

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, & Railway Monitor.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. III.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

No. 115.

CONTENTS.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| POLITICAL ECONOMIST: | | | |
| Ministerial Difficulties | 1093 | Weekly Corn Returns | 1102 |
| The Corn Crisis.—Protection a | | State of the Corn Trade for the | |
| Delusion | 1094 | Week | 1102 |
| The Delusion, as shown by the | | Foreign Grain Market | 1103 |
| French Iron Duties..... | 1094 | Foreign and Colonial Produce— | |
| The Folly of Protection illus- | | Hamburg Trade | 1104 |
| trated by Home Agriculture | 1095 | Glasgow Monthly Report | 1104 |
| The Potato Disease in America | 1095 | Monthly Statement of Indigo ... | 1104 |
| Court and Aristocracy | 1098 | Trade of Brazil..... | 1105 |
| Metropolis | 1099 | London Market—Transactions | |
| Provincial..... | 1099 | of the Week | 1105 |
| Scotland | 1100 | Postscript | 1106 |
| Ireland | 1101 | Home Markets | 1106 |
| Foreign and Colonial..... | 1101 | Provisions | 1106 |
| Foreign Miscellaneous | 1101 | Markets of the Manufacturing | |
| Births, Deaths, and Marriages | 1101 | Districts | 1107 |
| THE COMMERCIAL TIMES: | | Liverpool Markets..... | 1107 |
| Commercial News and Miscel- | | Foreign Markets | 1107 |
| lanies | 1101 | Weekly Prices' Current | 1108 |
| | | RAILWAY MONITOR | 1109 |

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

ANOTHER week has passed—more Cabinet Councils have been held—the Bank of England has given to the country a fresh indication of the increased demand upon its resources—the public mind is more alarmed at present difficulties and future apprehensions; but the *Gazette* of this night contains no announcement of any steps on the part of the Government, calculated either to allay fears, or to avert impending danger. There is no order in Council for the opening of the ports for foreign grain—there is no notification that Parliament will assemble on an early day for the despatch of business.

All that can be collected of the determination of the majority of the Council held yesterday, is from an article in the *Standard* of last evening, which asserts, in a tone of confidence that it would not venture upon without some information on which it could rely, that the ports will not be opened. It may indeed be said that that paper has changed its tone so frequently on this subject within the last fortnight, that little dependence is now to be placed upon its assertions. Its changes, however, have probably not been greater than those which have prevailed between the wishes of some of the ministers, and the decision of the Cabinet. The next and, we trust, only other alternative in the case, is an early meeting of Parliament; but, with respect to this step, there are probably greater difficulties than any which have yet been suggested. If Parliament be called together at an unusual time, and for a special purpose, it is at least necessary that ministers should be agreed as to the proposal they are to make to the house how the grave exigency is to be met which calls it together. But this appears a serious difficulty. The same dissension of opinion, which a fortnight ago indicated in clear terms the necessity of immediately opening the ports, and which to-night declares that they will not be opened, may render it equally difficult to decide what should be done if Parliament were assembled to-morrow. Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, we trust, understand too well the state of the country and the importance of the difficulties, present and future, with which they have now to grapple, to yield to the opposition offered to their plans. But if still thwarted—if it be still impossible for the Prime Minister to carry the policy which he believes is essential to meet the present emergency—what then—will he resign? We own that such a necessity in the present condition of the country, and in the present state of parties, is an alternative which cannot be contemplated without considerable dismay; and which, we are free to acknowledge, would at this time be the most serious evil which we could encounter, next to that of leaving the corn laws as they now are, and permitting the country to drift on in its present state of uncertainty and insecurity. Of the two evils, great as they are separately, the former sinks into insignificance compared with the latter. At most, the

former must be but of temporary duration, even were it to happen, and would only be a more lengthened and tardy mode by which the Minister would carry his own policy. But a ministerial crisis, in addition to all the other difficulties which at this moment exist in the country, could not fail to produce mischief and sacrifices too serious to contemplate, without the possibility of securing any better administration; and this, at least, is not a time for party experiments. Still, at present, it appears certain that, however unanimous the country may be as to what should be done, the Cabinet is undecided, and, until it is decided, an insuperable difficulty exists to assemble the Parliament.

But there is another grave and difficult question, which we have frequently indicated, must claim the attention and decision of the Government about this period, and we have reason to believe that the Cabinet Council held last week, previous to the departure of the American mail, had reference to this important subject—we mean the pending negotiations at Washington with regard to the Oregon territory.

From the state of these negotiations, and from the tone assumed in America with regard to Oregon, it has for some time past been obvious to all, that the final settlement of the difference (we are unwilling yet to call it a dispute) has now become a matter of urgent necessity, because the longer delayed the more difficult it must become. The present arrangement for joint occupancy, is the very worst position in which it could be placed to secure an easy and an honourable settlement, and is most of all calculated further to embarrass our position. This is so obvious that we are quite disposed to credit the report which was some time ago in private circulation here, and which we have also heard from Washington by the last packet, that Mr Pakenham has already given the necessary notice of a year, required by our treaty with the United States, for the termination of that anomalous state of joint occupation. Congress assembles in the first week of December. The President's message will be expected to give a full explanation of the result of the negotiations which are known to have been so long pending on this exciting question, and to declare the policy of the government in regard to it. The final determination of our government, and the instructions to Mr Pakenham, could not, therefore, be delayed longer than the packet which sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday last. But from what is publicly known of the views of all parties here, as to the conditions to which it would be possible for England to accept by negotiation; and moreover, what we learn from Washington, on authority that we cannot doubt, of the views of Mr Polk's government, as to the terms of settlement, which, with it and the American public, are possible, we are obliged to confess that we look for no successful result to the negotiations now pending. Did we even think that a reference would be submitted to, we would feel less anxiety than we now do.

There was, however, one act, which we devoutly wished for, not only for other obvious considerations, but also, perhaps, as importantly in reference to this painful subject, and which, had it been done previously to the departure of the mail on Tuesday, would have been of more service than a whole twelvemonth's negotiation in the settlement of this vexed question—we mean the opening of the ports for American grain. In this one act lay the best and simplest remedy for both the grave difficulties which present themselves to our cabinet. By this act yet, famine at home may be averted, and an interruption to the peace of two of the most powerful and closely-associated commercial countries in the world, prevented. We have the best grounds for believing that the American government at Washington have not hesitated to express these sentiments; and we cannot doubt that Mr Pakenham has duly communicated them to our government.

It will, however, be a terrible disgrace to the age in which we live, if it shall unhappily be recorded in history that two nations, each containing upwards of 20,000,000 of people, more or less dependent upon each other—the one containing a London, a Liverpool, a Manchester, and a Lancashire, with its millions of population dependent upon, and living by, the American cotton and American commerce—and the other: a Boston, a New York, and a New Orleans, with their commerce and their interests so closely asso-

ciated [with ours—were plunged into hostilities about a distant and barren speck of territory, and a rugged piece of coast, which in themselves possess little or no intrinsic value to either country.

THE CORN CRISIS.—PROTECTION A DELUSION.

We are aware that we have a numerous class of readers, who, with a general tendency to liberal and enlightened views on the subject of commercial legislation, still do not go the length that we do, in repudiating all protection whatever, as a vicious and injurious principle. There is a large class of persons, though, we believe, a rapidly diminishing one, who, disapproving of protection to agriculture, both in its amount and in the principle of its application under the existing law, still cling to the opinion that some protection, mitigated in extent and altered in form, is due to the agricultural body; and many who, denying the *abstract right* to protection, still contend for a small duty on foreign corn, on the ground of the existing engagements subsisting between farmers and landlords, or for other reasons into which we need not now inquire. A crisis has arrived when men of all classes will be called upon to decide either for protection as a principle, or against it. This crisis, which has long been foreseen, will now, whatever temporary expedient may be resorted to, for the purpose of averting the immediate and impending danger, render it impossible longer to delay the final settlement of the question—Is protection, as a principle, beneficial or injurious? That much, very much, will hang upon the true decision of this question, will be best manifest to the bulk of men, when they reflect how all the laws which have affected to mitigate and regulate the extent of protection from time to time, have not only failed in their operation, but how each succeeding attempt has, sooner or later, produced embarrassment and derangement, which have threatened the vital interests of the country. In the final settlement of the corn law question, men have really to determine whether the country is to be subjected to these constant and violent alternations of prosperity and adversity, under which the temporary advantages of the former disappear in the ruinous and more lasting reverses of the latter.

For ourselves, we utterly repudiate the principle of protection, either as a *right*, or as a *benefit*. We contend, that its application is no less an act of injustice to the consumer, than one of error and folly towards the producer; and that, in whatever degree it exists, it is less or more a cause of loss to all parties. It is the habit of those who contend for protection, to a lesser or greater extent, to take it for granted that protection is really a source of gain to individual interests. And if it be then said, that in that case special interests are advanced at the cost of the general good, we are accustomed to hear the most unseemly arguments as to the comparative importance of particular classes, both socially and numerically. Denying as we do the very groundwork on which this argument rests—that protection is beneficial—we will content ourselves with simply showing in what dilemma the contrary assumption places those who take the opposite view. If they contend that the protected classes are more influential socially, and more important numerically, then is it admitted that the weaker minority is sacrificed to the stronger majority; then is it admitted that social and numerical power are used to seize an advantage to itself, and inflict an injury on the other portion of the community. Or, if it be contended that the protected classes are the minority in numbers or in influence, and require the fostering care of the government, as it is termed, then the *many* are sacrificed to the *few*. On which ever dilemma the claim for protection is rested, we contend it to be equally insupportable.

But our object is now rather to show that the whole of these estimates of advantages are founded on grave errors and miscalculations. The experience of every protected interest ought to have excited suspicion long ago, that the whole system was a delusion; for it has been precisely in the proportion that different classes have been the objects of Government care and solicitude, with respect to their material interests, that they have been proverbially the subjects of reverses and disappointed hopes. It is, perhaps, one of the most striking evidences of the benevolence of Providence, in the moral government of the world, that the true interest of every individual, in whatever sphere he exists, is, in the long run, found to be coincident with the general interests of society at large. The ultimate welfare of individuals is solely dependent on that of the community of which they are members, and thus we recognise the consoling fact, that even men's temporal interests are never, when rightly understood, inimical to their duty to their fellowmen. The social law enacts mutual reliance and dependence, and any attempt to promote special interests, at the cost of the general good, must sooner or later react upon those who make such an attempt, through the injury perpetrated on the community at large. But, although these certain reactions and disappointments invariably await parties who rely on protection, yet the mischief is not confined to this negative effect. A reliance on protection diverts attention from those other means which would ensure cheaper and more economical production, which would be at once beneficial to the public, and profitable to individuals. The uncertainty to which protected interests are ever exposed, from their reliance on false and artificial props, repels from them the capital necessary to secure the most improved and economical methods of production.

But, even though it were possible permanently to secure higher prices by restrictive laws, for whose advantage would such prices exist? It must be quite plain to all, that if capital or labour were remunerated more, in one particular mode of their application than in others, all things considered, competition would soon, in one form or another, reduce them to the common standard. When, therefore, it is said that a law is passed for the protection of the farmer, can it be supposed that that law, even were it as successful for its professed object as it has notoriously failed, would enable the farmer to obtain a higher rate of profit than other occupations yield? Competition for land compels the farmer to pay a rent proportioned to whatever price he is led to expect. And if, by this means, the value of land be raised, not only is a higher price paid by those who purchase it, but much, if not the whole, of the apparent advantages are lost in the increased poor rates for the support of unemployed paupers, of county rates for the prosecution and punishment of criminals, and for other purposes directly referable to the artificial scarcity produced by restriction.

THE DELUSION OF PROTECTION, AS SHOWN BY THE FRENCH IRON DUTIES.

But, again, how much is there in the vicious circle of the protective principle, even were it successful in securing the immediate interests of the parties professed to be benefited, that is delusive, inasmuch as, at the best, it is only compensatory of other charges and disadvantages to which they are subjected in upholding the system. Take, for example, the case of the iron duties in France, as an evidence of the vicious circle in which the protective system operates, so visibly to the loss of all parties. The origin of the high duties charged on iron in France is "*protection to the landed interest.*" In order to create a scarcity for fuel, and thus secure a high price for the firewood grown in extensive districts in France, an enormous duty is placed on the import of coal. Further, then, to induce to a large consumption of this firewood, the makers of iron are protected by an enormous duty on that article. The high price of iron is then compensated to the machine-maker, the engineer, and the blacksmith, by duties proportionally high upon iron in all its wrought and manufactured forms. The manufacturers of all classes are next protected by high duties on their fabrics, in order to repay the greater cost of their machinery; and at length the accumulated amount of all these different protections is spread over the community in the form of dear and bad ironware, agricultural implements, and the clothing of the people. Independent of the enormous loss to which the agriculturists of France are subjected in their cultivation, from the inferiority of their implements being made in great measure of wood in place of iron, and which is directly to be referred to the enormous price of the latter material, it has been calculated, by an eminent authority in that country, that the cultivators of the soil pay a sum equal to *two millions of pounds sterling* every year for their implements, in addition to what the same cost in England, and, but for the protective system, would cost in France. Here, then, under the pretext of protection to the land, for the benefit of districts of underwood, the existence of which, in a densely populated country, is a disgrace, the rest of the agricultural body are directly taxed to the extent of two millions annually. But this is not all. The high price of iron interferes with the employment of the population in innumerable ways. It makes dear machinery, and limits its use. It produces dear goods, limits their consumption, and lessens the demand for labour. Every article that the agriculturist in France has to buy, independent of his implements, is raised in price as a consequence of the chain of protective duties, which begin with his own firewood; while, at the same time, the means of the whole population to consume his produce are reduced by a limit which is thus placed on employment from the same cause. And, after all, is it certain that even the grower of firewood is really benefitted by this protection? Is it not somewhat an anomaly that, in a densely populated country, containing upwards of *thirty-five millions* of people, producing grain and other food in the best of years insufficient for their consumption, we should find whole districts occupied in the growth of brushwood for fuel, which could be imported at half the cost? But for this foolish protection to firewood, there can be no doubt that years ago every acre of this land would have been cleared and put to some use, more beneficial to the public, and more profitable to the owners; as it is, it affords a striking example of the tendency which protection has to misdirect capital and labour into unprofitable channels. We shall be told that the land is fit for nothing else. Such a reply is always ready, in the case of misdirected and misapplied means. When we have seen what land has been converted to profitable purposes, when we have seen swamps reclaimed and barren heaths made into rich and productive corn fields, we cannot for a moment doubt that the lands in the south of France, to which we refer, might be, and long ago would have been, but for this false support, converted to some other more profitable use. The dearness and badness of agricultural implements, to which that protection directly tends, might be in the first place one of the chief difficulties. Where then, in the whole of this vicious circle, do we find one interest that is benefitted, or one that is not injured by protection.

But, then, it is said, that when all those interests have been thus placed in this intricate and artificial position complicated by

existing laws and engagements, it becomes a difficult and dangerous task to interfere with them. In the case before us we have one of the most extensive and complicated examples that could be found of the protective principle. Let us see what the effects would be of instantly dissolving the whole system. Repeal the duty upon foreign fuel, the ironmaster would at once be placed in the most advantageous position to produce his article cheaply, and the consumption would be more than proportionally increased. The machine-maker, the engineer, and the blacksmith, would not only obtain their materials much cheaper, but they would have the benefit of the increased demand, to which that cheapness for articles of universal use would necessarily lead. The manufacturer would obtain his machinery at a much reduced cost, and the lower price of his goods would tend materially to increase their consumption. A thousand new uses would be discovered for iron when cheap, from which it is excluded when dear. Competition with foreign rivals would lead to improvements and economy; the whole community would be furnished with better and cheaper goods—the increased consumption of which would lead to a greater demand for labour, and a greater diffusion of wealth and comforts. In the meantime no party would be so much benefited as the agriculturist interest itself. The increased employment of the people would create a greater demand for their produce, while cheaper and improved implements would be a source of economy and of increased productiveness in cultivation; and the districts which at present lie waste in brushwood for protected fuel would be converted into other more useful and more profitable purposes. And nothing is clearer, than that a year would not pass without every link in this complicated chain of compensated protected interests reaping the advantages which would result from the greater abundance and cheapness, and the consequent greater consumption of their various productions.

THE FOLLY OF PROTECTION ILLUSTRATED BY HOME AGRICULTURE.

But the fallacies of the protective principle are nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the effects experienced upon our own agricultural classes. In the last session of Parliament, Mr Cobden moved for a committee to inquire into the effects of protection upon the farmer and the farm-labourer. In the speech with which Mr Cobden prefaced that motion, he took a new line of argument, which produced an intense effect upon men of all shades of opinion in the house. He showed that, taking the agricultural community as a body, the effect of protective duties operated as prejudicially among themselves as upon the rest of the community; that protection to one class of cultivators amounted merely to a tax upon the other classes; that the most favourable view which can be taken of the effects of protection in regard to the interests of the farmer, is, that the price is enhanced of the small portion of his entire produce only that he sells. But, then, the necessary consequence follows that the price is equally enhanced of all agricultural produce which he is obliged to buy. The dairy farmer is taxed in the higher price which he pays for grain of all kinds which he and his servants consume, as well as by the high duty upon foreign barley, or malt and hops, to whatever extent he uses them. The wheat grower is taxed by the protective duty upon the oats which he buys for his horses, and upon all the inferior grain which he purchases as fodder for his stock. He, in common with all arable farmers, is injured by the exclusion, or at least by the high duty placed upon beans, maize, oats, and other grain used as fodder, preventing the importation of lean cattle, which might be fed in this country, to the profit of the farmer. Nine-tenths of the farmers in Great Britain are heavily taxed to protect the growers of clover-seed and hops in a few southern counties. The farmer, whose only surplus produce consists of oats and inferior grain, is taxed in the price of his bread and his butchers meat. The wool-grower, who has no protection whatever, is taxed in every article of agricultural produce which he consumes. And thus the system is merely a circle of mutual imposts and taxes. But the most serious effects of this system, and of a general standard of high prices, is, that the same amount of capital is not so efficient in the cultivation of the soil. It will neither employ so much labour, nor will it enable the farmer to keep so much stock; and on them greatly depend the amount of his general produce.

This striking view of the injurious operation of the protective principle—this system of robbing Peter to pay Paul—of attempting to get rich by employing time in taking from one pocket to put into the other, has, we are glad to see, attracted the attention of practical men. A tract has just been issued, entitled "An Attempt to estimate the Effects of Protective Duties on the Profits of Agriculture," the joint work of Mr John Morton and Mr Joshua Trimmer, who have both distinguished themselves as successful practical cultivators. In this book the most careful and elaborate calculations are made, to arrive at the real effects of this system of mutual taxation. The authors have applied their calculations, first to a farm of 400 acres of light land in East Norfolk. In this case the protective duties upon the whole produce of the farm are estimated at a sum of 226/ 13s 4d; and those upon the direct outlay on the farm to one of 209/ 8s 9d; which sum, however, when increased by the farmer's additional house-keeping expenses, referable only to agricultural protection, and by the increased rent which he pays in consequence of a standard

price being fixed by act of Parliament above that which is on an average obtained, amounts to 303/ 8s 9d; showing a balance of 76/ 15s 5d against the farmer on account of protection alone. But this is not the chief part of the mischief. The whole economy of his farm is disturbed and rendered less profitable, by the systems which he is obliged to adopt, in consequence of the restriction upon oats, beans, and other grain, which, if abundant and cheap, would enable him to feed more stock, and produce a sufficient quantity of manure upon his farm, with the aid of his green crops, and save him an enormous present outlay for artificial manures. The result of the clear and careful calculations of these practical cultivators is, that the injury done to this farmer by the protective principle is equal to a whole sum of 287/ 15s 5d, or at the rate of *fourteen shillings and fourpence* per acre, on the extent of the farm.

The joint authors then proceed to make similar calculations with reference to a farm of 1,100 acres in Lincolnshire. The result of this elaborate investigation proves "that the tenant pays "for protecting duties 848/ 17s 8d, while he receives from protecting duties 688/ 5s 2d;" showing a loss of 160/ 12s 6d. But, carrying the calculation further, and showing what the effect would be if the cultivation was conducted upon the principle of feeding more cattle by means of an abundant supply of oats, beans, maize, &c., in conjunction with their green crops, instead of purchasing, as at present, large quantities of artificial manures, they make out a sum "of 1543/, or more than 28s the acre, as the gain to the tenant by the repeal of the protecting duties, in conjunction with an improved method of cultivation, on the assumption that the additional sheep and beasts merely return their prime cost and the cost of the oats, without any profit."

They then proceed to consider the results of a dairy farm, and the growth of clover seeds and hops, by calculations equally careful and minute, on which we have every reason to place the most implicit confidence, when we consider the reputation which the authors deservedly enjoy on all subjects appertaining to practical agriculture.

But if an improved system of farming, and of direct relief from their present self-imposed burdens, would add so much to the produce and profit of the land, the very first effect which it would have would be to increase its rent. The advantages would unquestionably be divided between the landlord and the tenant, for the former suffers no less than the latter by any system which reduces the productiveness of the soil. This is sufficiently evident from the rents which are paid in Scotland, under a system of improved cultivation, compared with those which are paid in the worst cultivated parts of England, which Nature has blessed with better soils and a better climate. The truth is, that every act on the part of the landlord, to protect the farmer against competition, is really a premium for bad cultivation and low rents.

Then, what means this determined combination against the consumer? If you can feed more sheep, more cattle—if you can produce more corn, and more food of all kinds—if you can make more profit by your farming, and more rent by your land, by a system of freedom which would ensure abundance and avert the possibility of the recurrence of such times as the present, which threaten the people with famine, and commerce with derangement—what means this tenacious clinging to a system productive of mischief to all, and of benefit to none? The Duke of Wellington, it is said, declares it to be a political necessity, to maintain the influence of the ruling class. A political necessity, that the people should be exposed to famine—that commerce and credit, and all the physical and moral considerations which hang upon them, should be exposed to sudden and violent reverses and panics!! He is not the true friend to a class who so advises.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN AMERICA.

In our number of the 6th of Sept., we first noticed the appearance of the potato rot on the east coast of Kent. At that time no suspicion existed in any other part of England, or in any part of Scotland or Ireland, of the existence of this disease. But our attention having, some time before that period, been called to the report of the Commissioner of Patents in the United States, made to Congress on the 28th of Jan. last, containing a long account of a similar disease which prevailed in that country in the autumn of 1844 for the second succeeding year; and seeing, from that report, the insidious way in which that calamity had spread from one part of the country to another, we were strongly impressed with the opinion that the disease, which was then prevalent in Belgium and Holland, and had just made its appearance on the part of our coast most contiguous to the former country, would spread its ravages over the whole land. With those feelings, we then published lengthened extracts from the evidence which had been collected by the Commission of Patents in America, tending to throw light on the origin, nature, and the best mode of treating that disease. Since that time our worst apprehensions have been realised, and now we fear we may say that there is not a single locality in Great Britain that has escaped this scourge.

In all cases, however bad, much may be done to mitigate the severity of an evil, if its causes and nature are understood, and we, therefore, consider it is the duty of all classes to bring together to the aid of public deliberation, whatever may tend to throw light upon this subject.

We, therefore, now publish the whole of the report referred to, drawn up from the various evidence which had been collected by the United States commissioner from all the sources within his reach, the greatest part of which is printed with the report. This report divides the inquiry into ten heads. *First, The extent of the country embraced in the evil.* It would appear to have been confined last year between the 37th and 45th degree of latitude, and to have travelled from east to west. It is stated that it had not made its appearance in Canada in 1844, but by recent accounts received from that country it has broken out there in the present season. *Second, As to the time of its appearance.* The first time that any public attention was called to this disease was in the autumn of 1843, though there appears reason to believe that it had been partially known in former years. *Third, The season in which the evil is observed to operate.* As in this country, the accounts of the crops have been most promising up to the middle and end of August, when the complaints began. But in the month of September they were more frequent. *Fourth, As to the kinds of soil and methods of cultivation in which the disease is more or less prevalent.* It would appear that the "rot" had made its appearance in all varieties of soil, and under almost every conceivable circumstance. The crops, however, on new lands were less affected, and in some cases those on swardland, but on which plaster had been used were free. *Fifth, As to the kinds of potatoes most affected.* Although all kinds appear to have been attacked, yet some were uniformly worse than others. In this country, we have been informed that the white kidney potato has been scarcely injured, while the York-hire reds, which are the chief potatoes of commerce, are worst; at least so the dealers in London state as their experience. *Sixth, Treats of the appearance of the diseased root.* *Eighth, As to whether the disease is contagious, or whether it is an epidemic.* *Ninth, The various theories propounded as to the cause.* *Tenth, Preventives.* As we have formerly stated, the chief preventive which has been discovered, not only to check the progress of the disease in potatoes taken from the ground and housed, but also in securing new crops from similar attacks, has been the use of slacked lime; in the former case mixed with the potatoes when put away, and in the latter, by being put in the ground with the seed at the time of planting. But we refer the reader more particularly to the report itself, which follows.

We may here mention, in corroboration of the experience of the United States, that it has come to our knowledge that the same remedy has been applied recently, in this country, with marked success, in arresting the progress of the disease. An individual tried it, and found that with potatoes so treated (that is having powdered slacked lime mixed with them) the disease was stopped, while, with all others in the neighbourhood not so treated, it rapidly progressed. The plan resorted to by this individual for communicating the fact is worthy of imitation. He caused several thousand handbills to be printed, and disseminated in the neighbouring market towns and villages, simply detailing the mode which he had successfully adopted, and we hear that the greatest benefit has been derived from the plan. These efforts are far more praiseworthy and useful than any attempt to cure such a visitation by an appeal to charity; and we trust every one in their own localities will follow his example. For ourselves, we shall be open to every suggestion which is calculated to remedy or mitigate this alarming evil.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF PATENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ON THE POTATOE DISEASE, TO CONGRESS, 1845.

It will be remembered, in the last year's report, mention was made of a new disease prevalent in sections of our country, by which the potato crop was greatly injured. It will also be seen by the notices of the crop for 1844, already given, that the potato rot or disease (as it is called) has extended and prevailed far more than in the year previous. So great has been the evil, that it excites serious apprehensions, unless something may be found to prove an effectual remedy.

It is to be hoped that such will be the case, as some very able men (both of those who are scientific and practical farmers) are engaged in the discussion and investigation of the cause and remedy. Premiums, too, are offered, which will, no doubt, prove a salutary impulse to efforts for success. The country could well afford to pay a handsome sum to any one who could devise the way to insure the agriculturists of our land from the destructive progress of this threatening calamity.

The first thing in the present stage of the evil is the collection of facts relating to it. Without particular reference to any one of the numerous theories which have been propounded, we have taken the pains to gather and collect all the facts which are within our reach, that we might present, if possible, a condensed view of the whole case, in the hope and belief that thus we should be able to aid others in their investigations. It is probable another year (perhaps several years) might elapse before all the conditions necessary for the forming an accurate conclusion will have been observed in the recording of the facts in reference to its commencement, progress, and the development of the cause. We shall here put down merely results of the comparison we have instituted, throwing the collated papers together into an appendix, that they may be at hand for any one who may wish to avail himself of them. For these, we are indebted largely, as will be seen, to the agricultural papers and public journals; and if there should be some repetition, yet it is believed it is no more than was necessary for allowing each writer to express his own views on the important subject under consideration. The whole collection, placed with scarcely any designed order of arrangement, may be found on consulting appendix No 9.

Our remarks on this subject, for the sake of clearness, we shall en-

deavour to embody in a number of distinct heads. We may not always be able to avoid their running into each other, as, though they are indeed distinct, they are likewise, in some instances, very closely allied.

1. *Extent of country embraced in the evil.*—It seems well, at the outset, to try to fix some limits to the range which has thus far been gained by this disease, or plague, as it is termed. We are not fully satisfied on this point, as it is possible that the rotting of potatoes from other causes may, in some cases, have been attributed to this particular one. But, so far as we are able to trace out its boundary, it has not, in any instance in this country, extended more than a little beyond the 45th degree of northern latitude, nor farther south than the 37th—if indeed it has gone so far. We have not observed any notices of it higher up than Piscataquis county, in Maine; along on through the central regions of New Hampshire, the line of the lakes in New York and Ohio, as far west as Cleveland. It does not seem then to have gone lower than a line drawn diagonally across to the northeast corner of Trumbull county, in Ohio, and so passing through a part of Pennsylvania, and reaching in some parts, down into this district of Columbia, and perhaps portions of Virginia. We have not seen it mentioned as being discovered in Indiana, Illinois, or Michigan; though Dr Jackson, in one of his communications, which will be found with others, seems to imply that some complaints may have been made in these States, and even west as far as Wisconsin. There seems to be none of it in Canada. Its direction, so far as we can judge, has rather been from east to west, following, in this respect, the progress of insects, as has already been mentioned in another part of this report.

2. *As to the time of its first appearance in this country,* we find not less difficulty. The evil may have been partially known, but not have attracted much notice. The first distinct recognition in the public journals, so as to excite attention, was during the year 1843. It is said now, by one and another individual (as will be seen by reference to the papers in the appendix), to have been noticed, here and there, years ago. Very possibly, however, they may have mistaken something resembling it in its appearance as well as general results. It is likewise stated in a public journal, that the farmers of Nova Scotia have known it for years. We cannot decide on the truth of this assertion, nor whether or not it in all respects corresponds to certain evils affecting the potato crop in Great Britain and on the continent, which it has been supposed entirely to resemble. As far as regards our own country, it seems to be comparatively (certainly it is so considered) as alarming an evil. The point of its original appearance is of some importance in enabling us to ascertain how far it may have been affected by meteorological phenomena, and, therefore, may be considered peculiar to the season; and thus merely temporary, or of a more permanent character. Further inquiry hereafter may elicit more ample information on this subject.

3. *The particular period of the season in which the evil is first observed to operate,* is also another which it might be useful to determine. We have attended with some care to the comparison of the various accounts in reference to this point, and we cannot find any notice which extends forward further than to the month of August. In looking at the papers of July, as will be seen of our notices of the crops, we often find the crop of potatoes mentioned as promising; but in the course of a few weeks, first in the month of August, we notice the remark that the plant begins to exhibit signs of injury. We have noticed scarcely any of these intimations earlier than the latter half of August. They seem to be more frequent, however, in the month of September. It is quite probable that there has been considerable diversity in this respect, according to the climate and soil more or less adapted to forward the growth of the plant. As far as regards the evil to the potato while in the ground, the whole time of the development of the evil is limited, throughout the entire extent where it has prevailed, to three or four weeks, and probably still less. This fact is useful, as it may lead to means of prevention. It is true the cause may be hidden much further back; and this must be determined when the nature of the evil itself is fully understood, if it ever shall be.

4. *On the subject of the kinds of soils and methods of cultivation,* in which the disease is more or less prevalent, we have apparent facts which seem to direct variance with each other. Some point to the clayey soil as that which is least exposed, while they say the sandy and dry soils are more so. Thus Mr Wilson, of New Hampshire, says, "It is a fact, that on dry, warm, and highly manured land, the potato, the past season, has rotted more than on more cold, airy places, with less dressing. The lake Winnepiseogee, in about latitude 42 degrees north, is a body of water of about 20 miles in length. To the north of said lake is a fine farming district, or belt of land, of about 15 miles in width; and to the north of which rise mountains piled on mountains, among which are the White hills. On this tract the rot has been more severe than in any other section of the State. This tract is situated in what is termed the eye of the sun; the air in August and September being heated, and the mountains at the north preventing the usual circulation, probably warms the soil more than in airy locations, where the circulation is not impeded by the mountains." Such, also, is the opinion of Mr Perley, who tried both wet and dry; and both were affected, but dry the most. A writer in Amherst, Massachusetts (supposed to be Professor Hitchcock), on the other hand, speaking of this subject as it fell under his own observation, says that the potatoes in the wettest lands rotted worst. It has likewise been said that it prevailed in Ohio, both on the stiff clay lands and also on sandy lands.

The crops on new lands are said to be less injured, and that new uplands give sound potatoes. Another says, "I planted between one and two acres on new land with very little manure. The rot, so much complained of, has affected some, but not very badly."

Again, potatoes which were planted on sward land in Worcester, Massachusetts, are said not to be affected; but, it should likewise be added, that plaster was used. Potatoes manured in the hill are supposed to have suffered more than others. Barn-yard manure is also

said to be more favourable to the attacks than muck soil used as a manure. Early planting is stated by some to be beneficial in respect to its appearance; by others, it is denied that there is in this any advantage. On the whole, it would seem that no kinds of soil are absolutely free, and that the rot has prevailed in a great variety of circumstances.

5. The same may be said as to the kinds of potatoes. It was supposed, for a time, that the long reds, and some of the hardier varieties, were not touched; but it now appears that they likewise have somewhat suffered. In the *New England Farmer* of November 27, it is stated that on the farm of the Hon. Daniel Webster, his long reds were badly affected, and he had lost them all. The evil, however, is stated to be more severe with respect to the Chenangos, Mercers, and Carters, and those which have been mostly highly cultivated and improved. It has been thought that seedlings would be proof against the attack of the disease: but, by the experience of Mr Girdwood, referred to in one of the papers in our appendix, it would seem that this opinion is not correct. One person says Carters seem to fare better than Mercers. Another says that they likewise suffered. One says of the pink-eye variety, the tops are all dead, &c. Another finds the blue-noses and the orange variety are also liable to the disease.

Whether potatoes should be planted whole, or in cuts, has also been a question as to the effect. In respect to this, there seem to be examples of the injury in both cases. So, too, as to the change of seed. In some cases, persons who have purchased potatoes from a distance have had good crops. Thus, one person remarked at the Farmers' Club in New York: "In Broome county, last week, much complaint was made of the condition of their potatoes. They had Buel, Mercer, and pink-eye potatoes, from a boat that came from about sixty miles north, was stopped on a bar, and had to sell out; and from these being planted, their crops are good; and from their own potatoes, their crops are bad." Others say that "changing the seed does not prevent the rot this year." One person in New York, remarks: "I had mine from Main and elsewhere, but they suffer."

6. The appearance of the diseased fruit, as we judge from the various accounts, is similar in different parts of the country. Where the tubers are affected, it is usually found that the rot begins with a small speck on the outside, and proceeds to the interior. Some, however, speak of the inside being rotten first, while the outside remains fair. Such is stated in the *New England Farmer* of Nov., already quoted, to have been the case with Mr Webster's. Mr M'Allister, of Salem, New York, says: "About the 1st of Sept. I opened a few hills of pink-eye potatoes having decayed tops, when hundreds of small white insects were seen on the potatoes; some of the potatoes were entirely rotten. I resolved, however, to give the subject a more thorough investigation. Having washed a few of them perfectly clean, I examined and readily discovered that there were first minute punctures through the skin into the substance of the potato; the healthy appearance of the skin, for a short distance around the perforations, was changed to a brown color; second, a vesication or blister; third, a vegetable abscess of limited extent, filled with purulent matter; evidently showing that the potatoes were much infested by the insects, and were going to decay in consequence of the ravages of these borers; fourth, the appearance of moist gangrene, of a livid or purple color, which is only a variety of decomposition resulting from the injury inflicted by those insects."

Another person says: "I have examined diseased potatoes. In examining an apparently sound potato, small elevations are to be seen near the eye. Generally, the skin opens, and a black fungus makes its appearance. The number of black fungi having the power of bursting the skin is very great; they are termed cryptogamous. Their appearance is like a black wart, which then begins to spread itself, making an ulcerated surface. The black character soon leaves, and the sporeidia succeed; these latter are of a white ash color. The potatoes become spongy, often soft and putrifying. This different termination I consider as the same disease." It is also said, in one communication, that "where the least speck of rot has begun on the outside, the stem and heart are also affected in the same ratio."

A very general agreement exists as to the effect on the vines; they appear as if stuck by rust, and to wither and dry away. In some instances, it would seem that this appearance is noted to a day or night; so that vines which one day were appearing healthy and green, the next were sickly and smitten as with the disease. In some cases, the vines are stated to have been hollow, as if worm-eaten; the rot does not seem to reach the potato or tuber, till the vine begins to be affected below the ground. In some cases, however, it is stated that though the vines have rusted badly, the potatoes "have yielded tolerably well." As to some further accidents, (as they may, perhaps be termed) in some instances it is stated that there were no flowers and no balls on the diseased plants; that there was honey-dew; that potatoes nearest the stalk were most liable; the little fibrous roots of the tuber began to decay before the tuber itself rotted; and sometimes one-half of a hill would be decayed, while the other would be sound. One person speaks of a phosphorescent light on some of his, which were stored away; but this, probably, was nothing peculiar, as such lights may be observed often in decaying substances. A peculiar effluvia is also mentioned on walking over the ground, by which it is said the presence of the rot may be partly detected. There is diversity of opinion as to whether potatoes dug early or late are most affected—some inclining to one side, and others to the contrary. The fact is stated, however, that in many cases when dug apparently sound, and thrown in heaps, or stored away in cellars, they are often found to suffer very badly.

