our ports. Under the sliding scale this has hitherto been impossible. Corroborative of these views, we may mention a fact which comes within our knowledge. Prior to the departure of the American mail of the 4th of this month, the belief was general that our ports would be immediately opened until next harvest. Under this impression, we know that agents were despatched from this country by that steamer with instructions to proceed at once on their arrival in America into the Far-West, to make purchases of grain on account of merchants here. But the change of public opinion with regard to the probable policy of our government has already caused modified instructions to be forwarded by the steamer just sailed. If, therefore, a larger trade has not hitherto subsisted between America and this country, it is to be attributed only to the state of our laws, which has rendered it impossible for such transactions to be undertaken with any certainty as to the result.

THE RESOURCES OF THE WESTERN STATES.

If we only refer to what has hitherto been the annual surplus produce of the UNITED STATES, as shown by the quantity of grain exported, we would be induced to agree with the common opinion now gaining ground, that the resources of that country have been greatly exaggerated. But if we look a little more closely into the subject, then we discover that, so far from having been exaggerated, they have as yet been but imperfectly appreciated; and we shall then more clearly see the extreme folly of the course we have pursued in relation to our trade with America.

The facts furnished by the census of 1840, combining as they do an accurate and minute detail of the agricultural resources and statistics of the United States, present considerations of the most interesting and important character, and especially with respect to the nine WESTERN STATES.

The following table, extracted from official documents, shows first, the entire quantity of land of all kinds within those nine STATES; the amount of the population in 1840; the number of cattle useful as food, and the production of grain of all kinds.

	B. Statute Acres.	Pop. 1840.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Arkansas	34,880,000	97,574	188,786	42,151	393,058
Tennessee	29,184,000	829,210	822,851	741,593	2,924,007
Kentucky	28,920,000	779,898	787,098	1,008,240	2,310,533
Missouri	40,960,000	383,702	433,875	318,018	1,271,161
Illinois	32,000,000	476,183	626,274	395,672	1,495,254
Indiana	23,040,000	685,766	619,980	675,982	1,623,608
Ohio	28,600,000	1,519,467	1,217,874	2,028,401	2,099,746
Michigan	24,320,000	212,267	185,190	96,618	295,890
Wisconsin	57,600,000	30,945	30,269	3,462	51,383
	293,504,000	5,915,042	4,912,197	5,340,137	12,467,210
	British Statute Acres.	Wheat bushels.	Indian Corn bushels.	Other Grain bushels.	Potatoes bushels.
Arkansas	34,880,000	105,878	4,846,632	195,772	293,668
Tennessee	29,184,000	4,569,692	41,986,188	7,361,525	1,904,379
Kentucky	28,920,000	4,803,152	39,847,120	8,503,007	1,055,068
Missouri	40,960,000	1,037,386	17,332,524	2,328,674	783,768
Illinois	32,000,000	3,335,353	22,634,211	5,216,340	2,035,520
Indiana	23,040,000	4,049,375	28,135,887	6,188,260	1,525,794
Ohio	28,600,000	16,571,661	33,668,144	16,052,887	5,805,021
Michigan	24,320,000	2,157,108	2,277,039	2,419,681	2,109,205
Wisconsin	57,600,000	212,116	379,359	430,195	419,608
	293,504,000	36,841,761	194,127,104	48,696,741	15,921,979

The quantity of grain produced in these States shows an average of more than *forty-six* bushels per annum to each person, young and old, of the whole population. But even the actual condition of the produce of these States is not so astonishing as the rapid progress it has made since the beginning of the present century.

The State of Ohio, now the most populous among these states, and containing more than *twenty-five millions* of acres of land, was, up to the "close of the last century, the hunting-field of the "Indian." In 1790 it contained a population of only 3,000 persons. In 1802 only it was taken into the Union as a STATE, and since then the population has increased in the following extraordinary manner:—

Population In	1800	...	...	...	45,365
Ditto Estimated	1802	...	...	...	50,000
According to Census	1810	...	...	...	230,760
...	1820	...	...	...	581,434
...	1830	...	...	...	937,679
...	1840	...	...	...	1,515,161

And at this time it is estimated at nearly two millions. Again, in Tennessee, the population was in

1790	...	35,691	1820	...	452,813
1800	...	105,602	1830	...	681,904
1810	...	261,727	1840	...	829,310

and by the report of the Commissioner of Patents of the present year, it is estimated for 1844 at 907,770.

Of the entire surface of Ohio, consisting of 25,600,000 acres, the quantity of good arable land is estimated at more than 20,000,000 acres; the quantity assessed for taxation in 1840 being 20,215,044 acres. But the entire quantity of land in actual cultivation in 1840, including meadow and pasture land, consisted only of 7,500,000 acres, leaving about 13,000,000 acres yet for cultivation in that STATE alone; and this is by far the best populated among the WESTERN STATES at this time.

These STATES have all a ready and cheap access for their produce to the sea ports on the coast, by the Mississippi and its numerous contributing rivers to New Orleans in the south, through the Erie Canal to New York, and to the Canadian ports in the St Lawrence, by the Welland Canal, from Cleveland in the north.

With such unusual and rich resources in the land, and with such facilities for sending their produce to the shipping ports, we are at first struck with amazement to see these natural capabilities and easy sources of wealth comparatively neglected, and in every one of these remote STATES a great effort being made at this time for the establishment of manufactories. Everywhere we find cotton mills and woollen mills still apparently in their infancy, judging by the small number of people they employ, besides iron works, machine establishments, potteries, paper manufactories, tanneries, and all other conceivable trades. In the State of Ohio, although only 66,265 persons are returned as engaged in "manufactures and trades," out of a population of 1,519,467, yet we find, in that State alone, in 1840, *one hundred and thirty* woollen factories; *two hundred and six* fulling mills; *eight* cotton factories; *seventy-two* furnaces for cast iron, and *nineteen* forges; *fourteen* paper manufactories; *eight hundred and twelve* tanneries; *eleven hundred and sixty* manufactures from leather, for saddlery and other uses; *ninety-nine* potteries, besides machine and hardware establishments; distilleries, soap works, and every variety of occupation which can minister to the wants of an increasing and thriving population. And, during the last year, we have, on many occasions, noticed the new cotton mills which have been established at Cincinnati and other parts of this STATE.

But the price at which these goods are produced in Ohio, is, in most cases, *fifty to eighty* per cent higher than the rate at which they could be imported from England, paying such a duty as would be most productive for mere revenue purposes. But, strange as it may appear, Ohio, with only 66,265 persons, out of the entire population of 1,519,467, immediately engaged in trades and manufactures, and with 13,000,000 acres of rich land lying ready for cultivation, and with facilities of the best kind to reach every important port on the coast, beginning with New Orleans in the south, and extending to New York and to the Canadian ports in the north, is now found a steadfast adherent to that high system of import duties which not only raises the cost of everything the people in Ohio require to buy, but also limits the demand and the price of all that the great majority have to sell.

The following extract from the speech of Mr Phillimore, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, when the tariff was under discussion in 1842, will best explain the grounds on which people support such a policy whose immediate interests appear to be so ill consulted by it:—

"We, as a whole, are an agricultural nation, occupying one of the broadest and most fertile tracts of country in the world. The South produces sugar, cotton, rice, and tobacco; and the North and West produce beef, pork, and breadstuffs. It appears by the last census that we have 3,717,756 persons engaged in agriculture, and only 791,545 in manufactures and trade, being near five to one employed in agriculture. Our lands are cheap and our soils productive; but if other nations prohibit the introduction of our products to their markets by high duties, what is our remedy? We want their manufactures, we offer them our breadstuffs in exchange, but they refuse to receive them. What shall we do? I say, meet restriction by restriction. Impose duties on their manufactures; and thereby encourage a portion of our people, now raising wheat and corn to rot in their granaries, to engage in manufactures; thus lessening the amount of agricultural products, by converting a part of your producers into consumers; thereby creating a home market for your agricultural products, and thus raising their price. Is not this just? Great Britain has no right to complain that we meet restriction by restriction. We offer her our flour, pork, and beef, for her iron, cloths, and other manufactures. She refuses our products, and draws upon our specie, crippling our banks, deranging our currency, and paralyzing our industry. We must protect ourselves, create and preserve a market for our own products, until she will consent to meet us on equal terms."—Speech of Mr Phillimore on the Tariff, 9th June, 1842.

However untenable the economical views of Mr Phillimore may be, these facts are highly deserving our attention at this moment, when the American Government has announced its intention to propose a considerable reduction in the tariff, as pointing to a policy on our part which will best relieve the present necessities of the country and secure its future interests.



## MR. M'DUFFIE ON THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

MR. EDITOR,—I have seen with some apprehension the remarks of your Washington correspondent in regard to the probable course of the administration in fulfilling their pledge to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard. To relieve myself from the fears excited by those remarks, I addressed a letter to General M'Duffie, who I knew had great personal confidence in President Polk, to ascertain his opinion on the subject, and received in answer the following communication, which is very satisfactory to me, and I think will be to the public.

Cherry Hill, Sept. 27, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR,—You ask me whether, in my opinion, "it be possible, that the conjectures of the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury can be true, in relation to the probable course of the administration of Mr Polk in the adjustment of the tariff," and whether "such a course would not be a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties upon foreign imports to the revenue standard."

In answer to these inquiries, I state, in the first place, my confident belief that these conjectures cannot be true; and in the second place, that the course they ascribe to the administration would be "a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties upon foreign imports to the revenue standard," and of all the pledges of the party by which Mr Polk was elected.

A brief exposition of the true principles of a revenue tariff, and a reference to Mr Polk's inaugural address, will be sufficient, I think, to banish your apprehensions. In his inaugural address he very distinctly lays down the doctrine that revenue is the object of all duties upon imports, and protection the incident.

Nothing can be more plain. If protection to particular classes, at the expense of all others, results from a revenue duty, as it does from all revenue duties, it is an unavoidable incident not to be desired but regretted. It is impossible to separate the protection given to the sugar planter, for example, by even a revenue duty of 20 per cent from the twofold burthen imposed on every body else, not only by raising to the consumers' price of imported sugar, which yields a revenue equal to the burden, but the price of domestic sugar, which imposes an equal burthen and yields no revenue. It is this last result, which unjustly transfers the money of the many to the pockets of the few, which constitutes the incidental protection of a revenue duty—a result which, so far from being desirable to the people at large, can only be regarded as a public evil unavoidably resulting from an unequal system of taxation.

Now let us suppose the duties upon all foreign imports, including sugar and iron, reduced to a revenue standard of 20 per cent, and take up the case of the sugar planters and iron masters at this point. What ground would they have to complain of such an adjustment of the duties upon imports? Could they pretend that any one of these duties imposed a burthen upon them not equally imposed upon the body of the people? The whole of these duties would operate precisely upon them as upon others, with the exception of the duties upon sugar and iron, and these, while they would operate as taxes upon all the rest of the people, would operate as bounties to them, equal to twenty per cent upon the whole amount of sugar and iron they produced for sale. Suppose, for example, a sugar planter of Louisiana produces sugar annually to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, probably a fair average; and an iron master of Pennsylvania iron to the same amount; the amount of other imported and protected articles consumed by each certainly would not exceed ten thousand dollars. Thus, under a revenue tariff these injured citizens would have to pay twenty per cent on ten thousand dollars, equal to two thousand dollars to the government and to their confederate monopolists, and would only receive twenty per cent on eighty thousand dollars, equal to ten thousand dollars from the great body of the people! Their ground of complaint, then, against the leveling equality of a revenue tariff would be, that they received under it only five times as much in bounties as they paid in taxes and bounties united! And what, under these circumstances, do they modestly demand of the federal government and of a free trade democratic administration? Simply that the bounty of twenty per cent, resulting from a revenue duty, be raised to fifty by a protecting duty, swelling their clear and real income, derived from the system of federal taxation, from eight to twenty-three thousand dollars! This plain statement literally exhibits the character not only of the protective duties upon sugar and iron, but of the whole system of protective monopoly, and I am sure no honest patriot can think of the unjust, iniquitous, and audacious demand made by those bloated and heartless plunderers, that the administration should sacrifice their principles and the vital interests of the people to secure their allegiance, for the support of the followers and victims whom they at the same time deceive and plunder, without feeling his blood boil in his veins with the warmest indignation.

Taking a more comprehensive view of the subject, it may be stated as a fact, that the greater part of the revenue from imports is derived from duties on the class of protected articles, principally sugar, iron and iron manufactures, cotton manufactures, and woollen manufactures. Now all these interests are united together in a plundering confederacy, upon the principle that each may rob the other, that all may rob the community at large. As I have before stated, each of them would receive at least five times, some of them twenty times, as much as they pay, even under a strict revenue system. Is it not apparent, therefore, that to permit those interests to control Congress, in the matter of taxation, would be to put the power of taxation, the most important of all political power, in the hands of those who have a deep pecuniary interest in increasing the taxes. If the manufacturing nations of Europe would agree to supply the federal revenue by a perpetual tribute, would these monopolists consent to a total repeal of the duties on imports and free the country from taxation? They certainly would not. They solemnly declare that these duties, which are surely taxes to the country, are essential

to their prosperity; that to reduce them from fifty to twenty per cent would be injurious to them, but to repeal them altogether would be absolutely ruinous. Here, then, is a confession of what is apparent without it, that those who receive the taxes impudently claim the prerogative of prescribing to the government what burthens shall be imposed on those who pay them! If we submit to these things, can we claim to live under a responsible, representative republic? It ought never to be forgotten that a system of taxation by which three fourths at least of the public revenue is derived from duties upon foreign manufactures, the like of which are extensively produced in the United States, is the most burthensome and unequal of all the known systems that now exist in civilised nations, reduce and modify it as we may. The whole of the duty imposed on this class of articles, is a discrimination against the imported, and in favour of home made manufacture, to the full extent of that duty.

Now when we recollect that all foreign imports are as truly the production of domestic industry as their home made rivals, and that the industry which acquires the foreign article is as much entitled to be exempted from taxation as that which makes the domestic article, it will be seen that the very lowest rate of revenue duties upon sugar and iron, and upon all manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool, is an unjust discrimination in favour of one branch of domestic industry and against another. The true point of equality and justice, as I have always maintained, would be to impose the same rate of duty on the home made that we impose on the imported manufacture. The exemption, therefore, of our home made manufactures from the duties imposed on those we import, is a most liberal concession, gratuitously made by the people to the manufacturers; and that they are not satisfied with this discrimination is a proof how feeble is the sense of gratitude and justice among masses of men when their interests are in question. But our system is as burthensome as it is unequal. It may be safely stated that it imposes a pecuniary burthen on the people three times as great as the amount of the revenue it yields to the Treasury. The duty on imported cotton manufactures, for example, may be assumed to average 40 per cent, and the amount imported set down at ten millions. This will yield a revenue of four millions. But the cotton manufactures annually produced in the United States, and equally enhanced in price with the foreign, by the duty imposed on the latter, amount to thirty millions of dollars. Forty per cent on this gives us twelve millions as the additional burthen imposed on the people, by the duty on cotton manufactures; so that the people are subjected to a burthen of sixteen millions to obtain a revenue of four, paying to the cotton manufacturers, who are now realizing from 20 to 40 per cent on their capital, three dollars for every one they pay to the Government.

It is apparent that the days of monopoly and commercial restriction are numbered in all the civilised nations of the earth. Even in Great Britain—so long held up to us by our monopolists as an example for imitation—all parties now concur in the principles of free trade, and differ only as to the time and manner of reforming ancient restrictions and abuses. And permit me to say, that the day that shall witness the downfall of commercial restrictions and the establishment of free trade among the nations of the earth, will be the greatest and most glorious era that ever marked the progress of improvement in the temporal affairs of man. It should be the ambition of our statesmen to take the lead in this great reform, which is destined, as I firmly believe, to contribute more to the liberty, prosperity, and peace of the nations than any event since the advent of our Saviour. In this view of the subject few men ever occupied a more responsible position than Mr Polk, and I have every reason to believe he fully realises that responsibility, and will so far elevate his views above the miserable schemes of mercenary monopolists and factionists contending for office, as to be equal to the occasion and fulfil the expectations of his country.

Yours, &c.

GEO. M'DUFFIE.

## COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE COURT.—According to present arrangements her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will take their departure from Windsor Castle on Tuesday next, for Osborne House, proceeding from Windsor to the Farnborough station, and thence in the state carriage of the South-Western Railway Company to Gosport, where the "Fairy" yacht will be in attendance to convey the Queen and the Prince to the Isle of Wight. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will accompany them. The Princess Alice and Prince Alfred will remain at Windsor. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are expected to return to Windsor about the 4th or 5th proximo. The Christmas festivities will be kept up this year at the Castle with more than usual splendour.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Thursday afternoon at Windsor Castle. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Wharnclyffe, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, the Earl of Lincoln, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Earl Delawarr, and the Earl of Jersey.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It was ordered at the Privy Council, held at Windsor, that Parliament should be prorogued from Thursday the 27th, to Tuesday, December 16th.

We regret to state that Viscountess Villiers, daughter of Sir Robert Peel, as well as her family, have been attacked by scarlet fever. Her ladyship has been very seriously indisposed, but was on Wednesday much better, according to the accounts received from Upton house, Warwickshire. The youthful members of the family are going on favourably.

THE SUTHERLAND FAMILY.—The infant child of the Duchess of Sutherland, and that of the Lady Blantyre, were baptized at Trentham church a few days since. The names of "Ronald Charles" were bestowed on the son of her Grace; the daughter of Lady Blantyre was called, after Mary Queen of Scots, "Mary Stuart."

THE EARL OF RADNOR has subscribed 10*l.* in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum, and has kindly consented to become vice patron of the institution.

MISS BURDATT COURTS, who has been on a visiting tour in Scotland, before leaving Edinburgh, early in the week transmitted to the Lord Provost 100*l.* for the benefit of the poor.



His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine landed at the Barbican pier, Plymouth, from the Russian ship of war *Ingermanland*, on Sunday afternoon last.

**CAPT. AND LADY ADELA IMBERSON** having returned from Gretna Green, were on Monday married according to the forms of the established church at St Pancras church, New road, by the Very Rev. Lord Wrottesley Russell, canon of Windsor, and chaplain to her Majesty. The marriage took place at ten o'clock, but none of the bride's family were present. Lady Adela was given away by her cousin, Mr William Russell (the accountant-general of the Court of Chancery).

**LAFRED PENSION.**—A considerable pension has reverted to the Crown in consequence of the demise of John Backhouse, Esq., under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department during the administration of the Earl of Liverpool, Mr Canning, the present Earl of Ripon, and Earl Grey. Mr Backhouse died at his residence in Hans place, on Thursday week, after a lengthened indisposition.

**THE DOWAGER LADY HOLLAND** expired at two o'clock a.m. on Monday morning last at her ladyship's residence in South street. The deceased was taken seriously ill on Sunday evening, and since that day has gradually sunk under the attack. Her ladyship, who was daughter and heir of Mr R. Vassall, of Jamaica, was in her 76th year.

**THE VISCONTRESS CANTEBURY**, widow of the late Lord Canterbury, who for so many years filled the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, expired at Rodney-place, Clifton, near Bristol, on Sunday evening last. Her ladyship had been for a long time suffering under a complication of painful disorders, latterly, by the advice of her sister, the Countess of Blessington, Dr. Storer, of Bath, attended the deceased countess, and treated her mesmerically, rather with a view of alleviating her ladyship's present suffering, than with any hope of effecting a cure. A *post mortem* examination of the deceased's remains was made, when the mortal disease was found to have been abscesses formed in the liver. Lady Canterbury was in her 55th year.

**THE DEATH OF EARL VERULAM** took place on Monday, after an illness of some months, at Gorbamby park. His lordship is succeeded in his titles by Viscount Grimston, M.P. for Hertfordshire. A vacancy is thus created in the representation of that county.

**ADMIRAL SIR SALUSURY DAVENPORT** died on Monday last, at his residence in Cheltenham. Sir Salusury was born in 1778. He entered the navy in 1790; served at the siege of St Lucia, and the attack on Porto Rico in 1797. He also took part in the expedition to the Helder; was at the surrender of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and at the attack on four French frigates in Dunkirk roads in 1800. Sir Salusury attained the rank of Admiral of the White in 1481. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1831, and of the Hanoverian Order in 1834.

THE METROPOLIS.

On Wednesday, a deputation of the merchants of the City waited on the Earl of Aberdeen at the Foreign Office, to present a memorial from British merchants and residents at Buenos Ayres upon the state of affairs in that country.

**DR WADE**, the well-known political reformer, fell down dead in a fit of apoplexy, on Monday, in the shop of Messrs. Nichol and Co. tailors, Regent street. The deceased was in his 58th year. He was the rector of a church in Warwickshire, and independently of that he enjoyed a private income of 2,000*l* per annum.

**THE SCINDE PRIZE MONEY.**—The prize money about to be paid to the heroes of Scinde has been lodged in the Bank of England; the stamp duty on which has been paid into the Stamp Office, and amounts to the immense sum of 21,855*l*.

**THE DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.**—On the subscriptions to the above closing, the Central Committee tendered the amount received to the honourable member for Finsbury, which he declined, saying, "that he would never receive pecuniary remuneration for any services rendered by him in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and in favour of an extension of the people's rights." He added, that if presented to him he would hand the sum over to two popular associations. The Central Committee, however, subsequently determined upon appropriating the sum to the purchase of a piece of plate, value 1,000*l*, which will be presented to the hon. gentleman in December next.—Amongst the subscribers' names stand those of two Conservatives, Mr D'Israeli, M.P., and Mr Ferrand, M.P.

**M. JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS** commenced on the 14th inst., and the crowded state of the house every night since, shows that these pleasing performances have lost none of their popularity. The house has been re-decorated in a most chaste and elegant manner, and the promenade much enlarged. We noticed in the orchestra most of the principal performers of the day, and the solos of Richardson, König, Lazuras, &c. &c., continue to call forth the most rapturous applause. We hope the conductor of these concerts will continue to receive that support which his spirited management deserves.

**GRAND BALL AT THE GUILDHALL.**—The ball and concert in aid of the funds of the Ward Schools of the City of London took place on Wednesday night at the Guildhall, and the result must have been eminently satisfactory to the benevolent individuals who interested themselves on the occasion. The hall was fitted up with unusual splendour, the walls being hung with a variety of flags and banners. The company began to arrive shortly after eight o'clock, and the enriages continued to set down, without intermission, till past eleven, at which time there were, we understand, nearly two thousand persons present. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress arrived shortly after ten o'clock, and were followed by the sheriffs and several of the aldermen. The civic authorities proceeded at once to the council chamber, in which the concert took place. The concert, which was under the direction of Mr Benedict, commenced immediately afterwards, and the entertainment was of a very superior character, as may be inferred from the following list:—Miss Cubitt, Miss Rollo Dickson, Mrs Alfred Shaw, Miss Sabilla Novello, Miss Leedyer, Mr and Mrs Seguin, Mrs Weiss, Mrs Anderson, Miss Pyne; Signor Ferrari, Mr J. Bennett, Mr Wetherbee, Mr Hobbs, Mr Machin, Mr Carte, &c. Adams's celebrated quadrille band was in requisition in the great hall, and performed a variety of favourite quadrilles, polkas, galops, and waltzes during the night. The fancy costumes were unusually numerous, and Spaniards, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, old English gentlemen, and Highland chieftains, mingled, "in most admired disorder," with soldiers, sailors, jockeys, vivandieres, and broom girls, giving picturesqueness and variety to the moving throng. Among those present were Lord Seaham, the Earl of Munster, Lord Dudley Stuart, Count Noailles, Count Potoski, Captain de Bathe, Captain Seymour, Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Felix Booth, Admiral Ross, Aldermen Lucas, Farebrother, Hughes Hughes, Hooper, Sir John Key, Copeland, &c.

**DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN FINSBURY.**—On Sunday morning, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a fire of considerable extent broke out on the premises termed the St Agnes le Clair baths, situate at the north-east angle of Tabernacle square, Finsbury, and which, we regret to state, was attended with the loss of two lives. The premises were of an old construction, principally composed of wood, and some years since were much resorted to by the bathing community. Part of the premises were occupied by a Mrs Moore,

proprietress of the baths, which were at the rear of the dwelling-house; and another part by Mr C. Peel, a coffee shop. Before the ladders could be procured, Mr C. Moore, a son of the proprietress, his wife, and their little boy, were supplicating for assistance at one of the upper room windows, looking towards Fitchfield street. Mr Moore succeeded in making his escape, and on gaining the ground was perfectly exhausted; his unfortunate wife, however, and child perished. If he had been a minute longer in making his retreat he must have perished also. The poor man was almost in a state of frenzy on knowing the fate of his relatives. The fire was got under by three o'clock; but the ruins were not sufficiently cooled to allow of a search for the missing bodies before five o'clock, when the remains of Mrs. Moore jun., were found on the floor of the apartment in which she was last seen, and about an hour afterwards those of the child were discovered close by. How the fire originated is at present a mystery. It is supposed by Mr. Moore, however, to have been caused by some embers of cigars, as there had been parties smoking in the coffee rooms the previous evening. The dwellings and baths which are destroyed are insured in the Royal Exchange Fire Office.

**ALLEGED MUTINIES AND MURDER.**—On Tuesday week seventeen of the crew of the *Tory*, arrived in the West India Docks, were brought before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames police office, charged by Captain George Johnstone, master of the ship, with mutiny. After a lengthened examination, from which it appeared that the sailors were cruelly and tyrannically treated; and that three of their comrades lost their lives thereby, Mr. Broderip remanded the one to Wednesday last, when the sailors were discharged; and Captain Johnstone was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of his first and second mate, and a seaman. After a lengthened examination of several witnesses, the prisoner, who declined saying anything, was remanded for further examination until Tuesday next. Throughout the whole of the proceedings he appeared to show the most callous indifference, scarcely ever raising his head from the rail in front of the dock. The court was densely crowded by parties anxious to hear the result of this most singular and horrible case.

**EXTENSIVE SEIZURES BY THE EXCISE.**—Mr Davis, the Excise officer who seized a distillery at Stepney in July last, has made another prize. He suspected that spirits had been removed from the distillery shortly before his visit; and, having got a clue to the receivers of it, he has made captures of large quantities of spirits of nitre at six different places, amounting in all to 12,519 pounds weight, valued at 2,000*l* without the duty. Proceedings have been commenced against some of the parties in whose possession the illicit spirit was found.

On Thursday, the price of bread, which was last week reduced to 6*d*. per quarten loaf at the eastern parts of the metropolis, was raised to 7*d*.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov 15, 1845:—

Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases	...	...	...	263
Diseases of uncertain seat	...	...	...	64
Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses	...	...	...	117
Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration	...	...	...	304
Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels	...	...	...	41
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion	...	...	...	53
Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	...	...	...	8
Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c.	...	...	...	10
Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles	...	...	...	5
Diseases of the skin, &c.	...	...	...	4
Old age, or natural decay	...	...	...	45
Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance	...	...	...	24
Causes not specified	...	...	...	3
Deaths from all causes	...	...	...	941
Males	452	Females	489	

Births in the Week.—Males, 599; females, 629.—Total, 1,228.

	Population enumerated, 1841.	Average Weekly Deaths, 1840-1-2-3-4.		Deaths in the Week.
		5 Autumns.	5 Years.	
West Districts.....	301,326	145	142	143
North Districts.....	366,303	181	176	149
Central Districts.....	374,759	195	186	179
East Districts.....	393,247	227	209	217
South Districts.....	479,469	272	250	253
Totals.....	1,915,104	1,020	963	941

THE PROVINCES.

**WINTER CIRCUIT.**—Mr Baron Parke and Mr Justice Williams will hold a winter assize at Liverpool, and Mr Baron Platt at York. No other assizes are to be held this winter.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—Mr Cook, who has recently been making experiments for carrying the telegraph between Dover and Calais, speaks with great confidence of his ultimate success. His only fear is, that it may be injured by the dragging of ships.

**THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.**—John Stubbs, of the Leeds detective police, who was injured at the time when Mr Belcher met his death by the accident on this railway on the 20th ult., expired on Wednesday.

**A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE** was held on Tuesday night, at their rooms, Newall's-buildings, Manchester. The object of the meeting was in reference to the procuring qualifications for parties wishing to have votes for counties, &c. on the 40s franchise. Mr Wilson, chairman, presided. The chairman read a list of 34 applications for qualifications, and stated that the parties desirous of possessing the franchise might now be accommodated, as the League had qualifications to dispose of in 28 counties, but strongly recommended all parties purchasing to select their qualification in the immediate vicinity of their residence, as the expense of travelling must necessarily be a serious drawback at the time of election. He also stated, that during the year they had registered property for free-traders worth a quarter of a million of money, and he had no doubt that the same, or even a larger amount, would be registered in the present year. It was stated that qualifications could be purchased in some of the northern counties for 22*l* or 23*l*. Various lots of cottage and other property were then handed to the secretary as ready to be disposed of, and the other routine business of the committee having been gone through, the meeting adjourned for a week.

THE MOVEMENT FOR OPENING THE PORTS.

**MANCHESTER.**—On Thursday morning, in pursuance of a requisition to the mayor, most numerously and respectably signed, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Manchester, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty's Government for the immediate opening of the ports for the free admission of foreign grain, and for the entire abolition of the corn-laws. By the appointed hour the hall was crowded in every part, and on the mayor taking the chair on the platform around him were Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P. for the borough; J. Brotherton, Esq., M.P. for Salford; R. H. Gregg, Esq.; James Deywood, Esq.; Thomas Bagley, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce; J. B. Smith, Esq., &c. &c. Robert Hyde Gregg, Esq., in an eloquent speech, moved the first resolution:—



"That the deficiency of the harvest, and the failure of the potato crop in many parts of the United Kingdom, have produced the utmost apprehension among all classes of the community, and are circumstances imperatively requiring the immediate consideration of her Majesty's Government."

Mr James Heywood seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr Alderman Kay proposed the second resolution:—

"That the recollection of the calamities which afflicted this district and the whole country during the high prices of food from 1836 to 1842, renders it impossible to contemplate the recurrence of a similar state of suffering without intense anxiety and alarm."

This resolution was seconded by Mr Alderman Walker, and carried. A. Watkin, Esq., moved the next resolution:—

"That the immediate opening of the ports for the free admission of food, and the repeal, without delay, of every law which restricts its importation, are measures obviously required to prevent a serious revulsion in trade, and consequent grievous suffering to the whole of our industrious population."

Alderman Neild seconded the resolution, which was supported by B. Pearson, Esq., Thomas Bagley, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, moved the next resolution, in these words:—

"That this meeting respectfully but most earnestly calls upon her Majesty's Ministers to suspend immediately the operation of the corn-laws, and to submit to the Legislature, at an early day, a measure for the entire abolition of all laws which restrict the free supply of food."

Mr Alderman Kershaw seconded the resolution. Mark Philips, Esq., M.P., on rising to move the next resolution was received with repeated cheers. The hon. gentleman moved:—

"That a memorial, embodying the sentiments of the previous resolutions, be signed by the mayor on behalf of this meeting, and presented to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., First Lord of the Treasury."

