

# The Economist,

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## THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

### THE SECURE TENURE OF FREE COMPETITION. THE INSECURE TENURE OF PROTECTION. MR COBDEN'S MOTION.

We cannot but approve of the prudence of those who have made up their minds, at all hazards, and, right or wrong, to maintain and support the present protective system to agriculture, in declining to enter into any inquiry, as to the cause of the wide and prevailing distress which is asserted to exist among farmers and farm labourers. The experience of the committee, moved for by the Marquis of Chandos in 1836, in exposing the delusive effects of the protective system, must have been sufficient to warn all prudent men, who are bent on maintaining that system, against the danger of another such experiment. Indeed, had the Marquis of Chandos, on that occasion, consented to take the advice of Sir Robert Peel, he would not have persevered with his motion. The right hon. baronet plainly enough warned the noble marquis that nothing *satisfactory* could come out of the inquiry. If, however, nothing satisfactory or consolatory to the advocates of protection resulted from that committee, there was a great deal of evidence in the highest degree important to every candid enquirer after truth—important, in the highest degree, to those immediately interested in land, and the laws by which it is attempted to protect it. We are rapidly passing to a period exactly parallel to that of 1836; and we feel assured that a perusal of that evidence by landlords and farmers, at the present time, would not only be deeply interesting, but also instructive. When we have a little leisure and space to afford, we do not think we will be able to employ them better, than by giving a digest of that evidence, and tracing the correspondence in the existing state of things.

Although no practical result flowed from the motion of Thursday night, yet no one who has read the speeches of Mr Cobden and Lord Howick on that occasion, can fail to feel that great good must follow from the debate itself; which will be read with the most intense interest by farmers and landlords throughout the country, who will readily recognise so much that is familiar with their own experience, as will rouse suspicions in the minds of those who cling most stoutly to the protective principle, whether they are not leaning on a broken reed.

But the most striking feature connected with all the protected interests, and to which, in the case of land, Mr Cobden made most effective allusion, is the indisposition to invest capital in improvements. Nothing is better established, both in theory and by example, than the great profit which can be derived from the application of capital to agricultural improvements. There are, indeed, extraordinary instances, take, for example, Mr Mechie's farm in Essex, where very large capital can be expended with a most certain and profitable return even under otherwise unfavourable circumstances. Mr Cobden said—

"But how, he asked, did it happen that such a want of capital should exist for agricultural purposes, when it was well known that there was a plethora of capital for every other purpose. (Hear, hear, hear). In every other pursuit there was an overflow of money. They found their capitalists going to France to embark in railway speculations, going to Pennsylvania for bonds, embarking in schemes for connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific

by canals, and making railway lines through the great valley of the Mississippi; and how then, he asked, was it that those capitalists did not prefer employing their money in that most attractive of all forms—in the cultivating the soil of their native country. (Hear.) Admitting then this evil to exist, with all its long train of fearful consequences, what, he asked, was the cause which led to it? It was, and there could be no question whatever as to the fact, for it was admitted by the very highest authority, it was the insecurity in the tenure of the land. (Hear, hear.) The capitalist naturally shrank from insecurity, and he would maintain that they had not in England that security of tenure which would induce men of capital to invest their money in the soil. Now, was it not a matter for consideration how far that insecurity of tenure was bound up with the protective system, of which the hon. gentlemen opposite appeared to be so fond. (Hear.)

Much has been said of the insecurity of tenure arising from the want of leases. No doubt that, under any circumstances, the want of leases would effectually prevent the application of capital to land when there was no security for the benefits being reaped by the farmer; but the first and great insecurity which stands in the way of all improvements and of leases too, is that withering principle of protection to which our landlords cling, heedless alike of the experience of its utter failure, and of the success of the opposite principle in every case in which it has been tried.

But turn us, where we will, our great protected interests present the same aspect. Do we look at our colonies in the West Indies? We find the journals of those islands full of admissions of the most deplorable neglect of cultivation; exhortations at agricultural meetings, and otherwise, to apply simple and obvious improvements to economise labour by the introduction of machinery, to improve quality by the well-known modern systems; we see solitary instances, as in this country, in the various islands, of the great benefits resulting to individuals who have done so, but still the great masses of properties remain, year after year, neglected, unimproved, and unprofitable. And talk to West Indians on the subject, and we have precisely the same tale;—want of capital to introduce improvements and machinery; insecurity of tenure to attract capital to the spot; dependent on an annual sugar bill, with annual changes, the capitalist recoils from the security, and we are helpless; so are all that will not help themselves. Relying on acts of parliament, in which, however, they have no real faith, they neglect every true effort to improve and economise their production. Protection has done for them all that it can,—it has given them a complete monopoly for several years; and at last we are told that most estates are on the wrong side of the account. There are, however, in the West Indies men who are exceptions to the general rule—who have acted on different principles—who have been successful during the whole period that others have been crying of ruin, and who show that, with an intelligent use of all the appliances within their reach, they are independent of protection.

If we turn to the East Indies, we again find much the same state of things. Insecurity of tenure is again the cry. Not indeed altogether, and in the most important sugar districts, not at all, of the tenure of land, but the tenure of protection. Give us, say they, a guarantee of protection for ten years, and abundance of English capital will rapidly flow into the cultivation of sugar in India. But there is something very remarkable and instructive connected with the cultivation of this protected produce. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the produce of sugar in India, up to this day, with a trivial, rather experimental, exception, there has been no sugar whatever raised by Europeans. It has been raised exclusively by natives: the early process of manufacture performed in the most rude and wasteful way, and then sold in this crude state to be completed in its manufacture at the works of English houses. *Insecurity of the tenure of protection!*—this prevents European houses embarking in the cultivation, and establishing works connected with it, to conduct the whole production on the most profitable and perfect system, though the experiments which have been tried prove that a most lucrative cultivation might be conducted, and we believe altogether independent of protection. Contrast with this, the cultivation of the great unprotected staple of India, indigo; introduced at a much later period, having never, at least for very many years, while it has made the greatest strides, enjoyed anything more than a nominal protection, being subject to infinitely greater hazard and vicissitudes in its cultivation; yet, notwithstanding all these

comparative disadvantages, it has long ago attracted English capital and Englishmen to its cultivation; the old rude system of the Ryots has for years been exploded, and indigo factories have been established throughout the whole of Bengal, Tirhoot, and even Oude, constructed on the best principles, and conducted with the greatest spirit and intelligence; and the result has been that India has monopolized the markets of the world. So much for the *secure tenure* of free competition, when men rely not on the protection and whims of governments, but on their own energy and skill. So much for the *insecure tenure* of protection!!

But the present government seems disposed to give as little encouragement as possible to the introduction of improvements in sugar making, by the principle they have adopted in arranging the new scale of duties, on which we shall say nothing further till we shall have some opportunity to remark on their practical working. In the meantime a correspondent asks the following questions:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

Liverpool, 12th March.

SIR,—Having followed with sincere interest your excellent reasoning, as well as the debates, on the proposed sugar duties, allow me to ask a few short questions.

Is not the greater part of the fine sugar (equal to clayed) now imported from the East and West Indies, the produce of the improved machinery that has of late years been sent out to our colonies?

Have not planters been urged to substitute machinery for hand labour, both for the sake of reducing the cost and of improving the quality of their sugar?

Is it not desirable that planters should be encouraged to substitute machinery for hand labour, both from motives of humanity and in order to increase our colonial production?

Is it not possible, by a general introduction of the improved machinery, to lower the cost of producing sugar so much as to leave slave-owning countries no chance in competing with us; and is not this the surest and speediest mode of abolishing slavery?

Is not the proposed differential duty on fine qualities of sugar a penalty imposed on the use of the vacuum pans, to the detriment of our engineers, and a bonus upon hand labour, to the foul disgrace of humanity?—I am, sir, obediently yours,

A POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

## CURRENCY AND BANKING.

### ARTICLE II.

AFTER having fixed upon gold as our standard of value, and determined how much of that metal each coin should contain, it is clear that every contract or transaction, expressed in money, did in reality refer to a certain corresponding quantity of gold. If a person made a purchase of any commodity to the amount of 3/ 17s 10½d, and paid for it in coin, he did in reality exchange one ounce of gold for such commodity. So also, if any person, in making a purchase, stipulated to receive six months' credit upon such purchase, the money value was ascertained at the time, and it became a debt of so much coin or gold, and payable at the termination of the period of credit, in such quantity of coin or its equivalent. If a man contracts a debt or grants an acceptance to be paid in twelve months for 3/ 17s 10½d, or 46/ 14s 6d, or 467/ 5s, he really does undertake to pay one ounce, or one pound, or ten pounds of gold for the respective sums named, or their equivalent. It is not, however, necessary that debts should actually be paid in gold, nor is it even probable that they will be so in a society at all advanced in commercial and banking institutions. It is more likely they will be paid by a mere transfer of a credit with a banker, either by means of a cheque or by referring the holder of the acceptance to a banker for payment. Nevertheless, in whatever form payment takes place, or whatever shape a debt in money assumes, it is still *so much gold* that is indicated by any sum of money in account. Hence, when governments or monarchs interfere with or alter the intrinsic value of money, a practical fraud is committed on all existing creditors if its value is depreciated, and on all existing debtors if its value is appreciated; all new and future transactions would be accommodated therewith; but in respect to existing liabilities, a fraud would be committed as much as if a portion of gold were forcibly taken from one man and given to another. It is a mere conventional arrangement, and matters little how much gold, money in account, originally, is made to contain; but once determined, and transactions entered into in respect thereto, it should be held as inviolable as any just claim between man and man can be. Still, even with the most strict adherence to the value of the coin, the community is not altogether exempted from fluctuations, favourable to some and unfavourable to others, in so far as the intrinsic value of gold itself, as the standard of value, may vary. Thus, if, by a sudden increase from the mines, gold becomes more abundant, and its value in relation to other commodities falls, all creditors at such a time suffer that depreciation, and debtors are correspondingly benefited; or, if a sudden extra demand were to arise for gold, for example, totally to displace an extensive paper currency, or the various forms of banking credits, the value of gold as a commodity would rise, all existing creditors would be benefited, and existing debtors would be so far injured. This, however, is a liability which must attach to any article whatever, that is fixed upon as a standard of value, but less so with gold than any other, as the circumstances of its production and the objects of its use, are more uniform than those of any other commodity.

Before entering further into a consideration of the practice of

banking, we think it in the first degree essential to clear up what we may almost term a universal confusion among writers and expounders of currency and banking, viz. in mixing up, and in no way discriminating between money, coin, or bullion, as *capital* and as *circulation or currency*.\* To an absence of any proper discrimination of money or coin as performing the function of currency, and as representing capital, we think we can clearly trace the origin of what appears to us the fundamental errors of Sir R. Peel's banking measure, and of that system or principle of currency on which it is obviously, though not avowedly, founded. And, therefore, to this part of our inquiry we must crave an earnest and close attention, as many of our subsequent reasonings and arguments will have reference thereto.

We will premise, first, that we shall throughout treat *coin* and *bullion* of corresponding weight as of the same identical value, for in the absence of any charge for seigniorage on coining, and with perfect freedom to export and import alike the one or the other, no difference can exist in their intrinsic value as a mere commodity, as representing capital, or for transmission to foreign countries. And, next, that at present we are treating of a supposed case, in which metallic money was alone in use, and before the introduction of paper.

In our last article we showed that, when gold was first adopted as a standard of value, and money coined, it became necessary for every person having payments to make to supply themselves with a portion of this coin necessary to perform that object; and, in the first place, a portion of the capital of the country must have been invested in coin to accomplish this necessary function; for, it will be borne in mind, that the portion of coin used as currency has no value or utility whatever, except as a mere instrument of exchange—except as a medium of transferring commodities indirectly that cannot so conveniently be passed directly. In fact, it is simply to avoid the obvious inconvenience of barter that the community consents, and finds it more profitable to invest a portion of its capital in gold coin, to be used only as an instrument of exchange; and there is no doubt that the time and labour which are saved by the interposition of coin, as compared with a system of barter, forms an ample remuneration for the portion of capital withdrawn from productive sources, to act as a simple circulator of commodities, by rendering the remainder of the capital of the country so much more productive. Still, whatever coin is actually used in circulation, although it may aid the productiveness of the general capital of the country, is itself so much withdrawn from productive uses to perform the simple function of currency. It is, therefore, obvious that the smaller the quantity of coin which can be rendered efficient for that purpose, consistent with the safety of public and private interests, the better for all.

Well, then, when money first came into use, a portion of the capital of the country was invested therein to supply the wants of the community; but, as we showed in our last article, a much larger quantity of currency was required for a given trade before the establishment of banks of deposit than afterwards. Before the establishment of banks, every tradesman and private person required to keep, not only the money actually in use at any given moment, but each required, in addition, to keep certain reserves, in proportion to their transactions, to meet accidental demands or liabilities falling due. In consequence of this necessity, the amount of capital withdrawn for the purposes of currency was greater, at all times, than the actual circulation of commodities required.

The establishment of banks of deposit, as explained in our last article, effectually cured this evil, as far as their influence extended, and was the first step to economise the currency. Remark carefully how that was accomplished. The reserves, before required to be kept by private individuals and traders, were accumulated in the hands of the banker, who was able, by certain rules and plans, to which we shall afterwards more particularly allude, to employ a large portion of them in aid of additional and new productive power, at the same time securing to each depositor the return of his money at the moment he required it. Now, it must be quite clear to those who are at all familiar with such subjects, that by this means a large portion of the money or coin hitherto used as *currency or circulation*, without impairing those functions, was transferred to capital—was abstracted from the unproductive coin in the hands of the public as circulation, and, through the medium of the banker, restored, as capital, to such an extent as circumstances rendered prudent, to productive purposes. The effect, in point of fact, was the same as if so much new capital were added to the wealth of the country.

It is, therefore, clear that only that portion of coin or money which is at any time in the hands of the public, employed in performing the exchange of commodities, is entitled to be deemed *circulation*, while all the coin, or money, or bullion, lying in the hands of bankers or merchants, seeking an opportunity for profitable investment, is *capital*.—capital it may be, withdrawn from the circulation, either permanently, by the introduction of an economising principle; or, temporarily, at particular periods of the year, when less circulation is required. Nor is the matter changed in any way because deposits are for short periods and always at the command of the depositors; for, if withdrawn by one, they are replaced by another, and the general average does not vary much. The varia-

\* Mr Tooke is very clear in this distinction in his last pamphlet.

tions in the amount of deposits that do take place, arise far more from the amount of private capital of individuals temporarily disengaged and seeking employment, than from any variations which occur in the circulation.

Let it, however, be observed that the yielding up of this spare coin from the circulation in the hands of the public, to deposits in the hands of bankers, is a voluntary act, and will only be done as far as the convenience of the community and the necessities of trade permit; and that the advantages of such an economy of circulation, though of immense importance to the country at large, yet is very subsidiary to the individual traders, compared with the greater objects and functions of currency. And that currency on the largest scale on which it can ever be required is so trivial in proportion to the whole capital, the productions of which it is used to circulate, that the public will never yield up to the uses of bankers more than is perfectly convenient and consistent with their wants.

The public convenience and command of capital and circulation are the cause—deposits and bankers the mere effect, in the relative positions which each stand to the other. The former can always act powerfully on the latter; but the latter can at any time act but very feebly on the former. In the case before us, it is quite clear the banker would have no power whatever to influence the amount of *circulation*, which would be determined only by the actual amount necessary for the public to retain in their hands to accomplish the daily exchanges. If trade increased, a greater number of labourers became employed, and more wages paid; and if commodities rose in price, the public would find that they required to keep a larger portion of their capital in money to answer these new calls; the circulation would increase and deposits would decrease, and, as the amount to be lent would become smaller, while the desire to borrow would from similar reasons become greater, the rate of interest would rise. The reverse of this would occur if trade diminished, fewer labourers were employed, and commodities fell in price, less coin would be required for circulation, after a time capital would be disengaged, deposits would increase, and the rate of interest would fall. But in all this THE BANKER IS THE MERE PASSIVE AGENT.

But if the confusion of ideas is great as to the true difference between *coin* or *money* performing the function of *circulation* and that performing the function of capital, it is rendered even greater by extending this indiscriminate association of ideas alike to coin in circulation, coin in the possession of bankers, either waiting for investment as capital, or held as reserves to meet unusual demands upon them, and bullion in the hands of the import merchant, or held by bankers as reserves to answer the demands of their depositors in the event of an adverse foreign exchange.

A very general notion exists that our circulation or currency, if it were, as we have now been supposing it to be, purely metallic, would expand and contract exactly in proportion as the precious metals flowed into, or out of, the country. Very little consideration will show how utterly groundless such a notion is in reality. Important as gold may be in the performance of its function as a circulating medium, it is not less so in many other capacities. It has another distinct function to perform in its character of reserves of capital held by bankers to meet demands upon them, and in this capacity may be actively used to a great extent without in any way affecting the amount of coin acting as circulation. Large sums of money may become due by the customers of a banker A, to the customers of a banker B, and on a given day the former may withdraw such sums from their banker, but they would only be transferred to the banker of the latter, to be used again by him to meet the current liabilities of his customers. The amount of the precious metals necessary to be held by bankers for these purposes, will depend in a great measure upon the perfection of banking arrangements for transferring capital, upon the character of their individual business, and upon the confidence entertained of their solvency. But nothing can be more clear than that no one rule can be equally applicable to all, whatever may be their credit or the nature of their business.

Circumstances may arise which may render it desirable for bankers to increase those reserves, or which may render it safe and more profitable to diminish them, and a greater or smaller amount of gold may therefore be required at such different periods; which, however, could never be effected by any action on the circulation, but by a decrease or increase of the rate of interest. It is quite true that, consequent upon a material change either way, the amount of circulation might be ultimately affected; if by diminishing the rate of interest more industry were called into exercise, and a large amount of commodities required to be circulated, the coin retained in the hands of the public as *circulation* would be increased; or if, on the other hand, by raising the rate of interest, less labour was employed, and a smaller amount of commodities were required to be circulated, the coin retained for that purpose would be less, and a larger portion would find its way to the deposits with bankers, or would be invested in interest bearing securities. But the essential thing to bear in mind here, is that the action on circulation in either case is the *effect*, and that somewhat remote, and not the *cause*, of a change in the amount of bullion held on the part of bankers. It is the *ultimate consequence* of their efforts to obtain more of the precious metals, and not the *means* by which they can accomplish that object. *This distinction is of the utmost consequence.*

Again; another and far more extensive use of the precious metals, whether as coin or bullion, is for the purpose of transmitting capital from one country to another; and to balance the mercantile exchanges. This commodity is employed in preference to any other, because it has a more uniform value in all countries, and is allowed to be imported and exported altogether free of duty. Suppose, therefore, the trade of this country shall have been for a considerable period much depressed from any cause, and the price of our products unusually low, a large export of those goods would be the consequence; and, if a corresponding consumption of foreign commodities did not take place at home, the demand for them would cease, and their import would leave a loss, and especially if our fiscal regulations, as in the case of the sliding scale of our corn laws, raised up a barrier against imports at the time when they are usually most required to balance increased exports. The exchanges would be turned in favour of this country, and large and continuous imports of bullion would take place, until the capital of the exporter was replaced in this country.

But the replacing of that capital, by the commodity bullion, would not, in the first instance, have any more effect on the quantity of coin in circulation, than had it been replaced by corn or wool. On the contrary, as far as *circulation* is dependent on private expenditure, if any other commodity had been imported which yielded a profit to the merchant, it is more likely his expenditure would have increased, than by importing bullion, which can never yield much, and may be, no profit. It is, in fact, a means by which a merchant brings back his capital to this country with the least loss, when other merchandise will not leave a profit, the immediate effect of which may be to *decrease the circulation* and to lower prices in two ways: first, by the lessening of the private expenditure of individual merchants, owing to a decrease in their profits; and, secondly, by diminishing the demand for home products as long as merchants see no probability of entering on more profitable or successful transactions, and thus lowering the rate of wages, lessening the internal demand and consumption of commodities, and reducing prices.