8. The question is asked, whether the potatoes themselves communicate contagion, and the disease is of the nature of an epidemic?

In some instances, potatoes placed contiguous to each other have seemed to be affected. The experiments of Mr Teschmacher, mentioned in one of his papers found in the appendix, were contrary to this supposition; as he states that, where he buried a sound potato with a diseased one, at a distance of about 2½ inches, and also placed

them otherwise near enough to communicate their epidemic character, had it existed, no effect followed a trial of five days. He says, however, it is possible that the trial was not long enough. Again, it is of some importance to know whether or not they are poisonous; and, on this point, there is considerable conflict of opinion. If not poisonous, in some places, as used, they seem to have proved unhealthy. In the *New Haven Herald*, a communication signed "Medicus" says: "The extraordinary offensive smell of the potatoes affected in this manner was brought strongly to our perception yesterday. A bushel of a choice kind of a small size had been dug from a dry piece of ground in the upper part of the city. They had been placed in a shed-room over night, when they were noticed by the cook, (an Irish woman,) who had heard nothing said, and had noticed no decaying ones among them. She observed that those potatoes had better be removed, as they rendered the place very offensive. The basket was emptied under the shade of a tree, and four or five small ones only were found decayed—some on one side or at one end; from each of which an offensive effluvia of great intensity emanated; and one person used to farming, &c. did not get over the effect of their influence for several minutes."

Again: it is stated in the *Claremont* (N. H.) *Eagle*, that "where the damaged crop has been put into the cellar, so offensive has been the smell arising from them, that they had forthwith to be removed and buried up in the ground." Mention has been made in the public journals as to animals who have died from eating them; but it is difficult to judge how far credit is to be attached to such rumours. From the report of a late meeting of farmers and scientific men in Boston, it seems that no one present knew of any such case of injury. It would not, however, be at all surprising if they had proved deleterious. The impression seems to be quite general, from some cause or other, that it is not advisable to use them as food for animals. Very probably the results might be different in the different stages of the disease. The tops are said to have been cut off and eaten by cattle with impunity.

9. Various theories have been propounded to account for the cause.

The views which have been advanced may be reduced to four or five—insect origin, fungus, atmospheric influence, excess of growth from manure, and deterioration, &c.

These are also capable of being considerably diversified, and sometimes two or more are supposed to be combined. Thus, under the latter mode are found the stimulating power of manure, and the deteriorating of seed from long-continued planting; both of which are specified as particular causes.

Each advocate of a theory has brought forward and seized on facts which he supposed to favour his own views. But the difficulty is, that these facts are so numerous, of so opposite a character in many instances, and in various sections of the country, that it appears next to impossible to make them harmonize with any one theory; and, from all we can see, the ultimate cause must be pronounced as undiscovered, at least with any degree of certainty.

The circumstances under which the evil has appeared, as we have already seen, are so diversified that all the views seem more or less at fault. Still, there can be no doubt that some of the views adopted have more plausibility than others. What we still lack is careful observation, from the beginning to the end of the season, in a great number of places, systematically, referring to soils, seasons, accidents, varieties, &c, as we have mentioned above; and minute and accurate detail as to every particular which may legitimately be supposed to bear on the subject.

As in all other cases at the outset, for a time it has seemed as if some were on the right track, and facts appeared to concur (as has been stated) to support it; and then something would be published, on equal authority, so adverse that we are left almost as much to conjecture as before. Such is the present state of the case; and were we now to attempt to broach a formal opinion, or undertake its defence—either a new one, or some one of those already advanced—we should but add one more to the already numerous unsuccessful hypotheses. We shall therefore condense the theories with some of the arguments, and refer for fuller acquaintance with the same to the appendix.

(a.) The insect theory has been advocated with considerable earnestness. There are two divisions of this view. By some, the injury is attributed to a little maggot, or worm, which is said to be found in the vine, or in the hill, (for both statements are given,) and which eats out the succulent part of the vine, on which they immediately wither. Mr Hartwell says: "In connexion with all its stages, except in its most advanced decay, but especially in its incipient attacks, are found maggots or larvae, and other creatures, which I shall call insects. The larvae, or worms, about a line in length, are slender, with dark heads, semi-transparent bodies, and are sluggish in their movements." "The insects are sometimes invisible to the naked eye; others, a mere visible white point; and others still, nearly a line in length, with numerous short legs, long antennae of a white colour, and extremely active and shy." Mr Perkins also speaks of a green worm found in the eaten-out vine. Others speak of an insect which makes the potato a nidus for the perpetuation of its species, in the same manner as do the onion-fly, the apple insect, &c. This writer says: "From some of the infected potatoes may be seen the insect in its pupa state escaping. In others, you may, on boiling, find the rudiments of the insect in embryo; while in others nothing will be found, the insect having escaped." Others speak of numerous little black insects, which, on the leaves and vines being disturbed, fly off. In some of the papers we find an enlarged representation of an insect, which is supposed by some to have caused the evil, "of a dark-brown colour, having a body shaped like the soldier-ant, with the legs of the hairy garden spider; on the forebody were two projecting sockets, plainly indicating that the insects had, at some period, belonged to the winged tribe." One of our correspondents, who favours the insect theory, says that his vines "were sprinkled with small white, almost imperceptible insects." He says also, "during the summer, I

examined fields in Dutchess, Ulster, Albany, and Schenectady counties, and invariably found insects with numerous legs; and in some instances a small worm, not unlike the apple worm in form, but red, and very minute, esconced within the withering vine. The conclusion I came to was, that these insects fed on the albumen requisite to form the perfect tuber, and, consequently, when dry, it was either wholly decayed, from an excess having been abstracted, or, if apparently sound, so much had been taken as to produce decay by degrees, &c. By some, who oppose the insect theory, it has been observed that these insects are only results of the injury having been done, not the cause; as insects and worms are more or less found in all decaying vines.

(b.) The fungus theory has been advanced, and very plausibly sustained, among others, by Mr Teschmacher of Boston, whose views will be found in his two papers in the appendix, taken from the *New England Farmer*.

He states that, from the peculiar smell, and the reputed poisonous qualities of the diseased potato, he was nearly certain it was a species of fungus. On examination, as he says, he found the appearances to correspond with this view; as he easily recognised among the dark slimy mass taken from the potato, the spores, or reproducing bodies of the fungus—a kind of dark globule, which floated about in the drop of water employed in the experiment. These spores are said to be analogous to the seeds of other vegetables; and they are generated in such enormous quantities, that many fungi spread with inconceivable rapidity. Mr Teschmacher also gives an account of other experiments which tended to confirm him in the idea he had advanced.

(c.) Atmospheric influence is strongly insisted on, by some, as the peculiar cause of the evil. No one can deny that the atmosphere has great influence in regard to vegetation; but whether the disease be mainly attributable to this source, is not yet decided. The views of those who maintain this theory, are opposite; some ascribing the injury to the wet weather, others to the dry. Last year (1843) the disease was most commonly attributed to the weather being so very wet. This year, however, there has been in many parts of the country where it has prevailed, great drought; nor has there been uniformity in the various sections where it has been equally destructive.

A writer in the *Amherst (Mass) Express* (understood to be Professor Hitchcock) inclines to the opinion, it is said that the season has been too wet for the crop; though the quantity is stated to be less, by the register, than in the two previous years. In opposition to this view, it is stated that in parts of the country where the weather has suffered for want of rain, the disease still has been found.

Thus a writer in the *Massachusetts Ploughman* says: "The conclusion I have come to is this—that as we had no rain in this town and vicinity from the 4th of Aug. to the 26th of Sept. which wetted the ground to an inch, during this interval of time, the sun has most of the time shone bright, and very hot for this season of the year; the ground being very warm, and no rains to cool it, those potatoes which had arrived at such an age in their growth became sunbaked, or burnt; the vines died immediately, and they began to rot".

Another modification of the atmospheric theory is that which ascribes it to a blight, or rust, similar to what takes place in wheat and other grain. Such is Mr E. Abbot's view, as given in the *New England Farmer*, who suggests that a flow or pressure of sap was produced in the vines, which they could not sustain and elaborate; and that this fluid, descending to the tuber, corrupted the potatoes. Such, too, is the view of Mr Elwell and Mr Blakesley, mentioned in the Farmers' Club, New York. Mr. Bacon, of Richmond, Mass., has some interesting remarks on this subject in his communication to the *Boston Cultivator*, which we have extracted in the appendix.

Under atmospheric influence may, perhaps, be classed the view adopted by some, which seems to attribute the disease to a honey dew exudation. Dr Jackson, Mr Boyd, and some others, favour this idea. The honey dew is said to have first appeared on the stems, and was followed by the rust, with death of stems and the extension of the disease to the tubes. The fact which Mr Boyd relates respecting a portion of a field covered with a carpet, which escaped, is thought also to be strongly in favour of this theory. He supposes the glutinous substance stops the pores, and causes death of the vines, &c.

(d.) By some, the disease is attributed to the excess of growth promoted by the use of different kinds of manure—especially barn-yard manure, and manuring in the hill. The potato is thus supposed to have been brought prematurely forward, and so exposed to the operation of the too great moisture, or too great heat, and other influences of the season. Facts are mentioned which seem to afford plausible support to this view; and whether or not mainly a cause, a predisposition may doubtless be produced by the premature ripening of the plant, by which it is rendered more liable to injury. But it is also asserted by others, that this theory will not cover all the cases of facts which are reported, since the evil has reached both manured and unmanured lands—potatoes early planted and late planted—affected by different varieties of the season. Thus one of our correspondents says—"The cause of this uncommon failure of the potato crop was, I think, owing to the rapid growth in moist warm weather for some time, and then followed uncommonly hot weather; and, what is strange, the tops all died within a few days, without any frost, on the high ground, as well as in the ground that was low."

(e.) Another cause supposed for the disease, which has been strongly insisted on, either by itself or in combination with others, is the deterioration of the plant itself. This is alluded to in a number of communications, and seems to be extensively believed in. It is well known that as in the case of certain kinds of pears and other fruit, there is a tendency to run out by long-continued propagation; so the potato, it is thought, especially, by being continually planted on the same ground, gradually deteriorates, and needs from time to time to be renewed. This is the reason assigned why certain varieties, which have been favourites with the public, have been more subject to attack than others. The vitality of the fruit is believed to be greatly lessened, and thus a predisposition to be affected by the evil is pro-

duced. Allowing it to be a real disease, whether owing to the electric state of the atmosphere, or whatever cause which may operate to furnish a wide-spreading evil, certain kinds might thus become more easily liable to the symptoms exhibited than others. Against this view have been urged facts which seemed greatly at variance with it; though the idea is admitted that the seed may deteriorate, and thus become less fitted for planting.

(f.) The opinion has been advanced, that the disease is an imported one. It has, therefore, become a question of considerable interest whether it has prevailed abroad. It is said that a similar kind has been noticed in Germany, also in England and Ireland. We have endeavoured to obtain some information on this subject from different European periodicals, but find little satisfaction. There are evidently two kinds of rot—the wet and the dry; and the potato crop, both in Germany and in England and Ireland, has at times been subject to diseases which have greatly injured the crop. A German newspaper quotes from a foreign journal a description of an epidemic which prevailed, and which was attributed to a want of vitality in the seed, and the remedy to which was proposed by obtaining seed from abroad. But the difficulty is in determining whether it is the same thing. There are resemblances, and there are also discrepancies, so far as we are able to form a comparison in the matter.

In the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* for March 1844, we find a paper taken from the *Livländische Jahrbucher*, an agricultural periodical published at Dorpat and Moscow, which, as the work is not common in our country, we have thrown into the appendix with our other papers. It seems, by this article, that there has been a diversity of sentiment as to the cause. "Some," says the author, "affirm it to be a species of a fly; others attribute it to small fungi, or parasitical plants, which occasion the scab or corruption of the potato." The disease there mentioned, however, seems to be a dry rot, as is likewise the one (perhaps a still different species) alluded to in another paper, and called the dry gangrene, which was communicated by M. de Martins to the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles* of September 1842, which is found in the appendix among our other extracts there. Some of the suggestions in both of these articles may be profitably read.

10. Preventives.—Whatever may be the cause, and whether ever ascertained or not, the great thing, if possible, is to supply the remedies. These, in most instances, are based on the supposed origin; but, so far as limited observation allows, we believe that it will be found there are a number of suggestions to which it will be useful to pay some attention. In the *American Agriculturist*, it is said—"This disease seems to be as destructive in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Holland, and Russia, as in our own country, and is attributed to many causes. The remedies suggested are—to keep such as are intended for seed deep buried in the ground all winter; thoroughly draining and subsoiling the land where planted; to put them in small quantities; to select seed for planting not quite ripe, and such as have not the slightest appearance of being watery; liming the land; obtaining new seed, either from planting potato-balls, or from distant countries, where they grow in a healthy state; after digging, spread the potatoes in the sun till they become dry and unfit for food; then stow them away till required for planting—top-dressing the plant with nitrate of soda, and sulphate of soda and magnesia; selecting such tubers for seed as grow near the top of the ground, and are quite green; to plant the seed whole."

We find also in the *Farmers' Cabinet*, of the 15th of August, the following extract from the *Journal of Agriculture*, by Mr James Caird, Baldoon, Wigton, who agrees with the suggestion to plant seed not fully ripe. He says, "My seed potatoes last year (1842) were raised before they were perfectly ripe, and I have had no failure. Nearly all the seed I planted this year, however, was the small, unsaleable tubers, planted whole, rejecting the very smallest. The crop was very healthy and productive. Indeed, I have never seen a failure where small potatoes, uncut, are used for seed; and I believe this uniform success to arise from the small potato being unripe when taken from the ground. This opinion rests on the assumption that all the small potatoes of a crop have not reached maturity when the rest of the crop is ripe, as being the last formed. If this be so, it strengthens the common opinion, that the less ripened potato of the upland districts makes the best seed. But, at the same time, we see how good seed may be had without the trouble or expense of a change from a late district, if we either plant the small potatoes of our own crops, or raise a portion for seed before they have reached maturity."

In a subsequent number of the same paper it is stated, by a correspondent, that, on conversing with an old countryman, a native of Ireland, on their mode of raising the potato, he said that "they planted their potatoes for seed late in the season, (too late for maturity,) in ground well prepared, with an extra quantity of manure, and tended them carefully; the produce was not fit to eat, but was superior for seed, producing a very abundant and sure crop." In a discussion among agriculturists in Scotland, with reference to the failure of the potato crop,—the age of the varieties, nature of the soil, state of the weather, cutting and not cutting seed, were mentioned as causes. Professor Johnston remarked that, as to the remedy, all agreed that a sound, healthy seed, well pulverized and well drained soil, were the best preventives of the disease, and best guarantee of a good crop.

Salt, lime, and plaster, have been respectively recommended by their advocates, and in some instances, with diverse success. An instance of the following kind has come to our notice in this vicinity, which has recently been personally examined by the Commissioner of Patents. Mr James Camack, a well-known horticulturist here, planted with potato cuttings three separate pieces of land, (two of which were sand and gravelly loam,) all on the 20th of June last. Those on the first piece were rolled in plaster of Paris, or gypsum, and sprinkled in the drill with the same, before being covered; another piece was prepared with compost and stable manure; and a third covered with horse-dung. In this experiment, the first alone escaped the disease, and gave an excellent crop; the second was not quite so bad as the last, but both were comparatively useless. The

soil for the first two pieces was alike—in one field. These facts, well attested, seem to favour the idea that heat is the great cause; and hence, that the decay of the vine may be attributed to the disease of the tuber. No maggots or insects were discovered, except such as are found in rotten potatoes generally. This would seem to show that the plaster acts as a counteraction to the too great absorption of the moisture; while the barn-yard manure produces, on the other hand, too great heat, which might prove injurious. The use of poudrette, and other artificial manures, has been recommended, on plausible grounds, at some of the discussions which have taken place. To prevent the bad effects of barn yard manure, one writer earnestly recommends its preparation by *evaporation*, or the process of slow combustion, as it is thought that the fermentation of the manure causes the evil.

Where lime is used, it should not be used in a caustic state, and applied directly to the seed. What is termed the hydrate of lime (i. e. lime with water) it is said combines with soluble vegetable and animal substances, which, on drying, or being acted upon by atmospheric influence, become insoluble in water. Gradually these compounds separate, the lime becomes a carbonate, and the organic matter becomes mould.

An instance is related where, on planting, a table spoonful of lime was placed in each hill; and, after they were up, was applied about a gill of a mixture—of lime 2 bushels, plaster 3, and ashes 8. In this case there was not one rotten potato in the fall, while in the field of his neighbours they were much diseased.

The whole result, therefore, of the facts collected, seems to show that a most wide-spread increasing evil has attacked the potato crop, which bears many marks of being of the nature of an epidemic, and which, unless carefully guarded against by the best means in our power, may prove destructive in years to come. It may be, that like the cholera and other diseases with reference to persons, there are certain states of the fruit, and also circumstances, which render them far more predisposed to it than otherwise; and that though we may not be able utterly to ward off the disease in every case, we may furnish such preventives as will be effectual in checking its extensive progress. We believe that, as in Germany and England with regard to the diseases of this crop there prevalent, we shall thus be enabled to check much of the evil. If it should lead to greater care in the choice of seed and cultivation, the present evil may eventually prove a real benefit to the agricultural community and the people at large.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE COURT continues at Windsor, in a very quiet way. Except on Tuesday, when the dense fog prevented, the usual early walks and afternoon exercise of her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children, have been indulged in during the week. Prince Albert goes out on a shooting excursion now and then; and on Tuesday he paid a visit to Somerset house, returning to the Castle at two o'clock. In the event of a continuance of the present fine autumnal weather, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the infant Royal family, are expected to proceed to Osborne house about the 20th or 21st inst, where the court will probably remain for about a fortnight or three weeks.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, we are happy to understand, has nearly recovered from his recent attack of the gout, and is in excellent health.

CABINET COUNCIL.—Since our last publication two or three Councils have been held. One was held on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Sir Robert Peel in Whitehall gardens. The Ministers present were—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharcliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The council sat four hours. Summonses were issued to the cabinet ministers yesterday, to attend a meeting in the Exchequer chamber, at Westminster, on Wednesday the 12th November, for the purpose of settling the roll of sheriffs for the ensuing year. The President of the Board of Trade had an interview with Sir Robert Peel yesterday.

LADY ADELA VILLIERS youngest daughter of the Earl of Jersey, has made a sudden and mysterious disappearance from East Lodge, Upper Rock gardens, Brighton, where his Lordship and family are at present residing. Lady Adela, who is only 17 years of age, had retired to her room on Wednesday afternoon with the avowed intention of dressing for dinner, but did not make her appearance, when it was discovered she had passed through the lodge gate with a small bundle in her hand. Every means of tracing the fair fugitive have hitherto been without success.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER BARONESS NAIRNE.—We have to record the demise of Caroline, Baroness Nairne, who expired on Monday, the 27th ult. at her seat in Perthshire, at the advanced age of 81 years. The deceased Baroness was third daughter of Mr Lawrence Oliphant, and married, in June, 1806, William, fifth Lord Nairne, by whom her Ladyship had an only son, William, the sixth Lord Nairne, on whose death, in 1837, the barony devolved on Margaret, Countess Flahault, married to his excellency Count Flahault, French ambassador at the court of Austria.—*Globe*.

SIR JOHN MORTLOCK, one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Excise, died at his residence, 18 Dorset square, on Monday evening last, after a lingering illness of several months. Sir John was in his 68th year, and held the office of Commissioner of Excise for nearly thirty years, and previously to that of Comptroller in the General Post Office. In consequence of Sir John Mortlock's increasing infirmities, he was prevented from attending to his duties at the chief office of the excise department for upwards of twelve months prior to his death. Sir John was the son of an eminent banker of Cambridge, and during the period when rumours were rife in this country of a threatened invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte, a troop of eighty men volunteered from the University of Cambridge, called the "Cambridge University New Troop," with which body the then Mr Mortlock was closely connected. The services of this body, most spontaneously formed, Mr Mortlock was instructed to place at the disposal of George III. by whom he was most graciously received, and at the same time the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. By his decease an office of 1,000*l*. per annum will thus be placed at the disposal of the government.

FUNERAL OF THE VENEZUELAN MINISTER.—The funeral of the late Alejandro Fortique, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de Venezuela, which took place yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, was attended by several members of the *corps diplomatique*, and many personal friends of the deceased minister. A solemn dirge having been performed in the chapel, Spanish place, Manchester square, the procession re-formed, and the remains

were deposited in the Catholic Cemetery, Chelsea. The coffin was of oak, covered with rich velvet and gilt furniture, and the chapel tastefully hung with black cloth, which, together with the catafalque, gave a most imposing aspect to the scene.

THE METROPOLIS.

David Salomons, Esq. late sheriff, has presented the City of London Schools with 1,666*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. for the purpose of establishing scholarships of 50*l*. a year for ever.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—For several days past, preparations on the most extensive scale for the celebration of Lord Mayor's Day have been going on in Guildhall and the vicinity, and it is expected, from the well-known wealth and liberality of Alderman Johnson (the Lord Mayor elect), that the approaching civic feast will be one of unequalled magnificence.

TRIAL BY JURY.—The fifty-first anniversary of the triumphant acquittal of John Horne Tooke, the great philologist, Thomas Hardy, and John Thelwall, was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when a party of about one hundred sat down to dinner. Dr Bowring, M.P. took the chair, and was supported on the left by Mr Fox, and on the right by Mr Taylor.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER was celebrated throughout the metropolis and its suburbs as "Guy Fawkes' Day," on which occasion the church bells were early in the morning rung and flags hoisted on the church steeples. The usual exhibitions were more numerous than we remembered them to have been for some years past. In one street was seen a Guy of a man, full six feet high, riding a small pony, wearing a large rubicund mask, a black coat, richly studded with shreds of gold and silver paper, top boots, and long spurs, and a gold-laced hat. In another street was one on a donkey, sitting with his face to the tail, with a nose that must have been stolen from Punch; a third was wheeled about in a truck, having a night cap on, a jolly plump Punch, and a label pinned on him declaring him to be the veritable "Guy Fawkes." The fireworks and bonfires in the evening were chiefly confined to the suburbs, the police taking all persons into custody discharging them in the streets.

UNIQUE INVENTION IN JEWELLERY.—A most ornamental as well as useful invention has just been made, for the purpose of effectually securing a lady's watch to her side without the liability to loosen, which all previous methods have had to contend against. We understand Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to patronize this novelty by ordering Messrs Dixon & Sons, of Hatton garden, to construct a most rich and costly, though extremely simple specimen. It is in the form of a most recherche brooch, surmounted by a coronet set with brilliants, bordered by the garter, and emblazoned with the star on a field of solid gold, enriched with diamonds. It possesses likewise the peculiar advantage, that it may be worn, independently of the watch, as a chaste and elegant piece of jewellery, and from the novelty of its construction cannot by possibility become undone. The ladies will no doubt appreciate this addition to the comforts of their toilet.

THE LONDON SEWAGE COMPANY.—It is consolatory to find that the condition of London, as regards the drainage, and of the country as respects agriculture, is at length taken into the best consideration. That London should discharge itself into the Thames is so monstrous in itself as to be scarcely credible; nor is it much more credible that we should have shipped away an island at the other side of the world, and brought it home for manure, whilst we have actually far better at our door! Sewage is the best manure, and it would be highly desirable that it should be collected and applied to land for fertilization, to the great increase of the resources of this country.

THE HOUSELESS POOR.—During the last season the committee of the houseless poor voted the sum of 100*l*. for the fitting up of a washing and bathing apparatus for the inmates of the Eastern asylum, where, in the short space of 19 evenings, 987 individuals availed themselves of its advantages. On the closing of that asylum the apparatus was placed at the disposal of an association for promoting cleanliness amongst the poor, which association commenced its operations by allowing necessitous persons to wash and bathe gratuitously in the building, and such was the avidity with which it had been resorted to, that the number of those who had washed and bathed there amount now, at the end of 22 weeks, to 24,027. Although a small allowance of soap is made to each bather, and of soap and soda to each washer, the expense does not quite amount to 1*d*. a head.

DEPTFORD DOCKYARD.—Upwards of 800 men are now employed in the dockyard at Deptford, and the whole of the works therein are proceeding with the utmost activity.

FIRE IN PENTONVILLE.—On Wednesday night, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire, which was at first of an alarming character, broke out on the premises of Mr Barnes, timber merchant, Pentonville road. The Clerkenwell parish engine was the first at the spot, which was speedily followed by the Holborn engine of the Fire Brigade establishment, and several others. Owing to the violence of the flames, which were fed by the great piles of timber there collected, they forced themselves into the houses adjoining on the north side. Fortunately the wind changed in a direction where there was nothing to impede its progress. Nothing could exceed the exertions of the firemen, who, as usual, faced every danger. How the fire originated is not known. It is stated by Mr Barnes to have begun in the underpart of the workshops, and was greatly advanced before it was discovered. He is insured in the Sun fire office.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov 1, 1845:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases | 221 |
| Diseases of uncertain seat | 54 |
| Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses | 145 |
| Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration | 283 |
| Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels | 36 |
| Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion | 65 |
| Diseases of the kidneys, &c. | 16 |
| Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c. | 12 |
| Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles | 3 |
| Diseases of the skin, &c. | 2 |
| Old age, or natural decay | 39 |
| Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance | 37 |
| Causes not specified | 5 |
| Deaths from all causes | 948 |
| Males | 481 |
| Females | 467 |

Births in the Week.—Males, 628; females, 658.—Total, 1,286.

THE PROVINCES.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS throughout England took place on Monday last; but, with few exceptions, they did not possess any political interest, contests being chiefly influenced by local questions.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—On Tuesday the writ from the high-sheriff was received by the mayor, Thomas Clarke, Esq. and the usual proclamation made. The election is appointed for Saturday (this day), and the polling will take place on Monday.

SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE ELECTION.—Lord Brooke, the son of Lord Warwick, was, on Wednesday morning, put in nomination, and returned without opposi-

tion, although nobody knows where his Lordship is, what he is doing, when he will return, or what he will do or say in reference to his constituents when he comes home.

NEWCASTLE STOCK EXCHANGE.—The Newcastle Sharebrokers' Association, formed in April last, have had suitable premises fitted up for the purposes of business, in the Royal Arcade, upon which they entered on Monday last.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES BY A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT.—Mr W. H. Lyon, an extensive merchant in Liverpool, in the Smyrna and American trade, has absconded from that town, having committed forgeries to a very large amount.

A THIRD MAIL FROM NORWICH TO YARMOUTH.—On Monday last an additional bag for this town was made up at Norwich. The posts now leave Norwich at 7 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 10.45 p.m.—*Bury Herald*.

POST OFFICE PENURIOUSNESS.—Enormous salaries are paid to the Postmaster-General and other high officials, but the hard-working servants have miserable remuneration, and are kept too few in number to meet the increased business of the various offices. At Leeds the number of letters received in 1840 was 1,374,384, and of letters sent 2,966,016. In 1845 the number of letters received was 4,745,000, and the number sent was 10,950,000, and there is only the same number of clerks now as there was in 1840! To this wretched economy may be attributed the great irregularity in the delivery of letters and newspapers about which there has lately been so much complaint.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Forty additional shipwrights from Liverpool joined Portsmouth yard on Saturday last as an extra force. They are hired until April next, at 5s per diem, and their travelling expenses paid. The utmost activity now prevails in this dockyard. It is really astonishing to see with what celerity the ships now building progress towards completion. The *Aceger* and *Dauntless*, frigate-steamers, recently laid down on the new slips, have nearly all their frame up; 180 men are at work on them. The *Leander*, 50, is also advancing; her wale-planks and shelf are now putting on; 60 men are at work on her. The *Riflemen*, steam-dispatch vessel, designed by Mr Fincham, is also in a forward state. She is built of remarkably light scantling, and is the first vessel built in which mahogany timber has been used for shelf pieces and wall planking.

THE GAME LAWS.—At the Tring Agricultural Association meeting, on Tuesday, Mr Houghton, the vice-president of the society, thus expresses himself:—"I stand here as one of the largest occupiers of land in the kingdom. It is not only unfair, but absolutely dishonest, for a landlord to take rent for a farm, and then to stock it with game. (Cheers.) I have stated this before a committee of the House of Commons, and will avow it on all occasions. It is dishonest of landlords to stock farms with vermin. Plenty of game might do for the landlords, but it would not do for him. If the aristocracy needed *battues*, let them keep their game and shoot at it through the key-hole." We understand that Mr Houghton farms nearly 4,000 acres of land.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CLEVEDON.—On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in the thickly studded rick yard of R. S. Graburn, Esq., Walton park farm, Clevedon. The fire originated with a rick of hay which was put together too early, and the consequence was that ignition took place. Notwithstanding the exertions of the neighbours the fire spread to the next rick, and so on till six were in flames. The West of England fire engine soon arrived from Bristol, and, by the exertions then made, the fire was prevented spreading. The damage done is estimated at from 600l to 700l. The fire by some is supposed to have been the work of incendiarism, but this supposition is generally believed to be incorrect. The owner of the property refers his loss to a more probable cause—spontaneous combustion. The estate belongs to W. Miles, Esq., M.P. for East Somerset.

DREADFUL MORTALITY FROM MEASLES.—Upwards of forty children have been interred in the church-yard at Middlesborough within the last seven weeks, and nearly all of them have died from having caught cold whilst suffering from measles.—*Durham Chronicle*.

GREAT MEETING OF FREE TRADERS AT HALIFAX.—On Wednesday evening, a large and influential meeting, consisting of merchants, manufacturers, shopkeepers, and the working classes, amounting to between eleven and twelve hundred persons, including forty or fifty ladies, was held at the Odd-fellows' Hall, Halifax, with a view to the enfranchisement of free-traders as county voters. The chair was occupied by Jonathan Akroyd, Esq. R. Cobden, Esq. M.P., and John Bright, Esq. M.P. attended by invitation, and on entering the room were greeted with enthusiastic cheering. The Chairman, Mr Cobden, Mr Bright, Flint, and Mr E. Akroyd, were the speakers. Mr Cobden's speech was in his usually impressive and effective style; and in reviewing the very serious responsibility of the Premier, in reference to the prospective supply of food, Mr Cobden said—"Assuming all we hear from Ireland to be true, and we cannot doubt, after all the accounts we have received from that country, that one-third or one-half of the potatoes are lost now, that disease is going on still, that it is probable in many counties there will not be a sound potato in January.—assuming this to be the case, now what situation will the Prime Minister be in if he allow this time to pass: three courses will be open to him; he may either open the ports, or he may call parliament together to do so, or he may resign; if he does neither of these, and if what we fear should happen, there has been no minister in this country during the last hundred years who will so richly deserve impeachment as soon as we meet next session as will Sir Robert Peel. (Tremendous cheering.) But steps ought to have been taken to remedy this evil long ago; for we have allowed other nations to go over the surface of the world to gather up the supplies of food. A steam packet, he understood, sailed, yesterday (Tuesday) for America; and he held it to be a high crime and misdemeanor in Sir Robert Peel to have allowed the cabinet to adjourn without coming to a decision respecting opening the ports before that packet sailed: if that steamer had carried out to America, the intelligence that our ports would be opened for six months, it would have brought into this country an immense supply of corn from America, over and above what we should receive, if the intelligence went out by the next packet in December; for the news would cause the Americans to gather their corn to the last grain, and also to economise their own consumption. I say (said Mr Cobden) if one man starve next year, owing to Sir Robert Peel's vacillation; a heavy responsibility rests on that man's shoulders." Mr Cobden, in concluding said, they had placed 2,300 fresh votes on the register, and they must have 2,000 more on the next register. A similar meeting is to be held at Huddersfield on Tuesday, at which Mr Cobden and Mr Bright are expected.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning in the stables of the Bell Inn, at Thetford, which were entirely consumed, as well as thirteen horses and eight sets of harness, the property of Mr Robert Edwards.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, the No. 3 coal pit, belonging to Messrs Turner and Evans, at Haydock, near Newton, Lancashire, caught fire, (by some means at present not known), and a most tremendous explosion took place, which uplifted and carried to a considerable distance the planks fastened at the mouth of the pit. These collieries are at work both night and day; the nightmen had just returned from the pit, and the day men in the act of descending, 19 of whom had gone down when the explosion occurred; and it happened a few minutes later about 20 more would have shared the same fate as their unfortunate companions. Some were actually hanging by the rope when it took place. As soon as safety would permit, their fellow men

went down to explore the full extent of the mischief, and nine dead bodies were found, amongst whom was that of a boy, who was so dreadfully mutilated that they were under the necessity of putting him in a sack in order to get him up. Ten men were got up alive, but all so seriously burnt, that not the least hope is entertained of their recovery, except one, who seems to have been more fortunate than the rest. These most unfortunate men are nearly all married and have left most of them large families.

SCOTLAND.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—On Monday last, Lord John Russell was presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh. The meeting of the council and principal inhabitants of the city took place in the Music Hall, which contained about 2,000 individuals. His lordship was accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Minto. The Lord Provost, in presenting the freedom of the city, claimed for its university the honour of having educated his lordship. Lord John, in reference to this part of the Lord Provost's address, said, "I cannot but recollect, with regret at the same time accompanied with gratification, the instruction which I received from a man eminent indeed in science, but no less eminent from his character—I mean Professor Playfair. . . . I cannot, in entering your city, but reflect on the days when I had the satisfaction of being under the tuition of such a man. I cannot but reflect, also, that in your city I heard the lessons of moral philosophy adorned by the eloquence of Mr Dugald Stewart. Within your walls also there were many others whose society I had the happiness to enjoy. I had to admire, in Mr Mackenzie, in the extreme of age, the liveliness and spirit which are usually the companions of youth; and, likewise, I had the happiness to enjoy the hospitality of a man whose works have since been produced, and have become so famous, that in all parts of the earth, on the banks of the Don, as on the banks of the Mississippi, and in all parts of America, they tend to the enjoyment of intellectual pursuits, and to raise man from the sordid and selfish occupations of sense to the pleasure of intellectual enjoyment." With little exception, the noble lord's speech was principally occupied with an eulogy on the British Constitution.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—On Monday last the winter session of the college was opened by the usual introductory address from the Very Rev. the Principal. There was a full attendance of professors, and the audience was unusually large, the hall being quite crowded. After prayer, the learned Principal began by adverting to the many celebrated individuals who had received their education at this university. The Very Rev. Principal mentioned the name of Lord John Russell, as having in his youth been a student at this college, and having since occupied some of the most distinguished posts in the councils of his country.—On the same day, at a very full meeting of the Senatus of the University, the degree of LL.D. was, on the motion of Professor Pillans, seconded by Dr Christison, unanimously conferred on Lord John Russell.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.—In a Glasgow paper of last week, is a notice that a contractor is wanted to convey the mails on horseback, or in a gig, at a rate of speed of not less than eight miles an hour, including stoppages, between Glasgow and Greenock. These two places are distant from each other about twenty-three miles, and may be communicated with, by means of a railway, in an hour, at all times of the day. So much for the speed of the royal mail!

THE ABERDEEN STOCK EXCHANGE is now fairly organized. The regulations are nearly the same as those adopted in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—This distressing subject still receives, as it well deserves, a considerable share of public attention; but we are happy to say that the panic has greatly subsided, and exertions are making on all hands to lessen the general loss, so far as human means can do it. A great number of grating-mills are now in operation in this district: others will be added in the course of the week, and by these means it is hoped that the loss of the nutritive element in the potato will not be extensive in the end. Most happily the weather has been extremely favourable for the last few days, and much has been done in the taking up and selecting of the potato crop.—*Glasgow paper* of Monday.

CROPS IN SOUTH SCOTLAND.—But for the unfortunate disease in potatoes there would be little to complain of in the crops of Scotland. Ours is not a great wheat country, although from the progress of thorough draining, and the application of the new manures, the breadth grown is annually increasing. Even on the best soils, some of the earliest sown crops suffered seriously from rust; but the second in this respect fared a great deal better, and of these, we believe, samples might be shown equal to anything producible in England. Barley, despite vicissitude, was generally well got, and it has been estimated by good judges as a fair average crop, if not rather above that mark. Oats, our great staple, may have ripened imperfectly in the highest and most back-lying situations; but such a circumstance, if it really exist, however unfortunate for individuals, constitutes the merest fractional drawback on the general returns of the country. The barn-floor affords one test, the mill another; and so far as experiment has hitherto gone, there is little room or reason for complaint, with the exception of instances hardly worth naming. It is true, oatmeal has risen in price, and may now be sold wholesale at 2s. per stone to the railway stores; but as the scarcity of one article of food enhances the value of every other, there can be little doubt that matters would have remained on their former footing had all been sound and well with the potato crops. A gentleman who travelled in Lanarkshire a few days ago, observed in the Upper Ward great breadths of grain in stook, and even considerable quantities of lent. The potatoes too, according to report, have been more seriously damaged in that quarter than any other.—*Dumfries Courier*.