After the resolution had been spoken to in a very impressive speech, it was seconded by Mr Brotherton, M.P., who on rising was loudly cheered. After a deputation, consisting of Messrs Philips, Brotherton, Kay, and Greg, had been appointed to present the memorial, this important meeting broke up.

The Town Council of Manchester held a meeting on Thursday, at which, upon the motion of W. Shuttleworth, Esq., seconded by the late Major Alexander Kay, Esq., it was unanimously resolved to transmit a memorial under the common seal of the corporation to Sir Robert Peel.

STOKFORD.—The Board of Guardians at their weekly sitting on Monday last adopted a memorial to Government, in favour of the opening of the ports.

LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday a deputation, consisting of William Brown, Esq., Thomas Thorneley, Esq., M.P., James Mellor Esq., and James Mullaneux, Esq., waited upon the Mayor with a requisition, signed by upwards of 5,800 names, requesting him to call a meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, to discuss and determine what steps should be taken to alleviate, and, as far as possible, prevent, that distress which threatens to overtake a large and helpless portion of our fellow-subjects, arising from the failure of the potato crop.

THE NEWCASTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—On Wednesday, at a special meeting, a memorial to Sir Robert Peel for the opening of the ports was moved by Mr Pollard, seconded by Alderman Brockett, and supported by Mr Charles Rayne. Mr Armstrong, a supporter of the aiding scale, spoke against it. The chairman, Alderman Wilson, then put the motion, and only two hands were held up in opposition. It was therefore declared duly carried. The memorial is as follows:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., FIRST LORD OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at a special general meeting convened for that purpose.

"Sheweth,—That your memorialists, believing that the corn harvest in the United Kingdom has been defective, and the potato crop, particularly in Ireland, a failure, hasten to entreat that you will be pleased to advise her Majesty in Council to give an immediate sanction to the admission, duty free, of foreign grain into all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, as the readiest means that can be adopted for not only preventing the discomfort, but promoting the prosperity, and thereby securing the contentment, of the people. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c."

### SCOTLAND.

ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—The annual election of Lord Rector of the University took place on Saturday, when Mr Rutherford, M.P. was all but unanimously re-elected in the whole of the nations. Some sixteen or seventeen votes were given for Mr Campbell of Monzie, and one or two for the Earl of Eglinton, while the votes tendered for Mr Rutherford amounted to 107. It was perfectly understood that the idea of seriously opposing Mr Rutherford had been abandoned, and accordingly not more than one-half of the qualified voters appeared at all. The whole business passed off very quietly.—*Glasgow Argus.*

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. GLENNIE.—This venerable professor expired at his residence, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, on the morning of Sabbath last. The increasing infirmities of age had compelled Dr Glennie's retirement from all public duty for some years. His connexion with Marischal College commenced in 1796, when he was appointed assistant and successor to his relative, the celebrated professor Beattie, author of 'The Minstrel.' Dr Glennie continued to teach the moral philosophy class for many years with much approbation and success.

CUSTOMS.—A vacancy has occurred in the collectorship of the customs at the port of Aberdeen, by the death of Mr J. Smithers, late collector at that place. It is expected that one of the collectors of the revenue at a port adjacent to this port will, in consequence of his length of service and claims for promotion, succeed Mr Smithers in the more lucrative situation, and that several promotions will take place in consequence. The salary of the collector at the port of Aberdeen is 500/ per annum.

SCOTCH PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.—The *Edinburgh Gazette* of yesterday, a publication in which the law requires that all notices of applications for new bills connected with Scotland must be inserted, extends to the unprecedented length of 72 pages, or 18 sheets, containing no less than 66 notices of applications connected with railways, and for the last few weeks its appearance has been on a somewhat corresponding scale. The total number of notices for new bills connected with Scotland (chiefly railways) which have already appeared is 205. From this fact the public will be able to form some idea of the overwhelming amount of business which awaits the meeting of parliament, when the private bills of England and Ireland are also taken into account, not to speak of national measures.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

### IRELAND.

NEW COLLEGE OF GALWAY.—It is stated that Edward Berwick, Esq. barrister-at-law, has accepted the appointment of vice president of the new college at Galway. Mr Berwick is nephew to the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.—The annual collection of the O'Connell tribute took place on Monday, at the various Roman Catholic chapels throughout the country. In Dublin and the suburbs the amount reported, at four o'clock, was

2,300/. This is larger than the average of years since 1839, for the metropolitan district. The sum netted in the county of Cork amounted to 769/ 18s 2d, being a trifling excess over last year's collection.

REFEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting on Monday, Mortimer McCoy, Esq. occupied the chair. Captain Broderick suggested the propriety of appealing to Parliament for a commission to sit in Dublin, for the purpose of deciding on the merits of the various railways proposed to be constructed in Ireland. Mr O'Connell wished that Captain Broderick would give notice of a motion founded on the suggestion he had made; but in his (Mr O'Connell's) opinion, the simple course that ought to be pursued was to restore to Ireland her own Parliament. Mr J. A. O'Neill moved, in pursuance of notice, that a committee of the Association be appointed to watch over the progress of the potato disease. Mr O'Connell seconded the motion for the formation of the committee, and censured, emphatically, the conduct of the Government for not taking measures to meet the calamity with which they were threatened. He would propose that an aggregate meeting should be held, for the purpose of proposing an address to the Queen, stating the case of the Irish people, and setting forth that one-third of the potato crop, their only means of subsistence, was destroyed. After denouncing the new colleges, he suggested the propriety of holding a meeting of the Roman Catholics on Wednesday, for the purpose of adopting a declaration on the subject, to be presented to the bishops, now assembled in town, to consider the question. Mr Smith O'Brien at considerable length denounced the Ribbon system, and all secret societies, and pictured the frightful consequences that inevitably resulted from them. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the rent for the week was announced to be 178/ 4s.

THE EXPORT OF PROVISIONS.—wheat, oats, oatmeal, and flour—from Ireland, proceeds to an excess, apparently stimulated by the necessity which every day's intelligence proves to exist for its retention for the sustenance of our people. Within the last week there has been exported from the harbour of Galway not less than 3,448 tons of oats. From Wexford the exports have been in the same period 14,000 quarters of oats, 800 quarters of wheat, and 8,564 quarters of barley. Waterford has exported, within the like period, 23,000 barrels of wheat, 38 barrels of oats, and 100,854 cwt of flour. Will the executive still persist in alleging that it is "premature" to take active measures for the alleviation of the miseries with which we are threatened, when in some districts famine is already imminent, while the rapid increase in the exports of "bread stuffs" threatens, in no long period of time, to leave us utterly unprovided with a substitute for the decomposed potatoes?—*Freeman's Journal.*

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Lord Cloncurry presided at the meeting of the Mansion-House Committee, Dublin, on Wednesday, November 19. The following members of the committee were in attendance:—Mr O'Connell, Sir James Murray, Thomas Bermingham, Pierce Mahony, J. A. O'Neill, Alderman O'Brien, Rev. Dr Flanagan, Rev. Dr Yore, J. O'Donoghue, C. M'Loughlin, Alderman M'Kenna, Rev. Dr O'Connell, J. Whelan, J. Dunne, Alderman Gardiner, J. Clason and M'Cormick. Seventy-five letters were read, generally giving a most deplorable account of the potato crop. Several of the communications were from clergymen of the established church. Mr O'Connell brought forward a series of resolutions on the failure of the potato crop, the prospects of the country, and the conduct of the government at this crisis, which led to much discussion, and, after some verbal alterations, suggested by members of the committee, the resolutions, eight in number, were adopted. One of the resolutions denounces the iniquitous corn-law, maintained by a selfish aristocracy, and another declares the necessity of an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct that prompt and effectual measures should be taken for the safety of the Irish people.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The express has been received in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India and China of the 15th October. The letters and papers have not yet arrived, nor will they, in all probability, be delivered before Monday. The news are said to be unimportant.

### UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" AND "HIBERNIA."—Both these vessels a day or two due, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday morning. They have each encountered stormy weather. Six days after the *Great Britain* left New York, her propellers lost all except one fan, so that, for the last fourteen days, she has sailed under canvas only. It is gratifying, even under this disadvantage, to find that she has made the voyage in twenty days, in perfect safety, although the weather, as before stated, was very rough. The *Hibernia* left Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 3d inst. but during a very dense fog had the misfortune to get on shore on the 5th, on the southernmost point of Cape Race. She was got off again, but found to have sprung a leak, which made it advisable to go to St John's, Newfoundland, to repair. The damage, however, was found to be only slight, and she was enabled to sail again on the 9th instant.

The intelligence brought by these arrivals is meagre, the chief interest attaching to the various rumours afloat relative to the settlement of the Oregon question. It is now positively stated, that Mr Pakenham, the British minister, has just made a formal proposition to Mr Buchanan, the United States Secretary of State, to refer the whole difficulty to some third power for arbitration; that Mr Buchanan is favourably inclined to such a course, but that the President, Mr Polk, declines it on the ground "that it would not satisfy the western democracy."

The period approaches for the annual session of Congress. The more important subjects that are to be brought before it are—1. The Oregon—a probable bill to extend American legislation over the territory. 2. The one year's notice to Great Britain to abrogate the joint occupation of the Oregon. 3. A military chain of posts or forts from Missouri to Oregon, or, at least, to the Rocky Mountains. 4. A monthly overland mail to and from Oregon. This, it is thought, will be brought forward by Mr Allen in the Senate. 5. A restoration of the Sub-Treasury system, as in Mr Van Buren's time. 6. A reduction of the tariff, from a protective to a mere revenue standard. 7. The ratification of the annexation of Texas. 8. The Mexican boundary, and international negotiations with that republic. 9. A revision of the postage laws. 10. The appropriation and application of the legacy left to the United States by Mr Smithson, of England.

### ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Morning, Four o'clock.—The *Great Western* has arrived, bringing news from New York to the 6th, a week later than the *Hibernia*. The uneasy feeling relative to the course to be taken by the President, in his message to Congress, is on the increase. The ground for this is to be found in an article from the *Washington Union*, understood and recognised as the President's official organ, from which the following is an extract:—



We allude to what we call, with the fullest confidence, the American territory of Oregon. On this great subject, within the last three or four years, public sentiment has ripened fast. In the judgment of a vast majority of this nation, the time is rapidly approaching—or say, rather, has now come—when clear light in relation to this territory should embody itself in positive law. For more than twenty years, the people of the United States have seen what they regard as their indisputable title to this immense territory swamped in negotiation. It was to be expected, from the wisdom and true policy of the British Government, that this negotiation, so barren heretofore of good result, when entered upon with a new administration, which, in its identity of opinion on this subject, is as one man, and which is sustained in that opinion by an overwhelming mass and mastery of public sentiment—it was justly to be hoped of the wisdom of England that the new negotiation, under such auspices, and in such hands, would, ere long, begin at least to secure, instead of defeating, as in past years it has defeated, the great ends of international justice.

This territory, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean—drained mainly by the Columbia river—bounded on the north, the east, and the south by mountain chains, and on the west by the ocean—extends from lat. 42 deg to lat. 54 deg 40 min north. It contains more than 400,000 square miles—that is, it is more than twice as large as France, and about half as large as all the States now subject to the Federal constitution. The American people claim, against all other nations, this whole domain as a part of their own soil.

The Union goes into a lengthy detail of what the Americans consider to be the position of the two countries as to occupation in Oregon, enlarging on the fur trade, and closing with an attempt to prove that territorial aggrandisement is the sole object of Great Britain.

**LORD METCALFE'S HEALTH.**—We learn from Canada that there had been no particular change in the state of Lord Metcalfe's malady since the previous accounts. His excellency's general health and spirits, according to the bulletin published in the "Montreal Courier," of the 28th ult. had throughout been but little affected, although a portion of the soft parts of his cheek had been destroyed by local gangrene.

**WEST INDIES.**—The steam-ship *Thames*, Philip Hast, R.N., commander, arrived at Southampton at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, after a rapid voyage, with fine and moderate weather, arriving much before her time. Her dates are—Demerara Oct. 20th, Tobago 21st, Trinidad 21st and 24th, St Vincent 27th, St Lucia 27th, Martinique 28th, Dominique 28th, Guadaloupe 28th, Antigua 29th, Montserrat 29th, Nevis 29th, St Kitts 29th, Tortola 30th, St Thomas's 30th, St Jago de Cuba 20th, Jamaica 24th, Jacmel 26th, and Puerto Rico 28th. She brings 40 passengers, 269 dollars, a small quantity of British coin, 170 bales of sarsaparilla, two tierces of coffee, 55 packages of succades, and generally a small freight. The *Thames* brings no news of importance. The islands were generally healthy. The *Dee* left Jamaica for Carthagena and Chagres the 16th of October. The *Tay* was at St Thomas's on the 31st of October, the Spanish, sloop-of-war *Churrucá* at St Jago de Cuba the 18th, her Majesty's ships *Imaum* and *Galatea* at Port Royal the 31st, and the Spanish man-of-war *Habanera*, 16 guns, at Puerto Rico on the 28th.

The papers contain little news of interest. The Legislature was opened on the 21st ult. at Jamaica, by Lord Elgin. His lordship represents "the condition and prospects of the colony" as improving. "The present sugar crop," he observes, "considerably exceeds that of last year, and I am informed that in most parts of the island the promise for next session is encouraging." Alluding to the several projects now before the public for laying down railways by English companies, his lordship says, "There is reason to believe that the exertions which the Colonists have made of late in improving the resources within their reach have attracted the attention of British capitalists, that investments in Jamaica are regarded by them with increasing favour."

The "Barbadoes Standard" complains of the want of rain, and says that, although the weather is beautifully fine, the planters are alarmed at the backward state of the crops.

The government of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg has just published a decree, declaring that in future the sittings of the States will be public.

The exportation of corn from Bavaria was prohibited on the 12th of this month.

The King of Sardinia has just promoted to the rank of Colonel the Infant Don Juan, second son of Don Carlos.

**FRANCE.**—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has addressed an important letter to the prefects of the departments in respect to the result of the late harvest. The object of the letter is to show that the harvest is not so bad as has been represented, and that there is no ground for apprehension of a deficiency of food, as there is amply sufficient in France for the necessities of the inhabitants.

The marriage of the sister of the Duc de Bourdeaux to the Hereditary Prince of Lucca was performed on the 10th at Frohsdorf.

The infant son of the Duc d'Aumale has received the title of the Prince of Conde. On Saturday evening he was christened at St Cloud by the names of Louis Philippe Marie Leopold d'Orleans.

**ALGERIA.**—The French minister of war has received a report from General de Bar, dated Algiers the 7th; two reports from Marshal Bugeaud, one dated the 3d and the other the 5th; and a report, dated the 5th, from General Reveu. In one of his reports Marshal Bugeaud says:—"We have nothing more to fear from Abd-el-Kader, who has probably re-entered Morocco, having failed in his attempt at a general insurrection, and abandoning to themselves the tribes that he had excited to revolt in the province of Oran. This ought to lower him in the eyes of the Arabs; but they do not judge of things in the same way as ourselves."—A letter from Oran of the 8th says:—"Abd-el-Kader lately paid a visit to the Beni-Snassens of Morocco, near Lalla Maghrena, to give orders relative to the distribution in the Moorish territory of the Algerian tribes whom he has caused to emigrate. From thence he proceeded to the district of the Hachem-Gharabas, his native tribe, south-west of Mascara, to superintend the emigration of the tribes on the borders of the Tell. We are without news relative to the reported insurrection in Morocco, all communication being cut off between Tlemcen and the frontier of that country."—A letter from Algiers of the 10th says:—"Before ceasing his functions of Governor-general *ad interim*, General de Lamoriciere addressed to the minister of war a report proposing, as fit recipients of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, the persons who had distinguished themselves in the last expeditions in the province of Oran. Some of the soldiers who had escaped from the massacre of Sidi Brahim, as well as the civil functionaries who gave proof of the greatest devotedness in the difficult circumstances in which are placed our advanced post on the frontier of Oran, are also comprised in the document."

**SPAIN.**—*Barcelona*, Nov. 9.—The details of the outbreak at Valencia have arrived here. It appears that a sergeant-major of a regiment of infantry had induced some 200 of the soldiers of his corps to join him in an attempt at insurrection; they seized their arms and surprised the barrack-guard, wounded a commandant and two other officers, and then sallied out through the city, proclaiming the constitution of the year 1812, and crying out "Long live *Espartero*." They were immediately joined by some thousand civilians, and they continued parading the streets with banners, &c. A battalion of another regiment was got under arms, and the Captain-General, Roncalli, placing himself at the head

of it, went in pursuit of the insurrectionists. They had gone to several other barracks, but were refused admittance by the guards, and fired on when they attempted to enter by force. Seeing their case desperate, as no other portion of the army could be induced to join them, and as the Captain-General approached them, they dispersed, throwing away their arms, and attempted to hide themselves, which some had effected, and among them the sergeant-major, the primary cause of the outbreak. Several of the soldiers surrendered themselves, and tranquillity was re-established. The city of Valencia has, in consequence of this attempted insurrection, been declared under martial law, and a court-martial formed for the trial of the prisoners, a considerable number of whom have been taken with arms in their hands. Several coercive measures had been adopted by the Captain-General to secure the tranquillity of that city. *Barcelona* is tranquil, although the news from Valencia added to the excitement here. The soldiers who took part in the insurrection at Valencia have been tried by court-martial, of whom twelve have been sentenced to death, and, by the latest account, ten of these unfortunate persons were on the way to the place of execution. It appears also that several of the most respectable citizens of Valencia had been banished from that place, on twenty-four hours' notice, without trial, or any known proof that they had been implicated in the affair at all.

**TURKEY.**—Letters from Constantinople, of the 23d ult., state that the Turkish government, frightened by the threatening position taken by the French ambassador at Constantinople, has yielded to all his demands, both in respect to the punishment of the Druse chief accused by the French consul at Beyrout of the murder of a French priest in the Lebanon, and with respect to the order issued by Chekib Effendi for the removal of all strangers from the mountain during the time the Porte was taking measures to pacify that country.

**EGYPT.**—An edict has been promulgated, by order of Mehemet Ali, prohibiting the export of grain from the ports of Egypt. It is said the abrupt and unexpected publication of the edict has caused considerable confusion, and that numerous disputes had arisen in consequence.

**MEXICO.**—Papers had been received at New Orleans by the Mexican schooner *Santa Joaquin*, Captain Batista, from Vera Cruz to the 26th September, and from the capital to the 22d, the contents of which, excepting a proclamation of Gen. Paredes to the troops under his command at San Luis Potosi, are of a peculiarly quiet nature as regards the invasion of Texas; the Mexicans, at the present juncture, if we may judge from the correspondence of *El Locomotor*, a newspaper published at Vera Cruz, being more occupied with their own internal affairs, anticipating a counter-revolution shortly. From whence this movement will come does not appear, but it is thought inevitable. The present government does not enjoy the confidence of the country, nor is it sufficiently strong to adopt any measures to sustain itself, or pay the soldiery, employees, &c. The *Siglo*, even, the champion of the revolution, loudly calls for a revision of the acts of the provisional ministry. The inaugural address of Gen. Herrera contains nothing remarkable, or touching the foreign relations of the republic, but is replete with expressions of reliance on the Divine assistance to aid him in his task of maturing the prosperity of the nation. The senate, as a grand inquest to consider the sentence of the court martial on Gen. Rangel, has abrogated that part of it which relates to the ministers and the fiscal authority, by a vote of 24 to 11.—A private letter says, there is nothing new in politics. The people will return to federalism, but dare not express their opinions on account of the military, who are opposed to it. Ten days ago, several conductas arrived from the interior, with two millions of dollars, of which 1,800,000 went on board of the English steam packet *Aeon*.

**OREGON.**—A letter from an emigrant to Oregon, published in a late number of the *Fayette* (Missouri) *Democrat*, states that, "Dr M'Laughlin, who has charge of Fort Vancouver and is Governor of the Hudson Bay Company in the west, has treated the two last emigrations with a great deal of kindness. He has furnished them with boats to bring their families, goods, wagons, &c., down the Columbia some one hundred miles, and up the Wallamette to Oregon City, which is about thirty miles, without charge for the use of the boats, and let all the families have provisions on a credit of twelve months, to do them until they can procure provisions otherwise. He has also lent all that wished to borrow seed-wheat, and charges them six bushels on the hundred until they can raise crops."

**CALIFORNIA.**—Accounts from Monterey, California, to June 17, state that the Mexican Government was about to send a governor and 2,800 men to California, to preserve that part of the republic from being dismembered. Captain Stephen Smith, a passenger from Boston in the ship *California*, which had arrived on the coast, proceeded soon after to San Blas. He was about to return to Monterey, and had embarked on board the schooner *Julia Ann*, now under the Mexican flag, when he was taken out of the vessel by an armed force, on account of a rumour that he had furnished arms and ammunition to the disaffected party in California, whose object is said to be the overthrow of the Mexican power in that country. Certificates had been forwarded from Monterey, from the Custom house, the United States Consul, and the agents of the ship *California*, to the effect that there were no arms brought by the ship, excepting what belonged to her proper armament. There can be no doubt that Capt. Smith would be released on the receipt of these documents.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

**THE HARVEST ON THE CONTINENT.**—The *Leipsic Gazette* states, from Vienna, that the troops of the garrison of the latter city are kept constantly in readiness to act, under the apprehension of a popular riot, in consequence of the high price of corn. Letters direct from Vienna make no mention of any such order, or of any alarm being felt. On the 11th a petition was presented in the Chamber of Deputies, at Dresden, praying the government to take measures to prevent the possibility of a scarcity of food. The Minister of State, De Falkenstein, declared that, from the inquiries made, no serious apprehension of a scarcity ought to be entertained: first, because the potato disease was not general in Saxony; and, next, because the harvest was not a failure. The Minister added, that if any extraordinary circumstances arose, the government would immediately adopt such measures as would be advantageous to the country.

**IMPORTANT DECISION IN ILLINOIS.**—Several hundred persons, including descendants, have been held in slavery in the region of country now Illinois, for nearly sixty years, who, by the express terms of the ordinance of 1788, as well as by the decision of the courts of several of the slave states made under it, were entitled to their freedom. A decision has lately been come to by the supreme court in the case of *Pete v. Janot*, by which the right to freedom of all this class of persons is established, and Illinois practically declared to be a free state.—*Western Citizen*.

**FIRES IN AMERICA IN 1845.**—We do not remember ever to have heard of so many great fires in any one short period of time as have happened on this continent in the first six months of 1845. We annex a list of the losses experienced, in the order in which they occurred:—Barbadoes, 2,000,000 dollars; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 3,000,000 dollars; London, Connecticut, 500,000 dollars; Fayetteville, North Carolina, 500,000 dollars; Quebec, 7,500,000 dollars; Matanzas, 1,000,000 dollars; New York, 6,000,000 dollars—total, 21,000,000 dollars. This aggregate surpasses the loss by the great fire in New York in 1835. Then about 20,000,000 dollars of property were destroyed. The amount given as lost in the two fires at Quebec is the estimate given in the New York papers; we are inclined to believe it rather above the mark.—*Quebec Mercury*.



**BIRTHS.**

On the 13th inst., the lady of Alfred Bradley Bloxam Esq., 28 Cambridge street, Hyde park square, of a daughter.  
 At Summer hill, Kidderminster, on the 14th instant, the Hon. Mrs Claughton, of a son.  
 The lady of Newton Savill Scott, Esq. her Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Confederation, was safely delivered of a son on the 14th inst., at Paris.  
 On the 20th inst., at 54 Cavendish square, the lady of the Rev. Halsted Cobden, of a son.

**DEATHS.**

At Florence, on the 8th instant, Anne Craufurd, aged 41, wife of Charles Holland, Esq., M.D. of Queen street, May fair.  
 On the 10th inst., at his residence, Palm Cottage, East India road, William Henry Harton, Esq., formerly of Gussery, Calcutta, in his 75th year.  
 On the 17th inst., at Duffryn, Glamorganshire, the seat of Bruce Pryce, Esq., Major-General Sir Burges Camac.  
 On the 16th inst., at his residence, Linsted, Kent, aged 62, Edward Blaxland, Esq., son of the late late Henry Blaxland, Esq., formerly of Broad street, Royal Exchange.  
 At Backwell house, on Sunday the 16th instant, aged 28 years, William Le Poer Trench, Esq., only son of the late Colonel the Hon. Sir Robert Le Poer Trench, K.C.B., K.T.S.  
 On the 16th inst., at his residence, Minerva terrace, Old Kent road, Samuel Jackson, Esq., of Fresh wharf, Lower Thames street, in the 73d year of his age.  
 On the 16th inst., at Clifton, near Bristol, Ellen, Viscountess Canterbury.  
 At Cheltenham, on the 17th inst., Sir Salusbury Davenport Rear-Admiral of the White, C.B. and K.C.H., of Bramall hall, Cheshire, and Weedon hall, Buckinghamshire, a magistrate for the counties of Buckinghamshire, Chester, Lancaster, Derby, and Gloucester.  
 On the 18th inst., in London, Mary Anne, the wife of Thomas Jevons, Esq., of Liverpool, and eldest daughter of the late William Ro-coe, Esq., of that place.  
 Suddenly, at 28 Silver street, Golden square, on the 17th inst., Arthur Savage Wade, D.D., vicar of St Nicholas, Warwick.  
 On the 18th inst., at Headington, near Oxford, Edward Latimer, Esq.  
 On Sunday last, at a very advanced age, Hugh Hamill, Esq., formerly a respectable merchant in the city of London.  
 On Sunday, the 16th inst., in Baker street, Luey, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles Wilkins.

**IMPORTANT POINTS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.**

*(Carefully condensed and reported by an eminent Barrister, for the Economist.)*

We purpose recording such of the decisions of the courts of law as may be of practical use to the merchant and trader.

The common law of this country, by which so many of our dealings are governed, and under whose protection commerce itself has grown up and thriven, is so frequently modified and enlarged to suit the requirements of the day, according to the light which experience throws on the policy or impolicy of laws, that it becomes manifestly incumbent on men of business to be informed at least of those changes and modifications which affect the course of business or alter the legal effect of ordinary transactions.

In some cases it may be expedient to go beyond this; and as occasion may require, to elucidate such rules of law as apply to branches of commercial enterprise of new and pressing importance. The railway acts afford an apt example. It is obvious in these times, that though a mercantile man need not and ought not to be his own lawyer, he cannot be wholly ignorant of law, at least on the subjects that affect the course and conduct of mercantile business, without risk of great practical evil. We design, therefore, to supply the information which it thus appears to us the mercantile world need, and which it is certainly germane to the functions of the *Economist* to afford. Availing ourselves of professional aid, such as will render this department of our intelligence accurate and trustworthy, we shall at the same time endeavour to popularise the phraseology we use, and so to divest it of technicalities that it may be perfectly comprehensible to all non-legal men of business. At the same time we have deemed it expedient to cite the cases from which any important rules are deduced, for this comes into a small compass, and not only authenticates the argument, but may prove useful where legal proceedings are contemplated in similar cases.

By these means we hope to render this new province of our journal one of considerable importance and utility to our readers.

**SALES BY SAMPLE.**

It is a perfectly well recognised principle of law, that wherever sales are made by samples, the vendee may return the goods if they turn out inferior to the sample, provided he do so at once, and without unnecessary delay. The buyer has a right also to inspect the bulk, and may rescind the contract upon refusal to show it. But it has been also decided that, wherever the vendee treats the goods as his own, even without knowledge of their inferiority, he can no longer vacate the contract. And this is especially the case where the vendee resells or attempts to resell the goods (see *Parker v. Palmer*, 4 B. & Ald. 387), for this is assuming the ownership, and the rule is, that the purchaser may rescind the contract only where he has done no more than was consistent with the purpose of examination and comparison. If he exercises dominion over them by selling or parting with the goods to another, this being inconsistent with the purposes of trial, it deprives the vendee of all power to resist an action for the price of the goods, and this is equally the case where there has been an express warranty. (See *Street v. Blay*, 2 B. & Ald. 456.)

Now this is a very common case. Immense quantities of the goods sold by sample are thus resold on the faith of the sample, and the question has often arisen when the inferiority of the bulk is detected. What is the remedy? It may be that where the commodity is of a perishable nature, it must be resold even when the inferiority is known. The remedy which most usually suggests itself is that of an action for fraud. But a recent case of great authority has narrowed the ground on which such an action lies to those cases only where the inferiority of the goods to the sample is brought home to the knowledge of the defendant at the time he sold them. We allude to the case of *Ormerod v. Huth*. (See *Law Times*, June 25, 1845.) It was an action in the case against the defendants, who were dealers in cotton, for fraud, in representing certain samples of cotton as fair samples of 142 bales, which the plaintiff was thereby induced to buy at the price of 1,646l 15s, whereas they were not fair samples. The jury found a verdict for the defendants, and the plaintiff appealed to the Exchequer Chamber by writ of error, and the fifteen judges confirmed the verdict, on the ground that the defendants were not shown to have committed the fraud wilfully and with knowledge of the unfairness of the samples. The court thus explicitly laid down the rule of law on the subject:—

"The rule which is to be derived from all the cases appears to us to be, that where, upon the sale of goods, the purchaser is satisfied without requiring a warranty, which is a matter for his own consideration, he cannot recover upon a mere representation of the quality by the seller unless he can show that the representation was bottomed in fraud. If indeed, the representation was false to the knowledge of the party making it, this would in general be conclusive evidence of fraud, but if the representation was honestly made and believed at the time to be true by the party making it, although not true in point of fact, we think this does not amount to fraud in law, but that the rule of *causæ emptor* applies, and the representation itself does not furnish a ground of action, and although the case may in appearance raise some difficulty as to the effect of a false assertion or representation of title in the seller, yet it will be found on exami-

nation that in each of those cases there was either an assertion of title embodied in the contract, or a representation of title which was false to the knowledge of the seller."

The remedy of an action for fraud is therefore virtually cut off from the sufferer, for it is only in rare cases that the knowledge of the fraud could be brought home to the vendor. Where the goods are discovered to be inferior too late to return them and to rescind the contract, if the vendee have a remedy at all, it is by an action for the damages he sustains by reason of the goods not corresponding with the sample, which there is some show of authority for holding to be an implied warranty. The case of *Parker v. Palmer* is an authority for such an action, and it ought to be tried under the circumstances we have named. It is monstrous to suppose that there would be no remedy, although in *Ormerod v. Huth* the court has very nearly gone that length.

We may here conveniently note another recent case, which clearly defines the rule whereby contracts for specific chattels are sometimes held binding, although the article is unfit for the use intended.

We refer to the case of *Olivant v. Bayley* (5 Q. B. Rep. 288), where the defendant ordered one of the plaintiff's patent printing machines for printing two colours. The machine was made and proved useless, but the Court of Queen's Bench held the contract to be binding, for the machine was "a known ascertained article;" and, in this case, the vendee must take and pay for it, however unfit for the purpose intended. But if it was not a "known ascertained article," and the defendant had merely ordered a machine for a stated purpose, and it was not fit for it, he would not have been bound to take it, but might return it under the same conditions we have mentioned in the opening of this note.