Thus, coincident with a large import of bullion under such circumstances, the internal circulation would be diminishing, and the quantity of coin in deposit with the bankers would be correspondingly increasing. Merchants who had imported bullion, seeing no prospect in the meantime of profitably renewing their mercantile speculations to the same extent as before, would no doubt convert their capital (bullion) into money, and endeavour to employ it at interest. In the first instance it would appear as increased deposits in the hands of bankers, where it might remain, if their practice was to allow interest; but, if not, it would find its way to the public funds, or other government securities, the prices of which would rise correspondingly, or be handed over to bill brokers, to be employed in the discounting of commercial bills. But this great competition to employ capital, at a time when there was so little need for it, would greatly reduce the rate of interest, lessen the profits, in the first place, of large classes of traders, including bankers, diminish demand, and keep price low. Nor would this state of things be checked, until increased competition, activity, and ingenuity among producers, aided by the low rate of interest, had so far reduced the cost of production, that an extended foreign demand was once more experienced, when merchants could again resume extended shipments with a fair prospect of benefit, until increased production ensued, and a rise of price of the raw materials of foreign produce again encouraged and promoted a large import.

In the meantime, the extreme low rate of interest in this country would promote a disposition to investment in foreign securities; and between this cause and the increased imports of foreign raw commodities, the surplus capital might be at length absorbed, and the interest of money might rise to the original rate. The increased demand for labour, the increased quantity of commodities to be circulated, and the increased prices, would restore the coin required for *circulation* to its original amount.

This is precisely the principle which has been in operation during the last three years, acting under a combination of all the circumstances and causes to which we have now referred. There is not a banker, merchant, or manufacturer of any importance who will not clearly identify this description with the experience of that period. But this is in direct opposition to the principle of Sir Robert Peel's bank measure, and of the doctrine of currency so ably advocated by Mr Loyd, Mr Norman, and Colonel Torrens, who, in common with Sir Robert Peel, place implicit confidence in the effect of an import of Bullion to increase the circulation, to raise prices, to encourage imports, and to correct the exchanges. Whereas, we have shown that the same cause which most commonly operates to produce an influx of bullion, will, at the same time, operate to reduce prices and diminish circulation; and that it is not until other causes come into operation, which at the same time tend to an export of any surplus quantity of bullion, that either prices can be raised or circulation increased. And in our positions we are held out most strictly by the experience of the last three years.

The truth is, that imports and exports of bullion we believe to have no direct effect whatever on circulation (and we are still all along speaking of a purely metallic currency); but we believe that it can be proved, beyond any doubt, that, in all the ordinary

cases where bullion is exported or imported, the same causes which promoted the one or the other, would act on the quantity of coin in circulation, in the first instance, in the opposite way to that indicated by the measure of Sir Robert Peel, and the theory of Mr Loyd.

We believe that this fundamental error, apparent to us, and supported so remarkably by the experience of the last three years, to have arisen from overlooking the character in which bullion is imported or exported under such circumstances. The advocates of that doctrine have overlooked the fact, that such imports of bullion are not in consequence of an absolute increase of the quantity of the precious metals, but are, in fact, owing to a simple change in their distribution, in order to transfer capital from one place to another.

If a large import of bullion took place, direct from the mines, and the whole stock was thereby materially increased, no doubt then the price of all other commodities would rise in relation to gold, and the quantity of coin required to circulate them would be correspondingly increased; but a similar rise of price would take place throughout the civilized world.

Nor shall we find that Sir Robert Peel's measure is likely to be more successful in the object it professes to secure, in the case of an adverse exchange, than recent experience and reasoning have shown it to be in the case of a favourable exchange. We will still adhere to the case of a purely metallic currency, because that is the test to which it is his great object to make our circulation conform. The cause which has most frequently produced, and which is most likely again to produce, an adverse foreign exchange, is the sudden necessity of importing large quantities of corn in the case of a deficient harvest. Now, suppose, with a purely metallic currency, trade generally is in its usual state, the quantity of coin retained by the public to perform the functions of circulation at its lowest convenient point, and the most economical distribution of the capital of the country, through the medium of bankers and otherwise, most perfectly obtained, and bankers holding their usual reserves of coin or bullion, to meet the demands of depositors:—Let us further suppose, in this even and apparently safe and prosperous state—similar to that which this country enjoyed in the first half of 1838—that the approach of the harvest led, in a short time, to a rise in the price of wheat, from 50s to upwards of 70s the quarter, and that an import of more than *three millions of quarters* of wheat became necessary, as was then the case, that the exchanges were turned violently against us, and a demand set in for the precious metals.

What would then be the effect on the circulation? The same cause which led to an import of foreign grain, and a drain of bullion (namely, the high price), would also lead to an increase of the quantity of coin required for circulating the higher priced commodity. Coincident with a drain of bullion from the bankers to pay for foreign imports, would there also be a drain of coin to increase the internal circulation. Bankers would have no controul whatever over the circulation; they might raise the rate of interest, they might even refuse to discount bills at all, and entirely discontinue their usual accommodation to their customers;—the more they did so, would inducements be held out to others to withdraw their deposits, and the necessities of trade would retain in circulation a sufficient portion of coin to conduct the internal exchanges in spite of any efforts on the part of bankers to curtail the amount. For it must not be overlooked, that the case of increased price of the first necessities of life differs from every other article. Whatever be their cost, there is little or no difference in the quantity consumed as long as people have the power of obtaining them, while a higher price of other less necessary articles is often immediately compensated by a reduced consumption. It is true, that before long the high price of food would lessen the consumption of manufactures and other commodities, and the high rate of the interest of money would assist to reduce production; people would be thrown out of employment, and in the course of time the higher price of food would be compensated by the smaller expenditure on other articles, and their reduction of price; and then the circulation would again fall to the former rate, or even below it. But the first effect of the high price, and coincident with the early period of a drain of bullion, in spite of all the efforts of bankers, in spite of all the efforts of legislation, the actual coin in the hands of the public (in the case of a purely metallic currency) would increase, and not diminish, as Sir Robert Peel's doctrine infers it would. And this inevitable consequence in the case of a purely metallic currency is, according to Sir Robert Peel and the advocates of his adopted doctrine, "*the head and front of offending*" of the mixed currency, which has of late years circulated in this country; and to compel which to conform with what would take place with a purely metallic currency, the banking measure of last year was passed.

If any one will examine the imperative consequences which we have now shown must follow from an adverse exchange, and a drain of bullion in the case of a purely metallic currency, with what did occur in the autumn and winter of 1838 and spring of 1839, with our currency mixed of coin and convertible paper, they will find them in every respect parallel. In our next article we will proceed to examine the other parts of the subject, as intimated at the outset, and illustrate these principles by the experience of the past.

#### THE CLERGY AND THE CORN LAWS.

THE speech made the other week by the Rev. Mr Rose, at the dinner of the Buckingham Conservative Association, deserves to be noticed more conspicuously than it was at the time by us, simply as a piece of news. This Mr Rose, as our readers may remember, returned thanks on the occasion of the health of the clergy being drunk, and thus explained the cause of the adherence of his order to the Conservative party, and, in particular, of their enmity to the anti-corn-law cause.

"In reference to the clergy, it was, perhaps, needless for him to observe that the great bulk of them were Conservatives, and that their temporal welfare was very much bound up with the agricultural interests of England. (Hear, hear.) When the scale of prices of the produce of the soil ascended or descended, in the same manner did the emoluments of the clergy ascend and descend. He regretted that at the present moment those agricultural interests were not flourishing. (Hear, hear.)"

The reading of this excites no unkindly feeling towards Mr Rose personally. On the contrary, it makes one see that he is a plainer spoken and honest man than many of his class. But with what a melancholy picture does it present us of the position of the clergy of the Established Church as a body? Whatever might be the evils of the old tithe system—and certainly it was not without evils—these evils, or others not less revolting, present themselves under the new act; in some respects indeed they are made more revolting than ever. The amount of the clergyman's income is still made dependent on the produce of the soil, but it is no longer the larger, as the latter is increased, but the reverse. It is made the direct pecuniary interest of every beneficed clergyman that bread shall be scarce and consequently dear. The scarcer and the dearer it is the clergyman's income gets the higher, consequently he "regrets" when "agricultural interests are not flourishing"—that is, when the great staple food of the country is so abundant that many thousands are at least saved from the deaths which overtook the community in the dear years '39-'43;—he who prays from day to day that bread may be abundant, and professes to be a follower of Him whom he believes to have benignly worked a miracle while on earth, by which great numbers of people were fed for nothing! We have mortality and criminal tables, and poor-house returns, published every year; and it is not better known at what hour to day it will be high water at London bridge than it now is, that with wheat even 10s, to say nothing of higher prices, a quarter dearer than it now is, we should have more deaths, more prisoners, and more paupers—the more and the more the dearer bread grows. The courses of the sun and moon are not better ascertained than it is that want and crime go hand in hand; and yet here is a guardian of public morals, a state-appointed oracle of heaven's mercy and truth, giving out that the temporal value of his living is increased in proportion to the extent of the people's misery and crimes, and he "regrets" when these are small! Gracious God, to what fiend-like ends these men's errors lead them, and yet they will have it that we, who have other views than they, are "cold-blooded"! (for that is their favourite word in writing or speaking of political economists.) Mr Rose's "welfare," he says—such is a clergyman's idea of welfare—"is very much bound up" with the people's misery and crimes, and that welfare he prefers to the alternative of less misery and fewer crimes. It were nobler if he thought and acted otherwise; but even the Rev. Mr Rose is but a man, and we forbear from characterising his conduct harshly. It is a bad system which places interest and duty thus antagonistically together. It is too much to hope that the triumphs of principle over the baser parts of human nature will in such circumstances be many.

Are we asked then to propose a new modification of the law of tithes? We will not propose that. If the clergy are to be paid in proportion to the price of corn—and we say nothing as to whether it is well that clergy should be so paid or not,—we ask only that that price shall be a natural and not an enhanced one. No law can give a righteous sanction to extortion, and by whatever the price of bread here exceeds what it may be in the open markets of the world, to that extent there is extortion practised on our people. It is poor consolation for every 999 of us, that the thousandth, in the person of a landowner or a clergyman, is a temporary gainer by this wrong done to the community at large. Such things are enough to make colder blood than that of economists, in general, run warm with mingled feelings of regret and indignation. A clergyman who would keep on a corn law may as well give up his calling at once, for he cannot act consistently in it. The promoter of want, and crime, and cruel death among the poor, is no fit teacher of a religion of love and peace,—no worthy follower of Him who while on earth "went about doing good."

#### THE GIBRALTAR TRADE.

THE great opium seizure at Canton somewhat astonished those not engaged in the India and China trade, at the immense extent of the illicit traffic in which our great merchants had been engaged; and recent evidence, respecting the importation of tobacco into this country, has found even experienced men unprepared to believe that one-half of the supply finds its way to the consumers without the payment of the duty; but it is probable that, comparatively, very few persons are aware of the vast amount of smuggling which is carried on from Gibraltar along the coast of Spain.

Gentlemen, who are accustomed to expatiate upon the impor-

tance of our colonial trade, are sometimes not over scrupulous about the way in which their statistics are made up. For instance, few would hesitate to include the exports to Gibraltar with the colonial exports, and adduce the increase, to which Gibraltar has contributed so large a proportion, in proof of the success of our monopolizing colonial system; whereas, in fairness, all but a very small portion of the *one million of pounds increased value* of our exports to that barren rock during the last 15 years should be reckoned with the foreign exports, Gibraltar being used as a depot like Leghorn or Trieste, merely because it is a *free port for exports*. The trade to Gibraltar, in fact, belongs no more to the colonial system than did the opium trade with China, and has just as little title to be included with the "exports to our colonies." We have been led to make these remarks by way of preface to an extract (which has already appeared in last month's number of *Tait*) from the "Journal of a Clergyman," written by the Rev. Wm. Robertson, "a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, who was sent to Gibraltar, in the summer of 1841, on a mission connected with the colonial scheme of the General Assembly."

The reviewer says—

"In the account of the present condition of the place, we find reason to conclude that the English government has a real and practical, as well as a tacit and theoretical, love for free trade, at least on the coasts of China and Spain, and indeed in every foreign country in which advantageous smuggling can be winked at. While we maintain a preventive force ourselves, we are surely bound to treat with respect the coast guard of Spain.

"After a hot and sultry day, a cruise in the bay is most refreshing. The shipping—principally misticos and other small craft—is a source of considerable interest. Of these, the Gibraltar trader is perhaps the most striking,—and a most suspicious-looking craft she is. She lies rather low in the water, sharp in the bows, and carries enormous lateen sails. Her cargo looks peaceable enough, but not so her crew, who are far too numerous to be required for the management of such a vessel; she were honest, and have a desperado look about them which seems to intimate some other employment besides peaceable navigation—a suspicion which is more than confirmed by the no way equivocal appearance of two large swivel-guns poking out their wide black muzzles from under a tarpauling amidships. In short, she is a smuggler—a lawless free trader—and her numerous and daring crew require the *guarda-costa* to be well armed and well manned before she presumes to ask any questions. These vessels are fair traders in the bay of Gibraltar, but contrabandists on the Spanish coast, whose honesty must not be questioned on the open sea, but are recognised smugglers near the shore. Hence the fruitful ground of squabbles betwixt our cruisers and the Spanish coast guard. When detected landing contraband goods, they are of course liable to seizure; but we consider ourselves bound to protect them in all other circumstances, however suspicious. It appears not very dignified for a great power like England to protect the smuggling trade on the coasts of helpless Spain, who has no strength to retaliate or resist. But besides that the trade is profitable—that excuse betwixt nations for every thing that is lawless—and opens a considerable mart for British produce, it is obviously the duty of Great Britain to protect her own subjects on the high seas, and to prevent their being kidnapped by the cruisers of any other nation, in circumstances where the charge of contravening the laws of that nation within its own jurisdiction cannot be fully substantiated. Hence the watchful jealousy with which our ships of war regard the motions of the *guarda-costas* near the entrance to the Mediterranean; and perhaps the most exciting signal now made from the signal-tower on the Rock, is that which telegraphs a Gibraltar vessel pursued by a Spaniard. A short time ago, a collision with the Spanish authorities in this respect occurred, which occasioned violent excitement and indignation against the English. It appears that a Gibraltar vessel had been boarded at sea by one of the coast-guard, and being found laden with contraband goods, was made prize of and carried into Barcelona. There could be little doubt that the goods were destined for the Spanish market; but still the vessel was captured at a distance from the coast, where she had a perfect right to be with any goods she might think fit to carry. So at least argued the captain of a British gun-brig, who, on being informed of the circumstance, sailed directly into the harbour of Barcelona, took possession of the vessel, and carried her back to Gibraltar. It is reported that the governor of Barcelona was deprived of his post for having suffered this insult; but whether he had the power to prevent it I do not know. There is no country in Europe which gives employment to so many smugglers as Spain. In fact, it would appear as if the greater part of the trade of the country were in their hands. Such is the effect of prohibitory duties and impolitic fiscal regulations."

Such is the mode in which more than a million of the official "exports to our colonies" find their way into Spain, in addition to probably half a million more through Portugal from the ports of Oporto and Lisbon; and we understand that such is the perfection of the system of coast smuggling, that our goods are introduced at a cost of probably not more than 10 to 15 per cent, or less than any tariff which, with our tariff, we could hope to obtain from the established authorities of Spain. In this we fancy we discover one of the reasons which enable the Brazil merchants to regard with such indifference the threatened prohibitory duties upon our manufactures. Perhaps they, too, would like a Gibraltar, with the chance of obtaining admission for their goods through the smuggler at even less than the old scale of duties.

#### THE DARTMOUTH ELECTION.

The first parliamentary election committee, under Sir Robert Peel's act of last session, met yesterday, to try the merits of the petition against the return of Mr Soames for the borough of Dartmouth, and we shall be curious to watch the proceedings to see if we can discover any improvement over the old and acknowledgedly vicious system, in which it was apparent that party feeling too often was substituted for the merits of the case.

We must own we were somewhat startled at the facts which came out on the proceedings in this case yesterday, and which can leave but little doubt what the result of the inquiry will be.

By these proceedings, it would appear that the petitioner founds his objection to Mr Soames's return on the ground of his being a government contractor, and therefore disqualified either to sit in parlia-

ment or even to be elected. In proof of this, the petitioner's counsel called witnesses from the government offices, who proved that, on the 16th of December, Mr Soames had entered into contracts with the Navy Board for the supply of no less than five thousand tons of shipping, and that at that time a sum of upwards of 50,000*l* was actually due to Mr Soames for contracts performed and partly performed, a large portion of which till this day is unpaid.

The election took place in the last week of December, and it appears, by the evidence produced yesterday from the custom house, that, after the election, all the ships constituting the 5000 tons, proved to be under contract on the 16th December, still stood in the name of Mr Soames, but that, on a subsequent day, he transferred them to his two nephews. The value of the shipping was shown to be about 65,000*l*, so that the whole sum directly implicated between Mr Soames and the government was no less than 115,000*l*. The case would, therefore, appear as strong and conclusive as it is possible for a case to be; and we can hardly suppose that such a case should be defended.

It is true, however, we observe, and it is this point which has attracted our attention to the case, that the petitioner's counsel, in the course of his remarks, did evidently allude to the possibility of the government having granted releases from those large contracts, between the 16th of December and the day of the election.

We cannot, however, for a moment conceive that there is the slightest foundation for such an insinuation. First, because it appears that the ships still stood in the name of Mr Soames till after the election; and as, in such contracts, the ships themselves are the only guarantee taken for the due performance of the contracts, and the owner alone is the party with whom the government ever does or will contract, we cannot see how Mr Soames could be separated from the contracts by any release, as long as he stood the registered owner of ships actually on service, and which, as his property, were liable in themselves, for the due performance of all the stipulations contained in the contract.

But aside from this consideration altogether, we will not believe that any government, and we will add with all sincerity, not the least that of which Sir Robert Peel is the head, would be found guilty of lending themselves to such an irregularity for electioneering purposes. To suppose that on the eve of a contested election, a government would, in order to evade the consequences of an act of parliament, forming one of the most salutary guarantees for the purity of the House of Commons, cancel or transfer contracts of such enormous importance and amount to the nephews of the contractor, who were not even the registered owners of the ships, which is a uniform and universal rule in all such contracts; that they would thus, in order to evade an act of parliament, evade and ride over one of the most stringent office regulations of the Navy Board, is to suppose it capable of a gross and flagrant job, that we will not believe Sir Robert Peel would permit or sanction for one moment. For, opposed as we may be, generally, to the measures rather than the principles of Sir Robert Peel, we will admit most sincerely, that there has been a marked regard to propriety and character in all the arrangements connected with the conduct of government during his ministry, that any other would do well to imitate.

From the well known fact in the city, at the time of the election, that Mr Soames was a large contractor, the matter excited some considerable notice, and it was then stated, much to Sir Robert Peel's credit, that he had actually prohibited his subordinates to go out of the regular rules of the office to aid any such objects.

#### THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S SUGAR SAMPLE.

The new Sugar Duties came into operation yesterday, and last night we received a portion of the official sample, which now lies before us. It is very dry, and more like pounded refined sugar, excepting that the colour is by no means white. In point of colour, we have seen sugars of East Indian, Mauritius, and West Indian growth much superior, and in point of granulation quite equal; but there is a superior dryness, and capability of being pulverised to a very fine dry powder, which we have not seen in any of those sugars, the samples of which we have received. The nearest to it in this respect is a sample of fine white China sugar, which is equally dry, and pulverises in the same way, but is at least a dozen shades whiter. As far as colour is concerned, the standard does not appear high.

But now, then, we have to come to the practical difficulty, to see how the sugars manufactured in a different way, than the "clayed" sample before us, will be judged as to "equality of quality,"—colour, granulation, and saccharine matter;—how much colour will compensate the absence of granulation; how much granulation will compensate the absence of colour; how much saccharine matter will compensate the absence of either or both the other qualities. It will be a puzzle. But what is worse, it will be a source of endless dispute at first, but soon it will banish from our market all the higher quality of Java sugars.