NEW WOOLLEN YARN MANUFACTORY AT DUMFRIES.—Saturday last was in our opinion an important day in the history of our ancient burgh, when the first extensive manufactory within its precincts was fairly started. About two years ago the Messrs Scott and Sons, manufacturers of hosiery in this town, purchased from the trustees of the late Mr James Robertson, merchant, a piece of ground and building at the New Quay, which had been used by him as a saw-mill. Here they have erected extensive premises for the purpose of spinning woollen yarn, to be used in their own extensive hosiery, and in supplying the demand for the finer kinds of yarn used in manufacturing shawls and other fancy goods. In the large mill of four stories high, the second floor is now completely fitted up with machinery, and an additional mill is now nearly roofed in. Attached to the mills there are various buildings, such as the woolshed, now crammed with packs from the neighbouring hills, the manager's dwelling-house, an office, oil-house, where cast metal tanks will be fitted up, &c.; and a range of weaving sheds will ere long be constructed for the manufacture of cloth, such as trouser-pieces, plaids, and other woollen articles in ordinary use. A well communicating with the Nith affords an unlimited supply of water. The situation of the manufactory is at once convenient and delightful. Instead of a narrow confined street, it is placed on the banks of the Nith, within a few yards of the harbour, and surrounded by every object of rural beauty, the Nith flowing gently by, or its bed filled with the flowing tide of the Solway, green fields and branching trees; while the upper part of the building commands an enchanting prospect of the rich and varied scenery of Lower Nithsdale.—*Dumfries Courier*.

IRELAND.

THE NEW COLLEGES.—Professor Kane, the well-known author of the "Industrial Resources of Ireland," and at present acting in conjunction with Dr Lindley and Professor Playfair, as one of the Government Commissioners for investigating the extent of the potato distemper, has, it is said, been appointed president of the new college to be erected at Cork for the province of Munster, under the provisions of the act of the last session of parliament. The learned professor is a Roman Catholic, but has never, in the most remote degree, connected himself with the political schemes of any party.

THE VERY REV. DR. MONTAGUE died at Maynooth, of which he was President, on Wednesday. His whole life nearly was spent within its walls. Few of his contemporaries survive him, but there are among the Irish priesthood many who went through the college under his superintendence, and all speak of him as a man of great simplicity of character, exalted piety, and of the most amiable disposition. He was born in 1773 in the county of Armagh, was solicited to remain at Maynooth when his course for the priesthood was completed, and received the appointment of professor of logic, to which the office of bursar was soon after added.

REFEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings at the meeting of Monday were very dull. Mr Lonigan occupied the chair, and Mr O'Connell attended. The rent for the week, including remittances from America, was announced at 385/ 10s.

DREADFUL MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—We regret to say that Patrick Clarke, Esq. of South hill, who had recently come to reside in Tipperary, was shot dead about half past two o'clock on Friday whilst riding about his lands at South hill, within half a mile of Nenagh. Mr Clarke held considerable property at Port-arlington, and he had a mansion in Merrion square, Dublin, also. He was esteemed a very wealthy gentleman. It is impossible, just now, to assign a cause for the perpetration of this deed of blood. The alarm was immediately given, and the police from Nenagh, and the surrounding districts, were quickly on the spot. The utmost activity prevails to discover the perpetrator of the deed.

COLONEL G. WYNDHAM has recently distributed 150/ in prizes to his Clare tenants, for improvements in the crops of clover, turnips, mangold wurtzel, and carrots, besides 420/ for thorough draining of their farms. The first winter ball will be given at Ennis court-house on Tuesday, the 11th inst. Colonel Wyndham proposes to flag the footpaths of Ennis.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—THE MARKETS.—The reports from the counties of Tyrone and Derry, received to-day, are more favourable than for some previous days. Those from the other parts of the country are certainly not more alarming. On the whole we have grounds for hoping that the disease is not extending with the rapid strides which marked its early career. In the corn market oats fell 2s a barrel to-day.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.—The Belfast corporation (almost exclusively Conservative), at a meeting on Saturday, adopted the following resolution by a large majority:—"That a petition be presented to the Queen, praying that, under the present circumstances of the anticipated scarcity of food in the country, the ports shall be opened for the free admission of grain, and that distillation from grain be immediately prohibited." The merchants and other inhabitants of Belfast are about to meet for the same purpose.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.—The successor of Marshal Soult, as Minister of War, is not yet officially announced, but we learn that, notwithstanding the announcement made by some of the opposition papers that General de Lascours had accepted the office, it is more than probable that General St. Yon will be the person selected.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—A correspondent of the *Augsburgh Gazette* writes from the Turkish frontiers that the greatest activity prevails in the Russian ports on the Black Sea, preparatory, no doubt, for the campaign in the Caucasus next year. The numerous Russian ships stationed in the Black Sea will be increased next year by four English-built steamers, the *Taganrog*, *Dargo*, *Andi*, and *Berdiansk*.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES IN SPAIN.—It is a singular circumstance that the consumption of linen in Spain still continues to be much greater than in England, France, and Belgium put together, and that, notwithstanding the consumption is so great, there were, until lately, only two manufactories in Spain, where a coarse kind of linen cloth was made. An enterprising lady, Madame Laurens by name, a native of Spain, but educated in a manufacturing town in France, determined on attempting to improve the manufacture of linen, and accordingly established some time ago a linen factory at Aviles, a small sea-port town on the northern coast. There, notwithstanding the very discouraging difficulties she encountered, she succeeded; and at the exhibition of national industry, held last summer at Madrid, presented several specimens of linen of Spanish manufacture, for which the first prizes were awarded to her. The Spanish government, desirous of encouraging her in her efforts, have given to herself and heirs in perpetuity a building (formerly a monastery), with the adjacent grounds, close to Aviles, with permission to convert it into a linen factory. Madame Laurens immediately afterwards visited the manufacturing districts in Belgium and England, for the purpose of inspecting and importing into Spain all the improvements recently made in the linen manufacture; and it is very much to the credit of our manufacturers that in every instance they have afforded her, without demur, all the information she desired to obtain.

AMERICAN STEAMER ON FIRE.—The American steamer *Marmora*, sailed from Liverpool for Constantinople on Friday; but a letter from the Cove of Cork, of the 2nd inst. says that the vessel had put in there with fire in her hold. Fire broke out among her coals about ten hours after she left Liverpool. It was thought they would have to scuttle her.

THE QUEBEC SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Canada papers state that the subscriptions and contributions in all parts of the world for the relief of the sufferers by the two late destructive fires in Quebec, received up to the 26th September, amounted to the sum of 62,136/ 18s 5d, independently of a grant expected from the provincial treasury of 20,000/. Of this large amount, only 900/ came from the United States.

ANOTHER GRACE DARLING.—We find in the Prussian papers some particulars of interest relating to a heroine of a remarkable description—Grace Darling enlarged into gigantic proportions—residing in the town of Pillau. This woman, Katherine Kleinfeldt, is the widow of a seaman, with whom, for upwards of twenty years, she made the long sea voyages; and, since his death, she has devoted her life, for his memory's sake, to the noble and perilous task of carrying aid to the drowning. Whenever a storm arises, by day or night, Katherine Kleinfeldt embarks in her boat, and quits the harbour in search of shipwrecks. At the age of 47, she has already rescued upwards of three hundred individuals from certain death. The population of Pillau venerate her as something holy, and the seamen look upon her as their guardian angel. All heads are uncovered as she passes along the street. The Prussian and several other governments have sent her their medals of civil merit; and the municipality of Pillau has conferred on her the freedom of the town. Katherine is of athletic

form and strength—of masculine physiognomy, softened only by its look of gentleness and goodness—and better furnished, in all save courage and humanity, for such wild scenes and high deeds as make their common fame, than the frail girl who has for years filled a grave far from the scene of her generous daring in the Fern Islands.—*Athenæum*.

BIRTH.

On the 5th of Sept., at Benares, the lady of Major Carpenter, Political Agent to the Governor-General of India, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 15 Montague place, Bryanstone square, Mrs John M. Ridley, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., in the Close, Exeter, the lady of the Rev. Chancellor Mart'n, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. J. Hyde, A.M., John James Cross, Esq., of Clement's lane, Lombard street, and Camberwell green, to Ellen Augusta, daughter of John Bigg, Esq., of Walworth.

On the 6th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. E. P. Hannam, W. Andrew, Esq., an actor, Manchester, to Mary Ridley Wilkinson, second daughter of J. J. Wilkinson, Esq., of the Temple.

On the 4th inst., at Sible Hedingham Church, Essex, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, Frederic, eldest son of Peter Arkwright, Esq., of Willersley, Derbyshire, to Susan Sabrina, third daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Burney.

DEATHS.

On the 30th of April last, at Auckland, New Zealand, Captain George Augustus Bennett, commanding Royal Engineers in that colony, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., at Nitchurch lodge, near Derby, in the 70th year of her age, and after a long and painful illness, Ann, relict of the late Mr Thomas Morris, formerly of London.

On the 31st ult., at Church row, Beauvoir square, T. W. Sergrove, Esq., brother of the Rev. J. S. Sergrove, L.L.B., rector of St. Mary's, Broken wharf, city, to which benefice he was presented by his revered relative nearly 23 years.

At the house of Charles A. Dodd, Esq., Camberwell, William Christie, Esq., of Fenchurch buildings.

On the 2d inst., at Barking, Essex, James Sharp, Esq., aged 76.

On the 3rd inst., at his residence, West-end, Hampstead, James Kibblewhite, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

On the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, John Southgate, Esq., Old Change, in his 78th year.

On the 5th inst., at Eccleston street, Pimlico, Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Webb, Esq., of the Board of Trade.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr Faulkner, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, Thomas, second son of the late Thomas Wright, Esq., of Shooter's hill, formerly of West Smithfield, aged 36.

On the 5th inst., after a protracted illness, at Hatcham-house, Surrey, deeply lamented, Selina, eldest surviving daughter of the late Joseph Hardcastle, Esq.

At 22 Dundas street, on the 29th ult., Mr William Hunter, late bookseller, Edinburgh.

At St. Francisca, California, North America, in the 36th year of his age, William Glen Rae, Esq., superintendent of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company there, and son of the late John Rae, Esq., Wyre Isle, Orkney.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, Beaufoy terrace, Malda vale, Mr Benjamin Waller, aged 72.

On the 5th inst., at his residence at Croydon, after a short illness, Patrick Drummond, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, Grove lane, Camberwell, Erasmus Madox, Esq., barrister-at-law, in his 79th year.

At Aylesbury, on Friday last, aged 30 years, John Rolls Gibb, Esq., editor of the *Aylesbury News*.

On the 2nd instant, after long suffering, from an affection of the heart, the wife of Mr. Dotesio, of the Royal Hotel, Slough, in the 34th year of her age.

To Correspondents.

TO OUR READERS CONNECTED WITH BUENOS AIRES.—We are in receipt of a letter from a party in Scotland respecting the murder of a Scotch family, of the name of Kidd, in the district of San Vicente, not far from the country seat of General Rosas. The party who writes supposes it to be a near relation, whose name was Andrew Kidd, and who, with his wife, left Scotland in 1825, for Buenos Ayres, where he resided until the war broke out, when he was driven into the country, where he followed the occupation of a carrier. If any of our readers should have in their letters any particular description of that tragical event, which will throw any further light on the subject, a communication to that effect will be gratefully received by our correspondent in Scotland.

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

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:—

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adeu | Hallfax | Nova Scotia | Cuxhaven |
| Anigua | Heligoland | Quebec | Denmark |
| Bahama | Honduras | St Kitt's | France |
| Barbadoes | India via Paimouth | St Lucia | Greece |
| Berlice | Ionian Islands | St Vincent's | Hamburg |
| Bermuda | Jamaica | Tobago | Haiti, or |
| Canada | Malta | Tortola | St Domingo } |
| Cameroun | Montserrat | Trinidad | Lubeck |
| Demerara | Nevis | Brazil | New Grenada |
| Dominica | New Brunswick | Bremen | Peru |
| Gibraltar | Newfoundland | Buenos Ayres | Spain |
| Grenada | | | Venezuela |

MEETINGS OF BANKS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.—Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs elected.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.—Martinmas day (Scotland).

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.—Imperial Brazilian Mining Association.—South Eastern Railway Company.—Royal Bank of Ireland, at Dublin.

COMMERCIAL NEWS AND MISCELLANIES.

GLASGOW PIG IRON TRADE.—There seem to be no cash buyers in this market at present prices. Large parcels are offering at 87s 6d, but no buyers. We quote the price for cash, 85 nett. Altogether the market is quite inanimate.—*Glasgow National*.

THE COAL TRADE.—Importation of coals by sea into London between the first of Jan. and the 31st of Oct.—In 1844, 8,109 ships, 2,106,199 tons. In 1845, 10,039 ships, 2,828,981 tons. Increase in 1845, 1,930 ships, 722,782 tons.

DANISH CONSULATE, Nov. 5.—According to the Danish tariff, the cargoes of vessels which may put into port in consequence of average are exempt from the payment of transit duty, if they be exported within a year. The cargoes of vessels which may thus put into the port of Gluckstadt, and establish their average in the prescribed form, may be sent to Altona by the railway, free from the transit duty imposed by the royal ordinance of the 22d of Jan. last.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* states that the new customs tariff agreed upon in the conferences of the Zollverein in Carlsruhe will be ratified in a few days by the respective governments of the German customs union, and will be published before the end of the month.

The Neapolitan government, by a decree of the 17th ult., closed its ports to all vessels from Great Britain. By a decree of the 20th, it has fixed the duration of quarantine at twenty-one days for all vessels coming from ports between Dover and Aldborough, and at fourteen days for vessels from other ports. The quarantine for vessels from the Ionian Islands is not kept up. The Roman ports have been equally closed.—*Litter in Constitutionnel*.

The *Commerce* (Paris journal) announces the failure of the well-known mercantile house of Celestin Leclere Rase, at Tournay. Its engagements amount to 200,000f. The creditors are in number 100, and are for the most part foreigners.

COAL TRADE WITH FRANCE.—No less than thirty-two cargoes of coals, from this country, arrived at the single port of Rouen on Saturday se'night:—viz., 17 from Newcastle, 9 from Sunderland, 1 from Stockton, 1 from Swansea, 2 from Newport, and two from Blyth. These cargoes would probably consist of not less than 5,000 tons of coal.

MERCHANT SEAMEN.—The following notice, which is of considerable importance to owners and masters of vessels, and all persons more or less concerned in the mercantile and shipping trade of the country, has been posted in conspicuous places at the Custom house, and the several dock establishments in London:—"By the commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected her Majesty's customs and other duties, notice is hereby given, that the restrictions of an act of parliament, passed in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled 'an act for the protection of seamen entering on board merchant ships,' will come into operation on the 1st day of November next, and that, from and after that day, no person, except the owner, part owner, master, or person in charge of a merchant's ship, or the ship's husband, will be at liberty to hire, engage, supply or provide seamen to be entered on board merchant ships without a license first obtained from the Lords of the Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council appointed for trade and foreign plantations; and further, that application for such licenses must be made by letter, addressed to 'the Lords of the committee of Privy Council for trade, Whitehall, London.'—By order of the Commissioners of her Majesty's customs.—(Signed) C. Scovell, Secretary—Custom house, London, Oct. 25, 1845."

THE SOUND DUTIES.—The German papers continue to discuss with a lively interest the negotiations, alternately ruptured and resumed, relative to the abolition of the Sound tolls. Unfortunately, the existing treaty between Prussia and Denmark does not expire till the close of 1851, and it is impossible to hope for a definite result before that period, and the more so, because, from an inexplicable indifference on the part of the maritime powers, the Prussian Government has been the only one, up to the present period, to demand the abolition of this onerous and vexatious impost.—*Journa de la Haye*.

IMPOLICY OF DECK CARGOES.—Lieut Knocker, R.N. commander of the *Rob Roy* steam ship, which arrived at Hull on Monday last, from St. Petersburg, informs us that on his passage home he fell in with, upon the Dogger bank, the brig *Cyrus*, of Sunderland, timber and deal laden, water logged, and abandoned. He went on board, examined the vessel, and found her to be an excellent prize, having her masts and rigging all square and as tight as could be, and her hull in good condition, with the exception of her top covering boards, which had opened under the pressure of her deck load, and let the water in. He took this vessel in tow, and brought her 70 miles, when a stiff gale springing up he was compelled to let her go when within 12 hours of home.—*Eastern Counties Herald*.

HONG KONG.—With reference to the importation of sheep and cattle from Sydney, a correspondent has called our attention to the following facts:—The market prices as supplied to the government paper are—for mutton 40 cents per catty, beef 12 cents; or mutton 30 cents per pound, beef 9 cents. This is believed to be the price generally charged to consumers by their Chinese compradores; but we have been assured by several gentlemen who keep Portuguese in their service, that these latter make their markets from 15 to 20 per cent lower, 25 cents per pound being the highest paid for mutton, and, of course, a breeder, supplying the retailer, would be obliged to accept a price still under that.—Nankin sheep, probably the heaviest to be met with, can be bought at Chusan at three dollars a head, and these invariably lose weight when kept here. The market here is now supplied with Nankin sheep fed at Canton.—Beef at Hong Kong is greatly inferior to what is procured at Canton. There beef equal to English can be procured at about 10 catties for a dollar (about eight cents per pound). In the Bashee channel bullocks of a large size can be procured for a mere trifle; and a specimen of these brought down by the *Terror*, sold at comparatively high prices, such as would well remunerate an importer.—*Hong Kong Gazette*.

THE WINE TRADE.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased, by their order, to direct a remission of duty in all future cases of deficiency of wine deposited in the bonded warehouses and vaults, in which it should satisfactorily appear that the same has arisen from natural causes, as is now allowed in cases of deficiency of brandy, the same has been communicated to the collectors and controllers at the several outports of the kingdom for their information and government, and also that of all parties interested; and with directions to the former to make the

allowance in question, without application to the board, in those cases in which the deficiency, beyond the recently augmented scale sanctioned in the general order of April last, shall not exceed 2 per cent on the ullage contents of each cask, observing that they are first to satisfy themselves that the deficiency has arisen from natural causes, and that no abstraction or improper interference has taken place, and that a written application be made to them by the parties in each case.

CULTIVATION OF ASSAM TEA.—The *Calcutta Gazette* has published the act of incorporation, enacted on the 30th of August, of the Assam company, for the cultivation, on an extensive scale, of the genuine tea plant in the British province of Assam and the other north-eastern parts of India, in which there are many and large districts in all respects adapted to that culture. The capital of the company is to be 50 lacs in 10,000 shares of 500 rupees each; the whole of which has been subscribed for, and 20 lacs already paid up. Several subscribers being willing at their own expense to carry on the said culture and the manufacture of that plant, and also of other plants which thrive in that soil, it has been thought proper to incorporate a company, for the said purposes, to be called the Assam company, with a common seal, which is to be entitled to sue and to be sued. The company is allowed to cultivate, manufacture, and prepare all other articles the produce of those provinces except opium, coffee, and sugar. They are allowed to increase their capital to a crore of rupees, and restricted to borrow any money more than one fifth of their capital. No individual subscriber to have any mastery or ownership in the company, which is to be carried on as a whole, and to have the right of making by-laws for their own government and guidance. There are other provisions for voting, arranging accounts, &c. The act is to be in force until the 30th April, 1854.—*Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

| | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Rye | Beans | Peas |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sold—quarters..... | 138,842 | 49,012 | 42,819 | 435 | 4,604 | 4,671 |
| Weekly average, Nov. 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 |
| — 4 | 56 0 | 31 1 | 23 7 | 33 8 | 43 1 | 41 6 |
| — Sept. 27 | 58 2 | 30 2 | 22 2 | 33 1 | 42 5 | 38 9 |
| Six weeks' average | 57 5 | 31 11 | 23 11 | 33 10 | 43 11 | 42 9 |
| Same week last year | 46 1 | 34 4 | 20 8 | 37 10 | 36 9 | 33 11 |
| Present duty..... | 15 0 | 7 0 | 5 0 | 9 6 | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| Colonial do | 2 0 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 1 0 | 0 6 | 0 6 |

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

| | Wheat imported | Wheat cleared for consump | Barley imported | Barley cleared for consump | Amount of duty on wheat | Amount of duty on barley |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Foreign | 56,047 | 210 | 2,251 | 649 | 75 | 227 |
| Colonial | 57 | 24 | — | 50 | 4 | 1 |
| Canadian | 6,204 | 6,635 | — | — | 338 | — |
| Total | 62,308 | 6,869 | 2,251 | 699 | 417 | 228 |

NOTE.—Imported—Oats 6,556 qrs; Peas 253 qrs; Beans 3,486 qrs; Indian corn — qrs. Duty paid—Oats 1,634 qrs; Peas 51 qrs; Beans 3,693 qrs; Indian corn 292 qrs.

Total imports of all kinds of grain 74,875 qrs.
Total quantity duty paid 13,242 qrs.
Total duty of the week ending the 30th of October..... £1,375

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

THE advances received in Mark lane, on Monday last, from all markets held on Saturday, were of an extremely dull character, and generally they quoted wheat 2s per qr cheaper, from the almost universal expectation that at the meeting of the Cabinet Ministers an Order in Council would be announced to liberate bonded grain at a merely nominal duty. The quantity of wheat on sale, at that day's market, was very limited from Kent, and only moderate from Essex and Suffolk, with but few cargoes fresh up from the more distant counties of Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Cambridgeshire. The same uncertainty still continuing as to the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers, the millers refrained from purchasing beyond their most immediate wants, and the sales effected were at a decline generally of 2s per qr on all samples of new, with some quantity of the supply left over unsold to future markets. The stock of foreign free wheat is so reduced, that little change occurred in the value of this description, whilst bonded parcels were again held higher, 62s per qr being demanded for fair Dantzic, 60s for Rostock, and 56s for the general runs of red. The importations were moderate, amounting to 7,469 qrs, mostly from Baltic ports; Dantzic supplying 3,190 qrs, and Stettin 1,260, Archangel 600, Stegg 670, Leghorn 869, Lauenston 380, and 500 coastwise. The importations of foreign flour consisted of 2,459 barrels via Cork. This description was 1s to 2s per barrel higher, with a steady trade for town made, the nominal quotation of which is 60s per sack, other sorts in proportion. The 2 was not a large supply of English barley, and no foreign was in fresh. Fine samples of malting brought full prices, but all inferior sorts were dull and somewhat lower. The very high prices asked for oats caused the dealers and consumers to purchase sparingly, yet in such sales former rates were obtained for all free corn, bonded being again 6d to 1s per qr dearer. The arrivals consisted of 1,010 qrs from our own coast, 600 from Scotland, 7,821 from Ireland; whilst of foreign there were 4,331 qrs from Archangel, and 850 from Udewalla, making the entire quantity 14,612 qrs.

Beans and peas were in good request, each realizing full prices; supplies were limited. Of the former no foreign imported, and of the latter only 175 qrs from Hamburg.

The supply of Irish wheat at Liverpool on Tuesday was again good, amounting to 8,763 qrs, and few transactions occurred therein, although a decline of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs would have generally been accepted on both new and old; the average was 59s 11d on 3,689 qrs. The arrivals of flour consisted of 5,160 sacks from Ireland, 10,360 barrels from America, and 8,154 barrels from Canada. The trade was slow, at a reduction of 1s per sack, and 6d per barrel on free lots. There were scarcely any transactions in either bonded wheat or flour. Oats declined 4d per 45 lbs; beans were 6d to 1s per qr cheaper; and oatmeal was reduced in value 1s to 2s per 240 lbs. Peas, however, were held for rather more money. There was not much wheat offered by the farmers at Hull market the same day, the fine weather keeping them employed in the fields. Millers purchased sparingly at 2s per qr under the rates of the previous week; the average was 58s on 1,147 qrs. Very little spring corn was offered and prices were unaltered.

The supply of wheat at Leeds amounted to 8,852 qrs, the demand for which was restricted to needy buyers, and the sales effected were at 1s to 2s per qr decline; the average was 60s 10d on 3,661 qrs. Barley met a slow demand, at 1s to 2s per qr lower rates. Beans were a trifle in favour of the buyer. Oats fully supported prices.

The market at Lynn was thinly supplied with all articles; merchants and millers declined to purchase, and wheat was offered 2s per qr cheaper; the average was 56s 5d on 2,662 qrs. Barley was quoted 1s to 2s per qr lower. In other grain no change occurred.

Wheat declined 1s per qr at Lewes, with a good supply; average, 61s 8d on 182 qrs. Barley was unaltered in value. That market was exceedingly bare of oats, and fully as much money was paid. In beans and peas not much transpired. Complaints of the potato crop are there as rife as heretofore, but the supply for domestic purposes continues as abundant as usual, and prices were somewhat higher, and quality rather lower than in ordinary seasons.

A few cargoes of oats arrived from Ireland for Wednesday's market in Mark lane, and there was a moderate importation of foreign oats; but of other articles the supplies were unimportant. Trade was on the whole dull, without any quotable variation in the value of any description of grain. Dulness is wholly accounted for by the suspense into which the trade is thrown, as to the measures of Government on the corn question.

There was a moderate supply of farmers' wheat at Stockton, mostly of inferior quality, the best of which sold at 1s to 2s per qr decline, whilst inferior parcels were disposed of at low and irregular rates. The coasting supplies continue large, in which little was passing, although old was held firmly; average, 63s 9d on 228 qrs. Prime old flour commanded former prices, whilst inferior qualities were 2s to 3s per sack cheaper. Little old wheat was offering at Boston, but a better supply of new was brought forward, consisting mostly of that portion secured late, dry and sound, but very much weathered and light; best samples were 2s, and inferior 3s to 4s per qr lower; new red wheat 50s to 58s, old 66s; new white 52s to 60s, old 68s.

The Scotch markets are checked and almost paralysed by the rumours respecting the intentions of Government as to the corn laws, and business is not expected to go on steadily before something definite is known. At Edinburgh the farmers brought forward a very large supply of all grain, and except for seed wheat the demand was languid, at a decline of 3s to 4s per qr; there was no inquiry for either old or bonded samples. Barley was fully 3s per qr cheaper; 54 lbs, 34s to 35s; 56 lbs, 37s per qr. Oats declined 4s to 5s per qr; 40 lbs were worth 27s to 27s 6d per qr.

The great excitement which latterly existed at Glasgow has now subsided, owing to the uncertain position of bonded grain, and there is a stagnation in business for the moment. Wheat was offered on easier terms; new might be bought 2s to 4s per qr cheaper. The arrivals were 4,810 barrels from Ireland, and 466 qrs coastwise, these coming into the Clyde; whilst from the east coast into Grangemouth 5,221 qrs arrived. Barley was still in request, 865 barrels from Ireland, and 6,532 qrs coastwise into Grangemouth. Oats have become dull, and their value was reduced 2s per boll of 264 lbs; there were 15,209 barrels from Ireland, and 73 qrs coastwise. Beans and peas were unchanged in value. Flour was worth about 50s per sack for good marks, and Canadian 36s per barrel; the arrivals of this article consisted of 2,918 sacks from Ireland, 977 sacks coastwise from the eastward, and 1,422 barrels foreign. Oatmeal was saleable, at 40s to 42s per load of 280 lbs for best qualities; arrivals, 2,588 loads from Ireland.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 60s 1d on 138,842 qrs wheat, 34s 3d on 49,012 barley, 26s 2d on 42,819 oats, 33s 2d on 435 rye, 45s 3d on 4,604 beans, 43s 10d on 4,671 peas. The aggregate average of wheat being brought up to 57s 5d, the duty declined again 1s per qr, and is now 15s per qr; that on peas was reduced 6d per qr, and the rate on this article has arrived at the minimum of 1s per qr, being the second article which has reached this point under the present bill.

Birmingham market the same day was firm, and in some instances old wheat was 1s dearer; average, 59s 5d on 2,236 qrs. Barley dull, but not lower. Oats pointing to a reduction. New wheat was easier to buy at Bristol, but old was 1s dearer; average, 56s 10d on 287 qrs. Flour met a dull sale, at 1s per sack under last week's currency.

A good supply of wheat was brought forward at Newbury, trade ruled dull, at an abatement of 1s per qr; average, 58s 9d on 1,220 qrs. There was a large supply of wheat at Uxbridge, which sold freely at former rates; average, 67s 8d on 888 qrs.

The fresh supplies of grain in Mark lane on Friday were pretty good, consisting of 7,190 qrs wheat, 6,080 barley, 4,900 oats, and 7,700 sacks flour, all from our own coast, with 10,090 qrs oats from Ireland, but only 850 qrs foreign wheat, and 5,000 qrs foreign oats. There was

rather more passing in free wheat, as no order in Council having yet appeared, confidence is slightly resumed. Barley, beans, and peas, were without change in value, each article being taken steadily. Oats were the turn in favour of the buyers, there being a better choice of quality. The London averages announced this day were—

| | qrs. | s. | d. |
|------------|--------|----|----|
| Wheat ... | 7,110 | 65 | 10 |
| Barley ... | 2,843 | 38 | 4 |
| Oats ... | 12,661 | 27 | 0 |
| Rye ... | 67 | 39 | 7 |
| Beans .. | 685 | 43 | 2 |
| Peas ... | 1,331 | 49 | 9 |

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 1st November, 1845:—

| | Average price. | | | Average price. | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | qrs sold. | s. d. | | qrs sold. | s. d. |
| London ... | 9,510 | 65 4 | Leicestershire ... | 1,541 | 60 10 |
| Uxbridge ... | 1,867 | 64 6 | Northampton ... | 2,792 | 56 4 |
| Essex ... | 6,267 | 64 5 | Rutland ... | 5 | 58 0 |
| Hertfordshire ... | 3,673 | 59 9 | Bedford ... | 1,288 | 60 1 |
| Bucks ... | 915 | 57 10 | Huntingdonshire ... | 991 | 53 1 |
| Oxfordshire ... | 1,525 | 55 9 | Cambridgeshire ... | 7,087 | 55 0 |
| Wiltshire ... | 2,073 | 56 2 | Suffolk ... | 6,815 | 61 14 |
| Berkshire ... | 4,369 | 61 10 | Norfolk ... | 7,510 | 58 0 |
| Surrey ... | 1,555 | 67 4 | Lincolnshire ... | 15,564 | 58 13 |
| Kent ... | 2,794 | 65 9 | Notts ... | 3,185 | 62 5 |
| Sussex ... | 1,677 | 60 10 | Yorkshire ... | 20,152 | 60 2 |
| Hants ... | 2,547 | 59 10 | Lancashire ... | 6,074 | 58 8 |
| Dorsetshire ... | 1,170 | 59 7 | Westmoreland ... | 69 | 62 0 |
| Devonshire ... | 1,342 | 60 5 | Cumberland ... | 862 | 57 7 |
| Cornwall ... | 644 | 59 5 | Northumberland ... | 2,525 | 57 8 |
| Somersetshire ... | 2,972 | 60 10 | Durham ... | 1,130 | 62 3 |
| Monmouthshire ... | 687 | 58 5 | Wales ... | 883 | 57 5 |
| Gloucester ... | 2,155 | 56 9 | | | |
| Herefordshire ... | 159 | 56 1 | Imperial weekly | | |
| Worcestershire ... | 2,733 | 56 5 | average ... | 138,842 | 60 1 |
| Salop ... | 1,185 | 60 2 | | | |
| Staffordshire ... | 2,553 | 60 7 | Aggregate ... | | 57 5 |
| Chester ... | 1,110 | 57 10 | | | |
| Derbyshire ... | 289 | 63 1 | Duty from Nov. 6th to 12th, Inc. | | 75 0 |
| Warwickshire ... | 3,890 | 59 0 | | | |

FOREIGN GRAIN MARKETS.

The number of grain-laden vessels which passed the Sound for England, from the 21st to the 28th of October, were 9 wheat, 2 peas, and 2 linseed.

The Baltic markets are much excited in the lower ports, and prices of red wheat are advanced about 2s per qr. The Danzig market is scarcely altered, the holders are looking on and watching the course of events; the potato disease appears to spread with lamentable rapidity in East Prussia.

In the Mediterranean ports an unusual activity and excitement prevails, and prices of wheat are now quite as high at Marseilles, Leghorn and Genoa, as they are in bond in England; a loss of 10s per qr would not cover an importation from the principal shipping places in the Mediterranean, according to the prices last paid there, which are 53s to 54s per qr for Polish Odessa wheat.

The Odessa market is well supplied, a large arrival from the interior has augmented the stock to about 400,000 qrs, which is all that was expected this season, but we think that possibly 100,000 qrs more may be received by the end of the year. The prices were in a slight degree higher for wheat, but the Italian accounts, and the reports from Marseilles, will have a great influence upon them; there can be no doubt now, that the Odessa rates will be forced up to 45s per qr free on board, unless the South European markets give way seriously.

These markets will form the key to the prices in the East, and it is not improbable that, in the general scramble to get hold of wheat, they may still advance in the Mediterranean; the cumulative causes, which act upon the minds of dealers, point to higher prices, and the prevalent mode of doing business in the Mediterranean, where wheat is extensively sold "a la baisse" for future delivery, will seriously aid in driving up prices. The sudden and extensive interference of British orders in the Eastern markets of Europe has overturned all the calculations of the sellers, but it is pretended to justify the rapid rise of prices in the south of Europe upon local grounds, still we greatly doubt that this is the real cause of a rise of fully 10s per qr within ten days; we attribute it principally to the necessity of fulfilling contracts, and to the now certain demand from Great Britain direct upon the Eastern markets, and the consequent absorption of their stocks. That the Turks may prohibit exportation, is not improbable; but this would not affect Moldavia and Wallachia, whence the principal supply is raised in the Danube. We do not credit the rumoured interference of the Russian Government to prevent exportation of wheat from Odessa and the Azoff Sea. There are unusual European demands for wheat, and there are unusually small stocks to meet them. We believe it will resolve itself into a question of prices only, and these, according to all appearance, will rule unusually high, and at the present moment the Baltic markets, as well as those in the Mediterranean, would leave a loss of all the charges of transport (or fully 10s per qr with insurance), according to the quotations of the markets here and there.—From *Body and Co.'s Circular*.

DANZIG, 28th October.—The trade in wheat has not been very active of late, and in the absence of orders from England, but few sales have been effected; prices, however, are fully maintained, and the general opinion, influenced by the alarming extent to which the potato disease is also spreading here, is still in favour of a further rise in grain prices. Excepting wheat, we have no stocks upon which our population could expect to live through the winter; the rye crop is not above one half an average, and fine heavy rye is already worth 36s per qr; in this proportion wheat is cheap at 55s. Prime high-mixed wheat is now held at 55s to 60s; fair high-mixed at 55s to 58s; good and fine mixed at 52s to 55s; 604 lbs red mixed at 50s to 51s per qr, f. o. b. White peas are fetching 42s to 45s per qr, f. o. b. Vessels are getting very scarce; 6s per qr is willingly paid for London, and it is said that even 7s has been given.

STETTIN, 29th October.—Our grain market is in a state of great excitement; holders of wheat have either withdrawn from the market, or are asking exorbitant prices. Good new, 61 to 62 lbs, Uckermark and Pommernian could not be bought to-day under 52s to 52s 6d, and home speculators are freely offering 49s per qr on the spot. Common 544 lbs Oderbruch barley has been sold at 24s 6d; oats for spring delivery at 21s per qr, f. o. b. Shipping is extremely scarce, and 6s per qr has already been paid to London. The stock of wheat in first hands does not exceed 12,000 qrs.

ROSTOCK, 30th October.—Supplies of wheat are still unimportant, and eagerly taken at prices equal to 50s to 52s per qr, f. o. b.; at present there is no prospect of spring contracts under these prices. Barley is obtainable at 22s to 23s, peas at 33s to 35s per qr, f. o. b.

ODESSA, 17th October.—Little has been doing since my last, buyers not being willing to pay the high prices asked by the holders; best 1844 Polish wheat is held at 31s to 32s 6d; good ditto, at 29s to 30s 6d; inferior and old, at 25s 6d to 28s 6d; hard wheat, at 23s 9d to 28s 6d per qr, f. o. b. The transactions of this week only amount to about 16,000 chetwets of different qualities, at from 35s to 30s per qr. We have had large arrivals of wheat from the interior, and our stock has increased to about 700,000 chets

of soft, and about 30,000 chets of hard wheat. A few thousand chetwerts of linseed changed hands at 27s to 29s per qr, f. o. b.; stocks of this article are small, and prices have a rising tendency. Freight is advancing; 70s per ton, 10s 10d, is offering to Antwerp, and 75s, 11s 7d, for a small vessel to London.

Foreign and Colonial Produce.

HAMBURGH TRADE.

(From Messrs H. J. Merck and Co.'s Circular.)