These cases very strongly enforce the policy and enlarge the application of the old rule of *causæ emptor*—the law is less useful to imprudent purchasers than to dishonest sellers.

**WHAT ARE NECESSARIES FOR INFANTS.**

The law enables persons to sue infants for the supply of necessaries, but they are not liable upon contracts for articles which are not necessaries. Much doubt and litigation has arisen as to what are necessaries; and this must ever be open to some degree of uncertainty; for it was expressly held by Mr Baron Parke (in *Peters v. Fleming*, 6 M. and W. 46), that in interpreting the word regard must be had to the defendant's degree and station of life. What might be necessary for a young nobleman might not be so for an apprentice. This distinction, or sliding-scale test, has been a good deal modified by the recent cases of *Wharton v. Mackenzie*, and *Cripps v. Hills* (5 Q. B. Rep. 606), in which Lord Denman held it "to be an outrage on common sense to say that fowls, desserts, and game, were necessaries for an Oxford under-graduate." The judges, however, look with especial favour upon watches, and have again, in the last cited cases, deemed them necessaries for young gentlemen. With this exception, it may be safely laid down that nothing falls within the category of necessaries for an infant but such articles as he cannot do without. In the words of Mr Justice Colridge in the last case, the articles "must not be merely comforts or conveniences." "This rule," he adds, "imposes no hardship on tradesmen. If they do not intend to pander to extravagance, let them not give credit." Wines, jewellery, dogs, horse-hire, fruit, cigars, costly clothing, or even excess of clothing, &c. supplied to infants cannot be longer recovered.

**To Readers and Correspondents.**

**ERRATUM.**—In our Supplement last week at the 6th page, containing the "Classification of Exports," &c., the total of Cotton Twist and Yarn, by the omission of a figure, is printed "16,048,680," instead of which read "106,048,680."

**H. ISLINGTON.**—Our correspondent has made a mistake. If he will again refer to the Official Tables, page 3, he will find the figures quoted applicable to another line (cured fish), the import of which has very suddenly increased in the present year. It has been going forward at this rate all the year. The denomination of cwt, as applied to currants and figs, is correct, but the chief imports take place after this time.

**Z. Y.**—The amount deposited as a guarantee by the Russian Government for this delicate and intricate object, is half a million sterling. Its accomplishment is intrusted to the party mentioned in Paris.

**H. G.**—We have made inquiry regarding the company in question. We believe it to be respectable and thriving; but there is at present a change working in some internal arrangements, and we recommend our correspondent to wait till they are completed.

**H. J. L. Manchester.**—We are not aware of the facts alluded to in relation to the Scotch line of railway. We have written to Scotland for information. The best publication we have seen for this purpose is 'Tuck's Railway Shareholder's Manual.' In the present state of things we would not take the responsibility of advising on the other questions. As a general rule this class of property will be all worse before it is better, if that time ever comes. That is our opinion.

**A GLASGOW SUBSCRIBER.**—The prices quoted by us are always "the last prices" at which transactions have taken place, when none occur on the day given.

**THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.**

**WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.**

*From the Gazette of last night.*

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters.....	103,201	82,260	46,290	562	6,382	4,393
Weekly average, Nov. 15.....	58 6	35 0	26 3	38 2	44 5	45 7
— " 8.....	59 7	35 1	25 2	35 7	45 3	44 9
— " 1.....	60 1	34 3	26 2	33 2	45 3	43 10
— Oct. 25.....	59 5	33 0	24 11	34 5	45 5	44 1
— " 18.....	58 2	32 0	23 5	34 5	44 5	43 0
— " 11.....	57 9	31 3	23 4	34 2	43 1	44 4
Six weeks' average.....	58 11	33 5	24 10	35 0	44 8	44 3
Same week last year.....	46 2	34 11	21 1	36 10	37 3	33 6
Present duty.....	14 0	5 6	4 0	7 6	1 0	1 0
Colonial duty.....	1 0	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6

*NOTE.*—The colonial duties are now all at the lowest rates.

*Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.*

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barley
Foreign.....	55,751	393	2,003	618	184	216
Colonial.....	109	51	—	—	4	—
Canadian.....	5,278	6,823	—	—	341	—
Total.....	41,138	7,267	2,003	618	529	216

*NOTE.*—Imported—Oats, 5,775 qrs; Peas, 4,813 qrs; Beans, 5,494 qrs. Duty paid—Oats, 2,371 qrs; Peas, 5,372 qrs; Beans, 5,371 qrs; Indian corn, 51 qrs. Total imports of all kinds of grain..... 59,328 qrs. Total quantity duty paid..... 21,043 qrs. Total duty of the week ending the 13th of November..... £1,801



MEETINGS OF BANKS, PUBLIC COMPANIES,

TUESDAY, Nov. 25.—Royal Bank of Scotland (Quarterly Meeting).  
 WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.—Commercial Life Assurance.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company.—British Fire Insurance Company.  
 THURSDAY, Nov. 27.—British American Land Company.—Westminster Fire Insurance Company.

Departure of Mails.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.—The next mails for the Mediterranean, Egypt, Ceylon, India, and China, via Marseilles, will be despatched from thence on the evening of the 24th ult.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

THE continued occupation of the farmers with field work prevented their sending a large quantity of wheat to Mark lane last Monday, from the near counties of Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and from the same cause the fresh arrivals from the distant counties of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, were very limited. The millers were tolerably free buyers, and a fair clearance was effected on fully the prices of the previous week. In foreign free samples not much occurred, but the sales made were at quite as much money. The importation of foreign was tolerably good, amounting to 19,298 qrs, the best half of which came from Dantzic—that port alone furnishing 10,285 qrs; the remainder came from Brake, Bremen, Cherbourg, Cronstadt, Hamburg, Port Philip, Rudkising, Stettin, Trieste, and Wismar. From the slow rate at which the duty on foreign wheat recedes few buyers appeared, but all sorts were held quite as high, and no disposition was evinced to force business in any description.

The nominal quotation of town made flour remains at 60s per sack; country marks commanded previous prices; the supply coastwise was only 5,574 sacks. There were 1,510 barrels from Montreal, 1,581 barrels from Quebec, and 195 barrels from New York. The Canadian goes into consumption freely, and the States flour into bond. Barley was in greater supply than demand, and was consequently 1s per qr cheaper; of foreign the importation consisted of 1,950 qrs, principally from Hamburg. There were good arrivals of oats, 1,271 qrs from our own coast, 781 qrs from Scotland, 12,608 qrs from Ireland, in addition to 25,532 qrs from various ports on the Continent; none were reported from Archangel: the grand total was thus 40,192 qrs, and being more than could be taken off, a further decline of 1s to 1s 6d per qr was submitted to. Beans supported prices, although there was a fair quantity of English samples on sale, with 1,500 qrs from Alexandria, and 104 from Hamburg. Boiling peas brought full prices, with a good demand for such blues as were adapted for the Scotch markets; the importation of foreign consisted of 811 qrs, the greatest part from Hamburg.

Liverpool market on Tuesday was fairly supplied with Irish grain; the quantity of wheat amounted to 6,225 qrs. The dealers took new samples sparingly, but at an advance of 2d per 70 lbs on the currency of the previous Tuesday; the average was 57s 5d on 4,648 qrs. The sale of flour was rather slow, but no change in its value occurred. The arrival from Ireland was 7,255 sacks, with 5,956 barrels from America, and 3,944 barrels from Canada. There were 6,946 qrs oats in from Ireland; trade in this article was slow, at 1d per 45 lbs abatement in value. Malting barley was 1s to 2s per qr cheaper.

The farmers' supply of wheat at Hull was fully up to the demand; the best dry samples somewhat exceeded previous rates, but little was passing in other sorts, either free or in bond, and no change occurred: the average was 56s 3d on 943 qrs. For barley, beans, and oats, less money was taken. A moderate quantity of grain arrived at Leeds; that of wheat was 5,199 qrs, for which there was a good demand at an advance of 1s per qr; average, 60s 2d on 2,448 qrs. Fine malting barley was fully as dear, but ordinary qualities were almost unsaleable, although offered at 31s per qr, weighing 54 lbs per bushel.

There was a small supply of wheat at Spalding, and prices were 1s per qr higher; average, 52s 8d on 1,109 qrs. Oats and beans were each 1s per qr lower, although only a moderate quantity was brought forward by the farmers. The supply of barley at Lynn was large; prices unaltered. Only a small delivery of other articles took place. Fine dry wheat was 1s per qr dearer; average, 52s 11d on 1,566 qrs. Oats were offered 1s per qr cheaper.

The arrivals in Mark lane on Wednesday were large of Irish oats, fair of English barley, good of foreign wheat and oats, but moderate of other articles. Fully Monday's rates were obtained for all good qualities of wheat, with a firm trade. No change, and little was passing in barley, beans, and peas, but oats were again cheaper, being the turn in favour of the buyers, the decline not being quotable.

The farmers brought a good supply of wheat forward to Stockton market, mostly of inferior quality, and it sold at irregular prices, whilst full rates were paid for coasting supplies, although these were large; average 51s 3d on 49 qrs; old samples were in good request, and 1s per qr dearer. Flour was without change in value. Supplies of grain were small at Boston, and the finest samples of new wheat were 1s per qr dearer; new red 50s to 58s; new wheat 52s to 60s. The Scotch markets have shown more firmness, particularly those on the western coast; arrivals at Glasgow were to a good amount, having into the Clyde 5,481 barrels wheat from Ireland, and 2,631 qrs foreign, with 3,037 qrs wheat coastwise, and 2,704 qrs foreign at Grangemouth, besides 3,284 barrels Irish barley, 7,213 barrels Irish oats; also about 5,000 barrels foreign flour, 5,062 qrs barley coastwise into Grangemouth, and 2,070 qrs foreign barley. Notwithstanding these large supplies, wheat was of improved value, with more animation, whilst flour sold slowly, but was held on higher terms, and oatmeal was 2s per 280 lbs dearer. Canadian flour 36s per barrel; United States or superior flour 35s per barrel. At Edinburgh the supply of grain from the farmers was liberal; fine wheat for seed brought full prices; other sorts of new were 1s to 1s 6d per qr cheaper. Oats sold steadily at 1s to 2s per qr more money. The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 58s 6d on 103,201

qrs wheat, 35s on 82,360 qrs barley, 26s 3d on 46,290 qrs oats, 38s 2d on 562 qrs rye, 44s 5d on 6,382 qrs beans, 45s 7d on 4,293 qrs peas. The duty declined 1s per qr on barley and rye. The market at Birmingham the same day was fairly supplied with wheat, which sold rather over the quotations of the previous Thursday; fair new red 7s 6d per 62 lbs; average 59s 9d on 4,162 qrs. The supply was rather large of English wheat at Bristol, the condition mostly very bad; best prices were better in value, but inferior new declined 2s per qr, whilst old fully supported former terms. Bonded was less sought after, average 54s on 364 qrs. Only a moderate quantity was brought forward at Newbury; fine old being very scarce was 3s per qr dearer; dry new advanced 2s and inferior 1s per qr; average 55s 6d on 972 qrs. There was a brisker market at Uxbridge; best qualities of wheat commanded 1s per qr more money, and inferior parcels met a better sale; the quantity brought forward was large; average 65s 5d on 1,013 qrs.

In Mark lane on Friday the supplies of Irish oats were large, amounting to 39,820 qrs, with 7,170 qrs English and Scotch, and 12,780 qrs foreign. Of English wheat there were 6,290 qrs, and of foreign 17,500 qrs; the quantity of barley was 6,480 qrs English, 390 qrs Irish, and 2,070 qrs foreign, and 3,310 sacks English flour. Wheat met a good sale at rather over Monday's currency. Barley, beans, and peas met a slow sale, and each article was rather cheaper. Oats declined 1s per qr from the superabundance of the recent arrivals.

The London averages announced this day were—

	qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	5,018	at 63	3
Barley ...	5,378	.. 36	1
Oats ...	18,514	.. 28	6
Rye ...	62	.. 38	7
Beans ..	1,171	.. 43	3
Peas ...	2,137	.. 50	1

A report of the number of quarters and the average price of wheat sold in the several counties of England and Wales (comprising the 290 towns named in the Act of the 5th Vic. c. 14), which governs duty, for the week ending 18th November, 1845:—

	Average price			Average price	
	qrs sold	s. d.		qrs sold	s. d.
London ...	6,588	64 4	Leicestershire ...	1,374	57 11
Uxbridge ...	1,332	64 6	Northampton ...	2,674	53 5
Essex ...	5,113	62 5	Rutland ...	39	57 7
Hertfordshire ...	3,153	58 9	Bedford ...	725	57 0
Bucks ...	517	58 9	Huntingdonshire ...	1,319	55 3
Oxfordshire ...	1,146	54 6	Cambridgeshire ...	4,456	53 2
Wiltshire ...	1,166	55 1	Suffolk ...	5,604	60 11
Berkshire ...	2,901	56 8	Norfolk ...	7,028	57 8
Surrey ...	1,608	64 4	Lincolnshire ...	10,802	55 1
Kent ...	2,312	65 0	Notts ...	2,264	58 9
Sussex ...	1,339	60 8	Yorkshire ...	11,996	59 1
Hants ...	2,081	57 3	Lancashire ...	5,517	57 3
Dorsetshire ...	777	56 4	Westmoreland ...	113	57 7
Devonshire ...	943	62 0	Cumberland ...	664	56 8
Cornwall ...	421	61 5	Northumberland ...	2,489	58 10
Somersetshire ...	1,408	59 0	Durham ...	1,143	58 4
Monmouthshire ...	446	57 7	Wales ...	637	57 7
Gloucester ...	1,850	56 5			
Herefordshire ...	261	59 0	Imperial weekly		
Worcestershire ...	1,892	58 11	average ...	103,201	58 6
Salop ...	838	58 11			
Staffordshire ...	1,775	60 4	Aggregate ...		58 11
Chester ...	786	58 2			
Derbyshire ...	525	64 0	Duty from Nov. 20th to 26th inc.		14 0
Warwickshire ...	3,283	56 4			

FOREIGN GRAIN MARKETS.

THE number of grain-laden vessels which passed the Sound and Belt for England, from the 4th to the 11th of Nov., were 57 wheat, 9 barley, 5 oats, 7 peas, 3 tares, and 21 linseed.

Wheat prices are maintained at Dantzic and Elbing; the holders will not sell the best samples under 60s for high-mixed 62 lbs wheat. Freights are very high, 7s to 8s per qr. being now the current rate to London. At Stettin the prices gave way about 3s per qr, the red wheat being held at 50s to 51s, buyers offer 50s for 62 lbs wheat. There is no change in the ports from Stettin to the Sound. Business appears to be over for the season; the very high rate of freight and insurance, raises the cost price of the wheat in England fully 10s per qr too dear.

The scarcity of common food in the Upper Baltic Provinces, extending into Poland and Russia, is now so decided, and prices of rye, oats, barley, beans, and peas, being more than double the usual prices in those countries, we are of opinion that a great local consumption of wheat will take place during the next winter and spring, and that many districts, even with this dear resource, will find much difficulty to support their population. We expect that wheat prices will rule much higher during the next spring and summer than the present advanced rates; relatively, wheat is the article of food which has advanced the least in price.

The Odessa market is advancing; the letters of 31st Oct. mention the receipt of advices from England to the 14th ult.; the next account may be expected much dearer if vessels can be procured to make shipments; the rate of freight is already 75s to 80s per ton of tallow — 11s 7d to 12s 4d per qr for wheat; a further advance in freights is very probable.

In the Danube there has been a fair amount of business done at about 10 per cent advance in prices; freights have again advanced, and ships are eagerly taken up at 15s per qr. A great effort is making in the Black Sea and Danube to get off as much as possible before the winter closes, and the few captains of vessels make their own terms; the freight and insurance is fully twice as much as the ordinary summer rate; but the anxiety to get the wheat away will most probably drive up freight to 18s and 20s per qr.

The American accounts received by the Great Britain do not hold out the expectation of furnishing large supplies of flour, wheat, or even Indian corn. From the Atlantic ports and from Canada the exports must necessarily be unimportant, owing to the advanced state of the season.



The trade from Archangel is over for the season, the last ships having left; it is expected that the contract price for wheat next year will be about 30s per qr, and oats 11s and 12s per qr, deliverable next June, half money down.—*Body & Co's Circular.*

COMMERCIAL NEWS AND MISCELLANIES.

**BRITISH IRON COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company took place on Wednesday, at the offices in Old Broad street. The chair was taken by Sir George Larpent, Bart, who read the report to the meeting. The report of the receipts and disbursements of the company in the half year ending in the 30th June last, and the balance sheet of that date, both signed by the auditors, were laid upon the table. The state of the company's affairs at that period was as follows:—Debts due by the company in promissory notes 33,000*l*, interest on the same 766*l* 4s 8d, to other creditors 4,243*l* 13s 10d, making together 38,009*l* 18s 6d; against which were the following assets, namely, cash and bills on hand 14,541*l* 12s 5d, debts due to the company 3,481*l* 15s 5, together 18,023*l* 7s 10d, which deducted, leaves the balance of debt due by the company on the 30th June last, 19,986*l* 10s 8d. As the balance of debt on the 31st Dec. last was 107,502*l*, the reduction in the half year was 86,843*l* 15s 1d. Since the 30th of June 2,920*l* 19s 2d had been received on calls, and 16,000*l* of the debt of 33,000*l* on promissory notes had been paid off, reducing the sum to 17,000*l*, which was the amount outstanding in notes. Although the amount of calls in arrear was considerable, the directors had a confident belief that 1*l* per share at the utmost would close the affairs of this unfortunate company. After a few words from Mr M'Lauren, Mr Stewart, and others, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the chairman and directors, when the meeting separated.

**IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—The half yearly general meeting of the above association was held yesterday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the general and financial report for the half year ending 30th June 1845. Joshua Walker, Esq. presided, supported by Sir I. L. Goldsmid, Bart., T. Gibson, Esq. &c. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the chairman proceeded to read the report, which he said was less favourable than he could wish. The financial statement, which showed the proceeds of the gold, the sale of the Brazilian stock, &c. to amount to 11,491*l* 12s 1d, and the outlay (including the purchase of stock and general expenses), to 12,948*l* 8s 1d; leaving a deficiency of 1,456*l* 16s. The arrears of salary, &c. due was 4,069*l* 11s 10d; the reserve fund 29,839*l* 12s 6d; and the loans and investments 23,199*l* 12s. The report having, after a few observations, been unanimously adopted, followed by thanks to the chairman and directors, the meet-broke up.

**EXPEDITIOUS MODE OF CONVEYING CARGOES via SOUTHAMPTON AND RAILWAY.**—The *Hero* arrived at Southampton on Tuesday last, in 13 days from Fayal, bringing 600 boxes of oranges. She arrived at two o'clock p.m. at Southampton, and when the boxes were landed they were put on the same trucks at the docks which conveyed them to London by the South Western Railway, and on arrival at Nine Elms the same were hoisted and conveyed to the warehouses of Messrs Keeling and Hunt, brokers, Monument-yard, by whom the fruit was sold to the trade on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. Every facility was afforded by the customs in unloading the cargo; and the superintendent of the railway also used every means to give the experiment a fair trial. The success which has attended this experiment will no doubt be followed by a regular conveyance of goods by this channel to London. In bad weather, and with contrary winds, it is no uncommon occurrence for vessels to be seven or eight days beating round to the port of London. By discharging at Southampton, vessels from the Azores will save the detention and risk of a channel voyage, and be enabled to make three voyages instead of two. As there will likewise be a considerable saving of port and dock dues, lights, freight, insurance, &c. by the vessel terminating the voyage at Southampton, there is no doubt other descriptions of produce will be brought to London by a similar route.

**IMPORTANT SALE OF SHAWLS AT MINCING LANE.**—On Thursday a sale of upwards of 5,000 shawls took place, and was very fully attended, more particularly by foreigners, who have for a long period thronged to this metropolis to secure such fabrics. Very great surprise and discontent arose in the early part of the sale, at the fact of about two hundred of the best shawls having been withdrawn. It will be recollected that last year the extensive firm of Graham (late Everingtons), upon Ludgate hill, had culled the flower of the shawls, and thus rendered a great loss upon the remaining portions of the parcels. The owners, to avoid such loss this year, determined to sell only in parcels, mingling both first-rate and inferior. The sale likewise presented other features of interest, some of the proprietors submitting to the great sacrifice, and others withdrawing their parcels altogether. As an instance of the former—Lot 544, the bidding for which did not reach higher than 380*l*, was withdrawn at the minimum instruction price of 480*l*; in lot 660, bidding only reaching 230*l*, the protecting price was 470*l*; and lot 661, again, bidding 265*l*, at 480*l*; and many other lots were similarly circumstanced.

**AMERICAN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.**—The specimens of bleached sheetings and shirtings of the James mills and New York mills are, to a lover of domestic manufactures, worth a visit to the fair. For purity of colour, evenness of thread, and all the good qualities of cotton goods, they are perfect. There are also specimens of satinetts from the Fall River works, of great beauty. The colours are better than most of the imported ones, for which they are often sold. The musins de laine from Pawtucket are equal in all respects to French, even to labels, all of which read "Paris" (Rue de Humburg should have been added), for they need no foreign names to recommend them. A specimen of cassimere from the Middlesex works at Lowell, will not suffer in comparison with the finest German or English goods

of higher price, while broad cloths of Ware, and the cheap coatings from numerous mills, will defy competition from the low prices any where. The samples of such goods are small, but quite creditable. A sample of South Carolina Osnaburgs compares very favourably with the low priced unbleached goods of the north.

**CHINESE GINGER.**—A novel description of article was introduced last season from Canton, to a small extent, in the shape of ginger, candied, or preserved with sugar, both in a dry and moist state, and it having been found to answer the purpose and expectations of the importers very well, and eagerly sought after, the article has recently been brought in much larger quantities, and will, no doubt, become a staple article of importation, and be of very considerable importance to persons engaged in the Chinese trade. It is a capital stomachic, without possessing the biting qualities of raw ginger, or the excessive richness of that usually brought from the East and West Indies in a preserved state.

**THE VINTAGE IN THE PAYS DE VAUD.**—We have received the most favourable reports of the vintage in this part of Switzerland, not only as regards quality, but also quantity. The better growth in the Ryfdale fetches 10*sd* to 1s 4d per gallon; in Vevay something less; and in Lacote, 8*sd* to 9*sd*. The vineyards in the Pays de Vaud will this year yield about 5,700,000 gallons, which, at an average of 1*l* 1*sc* per gallon, will produce a total sum of 6,720,000*l*. A very sufficient preservative against communism for the vineyard proprietors is to be found in this.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

**SUGAR CROP IN AMERICA.**—The last number of the *Baton Rouge Gazette* says:—During the last week we have been favoured with beautiful, clear, and bracing weather. Sugar making has commenced, and is going on briskly on the neighbouring plantations. The prospects of sugar planters this year are very encouraging.

**PROSPECTS OF THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.**—By the last file of American papers, we find that the *Monitor*, published at Tuscaloosa, says:—"Information to be relied on, from various parts of the State, enables us to say, that, while the cotton crop will not be a full one, the yield is much better than was expected three months ago. More than half has been already housed in very good condition, owing to the favourable weather."—The *Galveston News* states, "that the cotton crop of Texas will prove to be quite as good as it was last year, perhaps better; at least, the total of export will probably exceed what it ever was before. In some parts the drought has cut short the crop, but only to a limited extent. On the other hand many new plantations have been opened, and old ones considerably enlarged."

Foreign and Colonial Produce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 27.**—The effect of the news by the "Great Britain" was to run flour up about three-quarters of a dollar, which the subsequent accounts by the "Cambria" knocked down again some fifty or sixty cents. It has since rallied somewhat, and may now be quoted at 5 dol 50 cents for the best Genesee brand, which is about 12*sc* higher than it was before the arrival of the "Great Britain." Our supply of bread stuffs by the way of the canals and the Hudson river, is thus far 1,662,318 barrels of flour, and about 800,000 bushels of wheat—some 96,000 barrels less than were received last year for the same time. If the weather continues mild late into the autumn, this supply will still be largely increased. In the great staple of cotton, there is as yet no certain information to be had of the probable extent of the new crop. Severe frost, earlier by some weeks than usual, was experienced hereabouts some ten days ago, and it was feared that it had extended with equal severity to the cotton-growing region, where it would have been very mischievous. So far, however, as can yet be ascertained, it did not reach the cotton districts. In money matters all is easy: loans indeed at short dates can be obtained at 4 per cent. Exchange on Europe is tending downwards. On England considerable amounts have been done at 9 per cent. We quote it at from 9 to 9½. On France at 5-25 to 23.—*Courier and Inquirer.*

LATEST.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 31.**—The business of the New York Stock Exchange is very brisk, and nearly all descriptions of state stocks have materially advanced. Since our last, we have received tidings from Europe down to the 11th inst. The news at first had an unfavourable influence on flour, and it declined 25 cents. It, however, rose suddenly to its old mark of 5 dol 75 cents, at which there were large transactions. To-day, it has again been dull at a concession. There have been some fresh orders for wheat for the English market. Cotton became excessively dull, but again rallied, and to-day the sales have been about a thousand bales, at about former rates. There have been some apprehensions entertained as to the injurious effects of an early frost at the south; but those fears are no longer entertained. The news from Europe has the effect to sustain the previous rise, and flour, grain, provisions, cheese, &c., are all selling at good prices. The effect on the country is highly beneficial. The farmer and planter are now getting good prices, and are flourishing. The fall trade is drawing to a close, still our city is filled with strangers. A vast amount of produce is arriving, and from this to the closing of the canal there will be great activity.

**NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.**—The cotton market presented yesterday the same quiet appearance which we noticed in our last report. The demand, during the week, has been chiefly confined to a few large buyers, and the generality of purchasers still show great reluctance to operate at the ruling prices. Sales of the day were in scattering lots, and sum up about 700 bales, at our quotations, which we continue:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

		Louisiana and Mississippi.
Inferior ...	...	6 8½
Ordinary ...	...	6 7
Middling ...	...	7 7½
Good middling ...	...	7 7½
Middling fair ...	...	8 8½
Fair ...	...	8 8½
Good fair ...	...	9 9½
Good and fine ...	...	9 11

**FREIGHTS.**—Are without change. We heard of no new engagements yesterday.



**NEW SUGAR.**—The 60 hhd new sugar received to date, have been sold in several lots yesterday, and the day before for shipment west, at from 5½ to 6½ cents.

**NEW MOLASSES.**—Has been selling in small lots at 30c per gallon.

**WESTERN PRODUCE.**

**FLOUR.**—We notice a slight advance in Ohio, and now quote St Louis and Alton, 4 dols to 4 dols 50 cents; ordinary St Louis and country brands, 3 dols 87½ cents to 4 dols; Ohio, 3 dols 75 cents to 3 dols 87½ cents; fine, 3 dols 25 cents to 3 dols 37½ cents; sour, 3 dols to 3 dols 25 cents, with a good demand for all qualities.

**WHISKEY.**—Market active. Sales rectified at 20 cents; ditto common, 22 to 23 cents.

**PORK.**—Rates declining. Mess, 14 dols 75 cents to 15 dols; prime, 11 dols to 11 dols 25 cents; M. O., 13 dols 50 cents to 13 dols 75 cents.

**BACON.**—Sales sides, 8 dols 8½ cents; shoulders, 7½ and 7½ cents; hams, 8 cents to 12 cents.

**LARD.**—Prime, 8 to 8½ cents; ordinary, 7 to 7½ cents.

**CINCINNATI.**—Flour—Sales of 600 bbls city at 3d 10c delivered; 41 bbls canal at 3d 09c inspected; and 100 bbls from railroad at 3d 09c delivered, and inspection guaranteed. Whisky—Sales at canal of 200 bbls at 18½c per gallon. Sales at river of 30, 36, and 65 bbls at 18½c.

**ST LOUIS.**—Tobacco—The receipts of this article for the past week more than double those of the week previous, amounting to 419 hhd, exclusive of what has been received per wagons, the majority of which has been sent forward. Sales still continue to be well attended, although the inducements for the past two weeks have not been very strong. Former prices still continue to be maintained—say inferior 1½ to 2c, common 2 to 2½c, fair 3 to 4c, fine 4 to 5c, choice for manufacturing 5 to 7c per lb. Sales at Planters' Warehouse for past week amount to 108 hhd, 31 of which were graded *passé*, and prices ranged from 2½ to 6c; 77 hhd refused, which sold from 1½ to 3½c per lb.

**Flour.**—The receipts of this article for the past week show a small increase over that of the week previous, amounting to 1,318 barrels. There is still a lively demand existing for choice country brands, which readily command 3d 12½c per bbl. We noticed the following sales within the past week:—603 bbls Boonville Steam Mills at 3d 12½c, 143 bbls City Mills, Quincy, at 3d 06½; 3d 12½c was yesterday offered for 50 bbls Missouri Mills, Tully, a new brand, but was refused. We have heard of one sale of 1,000 bbls City Mills, second brand, at 3d 25c. We quote City Mills, choice brands, at 3d 75c to 4d; choice country at 3d 12½; common country at 3d.

**NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.**—(From Wylie and Company's Circular.)—The advices by the "Great Britain" did not arrive as was expected, which interfered with the cotton business. The sales amount to about 1,800 bales, which is a very small business, considering the great number of large lists on the market. Prices are decidedly easier, and we hesitate not to quote ¼ cent decline from last week's prices. We quote middling to good middling 7½ to 7½ cents; middling fair to fair 8 to 8½ cents.

**STATEMENT OF COTTON.**

	bales
Stock on hand, 1st Sept. 1845	7,705
Received up to the 19th October	120,972
Received on the 19th Oct.	3,677
Received to-day	3,734

	136,088
	121,569
Exported up to the 19th October	45,126
Exported on the 20th October	5,180
	50,306

Stock on hand and not cleared 65,782

**TOBACCO.**—No change whatever has taken place. Arrived 96 hhd, and cleared 786 hhd.

**TOBACCO STATEMENT.**

	bales
Stock on hand 1st Sept. 1845	7,673
Received up to the 20th October	3,332
	11,005
Exported up to the 20th October	2,980
Exported this day	786
	3,766
Stock on hand not cleared	7,239

**BRAZIL MARKETS.**

**RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 1 to 12.**—Business has been extensive, as regards imports and produce, but limited as respects the money market.

**IMPORTS.**—We have had considerable arrivals with merchandise, consisting of 5 vessels with assorted cargoes, 1 coal, 2 deals, &c., 5 dry goods, 1 dry goods, coals and earthenware, 3 flour, 1 flour and dry goods, 2 flour and sundries, 1 ice, &c., 2 jerked beef, 1 lumber, 5 salt, 1 salt, wine, and oil, 1 wine, &c., 1 wine and oil, 1 wine, salt, &c.

**CANDLES.**—200 boxes composition at 770, 300 boxes sperm at 850 to 880 rs per lb, according to quality, 550 boxes tallow at 8 mls to 10 mls 000.