We believe the whole of the West India produce will escape at the low duty.

#### THE WEATHER.

We are informed, by a correspondent in France, that M. Arago, in addition to prognosticating the most severe winter which had been known for many years, took a bet of 50,000 francs that the Seine would be frozen over at Paris on the night of the 5th of March, which he has won. The ice is so strong now as to bear carriages.

The accounts from all parts of Germany, and the northern division of Europe, are most heartrending of the sufferings of the people for the want of provisions, the navigation and communication being in many places quite interrupted. The mortality both among the people and the cattle is quite fearful. In some places it is said that the deaths are as 6 to 1 to the births.

It is now more than three months that Hamburgh has been a sealed

port, and the greatest part of the time even Cuxhaven has not been approached. We are only surprised that we have not heard more of the enormous inconvenience, not to say serious loss, which must proceed from such an interruption to commerce. The Elbe above Hamburg, it is said, is frozen to the bottom, and is one solid mass of ice. Fortunately the Rhine, and all the rivers on the continent, are unusually low in their beds, or great fear would be apprehended from the ice and snow when a thaw shall come.

A correspondent in Wiltshire writes yesterday, that the thermometer stood, at 8 A.M., at 21 degrees, and fell during the day, and before it was dark, to 16 degrees, or 16 degrees below the freezing point. We understand that, early yesterday morning, it was as low 11 degrees in town, or 21 below the freezing point—and this on the 14th of March!! There is no appearance of a change at present.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### House of Lords.

Monday, March 10.

**REMOVAL OF JEWISH DISABILITIES.**—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of his bill for the relief of persons of the Jewish religion elected to municipal offices, and explained the inconsistencies and absurdities of the present system, by reference to the cases of Sir M. Montefiore, Messrs Salomons, Lousada, Cohen, and Rothschild, from whom a petition in favour of the bill had just been presented. Each of these gentlemen are magistrates, some for several counties; some also are Deputy Lieutenants, and all might be elected to the office of High Sheriff. In the city of London they were not only eligible to this latter office, but if they refused to serve, they were liable to a very heavy penalty; yet, if they aspired to a dignity which was the ordinary reward of an honourable performance of the sheriff's duty—that of alderman, they were excluded by a clause in the form of declaration required, which, while it added nothing to the obligation of the oath, could only be subscribed by a Christian. Nothing could be more unjust than thus to impose a responsible and onerous office, and to debar those who discharged it of their just reward, and nothing could be more impolitic or unwise than this exclusion. His lordship commented with severity on the recent treatment received by Mr Salomons at the hands of the aldermen of London, who, he said, could have admitted him to office if they had pleased.—The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lords Brougham and Campbell gave the measure their warm approval.—The Bishop of London feebly resisted it.—It was read a second time without a division, when their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, March 11.

**RAILWAYS AND CANALS.**—LORD CAMPBELL, in presenting a petition from the Birmingham Canal Navigation Company, gave the substance of it as follows:—

"The parties say they are no enemies to railways; but are perfectly willing to enter into a fair competition with them; but they ask protection against a most unfair attempt that is being made against them by the railway companies. They admit that, as far as the carriage of passengers is concerned, the canal companies are beaten by the railways, and they are quite willing to yield to that superiority, but they say that with regard to the carriage of goods, with fair play, they can beat the railways. But the railways have entered into this scheme, namely, that of carrying goods for the present at such a low rate of charge as shall utterly ruin the canals, and then, when the canals are ruined and the railroads have got into their own hands the carriage of goods as well as passengers, and have thus succeeded in obtaining a complete monopoly, not only will the holders of shares in canals be ruined, but the public also will greatly suffer. They state facts to show what the railroads are now doing. They say that the carriage of a ton of passengers is not more expensive to the railroads than the carriage of a ton of goods; but, for the purpose of ruining the canals, what do the railroads do? They charge ten times as much for the carriage of passengers in the third rate carriages, and in the first rate carriages they charge thirty times as much as they do for carrying a ton of goods. They thus charge a great deal too much for passengers, and a great deal too little for goods. The railways would be entirely ruined if they carried nothing but goods; but by the excessive charge for passengers they were enabled to carry goods at a price that would be ruinous to the canals. I think your lordships ought to provide some remedy for this. What the petitioners ask is, that your lordships, in any general bill, would provide against this mischief, and require that there should be some ratio preserved between the charge for passengers and the charge for goods, and thereby afford the canal companies protection against this powerful combination of railways."

—A short discussion followed, but it did not result in anything practical, nor was anything else of importance brought under the notice of their lordships before they adjourned.

Thursday, March 13.

**RAILWAYS.**—LORD BROUGHAM complained that on Tuesday last the decision of the railway committee of the Board of Trade on the London and York railway had been known on the Stock Exchange as early as twelve o'clock, before the appearance of the *Gazette*, and that a great deal of business had been done in consequence. He moved for a return of the prices of shares of that particular company at twelve o'clock and at four o'clock of the particular day in question.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE replied that the railway committee did not meet for the purposes of decision until four o'clock of the day in question, and this, therefore, was a triumphant answer to the charge that the proceedings of the stock exchange were influenced in consequence.—LORD BROUGHAM, under the circumstances, withdrew his notice, but regarded the rumour as to the oozing out of information as a proof of the inaptitude of a secret tribunal for such a country as England.—The house rose early.

### House of Commons.

Monday, March 10.

**INCOME TAX.**—MR C. BULLER, on the motion for the report on the income tax bill to be brought up, moved the following amendment—

"That the circumstances under which the renewal of the income tax is at present proposed are such as to render it extremely improbable that parliament will have the power of dispensing with its continuance at the end of three years; and that it is, therefore, the duty of this house to take care that the tax be imposed in a form in which its operation shall be less unequal and inquisitorial than it now is."

—The hon. gentleman went over the usual arguments against the unequal pressure of a universal income tax, and ridiculed the idea of our having got a free trade budget to console us. The budget

"Put him in mind of a passage in *The Marriage of Figaro*, in which Figaro said that he found freedom of the press at Madrid, and provided a word was not said about morals or politics, or religion or public credit, or amusements, people were free to publish whatever they pleased upon any subject. (Hear, hear, and laughter). That was the right hon. baronet's free trade, and provided people did not touch corn or meat, or coffee or tea, or cheese or butter, or tobacco (hear, hear), or in fact any thing raised in the United Kingdom, or in any of the colonies, they were free to bring in any thing they liked into this country, subject to having it overhauled at the Custom house and registered. The fact was, that it was monstrous to call that a free-trade budget. (Hear, hear). It was any thing but a free-trade budget; for it did not touch any of the great articles about which free-trade was concerned."

—He complained that Sir R. Peel had excepted from reduction every article which entered largely into general consumption, and said, that if he had dealt frankly with the articles of tea, coffee, tobacco, malt, soap, spirits, and wines, he might have so benefited the revenue, by diminishing the price of those articles, as to make up the amount of the loss at the end of three years by the increase of consumption. In voting, therefore, for the income tax at present, the house was voting in favour of a system which would not only bolster up discriminating duties, but would also weaken its resources for assailing other protected interests. He showed that three or four bad harvests had caused the deficiency in the revenue whilst the Whigs were in power, and that three or four good harvests had restored the revenue to prosperity. But was the Minister provided with any measure to meet a similar disaster in future? If there were in the course of the next three years a bad harvest, or a fall in trade, what would be the budget of 1848? There would be a deficit in it, in spite of the income tax, and the Minister would then be compelled to come forward and to ask for a larger per centage. It was a downright fraud then to say that your revenue would be so far recovered at the end of three years as to enable you to get rid of the income tax. If that were the case, then it behoved them, as plain honest men, to make the tax perfect when they made it permanent. He did not propose any specific amendments in the bill; he would lay before them a clear, intelligible, practicable principle, and would not weaken it by entering at present into any disputable details. On a former occasion he had exposed the unequal, inquisitorial, and odious nature of the property tax, and, though it had been carried into operation in London and the vicinity with greater mildness than had been expected, yet he had received many complaints from the north of England as to the way in which it had been administered there by local commissioners against offensive politicians and rivals in trade.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the ministerial scheme, and charged Mr Buller with making an indefinite and aimless amendment.—Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr Haves, Mr Sheil, Mr Cobden, Lord J. Russell, and Mr Villiers, all spoke in favour of the amendment. It was opposed by Mr Warburton, Mr M. Milnes, Mr Spooner, Mr Hume, Sir R. Peel, and Mr Muntz. The Premier, in reply to the suggestion of Sir R. H. Inglis, that the first 150/ should be the zero of taxation, said that this would be a sacrifice of 4/ 10s in the case of each of 200,000 individuals who now contributed to the income tax—thus implying a loss to the revenue of nearly 1,000,000/ sterling, besides entailing a variety of difficulties in the repayment of these sums of 4/ 10s. He declined discussing the question as to whether direct or indirect taxation was preferable, and, admitting some evils as fairly chargeable on the present measure, he was prepared to oppose all attempts to mend it. When the house divided, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 240 to 112.

**RIGHT OF APPEAL TO FARMERS.**—MR MILES moved a clause to the effect that a right of appeal should be given to tenant farmers in all cases where their profits may not amount to the proportion of rent on which the tax was to be assessed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the proportion was too one-sided to be agreed to, and it would be an injustice to the other classes of society by whom the tax was paid.

The house again divided, and the clause was rejected by a majority of 196 to 92.

The report was then brought up, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The house afterwards adjourned.

Tuesday, March 11.

**BUENOS AYRES AND MONTE VIDEO.**—SIR R. PEEL, in reply to a question from Lord Palmerston, said that in the negotiations which were entered into by France and England, in the years 1842 and 1843, for the purpose of terminating, if possible, the hostilities between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, the ministers, both of England and France, resident in that quarter, had exceeded their instructions in threatening an armed intervention, if the war were not speedily terminated. Those gentlemen had acted with the best intentions, and Mr Mandeville was certainly placed in a position of considerable difficulty. The government, therefore, although they communicated the fact that his instructions had been exceeded to the governments of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and although they thought that they could no longer avail themselves of Mr Mandeville's services as a minister in the latter country, yet had not withdrawn from him their confidence. He did not think that the papers relating to the former negotiations could be laid upon the table, while they were actually engaged in a new effort at mediation.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—MR SOMES moved for copies of correspondence respecting the issue of debentures as a legal tender in New Zealand; all correspondence respecting taxes proposed in the Legislative

Council; of all correspondence relating to the measures taken by the Governor of that colony to fulfil Lord Stanley's agreement of the 12th of May 1843, respecting the grant of a conditional title to the lands of the New Zealand Company; and also of correspondence relating to the affairs of that company, their purchases of lands, &c.—The motion was seconded by Mr AGLIONBY in a speech of some length, and strongly condemnatory of the colonial office and Captain Fitzroy, with reference to the treatment received by New Zealand and the New Zealand Company at their hands respectively. He pointed out particularly the issue of debentures to the amount of 15,000*l.*, depreciating the currency; the conduct of the governor, Captain Fitzroy, in dealing with the natives after the massacre of Wairau, and the cutting down of the flagstaff at Nelson; the treatment of the company by the government, in relation to its own affairs, and the general interests of the colony, which, he said, was brought to the verge of ruin, instead of being what, with its fine climate and soil, it ought to be, one of the most flourishing settlements of Great Britain.—Mr HOPE complained that the colonial secretary and the governor of New Zealand were in this way attacked rather by insinuation than direct statement, while the information afforded by documents already before the house was overlooked. He informed the house, at the same time, that the issue of debentures had been disallowed by the home government, and they had been withdrawn. On the subject of local taxation, or of the more recent occurrences caused by the conduct of the natives, they had not received any information; but with respect to the sale of lands, the necessity for altered instructions arose out of the increasing knowledge of the natives, which precluded them from acting on the same terms with them as hitherto.—Mr C. BULLER spoke with much severity of the conduct of Captain Fitzroy since he has gone to New Zealand. In former times, he said, it was held

"That Englishmen carried their rights with them to whatever quarter of the globe they went; and it was on that principle they had founded those glorious colonies which now formed the most flourishing portion of the new world. But that principle had been abrogated ever since the country had possessed conquered colonies and convict colonies. How was New Zealand governed? There was nothing like representation there. The government was a pure despotism. The governor and the council made its laws, and the council consisted of three government officers and of three nominees of the governor. So that the governor had the power of nominating his council, and of dismissing them when they did not act according to his will and pleasure. He then proceeded to show that Governor Fitzroy was not only incompetent, but also mischievously and dangerously incompetent, to be intrusted with the government of a nascent colony. He entered into a severe criticism upon every action of Captain Fitzroy during his administration of the affairs of New Zealand, and concluded it by stating that the English government had no right to trust the destinies either of the Europeans or of the natives to such a man. The government ought to send out at once a keeper and a successor for Captain Fitzroy. They ought to recall him, not as a punishment, but as the only means of safety to a colony which never could be safe so long as it was intrusted to so foolish and incompetent a person."

—This called up Colonel Rice Trevor, Colonel Wood, and Sir W. James, who all gave Captain Fitzroy a high character, and Sir Robert Peel and Sir R. H. Inglis subsequently followed in the same strain, the former attempting to implicate the New Zealand Company in the appointment of Captain Fitzroy.—Lord Howick rose to defend Mr C. Buller. He imputed no blame to the motives of Captain Fitzroy, but he had a right, and so had Mr Buller, to condemn the judgment of that officer.—Mr MANGLES took the same view, when the motion was agreed to after some alteration had been made in the terms of it by Mr Hope, who would not admit that Lord Stanley had made any agreement with the New Zealand Company on the 12th of May 1843.—On that point there was considerable sparring between Mr C. Buller and Mr Aglionby, on the one side, and Mr Hope on the other; but a compromise was ultimately accomplished, which satisfied all parties.

**THE NEW POOR LAW AND THE INHABITANTS OF ROCHDALE.**—Mr S. CRAWFORD next called the attention of the house to the petition of the inhabitants of Rochdale against the introduction of the poor law into the district. The question, he contended, was neither more nor less than whether the poor law was to be thrust into every corner of England, or whether it ought to be changed so as to make it more consistent with sound policy and the constitution of England? He concluded by moving that the petition be referred to a select committee, appointed to inquire into the administration of the poor law at Rochdale.—Mr FERRAND vehemently insisted that the poor law commissioners had violated a solemn pledge, given by Lord Althorp on the introduction of the poor law, that it would not be intruded on well regulated parishes.—Sir J. GRAHAM replied to Mr Crawford, maintaining that it was purely a local question.—Mr BRIGHT bore testimony to the unanimity of the people of Rochdale on the subject, and, after a lengthened discussion, the motion was rejected, by 59 to 16.

Wednesday, March 12.

**PROPERTY TAX.**—Mr WAKLEY, on the motion to read the property and income tax bill a third time, mentioned the case of Mr Fielden as one of peculiar hardship. He was for two years assessed at the rate of 12,000*l.* a year, but last year he was arbitrarily assessed to the extent of 24,000*l.* He appealed in November last, and showed to the local commissioners that on an average of the three years he had lost 24,000*l.* He was asked to allow the matter to stand over, to which he assented, but he had since received a letter demanding payment.—Sir R. PEEL, in answer, only said that in all cases there was a power of appeal to the Commissioners at Somerset House.—Mr SPOONER then moved a clause, to the effect of enabling persons assessed under schedule D, who may employ members of their family in their trade or profession, to deduct such sums of money as would be a fair remuneration for such employment if any other person had been so employed.—Mr MUNTZ seconded the motion.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought it would be unjust, and would not contribute to the facility of collecting the tax if they were to adopt the clause proposed by his hon. friend.—The house divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 151 to 39.—Mr

SPOONER then moved that parties should be permitted to deduct the annual premium paid for life insurances.—Lord J. MANNERS seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr WARBURTON, as being similar in its nature to the proposition of Sir R. Inglis.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. It would be impossible to distinguish between insurances for the benefit of the family of the insurer and insurances entered into for the purpose of raising money.—After some observations from Mr Hawes and Mr Aglionby, the house divided, and the clause of Mr Spooner was negatived by a majority of 87 to 26.—Mr WAKLEY moved a clause enabling landlords to deduct for the amount of losses sustained by tenants who did not pay their rents; but it having been opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he withdrew it.—Sir R. H. INGLIS moved the addition of the following words at the end of the first clause:—"Provided always, that the said rates and duties shall not be assessed or taken upon any income whatever under 500*l.*, except in respect to the sum by which such income shall exceed the sum of 150*l.*" The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that this proposition would lead to fraud and evasion, as well as to a very considerable loss to the revenue.—After some further observations from Sir W. CLAY in support of the proviso, the house divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 59 to 25.

There was then a final discussion on the merits of direct and indirect taxation, taken part in by Sir W. Clay, Sir R. Peel, Mr Hawes, Mr S. Wortley, Mr Ward, and others. The last named gentleman praised Sir R. Peel's measures generally, and blamed the Whigs for their tardiness:—

"The party to which he (Mr Ward) belonged was the free trade party, and where were they to look for support in carrying out their views? Was it to the Whig party. (Ministerial cheers.) It was only a question of degree between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the would-be Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Hear, hear.) He saw no desire in the Whig party to throw themselves into the ranks of his party, but if they showed that, he should be ready to fight a long up-hill fight with them. But they did not espouse the principles which the party to whom he alluded advocated. There was this difference between the right honourable gentleman opposite and those at his side of the house, namely, that what the right honourable baronet said, he did—but what they said at his (Mr Ward's) side of the house, they only talked. (Laughter and ministerial cheers.) They had at his (Mr Ward's) side of the house all sorts of pretty propositions, but they never went beyond them. They found that the right honourable baronet was enabled by a coincidence of happy circumstances to carry into effect what he proposed, and he thought that an important circumstance for the country. He did not compliment the party opposite upon their consistency, but upon the practical application of their system to the position of the country. And it was not fair to the propositions made by the right honourable baronet to say that the poor man would save 3*d.* in the year in his fustian, or 3*d.* in his sugar. The advantage which he looked forward to was, the extent to which employment would be diffused by the remission of so many millions of export duties as would enable us to compete with foreigners. He looked also to a great extension of internal prosperity from the abolition of the glass duty. He was not ashamed to have expressed himself in favour of the system of the right hon. baronet."

—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

**THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL** was read a second time.  
**THE JUSTICES' CLERKS AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE BILL**, the main principle of which is to substitute salaries for fees, was proposed for second reading. A discussion arose, turning rather on the details than on the principle of the bill, fears being expressed that the change would lead to very inferior persons being appointed as magistrates' clerks. To the objections urged, Sir J. GRAHAM replied at length, and, after a discussion, the bill was read a second time. The remaining business was then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 13.

**AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.**—Mr COBDEN, pursuant to notice, moved for

"A select committee to inquire into the causes and extent of the alleged existing agricultural distress, and into the effects of legislative protection upon the interests of landowners, tenant farmers, and farm labourers."

He proved the existence of distress among the farmers, by quoting the declarations of some of the highest authorities in the agricultural interest, that half the farmers in the country were in a state of insolvency, and that the other half were paying rents out of their capital, and were fast hastening to the same melancholy condition. This was, therefore, the proper time for bringing in a motion for inquiry. The doubts as to the cause of this distress were also sufficient reasons for instituting it. Sir R. Peel had said that the distress was local, and did not arise from legislation. Mr Bankes, on the contrary, maintained that the distress was general, and did arise from legislation. It had also been said that the Corn Law had been successful in keeping up the price of corn; but to this it had been replied, that the price of wheat, when the present corn law was passed, was 56*s.* per quarter—that it was now only 45*s.* a quarter—and that it would only be 35*s.* a quarter next year if we had another plentiful harvest. Under such circumstances, might it not be well to inquire what was the benefit of protection? He then proceeded to show that the first great evil under which the farmer laboured was his want of capital. Ten pounds an acre was the capital which the farmer ought to apply to his land. At present he did not apply 5*l.* an acre. Capital was constituted of, and produced, manure, labour, cattle, and crops; and he left the house to conjecture what would be the condition of the labourer, when there was a deficiency of all these ingredients. But it was said that more capital would be applied to land, if it could be profitably employed. Why could it not be profitably employed? Because there was no security of tenure from it, and capital shrunk from insecurity of every sort. Was it not, therefore, worth inquiring how far this insecurity of tenure created the want of capital? He then contended that not only did the want of security of tenure prevent the application of capital, but that it also kept the land in a bad state of cultivation. The farmer without a lease was afraid that, if he made any improvement in his farm, he should be called on for a

higher rent; and he proved this fact by reference to the language used by many distinguished members of agricultural associations.