Nov. 1, 1845.—The commercial crisis we live in, owing to the extraordinary scarcity of money that stretches over the greater part of the continent, has put, since a month, almost a dead stop to business. The rate of discount for best bills advanced to 7½ per cent per annum, and though to-day it be somewhat easier at 6½ per cent, there are as yet no decided symptoms of an early improvement. This, together with the dull accounts from many parts of Europe respecting the increasing dearth of articles of food for the lower classes, in consequence of the failure of the potato crops, renders the feeling generally heavy and dispirited. Transactions in colonial produce are therefore quite insignificant, despite of the low prices asked.

| Imports from 1st January till 31st October 1845 and 1844. | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Coffee | Sugar | Cotton | Rice |
| 1845 | 61,000,000 lbs | 78,000,000 lbs | 62,300 bales | 5,240 brls |
| 1844 | 54,500,000 | 64,500,000 | 55,000 | 6,606 |
| | | | | 27,120 bags |
| | | | | 51,567 |

| Stocks in first hands 31st October 1845 and 1844. | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| | Coffee | Sugar | Cotton | Rice |
| 1845 | 15,000,000 lbs | 13,000,000 lbs | 9,500 bales | 700 brls |
| 1844 | 16,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 16,500 | 600 |
| | | | | 3,500 bags |
| | | | | 14,000 |

STADE DUTY.

By a treaty concluded at Dresden, between Hanover and the different states bordering the river Elbe, the tariff and custom-house regulations, at Stade, have experienced a wholesome reform and modification since the 1st of January 1845, removing the many grounds of complaint attending on the old system. All imposts on ships, fees, and perquisites are done away with, and the toll or duty levied on Prussian currency (one dollar of which is equal to about two marks Hamburg banco), the rates of duty being stipulated for every 100 lbs net weight, as per shipping documents; or if these only contain the gross weight, the tare to be calculated as follows:—

- 5 per cent on bags, packages, strons, bales, bundles, etc.
- 10 — boxes, cases, baskets, hogsheds, barrels, tierces, etc.
- 15 — casks of hemp, rape-, linseed-oil
- 20 — tea, indigo, earthen and glassware

Of the following articles, the weight has been approximately fixed at—

- 600 lbs net for 1 pipe rum
- 400 — 1 hogshhead rum
- 1,000 — 1 legger arrak
- 6½ — 1 gallon whale oil from America
- 8 — 1 — Great Britain and British America
- 10 — 1,000 pieces segars
- 100 — 100 oxhorns
- 40 — 100 hornutips

RATES OF DUTY

On sundry leading Articles, computed in Schillings Hamburg Banco for 100 lbs net. Coffee, pepper, pimento, about 1½; cotton 1; cloves 2½; sugar, lead 55-100; logwood and fustic 22-100; redwood 41-100; tobacco, wines and spirits, whale oil, ginger 66-100; cocoa, cassia lignea, do. buds, aniseed, white cinnamon, tin 2; hides, dry, 1 11-100; wet salted do. 55-100; rice paddy 33-100; dressed 44-100; Quercitron bark 33-100; indigo, camphire, quicksilver, vermilion, rhubarb, cinnamon, cardamom, saffron, vanilla, perfumes, tortoiseshell, elephants'-teeth, tea, segars, fura, raw silk and silk thread 6½; snice and nutmegs 5½ per 100 lbs; cochineal 6½; manufactured goods 8; twist and flaxa yarn 1½.

GLASGOW MONTHLY REPORT.

| | hhd's | trs | brls & bgs |
|---|---------|-----|------------|
| The stock of B.P. sugar in importers' hands on 27th Sept. was | 2,710 | 491 | 771 |
| And the imports since, are | 1,024 | 201 | 2,911 |
| | 3,734 | 692 | 3,682 |
| The sales during the present month are | 2,915 | 540 | 402 |
| Stock at present in importers' hands | 819 | 152 | 3,280 |
| Stock at same time, 1844 | 696 | 46 | 12,173 |
| Increase of W. I. sugar at present in importers' hands | 123 | 106 | — |
| Decrease of Mauritius and Bengal in importers' hands | — | — | 8,893 |
| The quantity in bond for home use on 28th inst. was, West Sugar | | | |
| India, 52,542; Bengal, 6,972; Mauritius, 3,892; Free La- | | | |
| bour, 2,084 cwts | 65,490 | | 88,961 |
| Ditto at same time, 1844 | 71,049 | | 88,986 |
| Decrease of sugar in bond at present | 8,559 | | — |
| Increase of molasses in bond at present | — | | 2,975 |
| Of molasses the produce of foreign colonies there is in bond | — | | 1,932 |
| The deliveries during the last ten months are | 435,267 | | 266,312 |
| And during the same period in 1844 | 400,929 | | 275,804 |
| Increase in the deliveries of sugar, 1845 | 34,278 | | — |
| Decrease in the deliveries of molasses, 1845 | — | | 8,892 |

The SUGAR market continued during the month in a comparatively languid state till within the last few days, when considerable business has been done at an advance of 6d to 1s, the demand, however, being chiefly for the brown descriptions. No Mauritius or Bengal sugar has been in the market.—The transactions in molasses comprise about 1,500 puns at 20s to 20s 6d for old Trinidad, Demerara, and St Vincent early in the month, and recently at 21s to 22s for Trinidad, the latest sales being at an advance of 1s on this description.—Treacle is also 1s 6d higher, and the demand has taken off the supply so soon as ready.—Crushed and leaves have undergone little alteration in value, but the demand has been good, and present rates are well maintained.—The market has continued bare of coffee since the beginning of the month, when about 100 casks of Jamaica, then just landed, were readily disposed of by auction at the annexed rates—150 bags pimento brought 3½d to 3½d, and a small lot common Jamaica ginger, 84s.—A limited business has been effected in rum, the quantity of Jamaica and Leeward on sale being small.—Of East India produce there was disposed of 1,500 bags black pepper, chiefly Malabar and a few Straits, at 3½d to 3½d for the former, and 2½d for the latter, of inferior quality; and 48 chests gum arabic, at 51s for sittings, up to 114s for fair bold.—Being still without direct arrivals of tea, the business of the month has been confined chiefly to sales of small parcels, brought coastwise, at former rates.—The transactions in dyewoods

have been extensive, consisting of 185 tons St Domingo Logwood, at 61 to 61 2s 6d; 10 tons Jamaica do, at 57 10s; 20 tons Bahama do 57 5s to 57 10s; and 40 tons Cuba fustic, at 107 10s per ton.

The demand for CORROD throughout the month has been very limited, and prices have declined 1d to ½d per lb: the sales are estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 bales.—There have been no arrivals of mahogany, and the parcels of Honduras, comprising 120 logs remaining over from the last sales, have been disposed of at 6½d to 7d, leaving the market again without supplies of any description.—The new crop of tobacco is arriving, via Liverpool, and being of better quality than last year's, higher prices are demanded, but the business effected is yet but moderate.—Tallow has been in limited supply, and Y. C. is now quoted at 42s 6d.—Ashes have rather improved in value, pot being now at 28s 6d, and pearl at 24s to 24s 6d.—Guano has been a good deal inquired for, chiefly on speculation, and several cargoes good Ichaboe, comprising about 1,200 tons, have changed hands, at 7 5s to 7 10s, and small lots at 7 12s 6d to 7 15s per ton.

GRAIN.—The alarm about the failure of the potato crop, together with a continuance of unfavourable weather for the termination of the northern harvest, has caused a further material rise in prices. Wheat is quoted at 4s to 5s, oats 5s to 6s, barley 4s to 5s per respective boll, and Canadian flour 4s per barrel higher than at the close of last month.

PIG IRON.—During the greater part of the month the market ranged from 90s to 95s without much doing, but about six days ago prices gave way to 85s, and an extensive business was done from 85s down to 80s, the lowest point the market reached; but it has since gradually stiffened to 85s cash, at which sales have been made within the last few days.—From William Connal and Co.'s Circular, Oct. 30.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF INDIGO.

TABLE showing the Deliveries of INDIGO from the London warehouses during the last ten months of the last ten years, and total Stock on the 1st November each year.

| | Home consumption. | | Export. | | Total. | Stock Nov. 1. |
|------|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | chests | chests | chests | chests | | |
| 1845 | 9,659 | 16,951 | 26,610 | 35,591 | | |
| 1844 | 10,232 | 18,814 | 29,046 | 28,788 | | |
| 1843 | 6,965 | 12,422 | 19,387 | 20,533 | | |
| 1842 | 8,371 | 16,153 | 24,524 | 22,660 | | |
| 1841 | 7,875 | 15,161 | 23,034 | 18,539 | | |
| 1840 | 7,623 | 15,028 | 22,651 | 17,227 | | |
| 1839 | 7,357 | 13,784 | 21,141 | 14,128 | | |
| 1838 | 7,764 | 16,640 | 24,404 | 22,896 | | |
| 1837 | 5,082 | 11,802 | 16,884 | 25,602 | | |
| 1836 | 7,980 | 12,715 | 20,695 | 22,991 | | |

The above table does not present quite so favourable a result of the indigo trade thus far in the course of the present year as in the previous one. We find the total deliveries only 26,610 chests during the first ten months, while they were 29,046 chests in the corresponding period last year. The falling off is principally in the export, for we find that 1,863 chests have been less delivered for that purpose this year compared with last, but only 573 chests less for the internal consumption of the country.

The total supply this year is very nearly alike with that of last,—say about 36,400 chests thus far in each of the two years.

Of the total stock of about 35,600 chests, about one-third or 12,000 chests is still in first or importer's hands, and consists mostly in those parcels which were withdrawn from the last October sales, and are likely to appear again in the next quarterly sales, to be held in January and April. It is supposed that about two-thirds of the present stock of indigo in first hands, consists in all sorts of more or less full coloured indigo, suitable for shipping to foreign parts, while about one-third, or nearly 4,000 chests, are low Madras, ordinary Kurpahs, Oude, and such descriptions of mixed and ordinary Bengal indigo, which is generally considered as too low in quality for foreign consumption.

TABLE showing the Particulars of Exports of Indigo from London to foreign parts during the last ten months of the last nine years:—

| | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | ch. | ch. | ch. | ch. | ch. | ch. | ch. | ch. | ch. |
| Hamburg | 3832 | 4760 | 4050 | 5420 | 5400 | 5706 | 4031 | 5891 | 5250 |
| St Petersburg | 3780 | 4960 | 4200 | 3810 | 4325 | 4400 | 2820 | 3012 | 3222 |
| Other Baltic Ports | 345 | 445 | 300 | 427 | 425 | 490 | 489 | 592 | 488 |
| Rotterdam, Antwerp, & Ostend | 2510 | 3096 | 2250 | 2740 | 2495 | 3265 | 2576 | 4095 | 4401 |
| Calais (transit) | 230 | 390 | 250 | 240 | 215 | 171 | 132 | 217 | 190 |
| Smyrna & Constantinople | 165 | 780 | 320 | 695 | 300 | 503 | 364 | 750 | 384 |
| Genoa, Leghorn, Trieste, &c. | 445 | 955 | 730 | 860 | 680 | 630 | 613 | 791 | 556 |
| Other Mediterranean ports | 290 | 697 | 340 | 500 | 450 | 479 | 780 | 829 | 847 |
| Canada, New York, &c. | 120 | 462 | 594 | 300 | 795 | 453 | 576 | 1623 | 1440 |
| Amsterdam and Bremen | 85 | 95 | 60 | 36 | 76 | 52 | 38 | 121 | 173 |
| Total chests | 11802 | 16640 | 13784 | 15028 | 15161 | 16153 | 12422 | 18814 | 16951 |

It will be seen from this table that there is a falling off in the exports to almost every foreign country, with the exception perhaps of Germany, to which country somewhat less has been sent by way of Hamburg, but more via Holland and Ostend. The aggregate of the falling off in the exports is, however, not considerable, and it is not at all improbable that it will be made up next year, when manufacturing pursuits, which appear at present almost everywhere in Europe in a depressed state, will have resumed their wonted activity and extent.

In the early part of the week the letters from Calcutta, which were announced on Saturday last, were received in the City, and reached to the 19th September. Copious extracts are given from them in newspapers and others publications respecting mercantile affairs and the probable extent of this season's productions of the soil. Indigo is one of the most important and valuable of them, and it gives us sincere satisfaction to state, that the fears which were entertained about a month ago of the failure of this year's indigo crop to some considerable extent, have vanished. It is perfectly correct that the inundations which set in towards the close of the month of July have done considerable injury; hence a large crop of 140,000 maunds, or even more, which was represented as probable in the early part of July, cannot now be expected, but most of the letters from Calcutta, summing up the various reports received from the provincial indigo districts, state a total out-turn of about 125,000 maunds as even more than probable, and many opinions go so far as 130,000 maunds. A crop of that magnitude is likely to bring to London even more than 22,000 chests, which, together with the probable supply from the Madras districts, even if that should, as some will have it, be smaller

than what was previously anticipated, will furnish to London for the season 1846, an aggregate supply of indigo sufficient for one year's home consumption and exportation, according to the scale which may now be laid down as probable.

The stock of indigo in serons is at present very moderate in London. It amounts to only 1,130 serons, but has of late years seldom exceeded that quantity.

The business done in indigo in our market since the close of the last October sales has been very insignificant, and is scarcely worth recapitulating. The average value of the last four or five days of those sales is, however, maintained, and we have not heard of any parcels offering at lower rates in the market.

TRADE OF BRAZIL.

The following monthly tables of the exports of coffee and hides from that market are extracted from our last file of the *Rio Mercantile Journal* :—

COMPARATIVE Destination of COFFEE Exported in July, and since 1st January of 1844 and 1845.

| Destination. | July. | | 1st January to 31st July | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| | 1844 | 1845 | 1844 | 1845 |
| | bags | bags | bags | bags |
| Antwerp | 3,003 | — | 39,474 | 54,759 |
| Bremen | — | 7,887 | 10,158 | 16,113 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1,995 | 1,630 | 3,161 | 8,549 |
| Channel | 24,667 | 1,873 | 102,734 | 40,397 |
| Denmark | — | 3,422 | 20,027 | 17,267 |
| France | 3,612 | — | 16,678 | 16,730 |
| Hamburg | 14,316 | 12,357 | 67,567 | 99,087 |
| Holland | — | — | 1,892 | — |
| Mediterranean | 5,800 | 17,584 | 57,596 | 52,734 |
| Portugal | 1,470 | 2,816 | 7,235 | 12,992½ |
| Prussia | — | 3,859 | — | 8,019 |
| Russia | — | — | 3,255 | 13,263 |
| Spain | — | — | — | — |
| Sweden | — | — | 20,527 | 20,081 |
| Trieste | 2,610 | — | 27,794 | 6,092 |
| United States | 16,830 | 45,163 | 286,523 | 258,929½ |
| Venice | — | — | 59 | — |
| Other countries | 151 | 184 | 487 | 1,232 |
| | 74,454 | 96,475 | 667,434 | 625,155 |

COMPARATIVE Destination of HIDES Exported in July, and since 1st January 1844 and 1845.

| Destination. | July | | 1st January and 31st July | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| | 1844 | 1845 | 1844 | 1845 |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Antwerp | 1,500 | — | 3,856 | 13,987 |
| Channel | 8,235 | 970 | 24,674 | 18,452 |
| Denmark | — | — | — | — |
| France | 4,228 | — | 21,495 | 9,863 |
| Hanse Towns | 4,216 | 474 | 29,082 | 12,801 |
| Holland | — | — | — | — |
| Mediterranean | — | 6,477 | 24,518 | 12,145 |
| Portugal | 1,318 | 391 | 42,777 | 36,753 |
| Prussia | — | 772 | — | 772 |
| Russia | — | — | — | 100 |
| Spain | — | — | 4,500 | — |
| Sweden | — | — | 7,192 | 7,790 |
| Trieste | — | — | 4,684 | 5,270 |
| United States | 26,622 | 10,738 | 75,067 | 43,697 |
| Other countries | — | — | — | — |
| | 46,719 | 19,822 | 237,845 | 161,630 |

LONDON MARKETS—TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—B.P.—The market opened on Tuesday with a very good demand, and prices 1s above those of last Friday were obtained; 100 casks Barbadoes sold readily at an advance of 1s. to 1s 6d per cwt; low to fine yellow 50s to 50s 6d. The demand has since continued brisk, particularly for brown and refining kinds, and prices are now about 1s to 1s 6d higher than at the close of last week. The sales up to yesterday amounted to 1,650 hhds and tierces, besides a large quantity disposed of in second hands.

Mauritius.—A similar advance has been paid for this description. On Tuesday 7,859 bags were offered at auction; a portion was bought in at 1s to 1s 6d above the rates of the last sale, but subsequently sold at that improvement; good mid and good yellow 52s to 55s 6d; low to mid 47s 6d to 51s; mid to fine brown 42s 6d to 46s; low 38s to 41s. Privately, the transactions reported are to a fair extent.

Bengal.—The public sales at the beginning of the week went off with spirit at extreme rates to 1s advance upon nearly all descriptions; 6,037 bags were offered; low to mid white Benares sold at 52s to 55s 6d, being the full value; crystallized yellow mid to fine 50s to 61s; brown 45s to 47s; low damp 39s; washed 36s 6d; Mauritius kinds bought in 1s to 1s 6d above previous rates; good and fine bright 53s 6d to 55s 6d, but since, partly sold. Privately, sales to a fair extent have been effected in all kinds; the quantity on the way to this kingdom is very heavy. Khaur is much wanted.

Ceylon.—200 casks brown sold privately at very high prices; about 48s for low to fair.

Foreign.—The demand continues languid by the shippers, and former rates are with difficulty obtained, but the refiners have bought to some extent; nothing doing in Havannah; Brazil is quiet—450 chests were sold at 27s for white, 22s for brown. All kinds of foreign free labour sugar have sold readily, for refining, at an advance of 6d to 1s; 900 baskets Java with certificate in bond at 28s for brown and grey, and 15,000 bags Manilla, duty paid, at 50s to 51s for yellow—these high prices are caused by the advancing prices of colonial. 3,000 bags 500 casks Manilla are declared for public sale next Tuesday.

Refined.—The trade have bought to a moderate extent at prices 6d to 1s higher than last week's. Standard lumps 66s 6d to 66s; brown 64s 6d to 65s 6d; very low 64s; tilters 64s 6d to 66s; good and fine 66s 6d to 69s; crushed lumps 62s 6d to 63s. Bastards continue in good demand, and rather higher prices have been paid; lowest qualities bringing 39s to 39s 6d; other kinds 40s to 49s. Pieces are also more inquired for. The stock of goods at the various sugar houses is very large. Treacle is still much enquired for, and several sales made at 22s to 23s; bonded is in moderate demand for exportation at 14s. Foreign refined sugars are dull; English crushed has been done at 35s, being 1s lower, but few buyers appear even at that reduction; little Dutch offering; loaves are

also cheaper; Hambro' 37s 6d to 40s; small Turkey 44s to 46s per cwt. Pieces and bastards unaltered.

MOJASSER.—The transactions in West India have been rather limited, but former rates are fully maintained.

COFFEE.—More firmness has prevailed in this market; holders of British plantation demand higher rates, as the stock is much reduced. At auction yesterday, 141 casks, 15 barrels Jamaica were nearly all bought in; low middling colour 77s; fine fine ordinary 62s to 74s; fine ordinary 50s to 56s; ordinary to good ordinary 46s to 48s per cwt. Since the receipt of the unfavourable report of the Ceylon coffee crop, a brisk demand has sprung up, and prices advanced 2s for the common kinds; about 500 bags good ordinary changed hands at 48s, at which price there were buyers of large parcels. Yesterday, 500 bags in public sale realised a further rise of 1s to 1s 6d; very good ordinary colour 49s 6d to 50s 6d; low ordinary brownish 47s to 47s 6d. 2,000 bags have changed hands, partly on speculation, at prices varying from 47s to 50s for good ordinary; 104 bags plantation growth brought the extreme valuations; fine fine ordinary bold Demerara kind 69s to 70s per cwt. The deliveries are progressing extensively. Mocha is unaltered, 198 bales in public sale fetched 52s for common reddish yellow, rather broken; other descriptions of Foreign East India, for consumption, are without change, and few parcels offering. For export the transactions are limited at former rates; foreign is likewise quiet, but holders appear firm, and refuse lower rates; 50 bags St Domingo sold by auction at 32s for good ordinary ragged. The home trade and speculators have bought to a large extent; about 5,000 bags Cost Rica have been taken, but the prices were not allowed to transpire; large parcels of plantation Rio for consumption are also reported sold, at very high prices.

COCOA.—The trade do not seem disposed to purchase; 524 bags Trinidad were offered and nearly all bought in at former rates; low to middling red 40s to 43s per cwt; grey 39s; foreign is 1s to 1s 6d cheaper; 1,561 bags Para recently imported were brought to public sale, and found buyers; low wormy to fair 52s 6d to 36s per cwt. Some lots brought 40s per cwt.

TEA.—The market has been unusually dull this week, and the trade have confined their purchases to small parcels, yet we cannot alter general quotations. Common sound congous are nominally quoted at 10½d to 10½d, low Twankay 1s 2½d. Public sales are declared for Tuesday next. Since last week the *Earl Grey* and the *Wilson* have come in, with 17,500 packages. 1,767 packages Assam were offered at auction on Tuesday, 1,400 of which were taken by the trade at prices nearer to those of Chinese import than has hitherto been the case, but little or no general improvement was observed in the quality or appearance. Of these parcels congous sold at 3½d to 1s 6½d, souehong 5½d to 2s 6½d per lb.

RICE.—The market continues very firm; of Bengal 3,081 bags 600 pockets have been brought forward, half of which sold at full prices, mid to good white 20s 6d to 22s 6d; the remainder bought in at 23s 6d for fair being above the value; Madras remains firm, with buyers to a fair extent; cleaned rice is unaltered; Carolina for consumption sells steadily at 38s to 40s; Patna is also firm. SAGO.—165 boxes ordinary and middling pearl were bought in at 37s to 40s per cwt, being again higher.

ARROW ROOT.—27 half-barrels Bermuda realized 5½d to 1s ½d per lb.

PEPPER.—The demand continues exceedingly limited for all kinds of black, and former rates cannot be obtained except for small lots; there has not been a single parcel submitted to public sale; white is flat, and prices unaltered.

PIMENTO.—Continues much in demand, but the small supply prevents business; 37s 8d paid for middling quality.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—The market is quiet, and nothing offering.

OTHER SPICES.—Common kinds of Jamaica ginger are again rather cheaper. Of 224 barrels 17 casks offered, about half sold at 3½ 15s to 10½ 1s; low 2½ 17s to 3½ per cwt. East India is very dull; 90 cases 312 pockets Malabar partly found buyers at 23s to 29s for dark and unscrapped. A large arrival of nutmegs has taken place. Mace is steady; 2 packages realized 4s 9d to 5s 4d for bright Singapore. In cloves little business doing.

FRUIT.—New Valencia raisins continue to arrive freely, and chiefly in bad condition, which tends to depress the market; good command 40s, inferior 30s to 38s. Old Cheme are in some demand at 32s to 33s for home use and export. The supply of currants is increasing, and further supplies are near at hand. The market is quiet, but holders refuse to sell under 50s for best Patras, and barrels 51s. A cargo of Gulph currants has been divided among the trade at 49s. No Island new fruit yet in. Turkey figs are becoming scarce, but three or four vessels are in the creek.

SPIRITS.—All kinds of West India rum are very firm, and holders are asking stiffer rates. No transactions are reported in Jamaica; 300 puncheons Leeward Island rum have found buyers at 2s 1d to 2s 2d for proof, being nearly 1d per gallon dearer; no business in Calcutta, 2s 1d is the newest value of proof; brandy goes off freely at former rates; English corn spirits in demand at the quotations.

SALTPETRE.—The market continues very firm; 607 bags Bengal at auction brought 3d advance; good strong grey refracting 5½ lbs 26s 6d to 27s; privately small parcels have brought full rates; refined is from 29s 6d to 30s per cwt.

NITRATE SODA.—A few small sales have been effected this week at 15½ per ton.

GUANO.—The market is in a quiet state, and no sales of consequence are reported; finest Ichaboe is worth 7½ 15s, and small parcels in the dealers' hands are bringing 8½ to 8½ 8s per ton.

METALS.—The markets generally have been rather quiet this week. Tin continues exceedingly scarce. E. I. Straits have sold at 91s to 91s 6d. Banca is worth 93s purchases cannot now be made at these prices. No British ready for delivery. Tin plates are firm at last week's rates. All kinds of British manufactured iron maintain the quotations. Scotch is offering to some extent, by speculative holders, at 82s 6d to 85s, but the market is flat. Best Welsh pigs are steady at 5½ 10s to 5½ 15s. Spelter is again lower, sellers of parcels at 22½ on the spot. Lead is unaltered.

COCHINEAL.—The market has not been so firm, and 167 bags Honduras, public sale, went at easier rates to 1d decline; low to middling silvers, 2s 5d to 5s 9d; good black, 7s to 7s 1d per lb.

PLUMBAGO.—176 boxes Ceylon sold by the hammer at 9s 6d per cwt.

LAC DYE.—660 chests, consisting chiefly of fine marks, have been offered, and the greater part were bought in at high prices; F.M. and Co. 2s 6d; B.B. 1s 6½d; other marks, 10d, 11d; common, 6d, 7½d per lb.

DRUGS.—The public sales yesterday went off without spirit, but prices in most instances underwent little alteration. Shellac was cheaper; other descriptions of East India gums were without material change. Olibanum sold at moderate rates; large parcels of Australian gum arabic went at low prices, 36s to 48s for dark to fair bold red. Opium was very dear. Castor oil partly sold easier. In other goods no alteration of consequence took place.

TALLOW.—The market has assumed a firmer appearance, and prices are fully 3d dearer; finest St Petersburg on the spot sells at 42s to 42s 3d; small parcels, 42s 6d; for January and February delivery 43s has been paid. Tallow goes off steadily at 41s 6d nett cash. Supplies are still dropping in rather freely, but the consumption continues unusually large of all kinds.

OILS.—Lower rates have again been submitted to for fish, without causing the

demand to improve. Seal is going off slowly at 30s to 30s 10s for best pale; about 50 tons cod have been taken, at 2s 10s. Southern whale and sperm remain without change; stocks are rather large. Linseed oil has declined 3d, and a few sales effected at 2s 6d on the spot. Rape is stiffer, 3s 8s demanded for refined. Palm and cocoa nut in fair demand at full prices.

TAR.—Holders of Swedish are firm, and obtain 17s 6d to 18s per barrel for small parcels.

TURPENTINE.—No sales are reported in rough; spirits are again considerably dearer; the price obtained by distillers is 53s to 54s for puncheons.

SEEDS.—All kinds of linseed have been quiet, and there is no fresh feature in the market to comment upon. Odessa on the spot is quoted at 47s; Riga and Archangel, 42s to 44s., sales made in Calcutta at 45s, being dearer. Rapeseed is in fair demand at 53s to 53s 6d for E.I. Oilcakes are more in request, and stiffer rates paid. Fine English are worth 13s per thousand. Foreign scarce, and bring 9s to 10s per ton; rape, 5s 15s.

COCHINEAL.—Total imports into London, first ten months this year, 6,012 serons, against 6,121 serons during the same time last year. Total deliveries 1845, 5,555 serons; 1844, 7,181 serons. Stock, 1st Nov. 1845, 3,150 serons; 1844, 2,610 serons. The article has of late been in good demand, and prices are 1d to 2d higher than last month for all qualities. 771 bags have been brought to public sale during the month, the greater part of which found buyers. Honduras Blacks are now getting scarce, and consequently command extreme rates; some of those brought to sale this month were of very fine quality, and the general character of the black grains this season has been better than is usually seen. Our stock is at present rather larger than last year, the imports this season being unusually early, and it is reported that not more than about 1,000 bags are still to arrive from Honduras, and 600 to 700 bags from Mexico; should this prove correct, there is little doubt but present prices will be firmly supported. Honduras—Blacks, mid to extra fine, 6s 3d to 7s 3d; silvers, good to fine, bold, sifted, 6s 3d to 6s 8d; good mid to good, 5s 9d to 6s 1d; mid and ord, foxy, 5s 7d to 5s 8d. Mexican—Blacks, 5s 9d to 6s 2d; silvers, 5s 5d to 5s 9d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—In the home market, for refined sugar, there has been more business doing in lower goods, and generally more disposition to purchase at improved rates; the stock in the refineries is getting less, and there is every appearance of a further rise in the market. There has been very few transactions in bonded refined sugars; very few sales have been effected, although buyers have taken 35s crushed, and in some instances 1s per cwt less for loaves; in Dutch there is nothing offering.

FRUIT.—Patras currants 49s and 50s; Island 49s. Six cargoes arrived this week, viz., five from Patras and one from the Islands, bringing 800 tons. Prices are firm, but grocers buy with caution, further supplies being just at hand. Valencia raisins continue to come forward of various qualities, and many out of condition; best 40s to 41s, inferior 35s to 38s nominal. Five cargoes arrived this week, with 20,000 boxes. In the chief inquiry is for fine and mid quality, at 46s to 54s. Some fine selected Eleme fetched 60s; one vessel discharging 25,000 drums, and there are more in the river. The market at present is rather bare. Some French fruit was offered at public auction on Wednesday, and sold—cartons 100s, 1/2 do 100s to 137s, 1/4 do 100s to 110s, 1/2 do 110s to 133s. Prunes, 1/2 barrels fine 30s, 1/4 do 31s, 1/2 chests 30s. New Valencia almonds 65s. Cartons muscatell raisins, indifferent quality, 90s to 91s per cwt.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market is quiet without alteration. The Lisbon grapes continue to arrive in bad condition, and sell at a low figure accordingly. Some of the holders of Spanish nuts are not inclined to sell at the present figure. Not any new Barcelona arrived as yet. Two cargoes of Messina lemons are to hand, the opening price higher than last season. Some French chestnuts have been selling at a high figure, quality good.

THE SEED TRADE is firm—and for both white and red clover seeds, higher prices have been obtained. Linseed for feeding purposes is much sought after. Rape seed in small supply, and dearer, both for crushing and seed purposes.

THE ENGLISH WOOL TRADE continues flat, with prices in favour of the buyer, the general feeling, however, is, that as the stocks are small, there will be but little variation and business will soon improve.

FOREIGN WOOL.—The market has been very quiet since the last sale, and, on the whole, prices are a little easier.

FLAX is improving in tone, and better prices have been paid for Egyptian flax. It is difficult to quote the prices, so various is the quality of this kind.

HEMP steady—no alteration.

COTTON.—The market continues dull and the transactions limited, and prices are again rather in favour of buyers.

Sales of COTTON WOOL from Friday 31st Oct. to Thursday Nov. 6th, inclusive.

| | |
|--------|--|
| Surat | 680 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 mid. to fully fair. |
| Madras | 60 2 1/2 to 6d fair northern. |

Total ... 740 bales.

LEATHER.—Not any alteration has taken place during the past week, in leather. This and the hide trade is now suffering a stagnation, in consequence of the state of affairs in the River Plate. In the expectation of a blockade of Buenos Ayres, the holders of hides are demanding an advance of prices; but the stock is large, and the manufactured article abundant, so that there is not much prospect of any immediate advance of prices.

METALS.—There is not much business doing in metals, and prices seem rather on the decline, owing probably to the excited state of the money market. Copper and tin are the only exception, and the firmness that has for so long been experienced in both those metals, fully continues.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY EVENING.

B.P. SUGAR.—To-day the quantity of sugar on show being much reduced, a further slight advance was paid: 276 casks, 81 barrels St Lucia, in public sale, brought very high prices; low to good middling yellow 50s to 54s; brown 46s 6d to 50s, for ordinary in fair bright. The total sales of the week, including the parcels sold in second hands, amount to 3,200 hhds and tierces, at prices 1s to 2s above those of Friday last; brown Jamaica brings 50s to 50s 6d per cwt. Bengal.—At auction 1,345 bags about half sold; good dry yellow Mauritius kind 53s 6d; fine Dhoobah kind bought in at 60s, being above the value. Foreign.—Sales were effected to a fair extent in yellow and white Havana to-day, at about former rates. Refined.—More was doing to-day, and prices rather dearer; standard lumps brought 6s per cwt.

MOLASSES.—360 puncheons Barbadoes were bought in at 23s to 23s 6d per cwt. COFFEE.—There was less desire evinced by the trade to purchase to-day; 1,179 bags Ceylon in public sale, were all bought in at stiff rates; ragged and common good ordinary native 48s 6d to 49s 6d per cwt. 100 bags plantation growth realized 55s to 65s 6d for ordinary Demerara kind with little colour; 128 bales Mocha realized 64s 6d to 70s for middling to fair clean garbled greenish yellow; 556 bags Mysore at the low duty sold chiefly at 40s for good ordinary mixed greenish privately; no further transactions were reported in any kind.

SALTPETRE.—1569 bags Bengal chiefly sold at about former rates: ordinary to mid grey, refract 5 1/2 to 11 1/2, 25s 6d to 26s 6d; a few lots good strong grey bought in at 27s to 27s 6d for 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 lbs refract.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—264 cases were offered at public sale and bought in at 60s to 65s 6d for ordinary to middling, in 1 and 2 lb bundles, being the previous value.

PEPPER.—317 bags white sold to-day at previous rates; middling to fair, sold from 4 1/2 to 5d per lb.

PIMENTO.—40 bags middling quality were bought in at 4d, being above the value.

GINGER.—68 cases wormy Malabar sold at 22s to 25s; 138 pockets small at 2s., being cheap.

SAGO.—At auction 289 boxes were bought in at higher prices; common to middling reddish 30s to 35s per cwt.

POTATOE FLOUR.—187 sacks went at 21s per cwt; 50 barrels Tapioca bought in at 3d per lb.

COCHINEAL.—Prices recovered the decline noticed in the beginning of the week; 35 bags Honduras silvers sold, by the hammer at 5s 7d to 5s 8d per lb, for ordinary foxey to good ordinary silver.

DREWOODS.—At auction to-day 80 tons Cuba fustic sold at 9l 10s to 9l 15s; 98 tons Savanilla were knocked down at 5l 12s 6d; 108 tons Nicaragua at 14l 15s to 15l 15s; 18 tons Brazil at 35l for pile 2.

DRUGS, &c.—At auction 50 chests shellac sold at 40s 6d for good bright garnet; block 36s; 450 bags cutch bought in at 40 per cwt; the nominal value of camphor is 95s per cwt.

COTTON.—The market has been very dull during the week, and prices are rather in favour of the buyers; the sales are 680 bales Surat, at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 for middling to fully fair.

HEMP.—All kinds of Baltic remain firm at the quotations; 679 bales fine Jute were bought in this afternoon at 15l per ton.

OIL.—At auction 92 hhds, 44 pps and butts Ceylon Cocoa nut sold at 30l to 33l 10s; 74 casks palm 25l 15s to 31l 10s for low to fine.

TALLOW.—At auction to-day 143 pps 19s hhds South American, partly sold at 40s 6d to 41s 3d for fair; 20 casks North American melted 42s 3d; 6 casks E.I. dark 40s; 7 chests fair 43s 3d per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—At auction to-day 900 barrels American rough sold at 12s 4 1/2 to 12s 7 1/2.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The stock of Irish on hand exceeds that of the last two years. The demand appears by the deliveries to be less, owing principally to the large weekly arrivals of foreign, which, according to its relative value, has been sold cheaper than Irish. The accounts from Holland seem to infer that a considerable advance is expected; consequently, the finer descriptions of Irish, with the least appearance of cold weather, will fetch higher prices; holders are already looking for advanced prices, owing to the extra demand of last week in the Liverpool market. The Irish dealers and agents are not disposed to sell forward at present prices.

BACON.—The quantity on hand is less than last year, with an increased weekly demand of nearly one-third more; little doing for forward shipments, the holders not being desirous of selling at present prices, rather waiting the result of the potatoe crop. Forward shipments may be quoted from 50s to 52s on board for sizeable, and 2s less for heavy landed; prices at from 50s to 56s, according to size and quality.

LARD AND HAMS.—These articles are much the same as last week.