**COFFEE BAGGING.**—490 ps at 240 rs cash to 260 rs per yard.

**COFORD.**—6 tons sheathing at 565 rs, 4½ tons braziers', badly assorted, at 590 rs per lb.

**FLOUR.**—Arrived 2,718 bris new Gallego, 1,827 new Hazall, 1888 Baltimore, 1,991 Columbia, 730 Philadelphia, 1940 Trieste—in all 11,054 bris. Sales 6,075 bris Trieste at 16 mls and 14 mls, 3,009 Baltimore at 15 mls, 700 Philadelphia at 14 mls, 300 old Hazall at 16 mls 500 rs—in all 10,015 bris; shipped coastwise 1,411 bris; re exported 102 bris; stock in first hands 17,719 bris; stock in second hands, estimated at 31,500 bris.

**IRON.**—1,458 bars Swedish at 8 mls per qtl.

**SAILCLOTH.**—52 ps Russian at 30 mls, 280 ps Scotch at 19 mls to 21 mls according to quality.

**STEEL.**—189 boxes Milan at 21 mls per qtl.

**TIN PLATES.**—160 boxes at 24 mls to 25 mls.

**EXPORTS.**—COFFEE.—The market has been fairly but not abundantly supplied, and the transactions have been principally in the better qualities. Prices opened 50 to 100 rs below the closing quotations of August, and have since 9th declined further 50 rs, the sales since 1st instant having amounted to 50,000 bags, leaving a stock of about 30,000 bags. Exported, 2 bags to Africa, 6,728 Antwerp, 1,500 Boston, 2,004 Bremen, 3,528 Constantinople, 250 Corfu, 176 Falmouth, 345 Genoa, 3,673 Hamburg, 369 Lisbon, 1,077 Liverpool, 168 London, 2,267 New Orleans, 10,703 New York, 2,800 Philadelphia, 78 River Plate, 6,067 to Trieste—in all 41,735 bags. Shipped since 1st instant 34,169 bags.

**SUGAR.**—Since 1st instant have arrived 1,300 cases 2,100 barrels and bags Campos, which, together with the previous stock, have been taken, princi-

pally for Europe, at 3 mls and 2 mls, small lots only having been sold at 100 rs less. Exported, 36 cases to Africa, 739 Channel, 188 Genoa, 71 Lisbon, 17 London, 49 River Plate—in all 1,100 cases.

**HIDES.**—Arrived 9,500 Porto Alegre and Rio Grande, for which higher prices are required. Sales limited to 1,300, heavy at 200 rs, light at 210 rs per lb. Exported, 367 to Antwerp, 6,000 Corfu, 1,100 New York—in all 7,467.

**FREIGHTS** are flat, a decline of 2s 6d, and little doing.

**MONEY MARKET.**—Discounts are without change, and the scarcity of money continues, aggravated by an increased inquiry for small notes, an evil which might easily be remedied.

**EXCHANGE** opened at 25½ to 25½ upon London, and at these rates a fair amount was done on 1st and 2d, when the business, for packet *Seagull*, closed. Until 6th, 25½ was the only subsequent quotation, on 9th bills were passed both at 25½ and 26, from 10th until this day inclusive at 26, and indirect bills at 26½. Altogether 75,000 have been negotiated. 362 to 365 were the only rates quoted upon Paris until this day, when bills for some amount were passed at 360. Small transactions upon Hamburg, for *Seagull* packet, at 690 and 685.

**Stock.**—Little doing at 75 to 75½.

**BULLION.**—Except in silver, which has fluctuated between 100 and 103½, little has been done. Prices are almost nominal, and, in the present state of the money market, sales to any extent could only be forced at prices below our quotations.

The following monthly tables of the exports of coffee, sugar, and hides from the above markets are extracted from our last file of the *Rio Mercantile Journal* of Sept. 12:—

**COMPARATIVE Destination of COFFEE Exported in Aug. and since 1st January of 1844 and 1845.**

Destination.	Aug.		1st January & 31st Aug.	
	1844	1845	1844	1845
	bags	bags	bags	bags
Antwerp ... ..	2,540	9,532	42,257	64,291
Bremen ... ..	—	2,179	10,156	18,292
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	1,446	1,655	4,607	10,204
Channel ... ..	9,399	12,230	112,033	52,627
Denmark ... ..	—	6,850	20,027	24,117
France ... ..	2,167	6,516	18,845	23,246
Hamburg ... ..	8,514	6,908	76,081	104,995
Holland ... ..	—	—	1,892	—
Mediterranean ... ..	3,851	12,532	61,441	65,266
Portugal ... ..	480	501	7,715	13,404
Prussia ... ..	—	—	—	8,019
Russia ... ..	—	—	3,255	13,263
Spain ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sweden ... ..	—	4,856	20,527	24,937
Trieste ... ..	5,510	2,836	33,304	8,928
United States ... ..	31,438	39,568	319,961	298,497
Venice ... ..	—	—	59	—
Other countries ... ..	167	12	654	1,944
	65,412	106,175	729,846	731,330

**COMPARATIVE Destination of SUGAR Exported in Aug. and since 1st January of 1844 and 1845.**

Destination.	Aug.		1st Jan & 31st Aug.	
	1844	1845	1844	1845
	cases	cases	cases	cases
Antwerp ... ..	—	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	5	—	84	55
Channel ... ..	306	118	537	531
Hanse Towns ... ..	—	—	—	229
Holland ... ..	—	—	106	—
Mediterranean ... ..	263	83	292	725
Portugal ... ..	103	347	3,371	2,730
Prussia ... ..	—	—	—	78
River Plate ... ..	672	39	2,973	1,346
Russia ... ..	—	—	154	—
Sweden ... ..	—	—	90	113
Trieste ... ..	—	—	680	50
Valparaiso ... ..	—	339	149	414
Venice ... ..	—	—	422	—
Other countries ... ..	4	21	98	191
	1,433	947	9,256	6,400

Packages at their average weights.

**COMPARATIVE Destination of HIDES Exported in Aug. and since 1st January 1844 and 1845.**

Destination.	Aug.		1st January and 30th Aug.	
	1844	1845	1844	1845
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Antwerp ... ..	—	—	3,856	13,987
Channel ... ..	—	—	24,674	18,452
Denmark ... ..	—	—	—	—
France ... ..	500	1,200	21,935	11,063
Hanse Towns ... ..	—	—	29,082	12,801
Holland ... ..	—	—	—	—
Mediterranean ... ..	—	1,027	24,518	13,172
Portugal ... ..	1,914	2,032	44,691	38,505
Prussia ... ..	—	—	—	772
Russia ... ..	—	—	—	100
Spain ... ..	—	—	4,500	—
Sweden ... ..	—	2,000	7,192	2,790
Trieste ... ..	—	—	4,684	5,270
United States ... ..	13,152	6,246	88,219	49,943
Other countries ... ..	—	—	—	—
	15,566	12,525	259,411	174,169

**LONDON MARKETS—TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.**

**FRIDAY MORNING.**

**SUGAR.**—*British Plantation.*—Scarcely anything has been done since Tuesday either for grocery or refining purposes, and the market presents a dull appearance for all descriptions of W. I. Muscovade. The firmness of importers has prevented any decline worth notice taking place, and the quantity on show is unusually small. On Tuesday 77 hhd 1 tierce Barbadoes went at high prices, and some of the lots were bought in; middling to good 52s 6d to 55s per cwt. Up to yesterday the sales amounted to 470 casks only, at prices, perhaps, rather under last Friday's.



**Mauritius.**—Less inclination has been evinced to purchase, but the whole of 6,666 bags 128 barrels, in public sale on Tuesday, found buyers at prices about 6d per cwt under last week's; in a few instances, middling to good yellow 51s to 53s, low 49s to 50s, mid to fine brown 43s 6d to 48s, low 40s to 42s, syrupy 44s to 45s 6d, low and middling grey 48s to 51s 6d per cwt. Privately nothing of consequence has been done.

**Bengal.**—The transactions have been limited in all kinds, but importers have not pressed sales. By private treaty nothing of consequence is reported. At auction 1,410 bags went off heavily at barely last week's rates; middling white Benares 55s to 56s, damp and washed 52s to 55s, strong dry yellow Mauritius kind 50s to 53s, greyish 48s to 49s 6d, low soft yellow 45s 6d per cwt.

**Foreign.**—All kinds continue very dull, and no business whatever has been done by private contract. Prices are firm for Havannah and Brazil, and few parcels offering at auction. 214 hhd's 14 brls Porto R'co were offered; the former were bought in at 23s for middling; the barrels realised 23s to 25s 6d for ship's stores. The improved demand, noticed by the refiners, has apparently subsided, and no sales worth notice are reported in any kinds of foreign free labour sugar. At auction 123 cases 1,676 bags Penang, at 14s duty, found buyers; middling to strong yellow 50s to 57s, foxey strong brown 40s to 47s, low heavy yellow 47s 6d per cwt. 1,800 baskets Java are declared for public sale on Tuesday, 2d December.

**Refined.**—The grocers have kept out of the market, and the few parcels of goods sold have been at a decline of 6d to 1s per cwt. Standard lumps were quoted yesterday at 66s, brown grocery 64s 6d to 65s, very low 64s, brown tittlers 65s to 66s 6d, mid to fair white 66s to 71s, crushed lumps 62s 6d to 63s. In pieces little doing at 50s to 62s. Bastards being held for stiff rates, has checked the demand; for lowest quality 40s to 41s is asked. Treacle in steady demand at 21s 6d to 25s; for export at 14s to 14s 3d per cwt. Bonded sugars continue flat; loaves are offering 1s cheaper; Hambro' 6 lbs, 38s to 39s; 10 lbs, 36s to 36s 6d. English crushed finds few buyers; 34s was paid for about 50 tons in the middle of the week; pieces are worth 26s to 29s; bastards, yellow, 22s to 23s, brown 19s to 20s per cwt.

**MOLASSES.**—There are no sales to report in West India; the quantity offering is small, and prices very firm.

**COFFEE.**—More firmness has existed, and the trade have bought to a fair extent. Middling kinds of Jamaica are scarce; 50 casks, odds and ends, were partly taken at irregular prices. Ceylons have met with increased attention by the home trade, and several speculative purchases made; at public sale 2,664 bags common kinds, went with spirit, at an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt, good ordinary brownish and little ragged 48s to 49s 6d, good ordinary mixed 48s 6d to 49s 6d, real good ordinary 50s. Plantation kinds were also 1s 6d to 2s higher and in good demand; 1,500 bags were taken by the trade; fine fine ordinary 63s to 64s, fine ordinary brownish 58s 6d to 62s, pea berry 63s to 75s, ragged 45s to 49s 6d per cwt. Privately a similar advance has been obtained. Several holders are awaiting the arrival of the overland mail with much anxiety. Mocha of good quality finds buyers at full rates; at auction 125 bales realised 78s to 78s 6d for good clean garbled rath. ragged, broken 46s to 46s 6d; 67 bales common taken in at 58s. Other kinds of East India are depressed; Java is nominally unaltered; little Padang is offering, and few inquiries exist. Foreign for export is likewise flat, and few sales effected, but holders are firm; 58 casks 86 barrels, superior plantation kind, were partly sold cheaper; middling to good quality 68s 6d to 72s 6d, fine fine ordinary 47s to 53s, fine ordinary 36s to 39s 6d per cwt. A cargo of Costa Rica has come in since last week.

**COCOA.**—There has been no public sale of West India, and the market is still very flat, with no buyers, unless at lower rates. Foreign is likewise quiet; 53 bags low Para, in public sale, went at 30s to 31s per cwt.

**TEA.**—Few transactions have taken place in any kind, and prices are rather lower in several instances. Common congou has sold at 9½d, good common sound 10d, medium kinds at 1s 1d to 1s 4d have been in fair demand; all kinds of green are very dull, and lower rates in some instances taken; common hyson go off slowly; ordinary yellow leaf twankay is worth 1s 1½d per lb; the deliveries keep good. At present no further parcels are advertised for public sale.

**FRUMENTO.**—The high prices demanded prevent business being done; 764 bags were offered and bought in at 3½d to 3¾d for ordinary coarse and middling quality. Privately nothing doing.

**PEPPER.**—Nothing of consequence has been done in any kind of black, and the market is very dull. 196 bags Penang brought 3½d for good half heavy bright; 166 bags Ceylon 3½ for fair quality. Some parcels Malabar are declared for to-day; white sold cheaper; 132 bags Penang in public sale realised 4½d to 4½d per lb for fair bright, being ½d lower.

**OTHER SPICES.**—A further decline has occurred in the value of Jamaica ginger; 204 barrels in public sale went lower; low to fair bold 2½ to 5½ 15s; 200 bags cultivated Bengal realised 30s to 50s; 211 pockets damaged rough do 19s per cwt; stocks of all kinds for consumption are large. Mace and nutmegs have supported last Friday's prices. Cinnamon is in moderate demand for exportation.

**RUM.**—All kinds of West India are less in demand, and the market presents a quiet appearance. The sales since last week amount to 100 puncheons Demerara; 29 to 36 o.p. at 3s 7d to 3s 10d per gallon; no sales in Leewards or Calcutta proof, but prices are nominally the same as last weeks; brandy is dull.

**RICE.**—The demand has subsided for East India, and scarcely any business was done during the greater part of the week. Yesterday 3,424 bags Bengal, at public sale, chiefly found buyers at 6d to 1s decline; mid to good mid white 20s to 21s per cwt; arrivals of Madras and Java have taken place; about 1,200 bags Italian, similar in quality to the latter, are declared for public sale. Cleaned rice is very flat at the quotations.

**ARROWROOT.**—At public sale, 65 half barrels Bermuda realised 9d to 11½d; 120 sacks Farina bought in at 22s for good colour.

**TAPIOCA.**—334 barrels partly sold; fair small bright 4½d to 5d, low dark 2½d to 2¾d per lb.

**FRUIT.**—Since this day week a brisker demand has sprung up; the public sales have been very extensive, consisting of 63 butts, 71 caroteels, 73 barrels old Patras currants, 123 butts old Cephalonia, bought in, but a great part subsequently sold; Patras 48s, Cephalonia 47s, and 241 butts, 159 caroteels, 46 barrels new Patras, damaged, 47s to 50s; by private contract some large operations are reported; a parcel of new Cephalonia at public sale bought in at 48s; a portion has been sold privately below that price. Fine Valentias are in demand—very scarce, as most of the cargoes which arrive are in very bad condition; a parcel much out of condition, at public sale Wednesday, sold from 32s to 34s. Since this day week 70,000 drums figs have been offered at public sale, but the greater part being of very inferior quality, has been chiefly bought in, a few lots selling from 38s to 64s, and one lot of fine, as high as 81s; a few drums Sultana raisins 73s to 77s.

**SALTPETRE.**—Little business has been done in rough East India by private contract, but the market is steady. 240 bags Bengal sold by auction at 27s, 37s 6d, for good strong white refracting 3 per cent.; the deliveries are improving; last week 272 tons were taken from the warehouses; refined is steady at 29s 6d to 30s per cwt.

**NITRATE OF SODA.**—Holders are firm, and obtain former rates for small parcels.

**COCHINEAL.**—Since last week two vessels have come in from Honduras; the market is not quite so firm, and 100 bags, in public sale on Tuesday, went 1d to 2d lower; ordinary to middling silvers 5s 5d to 5s 8d; 29 bags Mexican silvers sold at 5s 3d to 5s 5d, being nearly 2d per lb lower; no blacks offering.

**LAC DYE.**—The market is quiet but very firm; some inquiry exists for common native marks, but few sellers appear at last Friday's decline; the stock is a moderate one.

**SAFFLOWER.**—The good qualities of Bengal have brought full rates, but inferior kinds must be quoted lower; 244 bales sold by auction at 2½ to 3½ 10s for inferior and ordinary, and 4½ to 9½ 7s 6d for good ordinary to fine bright.

**DRUGS, &c.**—At the large public sales held yesterday at Garraway's much heaviness prevailed, the druggists and shippers buying with extreme caution. East India gums went irregularly, Arabic was lower, animi 10s dearer, shellac went cheap, camphor partly sold at 92s to 94s, being again rather lower, turmeric brought stiffer rates, castor oil is nearly ½d per lb cheaper within the last fortnight, with a good supply; in other kinds of East India goods no alteration; Alexandria senna sold at 7d to 7½d per lb, Turkey galls and argols dull, Peruvian bark nearly all bought in.

**ASHES.**—At public sale, 34 brls Canada pot sold, 1st sort 24s 3d to 25s 9d, 3rd sort 21s 9d to 22s 3d; 208 brls pearl, 1st sort 23s 3d to 24s 6d, 2nd sort, 23s 3d to 23s 6d per cwt.

**TALLOW.**—The market continues very firm, notwithstanding the large arrivals which have come in all at once (upwards of 30,000 casks in one week), and the holders are demanding stiff rates. Finest St Petersburg was worth 4½s 9d to 4½s on the spot yesterday; for spring delivery buyers at 4½s to 4½s 3d; most of the supplies of Russian are now in, the deliveries keep heavy, and the trade are not very largely stocked. Town maintains its value; 50 casks old St Petersburg sold by auction at 40s; 50 casks new at 40s 6d to 41s; 35 casks, second quality 40; 6 casks Siberia 39s per cwt.

**OIL.**—Much heaviness still pervades the market for all kinds of fish-oil, and prices have given way slightly. Small sales made in cod at 28½; seal is flat and few buyers appear; other kinds unaltered. A public sale will be brought forward this afternoon. Sperm of fine quality maintains its value; seed oils are quiet; lincseed sold to a limited extent on the spot, at 23s 9d to 24s, for delivery there are few sellers, as prices are likely to rule very high for seed. Rape is quiet, but firm; refined is worth 38s per cwt; fine Palm brings stiffer rates; olive is in partial demand, 40½ is about the value of gallipoli.

**TURPENTINE.**—By the advices from America we learn that prices have advanced considerably for spirits, which has led to a further rise of 8s to 10s per cwt; 64s and 66s has been paid, but no sellers are now in the market; rough is very scarce, 15s is the nominal value.

**TAIR.**—Several cargoes Swedish have come in this week, but at present no sales are reported; English coal firm at 7s per barrel.

**GUANO.**—Scarcely a sale has been effected in any kind; Ichaboe of fine quality commands last week's rates, but inferior kinds of African are almost un-saleable at any price, and there is an immense stock.

**SEEDS.**—A large business has been done in all kinds of linseed at a further rise of 1s per qr, and the market is now quiet; finest Odessa is worth 50s on the spot; fine St Petersburg 46s to 47s, other kinds 43s to 44s; Riga and Konigsberg 44s to 45s per qr. Supplies are coming in rather freely, and at Hull a large quantity has been received. Cakes are firm and in good demand; best English linseed bring 43½ 10s per thousand; foreign 9½ 10s to 10½ 10s per ton. Rape are worth 5½ 15s per ton.

**COTTON.**—Prices are barely maintained for East India. The private transactions during the week were trifling. Yesterday 9,300 bales Surat, and 200 Madras, were offered. Of the former, about 1,400 bales, damaged, found buyers at steady rates, viz. 2½d to 3d. About 600 bales, sound, went irregularly; ordinary from 2½d to 2¾d, and 3d to 3½d for fair to good. Since the sale 3½d was refused, 2,000 bales, fully fair quality. The Madras was taken in at 2½d to 3½d per lb.

**HEMP.**—The late advance in Jute is fully maintained; 250 bales sold by auction at 15½s for good bright; other kinds of East India are firm at the quotations. Baltic hemp is steady and in moderate demand. Flax has found buyers to a fair extent at full prices.

**METALS.**—There is little business doing in Staffordshire iron, but prices are firm; Welsh is quiet, bars at Cardiff can be had at 9½, pigs at prices varying from 5½ to 5½ 15s; Scotch pig is still flat; there are sellers at 77s 6d to 80s per ton; a large business has been done in East India tin per arrival; Banca has sold to the extent of 1,000 slabs at 93s, on the spot 94s, and Straits 92s to 92s 6d; British is firm at 105s for block; tin plates in good demand, and prices looking up; spelter is flat at 2½ to 2½ 10s on the spot; English sheet zinc 32½ per ton; copper is steady; in British lead sales to a fair extent have been made.

## ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOV.  
100 hhd's Barbadoes sugar  
750 bags Bengal do  
1494 " Malabar pepper  
1092 " Penang do  
400 " Bengal rice  
12 " cochineal  
12 chests lac dye  
33 " shellac  
163 bales Bengal safflower  
300 bags " saltpetre  
1945 pieces sapan wood  
THURSDAY 27TH NOV.  
100 bags plantation Ceylon coffee  
100 casks do do

FRIDAY, 28TH NOV.  
1200 bags Italian rice  
30 bales Bengal safflower  
100 aerons Guatemala indigo  
25 bags Mexican cochineal  
30 tons Brazil wood  
TUESDAY 2ND DEC.  
1800 baskets Java sugar  
WEDNESDAY, 10TH DEC.  
34 tons E. I. ivory  
2 " African do  
4 " E. I. scivelloes  
5 chests E. I. tortoiseshell  
20 " mother-o'-pearl shells

## ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

**SUGAR.**—Refined goods in the home market have declined 1s per cwt, and with very little disposition to purchase on the part of the grocers. Bastards are rather lower, in moderate demand. Treacle also less in demand. The demand for bonded sugars continues very limited; about 150 tons of English sold this week at 33s 9d to 34s. There has been a fair business done in 10 lb loaves, say about 200 hhd's sold at 36s. Treacle is firmer, the shipping season for that article drawing to a close. Nothing offering from Holland.

**FRUIT.**—Considerable sales of public auction this week. Currants very firm; for Island fruit 48s to 49s, and Gulph 49s; Patras 45s to 51s. Figs at all prices according to quality, 35s, 70s, 80s; Valentia ditto 32s, 42s. Good qualities much inquired for of Chesnie raisins; the supplies scanty.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—A second trial has been made of the conveyance of fruit by the Southampton Railway. Two cargoes oranges, from Fayal, were landed at Southampton, one of which, *ex Hero*, was sold, after a few hours from landing, by Keeling and Hunt, and realised good prices for the first arrival of the season. The second cargo, per *Speedy* packet, was offered yesterday by the same parties, and realised equal prices. A cargo of new Barcelona nuts has arrived, the opening price moderate. Spanish in good demand, the low figure assisting consumption. Lemons more off slowly, without alteration in the figure. Black Lisbon grapes nearly over; very few packages of sound quality to be had. No demand for Brazil nuts.

**SILK.**—Sales continue very difficult to be effected, and prices show a downward tendency.

**FOREIGN WOOL.**—Prices nominally the same. Market heavy, very few sales making, and the manufacturers generally well supplied with wool.



INDIGO.—Beyond a few dozen chests, which have been sold in small lots for trifling orders, we are not aware of any transactions in the article in the course of the present week.

COTTON.—Although a fair extent of business has been transacted, the market continues dull, and prices rather in favour of buyers.

THE FLAX and HEMP markets have been quiet this week, but the holders are steady, expecting more activity after the turn of the year.

METALS.—There is little or no alteration to quote in the state of the metal markets, tin and copper continuing very firm, and other metals flat at quotation prices.

LEATHER.—The business in leather during the past week has amounted to about an average, but at Leadenhall, on Tuesday, little was doing.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—B.P.—The sales this morning were confined to a few boards, not exceeding 50 hds, in all making only 530 for the week.

COFFEE.—No business of consequence was done in any kind privately to day; 3,305 bags common native Ceylon, in public sale, went steadily at very stiff rates.

RICE.—At auction 1,000 pockets Bengal went fully 3d cheaper, good mid white 20s to 21s 6d per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—27 packages Bermuda went at 11d, 77 barrels St Vincent's at 4 1/2 to 7d per lb.

PEPPER.—At public sale 2,311 bags black sold, Malabar was fully 3d cheaper, good heavy shot 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, fair clean half heavy Eastern 2 1/2 to 3d per lb.

CASIA LIGNEA.—To day 1,811 chests were offered at public sale, but buyers did not appear even at a reduction of 3s to 4s, and the greater part was taken in; low mid to fair in small bundles 60s to 67s 6d.

COTTON.—The private sales for the week are 2,350 bales Surat, at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4, and 400 bales Carthagena at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per lb.

DYEWOODS.—At auction 115 tons Lima were bought in at 12 1/2 to 16 1/2; 6 tons Jamaica logwood sold at 4 1/2 to 6d per ton.

OLIVE.—At public sale, 100 hds Cochin cocoa nut sold at 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; 51 pps 35 hds Ceylon 31s 2d to 31s 6d; 266 casks palm, only partly sold at 27 1/2 to 31 1/2 10s.

TALLOW.—At auction to day, 132 pipes 106 casks South American only partly sold at 41s to 41s 3d for good; one parcel was withdrawn, the importers being unwilling sellers.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Owing to the large arrivals of this and last week, the market is very dull; the price may be quoted at from 1s to 2s lower.

BACON.—The large arrivals have also tended to check the sales of this article; the buyers are very cautious and sparing in their operation.

LARD.—Is in good request at last weeks prices.

HAMS.—The finer descriptions are much wanted, which has occasioned an extra demand for Westphalia, the quality of which is much better than usual.

CHEESE.—There is very little doing in this article; good and inferior are mostly inquired for; middling qualities are almost unsaleable at present prices.

PROVISIONS remain the same as last week; very little doing.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.

Table with columns for BUTTER (Stock, Delivery) and BACON (Stock, Delivery) for years 1844 and 1845. Includes a sub-table for Arrivals for the Past Week.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, NOV. 17.—From Scotland and different parts of England the arrivals of slaughtered meat up to these markets in the past week have been limited for the time of the year.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.—We had an average supply of each kind of meat here, yet the demand ruled steady, at full prices.

At per stone by the carcass.

Table listing prices for Beef (inferior, middling, prime large, prime small) and Mutton (inferior, middling, prime, large, small).

SMITHFIELD, NOV. 17.—The past week's importations of live stock into London have consisted of 269 beasts and 333 sheep from Rotterdam and Harlingen, together with 26 oxen from Hamburg.

Active, and full prices were obtained in every instance. The veal trade was somewhat active, at Friday's improved currencies.

Per 8 lbs to sink the oafs.

Table listing prices for various types of sheep and calves, including Coarse and inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, etc.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.—The supply of beasts was, the time of year considered, large, but of very middling quality. The prime Scots, &c. sold steadily, at fully Monday's prices.

POTATOES.—SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, NOV. 17.—During the past week there were several arrivals both from Yorkshire and Scotland that were sold at nominal prices or given away.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, MONDAY NOV. 17.—The market for hops has been without any particular feature. Duty about 160,000l.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.—The duty having been declared at 158,003 17s 2 1/2d, or somewhat below the estimate, there is rather more firmness in the general demand here.

COAL MARKETS.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.—Chester Main 15s 9d—Davison's West Hartley 17s—Hedley's Hartley 15s 3d—New Tanfield 14s 9d—Original Tanfield 14s 9d—Old Pontop 14s 6d—Ord's Redbush 14s 6d—Smith's Pontop 14s 6d—Stewart's Hartley 15s 6d—Taylor's West Hartley 16s 6d—Townley 15s 6d—West Hartley 17s—West Wylam 15s 9d—Wylam 15s 6d to 15s 9d.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.—Hedley's Hartley, 15s 6d—Old Pontop, 14s 6d—Pontop Windsor, 14s—Taylor's West Hartley, 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor, 17s 3d—West Wylam, 16s.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Table listing prices for WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, BEANS, PEAS, OATMEAL, FLOUR, and CAKES, categorized by region and quality.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Huddersfield, Tuesday, Nov. 18.—Our market continues to present the same inanimate appearance as has been the case for some weeks past; a few only of the manufacturers are pretty full of orders for spring goods.

Bradford, Thursday, Nov. 20.—Pieces.—Another dull market to-day; the reduction of prices mentioned before as partial has now become general.

Manchester, Wednesday.—The market here continues in a depressed state, and prices both of yarn and goods have declined since yesterday week.

Leeds, Tuesday.—Business at our cloth halls, both on Saturday and to-day, has been exceedingly dull; there appears to be a complete absence of speculation.



on hand are less than usual at this period of the year. Business has been dull in the warehouses during the week.

**HALIFAX, SATURDAY.**—We have had an average attendance of merchants at our market to-day. They buy very sparingly, owing to the firm prices wanted by the manufacturers. Wool continues rather flat, without any alteration from last week's prices. Our spinners keep themselves bare of stock, and only purchase to supply their present wants.

**ROCHDALE, MONDAY.**—There has been a dull market to-day, and the prices obtained have been less than those of the previous Monday. The wool market is also inactive, but former prices have been fully maintained.

**WAKEFIELD.**—There is no relief to the dull state of the trade both for short and long wools, but on the other hand an increased degree of flatness, and in order to effect sales lower terms must be submitted to.

**LIVERPOOL.**—The demand for goods is experiencing the customary gradual diminution as Christmas approaches; otherwise there is little variation since last week. Wools and yarn remain the same.

**DUNDEE, Nov. 18.**—In our markets there have been little variation. Flax continues to be stiffly held, and buyers who have been obliged to come into the market for small quantities have submitted to a little advance. Linens and yarns are without alteration.

**BELFAST, TUESDAY.**—These few weeks past we announced an advance on flax; since our last no further advance has taken place, but the late high prices have been steadily maintained, viz., coarse hand-scoured 40s to 44s; good 49s to 52s per cwt; inferior milled 45s to 48s; coarse and strong 49s to 51s; middling to good 52s to 56s; fine to very fine 65s to 75s per cwt. The prices of flax and tow yarns are on the look up.

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Wednesday.**

(From the Liverpool Price Current.)

A good steady business has been done in produce this week. The markets are but barely supplied, and prices generally are well maintained.

**ARGOLS.**—Small sales of Oporto are reported at 30s, and of Naples at 37s. **ASHES.**—The demand continues exceedingly limited; 23s has been accepted for Montreal pots.

**BARK.**—400 tons of oak sold at 4l 12s 6d to 6l per ton. For first sort Philadelphia quercitron 10s per cwt is now demanded.

**BERRIES.**—About 80 bales of Persian were offered by auction, and the whole withdrawn for want of buyers. 30 bales of Turkey sold at from 90s to 120s per cwt.

**EYEWOODS.**—The sales comprise about 100 tons of logwood, at 12l for Campeachy, and 6l for St Domingo, 80 tons of fustic at from 6l to 7l, 80 tons sapan wood at 10l 17s 6d to 13l 10s, and 20 tons Nicaragua wood at 12l 17s 6d per ton.

**FRUIT.**—Dried.—For currants there is a fair demand, without any alteration to notice in price. Valencia raisins are forced off at prices varying according to quality. For muscatells there is little demand, and prices remain unaltered. Figs are dull. Green.—The demand for Messina lemons is dull, and the trade refuse to give the least price. Oporto oranges have been sold at former rates. A cargo of Terceira, in bad condition, sold at 2s 9d to 18s; a few lots 24s to 26s. A parcel of 600 barrels Malaga grapes sold at 10s to 20s 6d. New Barcelona nuts sell at the quotations.

**GUANO.**—The sales of all kinds amount to about 1,100 tons, at 9l 10s to 10l for Ichaboe, and at 4l 10s to 5l per ton for Saldanha Bay in bulk.