"Tenants were made servile and dependent, disinclined to improvement, afraid to let the landlord see that they could improve their farms, lest he should pounce on them for an increase of rent. The hon. member for Lincolnshire (Mr Christopher) was smiling at these expressions; what said that hon. member on the motion of the hon. member for Manchester (Mr Gibson) last year on agricultural statistics?—"It was most desirable for the farmer to know the actual quantity of corn grown in this country, as such knowledge would insure steadiness of prices, which was infinitely more valuable to the agriculturist than fluctuating prices. But to ascertain this there was extreme difficulty. They could not leave it to the farmer to make a return of the quantity he produced, for it was not for his interest to do so. If in any one or two years he produced for quarters per acre on land which had previously grown but three, he might fear lest his landlord would say, 'Your land is more productive than I imagined, and I must therefore raise your rent.' The interest of the farmers, therefore, would be to underrate, and to furnish low returns." Here was a little evidence of the same kind that was to be gathered from the meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Association, where the Rev. C. Johnson said, "He knew it had been thought that landlords were ready to avail themselves of such associations, on account of the opportunity it afforded them for diving into their tenants' affairs and opening their eyes. (Hear.) An instance of this occurred to him at a recent ploughing match, where he met a respectable agriculturist whom he well knew, and asked him if he was going to it. He said, 'No.' 'Why?' Because he did not approve of such things. This 'why' produced another 'why,' and the man gave a reason why. Suppose he sent a plough and man, with two superior horses; the landlord at once would say, 'This man is doing too well on my estate,' and increase the rent. (Hear.)" He (Mr Cobden) would ask the landed gentry of England what state of things was this, that the farmer dare not appear to have a good pair of horses, or to derive four quarters where the land had formerly produced only three? (Hear, hear, Oh, oh! and ironical cheers.) Hon. members cheered, but he asked was it not so? (Hear, hear.) He would say that the condition of things indicated by those two quotations brought the farmer very near down in point of servility to the ryot of the East. (Hear, hear, and murmurs.) The one took the utmost care to conceal the amount of his produce; the other suffered the bastinado rather than tell how much corn was grown. The tenant, indeed, was not afraid of the bastinado, but he was kept in fear of a distress for rent. (Hear.) This was the state of the tenant farming without a lease, and in England a lease was the exception and not the rule. But even sometimes, when there was a lease or agreement, the case was still worse, for the clauses and covenants were of such an absolute and preposterous character, that he would defy any man to carry on the business of farming properly under them. (Hear, hear.) He would just read a passage from a Cheshire lease—an actual lease—to show in what sort of way the tenant farmer was bound down:—"To pay the landlord 20*l* for every statute acre of ground, and so in proportion for a less quantity, that shall be converted into tillage, or used contrary to the appointment before made; and 5*l* for every hundredweight of hay, thrave of straw, load of potatoes, or cartload of manure, that shall be sold or taken from the premises during the term; and 10*l* for every tree fallen, cut down, or destroyed, cropped, lopped, or topped, or willingly suffered so to be; and 20*l* for every servant or other person so hired or admitted as to gain a settlement in the township; and 10*l* per statute acre, and so in proportion for a less quantity of the said land, which the tenant shall let off or underlet; such sums to be paid on demand after every breach, and in default of payment to be considered as reserved rent, and levied by distress and sale as rent in arrear may be levied and raised; and to do six days' boon team-work whenever called upon; and to keep for the landlord one dog, and one cock or hen; and to make no marl without the landlord's consent first obtained in writing; after which the same is to be properly filled in; nor to allow any inmate to remain on the premises after six days' notice, nor to keep or feed any sheep, except such as are used for the consumption of the family." (Cheers and laughter.) What was such an instrument as that? He would tell the house what it was. It was a trap for unwary men—a barrier against capital and intelligence, and a fetter to any free man. (Cheers.) No one could farm under such a lease. (Hear, hear.)

Why should not land be let on the same conditions as manufactories? Manufactories were let with a schedule of the state of the manufactory, and when the tenant left them he was bound to make compensation for any damage which it might have suffered. He advised the same course of procedure in letting farms. But it was said that farmers would not now take leases. What did that mean? It meant that by the process which the landlords had adopted, they had rendered the farmers servile, and therefore not anxious to become independent. He read an opinion of Professor Lowe confirmatory of that position, and inferred from it that wherever the tenantry were servile and impoverished, the peasantry must be servile and degraded; and also of Mr Hayter to the same effect.

"That honourable member said—"The more I see of and practise agriculture, the more firmly am I convinced that the whole unemployed labour of the country could, under a better system of husbandry, be advantageously put into operation; and, moreover, that the corn laws have been one of the principal causes of the present system of bad farming, and consequent pauperism. Nothing short of their entire removal will ever induce the average farmer to rely upon any thing else than the legislature for the payment of his rent, his belief being that all rent is paid by corn, and nothing else than corn, and that the legislature can, by enacting corn laws, create a price which will make his rent easy. The day of their (the corn laws) entire abolition ought to be a day of jubilee and rejoicing to every man interested in land." Now, he (Mr Cobden) would not stop to consider the causes and effects of the matter. Whether this proceeded most from a want of capital, or from any other cause, he would not stop to inquire, but proceed to what he called for. They had adopted a certain course of legislation in that house, with the view to the advance and benefit of the agricultural interest; but after thirty years' trial they found what was now the condition of the tenantry and the peasantry. (Hear, hear.) They had had thirty years' trial of that kind of legislation for the special protection and advance of the agricultural interests; now, all that he asked was, to let him go into committee to see whether something better could not be done. (Hear, hear.) Independently of the manufacturers and the traders, he would undertake to prove not only that a free trade in corn would be more advantageous to the farmers and their labourers than the present system of protection, and that, notwithstanding the notice of the honourable member for Norfolk, he would undertake to prove that such was the case with regard to the landlords. (Hear, hear.) In short, that a free trade in corn would be more beneficial for all classes than the present system of restriction. He considered that before the new tariff the arguments were conclusive; but they had now

ten times more force since the right hon. baronet had altered the tariff. By that alteration, most properly, as he thought, cattle had been admitted, and a great number had been introduced into this country under it. The price of many of these cattle at the chief meat markets had been 15*l*, and the duty was only 1*l*, therefore it was little more than a nominal duty. Here there was a striking instance illustrative of the system. In this case they did not admit the raw material to produce the article, but by the arrangement of the tariff it was introduced made and complete. (Hear, hear.) This was not the course which had been pursued towards the manufacturers. It was the policy of Mr Huskisson to let in, as much as he possibly could, the raw material, which was afterwards to be produced in a manufactured state. That system had been carried out much further since that statesman's death. But in this instance of the admission of cattle, they were beginning at the wrong end. (Hear, hear.) They admitted a free trade in cattle, but they would not have a free trade in corn and other articles, by which cattle was produced. (Hear, hear.)"

He maintained that all grazing and arable farmers were interested in having a large and cheap supply of provender. They were sending out vessels every day to Ichaboe for guano as manure, when the importation of cheap provender, which was now prohibited, would give every farmer a cheaper and more valuable species of manure, produced upon his farm. He then described the lamentable condition of the agricultural peasantry at the present moment, and asked the landlords, after they had brought their labourers to such a melancholy state, whether they could have anything to fear from risking, he would not say this experiment, but this inquiry? After proving to them, that they had no reason to fear any danger from foreign competition, he asked them to consider what it was that government had proposed to do for them in their financial scheme. Nothing that was calculated, if he had heard aright, to benefit the agricultural population. Well, then, what would they do? Protection had been a failure when it reached a prohibitory duty of 80*s* a quarter; it had been a failure when it reached the pivot price of 60*s*; and it was a failure now, when they had got a sliding scale, for they had admitted the lamentable condition of their tenantry and peasantry. Let them accede, then, to his proposition for a committee, and he would pledge himself to explode the fallacy of agricultural protection, and to put an end to the present system within two years from the day of the publication of its report. The country gentlemen should, if they pleased, have on that committee a majority of members of the Central Association. They should have the widest range of inquiry allowed to them, for all he wanted was a full and fair investigation of his case. He called upon all the country gentlemen, who entered that house not as politicians, but as the farmers' friends, to support his motion, which was intended for their benefit, and not for their injury.—The motion was opposed, on the part of government, by Mr SYDNEY HERBERT. He said former committees on the same subject had not given reports that led to any good. No doubt the honourable member's object was a legitimate one; but he (Mr Herbert) hardly saw why the house should consent to save the Anti-corn-law League the expense of publishing its pamphlets, by printing them in a blue book, at the expense of the country. He hoped that nobody would be taken in by the sympathy which Mr Cobden had professed, first for the distress of the agricultural peasantry, and afterwards for that of the farmers and their landlords. It had soon evaporated, and given way to his real feeling—"Give me this committee, and I'll blow up your protective system." But the fact was, the report would be dependent on who was on the committee; and it was not, in his opinion, necessary to appoint a committee on a subject which had been so often before them, and to go up stairs in order to inquire into a mass of well-known facts. The matter could be fully debated there, without appointing a committee of fifteen gentlemen to inquire into it up stairs—a committee of gentlemen with preconceived opinions, necessarily so formed, from the frequency of inquiry and discussion on the subject, that if he (Mr S. Herbert) could only ascertain on which side the majority of members was in the committee, he could anticipate the report. (Laughter.) He dissuaded agricultural members from voting for the committee, which advice Messrs Stafford O'Brien, Wodehouse, Bankes, and Lord Worsley, speaking for themselves and others, intimated that they would take.—Lord Howick, Mr Bright, and Mr Villiers—the latter being particularly happy in his jokes about "the agricultural mind," which Mr O'Brien had said would be "soothed by inquiry," but which inquiry Mr O'Brien would not go into—were the speakers on the other side.—Mr COBDEN complained, in his reply, first, that a cabinet minister had intercepted two or three agricultural members on the opposition benches, and had given them their cues; and next, that the agricultural members had been too happy to take it. They were going, he said, on a future night to oppose the Ministers on the auction duties—he told them frankly that there opposition was a mere sham.—The house then divided, when there appeared—for the motion 121; against it 213; majority against it 92. So the motion passed in the negative.—After some routine business, the house adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

**THE GAME LAWS.**—On Monday night, Mr Bright nominated the following gentlemen as the select committee on the game laws:—Lord George Bentinck, Viscount Clive, and Messrs Bright, Burroughes, Gibson, Bouverie, Cripps, Mackenzie, Villiers, Bankes, Etwahl, Berkeley, M. Sutton, G. Cavendish, Trelawny.—Mr C. Berkeley complained that the committee was not a fair one, and censured government and Mr Bright. Sir J. Graham vindicated both parties, and after two unsuccessful divisions on the part of Mr Berkeley, the committee was appointed as originally named.

**VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.**—Sir James Graham, on Wednesday night, in answer to some questions put by Mr Duncombe, addressed himself to this subject as follows:—

"The case of the Haswell Colliery did appear to her Majesty's Government to require special investigation; and two scientific gentlemen, Mr Faraday and Mr Lyell, had been sent down to inquire into the cause of that accident. The hon. member was probably aware that they had made a report upon the subject, entering into great detail with reference to the cause, and also suggesting certain remedies to prevent the recurrence of such accidents. That report he (Sir J. Graham) had forwarded to the lieutenant of each county in which any coal mines existed, requesting that it might be sent to the coalowners, with an intimation that any information or suggestion from



them would be gladly received by the government. A report had since been sent in from the coalowners of the Tyne and Wear, stating several objections to the remedies suggested, and pointing out reasons why the plan would not be either practicable or efficient. He (Sir J. Graham) had forwarded that report to Messrs Faraday and Lyell, requesting them to direct their attention to these points, and transmit their rejoinder to him. The attention of government would be directed to the subject; and if the hon. member would repeat his question later in the session, he (Sir J. Graham) should be happy to answer it. In the meantime the inquiry could not be in better hands than those of the two gentlemen he had just named.

—Mr Duncombe hoped that these documents would be laid on the table.—Sir J. Graham intimated that there would be no objection to that course.

**ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.**—On Monday a return was issued showing that last year the expense of supplying acts of parliament to public departments was 5424/6s 3d. The return, as to Scotland, is nil; and with respect to Ireland, 4183/10s 0d.

**THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—By a parliamentary document, printed on Monday, it appears that the estimate of the total cost of the Westminster New Palace, according to the latest approved plan, is 928,913/6s 3d.

**EASTER HOLIDAYS.**—The House of Commons will stand adjourned from Thursday next to Monday the 31st, and the House of Lords from Tuesday next to the 3d of April.

The House of Commons continues its morning sittings, being chiefly engaged with railway business.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS DELIVERED DURING THE WEEK.

- 86.—Sugar—Returns and Papers.
- 87.—Railway Bills—Resolutions.
- 91.—Lunacy—Account.
- 96.—Potato and Beet Root Sugar—Return.
- 97.—Sugar (Import and Export Duties in France, &c. &c.)—Paper.
- 98.—Sugar (Venezuela)—Order in Council.
- 61.—Railways (Manchester and Leeds district)—Map of Competing Lines.
- Prisons (Scotland)—Sixth Report of General Board of Directors.
- 62.—Railways (Newcastle to Berwick)—Map of Competing Lines.
- 103.—Montreal—Copies of Extracts of Despatches.
- 39.—Acts of Parliament—Account.
- 78.—Convicts—Abstract Return.
- 100.—Westminster New Palace—Copy of Architect's Report.
- 108.—New Zealand—Copies of Letters.
- 105.—Bills—Infant (Scotland).
- 107.—Bills—Heritable Securities (Scotland).
- 63.—(2) Railways (Worcester, Wolverhampton, &c. Division)—Map.]
- 94.—Bill—Smoke Prohibition.
- 101.—Legacy Duty, &c.—Return.
- 104.—Bills—Bastardy (amended).
- 110.—Bills—Sugar Duties.

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite visited Christ's Hospital on Sunday last.

The second levee this season took place at St James's palace, on Wednesday afternoon, with the usual state ceremonies. The Queen, accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Albert, attended by their respective suites, and escorted by a squadron of the Life Guards, arrived at the palace shortly before two o'clock, where they were received by the Lord Steward of the Household, the Lord Chamberlain, and Vice-Chamberlain, who conducted her Majesty to the royal closet, and thence to the throne room, where the presentation of the diplomatic body commenced. After the levee, her Majesty held a chapter of the ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, when James, Duke of Montrose, was invested with the insignia of the order, and introduced by the two junior knights.

After the levee on Wednesday, her Majesty had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company invited included the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Ali Effendi, the Russian Minister and the Baroness de Brunow, the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl and Countess de Grey, and Lord and Lady Colborne.

On Thursday, the Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess Delaware and Lady Mary Sackville West, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.

Earl GREY completes his 81st year on Saturday (this day).

#### THE METROPOLIS.

**FREE TRADE CLUB.**—The committee of the Free Trade club had their first house dinner, at their house, 27 Regent street, on Saturday evening, Major General Briggs in the chair, supported by Messrs Henry Warburton, M.P., W. D. Christie, M.P., Wynn Ellis, M.P., John Lewis Ricardo, M.P., Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., Richard Cobden, M.P., John Bright, M.P., James Wilson, &c.

Mr F. DEACON, for twenty years connected with the *Sun* newspaper, and a writer in many of the periodicals of the day, died last Sunday, in the 47th year of his age, after a long but not thought dangerous illness. A writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, "having known Mr Deacon intimately," says, that "he was something more than a tasteful critic, an accomplished scholar, and an elegant writer; he was all these, but he was also a high-minded gentleman, a kind husband, and an anxious parent. His loss is deeply deplored by his family and a large circle of friends."

**THE LATE LAMAN BLANCHARD'S FAMILY.**—The committee of the Royal Corporation of the Literary Fund, at its meeting on Wednesday, unanimously voted 100l towards the fund now raising for the benefit of the family of this talented and lamented gentleman.

**TRAFALGAR SQUARE.**—The structures in the centre of the basins having been completed, and the conduit pipes for the overflow of the water laid down, on Tuesday evening the fountains were got into work, and attracted much attention from the passers by. The jets appear to be about three yards in height, and distribute a large body of water.

**METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The third annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday evening, in Exeter Hall, Lord John Russell in the chair, when many speeches were delivered against the late hour system of shopping, by his lordship, the Hon. and Rev. Baptiste Noel, Charles Buller, Esq., M.P. &c. &c., to a most densely crowded and highly approving audience. Lord John addressed himself to the general question. He said—

"It was one of the greatest evils of this country that toil had become so excessive therein that every consideration of health, all attention to intellectual improvement, and the time which should be devoted to spiritual worship, were entirely lost by the excess of labour into which the people felt themselves compelled to embark. (Cheers.) It was quite clear that those who began their employment at 6 o'clock in the morning, and did not close it till 10 or 11 o'clock at night, had little time but for the needful rest to recruit their bodies for their next day's occupation. It was not necessary for him to prove that such constant employment must debilitate the health, must destroy the mental character, and must greatly, if not altogether, deprive those who followed it of that which ought to claim so much of a man's time—that of preparing for another and a future life. Why was it that one generation of men after another were to pass away consumed in this hopeless, fearful toil, absorbed in such pursuits, and without in this respect the means of improvement for their minds and morals? (Cheers.) For it would be observed, that while they had the mechanical advantages of civilization—if they looked to the hours of toil—to the time left for intellectual culture or other improvements, they would not find that civilization had advanced them beyond a time of comparative barbarism. (Cheers.) They must endeavour then to improve society. There were evils of this kind beyond the power of legislation, in which, if legislation was to attempt to interfere, while doing good in one direction, it would infallibly do much greater evil in another. (Cheers.) But there was a power in this country of the greatest weight, and which required only direction to be made available against such evils—the power of public opinion. (Cheers.) Should they not look, then, by the help of this power, to a time when labour, which was their task, while it still continued for a proper number of hours, might be of moderate length, and when a sufficient part of the twenty-four hours would be left to make men more instructed, better men, and better Christians? If he could think that nothing but the constant attention to the improvement of health constituted the sole or the greatest object of the country, he should not have that respect which he really entertained for the character of England. (Cheers.) When their great poet was describing the occupation of the Spirits of Darkness, while about to build Pandemonium, he said—

Mammon led them on;  
Mammon, the least erect of all the spirits,  
That fell from heaven."

And if such was the character of the spirit that the poet deemed fit to lead on the powers of darkness for the erection of their palace, might not they who sought a better temple—a temple of civilization, of happiness, and of religion—should they not enlist under better auspices, and look for brighter spirits to lead them to the erection and execution of the fabric which they wished to raise? (Loud cheers.) They formed but a small part, to be sure, of those who suffered from the evils complained of, but if the stream flowed on it would increase till it became irresistible. (Cheers.)—These just and generous sentiments, delivered with that tone of earnestness which adds a beauty even to truth, put the meeting in excellent spirit, which was kept up to the end. It is said that the public are more and more giving up late hours of shopping, which is gratifying, as the assistants cannot hope to accomplish their desirable ends except with the concurrence in opinion and active aid of a great portion of the public.