CHEESE.—The finer descriptions are wanted; less doing in inferior and middling qualities. The stock on hand is smaller than usual at this time of the year; there is a parcel of 3,424 boxes and casks of American just arrived, which are expected to meet a ready sale from 50s to 65s per cwt, according to quality, condition, and size. Owing to the condition of the English market, the whole quantity that America could produce would meet a ready sale in this market without affecting the price of English. Cask provisions remain scarce; little alteration in price.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.

| | BUTTER. | | BACON. | |
|------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Stock | Delivery | Stock | Delivery |
| 1844 | 29,830 | 11,940 | 4,990 | 2,290 |
| 1845 | 49,230 | 7,100 | 4,620 | 2,450 |

Arrivals for the Past Week.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| Irish Butter | ... | ... | 11,134 | firkins |
| Foreign do | ... | ... | 5,060 | casks |
| Irish Bacon | ... | ... | 2,470 | bales |

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

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Nov. 3.—Since this day's night the arrivals of slaughtered meat from Scotland and various parts of England have been somewhat on the increase, and of full average quality; while the supplies killed in the metropolis have proved tolerably good. Owing to the high rates demanded, the butchers have purchased cautiously; however, the general demand must be considered inactive, at, in some instances, a slight depression in the quotations. A few carcasses of foreign beef and mutton have sold at full quotations. A small importation of dead meat has taken place from Rotterdam; but the condition was by no means first rate.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7.—The general demand was in a very sluggish state, on the following terms:—

| At per stone by the carcase. | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| | s d s d |
| Beef, inferior | 2 4 2 6 |
| — Middling | 2 8 2 10 |
| — Prime large | 3 0 3 2 |
| — Prime small | 3 4 3 6 |
| Veal | 3 10 4 10 |
| Mutton, inferior | 3 4 3 8 |
| — Middling | 3 10 4 2 |
| — Prime | 4 4 4 6 |
| Pork, large | 3 10 4 6 |
| — Small | 4 8 5 4 |

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 3.—The imports of live stock from abroad into London during the past week have consisted of 140 oxen and cows, together with 240 sheep and 8 calves from Rotterdam, and 20 oxen from Hambro', in, for the most part, good condition. This morning we had on sale 96 Dutch oxen and cows, and 130 sheep, the whole of which found buyers at about previous quotations. At Hull about 300 beasts and sheep have arrived. The number would have been larger had not two cargoes of beasts on their way from Rotterdam been thrown overboard in consequence of the late gales. From our own grazing districts the fresh arrivals of beasts this morning were very extensive, and of full average quality; indeed, there were some of the best shorthorns in the market we ever witnessed at this period of the year. Although the attendance of buyers was good, the beef trade was very dull, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs, and a clearance was not effected. The numbers of sheep being on the increase, the sale for that description of stock was very inactive. Prime old Downs, which were scarce, produced full currencies; but all other kinds suffered a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Calves were in moderate supply and heavy demand at Friday's depression. Nearly 250 pigs were on sale from Ireland. The Pork trade was in a sluggish state, and prices were not supported.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

| | s d s d | | s d s d |
|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| Coarse and inferior beasts | 2 4 2 6 | Prime coarse woolled sheep | 4 6 4 8 |
| Second quality do | 2 8 2 10 | Prime South Down do | 4 10 5 0 |
| Prime large oxen | 3 4 3 8 | Large coarse calves | 3 10 4 6 |
| Prime Scots &c. | 3 10 4 0 | Prime small do | 4 8 5 0 |
| Coarse and inferior sheep | 3 4 3 10 | Large hogs | 3 10 4 6 |
| Second quality do | 4 0 4 4 | Neat small porkers | 4 8 5 2 |

Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts, 4,223; sheep, 26,690; calves, 104; pigs, 321.

FRIDAY Nov. 7.—Although the supply of beasts here this morning was not so large, the beef trade was in very sluggish state, and previous quotations were barely maintained. About 150 foreign beasts were on sale, in excellent condition. The numbers of sheep were small, viz. 3,260 head, while the demand for them was somewhat active, at prices quite equal to those paid on Monday. Prime small calves sold freely; other kinds of veal slowly, at late rates. In pigs only a moderate business was doing, yet prices were well supported. Milch cows sold at from 16l to 19l each, including their small calf.

Supply at market:—beasts, 821; sheep, 3,260; calves, 162; pigs, 318.

POTATOES.—SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Nov. 3.—The appearances of the tiers of ships at the various wharves last week was distressing; there were to be seen hundreds of tons of well-grown potatoes, fine colour, and excellent quality, daily increasing in decomposition, occasioned by the prevalence of the disease. Hundreds of tons have been thrown or given away.

other cargoes have been sold from 8s to 12s per ton. There were several cargoes of the lately shipped York and Scotch, that had made quick passages, arrived at the close of the week, and they also were much diseased. There are three cargoes of French potatoes in the market; they are unusually small, and partly diseased: they, like many other samples, appear un-saleable. The retailers are disheartened, in consequence of there being so many of the potatoes which rot after they get them home; for, although some samples appear tolerably sound when purchased, they have frequently to throw one-third away before they can offer them to the public. The market is much depressed, and the prices of nearly all samples are nominal. York reds, nothing to 100s; York Regent, do; Scotch, nothing to 80s per ton.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Nov. 3.—There is no decided feature to notice in the hop market. The picking may be said to be over, and as the hops come down light, appearances are in favour of support being given to prices. The duty is called £160,000.

NEW HOPS.—Sussex pockets, 6l 10s to 7l 5s; Weald of Kent, ditto, 6l 10s to 7l 10s; Mid Kents, 7l to 9l 9s.

YEARLINGS.—Sussex pockets, 6l 6s to 6l 15s; Wealds 6l 10s to 7l; Mid Kents, 6l 15s to 7l 10s.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 5.—Since we last had the pleasure to address you under date of the 4th ultimo, the aspect of affairs in the manufacturing districts, and in the country generally, has undergone a serious change, not only threatening a stop to the progressive improvement which has been going on for the past two years, but furnishing, we fear, well grounded apprehension that our prosperity must, for a time at least, be on the wane. During the first fourteen days in last month we had a tolerably good demand in our market, when the announcement of an increased rate of interest by the Bank of England, and a realization of the damage sustained by our potato crop, acted like magic, and produced such a stagnation to business as we have never before witnessed. For the past fortnight we have literally no price for our staple productions, and until the question now being agitated as to the opening of the ports for the free admission of foreign grain is decided, we must remain in this state of inactivity.

In the early part of last month the ordinary transactions in shirtings took place, with a slight giving way in price, but from the period alluded to in the foregoing remarks no business has been done on which to base quotations, and the rates given in our Prices Current, annexed, must be considered nominal. We cannot pretend to fix the rates at which business will be resumed, but we may state, as an opinion, that a considerable reduction will have to be submitted to. It is fortunate that in the changed aspect of our market, stocks generally are light, which, together with a low cost for the raw material, induce the hope that our operatives will have good employment throughout the winter months. The remarks made on shirtings will equally apply to every other article.

YARNS.—This article has undergone a great change since our last report, the demand having in a great measure subsided, and prices, where sales have been effected, are lower from 3d to 4d per lb. Stocks are extremely light, and no disposition to press sales has been evinced.—*From Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.*

MANCHESTER.—There was very little demand yesterday, either for goods or yarn; and, where any business was done, prices were generally lower than on the preceding Tuesday. There is, however, so complete an absence of stock, that the spinners and manufacturers generally are by no means disposed to press sales; many, indeed, are still working to order, and consequently very well able to wait for the chance of better prices. Our attention has been called to a statement in the *Leeds Mercury*, of Saturday last, where, under the head of the cotton trade, it is stated, that the prices of yarn were, on the preceding day, lower by 2d to 2½d per lb, than on that day in the preceding week. Although this statement is too absurd to mislead any one in this town, or its immediate neighbourhood, it may have some effect amongst the Yorkshire manufacturers who use cotton yarn. We therefore think it right to state that the decline in prices during the period named did not exceed 4d per lb, and that the total decline from the highest prices paid five or six weeks ago, does not on an average exceed 4d per pound.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ROCHDALE, Monday, Nov. 3.—We have another dull market, but prices have undergone little or no change. Wool is much the same in price it was on the preceding Monday.

HUDDESFIELD, Tuesday, 4th Nov.—Our market to-day is again exceedingly dull, and manufacturers both of vestings and woollens are complaining of a falling off in the demand for their fabrics.

BRADFORD, Thursday, 6th Nov.—*Pieces.*—The market to-day was decidedly flat, manufacturers, for the most part, not being able to quit goods so as to keep pace with their production, and in many instances a reduction of price was submitted to. *Yarn.*—Very little demand, except for some carded sorts; many spinners are inclined to work short time, and others to let a greater portion of the machinery stand than is at present the case. *Wool* remains pretty firm, for, although the prospects for its consumption are not brilliant, yet the stocks on hand are considerably smaller than is usual at this time of the year.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Nov. 1.—There has been very little business done in the Piece hall this day. Buyers are very cautious. The stocks of yarns are very low, and prices stationary. The trade in long wool is not quite so brisk this week as of late; the spinners are rather hanging back. Low short wool is in good demand.

LEEDS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—We have had but little doing at our Cloth halls, both on Saturday and to-day. The little that is doing being merely assorting to order. Prices remain the same. In the warehouses business generally is dull. There is, however, a little doing in goods calculated for the American spring trade; and also in fancy cloakings in new styles, and heavy tweeds for the home market. On the whole, however, business may be quoted dull, as compared with the same time last year.

WAKEFIELD WOOL MARKET, Friday, Oct. 31.—The trade has been heavy for both long and short wools since our last week's report; prices the same.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Wednesday.

(From the Liverpool Price Current.)

The transactions in the produce markets continue upon a limited scale, and prices in consequence are with difficulty maintained.

ANNATTO.—A parcel of 20 casks flag brought 6½d to 7d per lb at public sale.

BRIMSTONE.—For 200 tons, 5l 15s to 6l per ton has been obtained.

FLAX.—220 bales Egyptian, dressed of fair quality, and undressed of good quality, sold at from 38s 2s 6d to 46l 5s per ton, being an advance on previous rates.

GUM.—About 100 chests of gum Arabic have been sold by auction at rather easier rates. The price of East India is likely to be affected by the large arrivals of Australian.

GUANO.—The market has been quiet this week; the sales of Ichaboe amount to about 500 tons, at from 6l 10s to 7l 5s per ton.—100 tons Agra Peguina, sold by auction at 6l to 6l 5s.—Of Saldanha Bay, about 120 tons sold at 4l 10s per ton.

HIDES.—The sales have been trifling this week.—At public sale yesterday, an unusually small amount of business was done.

METALS.—During the past week we have had a more active market, and Scotch pig iron seems to have recovered from its depression, 90s having been paid at the end of last week, and there being now none disposed to sell at that figure, we raise our quotations to 92s 6d. The demand in Glasgow, during the past week, has been good, and holders are seeking higher rates. Manufactured iron is rather higher, more especially for sheets and plates, for which the makers seem to be generally full of orders for two or three months. No change in lead, copper, or tin plates to notice.

MOLASSES.—About 270 puncheons of Antigua and St Kitts, of middling quality, sold at 24s per cwt.

MUNJEET.—Prices are rather lower, sales having been effected at 22s to 25s.

OILS.—Olive is in limited request without any material change in value.—For fish oils the market is in a dull state; 25 tuns of cod sold from the quay at 28l per tun. Palm is quiet, no sales are reported.

RICE.—The market is rather quieter, but holders do not feel inclined to give way in price, and some of the late imports have been stored. 2,000 bushels paddy from Maranhão sold at 6s 4d to 6s 9d per bushel, and a small lot of Madras at 17s to 17s 3d.

SAFFLOWER.—A few bales were disposed of at 6l to 7l 2s 6d per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—There is a steady demand, and about 2,500 bags found buyers at former rates. A cargo of nitrate has been sold to arrive, at 14s per cwt.

SPICES.—But few sales are reported this week; a small lot of black pepper sold at 3½d per lb.

SUGAR.—At improved demand has prevailed for all sorts, and a good business has been done, at very full prices. West India may be quoted 1s to 1s 6d per cwt higher; several parcels of Bengal have found buyers within the last day or two.

TEA.—The business done this week has been upon a small scale. The trade are waiting fresh arrivals. Good common congou commands 9½d, common twankay 1s 2d, other descriptions as before.

TERRA JAPONICA.—The demand is only on a moderate scale. There are sellers at 14s 6d.

TURPENTINE.—Prices have advanced considerably, 9s per cwt has been paid for a large quantity, and at this price the market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7, 1845.

SUGAR.—There has been a very extensive demand for all descriptions, at an advance of fully 1s on the grocery, and 1s 6d to 2s on refining qualities. The total sales amount to 1,600 hds B. P., 21,600 bags Bengal (of which one-half were Khaur, at 37s to 39s), and 3,000 mats Mauritius at 46s 6d to 52s 6d per cwt. Foreign sugar is altogether neglected.

COFFEE.—We are still without inquiry for Jamaica; 500 bags ordinary Ceylon have been sold at 46s per cwt; but in consequence of the improvement in the London market, there is nothing now to be had at this price; 35 tierces 60 bags Rio, and 1,000 brls and bags clean ordinary Maracaibo have been taken at the quotations.

COTTON.—The demand from the trade continues extremely limited, and there having been very little inquiry on speculation, the whole sales of the week amount to only 15,970 bags. The quotations generally remain without alteration; there is, however, a slight change in the common qualities of American in favour of the buyer, whilst Brazil and other descriptions are heavy of sale. 1,000 American have been taken on speculation, and 100 Surat for export.

| Taken for consumption from Jan. 1 to Nov. 7 | | Whole import from Jan. 1 to Nov. 7 | | Computed stock Nov. 7 | |
|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1845 | 1844 | 1845 | 1844 | 1845 | 1844 |
| 1,242,300 bags | 1,134,230 bgs | 1,473,421 bgs | 1,368,680 bgs | 913,240 bgs | 826,910 bgs |

TEA.—The market is very quiet.

GUANO.—The market is steady, and the sales of Peruvian and Ichaboe are 500 tons.

GRAIN.—The middling qualities of wheat are a shade lower. Oats have given way 2d per 45 lbs. Flour, in bond, unaltered.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, Nov. 1st.—*Cotton.*—The market was quiet in the beginning of the week, but since the arrival of the accounts by the last American steamer, business has become more general, and an advance has been obtained. We have no arrivals; the sales of the week amount to 6,400 bales; stock 47,500 against 69,000 in 1844, and 95,000 in 1843. *Coffee.*—Since last week sales have been inconsiderable, and St Domingo has undergone a material decline; our stock is much reduced, and only equal to half of last year's. *Sugar.*—Holders are very firm, but buyers have not run forward freely, and the market closes rather dull. *Rice.*—Higher prices have again been paid, and there is hardly any Carolina left. *Indigo.*—In the beginning of the week accounts were received from Calcutta, stating that since the last advices the weather had become favorable, and that the estimates of the crop were from 120,000 to 125,000 maunds. On Saturday last, before these accounts were received, a strong inclination to purchase on speculation was evinced in our market, and about 200 chests changed hands at an advance, unfavourable news being expected; but since Monday the demand has entirely ceased, and a complete stagnation taken place. *Ashes.*—The sales are small, stock 3,500 bales. *Hides.*—Somewhat more doing, though the demand is by no means brisk. *Tallow.*—There is but a moderate enquiry; 200 casks, however, have met with purchasers. *Whale oil.*—continues in very good demand, and larger sales have again been made both on the spot and to arrive. *Whalebone.*—Barely supported, and hardly any sales. *Wheat.*—Prices have declined 2s to 2s 6d per an.

HAMBURG, Nov. 1.—The money market having become easier, hopes are entertained that business in colonial produce will be more regular again; in fact, symptoms of a better demand are already apparent. *Coffee.*—About 3,000 bags, principally of Rio, have been sold; the better descriptions at full prices. *Sugar.*—There has been more inclination to purchase; 500 chests of Bahia, and 1000 boxes of Havana have been taken, the latter at an advance upon what could have been obtained last week. *Hides.*—Sales are extensive at full prices. *Tobacco* in fair demand. *Cotton* entirely neglected, and no business to report. *Spelter* firmer, and cannot be bought at last week's prices. *Wheat* rather lower; other descriptions of grain maintained.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.—The Bank has again raised the discount rates for bills to 5 per cent, and the interest on most other securities to 5½ per cent. *Coffee.*—Purchases have been quite unimportant, there is not, however, any further decline at present. *Sugar.*—About 2000 baskets of Java have been sold moderately; for refined, better prices are asked, but not obtained. *Indigo.*—There is a fair demand, 30 chests have been sold. *Hides and Skins.*—The market is badly assorted with foreign, and business limited. *Cotton* remains dull. *Tin.*—Banco more quiet. *Rice* very firm; sales to a limited extent at the extreme prices of last week. *Rapeseed* dull. *Lined* firm. *Wheat* is again dearer. *Rye* sells readily at former prices.

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—*Coffee.*—Besides small sales of damaged at fair prices, there has been no business worth mentioning. *Sugar.*—Raw remains much neglected, nothing done since last week; refined equally quiet. *Cotton.*—Only small lots sold at a decline. *Hides* in steady demand with the exception of light South American. *Rice* very firm; some rather considerable sales have been made for export. Our *Corn* markets are very firm, with a tendency to a further advance.

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 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt, Montreal, First sort Pearl, U.S., Montreal.

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

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Trinidad, red, grey, Grenada and St Lucia, Para. Bahia, Guayaquil.

Coffee duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 6d

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Jamaica, triage and ord, good and fine ord, low to good middling, fine middling and fine.

Berbec and Demerara

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes triage and ord, good and fine ord, low middling to fine, Ceylon, ord to good, super and plan kind, Mocha, fine, cleaned garbled, ord and ungarbled, Sumatra, Samarang, Batavia, Manilla, Brazil, ord to good ord, fine ord and colour, St Domingo, Havannah, ord to good ord, fine ord and colour, Porto Rico, La Guayra.

Cotton duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Surat, Bengal, Madras, Fernam, Bowed Georgia, New Orleans, Demerara, West India, Egyptian, Smyrna.

Drugs & Dyes duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes COCHINEAL (Black, Silver), LAC DYE (D.T., Other marks), SHELLAC (Orange, Other sorts), TURMERIC (Bengal, China, Java and Malabar), TERNA JAPONICA (Cutch, Pegu, rd, p cwt, Gambier), DYEWOODS (Loowood, Jamaica, Honduras, Campeachy), PESTIC (Jamaica, Cuba), NICARAGUA WOOD (Lima, Other large solid, Small and rough), SPAN WOOD (Bimas, Siam), BRAZIL WOOD (Unbranded), FRUIT-ALMONDS (Jordan, Valencia, Barbary sweet, Bitter), CURRANTS (Zante & Cephal, old, Patras, new), FIGS (Turkey, new, Spanish), PLUMS (French, Imperial cartoon), PRUNES (French, Imperial cartoon), RAISINS (Denia, old, Valencia, new, Smyrna, black, new, red chesna, do, Sultans, new, Muscatel, new), FLAX (Riga, P.T.B., St Petersburg, 12 head, 9 head, Friesland), HEMP (St Petersburg, clean, p ton, outshot, halft-cleaned, Riga, Rhine, Manilla, red, Indian, Bon, Jute).

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes B A and M Vid. dry, salted, Brazil, dry, drysalted, salted, Rio, dry, Lima & Valparaiso, dry, Cape, salted, West India, New South Wales, New York, East India, Kips, Russia, dry, S America Horse, p hide, Russia, do.

Indigo duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Bengal, Oude, Madras, Manilla, Java, Carracas, Guatemala.

Leather, per lb

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Crop Hides, English Butts, Foreign do, Calf Skins, Dressing Hides, Shaved do, Horse Hides, Kips, Petersburgh, Kips, East India.

Metals—COPPER

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Sheathing, bolts, &c, Bottoms, Old, Tough case, Tile, South Amer. in bond, IRON, per ton, Bars, &c, British, Nail rods, Hoops, Sheets, Pig, No 1, Wales, Demerara, Swedish in bond, LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig, 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, Banca, in bond, Straits, TIN PLATES, per box, Charcoal, I C, Coke, I C.

Molasses duty B.P. 5s 3d, Foreign

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes West India, d p, per cwt, Refiners', for home u-e, 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, Spanish and Sicily, Palm, Cocoa Nut, Seed, Rape, pale, Linseed, Black Sea, St Petersburg Morshank, Do cake, p 1000, 3/4 ben, do Foreign, Rape, do.

Provisions

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Butter—Carlow, Cork, Limerick & Waterford, Freiland, fresh, Kiel and Holstein, Leer, American, Canadian, Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder, Cork and Belfast, Firkin and keg Irish, American & Canadian, Cash do, Pork—Amer. & Can. p b, Inferior, Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc, Inferior, India, Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, Bengal, white, per cwt, cargo, Madras, Java, Sago duty 1s per cwt, Pearl, per cwt, Flour, Saltpetre Bengal pwt, Madras, NITRATE OF SODA.

Seeds

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Caraway, foreign, p cwt, English, Canary, per qr, Clover, red, per cwt, white, Coriander, 12 0 16 0, Linseed, foreign, per qr, English, Mustard, brown, p bush, white, Rape per last of 10 qrs.

Silk duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Bauleah, &c, Gonatea, Cossimbuzar, Comercolly, China, Tisatlee, Raws, Lombardy, 1st, Do 2nd do, Fossombrone, White Novi, Naples Royals, 1st qu, Do 2nd do, Bologna, Tyrol, French, ORGANIZINES, Piedmont, 20-22, Do 24-26, Lombardy, 20-22, Do 28-30, French, 24-26, TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24, Do 26-28.

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. 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, Barbadoes, 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, Amboyna & Bencoolen, Cayenne and Bourbon, MACE, 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 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Jamaica, 10 to 20, O P, per gal, 30 to 40, fine marks, Demerara, 10 to 20 O P, 30 to 40, Leeward I, 5 U to 5 O, Bengal, prof, 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, W I, B P br, d p, pwt, 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

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Java, brown and yellow, white and grey, Manila, 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, 17s, double 20s, bastards 14s, Db leaves, 8 to 10 lb free, Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb, Patent titlers, 22 to 25 lbs, Ordinary lumps, 45 lb, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle, In bd, Turkey vs. 1 to 4 lb, 6 lb leaves, 10 lb do, 14 lb do, Titlers, 20 to 25 lb, Lumps, 4 to 45 lb, Crushed, Dutch superior, No. 1.

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Dutch, No. 2, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle.

Tallow

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. 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 4 columns: Item, Price, Price, Price. Includes Bohea Canton, per lb, 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, Teake, Afr. duty 10s p td, Oak, Que. duty 1s p load, Fir duty B.P. 1s p load, Riga, Dantzig and Memel, Swedish, Pine, Quebec, red, yellow, Miramichi & St John's, Wainscot Logs, Lathwood, Memel, &c, Deals duty B.P. 2s p td, Gaffe, 14ft 3in by 9, Stockholm, Quebec yellow pine, first quality, second do, White spruce, Dantzig deck, Plank, Dan. oak, p load, Staves duty free, Baltic, Quebec pipe, 1200 ps, Maryland, per lb, 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, do good and leafy, do mid, part short, Amersfoort for segars, Cavendish, Havana and Cumana, Cuba (fine), East India leaf, Havana cigars, Negrohead, Turpentine, per cwt, Spirits of, duty For. 5s, Wool—English, 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, FOREIGN—duty free, Spanish, per lb, Leonasa, R's, Segovia, Soria, Caceres, Seville, German Fleeces, Saxons, 1st and 2d Elect, prima, second, Silesian, tertial, Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian, Electoral, prima, secunda, tertial, Lamb's, Pieces, Frits, Australian and V D L, 1st Combing & Clothg, 2d do, 3d do, in grease, Lamb, V D Land, 1st Combing, 2d do, 3d do, Lamb, Cape, Wine duty 5s 6d per ca, Do, Claret, Sherry, butts, Madeira, pipe.

Railway Monitor

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

Of Vol. III, No. 115.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

CONTENTS.

| | |
|--|------|
| THE RAILWAY MONITOR: | |
| The Crisis in the Share Market | 1109 |
| Improvement in the Magneto-Electric Machine..... | 1109 |
| General Home News | 1110 |
| Foreign Railway News | 1111 |
| Germany and Belgium | 1111 |
| The Gazette | 1112 |
| Official Railway Traffic Returns | 1113 |
| Railway Market Summary | 1113 |
| The Bankers' Gazette..... | 1113 |
| Statement of Exports and Imports..... | 1116 |
| The Monitor's Railway Share List | 1117 |
| Advertisements..... | 1119 |

THE CRISIS IN THE SHARE MARKET.

We cannot feel in any way surprised in the present disturbed state of the share market, at the anxiety manifested in the letters which we daily receive, as to the future prospects of this now important class of property. In any view which is at present taken of the value of railway property, it is necessary altogether to separate the finished and dividend paying lines from those which are at this moment in progress, and more especially from those which are only projected.

But first, in reply to many enquiries, as regards the duration of the present crisis. As far as it is to be referred to an increased value of money, or as far as it may be continued by a further advance in the rate of interest, we can hold out but little hope of an early change. We do not, however, so much refer the panic in the share market to the increase in the rate of interest, as to the fact, that that step only determined the great majority of the holders of shares to do *then*, what they contemplated doing sooner or later, to sell most of the shares they held. The chaos, which has been created by the sudden rush to realize, has affected all shares indiscriminately. And it will be some time before any attention will be given, deliberately, to distinguish between the good and bad. But when the confusion is once cleared off, we do not believe that the gradual and steady advance which must, for some time, take place in the rate of interest, will affect the really valuable part of railway property, as would appear to be the case at this time.

With regard to that large class of railways, the *projected lines*, we fear men will only deceive themselves if they hope for any reaction whatever in their favour, until they have gone through their parliamentary ordeal. The truth is, and it must be plain to every one, that a railway merely projected, with a number of other companies competing for the same line, cannot, under any circumstances, be really worth a premium. A large outlay from the deposits is certain—the result of an application to Parliament is uncertain—but if even successful, the future stages through which it must pass, before it can actually pay a dividend, during which it will be subject to all vicissitudes of public credit to which this country is unhappily so much exposed, makes its ultimate, or *interim* value, too much a question of uncertainty, to leave any ground whatever for the mere scrip of such an undertaking being really intrinsically worth a premium. Still a public desire to possess the stock of particular lines, or events favourable to their prospects, will produce a reaction in some. But this must not generally be looked for, until it has become plain that they will obtain the sanction of Parliament.

With regard to the lines in progress. On these the increasing value of money will exercise a considerable influence. The difficulty which, it is to be feared, will be experienced in obtaining calls, or at least the disposition to sell, on account of that contemplated difficulty, will probably produce a marked influence on this class of shares. But as they become partially finished, and in operation, this danger will become less.

With regard to the finished and dividend paying lines, some of which have suffered so much in the recent crisis, the future value of their shares must depend upon circumstances altogether different from the others. The mere rise in the rate of the Bank interest should not affect the value of these shares very importantly. They are of course calculated so as to yield a given rate of interest, which must always have some reference to the rate which other securities yield, and so far the price of the shares of

finished main lines should fluctuate with other securities. But the most important element of fluctuation in the value of such shares is the amount of "traffic," which determines the nett profit, by which, more than the rate of interest, the value of such shares must be computed. The "traffic" on the main lines of our railways is a complicated question, mixed up, as it is, with numerous considerations affecting the commerce and general prosperity of the country. Whatever cause affects our trade cannot fail to interfere with the traffic of railways. In this view we must own that the most serious apprehensions which we entertain at this moment, as to the future value of this class of shares, arise from the defective harvest, the diseased potato crop, and the consequent high price of provisions. That these will have, and already have had a serious effect on the general trade of the country, there can be no doubt. On the other hand, there are circumstances calculated in some degree to mitigate the effect of that evil for some time to come. The number of railways and public works at present in progress, and the large amount of floating capital, which is now undergoing a conversion into fixed capital by these undertakings, must for a long time to come furnish an increased demand for labour, and cause higher wages to be paid; and, as long as this lasts, the reduction in the "traffic" will not be so striking.

Much, however, as to the prospects of these finished lines, will depend upon the course pursued by the Government, in the present crisis, with regard to the introduction of foreign corn. If the ports should be immediately opened, with an intimation that, at least, till next harvest they will continue open, an enormous amount of mischief may be avoided, which would otherwise act most prejudicially on trade, and on the traffic of railways. If the ports are now opened, with an intimation that they will remain open, the effect would be, to make prices more moderate, from the certainty that supplies would be regularly and steadily arriving during the whole period. And for such steady and deliberate imports of grain, a corresponding export of goods would take place, which would tend to employ the working classes at home, and, as far as possible, mitigate the consequences of high prices, and prevent that serious re-action in trade which would so much affect the traffic of railways. Whereas, on the contrary, if the sliding scale is permitted to "do its tardy-work," and act by freaks, opening the ports to-day and closing them again to-morrow, whatever imports take place will chiefly be at extravagant prices from near countries, and in that hasty and ill-regulated way as to time and place, that it will be impossible to prevent a derangement of the exchanges, and the consequent reaction on the commercial interests of the country.

This is a subject of pressing importance to all the commercial classes of this country, and not least to those whose property is chiefly embarked in railways. With all such no time should be lost in placing the imminent danger in which their interests are now placed before the Government, and pressing for the adoption of the only measures which can now alleviate the impending danger.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, AND APPLICATION OF THIS INSTRUMENT TO OPERATE THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The magneto-electric machine was originally contrived by Mr Saxton, soon after the commencement of the interesting discovery of Faraday that magnetism was capable of exciting electricity. The conditions necessary for obtaining electricity in this way, were, chiefly, the disturbance of magnetic forces in a bar of soft iron surrounded by coils of wire. A number of mechanical contrivances were resorted to, in order to effect this disturbance, by causing the bar of iron, thus surrounded, to approach to and recede from the poles of powerful magnets; but the ingenuity of Mr Saxton far exceeded them all, by giving to the coils and enclosed bar a rotary movement about the poles of a U-form magnet. This instrument afforded bright sparks and strong shocks; but the currents of electricity thus obtained could not be converted to any useful purpose, as, in each half revolution of the coils, the currents were in opposite directions. In 1838 Professor Page

published in *Silliman's Journal* an account of an improved form of the machine, doing away with many existing objections, and furthermore rendering it at once a useful instrument, by a contrivance for conducting these opposing currents into one channel or direction, which part of the contrivance was called the unitress. The current produced in this way was capable of performing the work to a certain extent, of the power developed by the galvanic battery; and the machine was found adequate to the furnishing of shocks for medical purposes, for exhibiting the decomposition of water, furnishing the elements oxygen and hydrogen at their respective poles, and producing definite electro-chemical results. These two last results could not be obtained without the aid of the unitress. But, with this improvement, the instrument was still wanting in one property of the galvanic battery, viz.—that property which chemists call quantity, or that power upon which depends its ability to magnetise, and also to heat platinum wires. This last property has been given to the machine by the recent contrivance of Professor Page. The machine, in its novel construction under his improvement, developed what is called, by way of distinction, the current of intensity, but had a very feeble magnetising power. By a peculiar contrivance of the coils (not to be made public until his rights are in some way secured) the current quantity is obtained in its maximum, while, at the same time, the intensity is so much diminished that it gives scarcely any shock, and decomposes feebly. It has been successfully tried with the magnetic telegraph of Professor Morse, and operates equally well with the battery. It affords, by simply turning a crank attached to the machine, a constant current of galvanic electricity; and as there is no consumption of material necessary to obtain this power, it will doubtless supersede the use of the galvanic battery, which, in the event of constant employment, would be very expensive, from the waste of zinc, platinum, acids, mercury, and other materials used in its construction. It particularly recommends itself for magnetising purposes, as it requires no knowledge of chemistry to insure the result, being merely mechanical in its action, and is always ready for action without previous preparation; the turning of a crank being the only requisite when the machine is in order. It is not liable to get out of order; does not diminish perceptibly in power when in constant use, and actually gains power when standing at rest. It will be particularly gratifying to the man of science, as it enables him to have always at hand a constant power for the investigation of its properties, without any labour of preparation. We notice among the beautiful results of this machine, that it charges an electro-magnet so as to sustain a weight of 1,000 pounds, and it ignites to a white heat large platinum wires, and may be used successfully for blasting at a distance; and should government ever adopt any such system of defence as to need the galvanic power, it must supersede the battery in that case. Professor Page demonstrates, by mathematical reasoning, that the new contrivance of the coils affords the very maximum of quantity to be obtained by magnetic excitation.—*From the Report of the United States Commissioners of Patents to Congress—1845.*

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

BELFAST, Nov. 3.

The settlements of last month's railway transactions are progressing more satisfactorily than, from the great depreciation in the value of stocks during the open time, most anticipated, and the share markets present a tone of firmness in the present rate of made lines few were prepared to expect under existing circumstances. We are glad to observe new projects are not being so eagerly formed, and we hope many rival companies may be induced to amalgamate, thereby consulting their best and mutual interests.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this line of railway, was held at the Company's Offices, Euston square Station, to consider and sanction an agreement entered into by the directors of this company with the directors of the Grand Junction Company, for an amalgamation of the two companies; and also for the purpose of considering and sanctioning another agreement entered into by the directors with the said Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company, for an amalgamation. The chair was taken at one o'clock precisely by George Carr Glynn, Esq. at which time there was a very full muster of proprietors present. After some discussion both amalgamations were approved of. A resolution was afterwards passed, by which the proprietors gave authority to the directors to apply to Parliament for powers to carry these amalgamations into effect.

DIRECT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Objections have been mooted to long lists of provisional directors, but in times of temporary disturbance of the money market a new company has its security in a large body of respectable provisional directors, as is the case of this company, where their deposits on their allotments amount to about two-thirds of the sum required to be deposited upon going to parliament, leaving only one-third to be subscribed by the public; therefore, as all the maps, charts, surveys, and other preliminary paraphernalia are ready, the parties interested are sanguine of getting their bill next session.—*Pictorial Times.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway was held yesterday (Friday,) at the station, Paddington, for the purpose of taking into consideration the terms of an agreement entered into with the Directors of the Bristol and Exeter Company for the leasing of the latter line, and also for the purpose of determining upon a plan for

making a direct railway from London to Exeter. Charles Russell, Esq. M.P. presided. After some discussion the agreement for the leasing of the Bristol and Exeter line was confirmed, and the Directors having been authorised to take whatever steps they might deem expedient and necessary for carrying a Direct London and Exeter line, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

DARTMOUTH v. PLYMOUTH.—The indefatigable Great Western Company are casting about in every direction for means of increasing the traffic on their lines. They came into the west in the infancy of railway enterprise, before experience had taught any of the public bodies the vast, but then undeveloped, resources of the railway system. They wended their way from town to town, unable to see that direct lines would ultimately be demanded for public convenience; and the consequence is, that they have constructed lines which do not satisfy the public requirements, and are now compelled, at great cost, to curb their curves and cut off their elbows. We do not say that they are to be blamed for not seeing what people did not see when they commenced their work (though Thomas Gray had been preaching it for years), but we think that experience of the past would justify them in occasionally reviewing their system, especially when about to enter on any new step. We are led to this observation by the fact, that they propose to make at Plymouth a large dock for the accommodation of a trade which is to be called into existence by the extension of the rail to Plymouth, and the construction of docks at a cost of 250,000*l.* It appears to us that, if the Great Western directors had bent their steps to Dartmouth, they would have found a dock ready made to their hands in the resources of that unrivalled harbour, and the perfect manner in which it has been turned out, as it were, by the hand of nature, to meet all the requirements of steam navigation. We cannot quarrel with the Plymouth people for endeavouring to make the best they can of their place, nor can we blame them for getting the co-operation of the Great Western Company, in order, by the aid of their capital, and under the *prestige* of their name, to endeavour to get funds for the purpose of overcoming the natural defects of the port. But we do consider that it is a great national misfortune that Dartmouth, in all these schemes, should be so studiously overlooked, and her great superiority willfully set at naught. Dartmouth has a harbour fortified by nature. Her peaceful waters are protected alike from the assaults of the foe and the rage of the elements. It has deep water, and, thanks to steam, the whole British navy might enter and ride in perfect safety at all times of tide. Extensive quays supersede the necessity of constructing docks, and the fraction of a penny per ton on all shipping entering the port would be sufficient to defray the costs of establishing the necessary light for an enlarged trade, and other conveniences which it would require; cheap and abundant markets, and a frugal population, would afford accommodation in and to the shipping resorting to its waters; and, in short, with the natural and local advantages which Dartmouth possesses, no rival can steal away the superiority which she claims, whatever pains may be taken, or whatever adverse interests may interpose to hide her merits. Sooner or later, Dartmouth will get her own. The Admiralty commissioners, in their memorable report, pronounced her claims as a packet station to be infinitely preferable to those of Plymouth, and the Great Western Company, in overlooking the merits of the port, are only repeating the old blunder of preferring the crooked line to the straight.

OLDHAM EXTENSION RAILWAY.—Operations have been commenced by the contractors of the Manchester and Leeds Railway for the extension of the Oldham Branch Railway to Greenacres Moor. The line is to be railed off forthwith, and the borings for the first tunnel have been commenced in the Lee plantations.