**GUM.**—There is only a limited demand for fine. At the late public sales but little was sold, say 20 chests of Arabic at from 5l to 92s per cwt.

**HIDES.**—The market is flat. The sales this week consist of 1,100 R P salted at 3d to 4d, 900 dry horse at 12s 6d each, 20,000 E. L. kips, fair Calcutta dry salted at 7d to 8d, 1st rubbed at 6d to 6d, 2nd 4d to 5d, brined at 7d to 7d, 5 at 6d, 3 at 5d, dry 5d to 6d, 4 at 5d, 3 at 4d, Bombay dry 7d to 7d at 5d to 6d, salted Calcutta 2d, buffaloes at 4d, Singapore ditto 4d at 3d per lb. The Sydney, Brazil, and other heavy descriptions, offered at auction yesterday, were all withdrawn.

**IRON.**—We have had rather a dull week in our iron market, which is to be expected at this season of the year. The demand for all descriptions is, however, very good, and prices are firmly supported. Some sales of Scotch pig iron were made at 75s per ton, cash down; but as the quantity offering is now small, the price may be quoted at 80s per ton at Glasgow. Block tin is very scarce, and 105s per cwt is now asked for it. A meeting of the tin plate makers is to be held in a few days, when it is expected that a considerable advance in prices will be agreed upon. Copper and lead maintain previous quotations.

**LAC DYE.**—50 chests sold at from 5d to 7d per lb.

**MYRABOLAMS.**—About 2,000 bags sold at 8s 6d to 9s 6d per cwt.

**MOLASSES.**—There has been a sale of Antigua at 25s per cwt.

**OILS.**—In olive there has been rather under an average business transacted this week, but in prices there is no change. In the absence of any transactions in palm, the price is nominally 32l per ton. In fish oils there is no change; the demand is limited, and but few sales making. 80 tons of Ceylon cocoa nut sold at 32l 10s per ton. Seed oils are flat. Oil of turpentine has further advanced in price.

**PROVISIONS.**—The business in butter has been very limited during the past week, at 1s decline; to have made sales freely, a further reduction must have been submitted to, as the supply exceeds the demand. Bacon is still in short supply, and sells freely on arrival. Lard is also scarce, and brings full prices. As last noted, the transactions in American beef and pork have been very small, the dealers looking anxiously for the new cure. At the cheese sale on Thursday last, about two-thirds found buyers, at prices a little under previous rates; since then there has been a fair demand, without further change in value. A fair business has been done in lard at a slight reduction in price; the stock is still light.

**RICE.**—The market is very firm. The sales reported this week are about 1,000 packets of broken at 18s to 18s 6d per cwt, and a small lot of Madras at 17s 6d.

**ROBIN.**—4s per cwt has been paid for a large parcel of American.

**RUM.**—There exists a fair inquiry for all descriptions, and holders of West Indian require an advance of 2d to 3d per gallon.

**SAFFLOWER.**—A few bales of Bengal sold at from 6l to 8l 5s per cwt, as in quality.

**SEEDS.**—Lined continues in good request, and several lots of Bengal have realised 50s to 50s 6d per quarter. 2,000 pockets of rape sold at 50s per quarter. For want of supply there is nothing doing in clover. The first import of American sowing flax seed is advertised for sale by auction to-morrow.

**SHUMAC.**—About 400 bags of Palermo sold at from 10s 3d to 10s 6d per cwt.

**SUGAR.**—The demand for all descriptions continues extensive, and prices are rather higher. Refining qualities being scarce, a further advance of 6d to 1s per cwt on last week's prices has been freely paid.

**TALLOW.**—In consequence of large arrivals from St Petersburg, coupled with rather flat accounts from London, the market is a little easier; at the same time a good business has been done in P Y C on the spot, at 42s 9d

to 43s; and for spring delivery 43s 6d has been paid. At public sale on the 15th instant, 500 casks of Australian sold at from 39s to 41s 6d, chiefly good beef and mutton. A parcel of North American was withdrawn.

**TEA.**—The trade being full of stock the market is dull, but prices are as last quoted. Common congon 9d, good common 9d, good blackish leaf 10d, twankay 1s 2d to 1s 4d.

**TOBACCO.**—The sales this week amount to 100 hhds, consisting chiefly of western strips taken by the trade. Prices are unaltered; the market is pretty firm, but the inquiry limited.

**TURMERIC.**—About 200 bags of Bengal sold at 14s per cwt.

**TURPENTINE.**—1,000 barrels sold yesterday by auction at 12s 1d, the quality was good; this rate is an advance of 1s 7d per cwt on last sale.

**WOOL.**—(From our own Correspondent.)—There is no favourable change to report in the demand for wools. It does not arise so much from a want of confidence in the stability of prices as a determination on the part of the trade not to add to their stocks at the present moment, and as holders do not show any disposition to force sales, there is no alteration in prices. Public sales are announced for next week. It was expected they would have been deferred. We notice part of it has been withdrawn till the beginning of January 1846, by which time it is expected business will have become more settled.

**LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 1845.**

**COTTON.**—The market has relapsed into the same depressed state from which it had apparently recovered last week, and the slight improvement in prices then obtained has been lost again. The increased value of money, and the prospect of an early import, have more than counteracted any effects which might have been anticipated from the hostile tendency of the intelligence from the United States. Egyptian continue to be pressed upon the market, and the decline of 1/2 per lb, which had been only partial, is now sufficiently general to justify the reduction made this week in the quotations. Speculators have taken 3,000 bales American.

Taken for consumption from Jan. 1 to Nov. 21		Whole import from Jan. 1 to Nov. 21		Computed stock Nov. 21	
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
1,288,490 bags	1,193,700 bags	1,498,233 bags	1,423,528 bags	901,970 bags	821,720 bags

**SUGAR.**—The market continues very steady, and the sales, which amount to 600 hhds B. P., are chiefly to the refiners. 5,000 bags of Bengal have also been disposed of, at full rates. Foreign.—About 160 bris Porto Rico have been taken for stores at 25s to 28s 6d per cwt.

**MOLASSES** continue in demand, at very full rates; the sales reach 400 casks, comprising 150 Antigua, at 25s from the quay, and the remainder Barbadoes and Demerara, of old imports, the former from 21s to 24s, and the latter at 23s per cwt.

**COFFEE.**—Nothing has been done in British Plantation this week. Of foreign, the sales are 400 bags Costa Rica at 39s 6d to 68s, 60 bags good pale ordinary Maracibo at 38s per cwt, and 20 bris Rio at the quotations.

**RICE.**—1,500 bags of Bengal sold at 18s to 18s 3d for broken, and 20s to 22s for low middling to fine white, being rather dearer.

**RUM.**—The finer qualities have brought higher prices; the sales are 200 casks Demerara, 28 to 35 per cent O. P., at 2s 8d to 3s 4d per gallon.

**TEA.**—The market continues very dull and inactive.

**GUANO.**—400 tons Peruvian are reported at 10l 10s, and 120 tons African at 5l 5s to 7l per ton.

The GRAIN market is rather flat, at last week's quotations. About 7,000 barrels of sweet United States flour have changed hands at 31s to 32s, in bond.

**ENSUING SALES AT LIVERPOOL.**

- MONDAY, Nov. 24.**—796 baskets, 150 bales Gambier, 968 bags white pepper, 818 do. black do.; 20 tons Sapan wood, 1,500 tons guano, 250 bales jute, 740 bags shumac, 913 bris turpentine, 25 bags saltpetre, 300 bris amber resin.
- TUESDAY, 25.**—5,000 Petersburg kips, 1,232 ox and cow hides, 600 kips and calf skins, 480 hog do., 70 bags Trinidad cocoa, 100 bags Laguayra, 95 do. Costa Rica coffee, 500 bags strong grained Bengal sugar, all faults.
- WEDNESDAY, 26.**—30 tons camwood, 50 bales madder roots, 460 boxes plumbago, 500 boxes turmeric, 600 bags myrabolams, 159 bags linseed, 19 tons Sapan wood, 137 cases castor oil, 248 bags gum dammar, 125 chests gum arabic, 100 bales munjeet, 12 casks annatto, 10 do. salaratus, 16 boxes argols, 40 tons black lead, 625 bales Australian, 70 do. Egyptian, 40 do. Syrian, 273 do. Buenos Ayres, 500 do. American, 190 do. East India, 30 do. Cape, 600 do. Cordova, &c., wool.
- THURSDAY, 27.**—250 bales Entre Rios, &c., 300 do. Oporto, &c., 200 do. Peruvian wool, 54 tons ivory, 5 cases, 1 box tortoise shell, 400 bundles rattans, 27 serons yellow bark, 1 ton gum animi, 14 cases mother-of-pearl shells, 13 do. cowries, 17 tons and 12,650 buffalo horns, 500 bags black pepper, 50 bris senna leaf, 500 bags myrabolams, 164 slabs tin, 2,300 deer horns, 18 serons Peruvian bark, 13 cases honey.

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**

**HAVRE, Nov. 15.**—Cotton.—Though the purchases of the week have only been for the supply of immediate wants, the business has been more extensive than last week, the middling qualities being most in demand and having rather improved in value, whilst the inferior sorts are neglected and lower. Sales 6,000 bales, arrivals 5,000, stock 43,000; against 73,000 in 1844, and 90,000 in 1843. Coffee.—There is hardly any demand, and only retail sales to report, amounting altogether to 1,500 bags. Sugar.—According to letters received from our West Indian colonies, up to the 12th October, sugars were very scarce and dear, only three ships were loading for our port; our market remains quiet, notwithstanding, the dealers at Paris underselling our importers. Indigo.—There are no purchases by private contract; at public sale 24 chests have been sold, and 34 were expected; stock 5,750 Bengal. Ashes.—But little doing, but prices supported, the stock being in few hands. Hides.—The outgoings have been rather large, though the demand is by no means brisk. Tallow.—The sales are 200 casks, with a moderate demand. Whale Oil is held firmly at former prices, but remains without buyers. Whalebone.—We have again had some arrivals, and prices are declining. Wheat is again dearer in our neighbourhood.

**ANTWERP, Nov. 19.**—Coffee.—Sales are again limited in quantity; however, confidence appears to return, and prices are supported, no disposition being shown to press sales. Sugar.—We have again no sales to report, though several offers have been made; holders are firm; in refined but little doing, but prices not lower. Cotton.—Only 250 bales have met with buyers, and spinners are getting out of stock. Hides.—Purchases this week are unusually small. Seed Oils firmer. Rice.—In consequence of the large purchases of last week, there has been less doing; however, prices have been well supported, particularly for the lower descriptions, which are most in demand, and of which 2,000 bags have been sold. The Corn Markets in the interior are again this week dearer for almost every description of grain, particularly wheat, rye, and barley. Oats firm, almost no stock. Buckwheat likewise more in demand. Of foreign corn, wheat and rye are likewise again dearer, but less doing on account of large arrivals. Seeds are equally on the advance.

**HAMBURG, Nov. 15.**—Coffee.—About 6,000 bags, mostly Rio, have been sold this week; the common qualities are supported, colour rather cheaper. Sugar.—The demand has improved; 2,000 chests of Bahia and 600 boxes of Havana have been sold; these descriptions are held and paid higher. Muscovado unaltered. Cotton.—Only 150 bales have been sold. Rice.—About 400 barrels and 1,500 bags have been bought for Holland, and our market has been entirely cleared; there are orders for the common qualities which cannot be executed. Our Corn Markets is dear, without being decidedly lower, nor is a material decline likely to take place. Spelter firm, at last week's quotations.

**AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.**—Coffee.—Only small purchases of Java have been made for the supply of immediate wants. Sugar.—At the company's sale of 28,000 baskets of Java there was much competition for the lower qualities, but the better sorts went below valuation, and 5,000 baskets were bought in. Indigo.—Only small sales, without change in the value. Hides.—South American sold at full prices. Rapeseeds and Linseed.—Prices supported, and extensive business in both. Wheat.—Firm though not so much doing as last week. Rye in demand, and prices advancing. Barley dull. Oats unaltered.



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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Montreal, First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt, etc.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Trinidad, red, grey, Grenada and St Lucia, etc.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Jamaica, triage and ord, good and fine ord, low to good middling, etc.

Cotton duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Surat, Bengal, Madras, Pernam, Bowed Georgia, etc.

Drugs & Dyes duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes COCHINEAL, Black, Silver, LAC DYE, D T, etc.

Dyewoods duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Logwood, Jamaica, Honduras, Campeachy, FUSTIC, etc.

Fruit—Almonds

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Jordan, Valencia, Barbary sweet, bitter.

Currents, duty 15s per cwt

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Zante & Cephal, old, Patras, new.

Figs duty 15s per cwt

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Turkey, new, p cwt d p, Spanish.

Plums duty 20s per cwt

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes French, Imperial cartoon, new.

Prunes, duty 7s, new d p

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Raisins, duty 15s per cwt, Denia, old, p cwt d p, etc.

Flax duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Riga, P T R., St Petersburg, 12 head, 9 head.

Friesland

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Friesland, clean, p ton, cutshot, half cleaned.

Riga, Rhine

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Riga, Rhine, Manila, East Indian Sunn.

Bom'ew

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Bom'ew, Jute.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb, B A and M Vid. dry, Prasil, dry, Rio, dry, Lima & Valparaiso, dry, etc.

Indigo duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Bengal, Oude, Madras, Manila, Java, Carraccas, Guatemala.

Leather, per lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Crop Hides, English Butts, Foreign do, Calf Skins, Dressing Hides, Shaved do, Horse Hides, etc.

Metals—COPPER

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb, Bottoms, Old, Tough cake, Tile, South Amer. in bond.

IRON, per ton

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Bars, &c. British, Nail rods, Hoops, Sheets, Pig, No 1, Wales, Bars, &c., Pig, No. 1, in the Clyde, Swedish in bond, LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig, sheet, red lead, white do, patent shot, Spanish pig, in bond, STEEL, Swedish, in kgs, in faggots, SPELTER, for, per ton, TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, English blocks, p ton, Banca, in bond, Straits do, TIN PLATES, per box, Charcoal, 1 C, Coke, 1 C.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes West India, d p, per cwt, Refiners', for home use, Do export (on board), Oils—Fish duty 1s p tun, Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p, Straw, Brown and yellow, Sperm, Head matter, Cod, South Sea, Olive, Galipoli, per tun, Spanish and Sicily, Palm, Cocoa Nut, Seed, Rape, pale, Linseed, Black Sea, St Petersburg Morshank, Do cake, p 1000, 3bca 13/10s 14l 0s, do Foreign, Rape, do.

Provisions

All articles duty paid, except beef & pork.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Butter—Carlow, Cork, Limerick & Waterford, Freisland, fresh, Kiel and Holstein, fine, Leer, Bacon, singed—Waterfd., Limerick, Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder, Cork and Belfast do, Firkin and keg Irish, American & Canadian, Cask do, Pork—Amer. & Can. p b, Inferior, Beef—Amer. & Can. p c, Inferior, India, Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 6s, Bengal, white, per cwt., cargo, Madras, Java, Sago duty 1s per cwt., Pearl, per cwt., Flour, Saltpetre Bengal p cwt, Madras, NITRATE OF SODA.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Seeds, Caraway, foreign, p cwt, English, Canary, Clover, red, white, Coriander, Linseed, foreign, English, Mustard, brown, p bush, white, Rape per last of 10 qrs.

Silk duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Banlah, &c., Gonates, Consimbuzar, Comercolly, China, Tsaltee, RAWs, Lombardy, 1st, Do 2nd do, Fossombrone, White Novi, Naples Royals, 1st qu, Do 2nd do, Bologna, Tyrol, French.

ORGANZINES

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Piedmont, 20-22, Do 24-22, Lombardy, 20-22, Do 28-30, French, 24-26, TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24, Do 26-28, 25.

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes per cwt., per lb bond, PEPPER, duty 6d p lb, Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy, light, Sumatra, White, ord to fine, GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s, Bengal, per cwt., bond, Malabar, Jamaica, Barbados, CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 3d, ord to good, p cwt., bond, fine, sorted, CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d, Ceylon, per lb—1st, second, third and ordinary, CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb, Amboyra & Bencoolen, Cayenne and Bourbon, MACC, duty 2s 6d, per lb, NUTMEGS duty B.P. 2s 6d, For. 3s 6d, ungarbled, per lb, shrivelled and ord.

Spirits—Rum duty 9s 4d p gallon

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Jamaica, per gal., 30 to 40, fine marks, Demerara, 10 to 20 O P, 30 to 40, Leeward I., 5 U to 5 O, Bengal, proof, with cer., without certificate, Brandy duty 22s 10d p gal, 1st brands, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, Geneva, Extra fine.

Sugar duty B.P. 14s or 16s 4d

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes W I, B P br, d p, p cwt, middling, good, fine, Mauritius, brown, yellow, Bengal, moist and dk br, dry brown and yellow, white, Madras, brown, yellow, For free labour with certificate, duty 23s 4d or 28s, Java, brown and yellow, white and grey, Manilla, brown, yellow, Other Foreign, 63s, Rio, brown and yellow, white, Pernam, brown and yel, white, Bahia, brown and yellow, white, Havana, brown & yel, white, fine white, Porto Rico.

REFINED

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined single

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes 17s, double 20s, bastards 14s, Db loaves, 5 to 10 lb free, Equal to stand, 12 to 14lb, Patent titlers, 22 to 28 lbs, Ordinary lumps, 45 lb, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle, In bd, Turkey, 1s to 1 lb, 10 lb do, 14 lb do, Titlers, 20 to 28 lb, Lumps, 4 to 43 lb, Crushed, Dutch superior, No. 1.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes SUGAR—REF. contd. bd, Dutch, No. 2, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle.

Tallow

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Duty B.P. 3d, For. 3s 2d p cwt, N. Amer. melted, p cwt, St Petersburg, new YC, N. S. Wales, Tar—American, bri, Archangel, Stockholm.

Tea duty 2s 1d

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Bohem Canton, per lb, bd, Fokien, Congou, ord and com, middling to fine, Souchong, ord to fine, Pouchong, Caper, Pekoe, Flowery, Orange, Twankay, ord to fine, Hyson Skin, Hyson, common, middling to fine, Imperial, Gunpowder.

Timber

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Tenke, Afr. duty 10s p ld, Oak, Que. duty 1s p load, Fir duty B.P. 1s p load, Riga, per load, Dantzic and Memel, Swediah, Pine, Quebec, red, yellow, Miramichi & St John's, Waincoat Logs, 18ft., each, Lathwood duty B.P. 1s, 21 fm, Memel, &c., Deals duty B.P. 2s p ld, For. 1l 12s, Gelfe, 14ft 3in by 9, Stockholm, Quebec yellow pine, first quality, second do, White spruce, Dantzic deck, Flank, Dan. oak, p load, Staves duty free, Baltic, per 1200, Quebec pipe, 1200 ps, Maryland, per lb, bond, fine and good coloured, colour, light brown and leafy, brown and leafy, Virginia, fine Scotch & Irish spin, good middling do, ordinary to middling, fine black sweet scent, Kentucky—stem'd fine, do good and leafy, do mid, part short, Amersfort for segars, &c., Cavendish, Havana and Cumana, Cuba (fine), East India leaf, Havana cigars, bd duty 9s, Negrohead, do.

Tobacco duty 3s per lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Maryland, per lb, bond, fine and good coloured, colour, light brown and leafy, brown and leafy, Virginia, fine Scotch & Irish spin, good middling do, ordinary to middling, fine black sweet scent, Kentucky—stem'd fine, do good and leafy, do mid, part short, Amersfort for segars, &c., Cavendish, Havana and Cumana, Cuba (fine), East India leaf, Havana cigars, bd duty 9s, Negrohead, do.

Wool—English

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Fleeces, So. Down hogs, Half-bred hogs, Kent fleeces, S. Down ewes & wethers, Leicester do, Sorts—Clothing, picklock, Prime and picklock, Choice, Super, Combing—Wether mat, Picklock, Common, Hog matching, Picklock matching, Super do.

FOREIGN—duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Spanish, per lb, Leonora, R's, Segovia, Soria, Caceres, Seville, German Fleeces, Saxony, 1st and 2d Elect, and prima, and secunda, Silesian, tertia, Electoral, Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian, prima, secunda, tertia, Lamb's, Pieces, Frits.

Australian and V D L

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes 1st Combing & Cloth, 2d do, in grease, Lamb, V D Land, 1st Combing, 2d do, 5d do, Lam', Caps.

Wine duty 5s 6d per ca

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Port, per pipe 17, 52, 0, Claret, per pipe 17, 52, 0, Sherry, per pipe 17, 52, 0, h.a.c., per pipe 18, 55, 5.



THE

# Railway Monitor

OF THE ECONOMIST, WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES, AND BANKERS' GAZETTE,

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RAILWAYS AS FIXED INVESTMENTS.

Those who hold railway property as a permanent investment of capital are much puzzled how to act at the present time. The advances which have already taken place in the Bank rate of interest have been accompanied by so great a decline in the value of railway property, even of the best class, that there is a general fear that the further advance which it is inevitable must take place for some time to come will continue to depress that property in a similar proportion. We are induced to allude to this subject in consequence of several letters which we have this week received on the subject.

In the first place, it is a great error to attribute the fall in the value of the leading finished and interest-bearing lines, to the advance which has taken place in the rate of interest. No one can for a moment imagine that a rise in the Bank rate of interest at an ordinary time, and unaccompanied by other causes directly influencing railway property, would have produced the great fall in the prices of the shares of such railways as has really taken place. This fall has been attributable partly to the general discredit into which railway property has fallen in consequence of the recent wild speculations; partly from a distrust as to how far old and valuable lines are implicated and pledged to the making new lines, or sustaining inferior ones, in consequence of the numerous arrangements and amalgamations which have taken place during the last year of excitement, and how far such engagements may infringe upon their own proper means of income; partly from an apprehension arising from the altered prospects of business, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of provisions, that the traffic will not be sustained at the same rate as of late; and partly from an entire neglect to discriminate between good and bad, which is always to a certain extent the case in such states of excitement as the share market has experienced during the last few weeks.

A rise in the rate of interest ought not to affect the permanent holder for the mere sake of investment, until he finds some other security which is preferable either in point of quality or profit. But there are always some who are unwilling to wait until that time arrives, but who would rather anticipate it by selling a security against which a current of opinion has set in, and for a time keeping their money idle waiting for a more favourable investment. This disposition has been manifest among some influential railway shareholders of late, which, while it has had a tendency to increase the pressure, must in the long run tend to stop it, and cause a re-action the other way when these parties are again desirous to re-invest.

The really practical view of this matter is to consider whether capitalists can employ their means better if they withdraw them from their present employment. The rate of interest obtainable for the discount of bills, or for short loans on the Stock Exchange, or in Lombard street, though it has some influence even upon permanent securities, yet by no means regulates their price entirely or even mainly. The great bulk of the capital which is employed in such permanent investments is altogether of a different kind from that which is from time to time floating in bankers hands and in other temporary employment. The two descriptions of capital, for which temporary and permanent investment are required, are regulated altogether by different laws, and by no means subject to the same variations in amount.

However, with regard to railways finished and paying a regular dividend, the first great consideration is, how far they may have

implicated their present resources and their own proper income by supporting or undertaking to make inferior lines. We had recently occasion to remark upon the danger of a course which some lines have adopted of guaranteeing to others a fixed dividend whatever may be the general state of business, or however the general traffic may be affected. But in proportion to the additional hazard incurred by such lines, it must be clear that those which hold those guarantees are proportionately safe from fluctuation in value arising from any general falling off of the traffic or otherwise. We do not think that the due effect of guarantees on either side in forming a calculation of the future value of railways affected by them has yet been sufficiently considered, and we are the more struck with that fact, when we observe how little discrimination there really now is shown between the lines involved in the heaviest liabilities and those which have the greatest security.

With regard to railway property in the old established lines, it must not be overlooked that the margin of shares which are likely to be brought to market under any circumstances is gradually becoming less. There has of late years been a growing disposition to consider such railways as a fit and proper means of fixed investment, and in this way a considerable portion of the shares of some companies are now held.

If a railway be really a good and safe undertaking, either completed or in progress, having no liabilities attached to it which are likely to implicate it with the losses of other lines, then we believe that those whose objects are really permanent steady investment will act most prudently not to change their position at this time. It may even be that those very lines may be lower before they are higher without affecting our opinion. For if a man will sell out of one security, as a general rule he must buy into some other; and the chances will be that any general cause which would depress one class of securities will also depress others; and changes are not made without considerable cost and expense. And if a line really be good, there is the certainty that, even though it may suffer in price, in common with other securities, from some general cause, yet it must ultimately recover its value. At the same time we must again repeat that there is not sufficient distinction made with regard to those lines which have guaranteed others, and which are themselves guaranteed, as objects of permanent investment. Of course, in making this distinction, due regard should be had as to whether such arrangements have received the sanction of Parliament, and if not, how far they are likely to do so.

It is a good rule to observe, to do nothing where there is not a clear and evident object to be gained by acting; and this is more true at a time of unusual excitement or depression.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

There has been but little of interest stirring during the past week, railway men being almost exclusively engaged in preparing their plans, &c. for the coming campaign in parliament, which, judging from the bulky appearance of the Gazettes, is likely to furnish us with more than enough on which to direct the attention of our readers for the first six months of the ensuing year.

The Lancaster and Carlisle Company have met and resolved to create 16,000 new shares of 16/ 13s 4d, to be rateably distributed among the shareholders, and to apply to parliament for power to amalgamate with the Preston and Lancaster Company. The latter company have an option on the subject, but though urged to exercise it at once, by the Lancaster and Carlisle Company, have declined to do so.

The North Wales Mineral, and the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Companies, have held meetings during the week, and determined to amalgamate their interests. By the terms of the amalgamation, the 20/ shares in the former company are to rank at 26/ 13s 4d, while those of the latter are taken at par, so that the holders of shares in the North Wales Mineral Company will receive 4/ dividend for every 3/ received by the shareholders of the Shrewsbury Company. The difference in the cost of construction and estimated traffic were the reasons urged for making the difference in the value of the shares.

Perhaps the most important event of the week has been the



meeting of the belligerent interests of the Eastern Counties and the London and York lines at Cambridge, in the persons of Messrs Hudson and Pym. A meeting being held to consider the various lines affecting that town, Mr Pym called attention to the remarks of Mr Hudson at the Eastern Counties meeting, in which he stated that he had made an offer for an arrangement with the London and York Company—that he denied, no offer whatever having been received. Mr Hudson, he said, was reported to have said that the promoters of the York line were foolish for having left Cambridge out of their line. That some of the other towns to be accommodated were not so important as Cambridge, he admitted, but maintained that, taken in the aggregate, they contained a greater population than Cambridge; while, at the same time, the distance between London and York was rendered 9½ miles shorter than by the Cambridge line, and 30 miles shorter than by the present route. He then alluded to some other points of minor importance, and Mr Hudson replied, contending that a railway should be measured by time, and not by distance, and by that test the Cambridge line would be shorter than that of the London and York. As regarded the offer he had made of an arrangement with that company, he had made it publicly to the shareholders, knowing that sometimes directors would refuse propositions that the shareholders would accept, as was the case in the Midland Counties amalgamation, and which every body would now admit to have been a measure of great importance. Mr Hudson also defended his estimate of the cost of the line, which had been impugned by Mr Pym, and, at a subsequent part of the proceedings, pledged himself that if the London and York Company would so far alter their line as to go through Cambridge, all other points would be easily settled. Mr Pym promised to report what Mr Hudson said to the board with which he is connected; but we cannot say that we have any hope that it will bring about any practical solution of the differences between the companies.

The first sod of the north branch of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway has been turned by the Earl of Howth, and Lady Bruce has performed the ceremony of blasting the first rock for the tunnel of the Derry and Coleraine railway. Her ladyship is described as being quite *au fait* at the work, albeit it appears to us rather a curious employment for a lady to be proficient in.

The Marylebone vestry have determined to give every opposition to the conversion of the Regent's Canal into a railway.

On Tuesday an action was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench against the directors of the Blackwall Railway Company, brought by the directors of a life insurance company to recover damages in consequence of Walter Turner, whose life they had insured, having met with his death sooner than he otherwise would, by being drowned at a certain landing-place on the banks of the Thames belonging to the defendants which had not been sufficiently protected. It was held that there was no sufficient ground in law for an action, and a verdict was found for the defendants.

**NAMUR AND LIEGE RAILWAY.**—In the remarks made by our distinguished Belgian correspondent last week on this railway, the following passage occurred, which, taken by itself, and in its literal meaning, might be understood in a way altogether at variance with the general scope and tendency of his observations. The passage is as follows:—

"The Government has denied to the Namur and Liege line the character of an international communication, and even the prospects of a large intercourse of passengers, calling it an industrial road, and confining, strictly, its probable use to the conveyance of goods."

From the general tendency of the whole preceding remarks, it is obvious that our correspondent intended only by these words to express the distinction which the Belgian Government has made between these great lines of international intercourse, with which it considered it so essential to intersect the country for the main objects of communication that it undertook to make them itself; and those lines which have a more local and more industrial application. But even in this view our correspondent, in the other part of his article, thinks this line in the highest degree applicable to be so characterised; and the last thing which he could have meant by the passage quoted was, that this line would not carry passengers but only goods. Its traffic of both must be very great.

#### RAILWAY MEETINGS.

**LANCASTER AND CARLISLE.**—A special meeting of the proprietors in this company was held at Lancaster on Thursday, the 13th inst., to authorise new shares, and for the further purpose of considering and deciding as to an application to Parliament in the next session for a bill to confirm the arrangement and agreement entered into with the Lancaster and Preston Railway Company, for the sale and transfer by them to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company of their undertaking, and for the consolidation and amalgamation of the two companies, and to authorise them to take further land for a station at Carlisle. The chairman said the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the propriety of creating 18,000 new shares of 16/13s 4d each, to be offered to each registered proprietor of the public stock of the company. Mr Nicholson, in proposing a motion for carrying out the objects of the meeting, said their works were progressing most favourably. The proposition did not increase the capital of the company, which was 900,000l, and 300,000l to be borrowed if necessary, 20,000l of which was already borrowed, or about 10 to be so, leaving 100,000l to be taken up. Mr Head seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. In the course of the pro-

ceedings it was stated that the Lancaster and Preston Company were not yet prepared to exercise their option of amalgamation.

**NORTH WALES MINERAL.**—A meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the offices of the company in Chester on Monday, to consider the propriety of amalgamating with the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Railway Company, which it was unanimously resolved to do on the following terms:—"That the 20/ shares of the North Wales Mineral Railway Company, when paid up, shall be held as 26/13s 4d of paid-up stock of the amalgamated company, and the 10/ shares of the North Wales Mineral Railway, when paid up, shall be held as 13/6s 8d of the stock of the amalgamated company, and shall draw dividends accordingly. And that the 20/ shares of the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Railway Company, when paid up, shall be held only as 20/ of the stock of the amalgamated company. That the North Wales Mineral Railway Company shall be entitled to receive the whole of the proceeds and dividends derived from their own lines, until the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Railway shall be opened throughout. That the capital required for constructing the branch lines to be brought before the ensuing session of Parliament shall be issued to the shareholders of both companies, as an amalgamated stock, in the proportions of one 10/ share for every 20/ share held in the North Wales Mineral, and in the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Railways respectively, and one 10/ share for every two 10/ shares held in the North Wales Mineral Railway.