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—The situation of keeper of the prints and drawings in the British Museum, vacant by the decease of Mr Josi, has just been filled by the appointment of Mr W. H. Carpenter. This gentleman is the husband of Mrs Carpenter, the distinguished artist, and is very well known to the world of art by the admirable work on Vandyck, and the etchings which he recently published.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—During the lectures which Dr Ryan has been given this week on mechanical power, he has taken the opportunity to advert to an invention connected with mechanical science as applicable to the alleviation of human suffering. A short time ago a notice appeared in a morning journal referring to an invention lately exhibited at Paris, by which a man who had been deprived of both his arms was enabled, by means of artificial limbs, provided with springs, &c. attached to the remaining stumps of the arms, to perform a variety of offices, such as lifting a glass of wine, or any small object, to his mouth. The French invention appears to be most ingenious, but that to which the learned Doctor adverted is equally so. He introduced to his auditors a man whose arm had been amputated just below the elbow. To the stump was affixed an apparatus consisting of springs and bands, terminating in an artificial hand, by which the man was enabled to lay hold of anything and convey it to his mouth, to tie and untie shoes, and to do many other things for which the human hand is used. This admirable contrivance is the invention of Sir George Cayley, Bart., chairman to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, a gentleman well known for his practical knowledge of mechanism and his active philanthropy.

**THE GOLD BAR ROBBERY AT THE DOVER RAILWAY TERMINUS.**—Notwithstanding the most active exertions have been used, both by the metropolitan and city police, to obtain a clue to the discovery of the person or persons who committed the extensive robbery of gold bars at the terminus of the Dover railway, in the Old Kent road, on the morning of Friday last, no trace had, up to yesterday, been obtained. The gold bars, two in number, and valued at 2000l, and not 1600l as has been stated, were contained in a wooden box, about 3 feet 3 inches across, 13 inches deep, and 13 inches wide. It is believed the box was lined inside with iron, and was bound with three straps of iron, the middle one having a hole in the centre at the bottom. The robbery is supposed to have been committed between the hours of 10 and seven o'clock, about which time Messrs Chaplin and Horne's warehouse, where it was deposited, was much crowded.

**MORTALITY AND WEATHER IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The registration for the week ending Saturday last shows the total number of deaths, from all causes, to be 1141. Of this aggregate the specific causes are, from epidemic and contagious diseases 178, sporadic diseases, drowsy, cancer, &c. 120, diseases of the brain, nerves, and

senses 179, of the lungs 404, of the heart and bloodvessels 36, of the stomach, liver, &c. 62, of the kidneys, &c. 13, childbirth, &c. 24, rheumatism, diseases of the bones, &c. 9, diseases of the skin 1, old age 72, violence, cold, privation, and intemperance 41. The weekly average of deaths in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and corrected, for increase of population, to the middle of the present year, appears to be—males 491, females 471, total 963. The number of births in the week ending Saturday last is put down at 1254. By the meteorological observations taken at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, it appears that the variations of the thermometer were thus during last week:—Monday, highest, 40 5, lowest, 26 0; Tuesday, 31 4, 23 8; Wednesday, 31 4, 19 6; Thursday, 28 7, 18 8; Friday, 35 6, 27 3; Saturday, 37 0, 29 6—the means being 34 4, 24 2.

### THE PROVINCES.

**TRIAL OF JOHN TAWELL.**—The trial of this unhappy man, for the murder of the woman Sarah Hart, commenced at Aylesbury on Wednesday, and was continued over that day, Thursday, and part of Friday (yesterday). His principal counsel was Mr Kelly—the presiding judge, Baron Parke. The evidence has already been put before the public; it was circumstantial, but sufficient, it appears, to satisfy both the judge and jury of his guilt. He has accordingly been condemned to die by the hands of the public executioner.

**DISCOVERY OF A ROBBERY IN 1839.**—In February 1839, a robbery of 1,000*l* was committed at a solicitor's at Cardigan; and, though every exertion was made to discover the thieves, they escaped detection. Phillips, a cabinet maker, was one of two persons arrested on suspicion; but he was soon after released. After a lapse of six years, he is again in custody, having passed a fifty-pound note in London, which turns out to be part of the money stolen.

**THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.**—The proposed addition to the grant to Maynooth College is arousing the opposition of protestants in this country. Mr McNeile, of Liverpool, spoke strongly on the matter from his pulpit on Sunday, urging a union of all parties against the proposed measures. Preliminary steps have been taken to call a public meeting in that town. The Protestant and Protestant Operative Associations of Norwich held meetings last week to protest and petition against the grant. There is some talk of the different denominations of dissenters in the metropolis commencing a vigorous and combined movement for the same purpose. Some of the clergy of the Irish established church have already taken the field by petitioning the legislature.

**DONATIONS.**—Mr Hardy, M.P. for Bradford, has sent to the Mayor of Yarmouth 50*l*, and Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. M.P. for Eye, 20*l*, to be applied to the fund for relieving the necessities of four widows and fourteen children, left unprovided for by the loss of their husbands and fathers, who, after saving the crews of four vessels wrecked on the Sands opposite Yarmouth, on the same day perished in attempting to save the crew of a vessel on the Scroby.

**BANKING HOURS.**—It is the intention of the banks in Manchester to close their establishments at three o'clock, and it has been suggested that this plan might be adopted throughout the country.—*Globe*.

**SHORT HOURS OF LABOUR.**—An interesting meeting has been held at Preston, of the factory hands employed by Mr Robert Gardiner, in that place, to receive a report of the practical results which have been found to flow from the voluntary adoption by that gentleman of eleven hours' daily labour instead of twelve. The upshot is pleasing. More work has been done—and, upon irrefragable testimony, it has been done better—more wages have been received—better health, increased domestic comfort, and additional education have been secured under the new system than under the old—a plain proof that avarice often overleaps its mark. The meeting concluded by calling upon the legislature to adopt a ten hours' bill. Here we think they were wrong. The interference of government would bring with it the evils which our working classes would be the first to feel. We trust, however, that this report will operate powerfully in all the manufacturing districts; and, since it clearly demonstrates that the real interests of employers and employed go hand-in-hand, we would fain anticipate that the day is not far distant when ten hours' labour will be universally regarded as a fair day's work.

**THE GAME LAWS.**—FIRST FRUITS OF THE PROPOSED INQUIRY.—Our worthy member for East Suffolk, Lord Rendlesham, is wise in his generation. An order has been given to destroy and extirpate all hares and rabbits off the Rendlesham estate.—*Ipswich Express*.

**RAILWAY SPEED.**—The quick trains commenced running on Monday on the Great Western railway. The running time is calculated at fifty miles an hour. The journey from Exeter to London, 194 miles, was performed in four hours and fifty-three minutes up to the ticket platform, and the passengers had alighted in the Paddington station within the prescribed time of five hours.

**BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—By one of the excellent arrangements by which this railway is distinguished, all articles lost or left at any of the stations, or in any of the carriages, are forwarded to the Euston station, and duly registered in books kept for the purpose of affording a ready reference to the articles in question. It is necessary that parties inquiring for any article they have lost should be able to know the day on which it was lost, and the train by which they travelled at the time they sustained the loss. The books are open at all times to inspection, and afford a ready reference to a room heated with hot air to maintain a proper temperature for the preservation of the articles deposited therein. In that room may be found articles of all descriptions—hats, caps, bonnets, shawls, coats, tippets, shoes, gloves, neckerchiefs, and pocket-handkerchiefs, and nearly every article of dress; jewellery of all sorts, spectacles and eye-glasses, books, letters, and bundles, parasols, umbrellas, and sticks without end. After these articles have been a certain time deposited at the Euston station, they are sold, and the proceeds may be received by the owners on making good their claim to the different articles.

### IRELAND.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.**—The *Dublin Evening Packet* (the Castle organ), after confirming the accuracy of the statement made by the *Mercantile Advertiser*, respecting the intention of her Majesty and her illustrious consort to visit this country next summer, adds:—"Extensive preparations are already in progress to give our august sovereign such a reception as will prove the loyalty of her Irish subjects; and we can state, on the best authority, that the Dublin and Drogheda railway company have in progress of building a magnificent state carriage for her Majesty's accommodation. It will be of the most commodious structure, and the materials composing its decorations are of the most solid and costly description."

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION** held its usual meeting on Monday. The principal proceedings were a notice of the late assertion, said to have been made by the Duke of Wellington, that at the monster meetings no petitions had been adopted, which the speakers said must be a mis report, as there were a great many; a notice of the manner in which Irish paupers are treated in England, which was severely condemned; a reference to the anticipated visit of her Majesty, and a further condemnation of the report of Lord Devon's commission. Mr O'Connell was present, and spoke on all these topics. Mr Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr Fitzgerald, M.P., and Mr McNevin were the other principal speakers. Among the contributors were the family of Mr J. Lagan, the pugilist, to the amount of 11*l*, which obtained the marked thanks of the association, and an eulogy from Mr O'Connell and other speakers. Mr R. D. Browne, M.P., boldly affirmed that "with such co-operation in England, the regeneration of Ireland was certain!"

**GLASS MANUFACTURE IN CORK.**—We understand that the glass manufacture is shortly to be revived in this city. It is said that 10,000*l* is forthcoming, to be embarked in it. At present there are some encouraging prospects for this trade, now that all duty is to be taken off, and "a clear stage and no favour" given to it in both countries.—*Cork Reporter*.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

**FRANCE.—DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.**—The ballot on the Pension bill in the French Chamber of Deputies was taken on Monday; the numbers were—for the bill 188, against it 201, giving a majority against the Guizot cabinet of 13. Subsequently the ministers had their revenge upon the opposition; for a motion by Odillon Barrot to oblige a ministerial member, M. de Lacondrais, to return to his constituents because of his appointment to a situation in the marine, in place of one he had held, and which had been abolished, was defeated, although supported by the whole strength of the opposition.

A hostile meeting took place on Tuesday morning, in the Bois de Boulogne, between M. de Beauvallon, one of the editors of the *Globe*, and M. Dujarrier, one of the managing proprietors of *La Presse*, when the latter received his adversary's ball just below the left eye, and which, penetrating the brain, caused instant death. Numerous reports are in circulation as to the cause of quarrel—according to some it was about a gambling debt, and to others, about an actress at the theatre of the Port St Martin. It was, at all events, in no way connected with political feelings or observations.

**WEST INDIES.**—The *Tay* steamer brings ample files of papers, besides the usual large quantity of correspondence. The latest date from Mexico is the 31st January, from Jamaica the 7th February, and from Demerara the 4th February. A dreadful fire in Barbadoes is the principal item of news, but it appears, in addition, that a whirlwind had also swept over the island, though fortunately without doing any material damage. It is feared that much distress must inevitably arise from the conflagration. There cannot yet be given a succinct account of the damage done, but the Barbadians assert their loss will exceed half a million of money. The post office is among the public buildings destroyed; and so is Caroline Lee's hotel. The house of Moore, Brothers, and Co. are sufferers to the amount of 40,000 dollars; and there is a house connected with the Irish trade in Cork who are also great sufferers. Nearly all the principal stores, being in the locality of the fire, are of course destroyed. It is added that the fire has caused a great rise in the price of wood, shingles, &c., at Martinique.—The last week in January had been rather unfavourable for the planters of Barbadoes, having prevented sugar making, and injured the ripe canes. In Jamaica the weather, which had been so severe in Portland and one or two other parishes, had broken up. Fair weather had set in, which was expected to ripen the sugar canes in the fields, and the coffee trees on the mountains before the berries got too rank.—The further arrival in Demerara of immigrants from Sierra Leone had caused much satisfaction in that colony, as it was expected, from the tenor of the accounts received from Africa, that a good number more were disposed to follow.—A good deal of interest was felt in all the islands respecting the selection of a penal settlement, and it is stated that although there was to be a meeting of the different governors, Demerara, which from its situation offers such peculiar advantages, had not put in a claim for the establishment of the settlement within its limits, the labour of the convicts being applied, of course, to effecting improvements and public works. The Falkland Islands were spoken of as likely to be selected.

**FINANCES OF NEW YORK.**—The state comptroller of New York has made a report relative to the finances of that state. The report, as regards the condition of the banks, is encouraging; for it appears that in November last, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of loans and discounts, to the extent of nearly twelve millions of dollars, had taken place. The state debt appears to have increased, in consequence of a blunder, involving an amount of nearly two millions having been discovered in what are called "arrearages." But the resources of the state are amply sufficient to meet all its liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**POOR AND COUNTY RATES.**—A return, moved for by Sir James Graham, to an order of the House of Commons, showing the total amount of money levied for poor rate and county rate in England and Wales, and the amount expended thereout for the relief and maintenance of the poor, for the years ended Lady-day 1813 to 1844, both inclusive:—

| Years ended Lady-day. | Total money levied for Poor Rates and County Rates. | Expended thereout for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor. |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1813                  | £8,646,841  | £6,656,166  |
| 1814                  | 8,388,974   | 6,294,581   |
| 1815                  | 7,457,676   | 5,418,846   |
| 1816                  | 6,937,325   | 5,724,839   |
| 1817                  | 8,128,418   | 6,910,225   |
| 1818                  | 9,320,440   | 7,870,801   |
| 1819                  | 8,932,185   | 7,516,704   |
| 1820                  | 3,719,655   | 7,536,254   |
| 1821                  | 8,411,893   | 6,959,251   |
| 1822                  | 7,761,444   | 6,358,704   |
| 1823                  | 6,898,153   | 5,772,962   |
| 1824                  | 6,856,503   | 5,736,900   |
| 1825                  | 6,972,323   | 5,786,989   |
| 1826                  | 6,965,051   | 5,928,502   |
| 1827                  | 7,784,352   | 6,441,088   |
| 1828                  | 7,715,653   | 6,248,009   |
| 1829                  | 7,642,171   | 6,532,410   |
| 1830                  | 8,111,422   | 6,829,642   |
| 1831                  | 8,279,218   | 6,798,899   |
| 1832                  | 8,622,920   | 7,036,969   |
| 1833                  | 8,606,301   | 6,736,800   |
| 1834                  | 8,338,079   | 6,317,555   |
| 1835                  | 7,373,807   | 5,326,418   |
| 1836                  | 6,554,538   | 4,715,630   |
| 1837                  | 5,294,566   | 4,944,741   |
| 1838                  | 5,186,389   | 4,123,604   |
| 1839                  | 5,015,938   | 4,406,907   |
| 1840                  | 6,011,605   | 4,576,965   |
| 1841                  | 6,351,828   | 4,760,929   |
| 1842                  | 6,532,080   | 4,911,498   |
| 1843                  | 7,085,593   | 5,368,127   |
| 1844                  | 6,818,717   | 4,982,026   |
| Total                 | 238,153,571   | 190,369,632   |

**THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.**—If the command of our armies on the Peninsula had been intrusted to a board of nine private gentlemen of highly respectable character and connections, but without the smallest practical knowledge of military tactics, do you believe that the results would have been as glorious for this country as they happily were? Do you think it reasonable that any business or concern whatever can be so well and profitably managed as by those who have gained a knowledge of it in all its branches by practical experience in every department? Do gentlemen usually make as good farmers as those who can handle the plough? When another series of frauds—very probably now in operation within 100 yards of the Custom house—shall be brought to light, and another million of duties shall be discovered to have been lost, to the serious injury both of the revenue and of the free trader, the country may, perhaps, think it time for the minister to give up a small portion of his patronage for the sake of placing the management of so important an establishment as that of the Customs upon a better and sounder footing.—*W. in Times of Wednesday.*

**Flax and Linen Markets.**

**BELFAST.**—The supply of flax throughout the Irish markets keeps pretty good—that to Derry last week was estimated at 90 tons. In prices generally there is little or no alteration, at the same time the previous advances are fully supported—and the particular quotations given in our last number may be now confirmed. In Liverpool, sales of clean Egyptian last week were made at 42l to 44l per ton, being an advance in a few weeks of fully 3l per ton. In London the value of flax is much enhanced, as shipments are making thence for Hull and Dundee.

| FLAX, Hand-scutched | per cwt | £1 | 13 | 6   | to  | £1 | 18 | 0 |
|---------------------|---------|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| Best quality        | 2       | 0  | 0  | ... | 2   | 4  | 0  |   |
| Milled inferior     | 1       | 16 | 0  | ... | 1   | 18 | 6  |   |
| Course and strong   | 2       | 0  | 0  | ... | 2   | 2  | 0  |   |
| Middling to good    | 2       | 5  | 0  | ... | 2   | 10 | 0  |   |
| Fine and very fine  | 2       | 15 | 0  | ... | 3   | 10 | 0  |   |
| Dutch               | 2       | 10 | 0  | ... | 4   | 0  | 0  |   |
| Flemish             | 2       | 10 | 0  | ... | 4   | 5  | 0  |   |
| Riga, P. T. R.      | per ton | 39 | 0  | 0   | ... | 39 | 10 | 0 |

No advance on linen yarns has yet taken place, but the spinners are very chary of their sales in expectation of better prices. The coming season for field labour will lessen the number of weavers for a couple of months, which may draw off from the brisk demand there yet exists for our home weaving. Our spinners are still receiving orders for shipments to Germany.

| LINEN YARN, (flax) No. 40 | per bundle | £0 | 4 | 10  | ... | £0 | 9 | 0 |
|---------------------------|------------|----|---|-----|-----|----|---|---|
| No. 45                    | 0          | 4  | 9 | ... | 0   | 8  | 0 |   |
| 50 to 70                  | 0          | 4  | 7 | ... | 0   | 7  | 6 |   |
| 75 to 85                  | 0          | 5  | 0 | ... | 0   | 6  | 6 |   |
| 90                        | 0          | 5  | 6 | ... | 0   | 7  | 0 |   |
| 100                       | 0          | 6  | 0 | ... | 0   | 10 | 9 |   |
| No. 30 (tow)              | 0          | 4  | 9 | ... | 0   | 5  | 6 |   |
| 35                        | 0          | 4  | 7 | ... | 0   | 5  | 0 |   |
| 40                        | 0          | 4  | 7 | ... | 0   | 5  | 0 |   |
| 45                        | 0          | 4  | 6 | ... | 0   | 4  | 9 |   |

**Liverpool Markets.—WEDNESDAY.**

The final settlement of the duties being still delayed, has caused the transactions in the produce market to be very restricted.

**ASHES.**—There is a fair demand. Pearls are 6d per cwt dearer. Pots are without change.

**COWRIES.**—The only sale to notice this week is a parcel of very fine Ceylon, which was sold by auction at 50s per cwt. Holders are now asking 65s, and there are but a few tons to be obtained at this rate.

**CUTCH.**—Sales to a small extent have been made at 23s, but for a quantity 22s per cwt is an extreme quotation.

**GUM.**—The market continues bare; small sales of dark red quality have been made at 95s per cwt. A parcel, now landing, is expected to be offered by auction in about ten days.

**TAB.**—For 250 brls of American 12s 3d was bid, the whole were taken in at 14s 6d per barrel.

**TOBACCO.**—The sales for the last week amount to nearly 200 hhds; consisting one half of Virginia, the remainder Western Leaf and Strips. Part were taken for Ireland, part by the trade, with a few for export. The market is more easy, but there is no change in prices.

**TURMERIC.**—The sales reported are 1,000 pockets of Malabar, at 11s to 12s 6d per cwt.

**TURPENTINE.**—Yesterday 1,200 barrels were sold to the trade at 7s 8d per cwt.

**Correspondence & Answers.**

**THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT.**

SIR,—I took the liberty, at the close of the last session of parliament, to call your attention to the subject of long apprenticeships, and the law of settlement regulating the right of parochial relief to the poor of this country.

The unmitigated evils attending the former system still remain unnoticed by any party in the state, or by the public press; but of this I feel assured, the period is not far distant, when the parties most interested in shortening the duration of the terms of service will unite and agitate for that purpose. Like every other monopoly it will have its day. Passing this topic for the present, I would now make a few remarks upon the other subject, namely, the law of settlement, because it seems likely to occupy the attention of the legislature during the present session.