Eighteen railways are proposed to be constructed in connexion with the city and county of Cork, the capital of which is put down at over eight millions sterling!—*Railway Director.*

BURY AND IPSWICH RAILWAY.—The works of this line are making great progress at various points, a large number of hands being employed. The cutting and embankment near this town now present an important appearance, and numbers of persons are daily attracted to the spot to watch the ingenious and simple process by which the railway is made the instrument of its own construction. It is curious to see the train of loaded trucks running several hundred yards down the imperceptible incline of about 1 in 170, with no other impulse than that of their own gravity, and then separately drawn at a brisk trot by a single horse up the embankment, a few yards from the brow of which the horse is detached by a spring, and steps on one side, whilst the truck is carried on by the momentum, till it is checked by the block at the wheels, the shock of which tips it over and shoots two or three tons of earth down the bank, without a hand being applied to it. The permanent rails have been laid for a considerable length with Messrs Ransome and May's patent chairs and compressed pins and wedges, the superiority of which, in giving accuracy and steadiness to the work, is very great. A strong feeling was excited last week by some of the men being employed in laying the rails on the Sunday, but a representation on the subject being made to J. C. Cobbold, Esq. the chairman of the board of directors, he at once, in the most prompt and decided manner, took steps to prevent a repetition of this unseemly violation of the Sabbath, of which he was previously unaware, and Mr Ogilvie, the agent of the principal contractor, Mr Brassey, has given positive orders for the discontinuance of the practice, which is quite contrary to their wishes and instructions to the foremen. The sub-contractors, however, complain of great inconvenience from the multitudes of persons trespassing on the line during the Sunday, disturbing the implements, materials, and works, and rendering it necessary to keep several men on the ground to prevent mischief; and a hope is expressed that the police of the town will be instructed to render their assistance in preventing these annoyances. At St Mary's Church, on Sunday evening, Mr Eyre alluded to the desecration of the day above referred to, and

expressed his thanks for the ready disposition which had been shown to put a stop to such indecorum.—*Bury Post.*

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.—Mr Dargan, the contractor, has now 300 men employed on this line, near the terminus at Limerick.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN.—Messrs Falk, Brothers, have been declared contractors for the supply of 15,000 tons of timber for this company. The directors have advertised for contracts for the construction of the first section of the line, 26½ miles from Dublin, part of which is to be along the banks of the Royal Canal, the entire management of which has been transferred to this company.

AMALGAMATION.—On Saturday last deputations from the Leeds and Thirsk, the Leeds and Dewsbury, and Huddersfield and Manchester Railway companies, met at Normanton, to decide upon the propriety of recommending to the shareholders in these companies an amalgamation of their respective lines, when the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the Leeds and Thirsk, the Leeds and Dewsbury, and the Huddersfield and Manchester companies be amalgamated on equal terms, subject to the approbation of the respective shareholders: the amalgamation to take place by an act of next session." At the same time an offer was made to the amalgamating companies by the Sheffield and Manchester Railway Company, to allow them the use of their railway from Stalybridge to Manchester, and thereby to supersede the necessity of constructing parallel lines of railway from six to eight miles, at the entrance to Manchester, which proposal was received with the favour to which it was entitled by the gentlemen deputed to represent the three companies. Since the meeting on Saturday, some difficulty has arisen, which renders the union ultimately uncertain.—*Leeds Mercury.*

WHITEY, PICKERING, AND GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND JUNCTION.—This company have resolved on throwing off a branch from the main line at Malton.

FURNESS, WHITEHAVEN, AND FURNESS, AND FURNESS AND WINDERMERE.—The promoters of these lines have come to a mutual arrangement as to proceeding through Ulverston; and, at a meeting held on Tuesday, it was arranged that the railway should traverse the north of the town, and so forward towards Oubas, where it is intended to construct an arch of considerable magnitude over the road. The Furness and Windermere line will form a junction near the last-mentioned place, and the Whitehaven and Furness line proceed from Oubas through Plumpton over the sand, and skirting Holker hall to the south, extend to Milnthorpe sands, and crossing the same, form a junction with the Lancaster and Carlisle line near Carnforth.

NEWCASTLE AND BERWICK.—Operations in cutting this line have commenced in the neighbourhood of Tweedmouth, but of such a moderate and partial extent as scarcely to deserve the name. There has been no arrivals of navies, nor have the contractors, so far as we can discover, transported thither the materials for work.

EDINBURGH RAILWAYS AND ATHENIAN POLITENESS.—We find two Edinburgh and Leith Atmospheric railway companies blowing each other up in the most extraordinary manner, by means of advertisements in the newspapers. Jobbing of "disgraceful notoriety," "signal retribution," "ignominious rejection," "dishonest dealing," "public scandal of the day," "miserable tactics," "utterly false," are terms unscrupulously applied by one party to another. It is even insinuated in an advertisement, offering a reward for the discovery of the person who has "feloniously carried off" the public notices of one company, that that action may have been done by the agency of the rival party. Where is the politeness—may, where is the common sense of the citizens of Edinburgh, when such language is tolerated among men of business?

LONDON AND YORK.—The directors have issued a notice to the effect, that having ascertained the extent of their liabilities consequent upon the contest of last session, they have found that although the expenses have been great, ample funds remain from the original deposit of 2/10s per share to meet any possible cost in the ensuing session; and that it will therefore be unnecessary to make any further call. The bill for the Wakefield branch, which for want of time, was not passed last session, is to be renewed, and this branch is to be extended from Wakefield to Leeds. Additional extensions are to be proposed from Stamford direct to Spalding, from Hatfield, through St. Alban's, to Luton and Dunstable, and to Hertford. The cost of the Wakefield and other branch lines is to be provided for by means of 40,000 scrip extension shares of 25/ each.

PENRITH AND KESWICK.—In consequence of the improbability of having the surveys of the line from Penrith to Keswick completed in the time required by the standing orders, the provisional directors have officially announced that they will postpone their application to Parliament until the session of 1847.

FARRINGTON STREET TERMINUS.—On Wednesday a most numerous signed petition from the merchants, bankers, wholesale and retail dealers, and others of the city, was presented at a meeting of the Common Council in favour of the disposal of Farringdon market to a railway company for a railway terminus. The reception of the petition was vigorously supported by Mr W. Jones, Mr Williams, and others, who contended against the creation of a monopoly by selling the land to one company who would not allow rival lines the use of it. After a stormy discussion the petition was, on the motion of Mr Wire, referred to the Improvements Committee.

RAILWAYS TO HAWICK.—Two of the projected lines of railway northward, by Hawick, namely, the Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hawick, and Edinburgh and Glasgow Junction Railway, and the Newcastle and Carlisle and North Tyne Railway, have merged into one project. The details of the joint undertaking are about completed, and, we are informed, will be before the public in a few days.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND GRANTON RAILWAY.—We understand that the branch to Granton is all but completed, and ready for the carriages; and that already considerably more than one-third of the tunnel from Scotland street to Prince's street, is arched and completed.

Amongst the railway companies which have notified the absolute or temporary abandonment of their undertakings, are the following:—Direct London and Manchester, via Bedford, railway company; the Stourbridge, Dudley, and Birmingham railway company; the Salisbury and Dorsetshire railway company, and the Torquay and Newton Abbot railway company.

THE NEW LINES.—The *Gazette* contains notices that application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for leave to introduce bills to authorise the construction of the following railways:—(First application): Aylesbury Branch, to authorise a sale to the London and Birmingham; Blackburn and Preston, to amend and enlarge; Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Junction; Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Amendment; Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire Junction; Lancashire and Carlisle Extension; London and Birmingham, Dunstable Branch Extension; London and Birmingham, Northampton and Birmingham and Gloucester Junction; London and Birmingham, Rugby and Syston and Peterborough Branch of the Midland; London and Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Bedford Junction; London and Ely Extension; London, Hounslow, and Western; Mitcham and South Western; Windsor, Slough, and Staines Atmospheric. (Second applications:) Direct London and Plymouth; London and York; Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction.

FOREIGN RAILWAY NEWS.

Malines, Nov. 4.
In my letter of the 18th October I gave credit to a report, according to which the receipts of the Belgian railway, during the month of September, were 93,000 francs less than the receipts of August. This report, which was generally spread, was false. There passed upon the line between the 1st and 30th September:—First class (diligences) passengers, 53,992; second class (char-a-bancs) ditto, 127,584; third class (waggons) ditto, 217,203; military and extraordinary transports, 6,569; total, 410,312.

In the corresponding month of 1844 the conveyance of passengers was as follows:—First class, 44,961; second class, 115,563; third class, 236,310; military and extraordinary transports, 6,038; total, 402,872.

The merchandise conveyed was as under:—

| | 1845 | 1844 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Luggage (kilogrammes) ... | 1,462,830 | 1,324,335 |
| Light goods (parcels) ... | 20,602 | 19,336 |
| Ditto ditto (kilogrammes) ... | 3,744,900 | 3,437,770 |
| Heavy goods (ditto) ... | 54,546,819 | 47,090,287 |
| Carriages (number) ... | 513 | 486 |
| Horses (ditto) ... | 225 | 108 |
| Cattle (ditto) ... | 479 | 936 |
| Ditto small (ditto) ... | 4,855 | 2,882 |
| Finances (groups) ... | 2,481 | 2,345 |

The receipts were:—

| | 1845 | 1844 | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | francs | cents | francs | cents |
| For Passengers ... | 830,520 | 35 | 774,827 | 67 |
| — Luggage ... | 58,804 | 46 | 54,143 | 71 |
| — Merchandise, &c. ... | 471,772 | 90 | 413,027 | 68 |
| — Extraordinary produce ... | 18,304 | 24 | 284 | 62 |
| Total ... | 1,379,401 | 95 | 1,242,283 | 68 |

This shows an increase, upon the month of September of last year, amounting to 137,118 fr. 27 c., which is about 11 per cent. There is also an increase of 14,008 fr. 13 c. upon the receipts of August last.

There is very little railway news. Surveys are in progress on the conceded lines, but no ground is yet broken. The plans of the line from Charleroy to Erquelines, as made by Messrs Neville and Cordier, and a part of those of the Liege and Namur railway, under the direction of Mr Rennie, have been approved by the Minister of Public Works, and will be soon carried into effect. The other companies are not so far advanced. It is said that the governor of West Flanders has written to the Minister, in order to press the direction of the railroad which is to be constructed in that province, to begin the works before the winter. It would be a great blessing for the country if the conceded lines could be, without delay, brought to execution, for they would give constant employment, at fair wages, to a great number of labourers. A company, which is applying for a concession of a line from Antwerp over Neer-Iltre to Dusseldorf, has offered to employ, during the winter, three thousand labourers, and to give them the necessities of life at the average price of 1844. This offer will be likely accepted. Yet there is some fear amongst the public that the present crisis will throw an obstacle in the way of the execution of some undertakings.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

(From our own Correspondent, Mons. de Brouwer de Hogendorp, Member of the Provincial Chambers of Antwerp.)

We are in possession of such statistical facts as will enable us to compare the outlay in the construction, the cost of working, and the income on the Belgian State Railway, and on the lines constructed in Germany by the associated means of private parties. We shall leave to others the inferences which can be deduced from this comparison.

The whole length of the Belgian Railway is 559 kilometres, or 111 8-10ths leagues in English measure—347 3-10ths miles. At the beginning of 1845, 235 kilometres were provided with two sets of rails; provision was also made for a double line on the other 324 kilometres, but only one set was laid down.

The general outlay at the 31st Dec. 1844, was of 144,746,774 francs 6 cents, or 258,938 francs 77 cents per kilometer.

The expenses of working amounted to 5,765,430 francs 80 cents, divided as follows:—

| | frs. | cts. |
|--|-----------|------|
| Management, salaries to clerks, stationary, printing, &c. ... | 363,503 | 36 |
| Repairs to lines and stations, salaries, manual labour, sleepers, rails, &c. ... | 1,400,071 | 24 |
| Locomotion, repairs to machinery, materials, contracts, &c. ... | 2,841,734 | 51 |
| Service of stations and trains, manual labour, &c. ... | 956,324 | 16 |
| Cost of receipt ... | 203,797 | 23 |
| Total expenditure for the year ... | 5,765,430 | 80 |

The total income from all sources amounted to 11,230,493 francs 31 cents, of which 6,767,614 francs 06 cents were received for the transport of passengers, luggage, and carriages, being 60 3-10ths per cent of the whole receipt. Deducting the expenses from the gross income, a net-produce was left of 5,465,062 francs 51 cents.

Eighteen private lines, together 190.9 geographical miles long, were, in 1844, in actual operation in Germany, distributed as follows:—

| | Geographical miles. |
|--|---------------------|
| In Prussia... Rhinish railway, from the frontiers of Belgium to Cologn | 114.0 |
| — Dusseldorf and Elberfeld | 3.52 |
| — Bonn and Cologn | 3.90 |
| — Berlin and Stettin | 17.80 |
| — Berlin and Potsdam | 3.50 |
| — Berlin and Frankfort upon Oder | 10.75 |
| — Breslau and Furg | 8.81 |
| — Breslau and Oppeln | 10.50 |
| — Magdeburg and Halberstadt | 7.80 |
| In Prussia & Anhalt } Berlin and Anhalt | 20.25 |
| In Prussia, Anhalt, & Saxony } Magdeburg, Coethen, Halle, and Leipzig | 15.75 |
| In Saxony... Leipzig and Dresden | 15.50 |
| In Saxony & Saxon-Bavarian | 9.00 |
| Altenburg } Nuremberg and Furth | 0.80 |
| In Bavaria... Nuremberg and Furth | 0.80 |
| In Nassau, Hesse, & Taunus | 5.75 |
| Frankfort } Vienna and Gloggnitz | 10.00 |
| In Austria... Vienna and Gloggnitz | 10.00 |
| — Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn | 42.00 |
| Hamburg... Hamburg and Bergedorf | 2.16 |
| Total amount in geographical miles | 199.19 |

The cost of construction of these 18 lines has been 111,968,500 florins, which gives an average of 562,090 fls per geographical mile, or 75,835 fls per kilometre; in Belgian money, 160,770 fls. It varied from 1,315,000 fls to 250,000 fls per geographical mile. The Rhinish line has cost the most; next was the Vienna and Gloggnitz, which was made at an expense of 1,160,000 fls per mile. The Dusseldorf and Elberfeld, cost 994,300 fls; the Berlin and Potsdam 703,600 fls; the Berlin and Frankfort 445,600 fls; the Bonn and Cologn 396,200 fls; the Nuremberg and Furth 250,000 fls per geographical mile.

The annual expenditure has been for these eighteen lines 5,336,729 fls, or 26,399 fls per geographical mile, about 7,550 francs per kilometre. On the Belgian state railway that expenditure was 10,313 f. 80 cents per kilometre, amounting to 5 1/2 per cent of the gross receipt. On the German lines this proposition varied very much, as can be seen from the following table:—

| Name of Railway. | Gross receipt. florins | Expenditure for working. florins | Net receipt. florins | Rate of the expenditure. per cent |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Berlin and Frankfort | 506,714 | 203,786 | 302,928 | 40.1-5th |
| Nuremberg and Furth | 56,322 | 23,764 | 32,558 | 43 |
| Rhinish | 948,340 | 409,166 | 539,174 | 43.1-7th |
| Magdeburg and Leipzig | 1,190,618 | 514,524 | 676,094 | 44 1/2 |
| Vienna and Gloggnitz | 1,087,624 | 484,137 | 603,487 | 44 1/2 |
| Berlin and Stettin | 724,414 | 338,310 | 386,104 | 46 1/2 |
| Dusseldorf and Elberfeld | 273,826 | 129,220 | 143,606 | 47 1/2 |
| Berlin and Potsdam | 228,588 | 159,927 | 168,661 | 48 1/2 |
| Kaiser-Ferdinands | 1,992,850 | 982,218 | 1,010,632 | 48.9-10ths |
| Leipzig and Dresden | 1,000,500 | 496,318 | 504,182 | 49.3-5ths |
| Bonn and Cologn | 181,905 | 90,343 | 91,562 | 49 1/2 |
| Berlin Anhalt | 1,152,856 | 597,753 | 595,103 | 50.1-10th |
| Taunus | 435,273 | 221,300 | 214,073 | 50.4-5ths |
| Saxon-Bavarian | 308,492 | 153,957 | 148,535 | 50.9-10ths |
| Breslau and Oppeln | 284,940 | 159,170 | 125,770 | 55.9-10ths |
| Breslau and Freiburg | 276,357 | 158,261 | 118,096 | 57 1/2 |
| Magdeburg and Halberstadt | 233,138 | 153,955 | 79,183 | 66 |
| Hamburg and Bergedorf | 73,062 | 60,620 | 12,442 | 83 |

On the average, the expenses for working were equivalent to 48 1/2 per cent upon the gross receipts.

On the Belgian railway the expenditure was divided as under:—

| | Per kilometre. frs. cents |
|---|---------------------------|
| Locomotion, transport, and manual labour in stations... | 6,118 57 |
| Repairs to roads and stations | 2,504 59 |
| Administration and management | 1,690 65 |
| Total | 10,313 81 |

The expenses on the German lines were in the following proportions:—

| Name of Railway. | Transport and Locomotion per geog. mile. florins. | Repairs per geog. mile. florins. | Management per geog. mile. florins. |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Berlin and Frankfort | 11,544 | 4,814 | 2,508 |
| Nuremberg and Furth | 18,187 | 6,500 | 5,018 |
| Rhinish | 24,906 | 8,984 | 2,902 |
| Magdeburg and Leipzig | 22,076 | 7,812 | 2,780 |
| Vienna and Gloggnitz | 36,966 | 8,165 | 3,283 |
| Dusseldorf and Elberfeld | 21,632 | 12,118 | 2,960 |
| Berlin and Potsdam | 28,683 | 13,130 | 3,909 |
| Kaiser-Ferdinands | 14,063 | 6,524 | 2,799 |
| Leipzig and Dresden | 22,814 | 7,285 | 1,921 |
| Bonn and Cologn | 14,492 | 6,882 | 3,197 |
| Berlin-Anhalt | 19,038 | 8,139 | 2,342 |
| Saxon-Bavarian | 8,945 | 5,922 | 2,259 |
| Breslau and Oppeln | 8,438 | 5,067 | 1,555 |
| Breslau and Freiburg | 11,456 | 6,381 | 1,882 |
| Hamburg and Bergedorf | 13,993 | 9,152 | 4,920 |

It is to be observed that the short lines are the worst situated with regard to the expenditure of administration and repairs.

It appears from the statement above, that, in 1844, the excess of income over expenditure on the Belgian railway had been 5,465,062 francs and 51 cents, which is 3.89-100 per cent of the capital employed.

In Germany the average rate of interest upon the outlay was 5.1-7 per cent; the Nuremberg and Furth gave 16 1/2; the Magdeburg and Leipzig 8.4-5; the Berlin-Anhalt 7; the Berlin and Potsdam 6.5-6; the Bonn and Cologn 6 1/2; the Berlin and Frankfort 6 1/2; the Taunus 6; the Berlin and Stettin 5.4-5; the Vienna and Gloggnitz 5 1/2; the Kaiser-Ferdinands 5; the Leipzig and Dresden 4.4-5; the Dusseldorf and Elberfeld 4.1-10; the Breslau and Oppeln 4; the Rhinish 3 1/2; the Saxon-Bavarian 3 1/2; the Breslau and Freiburg 3; the Magdeburg and Halberstadt 2 1/2; and the Hamburg and Bergedorf 1/2 per cent.

AUSTRIAN RAILROADS.—The directors of the Northern railroad of the Emperor Ferdinand, have just resolved to cover all the carriage wheels with a coating of varnish, oil point, or pitch, which will have the effect of preventing noise, and also secure the wheels against rust. The measure is to be adopted in the other lines.—*Journal des Debats.*

RAILWAYS IN SWITZERLAND.—A company is already formed in Switzerland and in Piedmont, the object of which is to connect, by means of a railroad, the cantons of St Gall, of the Grisons, and of Tessin, and the lake of Constance with the Lake Majeur. This company reckons among its members the first banking and commer-

cial house of Genoa and Turin, as well as many of the richest noble men of Piedmont. Its capital is provisionally fixed at 72 millions of francs. The company confidently expect to obtain from the authorities of the three cantons, the concessions necessary for this vast undertaking. One of their agents is on the point of setting out for London, and the other financial cities of Europe.—*Gazette d'Augsbourg.*

The Gazette.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Widow French and Nephew, Crutched friars, cork manufacturers—M. Brook and J. Waterhouse, Gildersome, Yorkshire, coalminers—Barlow and Son, Leeds, hat manufacturers—G. Taylor and J. Parkins, Swallow place, Hanover square, envelope manufacturers—H. Jackman and G. Knight, Birmingham, builders—Fellows and Randell, Old Broad street, silk brokers—Lediard, Jones, and Mortimer, Bristol and Keynsham, drysalers; as far as regards C. Mortimer—W. Watts, J. Galsworthy, and W. Galsworthy, solicitors; as far as regards W. Watts—P. Joynson and Co., Manchester, silk manufacturers—R. Latham and Co., Bahia, merchants; as far as regards P. Simpson—G. Wilson and J. Porter, Salford, machine makers—T. and H. Hart, Barking, basket makers—L. Rudge and J. Humbley, Great Barford, Bedfordshire, surgeons—P. E. and R. R. Chrimmes, Rotherham, Yorkshire, plumbers and glaziers—C. Wilson and W. Townrow, Luton, Bedfordshire, straw hat manufacturers—Greenwell and Sacker, Sunderland, timber merchants—L. Marks and J. Israel, Liverpool, watchmakers—H. and F. Lipscomb, Wytham, Berkshire, farmers—J. Brockwell and T. J. Reed, Great Russell street, tea dealers—G. G. K., E. H. and W. W. Smith, Gough square, wholesale furriers—Flood and Booth, Holmfirth and Huddersfield, attornies—J. Dods and Co., Glasgow, lead merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

F. Loraine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller—first div. of 5s 6d, any Saturday after Nov. 2, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
W. Hall, Durham, grocer—second div. of 1s (in addition to 1s previously declared), any Saturday after Nov. 2, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
W. Nell, Manchester and Ardwick, common brewer—first div. of 4s, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Frazer's, Manchester.
J. Knight, Wigan, butcher—first div. of 4s 6d, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester.
C. Parker, Bristol, mercer—second div. of 3d, on Monday, Nov. 10, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Acraman's, Bristol.
W. B. Briddick, Durham, iron dealer—first div. of 4s, on Saturday, Nov. 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

George Brooke, Huddersfield, dyer.
Matthew and John Ibbotson, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, paper manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES REDING an WILLIAM NICHOL JUDD, Horse shoe court, Ludgate hill, printers, to surrender Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, Dec. 19, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs Goddard and Eyre, Wood street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr Whitmore, Basinghall street.
EDWARD SPILLER, Berners street, Oxford street, tea dealer, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, Dec. 16, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs Wire and Child, St Swithin's lane; official assignee, Mr Turquand, Old Jewry chambers.
WILLIAM ASHCROFT, senior, Bere street, Butcher row, Ratcliffe, cooper, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock, Dec. 16, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Hartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars; official assignee, Mr Graham, Coleman street.
JOHN LITTLEWOOD, New Bond street, hosiery, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, Dec. 13, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs Goddard and Eyre, Wood street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr Follett, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.
GEORGE STAIGHT, Skinner street, Snow hill, dealer, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, Dec. 13, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Barber, Furnival's inn; official assignee, Mr Green, Aldermanbury.
JOHN GADD, High street, Camden town, baker, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock, Dec. 13, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Hare, Coleman street; official assignee, Mr Green, Aldermanbury.
JOHN SPOFFORD, Chatham, linen draper, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Sharpe, Devonshire terrace, High street, Marylebone; official assignee, Mr Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
EDWARD TURNER, Princes street, Soho, chemist, Nov. 12, at half-past 1 o'clock, Dec. 12, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Buchanan, Basinghall street; official assignee, Mr Bell, Coleman street buildings.
JOHN WHITEWAY, Chudleigh, Devonshire, miller, Nov. 14, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Messrs Kedell and Co., Lime street; and Mr Stodion, Exeter; official assignee, Mr Hirtzell, Exeter.
THOMAS BARNES VAUGHAN, Poulton-cum-Spittal, Cheshire, farmer, Nov. 18, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Messrs Norris and Co., Bartlett's buildings; and Mr Norris, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr Cazenove, Liverpool.
GEORGE GREENSTOCK, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, ironmonger, Nov. 17, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Messrs Jones and Co., Crosby square; and Messrs Peters and Abbot, Bristol; official assignee, Mr Kynaston, Bristol.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 5, T. Palmer, New road, Whitechapel, soapmakers—Nov. 25, W. Wood and J. Holmes, Maidstone, tea dealers—Nov. 25, S. Jevons, Lincoln, shoemaker—Nov. 25, S. Fawcett, Chiswell street, linen draper—Nov. 28, J. E. Smirk, Broad court, Bow street, licensed victualler—Nov. 26, J. Richardson and J. Griston, Norwich, bricklayers—Nov. 27, G. Vaughan, Llannedy, Carnarthenshire, innkeeper—Nov. 28, J. Hodgson, Liverpool, scrivener—Nov. 25, T. Robson, Liverpool, soap manufacturer—Nov. 25, T. Danson, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 28, G. and J. M. Gilchrist, Liverpool, merchants—Nov. 28, G. C. Crofts, Liverpool, corn merchant—Nov. 28, N. Litherland, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 28, G. Lawrie, Fleetwood-upon-Wyre, Lancashire, chemist and druggist.

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

Nov. 25, W. Mossman, Islington, fancy stationer—Nov. 26, J. and J. R. Reay, Mark lane, wine merchants—Nov. 28, J. Mears, Leeds, grocer—Nov. 25, T. Sanderson, Liverpool, coal merchant—Nov. 26, M. Murphy, Shrewsbury, haberdasher.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Nov. 25.

J. Driver, Slawston, Leicestershire, victualler—B. Ling, Limehouse, timber dealer—W. Kirk, Leeds, piano manufacturer—H. Cooke, Liverpool painter—T. and J. Jones, Liverpool, tallow chandlers—J. Glass, White hart street, Drury lane, victualler—J. Lazarus, Marylebone and Wigmore street, clothes dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

R. Fowlds, Kilmarnock, draper, Nov. 10, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock, at the George Hotel, Kilmarnock.

COAL MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.—Adair's Main 15s—Chester Main 16s—Charlotte 15s 6d—Nelson's West Hartley 16s—New Tanfield 15s—Original Tanfield 14s 6d—Smith's Pontop 14s 6d—Stewart's Hartley 15s 6d—Taylor's West Hartley 15s 6d—Tanfield Moor 17s—Tanfield Moor Bates 15s—Wear Hartley 17s 6d—Wylam 15s 9d. Wall-seed: Gosforth 16s 3d—Hebburn 15s 6d—Hilda 16s—Hotspur 16s—Killingworth 15s 6d—Newmarket 15s 6d—Riddell's 16s—Wreckington 15s—Wharfedale 16s—Eden Main 17s—Braddell's Hetton 17s 9d—East Hetton 16s 3d—Haswell 15s 6d—Hetton 17s 9d—Lambton 17s 6d—Pemberton 16s 3d—Russell's Hetton 17s—Richmond 16s 6d—Shotton 17s 6d—Stewart's 17s 9d—Hartlepool 17s 9d—Hough Hall 16s 6d—Kelloe 17s 3d—Thornley 16s 3d—Adelaide 17s 6d—Adelaide Tees 17s 6d—Brown's Denary 16s 6d—Cowdon Tees 16s—South Durham 16s 3d—Seymour Tees 16s 9d—Tees Hetton 15s—West Hetton 16s 3d—Croxdale Coke 22s 6d—Cowpen Hartley 16s—Derwentwater Hartley 14s 3d—Graigola 22s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 15s 6d—West Hartley Nether-ton 16s. Ships arrived since last day, 71.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

| Total sums authorized to be raised by shares | Total sums authorized to be raised by loans or mortgages | Total sums expended at date of latest balance sheet | Cash of working for 6 months as stated in latest balance sheet | Total earnings for 6 months as stated in latest balance sheet | Dividend at last meeting | | Name of Railway | Week ending | Number of passengers | RECEIPTS | | | For the nearest corresponding week in | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | per share | per cent per annum | | | | Passengers, parcels, &c. | Goods, Cattle, &c. | Total Receipts, 1845 | 1844 | 1843 | 1842 |
| 102000 | 35000 | 140783 | | | £ s d | £ s d | Arbroath & Forfar | Oct. 25 | 1432 | 55 11 34 | 67 7 7 | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d | |
| 750000 | 143170 | 520541 | 5856 | 13148 | 0 10 0 | 2 10 0 | Birmingham & Bristol | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 18 11 | 149 | 117 | |
| 430000 | 150000 | 631256 | | | 0 10 0 | 2 12 0 | Chester & Birkenhead | ... | ... | ... | ... | 592 16 7 | 431 | 330 | |
| 200000 | 152200 | 349736 | | | 1 4 0 | 4 0 0 | Dublin & Drogheda | ... | ... | ... | ... | 872 13 3 | 841 | 655 | |
| 100000 | 49448 | 159285 | 2989 | 6993 | 1 5 0 | 5 0 0 | Dundee & Arbroath | ... | ... | ... | ... | 260 4 3 | 249 | 230 | |
| 109350 | 124053 | 272956 | 9889 | 17702 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | Durham & Sunderland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 773 15 1 | 738 | ... | |
| 443200 | 124153 | 395960 | 47385 | 118726 | 1 4 & 4s | 1 4 & 5 | Eastern Counties & N. & E. | Oct. 26 | ... | 5525 16 0 | 822 4 10 | 6748 0 10 | 4337 | 4430 | |
| 1125000 | 370000 | 1686226 | 29429 | 55866 | 1 5 0 | 6 0 0 | Edinburgh & Glasgow | ... | ... | 18511 2030 13 8 | 818 5 5 | 2848 19 1 | 2523 | 2337 | |
| 937500 | ... | 1071258 | 12446 | 36436 | 1 5 0 | 6 0 0 | Glasgow, Paisley, & Ayr | ... | ... | 15114 1047 11 5 | 850 19 3 | 1898 10 8 | 1702 | 1359 | |
| 650000 | 216506 | 806143 | 11839 | 23447 | 0 5 0 | 2 0 0 | Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock | ... | ... | 12365 657 4 3 | 244 3 11 | 801 8 2 | 872 | 901 | |
| 24787 1/2 | ... | 2597317 | 84309 | 195080 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 | Grand Junction | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15100 1 1 | 8054 | 8447 | |
| 969000 | 581017 | 1307487 | 12201 | 36189 | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | Gravesend & Rochester | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 12 0 | ... | ... | |
| 4630000 | 3679243 | 6746336 | 143279 | 440046 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 | Great North of England | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18962 18 1 | 16510 | 15046 | |
| 1200000 | 407750 | 1798506 | 64885 | 141252 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 | Great Western | ... | ... | 51912 14488 16 7 | 4494 1 6 | 18962 18 1 | 16510 | 15046 | |
| 6874976 | 1928845 | 6997066 | 96413 | 456447 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 | Hull & Selby | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 804000 | 260000 | 1078851 | 15978 | 23870 | 0 3 0 | 1 0 0 | Liverpool & Manchester | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4958 | 4096 | |
| 1935000 | 705000 | 2637753 | 30499 | 130156 | 1 10 0 | 4 4 0 | London & Birmingham | ... | ... | 16397 18 6 | 4942 15 5 | 21330 13 11 | 16048 | 17565 | |
| 550000 | 229000 | 797846 | 7583 | 10545 | 0 8 0 | 4 0 0 | London & Blackwall | ... | ... | 51325 830 12 8 | 44 8 0 | 875 0 8 | 761 | 754 | |
| 2322100 | 630100 | 2604406 | 89439 | 190631 | 2 0 0 | 8 0 0 | London & Brighton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5040 | 4394 | |
| 2100000 | 690566 | 2031375 | 15397 | 58162 | 1 0 0 | 4 8 5 | London & Croydon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1405 | 249 | |
| 776100 | 197730 | 805968 | 8545 | 21140 | 2 15 0 | 4 10 0 | London & Greenwich | ... | ... | 16292 586 0 7 | ... | 1752 2 2 | 851 | 710 | |
| 2937500 | 1945932 | 3372240 | 46653 | 156761 | ... | 8 0 0 | London & South Western | ... | ... | ... | 6134 18 10 | 1218 18 5 | 7353 17 34 | 6348 | 7000 |
| 5158900 | 1719630 | 8522781 | 75227 | 276129 | 3 0 0 | 6 0 0 | Manchester & Birmingham | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4271 12 1 | 3267 | 3055 |
| 878240 | 185563 | 1085498 | 26449 | 73947 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | Manchester & Bolton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 925 | 787 | |
| 500000 | ... | 1156378 | ... | ... | 1 0 0 | 8 0 0 | Manchester & Leeds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7220 17 6 | 5576 | 5040 |
| 15000 | 153876 | 309629 | 8943 | 18466 | 0 15 0 | 8 4 4 | Manchester & North Shields | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17749 5 5 | 9961 | 10583 |
| 739201 | 308306 | 1000000 | 24788 | 46745 | ... | 4 0 0 | Newcastle & Carlisle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1846 3 0 | 1975 | 1474 |
| 1600000 | 400000 | 1870000 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 0 | Newcastle & Darlington | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 433 9 6 | 374 | 355 |
| 1400000 | 485724 | 31247 | 91171 | 0 16 0 | 4 0 0 | ... | Newcastle & North Shields | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1277 12 2 | 267 | ... |
| 830000 | 179852 | 595146 | 4191 | 7066 | ... | ... | Norfolk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1150000 | 311759 | 4824924 | 11895 | 14876 | ... | 3 4 0 | N. Union & Bolton & Preston | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 299000 | 1530277 | 611073 | 69288 | 139042 | ... | 3 14 6 | Paris & Orleans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 88500 | 195000 | 358354 | 9115 | 22692 | ... | 8 0 0 | Paris & Rouen | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 519160 | 20000 | 573817 | 5401 | 13856 | 1 17 7 | 5 0 0 | Preston & Wyre | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 167500 | 1279951 | 31349 | 75474 | 2 10 0 | 10 0 0 | Sheffield & Manchester | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | South Eastern | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | Taff Vale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | Ulster | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | York & North Midland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

RAILWAY MARKET SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.—Notwithstanding the heaviness and fluctuation in the funds, the market for the registered shares of railways has been quiet, and no disposition is manifested amongst the dealers to push business. Scrips are in a very dull state, and many of the better class of projects are at par, while for those of less repute no sales are to be made. The settlement took place in the Great Western of Canada to-day. The dealings have been extensive in this scheme, accompanied by considerable fluctuations, but all the transactions have been satisfactorily adjusted. After having been as high as five premium, the quotation to day for this company's scrip is about one premium.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.—The notice from the Bank of England has been "a heavy blow and great discouragement" to the market for railway scrips and shares. All denominations of these were exceedingly flat, and it has become more difficult to sell scrip. As a specimen of the rapid change that has been experienced, we may observe that the favourite Dutch-Rhenish shares, which at one time could neither be had for love or money, and were thought dog-cheap at 7 premium not many weeks ago, may now be had easily enough at something like 2 prem.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.—The share market was perfectly paralysed, the amount of business done being so small as to be scarcely worth of notice, except from the circumstance of its presenting so remarkable a contrast with the recent activity. In most cases where bargains were effected it was at lower prices than yesterday. Caledonians were marked at 9; Eastern Counties as low as 19½; Croydons at 19½; Southampton and Manchester 1½ to 1½ prem; Newcastle and Berwick 12 to 13½; Great Western 145 to 140; London and Birmingham 215 to 217 to 213; Rastrick's Manchester 1 dis. Most of the new scrips are at a discount.

FRIDAY EVENING.

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

| | |
|--|---------|
| An increase of circulation of ... | £37,158 |
| An increase of public deposits of ... | 163,396 |
| An increase of private deposits of ... | 169,603 |
| An increase of securities of ... | 498,698 |
| A decrease of bullion of ... | 116,221 |

The increased circulation consequent on the payment of the dividends appears to remain permanently out; for, in place of any further decrease in the week ending last Saturday, we find an increase of 37,158. By our returns on the 18th Oct. for the last week prior to the payment of the dividends the circulation was 22,112,426, so that, in the three weeks which have elapsed since then, it has increased upwards of one million. The accounts above show a large increase of securities; and as there is every reason to think that the Bank has not been purchasing government securities during that period, it is more than probable that that increase chiefly consists of commercial bills, or of advances made on securities. The bullion has again sunk upwards of 100,000, and is now only 13,885,042, showing a reduction little short of 3,000,000 from the highest point. This extensive drain of gold, chiefly, as must be the case, in the present state of the exchanges, for internal circulation, shows how imperfect a criterion of the state of the foreign exchanges, the amount and fluctuations of the bullion in the Bank is under some circumstances; and it also tends to illustrate an argument which we have so often used, in order to show that any arbitrary limit being placed on the circulation of country banks would necessarily induce to a drain of bullion if their wants required more circulation than the law permitted. Their limit was fixed by a period of very low prices and depressed trade. With high prices and the increased circulation that will be required, this step taken by Sir Robert Peel to arrest the drain of bullion, must, in spite of every effort, materially increase it. We are approaching a period when this will become more and more evident; and, if a foreign drain should arise at the same time by an alteration in the exchanges, it is impossible at this moment to foresee the difficulty in which we may be placed.