**SHREWSBURY, OSWESTRY, AND CHESTER JUNCTION.**—A general meeting of the proprietors in this company was held on Tuesday in Chester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposal for amalgamating with the North Wales Mineral. The meeting was not very numerous attended. Mr W. Wardell, deputy-chairman, took the chair, and resolutions, precisely similar to those passed at the North Wales Mineral meeting, were carried.

#### PROJECTED LINES.

**LYME REGIS AND TAUNTON RAILWAY, AND LYME REGIS HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.**—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., a meeting was held at Lyme Regis, in consequence of a notice by the mayor, Captain Bennett, R.N., to take into consideration the propriety of supporting the above undertaking, when resolutions in its favour were unanimously carried.

**SOUTH AND MIDLANDS JUNCTION.**—On Thursday the 13th inst., a meeting was held at Witney, for the purpose of affording the promoters of this line an opportunity of explaining its advantages. Mr Thomas Denton having taken the chair, and a resolution carried that a communication from Witney to Bicester and Swindon would be of great advantage to the town, Mr Smith entered into a long detail of the course the line was proposed to take, and of the advantages which would flow to the town; after which resolutions in support of the line were unanimously carried.

**EXETER AND WEYMOUTH, AND WILTS, SOMERSET, AND WEYMOUTH.**—A very numerous and influential meeting was held on Monday in the Guildhall, Weymouth, to take into consideration a proposed scheme of coast railway communication between Weymouth and Exeter, W. Legg in the chair. The present was an adjourned meeting from Monday, Nov. 3, at which a deputation of the Exeter, Dorchester, and Weymouth Coast line attended, and stated their views and intentions. This led to a very warm and lengthened discussion, the majority being of opinion that, if the meeting sanctioned the proposed coast line, it would not be acting in good faith to the Great Western Company, by whom the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway Bill had been obtained; and who, in addition, had announced their intention of constructing a coast line from Exeter to Bridport, there to join the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line. Accordingly the meeting was adjourned till Monday, when a deputation having attended from the Great Western Railway Company, and stated that it was the intention of that company immediately to proceed with the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line, a resolution was carried declaring it inexpedient to give encouragement to any other scheme.

**NORTH KENT.**—A meeting was held on Wednesday, at Faversham, the mayor, Mr Walker, in the chair, to take into consideration the merits of the above lines. The meeting was attended by deputations from the North Kent and the South Eastern lines, and after a most stormy discussion it was resolved that petitions in favour of the North Kent line should be presented to Parliament.

**RAILWAYS AFFECTING CAMBRIDGE.**—A meeting was held in the Town hall, Guildhall, on Wednesday, which was attended by deputations from the Eastern Counties (Cambridge to Lincoln), Lincolnshire and Eastern Counties Junction, London and York, Wisbeach, St Ives and Cambridge Junction, Cambridge and Oxford, Midland and Eastern Counties (from Cambridge by St Neots and Northampton to Worcester), Bedford and Cambridge Extension, Newmarket and Chesterford, with a branch to Cambridge, Bury St Edmunds and Cambridge Eastern Extension, Cambridge and Colchester Junction, Pring, Cambridge and Newmarket, and Harwich Dock and Cambridge. After the various deputations had explained the objects of their schemes, it was resolved to appoint a committee to make further inquiries respecting the different projects, and to report thereon at a meeting to be held after the various plans are deposited.

**ISLE OF WIGHT.**—On Monday a meeting of the town council was held at Newport, Mr. B. Mew, the mayor, presiding, at which it was determined to petition the Legislature in favour of this line.

At a meeting of landowners interested in the proposed Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Direct, just held at Newcastle, resolutions were passed in its favour.

**SCOTTISH CENTRAL.**—A general meeting of the proprietors was held at Perth, on Wednesday the 12th inst., the Marquis of Breadalbane in the chair, who stated that he looked upon the proposed amalgamations between this line and the Edinburgh and Glasgow as matters of great importance to the consolidation and success of railway enterprise in Scotland. The Edinburgh and Glasgow were now



desirous of amalgamating and of guaranteeing 5½ per cent on the stock of the Central line, with a division of profits. After referring to several injudicious projects afloat, the secretary read a report which recommended the proposed amalgamations with the Edinburgh and Glasgow and Caledonian lines, the latter to lease and work it. It also recommended for adoption the agreement in regard to the Tay ferries, and the creation of new stock for the formation of new branches. The report was adopted, and the directors empowered to carry out its recommendations.

**DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN.**—On Tuesday last a meeting of the board of directors was held at the office of the solicitor, R. D. Kane, Esq., Talbot-street, at which the Earl of Roden presided, when it was resolved to appoint additional valuers, in order to facilitate the obtaining of the land for the contractors. It was also resolved to proceed as actively as possible with the remaining contracts, the working plans for which are in course of preparation by Sir John Macneill.—*Irish Railway Gazette.*

**LIMERICK AND CHARLEVILLE.**—A meeting of the provisional committee of management of the Limerick and Charleville Junction Railway was held on Friday, at the Commercial buildings, Limerick, James Morris, Esq., in the chair. A report of the proceedings of the committee was read, which stated that the present condition and prospects of the company exceeded their most sanguine expectations; that the Great Southern and Western, having been late with its surveys, had withdrawn; that due care had been taken to comply with the notices required by the standing orders of Parliament, together with the preparation and lodgment of places, sections, and reference books, and every possible arrangement made for securing a bill this session.

**PROPOSED BRIDGE ACROSS THE AUST PASSAGE.**—The original promoters of this undertaking have given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session; and we perceive that the notice of the "London, Bristol, and South Wales Direct" Company also embodies a similar application. Amongst the notices will be found those of one or two railways which, it is proposed, shall terminate at Aust; the "Bristol and Liverpool Junction" Company apparently confine themselves this session to a notice for the bridge. We understand that Mr Walker, the Admiralty engineer, has reported in favour of the structure, and that he has recommended a plan designed by Mr Thomas Fulljames, C.E. of this city, our county surveyor—a circumstance which is justly calculated to materially enhance the professional reputation of that gentleman.—*Gloucester Chronicle.*

#### GENERAL NEWS.

**NEW ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.**—On Saturday last, a working model, on rather a large scale, being capable of carrying four passengers, of Messrs. Keene and Nickle's atmospheric, was exhibited to a select few at the Saw-mills, Milbank. The advantages of this system consist in the absence of longitudinal valves; nor are there required either racks, pinions, or wheels, whilst there is an absence of friction, yet at the same time possessing an immense power of propulsion. The following is the principle of the invention as described in a recent number of a scientific journal:—

"A close tube or main is laid under ground, or along the side of the railway, as in other systems, in connexion with the fixed engines, and which is charged with compressed air; between, and on a level with the rails, is a double tube, of which the following is a description:—There is a strong iron flange, cast in lengths, jointed, and continued throughout the line, forming the inside of each tube, also diaphragms, composed of layers of leather, strong canvass, and gutta percha—a newly-discovered substance, possessing properties superior to caoutchouc. There are smooth wheels or pinions turning on the perpendicular axes between the wheels, and strongly attached to the driving carriage by suitable frame-work. It will now be seen that while these tubes remain empty, the wheels will press the diaphragms against the flanges, and remain at rest; but on opening the valve in connexion with the reservoir tube before mentioned, the tubes behind the carriage become inflated, which, wedging against the wheels, forces the train along with enormous power and velocity. One great advantage of this system appears to be, that the most accurate knowledge of the power at command is always possessed; the reservoir tube being once charged to any number of atmospheres required, and the proportion between that and the elastic driving tubes accurately known, the power at command is at once discovered, in proportion to the trains, as no leakage, no loss, can take place, and carriages can start every five minutes. Another and the most paramount advantage is its perfect safety; the wheels running firmly against, and even in, the elliptic flanges, makes it next to impossible to run off the rails, and collisions can never happen."

The experiments of Saturday were very satisfactory to the parties assembled.

**RAILWAY BREAK.**—A break has been exhibited during the past week, which, it is stated, is equally applicable to railway and common carriages, which, it is said, would have the effect of stopping a train, without reference to the speed, almost immediately. With reference to gigs, it is applied by a turned bar revolving upon a pivot fixed above the axletree of the wheel, which bar being let down brings the turned part in front of the wheel, which being carried on by it immediately fixes it; in this case it was let down and drawn up by a chain.

**AMALGAMATION.**—The Manchester, Sheffield, and Midland (Sheffield and Chesterfield), and North Derbyshire Union, have agreed with the Sheffield, Bakewell, and West Midland, to amalgamate. The conditions are, that, in addition to the capital of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Midland and North Derbyshire Union, which is 1,000,000, there shall be created an additional capital of 600,000. Of these shares 6000 are to belong to the Sheffield, Bakewell, and West Midland, 5000 to the Midland, and 4000 to the Buxton and Ambergate. Of the 6000 shares, which are the portion of the Sheffield, Bakewell, and West Midland, many will be absorbed by the land-owners on the line.

**LINE ABANDONED.**—Amongst the railway companies which have notified the absolute or temporary abandonment of their undertakings,

are the following: Direct London and Manchester, via Bedford; the Stourbridge, Dudley, and Birmingham; the Salisbury and Dorsetshire, and the Torquay and Newton Abbot.

**EASTER COUNTIES JUNCTION AND SOUTHEND.**—It is understood that the negotiations which were entered into by the above company in the early part of this year with the Eastern Counties Railway Company, relative to a combination of interests between the two, are likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, under arrangements calculated to prove highly beneficial to both, and which will secure for each a large amount of traffic.

**CHELTHENHAM AND MALVERN.**—We understand that this line has been surrendered to the Midland Company, who have agreed to complete it in such a manner as to confer the full benefit on the town of Tewkesbury, and to make the distance between Cheltenham and Malvern shorter even than by the original plan. Active surveys are being carried forward, and it is intended that the line shall form a junction at Malvern with the Welch Midland, and form the connecting link between it and the Bristol and Birmingham—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

**PARTIAL OPENING OF THE WHITEHAVEN JUNCTION.**—The important portion of this line, extending about five miles and a quarter from Maryport to Workington, was inspected on Wednesday, by Captain Coddington, one of the engineers of the Board of Trade, prior to its being opened for public traffic, and the greatest interest was excited in the neighbourhood, and, indeed, all over the west of Cumberland, on the occasion. Captain Coddington examined minutely all the works, and, having completed his inspection, decided that the railway would be safe and ready for public traffic by the 30th of the present month. A further portion of this important junction line will be opened in January next, as far as Harrington.

**GRAND CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION AT LEEDS.**—On Saturday last, the meeting of the gentlemen delegated to take into consideration the subject of the erection of the projected Central Railway Station at the west entrance to the town of Leeds, for the Manchester and Leeds, the London and York, the Leeds and Thirsk, the Leeds and Dewsbury, and the Leeds and York Railway Companies, was held. The plans and estimates having been laid before the meeting, it was determined that an application should be made to parliament in the approaching session for an act to authorise the incorporation of a company for the purpose of carrying this object into effect; and that each of the companies named should contribute 2,000l towards the expense of obtaining such act, and making the preliminary arrangements.

**GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN.**—On Friday Sir John McNeill marked out the site of the intended station-house at Maryborough, which will be very commodious, and formed with a view to meet a considerable merchandise and agricultural traffic.

**DONCASTER.** It is proposed, shall derive its railway communication from thirteen sources: namely, the Hull, Sheffield, and Midland Direct; Manchester, Huddersfield, and Great Grimsby Direct; London and York; Swinton and Lincoln; South Yorkshire Coal; Direct Northern; Manchester, Midland, and Great Grimsby; Doncaster, Wakefield, and Leeds; Doncaster, Worksop, and Pontefract; Lincoln, Leeds, and York; Goole and Doncaster; Eastern Counties to Milford Junction; Hull and Holyhead Direct.

**SOUTH DEVON.**—The rails on the permanent way are now laid to within a mile of Starcross, and the engine houses at Countess Weir, Turf, and Starcross are in progress. Three of the large boilers are now at the former place, but neither of the houses are yet roofed, nor are the fears of the stability of the turf house set at rest, as the front shows evident marks of a settlement in a broad white line from the top to the ground, where the mortar has been applied in somewhat larger quantities than ordinary. The chimneys have in neither case been carried to half the height which it is said they are intended to be, and consequently much remains to be done before we can hope to visit the coast by the long promised atmospheric traction of the railway. At Cockwood the piles appear to have been driven across the dreaded place, and the planking has been carried about half way over; while the archways over the various little openings on the Starcross beach have been completed. Opinions are very strong along the line that it will not be opened to Newton by the 1st of July, 1846, instead of 1845, and bets are freely laid against the event taking place, with but few takers. Of course it is not easy to predict what money may accomplish, but present appearances go a great way to justify the local opinions.—*Exeter Gazette.*

**MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, AND MACCLESFIELD BRANCH.**—The Macclesfield Branch, we learn, will be opened on Monday, the 24th November, and is looked forward to generally with great interest.—*Herepath's Journal.*

**THE TUNNEL ON THE SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER LINE.**—On Monday, that portion of this gigantic work which forms the eastern contract, extending about 2½ miles, was finally completed, and a trip of inspection was accordingly made, on that morning, by one of the directors (Michael Ellison, Esq.), accompanied by Alfred Jee, Esq. resident engineer of the line, and a number of gentlemen engaged on the line. To the engine was attached a third class carriage for the company, and the train moved slowly into the tunnel about one o'clock amid the cheers of the assembled workmen. The work was found in the most perfect state, and the easy smooth motion of the train was the universal theme of admiration from all; indeed, the solid and durable stone arch of the tunnel is superior to anything yet executed in this age of railway wonders.

**RAISING THE FIRST SOD OF THE HOWTH BRANCH OF THE DROGHEDA RAILWAY.**—This interesting ceremony took place on Saturday last, in a field adjoining the quarries within about three quarters of a mile of Howth. The Earl of Howth appropriately officiated on the occasion, assisted by Sir John Macneill. All the arrangements having been completed, the noble lord stripped off his coat, and with spade in hand, commenced filling the barrow, which he then rolled along a line of planks laid for the purpose to the appointed spot, where he turned out its contents amidst the cheers of the spec-



tators. After the ceremony there was a splendid banquet at Howth Castle.

The Midland Company have taken a share interest in the Manchester and Lincoln line.

Surveys have been completed for a branch line to Royton, from the present Oldham station of the Manchester and Leeds, passing over the North Moor, and forming a junction with the new line of the Oldham District Company from Oldham to Manchester.

The Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line has been commenced near Salisbury.

The Blackburn and Preston Railway it is said will be opened in May.

The works on the Blackpool Branch have been commenced by Mr Jardine, the constructor, and the line is expected to be completed by spring.

The Shrewsbury and Hereford announce that the surveys have been completed, and all the necessary preparations made for applying to Parliament in the next session for the Worcester and Portdynlaen line.

**SOUTH DEVON.**—Last week the sea renewed its sport with the rail, playing over it in all directions, and with such right good-will, that all communication was cut off, as no human being could pass along, even on the finished portion of the line. The broken water was thrown many yards in height, and thousands of tons, on the most moderate calculation, were precipitated over the permanent way, leaving the prospect for future trains anything but encouraging. The stones, which are being thrown in large quantities in order to form small breakwaters for the protection of the wall, will entirely ruin the fishing on this coast.—*Exeter Gazette.*

**NOTTINGHAM RAILWAY.**—A committee of the town council of Nottingham has just presented a report to the council, in which they affirm the necessity of a more direct and extended railway communication to the east, through Grantham, Boston, Wisbeach, Lynn, Norwich, and Yarmouth, and to the west through Derbyshire, to the manufacturing districts of Cheshire and Lancashire, and that such undertakings as will best carry out those objects ought to receive the cordial support of the council.

At a meeting of the rate-payers of Wandsworth, held on Thursday evening, it was resolved to accept the overture of the Croydon and Epsom Company for the purchase of twenty perches of common land at Carshalton for 20*l.*, irrespective of the claims of the lessee.

Preliminaries are in progress for the commencement of the Lynn and Ely.

The *Chronicle* states that the Eastern Counties Company have offered to convey a mail by every train gratis.

The *Railway Almanack* shows that of thirty-eight of our leading railways, four pay a dividend on their capital of 10 per cent. One pays a dividend of 9 per cent. Five pay a dividend of 8 per cent. One pays a dividend of 7 per cent. Five pay a dividend of 6 per cent. Seven pay a dividend of 5 per cent, and fifteen pay less than 5 per cent.

**LONDONDERRY AND ENNISKILLEN.**—Mr Leishman, the contractor for this line, is prosecuting the work with spirit and vigour, so that, brief as the interval has been, no less than two miles of the line in the neighbourhood of Carrigans and St Johnston are now ready for the ballasting and rails, whilst the construction of the timber viaduct over the Carrigans river is proceeding with proportionate rapidity.

**WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.**—The Board of Trade has reported in favour of the original line laid down by Mr Vignolles, at the north side of the river Suir, and in favour of the Granny Bridge. This will be cheering news for the labouring classes, who have been anxiously awaiting the decision of the board for employment on this line.

**DERBY AND COLERAINE.**—On Monday, the 10th instant, the ceremony of blasting the first rock of the series, through which the tunnel in connexion with the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway is to pass at Downhill, was performed by Lady Bruce, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators, who had assembled on the occasion. The work of excavation will now proceed without delay.

## FOREIGN RAILWAY NEWS.

### FRENCH RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Nov. 19th 1845.

Our market is still in a state of languor, and the settling day of the 17th has not given much firmness to the prices of railway shares. However, there is not so great a despondency among the shareholders. It is remarkable that though during the settling day there was a great many sellers who desired to continue their dealings to the 30th the continuation prices were very high upon the shares, and usually it foretells a future rise in the quotations. It is generally believed that the shares will not have many variations until after the adjudications which will take place next Tuesday the 25th instant, unless we should receive bad news from your side of the Channel. The northern line has been very unsteady. Its quotation was 740*f* on the 13th, and has given way to 721*f* 25*c*. It was yesterday at 725*f*. Every one fears it will fall down to 700*f* and perhaps under that price. A rumour had circulated some days ago of M. de Rothschild repurchasing Northern shares, beginning with the price of 750*f*. But we have it from high authority that there is no foundation in that report. Our bankers have not yet begun their purchases, but they now abstain from selling any shares at the present quotations.

In the meantime the Northern Railway Company take active measures in order to open the first section of the line from Paris to Amiens before the next spring. That section is quite ready, and the want of the carriages only prevents them from opening it immediately. However, blame rests with that company. The works

have ceased beyond Amiens, and that negligence is contrasted with the activity of the Tampoux and Hazebrouck Railway Company.

The Bourse has not yet recovered from the shock produced by the last amalgamation or fusions between the companies competing for the Paris and Strasburg and the Tours and Nantes Railway. Several combinations among the companies had been vainly attempted for both lines, and the negotiations only succeeded on the 13th for Strasburg, and on the 14th for Tours.

Gentil and Fol's Company, (Aymard's) formed for Strasburg, was in an excellent position to take the lead in a fusion. They had among their subscribers, MM. Laffitte, Blount, and Co. for 40,000 shares. They desired to obtain a greater quantity of shares in the fusion than Ganneron's and Hainguerlot's Companies. M. de Rothschild had also joined Gentil and Fol's Company, in order to partake of the business. They would take 75,000 shares, and give only 50,000 to Ganneron's, and 50,000 to Hainguerlot's. At last, it has been agreed that each of the three companies should receive an equal number of shares, viz., 50,000, but that 25,000 would be allowed M. Rothschild. Afterwards, M. Rothschild consented to grant 5,000 shares to the *Messageur*, and 3,000 to Odier's, Arnould's, and De Hell's, so that he remained with 17,000 shares. The proportions have then been settled in the following manner:—

Shares.								
50,000 to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganneron's
50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hainguerlot's
50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gentil and Fol's
20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechet's
11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Odier's
11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arnould's
11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	De Hell's
12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Caumont Laforee's
12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Doudeauville's
17,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rothschild
5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The Messageur

250,000

That transaction was concluded on the 13th at 2 o'clock, and the agreement was signed the same day.

As to the amalgamation of the companies formed for Tours and Nantes, it is concluded only on Friday last the 14th, at 11 o'clock p.m., and it was at midnight that all the competing companies were obliged to have deposited their share lists at the Department of Public Works.

Mackenzie's and Carrette and Minguet's Companies had previously made an agreement, the one taking 60 per cent, or 24,000,000 francs, and the other company 40 per cent, or 16,000,000 francs. Several directors of both companies were of opinion to adhere to that position, and to admit no other company; but Mr Barry's advice prevailed, and all the companies but one were admitted.

The amalgamation for Tours has been settled in the following manner:—

	shares.
Mackenzie's ...	16,000
Carrette and Minguet's ...	12,000
O'Neill's ...	10,000
Drouillard's ...	10,000
Raigeourt's ...	10,000
Lefebvre's ...	10,000
Delamarre's ...	9,000
The Bass Loire Company ...	3,000
	80,000

Two companies had been excluded from those amalgamations—the *Maitres de Poste* Company, who presented themselves for all the great lines, and D'Anthouard's Company, who had been formed for Strasburg. The directors of the two companies had a meeting on the 14th; D'Anthouard's Company had their capital subscribed. The *Maitres de Poste* had it not for Paris and Strasburg, because the capital is 125 millions of francs (5 millions pounds); but they had more than 40 millions (1,600,000*l.*) for Tours. Then instead of amalgamating for a single line, the one deposited the subscription lists for Strasburg, and the other for Tours, so that there is a competing company for each line. What is most surprising is that the two great amalgamated companies did not suspect that D'Anthouard's Company and the *Maitres de Postewere* enabled to compete, and they knew it only when they arrived at the Department of Public Works to deposit their own subscription lists.

The effect of those transactions has been bad enough on the prices of their shares. They have all receded to a frightful amount; Ganneron's from 513 to 503, Hainguerlot's from 510.50 to 503, Gentil of from 510 to 505, Bechet's from 504.75 to 501, Caumont's from 503 to 501. Definitive shares for Strasburg line, which were easily sold at 630 a month ago, have declined to 530—sellers. It is true that all the premiums of the amalgamated companies do not amount to 30 francs together. For Tours and Nantes (Mackenzie's) have fallen from 515 to 504, Carrette's from 507 to 502.50. The competing company of the *Maitres de Poste* have not a great success either; their shares are at 501.50. D'Anthouard's company for Strasburg was sold at 502. Every one thinks that those companies will not be admitted at the adjudication. The ministers met yesterday in a cabinet council, in order to fix the day on which the French Parliament will be opened. It will be probably on the 22nd, or on the 29th of December. It seems that our ministers have taken into consideration the share-jobbings, and that they intend to introduce a bill in order to prohibit the formation of companies for a line of railway before that line has been adopted by both houses of parliament. They should be obliged to make subscribers pay down their deposits on subscribing, and every one should receive as many shares as he would ask for, as long as they are not exhausted. Besides, companies would return deposits within fifteen days after the adjudication or direct grant, when they are not successful.

We know that new debates will take place, in the beginning of next session, in the Chamber of Deputies on the often controverted principle of railway-working by the state. All the deputies of the opposition will unite to obtain that the *line de l'Ouest* would be worked by the government. It is very probable they will fail in the attempt;



but experience will have taught the French Government, and the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, that the principle of tender or adjudication is the worst of methods for railways, and it is probable that all future lines will be granted directly to companies.

The Committee of the Department of Public Works, who must examine the title of the competing companies for the Strasburg and the Tours Railways has met to-day for the first time in order to begin their proceedings. The result of their inquiry will only be known on Monday next the 24th. It seems that the committee intend to be very severe towards the companies who have received individual subscriptions for too large amounts, and principally towards those who have English committees. They will enforce proofs that the English subscriptions are moderate and *bona fide*, and that the first deposits have been made by the subscribers themselves. Therefore, they will require of the amalgamated companies their private subscription lists, the Minister of Public Works desiring to scrutinise the respectability of every one of the subscribers.

The amalgamated companies have decided to make the allotments of the definitive shares as soon as they have obtained the lines, and to return the surplus deposits, in order to throw immediately some money into circulation.

**FRENCH RAILWAYS.**—According to a decree of the Minister of Public Works, dated the 12th inst., the Paris and Lyons Railroad, in its passage through this last city, will proceed along the right bank of the Saone through Vaise, pass by a tunnel under the mountain of St Irene, cross the Saone, and terminate on the Cours Napoleon. The road will have two stations—the one at Vaise, and the other on the Cours Napoleon. The Lyons and Avignon Railway is to have two points of departure—the one at the extremity of the station on the Cours Napoleon, the other on the left bank of the Rhone, near the bridge of La Guillotiere, either above or below that bridge. The company of the Paris and Lyons Railway is to enjoy the common use of the station of La Guillotiere, and the company of the Lyons and Avignon Railway the common use of the station on the Cours Napoleon. By another decree of the same date, the Creil and St Quentin Railway will proceed between Noyon and St Quentin, through Chauny, Ternier, Montescourt, and Gauchy.

It became known in Paris, on Thursday week, that a fusion had been effected between the companies proposing to bid for the Strasburg line, represented by Messrs Ganneron, Hinguerlot, Gentil et Fol, Bechet, and two or three minor ones. The three leading companies are to receive each one-fifth of the capital, and the remaining two-fifths amongst them. Messrs de Rothschild are to be the bankers. One company alone, known as Anthouard's Company, was not included in the arrangement; the required deposit of share lists, &c. was made by that company before midnight on the 14th, but it was not deemed certain on the Bourse that that company would persist in its proposition to bid for the line. After long and laborious discussions, a fusion was effected between the several competing companies for the Tours and Nantes line, and who were no fewer than eight in number. The following are the proportions in which the capital of 40 millions is to be subscribed by them:—

Mackenzie's Company	...	...	8	millions.
Caretto and Minguet	...	...	5	—
O'Neill	...	...	5	—
Drouillard (Nantais)	...	...	5	—
Ralgécourt	...	...	5	—
Lefevre	...	...	5	—
Delamarre	...	...	4½	—
Basse Loire	...	...	1½	—
Total			40	millions.

It is reported that the Privy Council of Geneva have referred the English Company, formed for the construction of a railway from Constantine to Geneva, to the Government Board.

A French engineer is at present in Geneva, surveying and preparing the plans of a line between Macon and Geneva.

**COMPANIES IN SWITZERLAND.**—The Government of the canton of Berne have decided upon the report of the General Railway Committee—1st. Not at present to refuse the offer of the company at Basel for the construction of a line to connect the canton Berne with Olten, &c., but to wait for further and more favourable offers. 2nd. To express to the English deputation their willingness to enter generally upon their offer. And, 3rd, after having received further communications from them, to institute a conference with the respective cantons.

**WURTEMBERG LINE.**—The railways in the course of construction in this country are being prosecuted with the greatest vigour. On the trunk line of the state railways, that is, on the Heilbronn and Friedrickshaven Railway, preliminary operations and the appropriation of the land are being carried on with such energy and haste, especially in the sections from Ravensburg to Friedrickshaven, from Ludwigsbrunn to Heilbronn, and from Plochingen to Goepingen, that the digging will commence early in the spring on them all. The section Cannstadt and Esslingen will be open for traffic in the current month. The line from Esslingen to Plochingen will be opened in the autumn of 1846.

Hamburg is to have a branch line from the Maine Weser Railway, in order that the traffic from the north may not be lost to it.

**HANOVERIAN LINE.**—The affairs of the railways in this country will assume one of the most important positions in the business of the state, who are to meet very shortly. The project for the Ostfriesland and Osnabruck Railway will also most probably occupy the attention of the states, if it be only, as was intended in the beginning, that assistance is demanded from the public treasury (the project still remaining a share and private undertaking), or as is possible, that it may be attempted to persuade the states to undertake its construction on behalf of the Government.

**DINSBURG AND EMMERICH.**—The Prussian Minister of Finance is said to have informed the railway committees in Wesel and Emmerich, by a letter dated 23rd ultimo, that the King of Prussia, by

an order in council of the 15th of September, has been pleased to grant the preliminary concession for the construction of a line from Dinsburg to Emmerich, as the connecting link between the Cologne and Minden and the Amsterdam and Arnheim Railways.

**HALIFAX AND QUEBEC.**—Communications have been received by the last mail by the committee from the Governor-General of Canada and others. A public meeting took place in Quebec on the 23d of Oct., at which resolutions were passed expressive of approval of the project; and a committee, consisting of the Mayor of Quebec, the President of the Board of Trade, the members of the Legislature for the city and district of Quebec, and about forty of the most influential merchants and other citizens, was named to correspond and co-operate with the provisional committee in London.

**CAPUA AND CEPRANO.**—It is reported that the King of Naples has granted the concession for the construction of a railway from Capua to the Papal frontiers at Ceprano.

A letter from Warsaw states that the railway from that city to Lowiez was opened on the 1st inst. The latter place is the point of commerce with Germany. Two important roads meet there, one conducting to the Prussian frontier, and the other to Zgierz and Lodz, two large manufacturing towns.

**PARIS AND ROUEN RAILWAY.**—The following is a return of the receipts on the Paris and Rouen Railway for the week ending the 17th of November, 1845:—

	f.	s.
16,446 passengers ... ..	76,209	95
Goods, &c. ... ..	62,068	25
	138,278	20
For corresponding week of 1844 ... ..	104,289	15

### RAILWAY MARKET SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

At the early part of the week we had a gleam of sunshine; the market looked firmer and better, brokers and principals both looked brighter, and hoped the worst was past—forgetting the harvest was deficient, and though Sir Robert may defer the day, we must have grain from somewhere, and this grain must be paid for at high prices too, and that the Bank in self-defence must—aye, must—raise the rate of interest at least one per cent above the present rate, and that the very fear of this must tend to keep down the price of shares, even if not fully realised. But that gleam of sunshine has passed away, and the horizon looks darker than before; and wise men are easing themselves of the stock they are not fully prepared to pay the calls on at even present rates. Prices must go down considerably, and then money will come into the market and make princely fortunes as in 1843 and 1844; this will induce others to speculate, and, according to the cycle of years, 1855 will witness another scene like the present year.

BELFAST, Nov. 17.

We are glad to observe signs of the exercise of discrimination in the selection of the lines improving in price, and this we regard as an index to a vastly improved tone in the matter. There have been no new features in the Belfast market during the past week. Our bank rates remain as last quoted. Few transactions have been done in shares, and most scrips are hard to sell just now.

**SATURDAY, NOV. 15.**—The market was firm without much fluctuation in prices; altogether the market wears an improved appearance, and the settlement has been completed very satisfactorily. Eastern Counties 21; Great Western 154; Hull and Selby 101; London and Birmingham 218; London and Croydon 22; South Eastern, 3½.

**MONDAY, NOV. 17.**—The share market continues much the same, occasionally fluctuating, but not so as to excite any alarm. Shares generally rose in the morning but closed rather drooping. Eastern Counties 20½; Great North of England 215; London and Birmingham 217; London and South Western 76; Great Western 155.