Sir James Graham, during the last week, asked leave to introduce a bill into the House of Commons, to amend and alter the present state of this law, whether for good or evil the test of time alone will demonstrate; yet it is the opinion of thousands, that, should his propositions be acceded to, and become the law of the land, the latter result will inevitably follow. But what I wish chiefly to remark upon is, the statement made by Sir James Graham respecting the expense attending the past and present system of parochial relief; and, in my humble opinion, it presents one of the strongest facts that could be brought forward to show the enormous injustice, wickedness, and folly, of those who inflicted upon the country the iniquitous corn and other restrictive laws, that press so heavily upon the commercial and industrial classes of the nation.

It appears, then, that since the year 1815 (when the corn laws were passed almost at the point of the bayonet), a period of nearly thirty years, that the expense for maintaining the poor by actual rates levied, has amounted to upwards of 200,000,000l, independent of voluntary contributions and charitable institutions—a sum equal to one-fourth of the whole national debt under which we groan.

The cost entailed upon the country by the operation of the "sliding scale" during the past year, in your able statistical articles, you have put down at about 18,000,000l sterling. Now, assuming (for an instant) that it has cost the consumers of grain only that amount per annum since the first enactment of 1815, the total sum which has been appropriated by the landlords and others must have been about 540,000,000l sterling.

You will, I am sure, consider that this computation falls far short of the actual receipt, when it is borne in mind that they had a greater rate of protection (as it is called) under the "old scale," and for which they are moving heaven and earth, as it were, to get restored. (See the speeches of members at the so-called protection society meeting.)

I have not your calculations of the probable cost of protection to the country on sugar—but I venture to assert that the sums abstracted from the pockets of the people, on these two articles alone, since 1815, would have more than liquidated the National Debt itself. Had things been allowed to take their free and natural course, nothing could have prevented "THE DEBT" (that incubus which weight down the energies of this country) from being greatly reduced, if not altogether redeemed—but, forsooth, because the self-styled "lords of the soil" and their relatives must be supported in almost regal power, splendour, luxury, and wealth—the interests and happiness of the labouring millions have and are to be sacrificed eternally to such rapacious cupidity. It has been truly said that "Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few." Behold the proof.

The system of administering relief to the poor in England has been similar to that of a man robbing another of all that he possessed in the world, and afterwards, meeting him on the highways in a state of starvation, giving his victim a penny (wherewith to satisfy the cravings of hunger) out of the very sum the poor wretch had been defrauded of. The benevolence and merit of the act is the same in both cases. Sir James Graham, in bringing forward his new scheme of Union settlements, &c., adverted to the opinions and doctrines of Dr Adam Smith, but for what purpose I cannot divine, unless it was to make the public believe that his resolutions were founded upon the principles laid down by the great political economist.

On reference to the subject in the "Wealth of Nations" I do not find a single sentence or principle upon which Sir J. Graham can ground the propositions which he seeks to embody in the contemplated enactment—and the following extracts will show whether they are derived from that source of political wisdom or not.

Dr Adam Smith, after briefly but ably reviewing the several laws of settlement for the relief of the poor from 43 Elizabeth, c. 2, to the period down to which he wrote, and pointing out the futility and injustice of all and every interference with the right of the poor man to reside wherever he can maintain himself and family, says that, "To remove a man who has committed no misdemeanour, from the parish where he chooses to reside, is an evident violation of natural liberty and justice. The common people of England, however, so jealous of their liberty, but, like the common people of most other countries,

never rightly understanding wherein it consists, have now, for more than a century (say a century and a half, as this was written in 1776) together, suffered themselves to be exposed to this oppression without a remedy. Though men of reflection, too, have sometimes complained of the law of settlements as a public grievance, yet it has never been the object of any general clamour, such as that against general warrants, an abusive practice undoubtedly, but such an one as was not likely to occasion any general oppression. There is scarcely a poor man in England, of forty years of age, I will venture to say, who has not, in some part of his life, felt himself most cruelly oppressed by this ill-contrived law of settlements."

Again, after alluding to other hindrances to the free circulation of labour, and the disbanding of 100,000 soldiers and seamen without any ill effects to the country or themselves, he says—"Let the same natural liberty, of exercising what species of industry they please, be restored to all his Majesty's subjects in the same manner as to soldiers and seamen,—that is, break down the exclusive privileges of corporations, shorten the duration of apprenticeship, both of which are really encroachments on natural liberty; add to those, the REPEAL OF THE LAW OF SETTLEMENTS, so that a poor man, when thrown out of employment, either in one trade or in one place, may seek for it another trade or another place, without the fear either of a prosecution or a removal." Let, therefore, the poor man, when out of employment, in sickness or old age, be relieved by the parish in which he happens to live at the time of his misfortune, without reference to the place of his birth or the period of his residence therein. Let it suffice that he is an Englishman, for it is admitted that every man has a natural claim upon the soil of the country at large for maintenance, not upon any particular spot or town that the laws of his fellowman chooses to fix upon.

No injustice would be done to the ratepayers of any parish in the country, by administering relief to the necessitous poor wherever they are found; for, depend upon it, that no greater number of labourers will ever flock to any particular parish, whether agricultural or manufacturing, than what is absolutely necessary to supply the demand for their labour, whether it be great or small; for does not the nation at large benefit by the industry of the labouring man, irrespective of the occupation he follows or the locality in which that occupation is carried on. The purely agricultural districts derive as much advantage from those engaged in manufactures, commerce, the arts and sciences, as these do from the industry of the agriculturist. The one produces and gives food and support, to enable the other, in return, to afford raiment and other necessary articles, the produce of their skill and enterprise; and it is as manifest an injustice and cruelty to remove a poor man to the place or parish of his birth, where perhaps he never resided or had an associate since his infancy, as it is to refuse him relief in the parish that has directly benefited by his labour during his life, and which his friends and associations have endeared to him as his "home," however humble that may be.

Newcastle.

J. A. N.

D.C.—We are quite agreed in the remarks respecting the tanned hide duties, with the view of our correspondent. We wish we had room for the letter itself. We believe there is no chance of the movement succeeding.

J. D. P., Stockport, shall have a private reply.

JAMAICA'S further remarks shall have an article devoted to them next week; it is a grave subject, and shall be done with the care it deserves.

W. T. is right in the main, but it is a question involving many considerations, on which it was otherwise our intention to devote an article very soon, perhaps next week.

H. F. R.—The speech referred to had escaped notice, but Mr Roebuck's views are interesting and striking.

T. B.—If he will communicate his address, his request shall be complied with.

ENLARGED SUPPLEMENT.

We exceedingly regret to be obliged, from unforeseen circumstances, to postpone our Sugar article and Supplement again till next week. The Continental Northern Mails have been so much delayed, that the stocks on the 1st inst. have only been received shortly before we go to press; but as all the returns for which we have been waiting are now actually in our hands, no further delay can take place. We will be able to give the exports for a fortnight later.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1845.

THE proceedings in the LORDS last night were enlivened by the Duke of Cambridge formally announcing his approval of the Jewish disabilities bill, but, added his Royal Highness—

"I must at the same time declare that my sentiments of attachment to the church to which I belong can never waver or change. But whatever toleration can be shown which does not impair the church to which I belong—the established church—I shall ever be most ready to support by my vote. (Hear, hear.) I must now return my thanks to your lordships for the attention with which you have heard me, and I hope you will excuse me for having said so much. (Hear, hear.)"

—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr Hope intimated that he will, on Tuesday next, produce a motion will enable the house to come to a decision on the facts in dispute between the New Zealand Company and the Colonial office.—This intimation raised a somewhat lively conversation, and Sir R. Peel said that Lord Stanley was anxious, before the house separated for the holidays, to vindicate his character, and to show, as he thought he could conclusively do, that the charge of breach of good faith between the Colonial Secretary and the New Zealand Company was utterly without foundation.—Lord John Russell concurred in the desirableness of this.

On the question for going into committee on the sugar duties bill, Mr Hawes moved,—“That provision be made for the drawback of the amount of the duty reduced on such duty-paid sugar as now remains in the Queen's warehouse.” The motion, after being opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was yielded to by Sir R. Peel. The bill, after considerable discussion, went through committee without any other change being made on it.

A desultory discussion arose in anticipation of a motion to be made

by Mr W. Miles, on Monday night (to the effect that, in reducing taxes, “a due regard” should be had to the agricultural interest), during which it appeared that Mr Miles contemplates relief from the burden of the county rates, as a practical result of his motion.

Mr F. Shaw, in moving for an inquiry into the merits of the atmospheric railway, raised a discussion on the subject, and ultimately obtained from Sir R. Peel an acquiescence, on the part of the government, to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the merits of the system.—The conversation dropped, and the house rose after disposing of routine business, including the third reading and passing of the bastardy bill.

SUGAR DUTIES, AND DRAWBACK.—We have sincere satisfaction in finding that at the eleventh hour, though still opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Peel has consented to allow an indemnity to the holders of sugar against the loss sustained by the reduction of the duty. From the first, the case was so clear to our minds as one of strong exception to the general rule, that we did not hesitate to advocate its justice and its policy, even before any movement was made on the subject. For all parties, it is infinitely a better plan than allowing a longer time to get rid of stocks, which would only have paralyzed the trade and have done no good. The act is highly creditable to Sir R. Peel when opposed by Mr Goulburn. The bill passed through the committee last night.

BOTTLES.—As Sir Robert has decided on the total repeal of duty on glass, would it not be a most fitting time to enact that all wine bottles, commonly called quarts and pints, should be stamped 1 quart, 1 pint, and made to hold that quantity under a severe penalty? Some of the bottles now made require nearly six to the gallon of wine.—Correspondent of the Times.

The papers relate the death of Robert Smith, Esq. which took place on that day fortnight after his brother's, the Rev. Sydney. He was a man of great learning and amiable qualities, but averse from display. He was long in parliament, but seldom spoke. His only surviving son is the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P. for Northampton.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1845.

COTTON.—The demand has become more moderate, and the market is devoid of animation; there is, however, little change to notice in prices, excepting for American descriptions in bond, which in many instances have been purchased 4d per lb lower; Brazil and Egyptian command full prices, and Surat is steady.

| Taken for consumption from 1st Jan. to 14th March |             | Whole import from 1st Jan. to 14th March |             | Computed stock March 14th. |              |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1845  | 1844        | 1845                                     | 1844        | 1845                       | 1844         |
| 318,860 bags                                      | 258,450 bgs | 341,864 bgs                              | 219,550 bgs | 765,470 bags               | 615,900 bags |

SUGAR.—There has been a good inquiry, particularly for the finer descriptions, and the sales consist of 500 hlds B. P. at full prices, 4,000 bags of Bengal at 67s 6d to 68s for good to fine white, and 4,000 bags Mauritius from 54s to 58s per cwt.

COFFEE.—The demand for all kinds continues to be very moderate, and in plantation nothing worthy of notice has taken place.

B. P. RUM.—A larger quantity has been sold than for some weeks past, but prices are not higher; the sales are chiefly fine Demerara at 3s 1d to 3s 8d per gallon.

TEA.—There has been a fair business doing; several parcels of Canton-made green Teas and fine Congous have been sold at low rates.

GRAIN.—The transactions in Grain have been limited during the week; Wheat is about 2d per 70 lbs dearer; but in other articles there is no material alteration.

ENSUING SALES IN LIVERPOOL.

Saturday, 15th March.—25 bags Bengal sugar (all faults), 10 tun sperm oil and head-matter, 35 tons Nicaragua wood, 40 tons palm oil, 167 casks tallow, 300 boxes do, 13 hlds oil cake, 101 casks lard, 80 brls linned cake.

Monday, 17th.—220 tons logwood, 800 sacks Bengal linseed, 30 bales Surat cotton (all faults.)

Tuesday, 18th.—92 bags St Domingo coffee, 203 do. pimento.

Wednesday, 19th.—144 chests shell lac, 150 bags 600 packets turmeric, 20 tons Sapan wood, 545 bundles rattans, 80 tons fustic, 89 casks Oporto red argols, 10 tons lignumvitæ.

Thursday, 20th.—834 baskets terra japonica, 2000 bundles rattans, 795 bags sago flour, 410 do. black pepper, 22 cases gamboge, 1000 packages tea.

Tuesday, 25th.—181 ceroses flat yellow bark, 48 do. flat Peruvian do.

Wednesday, 25th.—1176 bags sago flour, 197 boxes pearl sago, 488 slabs tin.

Tuesday, 15th April.—4140 bags, 288 tces. La Guayra coffee.

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

| Railway  | Date     | Receipts    |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Birmingham and Gloucester, with the Bristol and Gloucester | March 7  | £3,318 17 7 |
| Eastern Counties   | March 9  | 3,511 2 11  |
| Edinburgh and Glasgow                                      | March 8  | 2,070 11 0  |
| Great Western  | March 9  | 13,165 18 2 |
| Grand Junction   | March 8  | 7,916 5 1   |
| Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr                                  | March 8  | 1,544 9 11  |
| Great North of England                                     | March 8  | 1,722 7 6   |
| London and Birmingham                                      | March 8  | 14,336 1 0  |
| London and South Western                                   | March 11 | 4,494 14 6  |
| London and Blackwall                                       | March 9  | 695 12 2    |
| London and Brighton  | March 8  | 2,634 10 4  |
| Liverpool and Manchester                                   | March 7  | 4,745 13 8  |
| Manchester, Leeds, and Hull, associated                    | March 8  | 6,532 13 10 |
| Midland  | March 8  | 9,179 15 9  |
| Newcastle and Carlisle                                     | March 8  | 1,380 18 8  |
| Newcastle and Darlington                                   | March 8  | 1,095 18 0  |
| South Eastern and Dover                                    | March 13 | 4,170 9 11  |
| Sheffield and Manchester                                   | March 8  | 634 1 0     |
| Yarmouth and Norwich                                       | March 9  | 205 5 7     |
| York & North Midland, with Selby Scrup                     | March 8  | 2,221 2 11  |

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Some of the civil disabilities affecting Jews are about to be removed. The Lord Chancellor, we believe, recently married a lady of the Hebrew nation, and though he has on former occasions voted against measures of this sort, as has also Mr Gladstone, Mr Goulburn, and others of the ministry, a bill for this purpose has been introduced by the former functionary into the House of Lords as a government measure, and it will be sure to pass. It is not a great boon to the Hebrews; they are still to be excluded from parliament, in deference seemingly to the fears of the Bishop of London, that, should such a man

as Sir Moses Montefiore get there, a new danger would arise to the church! But municipal honours are to be opened up to them, and should a second Salomons be elected alderman of Aldgate ward he may hope, with more reason than heretofore, to enjoy those honours which have already fallen on a Laurie and a Gibbs! The condescension of the legislature—the christian legislature—is surpassing!

The Income Tax bill passed its last ordeals in the Commons on Monday and Wednesday. It received a parting salutation (not complimentary) from Mr Charles Buller on the former of these days, in which 112 joined by voting against it, but a superior number (240) voted the other way. It is therefore saddled on the country for three years, for better or for worse, and, since it is so, we may all console ourselves with the philosophy of Mr Hume, who told the house on this occasion that "there was no use in bothering ourselves any farther about it."

The feud subsisting betwixt the Colonial office and the New Zealand Company broke out rather unexpectedly on Tuesday night, on Mr Somes quietly moving for some papers connected with that affair, to the production of which, on the part of ministers, there was raised no objection. Mr Aglionby and Mr Buller in particular were very hard upon Captain Fitzroy for his issues of inconvertible paper money and other escapades in the island; moreover, Lord Stanley was charged with mean subterfuge and fraud in his dealings with the company, in addition to the old complaint of petulance against his lordship. Ministers were not very hearty in their defence either of the distant governor or their colleague at home; but we must not be rash in judging, and they are to have another night of discussion, what passed on this occasion being only preliminary and by the by!

On Thursday night there was one of those discussions which are landmarks in the desert of a session. The country owes it to the happy genius and spirit of Richard Cobden, who, on this occasion, renewed his motion of last year for a committee of inquiry into the causes of agricultural distress. That there is distress among the agriculturists, said Mr Cobden, we have from their own lips, and, if farmers and poor labourers may be considered as agriculturists, also from the evidence of our own eyes. Country gentlemen have made their distresses the theme of thousands of after-dinner speeches during the last twelve months. They ascribe it to one thing—free trade (heaven save the mark!)—we ascribe it to another. There is parliamentary precedent for such a committee, and in the difference of prevalent opinions regarding it, it cannot be pretended that inquiry might not clear up the mystery somewhat. Among the last things that that special friend of farmers, the Duke of Buckingham, did in the House of Commons, was to move for a committee, precisely on the same grounds as those mentioned in the terms of Mr Cobden's motion, and he got it. But the corn law question was hardly so well understood nine years ago as it is now. The country gentlemen know this. They are wise in their generation; and ministers, too, are not prepared to have the *shine* taken out of them by "a Manchester manufacturer." So Mr Sydney Herbert is put up to oppose the motion. He says a new committee would lead to no good, because the former ones haven't. Complimentary to the country gentlemen;—very! Besides, he does not see why the house should save the League the expense of printing anti-corn-law tracts, &c. &c. In short, the major part of the members of the House of Commons are gentlemen who deal in corn; they are determined to have protection in that business at the expense of the community; they command the ministry on that point, and they will have no inquiry, no inquiry, no inquiry! They may cry out about distress, when in the country, to their dependants, but, on that arena where they could reduce their words to deeds, they keep as nearly as possible silent, aware, as they are, that in the conflict of reason there would be no victory for them, and bear to be told to their faces that their conduct is a "sham!" But Mr Cobden must not be disheartened. A few more such victories in the cause of protection, and it is undone. The squires, thus bet with their own weapons again and again, will begin to lose any moral authority which they may have had heretofore on their own domains, with those who are inquiring more than themselves, and are less biassed by ideas of self interest than they. It is a glorious thing to see the advances of truth and reason in a world where so many set their faces against them!

A heterogeneous, but what may turn out to be no weak, opposition to the proposed increase of the grant to Maynooth College is getting up among churchmen and dissenters. We shall notice it when it becomes stronger.

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 7th day of March 1845:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

|                    |            |                             |            |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Notes issued ..... | 29,040,075 | Government debt .....       | 11,015,100 |
|                    |            | Other securities .....      | 2,984,900  |
|                    |            | Gold coin and bullion ..... | 13,008,880 |
|                    |            | Silver bullion .....        | 2,031,195  |
|                    | 29,040,075 |                             | 29,040,075 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

|                                 |            |                                |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Proprietors' capital .....      | 14,533,000 | Government Securities, includ- | L.         |
| Rest .....                      | 3,577,267  | ing Dead Weight Annuity .....  | 13,474,379 |
| Public Deposits (including Ex-  |            | Other Securities .....         | 11,720,459 |
| chequer, Savings Banks, Com-    |            | Notes .....                    | 9,340,815  |
| missioners of National Debt,    |            | Gold and Silver Coin .....     | 836,363    |
| and Dividend Accounts) .....    | 5,879,753  |                                |            |
| Other Deposits .....            | 10,379,610 |                                |            |
| Seven Day and other Bills ..... | 982,306    |                                |            |
|                                 | 35,372,016 |                                | 35,372,016 |

Dated the 13th day of March 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.                      |            | L. | Assets.          |            | L. |
| Circulation, inc. Bank post bills | 20,681,646 |    | Securities ..... | 24,641,838 |    |
| Deposits .....                    | 16,259,363 |    | Bullion .....    | 15,876,438 |    |
|                                   | 36,941,009 |    |                  | 40,518,276 |    |

The balance of assets over liabilities being 3,577,267l, as stated in the above account under the head REST. The above account exhibits a decrease in the circulation of 301,242l; an increase in the deposits of 458,580l; an increase in the securities of 13,059l; and an increase in the bullion of 146,574l.

TRANSFER BOOKS.

|                               |                     |                 |                            |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Bank Stock .....              | Tuesday, 4th March  | Shut.           | Tuesday, 15th April, 1845. |
| 3 per Cent Reduced .....      | do                  | Friday, 18th    | do                         |
| 3½ per Cent .....             | do                  | do              | do                         |
| Long Annuities .....          | do                  | do              | do                         |
| Annuities 1859 .....          | do                  | do              | do                         |
| India Stock .....             | Thursday, 6th March | Thursday, 10th  | do                         |
| Old South Sea Annuities ..... | Wednesday, 5th      | Wednesday, 16th | do                         |

PROMISSORY NOTES.