The Bank Directors are, however, using the only means by which this inconvenience may be avoided. Their improved principle of action, if we may so term it, having, however, no connexion whatever with the operation of the new Bank Bill, which professes to be self-acting, has been evident in their policy for some time back. The wise policy to which we now refer was equally applicable to the management of the Bank affairs formerly as now. The Bank Directors have shown a close attention to the earliest indications of an increased demand for and value of money—they have closely watched the reserve in the banking department. The former they have met by the only true and legitimate course, an early advance on the rate of interest; and the tendency of the latter to diminish by the sale of securities. The increased demand for money at home, and the high rates of interest on the Continent, called for these steps on the part of the Bank. Prior to the payment of the dividends, the reserve in the banking department was, in notes and coin, 7,549,434; last week it was reduced to 5,975,148; and by the above returns to 5,837,702. It was therefore only consistent with common prudence that the Bank should be found sellers of securities, as they were in the early part of the present week, in order to keep up the reserve. And it was equally consistent with sound policy that the rate of interest should again be advanced on Thursday. The minimum is now 3½ per cent. With an amount of deposits exceeding 13,000,000, it can.

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 1st day of November 1845:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Notes issued | 27,267,115 | Government debt | 11,015,100 |
| | | Other securities | 2,984,900 |
| | | Gold coin and bullion | 11,661,681 |
| | | Silver bullion | 1,605,434 |
| | 27,267,115 | | 27,267,115 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--|------------|--|------------|
| Proprietors' capital | 14,553,000 | Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity | 13,203,138 |
| Reserve | 9,224,453 | Other Securities | 13,429,313 |
| Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) | 4,487,078 | Notes | 5,219,775 |
| Other Deposits | 9,099,737 | Gold and Silver Coin | 617,927 |
| Seven Day and other Bills | 1,106,405 | | |
| | 32,470,653 | | |

Dated the 6th 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:—

| Liabilities | Assets | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Circulation, inc. Bank post bills | 23,153,745 | Securities | 26,079,951 |
| Public Deposits | 4,487,078 | Bullion | 13,885,042 |
| Private Deposits | 9,099,737 | | |
| | 36,740,560 | | 39,964,993 |

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,224,453, as stated in the above accounts under the head RESERVE.

not be safe for the Bank to permit its reserve to fall much below 5,000,000; but, with the action of sinking bullion, which will lessen the arbitrary amount fixed for the circulation on the one hand, and the tendency as the rate of interest advances for deposits to diminish, it will require strong and vigorous measures to maintain that reserve. It is quite clear that the only course by which it will be possible will be by a sale of securities and increasing the rate of interest. And to whatever extent that may be necessary for the Bank to maintain a position of safety, it is to the best interests of the public that early measures, however stringent, should be used for that purpose. The Bank Directors have begun wisely, and it is to be hoped, for the benefit of all, that they will persevere.

The benefit of the Bank measures have already had a salutary effect on the exchanges, which to-day were all firmer.

The accounts from Hamburg bring the rate of interest reduced to 4 per cent. These sudden fluctuations require an explanation of the peculiar mode in which their business is transacted, but here we have not the necessary space for the purpose. The accounts from Berlin also represent money as easier. The accounts from Paris represent money as scarce, and quite as dear. At Amsterdam the Bank has again advanced its rate to 5 per cent.

In Lombard street nothing is done below the Bank rate, and there is a great supply of bills from the country, for which 4 to 4½ per cent is charged for those of short dates, and for long dates and eight months' India bills upwards of 5 per cent has been paid since Thursday. Previously the rate was 4½.

The fluctuations in the funds and in Exchequer-bills have been very great. Consols have been as low as 95, and left off to-day at 95½. Exchequer-bills have been as low as 1s premium. In the share market there is great confusion and extreme depression.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF BANK RETURNS.

| | Fixed Issue. | Sept. 20. | Sept 27. | Oct. 4. | Oct. 11. |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 199 Private Banks | 5,011,097 | 4,413,803 | 4,483,495 | 4,629,623 | 4,703,845 |
| 71 Joint Stock Banks | 3,477,321 | 3,232,099 | 3,279,047 | 3,359,900 | 3,354,833 |
| 170 Totals | 8,488,418 | 7,645,902 | 7,762,542 | 7,989,523 | 8,058,678 |

The above weekly returns of the circulation of the Private and Joint Stock Banks in England and Wales, for the four weeks ending respectively the 20th and 27th Sept. ult., and 4th and 11th instant, give the following as the Average Circulation of these Banks for the month ending the 11th October, as follows, viz.:-

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Private Banks | £4,557,691 |
| Joint Stock Banks | 3,306,470 |

Average weekly circulation of private Notes in England and Wales during the past month ... £7,864,161

On a comparison of the above with the returns for the month ending 13th Sept. last it shows—

| | |
|---|----------|
| An increase in the Notes of Private Banks, of | £202,206 |
| An increase in the Notes of Joint Stock Banks, of | 164,244 |
| Total increase last month | £366,450 |

And, as compared with the month ending the 12th Oct., 1844, it shows—

| | |
|---|----------|
| A decrease in the Notes of Private Banks, of | £116,471 |
| A decrease in the Notes of Joint Stock Banks, of | 25,046 |
| Total decrease, as compared with the same period of last year | £141,517 |

On comparing the above with the amount of "Fixed Issues" it appears that the following is the comparative state of the circulation:—

| | |
|---|----------|
| The Private Banks are below their fixed issue | 453,406 |
| The Joint Stock Banks are below their fixed issue | 170,851 |
| Total BELOW the fixed issue | £624,257 |

TOTAL CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The above Returns, when combined with those of the Bank of England, form the entire circulation of the Kingdom for September last. The results are as follows:—

Circulation of Notes for the Month ending Sept. 13, as compared with the Month ending Oct. 11:—

| | Sept. 13. | Oct. 11. | Increase. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Bank of England | £30,824,065 | £20,843,151 | £19,068 |
| Private Banks | 4,445,485 | 4,557,691 | 202,206 |
| Joint Stock Banks | 3,142,226 | 3,306,470 | 164,224 |
| Total in England | 28,221,776 | 28,707,312 | 385,536 |
| Scotland | 3,341,397 | 3,428,074 | 36,677 |
| Ireland | 6,259,855 | 6,833,290 | 373,435 |
| United Kingdom | £37,923,028 | £38,968,676 | £1,045,648 |

Thus showing an increase last month of 385,536/ in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of 1,045,648/ in the United Kingdom.

The comparison of the month ending October 11, 1845, with the month ending October 12, 1844, shows an increase in the Bank of England circulation of 867,841/, a decrease in private banks of 116,471/, and in joint stock banks of 25,046/; being a total increase in England of 726,324/; while in Scotland there is an increase of 440,409/; and in Ireland an increase also of 779,179/. Thus showing that the month ending Oct. 11, as compared with the same period last year, presents an increase of 726,324/ in England, and an increase of 1,945,912/ in the United Kingdom.

The return of bullion in the Bank of England for the month ending October 11, gives an aggregate amount in both departments of 14,968,485/. On a comparison of this with the return for the month ending Sept. 13, 1844, there appears to be a decrease of 513,002/; and as compared with the month ending October 12, 1844, being the corresponding period last year, there is an increase of 156,345/.

The above observations apply to the month ending Oct. 11; but since that time the return from the Bank of England has been published for the week ending Oct. 13. From this return it appears that a considerable alteration has taken place in the amount and distribution of the notes of the issuing branch. The total amount issued is 27,778,955/, being 289,865/ less than the preceding week; while the amount actually in circulation is now 22,253,445/, being 1,222,225/ more than the previous weekly return. The amount of notes lying unused in the banking department has consequently been considerably decreased, having fallen from 7,037,600/ to 5,525,510/, showing a decline of 1,512,090/. The stock of bullion having diminished from 14,580,654/ to 14,190,285, being a decrease of 390,369/, will account for the decrease in the total issue of notes; and the different distribution and increased amount in the hands of the public is easily explained, from the circumstance of the rapid decrease in the public deposits in consequence of the dividends, and this decrease not being compensated to the usual extent by a decrease in the securities held by the Bank.—Banker's Magazine.

INDIA EXCHANGES.—Amount of bills drawn by East India Company, from Oct. 7 to Nov. 6, 1845.

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------------|
| On Bengal | £145,950 10 8 | at 1s 10d per Co.'s R. |
| On Madras | 16,937 2 10 | 1s 10d |
| On Bombay | 1,317 10 0 | 1s 10d |
| | 164,205 3 6 | |

Course of Exchange on India.

| House bills. | Usance. | Per Co.'s R. | Per Co.'s R. |
|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Bengal | 60 days | 1s 9½d | 1s 9½d |
| Madras | ... | 1s 9½d | 0s 0d |
| Bombay | ... | 1s 9½d | 1s 10d |

Bills against indents, metals, yarns, cotton manufactures, & other goods consigned, passengers & private bills) ½d to 1d under E.I.C.'s rates.

—Low's Circular.

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 3.—The English stocks have been flat to-day. They opened at high prices this morning, but a decline followed in consequence of sales. The market closed very heavy this afternoon. Consols left off 96½ to 97 for money, and 96½ to 97 for the account. Three per cents. reduced closed 95½ to 96, three-and-a-quarter per cents 98 to 99, long annuities 10½ to 11, India bonds 53 to 55 premium, South Sea old annuities 95½, Exchequer bills 36s to 37s pm. and bank stock 205 to 206. In the foreign market Brazilian were done at 83 to 84, Ecuador* at 4, Granada at 21½, Mexican at 32 and 32½, the deferred at 17½, Portuguese converted at 58½, Spanish five per cents at 27½, passives at 6½, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents at 58½, and the four per cent certificates 93.

TUESDAY Nov. 4.—There seems to be no check to the depression in the public securities. Very little business has been transacted in any of the markets, which have in all respects a flat appearance. Consols left off this afternoon 96½ for money, and 96½ to 97 for the account. Bank stock closed 204½ to 205½, three per cents reduced 95½ to 96, three-and-a-quarter per cents 97½ to 98, long annuities 10½, India stock 264 to 265, South sea old annuities 95½, and Exchequer bills 33s to 36s premium. In the foreign market the actual bargains have been in Brazilian at 82, Danish at 87, Mexican at 32, the deferred at 17½, Portuguese at 59, Russian at 110, Spanish five per cents at 27, the passives at 6½, the three-per-cent at 37½, Venezuela at 40½, Dutch 2-and-a-half per cents, at 58½ and 59½, and the four per cent certificates at 93½.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5.—The market for English securities to-day has presented a very variable appearance. Prices opened exceedingly flat, and consols, from 96½, ran down to 95½, but subsequently rallied to 96½; at this point of fluctuation there was every prospect of support, till another heavy sale was effected, and then the final quotation for money was 95½, and for the account 95½. Exchequer-bills were very depressed, and the last price of them was 29s to 32s premium. Bank stock left off 203½ to 204½, three per cents reduced 95½ to 96, three-and-a-quarter per cents 97, long annuities 10 9-16, India stock 262 to 264, and South Sea old annuities 94½. In the foreign market Austrian bonds were done at 106, Brazilian at 82, Colombian at 16½, Granada at 21½, Mexican at 32, the deferred at 17, Portuguese five per cents at 56½, the four per cents at 58, Spanish five per cents at 27½, the three per cents at 38, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents at 58½, and the four per cent certificates at 93½.

THURSDAY, Nov. 6.—There has again been serious fluctuation in the value of the Government securities, occasioned by the notice of the Bank directors, and the sales of speculators in consequence. Early in the morning prices were very flat, and the markets for all descriptions of stock appeared dull and unpromising, but they subsequently recovered in a trifling degree, and more business was transacted. It was not till the Bank notice made its appearance that prices exhibited such decided flatness, or that the tendency of operations was for the fall. Consols for money opened at 95½, then rose to 96½, subsequently fell to 95½, and finally closed at 95½. The fluctuation of consols for the account were nearly similar; they opened at 95½, rose to 96½, fell to 95½, and closed 95½. Exchequer-bills declined to, and were very flat at, 25s to 27s pm.; Bank stock closed 203½ to 204½; three-per-cent reduced, 94½ to 94½; three-and-a-quarter per cents, 96½; long annuities, 10 9-16; and India stock, 262 to 264. In the foreign market Spanish was rather better.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7.—The funds are affected by the increased value of money, and there is a disposition to exercise the greatest caution in doing business. Consols have been 95½ to 95 for present transfer, and 95½ to 95 for account. Exchequer-bills have been quoted 27s to 24s premium. The new three-and-a-quarter per cents are 96½ to 96½, and three-per-cent 93½ to 94½. Bank stock is down to 208 and 202. The market for foreign stocks has been very dull, but Spanish bonds are better again, the five per cents having touched 28 and the three per cents 37½. Mexican stock has been steady at 31½. Brazilian has declined to 82 and 80. Dutch two-and-a-half per cents have realized 59 to 58½.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 12 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3/ 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 45; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 55, it follows that gold is 0.40 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 430 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3/ 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 7½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 7½, it follows that gold is 0.12 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

* A serious mistake having recently occurred in the purchase of some of Ecuador portion of the old Colombian stock, it is as well to explain the meaning of the quotation "Ecuador" in the official list. The price (say 4) written against "Ecuador" does not mean the price of 100/ Ecuador stock, but of an old Colombian bond, of which 21½ per cent refers to Ecuador, the other two portions having been stamped off. The real price, therefore, of the claim on Ecuador is somewhat less than 20 per cent.

The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table of English stock prices including Bank Stock, Do. Bonds, South Sea Stock, and various annuities.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and London.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies such as Albion, Alliance British and Foreign, and Do. Marine.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks including Australasia, British North American, and County of Gloucester Bank.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table showing prices for foreign gold in bars, foreign gold in coin, and silver in bars.

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table of foreign stock prices including Austrian Bonds, Brazilian Bonds, Dutch Bonds, and various other international securities.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table of French fund prices for various terms like 5 per cent Rentes and 3 per cent Rentes.

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Table of public securities for the United States, listing states like Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, and various bonds.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to Nov. 1st, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 1st 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 SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, GINGER, COCOA. Rows include imports, exports, duty paid, and stock for various years (1842-1845).

COFFEE

Table with columns for COFFEE, CINNAMON, PEPPER, NUTMEGS, CASSIA LIG. Rows include imports, exports, duty paid, and stock for various years (1842-1845).

CINNAMON

Table with columns for CINNAMON, PIMENTO. Rows include imports, exports, duty paid, and stock for various years (1842-1845).

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Table with columns for COCHINEAL, INDIGO, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, SALTPETRE, FUSTIC, COTTON. Rows include imports, exports, duty paid, and stock for various years (1842-1845).

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 complete their arrangements for obtaining accurate returns of these articles we will resume our accounts.

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, shewing the extent of each line open, and the portion of the capital paid up, its state of progress will be seen.

Table with columns for Miles temp. open, 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.)

Table with columns for Name of Company, London (S, M, T, W, T, F), Liverpool (F, S, M, T, W, T), Manchester (F, S, M, T, W, T), and Leeds (F, S, M, T, W, T). Rows list various railway companies and their share details.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUNDEE AND FORFAR DIRECT RAILWAY.

Capital £250,000, in 10,000 Shares of £25 each. Deposit £2 10s per Share. Provisional Committee. The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird. Sir Patrick Murray Threipland, Bart. Major Fyfe, of Smithfield.

The Eastern Bank of Scotland, and Branches. The National Bank of Scotland, and Branches. Parliamentary Solicitors. Messrs G. and T. W. Webster, 26 Great George street, London.

The Committee, in consequence of the great number of Applications for the Stock of this Company from respectable and responsible parties, have resolved to close the Lists upon Friday the 14th current.

The Committee have hitherto deemed it unnecessary to notice the statements made by the Secretary of the Dundee and Forfar Junction Railway Company; but for the satisfaction of their friends they take this opportunity of stating that their plans have been in progress for some months past—that a survey was made and Traffic Tables prepared as the foundation of their calculations before they felt justified in making any public announcement of the undertaking—that the notices which have been given are in strict accordance with the standing orders of Parliament, and sufficiently comprehensive to include the proposed line of railway and other necessary works; and that, with the support afforded them by the landed proprietary connected with the district through which the railway will pass, and the highly respectable parties who have applied for the stock, they entertain no doubt of obtaining the necessary Parliamentary sanction for this line, and realising for the Shareholders and the public all the advantages proposed by its promoters.

Applications for Shares may be made to Messrs B. and M. Boyd, London; Messrs Townley and Whitehead, Mr J. Wooley, and Messrs D. and J. B. Neilson, Liverpool; Messrs Thomas Cardwell and Son, Manchester; Mr Robert Allan, Messrs John Robertson and Co., William Cleland, or Anthony Shiell, Edinburgh; Mr James Watson, Messrs M'Ewen and Auld, and Foulds and Coekburn, Glasgow; Mr William Gordon, Aberdeen; Mr William H. Oliphant, Perth; Messrs Baxter and Miller, Mr D. B. Niven, Mr John Sturrock, Jun., Mr Andrew Ogilvie, or Mr James M'Ewen, Dundee; or to SHIELL and SMALL, Secretaries.

Dundee, Nov. 3rd, 1845.

RAILWAY COMPANIES will find at C. CHUBB and SON'S, 57 St Paul's Churchyard, a large and complete stock of CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF WROUGHT IRON SAFES and BOXES of all sizes, and fitted up in every variety of form. Japan boxes for papers and cash-boxes of every size, much stronger than those usually made. All the above are fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Locks.

DIRECT WESTERN RAILWAY.—

The allotment of Shares in this Company is now completed, and the letters have this day issued. The shares applied for amount to upwards of 1,400,000, while those to be allotted were 120,000 only. The applications by landowners and others locally interested, and shareholders in the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways, have so reduced the number for general distribution, that the Committee have been compelled to make only small allotments in almost every instance, and in many to pass over applicants of the highest respectability and wealth. The Committee hope this explanation will be accepted, and be deemed satisfactory, as they have endeavoured to discharge a most difficult and arduous duty, with fairness and impartiality.

The Committee beg to add that all the necessary plans and documents will be in readiness for the ensuing session of parliament, and they have also the pleasure of stating that since the last publication of the prospectus they have received the cordial and strenuous support of John Heathcoat, Esq. M.P. for Tiverton, and Lord Duncan, M.P. for Bath (both of whom have been added to the committee of management), and also of many influential gentlemen locally interested on the intended line.

20 Poultry, London, Oct 31, 1845.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RAILWAY.

(Provisionally Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.) Capital £2,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £20 each. Deposit £2 2s per share (In compliance with the Standing Orders of the Houses of Parliament.)

MANAGING COMMITTEE. CHAIRMAN—Edmund F. Dayrell, Esq., High Sheriff of Bucks.

VIC-CHAIRMAN—Lord SUSSEX LENNOX.

Viscount CURZON, Penn Park, John Morford Cottle, Esq., Leamington

Lord Dunboyne, Hubert de Burgh, Esq., West Drayton, Bucks

The Right Hon. G. L. D. Major J. R. T. Graham

Damer, M.P. William Lowndes, Esq., Cheslam, Bucks

Sir James Annesley, Captain Ugle

The Hon. Robert Gore, M.P. William Bradley, Esq., Manor Oaks, Sheffield

The Hon. Cecil Lawless, F. D. Bullock Webster, Esq., ACTING ENGINEER—William Ryder, Esq., C.E.

SOLICITORS. Messrs Forbes and Drake, Warrford-court

Messrs Bird and Bramah, Great Winches-ter-street } London

O. T. Alger, Esq. Bedford-row } Esq.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENT—C. F. Waddy, BANKERS.

London..... Messrs Spooner, Attwood, and Co. Birmingham... Messrs Attwood, Spooner, and Co.

Secretary pro tem—A. W. Harnett, Esq. Offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, London.

The Managing Committee beg to announce that NO FURTHER APPLICATION for SHARES in this Company can be received after WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst.

They beg further to announce, that the surveys being in so forward a state as to preclude all doubt of the standing orders of Parliament being complied with, they have resolved to issue their letters of allotment as soon as possible after the 12th instant, merely calling upon the shareholders for payment, in the first instance, of 2s per share, according to the provisions of the 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 110, for which receipts, to be afterwards exchanged for scrip certificates, will be given; leaving the parliamentary deposit uncalled for until the first week in January 1846, or such earlier period as the commencement of the session of Parliament may render necessary; until which time, also, the subscribers' agreement and parliamentary contract will not be required to be signed.

By order, A. W. HARNETT, Secretary.

GREAT EASTERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

OFFICES, 5 GRESHAM STREET, BANK. LONDON, Nov. 7th, 1845.

The Acting Committee of the Great Eastern and Western Railway Company have much satisfaction in informing the Proprietors, that they have concluded an arrangement with the Great Western Company, the South Wales, Vale of Neath, and Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester Companies—by which an Amalgamated Broad Gauge Scheme for completing the Railway communication with the Mineral Districts of South Wales will be submitted to Parliament with their united support.

The Acting Committee of the Great Eastern and Western Company have felt that, amidst the conflicting interests around them, it was their duty to look rather to the security of their Proprietors, than to the absolute integrity of their original plan; but having secured its virtual integrity by obtaining a share in the capital, and a representation at the boards of the two companies, by which parts of the work will be executed, they feel confident that their Proprietors will approve an arrangement, by which much useless expense will be avoided, and the probability of obtaining the sanction of Parliament to the general plan materially increased, whilst a continuous interest in the Line from Neath to Worcester is preserved.

They have only to add that, as regards money, they are fully prepared to meet Parliament, and that they have received the most confident assurances from their Engineers, and their Solicitors, that nothing can interfere with the deposit of their plans, sections, and books of reference, within the time prescribed by the Standing Orders.

By order, JOHN HUGHES, Secretary.

WORCESTER, WARWICK, and RUGBY RAILWAY.

OFFICES, 5 GRESHAM STREET, BANK. LONDON, November 7, 1845.

The Acting Committee have the pleasure to inform the shareholders that, as regards money, they are prepared for Parliament; and that the plans, sections, and books of reference will be ready for deposit before the 30th November.

By order, JOHN HUGHES, Secretary.

WORCESTER and LEOMINSTER RAILWAY, (VIA BROMTARD.)

5 GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, Nov. 7, 1845.

The applicants for shares in this undertaking are informed, that although the shares have been allotted, the Acting Committee will not issue them to the public until, by the deposit of the plans, sections, and books of reference, after the 30th of November, they have proved themselves to be in a position to obtain their act in the next session of Parliament.

By order, JOHN HUGHES, Secretary.

THAT painful and disqualifying affliction, Rheumatic Fever, may be completely cured by the use of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. A striking proof has just been communicated. Catherine Clark, of Little Town, in the neighbourhood of Durham, was so afflicted with this dreadful disorder as to be rendered quite helpless. She was removed by her friends to Thornley, and placed under the care of a surgeon, but received no benefit. She determined to try the pills, which were obliged to be put into her mouth by her friends. At the end of two weeks, and before she had finished the first box, she was so far recovered as to be able to take an easy situation, and by persevering in the use of them she is now quite recovered. None are genuine unless the name of JOHN KAYE appear on the Government Stamp, and his coat of arms and signature on the printed Directions.—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; Edwards, 67 St Paul's Church yard; and by at least one agent in every town throughout the Kingdom.

LONDON SEWAGE COMPANY.

Provisionally Registered.
Capital 1,500,000, in 37,500 Shares of 40s each.
Deposit 2s 4s per Share.

Bankers.
Messrs Williams, Deacon, and Co, Birchin lane.
Engineer.

Thomas Wicksteed, Esq. Engineer to the East London, the Grand Junction, the Kent, the Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks, in London; and to the Hull and Wolverhampton Waterworks.

Architects and Surveyors.
John Blyth, Esq. Aldersgate street.
R. C. Carpenter, Esq. Guildford street.
Consulting Chemist.

Arthur Alkin, Esq. F.L.S., F.G.S., &c. &c., Lecturer on Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, and Vice-President of the London Chemical Society.

Solicitors.
Messrs Wood and Blake, Falcon street, City.

This company, which is possessed of a practicable plan, ready to be deposited, in conformity with the standing orders of Parliament, by the 30th November, for interrupting every sewer that discharges itself into the Thames, proposes to carry out the contents into the country for agricultural purposes.

Thus the pollution of the waters of the Thames being prevented, an improved drainage of the metropolis will be secured, whilst the sewage, applied to agriculture, will yield a very ample return on the capital which is required.

Application for prospectuses, or for shares, to be addressed, in the usual form, to

ANDREW MARTIN, Secretary.
4 New London street, City,
Oct. 30, 1845.

SOUTH WALES, HAVERFORDWEST, and MILFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY.

This project is undertaken with the sanction, and in connexion with the South Wales Railway Company, with the object of connecting Milford Haven with Haverfordwest, and both with the South Wales Railway, at Penty Park Mill. Provisionally registered. Capital 200,000, in 10,000 shares of 20s each; deposit 2s 2s per share.

A portion of the survey is completed, under the superintendence of J. K. Brunel, Esq., and it is intended to apply for the act in the ensuing session of Parliament.

Prospectuses, with fuller information, and in detail, together with forms of application, may be obtained on applying to the Solicitors to the Company, Messrs Tustin and Barlow, 4 New Bridge street, Blackfriars; and G. Parry, Esq., Solicitor, Haverfordwest.

SOUTH WALES, HAVERFORDWEST, and MILFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY, TENBY, SAUNDERSFOOT, and SOUTH WALES RAILWAY and PIER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given—that arrangements have been made for carrying out both these objects, in unison, under the control of the same committee of management, and the support of the South Wales Railway. Shareholders in that, and in the Tenby, Saundersfoot, and South Wales Railway and Pier Company, will receive a preference in the allotment of shares; and the list of applications will be finally closed on the 12th Nov. inst.

By order,
GEORGE SCORE, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1845.

CHELTENHAM and MALVERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Tewkesbury, held at the Town hall, on Monday the 27th of October 1845, convened by the Mayor on a highly respectable and influential requisition, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the merits of the lines of railway as are intended to pass through or near to the town."

JOHN PACKER, Esq. mayor of the borough, having been unanimously called to the chair, It was moved by John Moore, Esq. of Tewkesbury, and seconded by J. B. Lewis, Esq. magistrate of the borough,

That a line of railway passing through this borough, and connecting Cheltenham and Tewkesbury with Malvern, Herefordshire, and South Wales, is calculated materially to promote the interests of this town and its adjacent district; and that the Cheltenham and Malvern Junction Railway, by effecting that desirable object, is entitled to the cordial support of this meeting.

The resolution was carried by an immense majority. The Mayor having vacated the chair, it was moved by J. Ford, Esq. and seconded by C. G. Jones, Esq., that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor for his able and impartial conduct in the chair. Carried unanimously.

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, 9s; 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 Thermio 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, 29 Oxford street (corner of Newman street.) Established in Well street, 1820.

THE REAL GLENLIVAT WHISKY

It has been long celebrated as the finest and most delicate Spirit made in Scotland. ANDREW USHER and CO., of EDINBURGH, have now established a depot for the sale of this Whisky in London. The Whisky is shipped direct from the Distillery to Edinburgh, where it lies in the Queen's warehouse till it is fully matured by age; its purity may therefore be relied upon. Price 21s per gallon.
No. 1 Northumberland street, Strand.

OXFORD, THAME, HIGH WYCOMBE, and UXBRIDGE JUNCTION RAILWAY.

The Committee of Management have great gratification in being enabled to state to applicants for Shares, that they have received a most satisfactory report from their Engineer, with an assurance that he will have every thing in his department ready for Parliament; that they continue to receive assurances of great and general local support; and that after the Standing Orders of the House are compiled with, they will proceed with the allotment of Shares.

HUBERT DE BURGH, Chairman.
R. MORTON COLEY, Secretary.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to the secretary, at the Company's office, 43 Moorgate street; the solicitor, F. T. Gell, Esq.; or the broker, R. H. Wilkins, Esq. Bank buildings; or H. Brenckley, Cushion court, Old Broad street.

MANCHESTER and SOUTHAMPTON

EXTENSION, or DROITWICH, WOLVERHAMPTON, and TRENT MIDLANDS JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Capital 800,000, in 40,000 Shares of 20s each.
Deposit 2s per Share.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
Chairman, pro tem.

John Benbow, Esq. M.P. Deputy-Chairman.

James Walkinshaw, Esq. Deputy-Chairman of the Manchester and Southampton railway.

The Right Hon. Lord Forrester.

The Right Hon. Viscount Duncannon, M.P.

The Right Hon. Lord Alfred Paget, M.P.

Frederick Cripps, Esq.

James Durham, Esq.

Ralph Etwall, Esq. M.P.

James Wittit Lyon, Esq.

Joseph Lankester,

Joseph Paxton, Esq.

William Reed, Esq.

William Jackson, Esq.

George Sanders, Esq.

J. R. Stebbing, Esq.

James Webster, Esq.

Henry Newbery, Esq.

Edmund Peel, Esq.

J. P. Westhead, Esq.

The Hon. Col. Anson, M.P.

J. H. Wanklyn, Esq.

George Holyoake, Esq.

Henry Tootal, Esq.

Anthony Kington Baker, Esq.

George Tate, Esq.

William Clay, Esq.

John Blackett, Esq.

George Allies, Esq.

John Wheeley Lea, Esq.

James Boydel, Esq. Oak Farm, Iron Works, Dudley.

William Lacon Child, Esq. Kinlet, Shropshire.

William Dent, Esq. Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire.

Sir Raymond Jarvis, Fair Oak Park, Hants, Director of the Isle of Wight Railway.

E. H. Barwell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman of the Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham Railway.

Samuel Carrington, Esq. Cheltenham.

George Ellins, Esq. Patent Salt Works, Droitwich.

R. Smith, Esq. Priory, Dudley.

Committee of Management.
John Benbow, Esq. M.P.

James Walkinshaw, Esq.

The Lord Duncannon, M.P.

Hon. Colonel Anson, M.P.

Henry Newbery, Esq.

J. W. Lea, Esq.

Henry Tootal, Esq.

James Durham, Esq.

A. K. Baker, Esq.

R. Smith, Esq.

Solicitor.
James Wheeler, Esq. Manchester.

Solicitor at Droitwich ... S. Tombs, Esq.

Engineers.
Robert Stephenson, Esq.

T. L. Gooch, Esq.

Bankers.
In London ... Messrs Glyn, Halifax, and Co.

In Worcester ... The Worcester Old Bank.

In Wolverhampton ... Messrs Holyoake, Goodricke, and Co.

In Manchester ... The Manchester and Salford Bank.

The object of this Railway is to afford local accommodation to the large population lying between Droitwich, Stourbridge, and Wolverhampton, and at the same time to improve the chain of direct communication between Manchester, Salisbury, and Poole, on the one hand, and between Manchester and Southampton on the other. The Line will commence by a junction with the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, near Droitwich, and passing by the Salt Works at that place, and through or near the towns of Bromsgrove and Stourbridge, will fall into the intended Grand Central Station at Wolverhampton, whence run connecting lines with all parts of the kingdom.

The importance of this communication, with reference only to the wants and convenience of Droitwich, was strongly dwelt upon in Committees of Parliament during the last session, when it was proved that a communication with the port of Southampton, as well as with the agricultural districts of Wilts, Dorset, and Hants, must tend to a very great extension of trade in salt, as well as in iron and coal from the Staffordshire district.

Traversing a densely-populated district, and improving the communication from Liverpool, Manchester, and the

North, with the ports and towns of the South and West of England, it is obvious the line must also command a large passenger traffic.

The length of Railway will be about twenty-four miles. Promoted with the sanction and immediate support of the Manchester and Southampton Company, it is intended, after satisfying the requirements of the district and other important interests, that a proportion of the remaining Shares in the line shall be distributed to such of the Shareholders in that Company as shall signify their desire for an allotment on or before the 10th Nov. next.

The levels of the country have already been taken, and active measures instituted for completion of the surveys, and the Directors confidently hope to bring the measure before Parliament in the ensuing session.

Applications for Shares may be made in the annexed form to the Company's solicitors, at Manchester, or at the Offices of the Company, 19 Great George street, Westminster.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Manchester and Southampton Extension, or Droitwich, Wolverhampton, and Trent Midlands Junction Railway.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me Shares, of 20s each, in the above undertaking; and I hereby engage to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit thereon, and to sign the Subscribers' Agreement and Parliamentary Contract, when required.

Dated this day of 1845.

Name in full
Residence
Business or Profession (if any)
Reference
If a Shareholder in the Manchester and Southampton here state the amount and numbers of scrip. }

MANCHESTER and SOUTHAMPTON

RAILWAY. The Committee of Management have the gratification of announcing that a mutually satisfactory arrangement has been concluded with the Most Noble the Marquis of Allesbury, of Tottenham park, Wilts, through whose domain their line is intended to run for a distance of nearly fifteen miles, by virtue of which his lordship's sanction and support are secured to the undertaking; and the Earl Bruce joins the managing direction, and gives his valuable aid in promotion of the railway.

The Committee have further to announce that an agreement has been entered into, and has been confirmed by a special meeting of its proprietors, for purchase of the entire line of canal running from Redbridge by Rumsey and Stockbridge to Andover, a distance of about twenty-five miles, thereby securing (subject to the sanction of Parliament) another important portion of the ground to be traversed by their line, and materially facilitating its construction.

The Committee take this opportunity of stating that the deposits upon shares have been fully paid; that the survey of the line from Cheltenham to Southampton will be completed this week; that, as to a considerable portion of their line to Poole, the survey will also be complete within a few days, and the remainder in full time for the requisite parliamentary deposits.

As regards the portion of line between Salisbury and Poole, the Committee have concluded a friendly arrangement with the London, Salisbury, and Yeovil Junction Company, for their participation, to a limited extent, in that line.

JAMES WALKINSHAW, Deputy Chairman.
JOHN WHEELER, Secretary.
19 Great George street, Westminster,
Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1845.

GREAT EASTERN AND WESTERN

RAILWAY.

At a Public Meeting of the Iron Masters, Landed Proprietors, and others interested in the Mineral District of South Wales, held at Tredegar, on Monday, the 20th instant:—

It was moved by John Russell, Esq., of Risca, and seconded by John Evans, Esq., of Dowlais, and resolved—

That the thanks of this Meeting are due and be given to the Deputation of the Great Eastern and Western Railway Company, for their attendance here to-day; and to Mr Ward in particular, for his very able Statement of the views and intentions of that Company; and that it is the opinion of this Meeting, the Great Eastern and Western Railway Company, as the first to project and prove the practicability of direct communication between Merthyr and Hereford, deserves the support of the Mineral Districts of South Wales.

Oct. 24, 1845.

BIRMINGHAM and BOSTON

DIRECT RAILWAY COMPANY, with a Branch to Grantham.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Committee of Management have resolved that the time for receiving applications for shares in this Company shall be extended to the 13th day of November instant, and that the sum of 10s only per share, on account of the deposit, will be required to be paid on the allotment of shares, and the remainder of the deposit (12s per share) on or before the 15th day of January next, to enable the Company to comply with the standing orders of Parliament, or, in default thereof, the Directors reserve to themselves the power of declaring the shares to be forfeited.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES ELLIOTT, Secretary.
Offices, 26 Moorgate street, Nov. 1, 1845.

BIRMINGHAM and BOSTON

DIRECT RAILWAY COMPANY, with a Branch to Grantham.—The Directors of this Company have much pleasure in announcing to the public, that, from the satisfactory report of their engineer, the survey will be completed and the plans deposited in ample time to enable them to comply with the standing orders, and to apply for the bill at the ensuing session of Parliament, which they fully intend to do.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES ELLIOTT, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, 26 Moorgate street, London,
Nov. 1, 1845.

REPORT by the DIRECTORS of the DUNDEE and PERTH RAILWAY, to the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders, held in the Royal Hotel, Dundee, upon Saturday, the 25th day of Oct. 1845.

The Directors have summoned the present meeting of the Shareholders for the purpose of submitting to them certain acts of management for their consideration. The Directors have given the subjects now to be noticed their most anxious and careful attention, and they unanimously concur in the following Report.

I. SCOTTISH NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

This undertaking was brought before the last meeting of the Shareholders, and it was then unanimously entertained. In these circumstances, your Directors made a full investigation into the merits of the scheme, and have found it to be so obviously for the interests of the Dundee and Perth Company, and so requisite to meet the wants of the district, that they have taken it up and promoted it.

The line will commence at Dundee, and will have a joint terminus with the Dundee and Perth Railway. It will run over this Company's line to Invergowrie, will then pass along the highly-cultivated portion of the Carse of Gowrie, into the rich agricultural district of Strathmore, and run up the fertile valleys of the Isla and Tay to Dunkeld, where a terminus can be obtained in the centre of the town. The line will branch off to form a junction, at Dunkeld, with the Perth and Inverness Railway, and be the shortest and best route from Dundee and the south to Dunkeld and Inverness, and the large, intervening, and surrounding districts.