**TUESDAY, NOV. 18.**—The business in shares has been exceedingly limited, and although most of the registered shares have maintained their price, we cannot specify any marked improvement either in them or in the scrips of new lines. Foreign shares have been all heavy. London and Birmingham stock 215 to 18; South Western shares 74 to 7; Brighton 61 to 4; Manchester and Birmingham 68 to 72; Midland 143 to 146.

**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.**—The share market is not quite so strong, even for the registered shares, and as respects scrips a very sensible diminution has taken place in the range of the operations. The market for French scrips has also been exceedingly heavy, and even the lines about to be adjudicated have only ranged a trifle above par. London and Birmingham stock 213 to 15; South Western shares 74 to 6; Brighton 60 to 1; Midland stock 142 to 3; Manchester and Birmingham shares 68 to 72, ex now.

**THURSDAY, NOV. 20.**—No change can be marked in the character of the market for railway shares. The prices of the established lines still rather tend downwards, and whilst this is the case improvement in the scrip shares is not to be expected. Eastern Counties are marked at 20; London and Birmingham 215; London and Blackwall 8½; Great Western 149; London and Brighton 61; South Eastern 35½.

**FRIDAY, NOV. 21.**—The share market was very quiet to-day, scarcely any bargains having been effected; but prices have a downward tendency. Eastern Counties 19½; London and Birmingham 212; London and Brighton 60; Midland 142.

### PARIS RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

**FOUR O'CLOCK.**—The Bourse of to-day has been very bad for all kinds of shares. The Milhens have been sold to a large amount. The principal seller in the parquet was M. Billaut, who is known as the ordinary broker or agent de change of the bankers; his shares have been sold for a capitalist, who has paid down 600,000f after the last account, and who was buyer for the next account.

The Northern shares have fallen 20f, Orleans 12f 50c, Rouen 12f 50c, Avignon 20f, Strasburg 5f, Montreuil 5f, Dieppe 5f, Bordeaux 12f 50c, Vernon 20f; all the eventualities were selling at the prices of yesterday.



The Gazette.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Michaelmas Term.—This court will, on Wednesday the 2d, Thursday the 4th, Friday the 5th, Saturday the 6th, Monday the 8th of December next, and the three next following days, hold sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business of the special paper and new trial paper, and in giving judgment in cases that may then be pending.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Michaelmas Term.—This court will, on Monday, the 1st day of December next, hold sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the special paper, on the said 1st day of December next, and on the five following days, being the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of December next.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Green and Co. Halifax, woolstaplers—Lindon, Sons, and Co. Plymouth, merchants; as far as regards J. W. Lindon—Clay and Barrett, Sloane street, Chelsea, surgeons—Wreford, Nicholls, and Wreford, Bristol, stockbrokers—Rowbotham, Brothers, and Co. Manchester, and Brinkaway, Cheshire, bleachers; as far as regards T. K. Rowbotham—Bloor and Hackett, Tisbury, Staffordshire, farmers—Hamilton and Revell, Fenton row, Waltham, booksellers—Cramper and Winter, New North street, Finsbury, saw mill proprietors—Brodrick and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchants—Ridsdale, Hirst, and Ridsdale, Manchester, stockbrokers—Clarke and Bennett, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, dealers in agricultural implements—Mackies and Ewing, Lakenham and Norwich, nurserymen—Ferne and Co. and Williams, jun. and Brothers, manganese merchants; as far as regards Fernie and Co.—Collings and Essery, Newport, Monmouthshire, painters—Houghton and Owen, Catterall, Lancashire, provision dealers—F. and T. Morris, Camberwell road, Old Swan, and Upper Thames street, wharfingers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. and W. Herring, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber merchants—second and final div. of 24d (in addition to 16d previously declared), any Saturday after Nov. 17, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

M. and W. Cheetham, Manchester, piece dyers—first div. of 6s 6d, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester.

J. Lowthian and R. J. Brinley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, printers—first div. of 12s, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

R. Cohen, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, hawker—first and final div. of 8d, on Saturday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN SCUTTHORP, Brick-hill-lane, Upper Thames street, colourman, to surrender Nov. 25, at half-past 11 o'clock, Dec. 31, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, J. and C. Robinson, Queen street place, Southwark bridge; official assignee, Mr P. Johnson, Basinghall street.

WILLIAM VICKERS, Carter street, Waltham road, bill broker, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock, Dec. 31, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Rodgers, King street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr Bell, Coleman street buildings.

JAMES CRANE, Crooked lane, maltster, Nov. 25, at half-past 2 o'clock, Dec. 23, at half-past 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr E. K. Randall, Birch lane; official assignee, Mr Groom, Abchurch lane.

WILLIAM AMOLON DART, Charles street, Paddington, builder, Dec. 2, at half-past 12 o'clock, Dec. 23, at 2, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Robinson, Orchard street, Portman square; official assignee, Mr Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

BENJAMIN PURNELL, New street, Stepney, dealer in vinegar, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock, Dec. 23, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Henderson, Mansell street, Goodman's fields; official assignee, Mr Groom, Abchurch lane.

JOHN LOVEBROVE, Rotherhithe street, Surrey, barge builder, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock, Dec. 30, at half-past 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Freeman and Co., Coleman street; official assignee, Mr Graham, Coleman street.

THOMAS WILKINSON, Quadrant, Regent street, and Bathurst place, Sussex square, ironmonger, Nov. 28, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Dod and Wray, Great Marlborough street; official assignee, Mr Follett, Sambrook court.

BENJAMIN WADE, Strand, tailor, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock, Jan. 3, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Lloyd, Milk street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr Green, Albermarly.

HUGH PUGH PRICE, Holywell, Flintshire, linendraper, Nov. 28, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr Abbott, Charlotte street, Bedford square; Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester; official assignee, Mr Hobson, Manchester.

SAMUEL ABBOTT, Nether Stowey, Somerset, linendraper, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock, Dec. 23, at 11, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr Reed, Friday street, Cheapside; Mr Reed, or Trevor, Bridgewater; and Mr Stogdon, Exeter; official assignee, Mr Herniman, Exeter.

THOMAS BAILEY, Bristol, builder, Nov. 28, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitor, Mr Hassell, Bristol; official assignee, Mr Acranan, Bristol.

THOMAS SIMPSON, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, livery stablekeeper, Nov. 27, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Hunt and Price, Stourbridge; and Mottam and Knowles, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr Hittleston, Birmingham.

WILLIAM ABBOTTON, Pickering, Yorkshire, spirit merchant, Dec 1 and 19, at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Coverdale and Lee, Bedford row, Mr Parkinson, Pickering; and Ward and Son, Leeds; official assignee, Mr Fearn, Leeds.

CHAUNCEY ROBBINS and WILLIAM S. MARTIN, Birmingham, merchants, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, Jan. 2, at 12, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mottam and Knowles, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr Valpy, Birmingham.

JOHN OWNSWORTH HARVEY, Newark, grocer, Nov. 28, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, James and Son, Ely place; and Spencer and Rollings, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr Whitmore, Birmingham.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 9, T. and C. Lockhart, Cheapside and Fulham, florists—Dec. 9, D. Low, Adam's court, Old Broad street, merchant—Dec. 9, J. Wilson, Jermyn street, bootmaker—Dec. 9, J. Knowles, H. Rodwell, G. R. Parker and J. T. King, Throgmorton street, silkbrokers—Dec. 12, J. Law and E. Hudson, Ramsden wood, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Dec. 10, J. Backhouse, Liverpool, merchant—Dec. 10, R. Edwards, Aberdovey, Merionethshire, draper—Dec. 10, J. Milne, Liverpool, painter—Dec. 12, J. Britain, sen., Birmingham, jeweller—Dec. 10, J. Ashbarry, Holm Lacy, Herefordshire, farmer—Dec. 16, W. Butterill, Sheffield, grocer—Dec. 11, F. Loraine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller—Dec. 11, P. Hansen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant—Dec. 11, J. J. Ayton, South Shields, linendraper—Dec. 11, W. Broomhead, Birmingham and Sheffield, merchant.

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

Dec. 9, J. Lambert, New Elvet, Durham, grocer—Dec. 11, C. Wakefield, Hampton-wick, licensed victualler—Dec. 9, J. Hill, Hammersmith, licensed victualler—Dec. 9, P. Hansen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant—Dec. 10, J. and J. Thompson, Leeds, stockbrokers—Dec. 9, J. Wild, Bristol, glazier—Dec. 9, W. L. Hall, Liverpool, victualler—Dec. 12, G. S. Baron, Plymouth, money scrivener—Dec. 11, J. Dawson, Rochdale and Manchester, calico printer—Dec. 12, J. Adamson, Stockport, grocer—Dec. 13, G. F. S. Ingherwood, Manchester, engraver to calico printers—Dec. 13, H. Rose, Blackburn, drysalter.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Dec. 9.

H. Kohne, Lawrence Pounney lane, and Dorchester place, New North road, wholesale stay manufacturer—J. Thorn, New Brentford and Great Ealing, paperhanger—J. L. Taberner, Birmingham, auctioneer—C. Ridings, Manchester, cotton manufacturer—W. Best, Southampton, printer—J. Shorland, Bristol, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Scott, Annan, coal merchant, Nov. 22, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the chambers of Messrs Parish and Brand, Annan.

G. Kinloch, Kair, Kincairdineshire, merchant, Nov. 25, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at Melvin's Inn, Stonehaven.

T. Blue, Rothay, baker, Nov. 21, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Bute Arms Inn, Rothay.

Gazette of Last Night.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. King, W. Chapman, and J. F. King, Wells row, Islington, carpenters, so far as regards W. Chapman—W. Hamer and T. Sterrat, Little Lever, Lancashire, rope makers—W. Kennedy and J. King, 13 A. Hanway street, Oxford street, hair dressers—F. G. Wheeler and J. J. Wheeler, Colchester, woollen drapers—W. H. Piggott and W. W. Thompson, Bristol, tailors—J. Bateman and T. David, 18 Sun street, Bishopgate street, shoe manufacturers—C. Doery and E. Woodland, 12 Hayes court, Soho, fishmongers—Cooper and Hemingways, contractors of the Bristol and Gloucester and the Cheltenham and Great Western Union railways—H. Matchett and H. M. Bridden, Manchester, stockbrokers—W. Shrubsole, W. Row, and W. Shrubsole, jun., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, drapers—J. and J. Hampson, Manchester, machine makers—J. H. White and J. White, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, chemists—T. Harbottle and R. Powell, Manchester, stockbrokers—J. Anderson and J. Lamb, 6 Lotherbury City, East India Agents—J. Morton, W. Hughes, and J. Adams, Manchester, ironfounders—T. Greer and W. A. Greer, Manchester, W. W. Shand, J. Higson, and T. B. Hughes, Liverpool, general brokers, so far as regards T. B. Hughes.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN BROWN, late of Notting hill, but now of 3 Hornsey road, builder, November 28 at half-past one, and January 10 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr John Follet, official assignee, 1 Sambrook court, Basinghall street; Mr. Elderton, solicitor, Lotherby; and Mr Richards, solicitor, Croydon.

CHARLES BOWEN, late of Harp lane, Tower street, wine merchant, Nov. 23 at one, and January 10 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr George Green, official assignee, 18 Aldermanbury; and Mr Gale, solicitor, Basinghall street.

CHARLES MORGAN HARMAN, of 35 Millbank street, Westminster, veterinary surgeon, November 28 at two, and January 10 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr George Green, official assignee, 18 Aldermanbury; and Mr Richard Carroll Barton, solicitor, 4 Walsingham place, Kennington road.

ROBERT WORLEY, 22 Newgate street, provision merchant, Dec. 2 at eleven, and Jan. 6 at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy London. Mr George John Graham, official assignee, 25 Coleman street; and Messrs Lawrence and Piewa, solicitors, Bucklersbury.

GEORGE PRATT and JOHN BODLE, Addison road North and Queen's road, Notting hill, builders, Dec. 2 at twelve, and Jan. 6 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr G. J. Graham, official assignee, Coleman street; and Mr Leigh, solicitor, George street, Mansion house.

JOSEPH HAMAMER of 7 Vine place, Tabernacle square, glove manufacturer, Dec. 2 at half-past one, and Dec. 30 at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr W. Turquand, official assignee, 13 Old Jewry chambers; and Mr Brislav, solicitor, Pancras lane, Cheapside.

JAMES C. KENDAL, Canonbury Tavern, Islington, tavern keeper, Dec. 2 at half-past one, and Dec. 30 at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr G. J. Graham, official assignee, 25 Coleman street; and Mr Thomas Wells, solicitor, Bell yard, Doctors Commons.

GEORGE SAWYER, Lewes, Sussex, tailor, Dec 5 at half-past twelve, and Jan. 13 at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Edward Edwards, official assignee, 7 Frederick's place, Old Jewry; and Messrs Wood and Fraser, solicitors, Dean street, Soho.

WILLIAM H. BLACKMORE, Dean street, Soho, plumber, Dec. 2 at half-past two, and Jan. 7 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Bell, official assignee, 3 Coleman street buildings; and Messrs Wood and Fraser, solicitors, Dean street, Soho.

JOHN PARR, 16 South wharf road, Paddington, coal dealer, Dec. 5 at twelve, and Jan. 30 at 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr James Foster Groom, official assignee, 12 Abchurch lane, Lombard street; and Messrs Maples and Co. solicitors, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

WILLIAM ATKIN, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer, Nov. 28 at one, and Dec. 30 at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr Thomas Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr William L. Harle, solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs Chisholme and Co. solicitors, Lincoln's inn fields, London.

WILLIAM L. KELLY, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, printer, Dec. 5 at one, and Jan. 2 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr Roger Kynaston, official assignee, Bristol; Messrs Baylis and Drew, solicitor, Basinghall street, London; and Messrs Richards and Co. solicitors, Tewkesbury.

WILLIAM CHALOMER, Lincoln, tailor, Dec. 2 and 23 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr George Young, official assignee, Leeds; Mr Pocock, solicitor, Bartholomew close, London; Mr Mence, solicitor, Barnsley; and Mr Bond, solicitor, Leeds.

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

Luckin, 327 High Holborn, bootmaker, Dec. 12—M'Entire, Paternoster row, City, and Barnsbury square, commission agent, Dec. 16—Glover, Shelton, Staffordshire, publican, Dec. 23—Crabb, Chardstock, Dorsetshire, hemp manufacturer, Dec. 18—Davies, Liverpool, merchant Dec. 12.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Dec. 12.

John Marsh, Brewood, Staffordshire, grocer—Daniel Dames, Liverpool, paper stainer—William Soffe, 380 Strand, printseller—Roderick Mackenzie, Hunter street, Brunswick square, and Bond court, Walbrook, City, commission agent—Richard Garret, Henfield, Sussex, linendraper—John Guy, 13 Bury street, St James's, publisher—Isaac de Joseph Ventura, 3 White Hart court, Bishopgate street, City, merchant—Hesekiah Denby Coggan, 39 Friday street, City, warehouseman—John Butcherby, late of Darlington, Durham, coalowner.

HOP DUTY.—An account of the duty on hops of the growth of the year 1845, distinguishing the districts, and the old from the new duty.

Table with columns: Districts, Duty. Lists various districts like Barnstaple, Cambridge, Canterbury, etc., with corresponding duty amounts in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Old duty, at 1d 12-20 per lb ... 158,008 17 24 4-20
New duty, at 2d 8-20 per lb ... 116,789 3 1 10-20
Additional duty of 5 per cent, per Act 3 Vict. c. 17 ... 13,738 10 2 1/2

288,536 10 7 1/2
G. A. COTTELL, Accountant-General.
Excise Office, London, November 17, 1845.



The ECONOMIST, from its extensive and increasing circulation among Members of Parliament, Bankers, Merchants, Capitalists, and the Trading Community, is well adapted as the medium for advertisements, intended to meet the attention of those numerous and respectable classes.

\* The ECONOMIST can be forwarded, by packet FREE OF POSTAGE, to the following British Colonies and Foreign Countries, viz:—

Aden	Halifax	Nova Scotia	Cuxhaven
Antigua	Heligoland	Quebec	Denmark
Bahama	Honduras	St Kitt's	France
Barbadoes	India via Fal-	St Lucia	Greece
Berlice	mouth	St Vincent's	Hamburg
Bermuda	Ionian Islands	Tobago	Hayti, or
Canada	Jamaica	Tortola	St Domingo }
Cariacou	Malta	Trinidad	Lubeck
Demerara	Montserrat		New Grenada
Dominica	Nevis	Brazil	Peru
Gibraltar	New Brunswick	Bremen	Spain
Grenada	Newfoundland	Buenos Ayres	Venezuela

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 15th day of November 1845:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	26,974,688	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	11,478,722
		Silver bullion	1,495,963
	26,974,688		26,974,688

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,203,138
Reserve	3,244,733	Other Securities	15,041,397
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,524,834	Notes	5,483,110
Other Deposits	8,899,130	Gold and Silver Coin	895,401
Seven Day and other Bills	1,101,349		
	34,323,046		34,323,046

Dated the 20th day of Nov., 1845. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

<b>Liabilities.</b>	<b>Assets.</b>		
Circulation, inc. Bank post bills	22,592,924	Securities	27,691,538
Public Deposits	6,724,834	Bullion	13,570,089
Private Deposits	8,899,130		
	38,016,888		41,261,627

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,244,733, as stated in the above accounts under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of circulation of	£305,071
An increase of public deposits of	1,184,103
A decrease of private deposits of	235,113
An increase of securities of	806,909
A decrease of bullion of	152,862
An increase of the rest of	10,138
An increase of the revenue in the banking department of notes and coin of	120,198

These accounts, relating to the transactions of the week ending Saturday the 15th instant, again show a large reduction in the circulation. The public deposits show a very great increase, while private deposits show a considerable decrease. It will be observed that the government securities still remain stationary at the same sum, while "other securities" have again advanced by no less a sum than 806,909, which, we suppose, consists of commercial bills. The reduction of bullion still goes on at about the same rate as for several weeks back. It is satisfactory to see that the reserve in the banking department is somewhat increasing.

The exchanges continue very steady, with a slight reduction on Hamburg, and a slight advance on Paris and Rotterdam.

Contrary to a very general expectation which prevailed during the week, the Bank interest was not altered yesterday. The general feeling in the City is rather now one of regret than otherwise that the rate has not been raised, from a belief that brokers hold large sums ready to use as soon as they can get a higher rate of interest, which it is anticipated must be soon. We place no reliance on this report. Full rates of interest are charged, according to the class of bills offered. Money at call is not worth more than three per cent, but this rather arises from the greater doubt which now prevails with brokers as to the length of time such money will remain with them.

Public securities have again fluctuated very much during the week. To-day consols opened at 96½; but on the news, brought by the Great Western from the United States, reaching the City about two o'clock, they suddenly fell to 95½, then to 95, and ultimately left off at 95½. The article contained in the Washington Union, Mr Polk's organ, which is supposed to express the spirit in which the message to Congress will be couched, has caused great excitement in New York as well as here. That article contains very strong language, and makes an unreserved and unequivocal demand for "every rod" of Oregon for the United States. This is too much for Mr Polk, and we shall not be surprised to find some modification of this tone by the next arrival.

It is satisfactory to find that all parties concur in the expectation that the interest which will fall due on the Pennsylvania State debt on the 1st of Feb. will be duly paid.

The mail due this day from Hamburg has not yet arrived, but accounts on Tuesday by the last mail represented money as again rather dearer, discounts having risen to 5 per cent. In Amsterdam it continues at the same rate—as also at Berlin. The accounts from Paris are unfavourable, and from the interior of France still more so; where numerous commercial failures have occurred, and where great excitement has been caused by the discovery that the potatoes housed or pitted, are rapidly becoming diseased. The government has put out a statement for the purpose of tranquilizing the public mind, containing a long account of the result of the harvest, attempting to show that matters are not so bad as is dreaded. Some of the statements contained in that document, for example the quoted price of wheat at New York, we know to be erroneous by nearly 25 per cent; of the greatest part of it we have no means of judging. The adjudication of the lines of railway which stand for the 25th inst will liberate a large sum of money at present locked up with the Government, as the deposits of the various competing companies, when money may be expected to be somewhat easier both in Paris and in London for a short time. The sum which will be so liberated is variously stated at six millions and upwards.

In some of the counties round London, and particularly in Hertfordshire, the farmers all concur in stating, that their wheat produces more in thrashing out than they contemplated, but the potato disease is spread everywhere.

TRANSFER BOOKS.

		Shut.	Open.
Three per cent Consols	Wednesday, 10th Dec. 1845	Friday,	16th Jan. 1846
3 per Cent 1726	Friday, 12th do	Friday,	9th do
New 5 per Cent	Friday, 12th do	Friday,	9th do
Annuities, for Terms of Years	do do	Friday,	16th do
India Stock	Thursday 4th do	Thursday,	15th do
South Sea Stock	Wednesday, 10th do	Friday,	16th do
Ditto New ditto	Wednesday, 10th do	Friday,	16th do
3 per Cent 1751	Wednesday, 10th do	Friday,	16th do

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.—The English securities have been tolerably well supported to-day, but the highest prices were not maintained at the close of business. Consols for money and the account were done at 96½, but they closed 96½ to 96. A fair amount of business was transacted in all descriptions of stock. The other quotations were—Exchequer-bills 24s. to 27s. pm, bank stock 202 to 204, three per cents reduced 95½ to 95, three-and-a-quarter per cents 97½, long annuities 10 9-16, India stock 263 to 264, and India bonds 38 to 40. In the foreign market Spanish was steady at 29½ to 30 for the five per cents, and at 98½ to 99 for the three per cents; Mexican is still depressed at 80½ to 81, and the deferred at 16½ to 17. The actual operations were in Brazilian at 82, Mexican at 90½ to 91, the deferred at 16½, Portuguese four per cents, at 59½, Spanish five per cents at 29½, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents at 60½, the four per cent certificates at 94½, and Peruvian at 35.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.—The English securities declined to-day, in consequence of sales. The reaction was general not only in this, but also in the other markets. Consols for money and the account closed at 96 to 95½, bank stock at 204 to 205, Exchequer-bills at 24s to 26s pm, three per cents reduced 94½ to 95½, three-and-a-quarter per cents 97 to 97½, long annuities 10 9-16, South Sea stock 105½ to 106, and ditto, new annuities 95. The foreign stocks were flat. Spanish fell before the close of the market. The five per cents were done at 29, but closed at 28½ to 29; the three per cents were done at 98½, but left off at 97½ to 98. The other bargains were—Brazilian at 82 and 83, Mexican actives 30½, Portuguese converted 58, Russian 113, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents 60½, and the four per cent certificates 94 and 94½. Bills upon foreign places were more generally in request to-day. The rate upon Hamburg was lowered thereby. The prices for Amsterdam, Paris, and Vienna, were also depressed, though in a less degree.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.—The consol market was flat to-day on rumours circulated relative to the probable result of the meeting of bank directors to-morrow, and the unsettled condition of the Oregon dispute. The last quotation for money and the account of these securities was 95½ to 95, they opened at 96½. Bank stock left off 205 to 206, three per cents reduced 95, three-and-a-quarter per cents 96½ to 97, long annuities 10 11-16, South Sea stock 106½, ditto, old annuities 94½, and Exchequer-bills 23s to 25s pm. The actual transactions in the foreign securities were as follows, and business was exceedingly limited:—Mexican actives 30½, Spanish five per cents 28½, passives 7, the three per cents 37½, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents 60, and the four per cents 94.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.—The English securities were firmer to-day, at an advance of nearly ½ per cent. The market recovered from the depression of yesterday immediately it was ascertained that the bank meeting had concluded without any resolution relative to the rate of discount. Bank stock was very good, being done at 207. The last quotation was 205½ to 206½. Consols for money and the account left off at 96 to 95½, three per cents reduced 94½ to 95, three-and-a-quarter per cents 97½, long annuities 10½, India bonds 42s to 44s pm, South Sea Old Annuities 94½, and Exchequer-bills 24s to 26s pm. The operations in the foreign securities were—Brazilian new at 80, Buenos Ayres at 40½, Danish at 86½ to 87, Granada at 21½, the deferred at 4½, Mexican at 30½, Portuguese four per cents at 28½, Spanish five per cents at 28½, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents at 60½, and the four per cents at 94½. The quotations of Spanish at the close of the market showed considerable improvement, the five per cents being then called 28½ to 29, and the three per cents 37½ to 38.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.—Consols have been flat since they opened this morning at 95½ to 96, and bank stock from 207 has gone back to 206 and 205½. The premium on Exchequer-bills has been enhanced to 2s and 27s. The new 3½ per cents have been 97½ to 96½, and the 5 per cents 94½ to 95. South Sea old annuities are 94½. The foreign investments have been unsteady. Spanish five per cents have touched 29 and 29½, while the three per cents have been dull at 38. Whether anything will in the next session of Congress be done for the active bondholders, as some are sanguine enough to presume, is more than we should like to predict. Portuguese four per cents have been 57½, Mexican have realised 30½, Grenada 21½, Colombian 16½, and Brazilian 83. Dutch four per cents have been 94 to 95.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 1½ per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3/ 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 44; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 60, it follows that gold is 0.63 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 432 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3/ 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 9½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 9, it follows that gold is 0.23 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.



The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing various English stocks such as Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Reduced Anns., 3 per Cent Consols Anns., etc., with columns for Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, and Fri.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations including Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Paris, etc., with columns for Time, Prices printed on 'Change, and Prices negotiated on 'Change for Tuesday and Friday.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies with columns for No. of Shares, Dividend, Friday evening Shares, Paid, and Price pr. share.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks with columns for No. of Shares, Dividends per annum, Friday evening Shares, Paid, and Price pr share.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table listing prices for Foreign Gold in bars, New Dollars, and Silver in bars.

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing various foreign stocks such as Austrian Bonds, Brazilian Bonds, Buenos Ayres Bonds, etc., with columns for Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, and Fri.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French funds with columns for Paris and London prices for various dates in November.

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Table listing public securities of the United States of America with columns for Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, and other details.

Exchange at New York 109 1/2 10.



The Monitor's Railway Share List FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, AND LEEDS.

Carefully compiled from the Daily Lists.

By referring to the columns preceding the name of the Company, showing the extent of each line open, and the portion of the capital paid up, its state of progress will be seen.—The closing prices of the day are given.

Table with columns: Miles long, Miles open, No. of Shares, Amount of Shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and columns for London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds (S, M, T, W, T, F).







THE MONITOR'S RAILWAY SHARE LIST.—(Continued.)

Main table listing railway share companies with columns for Name of Company, London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds. Includes companies like South Midland, South Staffordshire Junction, South Devon, etc.

FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARE LIST.

Table listing foreign railway share companies with columns for Name of Company, London, and other locations. Includes companies like Anglo-Belgian, Bordeaux and Mediterranean, etc.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Goods, Cattle), and Dividend at last meeting. Includes railways like Arbroath & Forfar, Birmingham & Bristol, etc.



STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to Nov. 15th, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 15th of Nov. in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

Table with columns for years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for SUGAR, RUM, GINGER, COCOA, and various sub-categories like British Plantation, Foreign, etc.

COFFEE

Table with columns for years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for COFFEE, PEPPER, NUTMEGS, CASSIA LIG., and various sub-categories like Imported, Exported, etc.

CINNAMON

Table with columns for years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for CINNAMON, PIMENTO, and various sub-categories like Imported, Exported, etc.

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Table with columns for years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for COCHINEAL, INDIGO, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, SALTPETRE, FUSTIC, COTTON, and various sub-categories like Imported, Exported, etc.

\* For Liverpool Trade of the week see Commercial and Postscript. \*\* In consequence of the abolition of the duty, we omit Flax, Hemp, Silk, and Wool. The usual returns are not entered at the Customhouse, but as soon as Government completes their arrangements for obtaining accurate returns of these articles we will resume our accounts.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL and PRESTON, MANCHESTER and SOUTHPORT RAILWAY.

Under the sanction of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood, and Landowners on the Lines, viz.:-

- The Earl of Sefton.
- Lord Francis Egerton, M. P.
- Lord Lilford.
- Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, Bart.
- Charles Scarisbrick, Esq.
- Charles Standish, Esq., M. P.
- Edward Stanley, Esq.
- William Hulton, Esq.
- William Gerard Walmsley, Esq.
- William Ince Anderton, Esq.
- Trustees under the Will of the late Ellis Fletcher, Esq.

The Undertaking is Provisionally Registered. The Capital 1,600,000l in 80,000 Shares of 20l each. Deposit 2l 2s per Share.

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  - William Hill, Esq., Crescent, Salford.
  - Joseph Hornby, Esq., Liverpool.
  - James Hodgkinson, Esq., Monton.
  - John Woodcock, Esq., Wigan.
  - Herman Walmsley, Esq., Wigan.
  - John Walker, Esq., Manchester and Southport.
- With power to add to their number.

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- Robertson Gladstone, Esq. }
- William Rotheram, Esq. }
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- Henry Houldsworth, Esq. } and Bury, and Leeds.
- Reece Bevan, Esq. }
- William Hill, Esq. } Directors of
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- Samuel Lees, Esq. }

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- The Union Bank, Manchester.
- Messrs Thomas Woodcock and Sons, Wigan.

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- Messrs Darbishire and Lewis, Manchester, Solicitors to the Manchester and Leeds.
- Messrs Woodcock, Part, and Scott, Solicitors to the Southport and Euxton.
- Messrs Clay, Swift, and Wagstaff, Liverpool, Solicitors to the Grand Junction.

Engineers.

- John Hawkshaw, Esq.
- Edward Woods, Esq.

This Railway is designed to connect, by the shortest practicable route, the Port of Liverpool with Preston and other places to the Northward, and with Blackburn and other places to the Eastward, and to supply Manchester, Wigan, Bolton, Oldham, Stockport, and other manufacturing districts in Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the advantage of direct railway communication with Southport and the West coast of Lancashire.

One portion of this railway will diverge from the present line of the North Union Railway at or near Farrington, and by forming a communication with the Blackburn and Preston Railway there, will accommodate the traffic both of Preston and Blackburn, and the places beyond. From Farrington it will proceed by Ormskirk, and thence past Kirby (where it will form a junction with the Liverpool and Bury Railway), and terminate at the intended New Station of the Grand Junction Railway Company at Edge-hill, Liverpool, from whence there will be access to the North and South Docks, as well as to the Lime street station in that town. This portion of the main line will be twenty-four miles in length and will bring Liverpool within twenty-seven miles of Preston, and thirty-three miles of Blackburn. Another portion of the undertaking will consist of a Trunk line from Southport, passing St John's in the village of Burscough, near which it will intersect and form a junction with the line from Farrington to Liverpool, and proceed thence through the Douglas Valley to Wigan, where it will avail itself of the North Union station in passing through the town; proceeding thence by Hindley, Atherton, Tydesley, Ellenbrook, and Worsley, it will form a junction with the Liverpool and Manchester Railway near Eccles, and with the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Railway in Pendleton.