(From the Gazette of last Evening.)

An Account of the Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand, which have been in circulation by the Banks in Scotland, by the Bank of Ireland, and by all other Banks in Ireland, during the four weeks ending the 1st day of March, 1845, pursuant to the Act of 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 50:—

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| SCOTLAND.                                       |            |
| Chartered, Private, and Joint-Stock Banks ..... | £2,986,708 |
| IRELAND.  |            |
| Bank of Ireland .....                           | 3,991,050  |
| Private and Joint-Stock Banks .....             | 3,130,508  |

Total .....

Stamps and Taxes, March 14, 1845. H. L. WICKHAM.

The above bank returns exhibit a decrease in the circulation, and a further increase of bullion. The state of the exchanges continue with an upwards tendency, three months on Paris having to-day reached 26·10. In such a state of exchange the influx of bullion cannot fail to continue. There is little difference in the rate of interest, but as a reduction thereof is not only the most natural, but the most effective corrective for such a continuous state of exchanges, we expect to see even lower rates than we have hitherto experienced. The supposed power of arresting the influx by increasing the circulation, is evidently a disappointment; as it will be observed, that though the amount rose a little last week, it has again fallen back more during the present week. It is difficult to say how far the present state of the weather may be operating on the exchanges, by keeping back in the interior produce that would otherwise have come forward, such as flax, wool, and tallow; but, on the other hand, our shipments to the continent are in like manner kept back. The opening of the trade when the rivers are all again navigable, will no doubt produce great activity, and money may then become more in demand. It is, however, always difficult to foresee the exact effect of these unusual and serious interruptions to trade. There is much lost by the cessation that is never regained, and general consumption is often greatly impeded.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY.—The funds show no great alteration to-day, but prices were scarcely so firm as at the close of the market yesterday. Consols for money closed 99½, for the account 100½, and exchequer bills 64s to 66s premium. In the foreign securities there was considerable firmness. Prices, generally speaking, had an upward tendency, and business was rather brisk for a Saturday.

MONDAY.—The English securities have shown very little alteration to-day, and business in the market continues very limited. Prices, however, in the meanwhile, appear to be well supported, and the public are the principal operators. Consols for money left off 99½ to 100, for the account 100½ to 1, and exchequer bills, 64s to 66s premium. In the foreign market there was not a large amount of business transacted, and the speculators have been particularly quiet. This state of affairs will account for the rather flatter appearance of Spanish, which, for the five per cents, closed at 29½ to 30, and for the three per cents 40½ to 41. Portuguese was very good at a further advance, the last quotation being 69 to 70, Peruvian closed 32½ to 33½, Mexican 36½ to 37, the deferred 16½ to 17, Dutch two and a half per cents 63½ to 64, the five per cents 99½ to 100, Danish 90 to 91, Colombian 14½ to 15, Chilian 100 to 102, Buenos Ayres 43 to 44, Brazilian 89½ to 90½, and Belgian 101½ to 102½.

TUESDAY.—The English funds have been steady, without any great deal of business, and prices remain much the same as last quoted. Consols for money this afternoon left off 99½ to 100, and for the account 100½ to 1, exchequer-bills were 64s to 66s premium, and India bonds 71s to 73s premium. The value of the foreign securities did not materially alter, but quotations nevertheless wear a very good and stable appearance.

WEDNESDAY.—The appearance of the news of the defeat of the French Ministry this morning, caused some little flatness in consols, though in other respects the English market was very firm. Bank stock for the account was done at the high figure of 220, and exchequer bills have advanced to 65s to 67s premium. The decline in consols was about ½ per cent, the quotation for money being 99½ to 100, and for time 100 to 1. In the foreign securities there was not much business transacted.

THURSDAY.—The English securities were much the same as yesterday, with the exception of bank stock, which closed at the lower quotation of 216 to 217. Consols for money left off 99½ to 100, and for the account 100 to 1, exchequer bills were 66s to 68s premium. The government broker is a limited buyer on public account. The feature in the foreign market was a further fall in the value of Portuguese, which closed 65½ to 66½. A decline of this description, after the late rise, is not an unexpected circumstance.

FRIDAY.—The funds are firmer again, consols having touched 99½ and par for money. Nothing has been done in bank stock. Exchequer bills have been 66s to 68s premium. The value of Portuguese stock has further receded, the converted being 65½ to 66½. A reaction is to be expected. Spanish five per cents are up to 29½ and 30½. The three are 40½, Mexican bonds bring 36½ to 37. Dutch two and a half per cents are 63½.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 15½ per mille, which, at the English Mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 34, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 75, it follows that gold is 0·82 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.—By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 436 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 10½, and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 15 12½, it follows that gold is 0·79 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

|                                     | Sat      | Mon         | Tues        | Wed             | Thur       | Fri      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| Bank Stock, 7 per cent              | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| 3 per Cent Reduced Anns.            | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| 3 per Cent Consols Anns.            | 100      | 99 1/2      | 100         | 99 1/2          | 99 1/2     | 99 1/2   |
| New 3 1/2 per Cent Anns.            | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| New 5 per Cent                      | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860             | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859   | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| Ditto Jan. 5, 1860                  | —        | —           | —           | 11 1/2          | —          | —        |
| Ditto Jan. 5, 1860                  | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent        | —        | —           | —           | 285             | —          | —        |
| Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000/1000     | —        | —           | 73s pm      | —               | —          | —        |
| Ditto under 1000/1000               | —        | 70s pm      | 70s pm      | 70s pm          | —          | —        |
| South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent     | —        | —           | —           | —               | 116        | —        |
| Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent         | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent         | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | 98 1/2   |
| 3 per Cent Anns., 1751              | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| Bank Stock for Acct., April 15      | —        | 215 16 1/2  | 219         | 200 20          | 219 1/2 16 | —        |
| 3 per Cent Cons. for Acct., Apr. 15 | 100 1/2  | 100 1/2 1/2 | 100 1/2 1/2 | 100 1/2 100 1/2 | 100 1/2    | —        |
| India Stock for Acct., Apr. 15      | —        | 284 5       | 283 5       | 284             | —          | —        |
| Canal Guaranteed (Dover, &c.)       | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| 4 per Cent                          | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |
| Exchequer Bills, 1000/1000          | 1 1/2 d. | 65s pm      | 65s 6s p    | 65s 6s p        | 68s 6s p   | 66s 8s p |
| Ditto 500/1                         | —        | —           | 63s 5s p    | —               | 67s 8s p   | 68s pm   |
| Ditto Small                         | —        | —           | 66s pm      | —               | 67s 8s p   | 67s 8s p |
| Ditto Advertised                    | —        | —           | —           | —               | —          | —        |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

|                          | Time     | Tuesday.                 |                             |                          | Friday.                     |           |           |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                          |          | Prices printed on Change | Prices negotiated on Change | Prices printed on Change | Prices negotiated on Change |           |           |
| Amsterdam                | 3 ms     | 12 8                     | 12 7                        | 12 7 1/2                 | 12 8 1/2                    | 12 6 1/2  | 12 7 1/2  |
| Ditto at sight           | —        | 12 6                     | 12 5                        | 12 5 1/2                 | 12 6 1/2                    | 12 5      | 12 5 1/2  |
| Rotterdam                | short    | 12 8 1/2                 | 12 7 1/2                    | 12 7 1/2                 | 12 9                        | 12 7      | 12 7 1/2  |
| Antwerp                  | 3 ms     | 26 20                    | 26 7 1/2                    | 26 12 1/2                | 26 20                       | 26 10     | 26 15     |
| Hamburg <i>mea banco</i> | —        | 13 15 1/2                | 13 14 1/2                   | 13 14 1/2                | 14                          | 13 13 1/2 | 13 15 1/2 |
| Paris, 3 days sight      | short    | 25 90                    | 25 80                       | 25 85                    | 25 90                       | 25 85     | 25 90     |
| Ditto                    | 3 ms     | 26 15                    | 26 0                        | 26 5                     | 26 15                       | 26 5      | 26 10     |
| Marcellis                | —        | 26 20                    | 26 7 1/2                    | 26 12 1/2                | 26 20                       | 26 7 1/2  | 26 12 1/2 |
| Bordeaux                 | —        | 26 25                    | 26 10                       | 26 15                    | 26 25                       | 26 10     | 26 15     |
| Frankf. on the Main      | —        | 123                      | 122 1/2                     | 122 1/2                  | 123                         | 122 1/2   | 122 1/2   |
| Vienna <i>eff Flo</i>    | —        | 10 2                     | 9 5 1/2                     | 10 1/2                   | 10 4                        | 10 0      | 10 1      |
| Trieste <i>do.</i>       | —        | 10 3                     | 10 0                        | 10 1/2                   | 10 5                        | 10 1      | 10 2      |
| Madrid                   | —        | 36 1/2                   | 37                          | 37 1/2                   | 36 1/2                      | 37        | 37 1/2    |
| Cadiz                    | —        | 36 1/2                   | 36 1/2                      | 36 1/2                   | 36 1/2                      | 36 1/2    | 36 1/2    |
| Leghorn                  | —        | 31                       | 30 80                       | 30 85                    | 31                          | 30 85     | 30 90     |
| Genoa                    | —        | 26 20                    | 26 10                       | 26 10                    | 26 20                       | 26 10     | 26 15     |
| Naples                   | —        | 39 1/2                   | 39 1/2                      | 39 1/2                   | 39 1/2                      | 39 1/2    | 40        |
| Palermo                  | —        | 118 1/2 poz              | 119 1/2                     | 119 1/2                  | 118 1/2 poz                 | 119       | 119 1/2   |
| Messina                  | —        | 119                      | 119 1/2                     | 119 1/2                  | 119 1/2                     | 119 1/2   | 119 1/2   |
| Lisbon                   | 60 ds dt | 53 1/2                   | 53 1/2                      | 53 1/2                   | 53                          | 53        | 53 1/2    |
| Oporto                   | —        | 53 1/2                   | 53 1/2                      | 53 1/2                   | 53 1/2                      | 53 1/2    | 53 1/2    |
| Rio Janeiro              | —        | 2 1/2                    | —                           | —                        | 2 1/2                       | —         | —         |

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

| Capital             | Dividend   | BANKS.                        | Shares  | Paid      | Price pr. share |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1,000,000           | 6 per cent | Bank of Scotland              | 100 0 0 | 172       | —               |
| 2,000,000           | 6          | Royal Scotland                | 100 0 0 | 168 1/2   | —               |
| 500,000             | 8          | British Linen Company         | 100 0 0 | 226 1/2   | —               |
| 600,000             | 6          | Commercial                    | 100 0 0 | 167 1/2   | —               |
| 500,000             | 6          | National                      | 10 0 0  | 15/12s 0d | —               |
| 1,000,000           | 7 1/2      | Union Bank of Scotland        | 50 0 0  | 95        | —               |
| 1,000,000           | 6          | Western                       | 50 0 0  | 76/5s     | —               |
| 300,000             | 6          | North of Scotland             | 5 0 0   | 7/0s      | —               |
| 500,000             | 6          | Clydesdale                    | 10 0 0  | 14/11s 6d | —               |
| 600,000             | 3          | Eastern                       | 15 0 0  | 11/10s    | —               |
| 75,000              | 6          | Caledonian                    | 2 10 0  | 3/12s 6d  | —               |
| 1,000,000           | 5          | Edinburgh and Glasgow         | 5 0 0   | 7/6s      | —               |
| 656,260             | 5          | City of Glasgow               | 8 15 0  | 13/10s    | —               |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES |            |                               |         |           |                 |
| 250,000             | 5          | Scottish Union                | £20     | 1 0 0     | 13s 6d          |
| 7,700               | 7          | Hercules                      | 100     | 10 0 0    | 14/2s 6d        |
| 76,000              | 5          | Insurance Company of Scotland | 10      | All paid  | 10/             |
| 50,000              | 9          | North British                 | 200     | 10 0 0    | 27/0s           |
| 1,500               | 10         | Caledonian Fire               | 100     | 10 0 0    | 24/0s           |
| 5,000               | 6          | Edinburgh Life                | 100     | 10 0 0    | 18/15s          |

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Dividends per annum | Friday evening.                | Shares | Paid      | Price pr share |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------|
| 22,500        | 8/ per ct           | Australasia                    | 40     | 40 0 0    | —              |
| 20,000        | 6/ per ct           | British North America          | 50     | 50 0 0    | 45 1/2         |
| 5000          | 6/ per ct           | Ceylon                         | 25     | 20 0 0    | —              |
| 8000          | —                   | County of Gloucester Bank      | 100    | 25 0 0    | —              |
| —             | 5/ per ct           | Commercial of London           | 100    | 20 0 0    | —              |
| 20,000        | 5/ per ct           | Colonial                       | 100    | 25 0 0    | —              |
| 4000          | 6/ per ct           | Ionian                         | 25     | 25 0 0    | —              |
| 40,000        | 6/ per ct           | London and Westminster         | 100    | 20 0 0    | —              |
| 60,000        | 6/ per ct           | London Joint Stock             | 50     | 10 0 0    | 14 1/2         |
| —             | —                   | Metropolitan                   | 25     | 7 10 0    | —              |
| 40,000        | 8/ per ct           | Provincial of Ireland          | 100    | 25 0 0    | 46             |
| 20,000        | 8/ per ct           | Ditto New                      | 10     | 10 0 0    | —              |
| 20,000        | 5/ per ct           | National of Ireland            | 50     | 17 10 0   | 16 1/2         |
| 10,000        | 5/ per ct           | National Provincial of England | 100    | 35 0 0    | —              |
| 10,000        | 5/ per ct           | Ditto New                      | 20     | 10 0 0    | —              |
| 10,000        | 14/ per ct          | Northamptonshire Union         | —      | 0 0 0     | —              |
| 21,500        | —                   | Gloucestershire                | 50     | 10 0 0    | —              |
| 21,383        | 5/ per ct           | { West of England and South }  | 20     | 12 10 0   | —              |
| 20,000        | 6/ per ct           | Wales District                 | —      | 15 7 10 0 | —              |
| 20,000        | —                   | Wilts and Dorset               | —      | 25 25 0 0 | —              |
| 10,000        | —                   | Union of Australia             | —      | 2 10 0    | —              |
| 60,000        | 5/ per ct           | Ditto                          | —      | —         | —              |
| —             | —                   | Union of London                | 50     | 10 0 0    | —              |

PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                       |           |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Foreign Gold in bars, (standard)      | per ounce | £3 17 9   |
| Foreign Gold in coin, Portugal pieces | —         | 3 17 5    |
| Silver in bars, (standard)            | —         | 0 4 9 1/2 |

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

|   | Sat         | Mon             | Tues         | Wed          | Thur        | Fri         |
|---|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 gu. p. £ st.   | —           | 116             | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Belgian Bonds, 5 per cent                     | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent                   | 90 1/2      | 91              | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839          | —           | 88 1/2 9        | 88 9         | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto New, 1843                               | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent                | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | 43          |
| Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent                        | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent                     | —           | 101 1/2         | —            | 101 1/2      | —           | —           |
| Ditto 3 per cent deferred                     | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Columbian Bonds, 6 per cent ex Venezuela      | 14          | 14 1/2 1/2      | 14 1/2       | 14 1/2 1/2   | —           | 14 1/2 1/2  |
| Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825                | —           | 90              | 89 1/2 90    | —            | —           | —           |
| Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders    | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Greek Bonds 1824-25, 5 per cent               | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto ex over due Coupons                     | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Mexican 5 per cent, 1837                      | —           | 36 1/2 1/2      | 36 1/2       | 37 0 1/2     | 36 1/2      | 36 1/2 1/2  |
| Ditto Small                                   | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto Deferred Stock, 5 per cent              | —           | 16 1/2          | —            | 16 1/2 1/2   | 16 1/2 1/2  | 16 1/2 1/2  |
| Ditto Debentures                              | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent                    | —           | 31              | 33 1/2 2     | 33 1/2 2     | 32 1/2 2    | 33 1/2 1/2  |
| Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent                  | —           | —               | 86 1/2       | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto Converted                               | —           | 68 1/2          | 69 1/2 8 1/2 | 69 1/2 8 1/2 | 68 6        | 65 1/2 7    |
| Ditto Annuities, 1855                         | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £ sterling  | 116 1/2 1/2 | —               | —            | 116 1/2 1/2  | 116 1/2 1/2 | 116 1/2 1/2 |
| Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent div. from Nov. 1810 | 30 1/2 1/2  | —               | 29 1/2 1/2   | 29 1/2 1/2   | 29 1/2 1/2  | 29 1/2 1/2  |
| Ditto ditto ditto 1843                        | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto ditto ditto 1844                        | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto Passive Bonds                           | —           | 7 6 1/2         | 6 1/2        | 7            | 7           | 7 1/2       |
| Ditto Deferred                                | —           | 17 1/2          | 17 1/2 1/2   | 17 1/2 1/2   | 17 1/2 1/2  | 17 1/2 1/2  |
| Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds                | —           | 44 1/2 1        | 44 1/2       | 41 10 1/2    | 40 1/2 1/2  | 40 1/2 1/2  |
| Venezuela 2 per cent Bonds                    | —           | —               | 45 1/2 5     | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto Deferred                                | —           | —               | —            | 12 1/2       | 12 1/2      | 13          |
| Dividends on the above payable in London      |             |                 |              |              |             |             |
| Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent                 | —           | —               | 60 1/2       | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent                   | —           | 10 1/2          | —            | —            | 100 1/2     | 101 1/2     |
| Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders    | 63 1/2      | 63 1/2          | —            | 63 1/2       | 63 1/2 1/2  | 63 1/2 1/2  |
| Ditto 4 per cent Certificates                 | —           | 99 1/2 99 1/2 9 | 99 1/2 9     | 99 1/2 1/2   | 99 1/2 1/2  | 99 1/2 1/2  |
| Ditto 4 per cent Bonds                        | —           | —               | 98 1/2       | —            | —           | —           |
| Ditto 5 per Cent                              | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Neapolitan Bonds, 5 per cent                  | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |
| Ex per Duc, 4/ 10c. Ex per £ st, 25/ 65c      | —           | —               | —            | —            | —           | —           |

FRENCH FUNDS.

|                              | Paris   | London  | Paris   | London  | Paris   | London  |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                              | Mch. 11 | Mch. 12 | Mch. 12 | Mch. 13 | Mch. 13 | Mch. 14 |
| 5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22/1 | 117 50  | —       | 117 90  | —       | —       | —       |
| March and 22 Sept.           | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| Exchange                     | —       | 10 1/2  | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| 3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22/1 | 85 5    | —       | 85 10   | —       | —       | —       |
| June and 22 December         | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| Exchange                     | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| 3 per Cent French Scrip      | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| Bank Shares, div. 1 January  | —       | —       | 3175    | —       | —       | —       |
| and 1 July                   | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| Exchange on London 1 month   | 25 70   | —       | 25 70   | —       | —       | —       |
| Ditto 3 months               | 25 60   | —       | 25 60   | —       | —       | —       |

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

|            | Renewable. | Amount in Dollars. | Dividends. | London Prices, Mch. 14 | Amer. Prices, Feb. 7. |
|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alabama    | 5          | 1852               | 500,000    | —                      | —                     |
| Sterling 5 | —          | 1858               | 2,000,000  | —                      | —                     |
| Sterling 5 | —          | 1863               | 3,500,000  | —                      |                       |

Railways.