There will be a branch formed to Lochee, which contains a large population, and a number of extensive spinning-mills and manufactories, and large stone quarries.

The line will also accommodate the traffic of Coupar Angus, a town of considerable importance, where large weekly markets are held.

Blairgowrie, the seat of numerous, large, and important flax-spinning-mills, will be connected with the line, which will be carried into it in the most convenient direction, and so as best to accommodate the present extensive public works, and any others which may afterwards be erected on the valuable falls still unoccupied.

The Directors are aware of the importance of giving the fullest accommodation to this important town; and in the selection of their line, they have been much guided by the views of Mr Adamson, the resident partner of the highly respectable firm of Messrs Leadbetter, Adamson, and Company, and other intelligent merchants connected with that district. The trade between Dundee and Blairgowrie is very extensive, and it must be of the greatest benefit to the parties engaged in it, to have a good locomotive line without stationary engines. The flax, hemp, and cordilla spun at Blairgowrie is imported at Dundee, and is manufactured into cloth, and then exported at Dundee. Great quantities of coal are annually sent from Dundee to Blairgowrie and the adjoining districts, and there is constant daily intercourse for the purposes of trade throughout the year; and in summer there are great numbers of parties from Dundee to reside at Blairgowrie, Rattray, and adjoining villages.

Large numbers of fat cattle and sheep are fed in the districts to be traversed by the line, which are exported at Dundee. The agricultural produce of this extensive country will now find a ready market and outlet at Dundee, so that a very great benefit will be conferred upon the landed proprietors and their tenantry.

The extensive slate quarries, limestone, and forests in the Atholl country will be afforded a cheap means of transit which will render them of increased value to the owners and the sources of profit to the Company; and the present high price of fuel will be greatly reduced.

Dunkeld is resorted to at present, in the season, by great numbers of visitors; but, by this line of railway, which will connect it with the large population of Dundee, Arbroath, and other towns on the coast, the intercourse will be augmented to a great extent, and Dundee will become the main entrance to the Highlands.

Provision has been made for a Branch from the Line of the Scottish North-Western Railway at Caputh to Stanley, where a connection will be formed with the Scottish Midland Line, thereby making a direct and commodious line of communication from Perth to Dunkeld, and thus affording ample accommodation to this very large branch of traffic.

The Directors have thought it proper to recapitulate some of the advantages of the proposed Line for the information of those partners who are not personally acquainted with the district, in order that they may be satisfied of the extent of traffic, and character of the line as an independent scheme. The Directors at the same time, however, were mainly influenced in adopting and leasing this railway by a consideration of the advantages to be derived by this Company from having a measure so closely connected with this Company's line, and opening up so extensive a traffic, worked by their management and plant.

After a very careful investigation of the district and its resources, the Directors were fully satisfied that they could safely agree to lease the Line at the rate of 4 per cent, this Company being allowed the usual rate for working the Line, and participating equally in the surplus profits.

The parliamentary surveys are nearly completed, and the notices are in the course of being given.

The capital was fixed at 400,000*l.*, and, in the allocation of the stock, a full preference was given to the shareholders of this Company, who very generally availed themselves of it.

II. KINROSS JUNCTION AND BRIDGE ACROSS THE TAY NEAR NEWBURGH.

It will be in the recollection of the meeting, that it was formerly proposed to cross the River Tay by a swivel or swing bridge; but as this was considered to be an undue interference with the navigation of the River, the project was abandoned. The importance, however, not only in a national but local point of view, forced the reconsideration of this matter upon the Directors, and after much deliberation, they agreed, subject to your approval, to join the Edinburgh and Northern Company in the construction of a high level bridge to be erected across the Tay, in conformity to the conditions prescribed by the Lords of the Admiralty, in a similar case.

The Directors, impressed with the deep importance to

this Company of having a free communication with the coal fields of Fifeshire, and also with the active trading towns in that county, without the hindrance and annoyance of a ferry, readily entered into the arrangement with the Edinburgh and Northern Company for the construction of the proposed bridge, and they have no doubt it will meet with your entire approbation.

The next object was to reach Kinross, which will now become the centre point of lines leading to Glasgow and Edinburgh, and with this view negotiations were opened with the Directors of the Edinburgh and Northern Company, and an arrangement was made that this line should be formed at the joint expense of the Companies. By this route the shortest and best line will be obtained from Dundee, Aberdeen, Arbroath, Montrose, and all the East Coast towns to Glasgow and the West Coast.

Another important feature in these arrangements will be the securing to this Company's Line the Edinburgh traffic with Dundee and the East Coast Towns. It is reasonable to suppose that, with the disadvantages and detentions of the Ferries at Dundee, the traffic will naturally go by this route, which is nearly the same in length, and free from these obstructions. Before a train could be carried across the Tay by boats, and be arranged and started, a large proportion of the distance would be performed by the trains using this Company's Line, while no shifting of goods or passengers would be required.

These arrangements the Directors consider of the utmost value to this Company; and it insures this Line being the main and leading trunk to the North; and the means of transit for the coal of Fifeshire being brought to Dundee for domestic purposes, and for the manufactories in that town and neighbourhood.

The Directors propose to create an additional Capital of 250,000*l.* (in shares of 25*l.* each,) to meet this Company's half of the expense of the Bridge and Line to Kinross, and in issue it to the Shareholders at par, each holder of one share of the Company's Stock getting one share of the new allocation.

III. TERMINUS AT PERTH.

The Directors have great satisfaction in informing you, that the Lords of the Privy Council on Trade have made their award, fixing their general terminus at Perth, upon the Inch, which will afford this Company much facility in the conduct of their traffic. They will now be enabled to form a commodious and advantageous junction with the Scottish Central Railway (with which line there must always be a great reciprocal trade), and also with the Edinburgh and Northern, Perth and Crieff, and other lines centering in Perth. This may lead to some slight alterations of the original line at Perth, for which Parliamentary sanction will be applied for.

IV. STATE OF THE WORKS.

Since the former meeting, the Directors have completed a contract with Messrs David Lyon & Company of Glasgow for the only difficult portion of the line, at the estimate of Mr Miller, the engineer of the Company. The coaches are in the course of being contracted for, and all arrangement made for the opening of the whole line in the month of October 1846.

By an advantageous arrangement made with the proprietor of Seggieden, a shorter line has been obtained at that place, and a considerable cutting and two crossings of the turnpike road avoided. It is proposed to include the necessary powers in the Bill to be introduced into Parliament.

The Directors have every reason to be satisfied with the present position and prospects of the Company; and they think, from the measures which they have adopted, and which are now submitted for your sanction, that the interests of the Company will be fully protected.

By order,

KINNAIRD, *Chairman.*

Dundee and Perth Railway Office,
Dundee, 22d October, 1845.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Provisionally registered.)

Board of Directors.

Chairman—Sir George Larpent, Bart. (Messrs Cockerell and Co.)

Deputy Chairman—Bazett D. Colvin, Esq. (Messrs Crawford, Colvin, and Co.)

R. Gurney Barclay, Esq. (Messrs Barclay, Brothers, and Co.)

Joseph Baxendale, Esq.

Alexander Beattie, Esq. (Messrs Beattie and Co.)

Robert Bird, Esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

C. D. Bruce, Esq. (Messrs Fletcher, Alexander, and Co.)

Sir John Campbell, K.C.H. Deputy Chairman of the

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

John Cattley, Esq. Chairman of the London Dock Com-

pany.

Major General Caulfield, C.B. (late of the Hon. East

India Company's Service.)

T. S. Kelsall, Esq. (Messrs Kelsalls and Co.)

John Pascal Larkins, Esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil

Service, and President of the Marine Board.

Captain Alexander Nairne, formerly of the Hon. East

India Company's Service.

Edward Howley Palmer, Esq. (Messrs Palmer, Mackil-

lop, Dent, and Co.)

Thomas Campbell Robertson, Esq. late Governor of the

North Western Province of India.

W. Scott, Esq. late of Madras (Messrs Scott, Bell and

Co.)

John Stewart, Esq. late of Bombay.

Managing Director.

R. Macdonald Stephenson, Esq.

Auditors.

R. F. Gower, Esq. (Messrs Gower, Nephews, and Co.)

Captain Farquharson, R. N.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.

Bankers.

Messrs Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co.

Solicitors—Messrs Freshfield.

Consulting Engineer—J. M. Rendel, Esq. F.R.S.

Secretary—D. J. Noad, Esq.

Offices, Broad street buildings.

At a Board of Directors of this Company, held at these

offices the 22d day of October 1845, it was unanimously

resolved:—

1st. That the East Indian Railway Company was

formed in the spring of this year, after many months of

preliminary discussion and communication with official authorities, for the purpose of carrying out the views and objects of the projectors in the introduction of railways into India.

2nd. That the promoters of the undertaking abstained from adopting any measures towards the formation of a company until they had satisfied themselves of the disposition of the Government of India to support the undertaking by pecuniary aid in some shape, on which basis this Company was accordingly established; its object being (as stated in the prospectus) to execute the line of railway which should be selected by Government, with the ulterior extensions and developments consequent upon it.

3d. That in furtherance of these views the managing Director of this Company proceeded to Calcutta, in the month of July last, accompanied by a staff of surveyors, for the purpose of making the necessary surveys, obtaining the requisite information, and of ascertaining the views of the local government, prior to the final arrangements for commencing operations.

4th. That the information obtained in the course of several years of preliminary inquiry inclined the projectors to the belief that, subject to any unforeseen circumstances, the line from Calcutta to the North Western provinces, by Mirzapore, was the most needed by India, and most calculated to yield a profitable return for investment of capital. And it was, therefore, that line which was advocated in the first communication with the Government, the selection being left to the Government.

5th. That, subsequent to the formation of this Company, various projects have been announced to the public for constructing railroads in Western India, some of them forming part and portion of the scheme of the East India Railway Company, and to which the surveys and the operations of the committee in Calcutta may possibly at this moment be directed as an important feature in the design of government.

6th. That under these circumstances it appears to this board to be their imperative duty in the interest of this Company to adopt such measures as will have the effect of securing to the Company the benefit of their original scheme in its full integrity.

7th. That with this view, and in order to prove to the Government of India their full means of carrying out any arrangements which it may be disposed to make with this Company for the construction of railways on an extended scale (in the event of its being essential to the scheme of the Government so to commence), it is desirable that the capital of this Company should be increased to ten millions by the issue of new shares.

8th. That 120,000 shares of 50*l.* each to be created, on which a deposit of 5*l.* will be forthwith payable; that of this number 80,000 shares be distributed ratably among the approved holders of the scrip already issued in the proportion of one new for one old share, and that the remaining shares, subject to the necessary allotment to the new Directors, be reserved to be disposed of hereafter as may be found advantageous for the interests of the undertaking.

9th. That these resolutions be advertised in the daily newspapers, for the information of the proprietors and the public.

GEORGE LARPENT, *Chairman.*

In conformity with the above arrangement it is requested that all holders of scrip desirous of availing themselves of the above provisions do send in their scrip on or before the 20th November next, accompanied by an application addressed to the Secretary in the following form:—

To the Provisional Committee of the East Indian Railway Company.

Gentlemen—I hand you herewith scrip (or banker's receipt for deposit on) shares in the East Indian Railway Company, in respect of which I request you to allot me my proportion of the new issue of shares, and I hereby agree to pay the deposit of 5*l.* per share upon the same, and to sign such deeds as may be required in respect of such new issue.

Date

Name in full

Signature

Profession or occupation

Residence

All holders of scrip in Great Britain failing to lodge their scrip as above requested will be considered as not desirous of accepting any additional allotment, but an extension of time will be allowed to holders of scrip in India.

By order of the Board,

D. J. NOAD, *Secretary.*

8 Broad street buildings, Oct. 24, 1845.

THE MIRZAPORE and DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.

Provisionally Registered, Capital, 4,000,000*l.*, in 80,000 Shares of 50*l.* each. Deposit, 5*l.* per Share. Thirty Thousand Shares to be reserved for India.

The Prospectus of this Company will shortly be ready for issue, when due notice will be given to the public.—In the mean time, applications for shares may be made to HAYLE ST. JOHN, Esq. Secretary, 12 Crosby hall chambers, Bishopsgate street.

"Who has a breast so pure
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep leets and law days, and in seasons sit
With meditations lawful!"—*Shakspeare.*

For closet reflection, price 2*s.*, by post 3*s.*

MARRIAGE—(before and after)

"To be or not to be? that's the question!"—*Shakspeare.*

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. &c.

Also, companion to the same,

CHASTITY—its abuses and diseases (72 engravings).

Price 1*s.*, by post 1*s.* 6d.

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

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.
 Half-price from 7 to 9 in the Evening.
 The original large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO has just OPENED at the Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, showing, on a surface of 420 square feet, the whole of the hostile armies as they were disposed and engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the victory.—Admirable and unequalled model.—*Naval and Military Gazette.* "The new model shows the Grand Charge of the British Cavalry led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the Infantry by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington."—*United Service Gazette.* Open from 11 morning to 9 evening. Admission to each model 1s. "We advise everybody to take an opportunity of paying Captain Siborne a visit before he leaves his 'quarters' at the Egyptian hall."—*John Bull.*

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, 40 King William street, London bridge.

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 thicker material, viz. of milled Liama 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 material 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 be 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.

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

THE LARGEST STOCK IN LONDON OF FIRST-RATE DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS, RIFLES, AND PISTOLS.
E. WHISTLER, of No. 11 Strand, near Charing cross, begs to call the attention of merchants, officers, gentlemen, and every sportsman, to his superior stock of DOUBLE and SINGLE GUNS, which comprises every maker of note, varying in price from 5l to 30l. Also several pairs of Guns.
 Rifles, both double and single, of every size, bore, and weight, with and without extra shot barrels to fit the same stock.
 Pistols, duelling, holster, and pocket, in great variety. Also, the improved six-barrel revolving pistols, and every description of Gun Apparatus, Caps, &c. &c.
 N.B.—E. WHISTLER being in the habit of advancing money upon Guns, &c. is enabled to offer the above much cheaper than any other house in London.
 11 STRAND, opposite the Golden Cross.

SHOOTING SEASON.—The oldest Gun and Pistol Repository in London (established 1770), No. 224 Strand, near Temple bar.—B. COGSWELL (late Essex), begs to inform gentlemen, that having completed the extensive alterations, and greatly increased the stock, which comprises every London maker of eminence, gentlemen purchasing will find it a most advantageous opportunity for selecting genuine second-hand GUNS; and in order to compete with the many advertising low-price guns, B. C. is enabled to offer sound double-barrel Guns from 63s; ditto in cases complete, from five guineas; single Guns from 21s each; Pocket Pistols from 14s; Holster Pistols from 21s per pair and upwards; four, five, six, and nine barrel Self-revolving Pistols, in cases complete, from three to ten guineas each. Every article in Shooting Apparatus of the best quality, at the lowest prices. A large assortment of Sykes's improved Travelling Bottles in Leather, Wicker, and metal; Joyce's Anti-corrosive Percussion Caps, chymically prepared Gun Wadding, and Wire Cartridges. Repairs executed with the greatest attention and despatch.

THE WAVE and the JACKET.
A Dialogue on board Ship.
 Two honest-spun sailors, in very rough weather, Were watching on board of their vessel together— The billows were rising, and swelling and dashing, And foaming and frothing, and clashing and splashing, When, all on a sudden, the seamen began Conversing; and here's how their dialogue ran:—
 "By Jove! (said the first one) I think we are getting A terrible blowing—a terrible wetting; My jacket is dripping right through to my skin, Only look, mate, and see what a 'pickie' I'm in."
 "Serve you right! (said the other) I'm glad you are done, Why the deuce don't you go to E. MOSES and SON? I purchased a jacket of them, my fine 'feller,' Which deserves to be christened 'the water repeller;' While you are wet through to the skin (as you own), My form (you perceive) is as dry as a bone.
 Though the waves may wash o'er me, they cannot creep in,
 For this jacket of mine is a guard to the skin.
 Now take my advice, Jack, and do not be done,
 But purchase a jacket of MOSES and SON;
 These tradesmen have always done justice to me,
 And their business is noted all over the sea."
 "That's sufficient (said Jack), I shall board their huge ship
 The very next time that I want to equip.
 That jacket of yours is a proof what they are—
 E. MOSES and SON are the boys for a tar."

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

LIST OF PRICES.

| READY MADE. | £ | s | d |
|---|---|----|---|
| Beaver Taglioni's | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Ditto, Chesternfields or Codringtons ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| D'Orsays, Athols, Pembroke, and every description of winter coats ... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Boys' winter coats, in every style, from | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Winter trousers, lined | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto, doeskin | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Dress coats, edged | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Frock ditto, ditto | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Roll collar vests | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Double-breasted ditto | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Boys' hussar and tunic suits | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Winter trousers | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Vests | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| MADE TO MEASURE. | | | |
| Winter coats in every style, handsomely trimmed | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Milled cloth great coats, velvet collar and cuffs | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Tweed wrappers | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Ditto trousers | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 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' hussar and tunic suits | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Great coats | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 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.
OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, 154 Minorities, 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 Minorities, or 86 Aldgate, opposite the Church.
 Several boys wanted as cashiers. No premium required.

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

| FIDDLE PATTERN. | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| | oz. | s. | d. |
| 12 Table Spoons ... 30 at 7 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 Table Forks ... 30 7 2 | 15 | 0 | 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 Tong | 0 | 15 | 0 |

| VICTORIA PATTERN. | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| | oz. | 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 Tong | 1 | 5 | 0 |

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

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious Metals, called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE.
 C. WATSON, 41 & 42 BARBICAN, and 16 NORTON FOLGATE, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to Public Notice the most beautiful Article ever yet offered, possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use, undergoing, as it does, a Chemical Process, by which all that is noxious in mixed Metals is entirely extracted—resisting all Acids—may be cleaned as Silver, and is manufactured into every article for the Table and Sideboard.
 Table Spoons and Forks, Fiddle 16s 6d per doz.
 Dessert Ditto Ditto 12s 6d —
 Tea Spoons 5s 6d —
 Sugar Tongs 1s 3d —
 Thhd. 30s | King's 35s
 Do. 25s | Do. 28s
 Do. 12s 6d | Do. 13s 6d
 Do. 3s | Do. 3s 6d

C. WATSON begs the Public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that Silver is not more different from Gold than his Metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested, and from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear. C. WATSON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PRICE CURRENT is just published, and Families who regard economy and elegance should possess themselves of this useful book, which may be had gratis, and post free, from the above address.
 Paper Tea Trays, 35s set of three.—Tea Urns, 35s five quart.—Ivory Table Knives, 11s per doz.—Desserts, 9s.—Carvers, 4s 6d per pair.

UNIVERSAL LAMP DEPOT, 41 and 42 Barbican, and 16 Norton Folgate, London.—The unrivalled success which attended Watson's Paragon Camphine last year, and the additional improvements that have since been added, now render it pre-eminent over every other spirit lamp. It affords the most soft and agreeable light imaginable, and at so cheap a rate, that one halfpenny per hour will cover the cost of light equal to that of eight mould candles. There is no smell—no smoke—no smut, from the use of this lamp. In fact, too much cannot be said in its praise. The pure Camphine Spirit (tested and reported on by Dr Ure) is sold at 4s the gallon, and delivered, free of expense, by C. WATSON'S Vans, daily, in every part of London. Also each variety of Palmer's Candle Lamp, and Candles for the same. Address, C. WATSON, 41 and 42 Barbican, and 16 Norton Folgate, London.

PATENT IMPROVEMENTS in CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.
 E. J. DENT, 82 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, 8s to 10s 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, 82 Strand, and 33 Cockspur street, London, Watch and Clock Maker by appointment to the Queen and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

MAUGHAM'S PATENTED CARRARA WATER.

Sole Wholesale Agent,
Mr ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, 78 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 WHOLESALER AGENT for the sale of the above Patented 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 indulgence 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.

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; Crose and Blackwell, Soho square; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; and by vendors of sauces generally.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."—Bacon.

THE RAILWAY BELL, though paying a careful attention to Railway progress, is at the same time the fullest and most carefully digested FAMILY NEWSPAPER of the day, being now the largest size allowed by law. No fact of interest occurs which is not briefly but lucidly recorded; and the comments of the editor yield to those of no other Journal, weekly or daily, in their fearlessness and energetic efficiency.—Price Sixpence stamped.

PRESENTATION OF A MAGNIFICENT THREE-GUINEA TERRESTRIAL GLOBE, Thirty-six inches in circumference, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, with the RAILWAY BELL.

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 are 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

MAGNIFICENT TERRESTRIAL GLOBE, as a memento of their journal's circulation, and monument of its startling success.

The proprietors wish it to be understood that the Presentation Globe will have no quality in common with the catchpenny 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 the most enlightened superintendence, and in every part perfect, considered either as an educational adjunct to the instructor, or refined ornament to the drawing room. It will be constructed for the proprietors by Messrs Malby and Company, Newcastle street, Strand, and will be identical with the globes made by that firm, and published by them for

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of whom, that no subscriber to **THE RAILWAY BELL** may be disappointed,

100,000 GLOBES HAVE BEEN ORDERED!

The ordinary value of each of these in common would not be less than **THREE GUINEAS!** which is the selling price—and the proprietors of **THE RAILWAY BELL** have taken care that they shall be defaced by none of those puffing references to donors which have depreciated so many of the pictorial presents of journalism.

To obviate any confusion or attempts at deception, the following conditions are fixed by which the presentation will be regulated.

Plan and conditions for distributing the Three-Guinea Thirty-six Inch Terrestrial Globe.

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

II. The price for the year's subscription, including supplements, will be 32s. This payment will entitle the subscriber to the immediate presentation of the globe gratis.

III. The subscription may be either sent to the office by post-office order or other payment, or given to a newsman or bookseller, to whom an allowance of 4s 6d will be made by the proprietors for transmitting the same, and undertaking the responsibility of regularly delivering the numbers.

IV. The delivery will commence on Saturday, October 4.

V. The order in which the globes will be distributed will be in exact accordance with the date of subscription. A fixed number will be distributed weekly, not exceeding a few thousands, and will be continued till every subscriber has received a globe.

VI. Country subscribers receiving their globes from the office, or through the medium of the town trade, will have to pay an extra shilling, for a neat box, as a package for the safe transmission of the globe.

VII. Each subscriber is requested, when paying his subscription, to be particular in securing a ticket acknowledging the receipt of his subscription for the ensuing year, and containing an order for the globe, which specifies the number in which the subscriber stands in the presentation list; and the globes will be delivered in strict rotation, as above specified.

VIII. Annual subscribers not paying their cash subscriptions in advance, will be entitled to the globe at the expiration of the fifty-two weeks, on the payment of ten shillings extra.

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.

A specimen globe may be seen at the Offices of the Agents of the "Railway Bell" in this town.

Specimen globes, prospectuses, and posting-bills may also be obtained by every respectable agent, bookseller, and news-vendor throughout the kingdom, at the office, 335 Strand, on terms which may be known on application.—Booksellers and subscribers wishing to forward remittances to the Office, are requested to send them to the proprietors of the RAILWAY BELL, 335 Strand.

PUBLIC COMPANIES, MERCHANTS,

SOLICITORS, SHIPPING HOUSES, and GENERAL ADVERTISERS will find considerable advantage by forwarding their announcements to the office of **WILLIAM THOMAS**, having had, from his extensive experience, the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the best mediums for giving publicity to Professional and Commercial Advertisements, in all the English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Periodicals.

W. T. having been appointed sole English agent for the **JOURNAL DES DEBATS, LA PRESSE, LE CONSTITUTIONNEL, and LE SIECLE**, the united circulation of which exceeds 130,000 daily; and also for **LA SYLPHIDE, LE GLOBE, CHARIVARI, INDEPENDANCE BELGE, CHEMIN DE FER BELGE, LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES, L'ILLUSTRATION, LIVRE DES FAMILLES, L'ABEILLE LITTÉRAIRE, JOURNAL DES CHASSEURS, &c.**, is enabled to insure the prompt insertion of Advertisements, and to supply the publications, on advantageous terms, to parties residing in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, as also every Journal and Periodical published throughout FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, and SPAIN.

In order to afford every facility to Advertisers and the Public, the above foreign publications are filed for inspection, as well as papers from every part of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES, which can be referred to on application. W. T. undertakes to forward, into the country or abroad, correct extracts, in every language, relating to Legal, Political, Literary, or Commercial Affairs, Next of Kin, Heirs at Law, Births, Deaths, Marriages, &c. &c., that may have appeared in any of the Newspapers for past years published in the UNITED KINGDOM or abroad.

Foreign Correspondence and Documents connected with Government, Commercial, Literary, and Private Business, are translated; and negotiations effected with promptitude.

ADVERTISERS resident in England or on the Continent can have their letters addressed to this office, and transmitted to their order, on entering the same in the Register kept for that purpose.

FRENCH LITERATURE.—All new Works connected with Literature, the Arts, Music, the Drama, &c. are supplied immediately on their publication in Paris or the Departments, and every information given respecting new works in the press.

A THIRD EDITION of **THOMAS'S FRENCH PERIODICAL GUIDE** is now ready, price 6d, containing a list of upwards of 600 Periodicals, published in Paris, arranged under their different heads, in alphabetical order, with the prices attached, and will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of eightpence.

THOMAS'S ENGLISH PERIODICAL GUIDE, containing a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in English, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, arranged on an entirely new plan, is now preparing, and will be ready shortly, forming a Companion to the French Guide.

WILLIAM THOMAS, GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT, 21 CATHERINE STREET, STRAND.

TO SUFFERERS.—LEFAY'S GRAND

POMMADE cures in most cases by one application, the **douleur, 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, veratrine, 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 on 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. STIRLING**, chemist, 86 High street, Whitechapel, in metallic cases, at 4s 6d and 2s 5d each. N.B. A post-office order for 5s will pay for a 5d case and its carriage to any part of the United Kingdom.

The Twenty-fifth Thousand.

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

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

Published by the authors, and sold by Burgess, medical bookseller, 28 Coventry street, Haymarket; Hannay and Co., 63 Oxford street; Mann, 29 Cornhill; Strango, 21 Paternoster row, London; Guest, 51 Bull street, Birmingham; Smith, Rose crescent, Cambridge; Journal Office, Leicester; Cook, Chronicle office, Oxford; Sowler, 4 St Anne's square, Manchester; Phillip, South Castle street, Liverpool; Robinson, 11 Green-side street, Edinburgh; Paton and Love, 5 Nelson street, Glasgow; J. Clancy, bookseller, 8 Bedford row, Dublin; and sold, in a sealed envelope, by all booksellers.

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

"Messrs Curtis's work called 'MANHOOD,' is one of the few books now coming before the public on such a subject which can lay claim to the character of being strictly professional, at the same time that it is fully intelligible to all who read it. The moral and medical precepts given in it render it invaluable."—*Magnet.*

Messrs Curtis and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, 7 Frith street, Soho square, London. Hours of consultation from 11 to 3, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.
In a few days will be published.
 By EFFINGHAM WILSON, 11 ROYAL EXCHANGE.
A POPULAR TREATISE on that important system of Traction—the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, with plates, exhibiting the several systems proposed up to this time, and shewing the identity of CLEGG and SAMUNDA, HALLETTE'S, PECQUER'S, PILBROW'S, and others, with PINKUS' prior inventions, and also showing the origin, progress, and present state of that system.

MAHOGANY.—FOR SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at half-past five, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, 528 LOGS and CURLS of ST DOMINGO MAHOGANY, being the entire cargo of the *Diadem*, just landed at the West Wood Wharf, West India Docks.
 Catalogues in due time of
 ALEXANDER SIMSON,
 Gresham Chambers, 75 Old Broad street, London.

ENGLISH and SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION,
 12 Waterloo place, London; 119 Princes street, Edinburgh.

Established in 1839.
 Subscribed capital, One Million.
 This Association embraces—
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RISK CONTINGENT UPON LIFE: Immediate, deferred, and contingent annuities and endowments.
A COMPREHENSIVE and LIBERAL SYSTEM OF LOAN (in connection with Life Assurance), on undoubted personal security, or upon the security of any description of assignable property or income of adequate value.
 A union of the English and Scotch systems of Assurance, by the removal of all difficulties experienced by parties in England effecting assurances with offices peculiarly Scotch, and vice versa.
 An extensive legal connection, with a direction and proprietary composed of all classes.
 A large protecting capital, relieving the assured from all possible responsibility.
 The admission of every policy-holder, assured for the whole term of life, to a full periodical participation in two-thirds of the profits.

J. BUTLER WILLIAMS,
Resident Actuary and Secretary.
 Lists of shareholders, prospectuses, and all necessary tables and forms, may be had, and every information obtained, on application, personally or by letter, addressed to the Actuary, or to any of the agents of the Association in the principal towns of either country.
 Assurances may be effected on Wednesdays and Fridays, or (specially) on any other day, upon application at the office, 12 Waterloo place.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1825. Edinburgh, 3 George street; London, 82 King William street.
London Board of Directors.
 The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.
 Sir James Eyre, M.D.
 Matthew Forster, Esq. M.P.
 James Gadsden, Esq.
 William Haigh, Esq.
 Edward Thomas Whitaker, Esq.
 George Frederick Young, Esq.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—FINAL NOTICE.
 This is the year in which the third division of the Company's profits falls to be made. The necessary investigation is now in progress, and all persons assuring before 15th November next will share in the division.
PETER EWART, Resident Secretary.
 82 King William street, October 15, 1845.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, established January 1819, empowered by special Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 48. Office, No. 10 Chatham place, Blackfriars.

Board of Directors.
 John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, *Chairman.*
 John Rivett Carnac, Esq.
 John Groathead Harris, Esq.
 Henry H. Harrison, Esq.
 Thomas Hunt, Esq.
 William P. Jervis, Esq.
 William Sargent, Esq.
 Frederick Silver, Esq.
 John Stewart, Esq.
 George James Sullivan, Esq.
 John Thoyts, Esq.
 Alexander H. Macdonald, Esq.

*Physicians.—*Thomas Thomson, M.D., Chatham place; Henry Davis, M.D., 18 Saville row.

THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED SOCIETY has recently received ADDITIONAL POWERS, by special Act of Parliament, and affords facilities in effecting insurances to suit the views of every class of insurers.

PREMIUMS are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale.

Two-thirds of the profits are added septennially to the policies of those insured for life; one-third is added to the guarantee fund for securing payment of the policies of all insurers.

THE LAST BONUS under this provision was declared on the 27th of June 1845, being an additional bonus of 10 per cent on all the premiums paid by the holders of policies of insurance for the whole term of life, with corresponding additions to holders of policies of endowment.

Those who are insured to the amount of 500*l* and upwards for the whole term of life, are admitted to vote at the half-yearly general meetings of the proprietors.
DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.

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, 15s; 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.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.
 FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that the Theatre Royal, Covent garden, not being required for Dramatic Performances until after Christmas, he has been once more enabled to make arrangements with the Proprietors for his ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS, to take place at that National Establishment; they will therefore commence NEXT FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1845.

It is with the greatest satisfaction and pride that M. JULLIEN can refer to the eminent success which attended his First Series of Concerts at Covent garden, when the experiment was attempted of removing from a small to a large Theatre, and of endeavouring to fill so large an area by the attraction of Instrumental Music alone. The Second Series of Concerts which took place last Autumn, showed that attraction to be on the increase, and to such a degree, that, spacious as the building was, it was yet too limited to accommodate the audiences which nightly flocked to the doors, and numbers of persons frequently returned unable to gain admission. In order to guard, as much as possible, against similar disappointments, M. JULLIEN has obtained permission of the Proprietors to remove to other parts of the Theatre a great quantity of scenery and machinery which encumbered the Stage. This, together with other alterations, will materially augment the dimensions of the Promenade, to which greater facilities of ingress and egress have also been effected.

Notwithstanding the great expense incurred last year in the fittings,

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND RICH DECORATION will this Season ornament the whole space to the rear of the Proscenium, and thus afford the Visitors the luxury of a vast and elegant apartment, together with the enjoyment of an Entertainment which, of its kind, is allowed to be unsurpassed, if not unequalled.

THE ORCHESTRA, which now includes nearly all the native and foreign instrumental artists resident in this country, will be on the usual extensive scale, and by some late additions rendered still more complete. These Artists having been constantly in the habit of performing together for nearly four years, produce that perfect ensemble which it is totally impossible to attain in an assembly even of the ablest Musicians, brought together merely for particular occasions, and not accustomed to practice in concert. This paramount advantage M. JULLIEN'S Orchestra now possesses, and he trusts that he will be able to give some of the finest pieces of Classical Music in a style most satisfactory both to the Amateurs and Artists who honour him with their patronage.

PRINCIPAL SOLO PERFORMERS.
Messrs BARRET **Messrs BAUMANN**
PLATT **HARPER**
RICHARDSON **CASE**
LAZARUS **BAKER**
JARBETT **HANDLEY**
PROSPERE **SONNENBERG**
HILL **CASSOLANI**
HOWELL **BLAGROVE**
ROWLAND **THIELWALL**
CHIFF **SCHMIDT**
PRINCIPAL CORNET & PISTONS, HERB KENIG.
FIRST LEADER, M. TOLEBEQUE.
SECOND LEADER, M. NADAUD.
CONDUCTOR, M. JULLIEN.

M. JULLIEN will have the honour of producing, during the Series, all the Novelties performed by his Orchestra, during the past season, at the Court Balls, and those of the Nobility; also the Music of several new Operas lately played at Paris, including Quadrilles from "Eoline," the celebrated "Pas de Quatre," "Ernani," "Le Diable a Quatre," "The Marble Maiden," "The Cellarius Valse," "The Original Napolitaine, or Tarentella des Salons," &c. &c., which will be heard for the first time in public. Also FIVE NEW MARITIME MELODIES, by Roch-Albert, viz. "Le Calme," "L'ORAGE," "La Priette," and "Le Retour," forming pendants to the celebrated "Adieu," performed with so much applause by Herr Kenig last season, as well as Auber's new Overture "La Barcarole," and newly arranged Fantasias from "Mose in Egitto," "Der Freischutz," "Fidelio," "Beatrice di Teuda," &c., with Solos for Herr Kenig, M. Barret, M. Baumann, M. Prospere, &c.

M. JULLIEN has also written, expressly for this Series of Concerts,

TWO NEW NATIONAL QUADRILLES, one entitled **THE BRITISH NAVY,** founded on the most popular Naval Songs by Dibdin, &c. and another entitled **THE BRITISH ARMY,** embracing many well known Military Airs, Marches, &c.; in fact, it is M. JULLIEN'S intention, during the short period he is allowed to occupy the Theatre, to present to his Patrons all possible Novelty.

A Newly Decorated Refreshment Room has been arranged on the Promenade, where Ices, Coffee, &c. may be obtained.

The Concerts will, each Evening, commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

Promenade and Boxes, 1s; Dress Circle, 2s 6d; Private Boxes, 1*l* 1s and 10s 6d.

Places and Private Boxes may be secured by application at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from 10 till 4; Private Boxes also at the Libraries of Mr Mitchell, Mr Sams, Mr Olivier's, &c., and at M. Jullien's Musical Establishment, 214 Regent street.

In consequence of the Theatre being, after Christmas, let for Dramatic Performances, the Concerts can, as last year, continue for One Month only; the last will therefore take place on Saturday, December 13.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.

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

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

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



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. | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| <i>St James</i> , F. R. Meyer | 17 Oct | 17 Feb | 7 June |
| <i>Northumberland</i> , R. H. Griswold | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| <i>Gladiator</i> , R. L. Bunting | 7 Nov | 7 Mar | 7 July |
| <i>Mediator</i> , J. M. Chadwick | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| <i>Switzerland</i> , E. Knight | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| <i>Quebec</i> , F. H. Hebard | 7 Dec | 7 April | 7 Aug |
| <i>Victoria</i> , E. E. Morgan | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| <i>Wellington</i> , D. Chadwick | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| <i>Hendrik Hudson</i> , G. Moore | 7 Jan | 7 May | 7 Sept |
| <i>Prince Albert</i> , W. S. Sebor | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| <i>Toronto</i> , E. G. Tinker | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| <i>Westminster</i> , H. R. Hovey | 7 Feb | 7 June | 7 Oct |

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

The freight on all single packages to be paid in London.

The above ships average about 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.

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



STEAM to CHINA.—

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



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

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 | Thread | Victoria |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| 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, 3s 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, 6s 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, Coppermiths by appointment, 336 Strand, opposite Somerset house.

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

ESTABLISHED 1818.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE ECONOMIST,
 WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES, BANKER'S GAZETTE, AND RAILWAY MONITOR.—The Double Paper, and including Monthly Supplement, with Board of Trade Tables of Exports and Imports, and a Classification of Exports to every Market in the World:—
 Quarterly Subscription 9s 5d
 Half-yearly 19s 6d

Printed and published by WILLIAM PORTER, of No. 6 Wellington street, Strand, London, at the office there.—Nov. 8, 1845.