By means of a junction with the Bolton and Leigh Railway at Atherton, the advantages of this line will be extended to the town of Leigh. The length of this Trunk will be about twenty-eight miles of new line, bringing Southport within thirty-three miles of Manchester, sixteen and a half of Wigan, and twenty-six of Bolton, and reducing the time occupied in the journey between Southport and Manchester from four hours to little more than one, and between that favourite watering place and other manufacturing districts in like proportion; at the same time substituting for a dilatory and expensive means of transport the despatch and economy of a through railway communication.

The line between Wigan and Manchester will pass through a populous district, possessing extensive manufactures; and the Coal-fields will traverse and lay open to the manufacturing districts, as well as to Liverpool, is

second to none in this part of England in richness and variety.

This railway will also afford increased facilities for conveying the produce of the abundant agricultural district, lying between the river Alt and the Douglas, to the manufacturing communities of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Notwithstanding the present uncertain, dilatory, and expensive means of access to Southport, the numbers resorting thither are very great, and rapidly increasing, and it cannot be doubted that the facilities and economy in time, as well as money, of a direct railway communication, would give rise to an accession of traffic far exceeding the ordinary ratio of estimated increase.

The benefits resulting from the construction of these lines will be obtained at a comparatively small outlay. The country throughout is easy, and of a level character, rendering the works light, and the gradients highly favourable. There are no engineering difficulties, and the advantage of terminal stations and access to and through the principal towns are already provided by the establishments of the Grand Junction, Manchester and Leeds, North Union, and Liverpool and Bury Companies, whose cordial co-operation is guaranteed by the participation of those Companies in the capital, and consequently in the success of the undertaking.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Liverpool and Preston, Manchester and Southport, Railway Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith transmit to you Scrip Certificates of Shares, (or Banker's Receipts for Shares), held by me in the Southport and Euxton Railway Company, and numbered as at foot. I request you will allot to me <sup>20</sup> Shares of 20l each in the Liverpool and Preston, Manchester and Southport Railway, and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of 2l 2s per Share, and execute the Parliamentary contract and Subscriber's agreement when required.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of 1845.

- Number of Scrip Certificates .....
- Christian and Surname in full .....
- Residence .....
- Place of business (if any) .....
- Reference .....
- Witness to Signature .....

\* Note.—Approved holders of Shares in the Southport and Euxton project of last Session, who have forwarded their Scrip Certificates or Banker's Receipts, and shall, on or before the 10th November instant, make application in the form above, will be entitled to Three Shares in this undertaking for each Southport and Euxton Share.

Printed forms of application may be obtained at the offices of the Solicitors.

A reference will be required where parties apply in respect of Southport and Euxton Shares not originally allotted to them; and in order that the Parliamentary Deeds may be signed by responsible parties, the Provisional Committee think it necessary to reserve the right of withholding Shares in cases where the references are not deemed satisfactory.

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TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

Next to the pleasure of achieving success is its worthy commemoration. The public need not be told that in an incredibly short time THE RAILWAY BELL has won for itself a circulation unparalleled in railway journalism. Conscious that it is now incontestably at the head of that important division of the public press, and elate with the solid proofs we see weekly receiving that the large investments required by the novelty and boldness of our literary enterprise are being a hundred-fold repaid, we have felt encouraged to proceed in that career of daring improvement which has made our Journal the faithful mirror of the progress of the times, and have determined on an act of grateful generosity to our readers, only paralleled in character by the extent of our achievements. We have, therefore, to announce, that the proprietors of THE RAILWAY BELL give, on and after the 4th of October next, gratuitously to every annual subscriber, a

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The proprietors wish it to be understood that the Presentation Globe will have no quality in common with the cheapening pictures that have at times been given away with the view less of serving judicious readers than advertising declining journals. The Globe will be a superb piece of workmanship, made of the best materials, mounted on a Mahogany Stand, under

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I. The globe will be given to annual subscribers in advance to the RAILWAY BELL, and to no others.

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In conclusion, the proprietors of the RAILWAY BELL, while owning that this presentation, if costly and magnificent, is still but a becoming acknowledgment for the immense support the public has indulged them with, cannot forbear the hope that this peculiar and startling novelty will still more interest for them the sympathies of their readers, and recommend their journal to a still more extended patronage. Knowledge, sound, substantial, and practical, is now the great social power, which for the future is to determine, both for classes and individuals, the interesting question of influence, wealth, respectability, and rank; and it has been felt that no greater boon by a single journal could be conferred on the rising generation than the diffusion among them, by an agreeable and efficient agency, of that geographical knowledge on which so many other sciences rest for their bases, and without which it is impossible to form a correct notion of either the history or prospects of the stirring age of improvement in which we live.

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A most safe and efficacious medicine for all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, &c. The efficacy of this medicine is neither impaired by time nor diminished by any change of climate; being prepared without mercury, it requires no confinement or alteration of diet; its operation is promoted by moderate exercise, and rendered so extremely beneficial to the several organic functions of the human system, that it has been found by experience to be unrivalled as a universal Family Medicine. It strengthens the tone of the digestive organs, promotes a healthy action of the liver, and removes those obstructions of the bowels which so frequently produce violent headaches, dimness of sight, heartburn, flatulency, worms, piles, &c. By the occasional use of these Pills the above diseases are speedily removed, and the body performing its due functions, the patient is restored to the perfect enjoyment of health. Directions for taking them:—The general dose for a grown person is two or three pills at bed-time for two or three nights successively, then rest for a few days, and repeat as occasion may require. In boxes at 1s 1/4 and 2s 9d each. Prepared only at the laboratory on the banks of the Thames, Hammersmith, where these pills have been compounded by the Proprietor for more than twenty years, and sold by Wright and Co., chemists, No. 336 Oxford street (corner of Argyll street), London.

**ALL PERSONS TRAVELLING** or exposed to the fogs, cold, and damp air of the winter months, will derive much benefit by taking occasionally a small piece of **WRIGHT'S DIGESTIVE or LONG-LIFE CANDY**, particularly recommended as a warm and agreeable stimulant, without irritating the system, for indigestion, flatulency, spasms, nervous affections, pain in and weakness of the stomach, of great benefit to persons travelling, or exposed to cold damp air, long fasting, &c.—Prepared and sold in boxes at 1s 6d each, by Wright and Co. chemists, 336 Oxford street, corner of Argyll street, London. Purchasers taking six boxes will be allowed one box extra.

**SEVERAL cases of Nervous Debility**, some of them of an alarming description, have recently been completely cured by the use of **KAYE'S WORMSHELL'S PILLS**. Mr J. K. Upton of Banbury was for many years afflicted with great weakness of nerves, accompanied with loss of appetite, bad digestion, giddiness, and continual headache, so that, to use his own language, life was quite a burden to him. By taking three of these pills regularly every night for some time he has been completely restored to health, and is now happy and comfortable. None are genuine which have not the name of John Kaye engraved on the government stamp, and his signature and coat of arms on the printed "Directions for use."—Sold at the Depot, 13, King William street, London; Messrs Sutton and Co. Bow Church Yard; Messrs Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Messrs Dietrichsen and Co., 63, Oxford street; and by at least one agent in every town throughout the kingdom.

**I CAN AND I CAN'T.**

Can you, at Moss's warehouse, buy Habillments, whose styles outvie All others which you please to try? **I CAN.**

Can you, at any other place, Obtain a suit with equal grace, And cloth with equal strength and face? **I CAN'T.**

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Can you sincerely recommend This mart to relative and friend, As one to which they should attend? **I CAN.**

And can you honestly advise Your friends to purchase the supplies Of other marts (where'er they rise)? **I CAN'T.**

The new work, entitled the "Monarch Mart," with full directions for self-measurement, may be had on application post-free.

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READY MADE.	£	s	d
Beaver Taglioni	0	8	6
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D'Orsays, Athols, Pembroke, and every description of winter coats	1	5	0
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Winter trousers, lined	0	4	6
Ditto, doeskin	0	10	6
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Roll collar vests	0	1	9
Double-breasted ditto	0	2	6
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**MADE TO MEASURE.**

Winter coats in every style, handsomely trimmed	1	5	0
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Winter trousers, in all the new patterns	0	12	0
Doeskin trousers	0	10	6
Best or dress trousers	1	6	0
Dress coats	1	12	0
Ditto, best quality made	2	15	0
Frock coats	1	13	0
Ditto, best made	3	3	0
Cashmere vests	0	8	6
Satin, plain or fancy	0	12	0
Boys' lussar and tunic suits	1	6	6
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Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice.

**IMPORTANT.**—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

**ORDERER.**—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 86 Aldgate, City, opposite the Church.

**CAUTION.**—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or, "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house, in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories, or 86 Aldgate, opposite the Church.

Several boys wanted as cashiers. No premium required.

**THE Public is most respectfully informed**

that Messrs. NICOLL have received permission, according to the specification in the Act 6 and 7 Vict. cap 65, to alter and otherwise adapt the coat, known as the REGISTERED PALETOT, to be suitable for winter wear, and it is now being made of a thicker material, viz. of milled Llama cloth; it is waterproofed by the new method, which it is well-known does not unnecessarily confine the heat of the body, but the material, when thus operated upon, remains as porous as other that has not undergone this process, the effect being that it does not sop, and will turn a stout shower of rain, but not that of twenty-four hours' duration. Nicoll's Registered Paletot for winter wear is a garment that is warm without being heavy, which, even for travelling, the necessity of wrapping up in a cumbersome manner, has of late years been found needless, distances being so much shortened by present railway and other conveyances. Nicoll's Registered Paletot, used alone as morning frock coat, not over another, is found to be a most agreeable garment for walking exercise; and from the skilful way it is formed, it does not confine the chest or shoulders, but has an equally neat and gentlemanly appearance when worn in cold wet weather, or in the evening over a morning or dress coat. The price is three guineas, that for summer wear being two. It may be observed that those principles are retained that have obtained for the Registered Paletot the patronage of more than one of the crowned Heads of Europe, the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, the chief members of the Court, and principal families of the kingdom, who, it is well known, are distinguished in their taste for perfect neatness of dress. The Registered Paletot having therefore necessarily excluded anything vulgar or outre in appearance, would alone recommend itself to the notice of the respectable members of the middle classes, was it not further assisted by its moderate price, being for ready money. It may be obtained of the principal tailors of the chief provincial cities; but as only the most respectable firms are appointed agents, any attempts on the part of others will thus by the public be at once detected, and such attempts, when known, will be visited by the penalties provided in the Act before-mentioned; and in furtherance of which a reward of Fifty Pounds will be paid for information that may lead to the conviction of such parties, by H. J. and D. Nicoll, 114 Regent street, London.

**THE PATENT GEM SPIRIT LAMP.**

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE earnestly invite attention to this beautiful application of scientific principle in the production of a pure and dazzling light. By a simple arrangement of three distinct air currents in combination with a particular position of the cone and button, a change is produced in the flame, the burning spirit is converted into gas, and the flame increased in size and brilliancy. The combustion being thus made perfect, the emission of smell and smuts is rendered impossible, and every objection to a spirit lamp removed. Specimen Lamps are constantly burning in GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S showrooms, where also a new and splendid assortment of pedestals may be seen.

**DEANE'S doubly registered STULOS**

COFFEE POT, securing within five minutes, brilliant, aromatic, boiling Coffee, sufficient for a family party. This beautiful invention is now ready for delivery in various sizes.

**PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION**

STOVES.—More than four thousand of these Stoves were sold during the first season—the Winter of 1844-45—so decidedly did the public sanction their distinguishing principle, by which a genial heat and a pure atmosphere are secured and combined.—They are now ready for delivery, of all sizes, from 19s and upwards, at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46 King William street, London bridge.

**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' Worcester-shire Sauce," and to observe that the same 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; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho square; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; and by vendors of sauces generally.

**A BRONZED SCROLL FENDER for**

10s.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK are now offering the most extensive and elegant assortment of Fenders in London, embracing the newest designs, at prices 30 per cent under any other house. Ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet long, 4s 6d; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s 3d; 4 feet, 6s; ditto bronzed, from 6s. Bed-room Fenders, from 2s 6d; rich Scroll Fenders, with steel spear, any size, from 10s. Chamber Fire Irons, 1s 9d per set; Parlour ditto, 3s 6d; Superior ditto, with cut head and bright pans from 6s 6d; new pattern, with bronzed head, 11s; ditto, with ormolu and China heads, at proportionate prices.

**ELECTRO PLATE SUPERSEDED** by Richard and John Slack's pure Nickel Silver. This incomparable metal possesses all the richness of silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness, and is warranted to stand the test of aquafortis.

	Fiddle Pattern	Thread Pattern	Victoria Pattern
Table spoons and forks, p. doz.	12s	28s	30s
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s	21s	25s
Tea ditto	5s	11s	12s

R. and J. S. beg to caution the public against several spurious imitations of their articles called Albata, British Plate, &c. The genuine are to be had only at their establishment, 336 STRAND, opposite Somerset house.

**IVORY TABLE KNIVES**, Ten Shillings per dozen; dessert ditto, 9s; carvers, 4s 6d per pair. White bone table knives, 6s; dessert ditto, 4s; carvers, 2s per pair. Superior Kitchen table knives and forks, from 6s 6d per dozen. Table knives with handles of pure Nickel Silver, tables, 22s per dozen; dessert ditto, 18s; carvers, 4s 6d per pair, all marked Richard and John Slack, and warranted.

**A SET OF THREE FULL SIZED TEA TRAYS**, 6s 6d; superior Japan Gothic ditto, 13s 6d; Gothic paper ditto, 33s. Patent dish covers, set of six for 17s. Roasting Jack, complete, 7s 6d; brass ditto, 9s 6d. Coal Scuttles, from 1s 6d; and every description of Furnishing Ironmongery 30 per cent under any other house.

RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, Copper-smiths by appointment, 336 Strand, opposite Somerset house.

Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent to any part post free.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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

**THE SILENT FRIEND, a medical work**

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."—*Farmers' Journal*.

The **CORBIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM** is a stimulant and renovator in all spasmodic complaints. Nervous debility, indigestion, asthma, and consumption, are gradually and imperceptibly removed by its use, and the whole system restored to a healthy state of organization. Sold in bottles, price 11s and 33s. The **CONCENTRATED DETENSIVE ESSENCE** for removing cutaneous eruptions, scurvy, scrofula, pimples on the face, &c. Price 11s and 33s per bottle. **PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS**, (price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per box.) for inflammation, irritation, &c. These pills are free from mercury and other deleterious drugs, and may be taken without interference with or loss of time from business, and can be relied upon in every instance. Messrs PERRY and Co. may be consulted at their residence, 19 Berners street, Oxford street, daily, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 8. On Sundays from 10 till 12.



**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.**

This faithful assistant of nature has, from intrinsic worth alone, during the last half century, acquired the Especial Patronage of the several Sovereigns and Courts throughout Europe, and with rank, fashion, and discernment, supersedes all preparations of professedly similar import.

This Oil is pre-eminently successful in nourishing, improving, and beautifying the human hair, in all climates, and in all stages of existence. The following is a brief notice of some of its principal virtues, as a mild, stimulative, corrective, and preservative agent for the hair. The subject is more fully treated in a small pamphlet which accompanies each bottle of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and wherein important hints and advice will be found on the culture of the hair of infancy, and on its preservation and beauty through the several stages of human life.

**INFANCY.**

Its balsamic properties nourish the hair in its embryonic state, accelerate its growth, sustain it in maturity, and continue the possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. Genial and purifying, it dispels all scurf and impurity, and renders the use of the fine comb unnecessary.

**BALDNESS.**

Its re-productive powers are constantly and surprisingly shown in cases of baldness, from whatever cause arising (proved by numerous testimonials open for inspection at the proprietors'), inflicting, unerringly, from the latent state the active progression of vitality, so that in numerous instances where other specifics have been tried in vain, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has superseded the ornaments of art by re-instating in full plenitude of beauty the permanent graces and utilities of nature.

**GREY HAIR.**

Its nourishing properties are eminently successful in the prevention of grey hair, and in the restoration to its original colour—also proved by testimonials.

**WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES.**

Its extraordinary fecundity is singularly displayed in creating these ornaments of manhood, and in the production of strong and beautiful hair!

**CURL AND REBELLISHMENT.**

Its invigorating properties induce a strong tendency to curl: to artificial hair it imparts a look of vitality and lightness, and sustains the head dress in all the beauties of decorative formation, glossy curl, and silky softness, unimpaird by the heated atmosphere of crowded rooms, or damp weather.

**CLIMATE.**

The inestimable oil preserves its virtues unimpaired by change of climate, and is alike in use from the frigid to the torrid zone, from the assemblies of St Petersburg to those of Calcutta and the remote East.

**CAUTION.**

Unprincipled shop-keepers, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most spurious trash under the title of "MACASSAR OIL:" some under the implied sanction of Royalty.

It is therefore imperative on } ROWLAND'S  
purchasers to see that the words }  
are in two lines on the wrapper of each bottle, and on }  
the inside of the wrapper nearly 1,600 times, containing }  
29,028 letters.

Price 3s 6d, 7s, family bottles (equal to 4 small) 10s 6d, and double that size 21s per bottle.

Sold by the proprietors A. ROWLAND & SON, 30 Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

⚠ All other "Macassar Oils" are fraudulent counterfeits.

**FENDERS, STOVES, & FIRE-IRONS.**

The largest assortment of stoves and fenders, as well as general ironmongery, in the world, is now on sale at RIPPON and BURTON'S extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30s each; ditto ditto, with ornamental ornaments, from 60s; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s 6d; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s 6d; 4 feet, 6s; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 5s; 4 feet, 11s; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s 6d; 4 feet, 6s; bright register stoves, with bronze ornaments, and two sets of bars, from 5 guineas; ditto ditto, with ornamental ornaments, from 9l; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 20s; 3 feet, 30s; bed-room register stoves, 2 feet, 16s; 3 feet, 24s. The new economical Thermo stove, with fender and radiating hearthplate, from 8l; fire-irons for chambers, 1s 9d per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s 6d; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire-irons, with ornamental and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in the furnishing ironmongery 30 per cent under any other house, while the extent and variety of the stock are without any equal. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free.

RIPPON and BURTON'S stock of general furnishing ironmongery is literally the largest in the world. They regret they cannot employ any language will convey an adequate impression of its variety and extent; they, therefore, invite purchasers to call and inspect it.—Rippon and Burton, 39 Oxford street (corner of Newman street.) Established in Well street, 1820.

**PATENT IMPROVEMENTS**

in CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS. E. J. DENT, 89 Strand, and 33 Cockspur street, London, Watch and Clock Maker by Appointment to the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, begs leave to acquaint the public that the manufacture of his Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, is secured by three separate Patents respectively granted in 1836, 1840, 1842. Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, six guineas each; in gold cases, 8l to 10l extra. Gold Horizontal Watches, with gold dials, from eight guineas to twelve guineas each.

DENT'S PATENT DIPLEIDOSCOPE, or Meridian Instrument for obtaining the true time by an observation of the sun or stars. The instrument is as simple as a sun-dial, while it is infinitely more correct: neither does it require any previous knowledge of practical astronomy, or astronomical instruments, for its perfect use. Price two guineas each. Pamphlets, containing a description and directions for its use, 1s each; but to customers gratis.

E. J. DENT, 89 Strand, and 33 Cockspur street, London, Watch and Clock Maker by appointment to the Queen and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

**SHIRT COLLARS.**—The advantages of WELCH and MARGETSON'S registered SHIRT COLLAR consists in its fitting closer to the neck, and retaining its shape a greater length of time when in wear, combined with a greater degree of comfort and durability, than ordinary Collars, being made Entirely of Linen.

Each Collar bears the name of "Welch and Margetson, London." To be had of most of the respectable houses. Prices—No 1 quality, 12s per dozen; No. 2, 13s; No. 3, 18s.

CAUTION.—Any one making Shirt Collars of the "Registered Pattern" will be subject to a penalty, under the Act of 5 and 7 Victoria 6, 65.

**MAUGHAM'S PATENTED CARRARA WATER.**

Sole Wholesale Agent,

Mr ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, 75 Upper Thames Street, LONDON.

Mr DUNLOP begs leave respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has obtained the Appointment of SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT for the sale of the above Patent Aerated Water.

Mr Maugham, during a long course of chemical investigation, having been forcibly struck by the very great imperfections and injurious effects of Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and other such like compounds, and seeing the almost absolute necessity which existed for the introduction of some beverage at once wholesome and grateful to the palate, devoted his serious attention to the subject of Aerated Waters in general, and after upwards of four years' research, and a careful analysis of a vast variety of artificial and natural waters, succeeded in producing the article now presented to the public under the title of CARRARA WATER.

In endeavouring to effect this object, Mr MAUGHAM constantly aimed at the production of a water that should in its composition assimilate as much as possible to the water given us by nature for our common use, and not at the discovery of a new medicinal combination, which, however beneficial it might be as a temporary remedy in incidental cases, could not be recommended as an habitual beverage.

It is well known to practical chemists, that all water (except that from rain and snow) contains a variety of extraneous substances, changing in kind and quantity in the various localities from which it is procured; but Mr Maugham, by analysing the water taken from many different sources, found that one substance was almost universally present—that substance was LIME. This circumstance suggested the grounds for the composition of the Carrara Water. A great, and apparently almost insurmountable obstacle, however, presented itself to the employment of lime as the base of an ordinary drink, viz. the extremely unpleasant taste of the mixture; for lime water itself is so nauseous to the palate that even as a medicine few persons can be prevailed upon to take it.

Undismayed, however, by this difficulty, Mr Maugham pursued his experiments, which ultimately led to a simple and most efficacious means, not only of entirely destroying the taste of the lime, but of producing a highly agreeable and refreshing beverage. This was effected by the addition of carbonic acid gas, which was forced into the liquid by powerful machinery, and the two submitted to a pressure sufficient to liquify the gas, which, combining instantly with the lime held in solution by the water, formed an aerated solution of Bi-carbonate of Lime, which would in fact be the proper chemical title of the Carrara Water.

Now, although this water is introduced to the public as an article of luxury, yet as every aerated water, and indeed almost every article of food, possesses more or less medicinal properties, Mr Dunlop feels it right to mention some of the cases in which the Carrara Water would, and, indeed, has been, highly beneficial when taken medicinally.

Lime is considered by medical men to be one of the finest anti-acids known, affording great relief to persons suffering from acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, thirst, flatulency, and the many other forms of indigestion.

In cases of temporary indisposition arising from indulgences of the table, the Carrara Water will be found invaluable. Instead of producing that chill caused by the use of common soda water in such cases, it imparts a warmth and glow to the stomach, acting as an agreeable tonic.

Gouty subjects find great relief from alkaline remedies—the Carrara Water will, therefore, be an excellent as well as a most agreeable means of checking the great tendency to acidity to which such persons are liable.

The cases, however, in which the daily use of the Carrara Water will be of the greatest value and importance are in many forms of calculus, for medical men know of no certain means to check predisposition to that terrible disease. The Carrara Water is not a composition of such a powerful nature that a few bottles of it could be expected to afford a cure in cases of confirmed disease, for if it were so it could not be used as a daily beverage, but is intended to produce its effects by habitual use, and to act on the constitution in the same manner as common water is well known to act on the general health of the inhabitants who drink it.

The composition of the Carrara Water would, of itself, be a great recommendation; but Mr Dunlop feels that the reputation of Mr Maugham (who, besides being a practical and analytical chemist, has, for a great number of years, practised as a surgeon, and held the appointment of Lecturer on Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence at one of our public hospitals), may be regarded as a perfect guarantee for its excellence and wholesomeness. Such a guarantee is indeed required, for unfortunately the numberless compositions in the form of beers, liqueurs, aerated waters, &c. are generally the productions of persons as totally unacquainted with the chemistry of the human frame as they are with that of the mixtures which they compound for its use.

The title of "CARRARA" has been given to the new beverage on account of the Carrara marble being the source from which the purest lime is obtained, and which is employed in the manufacture of the water.

The bottle made use of (in order to stand the great pressure) is constructed on the principle of high pressure steam-boilers, viz., a cylinder with semi-spherical ends.

Detailed prospectuses, with medical and other testimonials, may be had on application to Mr DUNLOP, at the manufactory as above.

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Assurances are granted by this Society on the lives of persons in every profession and station of life.

The Tables of Premiums, founded on the Government returns of mortality for the whole kingdom, have been calculated on the lowest scale consistent with security.

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**METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN**

TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, is. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristle, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at Metcalfe's (130 s Oxford street, one door from Holles street).

Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

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POMMADE cures in most cases by one application, the douloureux, gout, and all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in the most painful paroxysms. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs from weakness, brought on by paralysis and rheumatism, have by a few rubbings been restored to strength and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, venesection, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried and found useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, weakness of the ligaments and joints, glandular swellings, sore throat, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, and difficult respiration. It requires no restraint from business or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption, and may be applied to the most delicate skin without fear or injury. Sold by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor, by his sole agent, J. W. STRANGE, chemist, 86 High street, Whitechapel, in metallic cases, at 4s 6d and 2s 6d each. N.B. A post-office order for 5s will pay for a 4s 6d case and its carriage to any part of the United Kingdom.



**CORN LAWS.**  
Now ready, price 2s.

**AN ATTEMPT to ESTIMATE the EFFECTS of PROTECTING DUTIES on the PROFITS of AGRICULTURE.** By JOHN MORTON, F.G.S. Author of "The Nature and Properties of Soils," &c.; and JOSHUA TRIMMER, F.G.S. Author of "Practical Geology and Mineralogy," &c.  
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"On occasions of this kind I have generally said a few words as to the bearing of the corn laws on agriculture, but that part of the subject has been taken out of my hands. A little pamphlet, published by Messrs Trimmer and Morton, practical agriculturists, has quite superseded any observation I could make. They looked on the corn-laws in a debtor and creditor point of view. They took different farms in different soils, and they showed what their owners gained by protection, and what they lost. The first time I received that book, I was a little staggered by the facts which it adduced; but having read and considered it several times, I am now quite satisfied that it underpaints, rather than overpaints, the real state of the case. Now, as I know a great many willing and anxious to see a repeal of the corn laws, and to secure full commercial freedom, who have some lingering doubts as to whether their agricultural friends may not suffer in some way or other from such an event, I recommend all such persons to lay out a couple of shillings in the purchase of the pamphlet, and to read it carefully through."  
—From Earl Ducie's Speech at the Birmingham Meeting.

**NEW MUSIC.—R. COCKS and CO.'S** extensive Catalogues of New Music are now ready for delivery, gratis.—Part 1. General Catalogue of Treatises. Instruction books, piano solos and duets, trios, quartets, quintets and septets; church, organ, vocal, dance, guitar, and accordion music.—Part 2. For Flute, and Cornet a Piston, &c., contains instruction books, exercises, and studies; solos, duets, trios, quartets, quintets, and symphonies and overtures for an orchestra; music for quadrille, military, and brass bands; music in score, and scales and tutors for all instruments.—Part 3. For Violin, Tenor, and Violoncello, contains instruction books, exercises, studies, solos, duets, trios, quartets, quintets, septets, &c. Also, a new catalogue of dance music. All orders must state the instrument the catalogue is required for. E. Cocks and Co., 6 New Burlington street, London, music-sellers to her Majesty. Also, Gratis, a list of their pianofortes.

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Empowered by Act of Parliament.  
This institution offers important and substantial advantages, with respect both to Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two-thirds of the premium paid (see Table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.  
Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates.  
DIVISION OF PROFITS.  
The success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a third Bonus, varying from 30 to 75 per cent on the premiums paid on each POLICY effected on the Profit scale.  
EXAMPLES:

Age	Sum	Premium	Year	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Sum assured may borrow on Policy
60	1000	74 3 4	1837	191 13 5	87 13 5	395 11 1
			1838	165 13 0	74 13 10	346 2 3
			1839	138 13 6	61 14 2	296 13 4
			1840	89 0 4	113 4 6	247 4 5

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.  
F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

**PALLADIUM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,** 7 Waterloo Place, London.

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**Physician**—Seth Thompson, M.D.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held on the 10th of April last, when a highly satisfactory REPORT was laid before the Proprietors and Policy Holders and unanimously adopted.  
The Public will see the advantage of selecting, in so important a matter as Life Assurance, a well-established office, which, from its continued prosperity, and its large additions to policies, offers the greatest inducement to Assurers, combined with the undoubted security of a numerous and wealthy proprietary.  
ADDITIONS TO POLICIES.  
The following Table shows the additions made to Policies for 5,000l, which had been in force for Fourteen Years, to the 31st December 1838:—

Age at commencement	Premiums paid in the Fourteen Years.	Additions made to the Sum Assured in the Fourteen Years.	Total Sums now payable in case of death.
10	£1192 18 4	£586 6 7	£586 6 7
15	1350 8 4	681 2 7	5681 2 7
20	1525 8 4	768 5 1	5787 2 8
25	1682 18 4	787 2 8	5787 2 8
30	1869 11 8	813 15 6	5813 15 6
35	2094 3 4	854 6 5	5854 6 5
40	2377 1 8	923 18 1	5923 18 1
45	2727 1 8	1011 2 0	6011 2 9
50	3173 6 8	1129 15 7	6129 15 7

A Bonus of Four fifths, or Eighty per cent, of the estimated profits is added to Policies entitled every seventh year; or an equivalent reduction made in future Premiums.  
The Third Septennial Division of Profits will be declared to the 31st December 1845. Persons Assuring previous to that date will have their proportion of Profit appropriated.  
Parties travelling in Europe, by sea or land, in time of peace, are not charged any extra premium.  
Applications for Agencies, in places where none are established, to be addressed to the Secretary.  
NICHOLAS GRUT, Secretary and Actuary.



**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.
Wellington, D. Chadwick.....	1 Jan 1 May 1 Sept
Hendrik Hudson, G. Moore.....	10 10 10
Prince Albert, W. S. Sebor.....	20 20 20
Toronto, E. G. Tinker.....	1 Feb 1 June 1 Oct
Westminster, H. R. Hovey.....	10 10 10
St James, F. R. Meyer.....	20 20 20
Northumberland, R. H. Griswold	1 Mar 1 July 1 Nov
Gladiator, R. L. Bunting.....	10 10 10
Mediator, I. Pratt.....	20 20 20
Switzerland, E. Knight.....	1 April 1 Aug 1 Dec
Quebec, F. H. Hebard.....	10 10 10
Victoria, E. E. Morgan.....	20 20 20

Goods must be alongside and cleared two days previous to the above dates, and they will sail from Portsmouth on the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of the respective months.  
The freight on all single packages to be paid in London.  
The above ships average about 900 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 Philipps and Tiplady, 3 George yard, Lombard street.  
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	oz. s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons ... 30 at 7 2	.....	10 15 0
12 Table Forks ... 30 7 2	.....	10 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons ... 20 7 2	.....	7 3 4
12 Dessert Forks ... 20 7 2	.....	7 3 4
2 Gravy Spoons ... 10 7 2	.....	3 11 8
1 Soup Ladle ... 10 7 2	.....	3 11 8
4 Sauce 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 Tonge ...	.....	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 ... 13 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 Tonge ...	.....	1 5 0

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