Railway Share Market.

| No. shares | Div. p. Ann.    | Friday Evening.  | Shares    | Paid     | Price         |
|------------|-----------------|--|-----------|----------|---------------|
|            |                 |  | L. S. D.  | L. S. D. |               |
| —          | —               | Aberdeen ... ..  | 100 0 0   | 2 0 0    | —             |
| 9500       | 1 5s p sh       | Birmingham and Gloucester                                | 100 0 0   | 100 0 0  | 132 1         |
| 10,000     | 6s 3d           | Ditto New, 18s 7 1/2 dis...                              | 25 0 0    | 17 10 0  | 32 1/2        |
| 9500       | —               | Brighton, Lewes, & Hastings                              | 50 0 0    | 5 0 0    | —             |
| 15,000     | 1 8s p sh       | Bristol and Exeter ... ..                                | 100 0 0   | 70 0 0   | 82 1/2        |
| 6640       | —               | Ditto and Gloucester ... ..                              | 50 0 0    | 30 0 0   | 59 1/2        |
| 36,000     | —               | Caledonian ... ..  | 50 0 0    | 5 0 0    | 7 1/2         |
| 50,000     | —               | Cambridge and Lincoln ... ..                             | 25 0 0    | 1 10 0   | 5 1/2         |
| —          | —               | Chatham and Portsmouth ... ..                            | 20 0 0    | 1 0 0    | —             |
| 42,000     | —               | Chester and Holyhead ... ..                              | 50 0 0    | 5 0 0    | 8 1/2         |
| —          | —               | Chichester and Brighton ... ..                           | 20 0 0    | 5 0 0    | 6 1/2         |
| 50,000     | —               | Churnet Valley ... ..                                    | 20 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 7 1/2         |
| —          | —               | Cornwall ... ..  | —         | 3 0 0    | 4 1/2         |
| —          | —               | Direct Northern ... ..                                   | 50 0 0    | 2 10 0   | 4 1/2         |
| 35,000     | —               | Direct Norwich ... ..                                    | 20 0 0    | 1 0 0    | —             |
| 10,000     | —               | Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth ... ..                       | 25 0 0    | 1 10 0   | —             |
| 19,000     | —               | Dublin and Belfast Junction ... ..                       | 50 0 0    | 2 10 0   | 5 1/2         |
| —          | —               | Ditto and Galway ... ..                                  | 50 0 0    | 2 10 0   | 3 1/2         |
| 144,000    | 4s p sh         | Eastern Counties ... ..                                  | 25 0 0    | 14 10 0  | 20 1 1/2      |
| 144,000    | —               | Ditto Perpetual, No. 1 ... ..                            | 6 13 4    | 4 13 4   | 1 pm          |
| 144,000    | —               | Ditto Ditto, No. 2 ... ..                                | 6 13 4    | 0 13 4   | 1 pm          |
| 4000       | —               | Eastern Union ... ..                                     | 50 0 0    | 10 0 0   | 18 1/2        |
| 18,000     | 1 2s 6d p s     | Edinburgh and Glasgow ... ..                             | 50 0 0    | 50 0 0   | 62 1/2        |
| 18,000     | 5s 7 1/2 d p sh | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 12 10 0   | 12 10 0  | —             |
| 10,000     | —               | Ely and Bedford ... ..                                   | 25 0 0    | 1 0 0    | 2 1/2         |
| 14,000     | —               | Grand Connection ... ..                                  | 50 0 0    | 2 10 0   | —             |
| 10,918     | 5 1/2 p ct      | Grand Junction ... ..                                    | 100 0 0   | 100 0 0  | —             |
| 10,918     | 5 1/2 p ct      | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 50 0 0    | 50 0 0   | —             |
| 10,918     | 5 1/2 p ct      | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 25 0 0    | 25 0 0   | —             |
| 20,000     | —               | Great Southern and Western (Ireland) ... ..              | 50 0 0    | 5 0 0    | 12 1/2        |
| 10,000     | 3 1/2 p sh      | Great North of England ... ..                            | 100 0 0   | 100 0 0  | 188 9         |
| —          | 19s p sh        | Ditto New ... ..   | 40 0 0    | 5 0 0    | 40 2          |
| 25,000     | 4 1/2 p ct      | Great Western ... ..                                     | 100 0 0   | 80 0 0   | 127 1/2       |
| 25,000     | 4 1/2 p ct      | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 50 0 0    | 50 0 0   | 100 1/2       |
| 37,500     | 4 1/2 p ct      | Ditto Fifths ... ..                                      | 2 1/2 0 0 | 20 0 0   | 29 1/2        |
| 20,000     | —               | Guilford Junction ... ..                                 | 50 0 0    | 2 10 0   | 5 1/2         |
| 10,500     | —               | Harwich ... ..   | 20 0 0    | 1 0 0    | 1 1/2         |
| 8000       | 1 1/2 s p sh    | Hull and Selby ... ..                                    | 50 0 0    | 50 0 0   | 96 5 1/2      |
| 8000       | 8s 9d p sh      | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 12 10 0   | 12 10 0  | —             |
| 7000       | —               | Kendal Windermere ... ..                                 | 25 0 0    | 1 10 0   | 5 1/2         |
| 16,000     | —               | Lancaster and Carlisle ... ..                            | 50 0 0    | 15 0 0   | 34 6          |
| 8000       | —               | Leeds and Bradford ... ..                                | 50 0 0    | 5 0 0    | —             |
| 5100       | 4 1/2 p ct      | Liverpool and Manchester ... ..                          | 100 0 0   | 100 0 0  | —             |
| 7968       | 4 1/2 p ct      | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 50 0 0    | 50 0 0   | —             |
| 11,475     | 4 1/2 p ct      | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 25 0 0    | 25 0 0   | —             |
| 1,125,000  | 5 1/2 p ct      | London and Birmingham ... ..                             | —         | —        | 235 4 1/2     |
| 41,250     | 5 1/2 p ct      | Ditto New Thirds ... ..                                  | 32 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 44 1/2        |
| 54,450     | 5 1/2 p ct      | Ditto New 1/2 Shares ... ..                              | 25 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 30 1/2        |
| 48,000     | 3s              | London and Blackwall ... ..                              | Avr       | 16 13 4  | 7 1/2         |
| 30,000     | 1 1/2 s p sh    | London and Brighton ... ..                               | 50 0 0    | 50 0 0   | 61 1/2        |
| —          | —               | Ditto Loan Notes ... ..                                  | 0 0 0     | 0 0 0    | —             |
| 45,077     | —               | London and Greenwich ... ..                              | Avr       | 12 15 4  | —             |
| 11,136     | 10s p sh        | Preference or Privilege ... ..                           | Avr       | 18 17 2  | —             |
| 46,200     | 2 1/2 s p sh    | London and South Western ... ..                          | Avr       | 41 6 10  | 79 1/2 80     |
| —          | —               | Ditto New ... ..   | 50 0 0    | 2 10 0   | 12 1/2        |
| 35,000     | 5s p sh         | London and Croydon ... ..                                | Avr       | 13 15 9  | 18 1/2 18     |
| 35,000     | —               | Ditto guaranteed 5 p cent ... ..                         | 9 0 0     | 4 0 0    | 5 1/2         |
| 100,000    | —               | London and York ... ..                                   | 50 0 0    | 2 10 0   | 3 1/2         |
| 8000       | —               | Lynn and Ely ... ..                                      | 25 0 0    | 1 5 0    | 5 1/2         |
| 13,000     | 2 1/2 s 0d p s  | Manchester and Leeds ... ..                              | 100 0 0   | 70 0 0   | 145 1/2       |
| 17,000     | 1 1/2 s 0d p s  | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 50 0 0    | 30 0 0   | 64 1/2        |
| 13,000     | 2s              | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 25 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 16 1/2        |
| 29,750     | —               | Ditto Sixteenthths ... ..                                | 6 5 0     | 1 5 0    | —             |
| 30,000     | 1 1/2 p sh      | Manchester & Birmingham ... ..                           | 40 0 0    | 40 0 0   | 66 4 1/2      |
| 30,000     | —               | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 10 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 12 1/2        |
| 4,150,000  | 3 1/2 p ct      | Midland ... ..   | —         | —        | 140 38        |
| —          | —               | Ditto Fifths ... ..                                      | —         | 2 0 0    | —             |
| 97,500     | 2 1/2 s 3d p s  | Ditto Birmingham & Derby ... ..                          | —         | —        | 100 1/2 8     |
| 20,000     | —               | Newcastle and Berwick ... ..                             | 25 0 0    | 1 10 0   | 13 1/2        |
| 20,000     | —               | Newcastle and Darlington Junction ... ..                 | 25 0 0    | 24 0 0   | 47 7 1/2      |
| 36,000     | —               | North British ... ..                                     | —         | 10 0 0   | 17 1/2        |
| 10,256     | 1 1/2 s 6d      | Northern and Eastern ... ..                              | 50 0 0    | 45 0 0   | 62 1/2        |
| 3136       | 7s 1/2 d        | Ditto Scrip, iss. at 5 1/2 dis.                          | 50 0 0    | 30 0 0   | 70 49 1/2     |
| 12,208     | —               | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 12 10 0   | 12 10 0  | 17 1/2 18 1/2 |
| —          | —               | North Kent ... ..  | —         | 2 15 0   | 3 3 1/2       |
| 19,000     | —               | Norwich and Brandon ... ..                               | 20 0 0    | 10 0 0   | 17 1/2        |
| 19,000     | —               | Ditto New ... ..   | 10 0 0    | 1 0 0    | 4 1/2         |
| —          | —               | Portsmouth Direct ... ..                                 | 0 0 0     | 0 0 0    | —             |
| 2600       | —               | Preston and Wyre ... ..                                  | —         | 50 0 0   | 30 1/2        |
| —          | —               | Richmond and West End Junction ... ..                    | 20 0 0    | 1 0 0    | 3 1/2         |
| —          | —               | Rugby, Worcester, and Tring ... ..                       | —         | 1 0 0    | 3 1/2         |
| —          | —               | Ditto 2nd Preference, 1842 ... ..                        | —         | —        | —             |
| 26,000     | —               | Sheffield and Lincoln ... ..                             | 25 0 0    | 1 5 0    | 1 1/2 1/2     |
| 7000       | —               | Sheffield and Manchester ... ..                          | 100 0 0   | 82 10 0  | —             |
| —          | —               | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 25 0 0    | 8 0 0    | —             |
| 18,000     | —               | Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham ... .. | 50 0 0    | 2 10 0   | 3 1/2 6 1/2   |
| 25,000     | —               | South Devon ... ..                                       | 50 0 0    | 10 0 0   | 17 1/2 6      |
| 5,000      | 10s 6d p sh     | South Eastern and Dover ... ..                           | Avr       | 33 2 4   | 41 1/2 29     |
| 2,000      | —               | Ditto New iss. at 18 1/2 dis.                            | 50 0 0    | 8 0 0    | 16 1/2 17 1/2 |
| 50,000     | —               | South Wales ... ..                                       | 50 0 0    | 2 10 0   | 4 6           |
| —          | —               | Stevenson's Portsmouth ... ..                            | —         | 2 10 0   | —             |
| —          | —               | Thames and Medway ... ..                                 | Avr       | 19 5 8   | —             |
| 45,000     | —               | Trent Valley ... ..                                      | 20 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 22 1/2 4      |
| 7500       | 10s             | Yarmouth and Norwich ... ..                              | 20 0 0    | 20 0 0   | 28 1/2        |
| 1875       | 2s 3d           | Ditto New ... ..   | 20 0 0    | 8 0 0    | —             |
| 6700       | 5 1/2 p ct      | York and North Midland ... ..                            | 50 0 0    | 50 0 0   | 98 103        |
| 6700       | 5 1/2 p ct      | Ditto 1/2 Shares ... ..                                  | 25 0 0    | 25 0 0   | 49 51         |
| —          | —               | Ditto Scarborough Branch ... ..                          | —         | 20 0 0   | 41 1/2        |
| —          | —               | Ditto Selby Scrip ... ..                                 | —         | 20 0 0   | 64 1/2 6      |
| 25,300     | —               | Ditto Extension ... ..                                   | 25 0 0    | 1 5 0    | 12 1/2 14 1/2 |
| —          | —               | Foreign Railways.  | —         | —        | —             |
| 75,000     | —               | Boulogne and Amiens ... ..                               | 20 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 10 1/2 11 1/2 |
| —          | —               | Orleans and Vierzon ... ..                               | 20 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 17 1/2 4      |
| 130,000    | —               | Orleans and Bourdeaux ... ..                             | 20 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 16 1/2        |
| 125,000    | —               | Paris & Lyons (Ganneron's) ... ..                        | 20 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 4 3 1/2       |
| 120,000    | —               | Paris and Strasbourg ... ..                              | 20 0 0    | 2 0 0    | 3 2 1/2       |
| 80,000     | —               | Paris and Orleans ... ..                                 | 20 0 0    | 20 0 0   | 51 1/2 51     |
| 72,000     | 1 1/2           | Paris and Rouen ... ..                                   | 20 0 0    | 20 0 0   | 4 1/2         |
| 40,000     | —               | Rouen and Havre ... ..                                   | 20 0 0    | 12 0 0   | 31 2          |

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The leading feature of the week has been the report of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, and the rejection of the London and York direct line, which has produced a great sensation, in consequence of the very extensive speculations which had taken place therein.

We deeply regret again to find that the conviction on the part of the public is strengthened, on this occasion, that the decision was known previously to the publication of the *Gazette*. The whole of Tuesday there were free-sellers of these shares, who transferred their money to the Direct Northern; and so evident was this effect on the market in the course of the day, that other parties followed the example of the chief operators; and a general conviction existed that the report would be made that night, and in the way it was. This must be most harassing and annoying to the authorities at the Board of Trade, who, we are perfectly convinced, use every precaution in their power to prevent such pre-knowledge. But whether such is obtained by any inquiries of the parties requisite to complete a report, from which the result is inferred, or however it comes out, it must be extremely annoying to the members of the board, and at least cannot fail to convince the public more and more of the objections inherent and inseparable from the system adopted, against which we have protested from the first, and for which parliament alone is responsible.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the most important and comprehensive notification which has yet been issued by the railway board. It has determined to report to parliament in favour of the Bedford, London, and Birmingham; Cambridge and Lincoln; Direct Northern (as to the portion between Lincoln and York); Eastern Counties—Brandon and Peterborough Deviation; Eastern Counties—Hertford and Biggleswade Junction; Great Grimby and Sheffield; Midland Railway—Syston and Peterborough; Midland Railway—Swinton to Lincoln (as to the portion between Swinton and Doncaster); Tottenham and Farringdon street Extension; Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole—and against the Barnsley and Goole; Direct Northern (as to the portion between Lincoln and London); Eastern Counties—Cambridge and Huntingdon; Eastern Counties—Ely and Lincoln Extension; Ely and Lincoln; Goole and Snaith; Hull and Gainsborough; London and York; Lincoln, York, and Leeds; Midland Railway—Swinton to Lincoln (as to the portion between Doncaster and Lincoln); Rotherham, Bawtry, and Gainsborough; Sheffield and Lincolnshire; York and North Midland, and Doncaster; York and North Midland, and Goole.

(From our own Correspondents.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—Our share market during the past week has been subject to great fluctuations, especially in those shares which have been affected by the Board of Trade report on Tuesday last. The effect of this has been to raise some shares much too rapidly, and to depress others to a point from which they will soon rally. The spirit of speculation has shown itself too wildly on this occasion, and there is no doubt that the tremendous weight of stock, hanging as a millstone round the necks of a multitude, will have the wholesome effect of quickly putting a stop to the rashness which the report of the Board of Trade has provoked.

MANCHESTER, Thursday.—Closing prices this day:—

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Bristol and Gloucester ... ..            | 58 1/2 to 59 1/2   |
| Eastern Counties ... ..                  | 20 1/2             |
| Ditto Perpetual ... ..                   | 5 1/2              |
| Ditto Ditto No. 2 ... ..                 | 23s 2s             |
| Grand Junction ... ..                    | 233 225 ex. div.   |
| Ditto Half-shares ... ..                 | 110 112            |
| Ditto Quarter-shares ... ..              | 55 55 1/2          |
| Great North of England ... ..            | 185 190            |
| Ditto New shares ... ..                  | 40 42              |
| Ditto 30/ shares ... ..                  | 19 20              |
| Great Western ... ..                     | 176 178 ex. div.   |
| Ditto Half-shares ... ..                 | 99 101             |
| Ditto Fifth shares ... ..                | 39 40              |
| Jamaica ... ..                           | 29 1/2 30 1/2      |
| Lancaster and Carlisle ... ..            | 33 35              |
| Liverpool and Manchester ... ..          | 203 206            |
| Ditto Half-shares ... ..                 | 100 101            |
| London and Birmingham ... ..             | 235 236            |
| Ditto 32/ shares ... ..                  | 43 43 1/2          |
| Ditto Quarter shares ... ..              | 30 31              |
| London and Brighton ... ..               | 64 1/2 65 ex. div. |
| Ditto Loan notes ... ..                  | —                  |
| Ditto Eighth shares ... ..               | 2 1/2 3            |
| London and South Western ... ..          | 80 80 1/2 ex. div. |
| Ditto 40/ shares ... ..                  | 25 26              |
| Ditto New shares ... ..                  | 12 12 1/2          |
| Manchester and Leeds ... ..              | 145 146            |
| Manchester and Birmingham ... ..         | 57 57 1/2 ex. div. |
| Ditto Quarter-shares ... ..              | 9 9 1/2            |
| Manchester, Bolton, and Bury ... ..      | 155 160 ex. div.   |
| Midland Railway Consols ... ..           | 139 140            |
| Ditto Preferential ... ..                | 3 1/2 3 1/2        |
| Ditto 40/ shares ... ..                  | 12 13              |
| Do. Birmingham & Derby ... ..            | 160 162            |
| Newcastle and Carlisle ... ..            | 123 125            |
| Newcastle and Darlington Junction ... .. | 49 50              |
| North Union ... ..                       | A 138 139          |
| Ditto ... ..                             | B 78 79            |
| Sheffield and Manchester ... ..          | 107 108            |
| Ditto Quarter-shares ... ..              | 12 13              |
| South Devon ... ..                       | 16 16 1/2          |
| South Eastern ... ..                     | 41 41 1/2          |
| Ditto No. 1 ... ..                       | 16 16 1/2          |
| Ditto No. 2 ... ..                       | 10 11              |
| Ditto No. 3 ... ..                       | 7 1/2 8 1/2        |

JOHN RAILTON and SON, Share Brokers, Exchange Arcade.

LEEDS, Thursday.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday evening confirmed all that we have from time to time ventured to express, both in this and other journals, as to the fate of the London and York. It always appeared to us, though some of our friends were of a contrary opinion, that if the "Board" could sanction the London and York, after its previous decisions, it would, as we expressed ourselves a week or two ago, utterly stultify itself. This we never supposed it would do, and the result of the long deliberation of the last ten days, has been an arrangement which we consider to be singularly just, as well towards the old companies, as to the public, and the promoters of the new schemes, for while the Eastern Counties are secured from the competition of a parallel line, the necessity of a more direct route to the north is recognised by the adoption of the Cambridge, Lincoln, and the Direct Northern; and the Midland, with three of its extensions granted, has no reason to complain of its share in the bargain, which we believe will be found much enhanced by the agreement as to the through traffic previously come to with the Cambridge and Lincoln; at any rate, this appears to be the

view generally taken in the market, the price having run up to 140l, both here and in London, Eastern Counties to 21l, and Cambridge and Lincoln to 7l. At the Manchester and Leeds meeting yesterday, a dividend of 4 per cent for the half year was declared; our estimate of the gross receipts made last November was within 1000l of the actual earnings, but the unusually large expenses were greater than we had given credit for, which has caused our anticipation of 5 per cent to be falsified by the event; there was, however, a large surplus, and when the chairman apologised to the meeting for the excess in expenditure, he dropped an agreeable hint that this half year there would be an improvement in this respect; there will need a further creation of new shares, probably halves, to the extent of 1,700,000l. South Westerns seem, at last, to be on the move; we could never understand why they have remained at 5 per cent stock so long, and 80l per share. Lancaster and Carlisle are worth buying at 20l pm.; they will be much higher before another month is over, unless we are much mistaken in our ideas as to the position of this line; in the present state of affairs between the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction, the latter has secured the North Union; which of them will be sagacious enough to make sure of the great trunk from Preston to Carlisle? Bradfords are not so good, the old shares having dropped to 33l, and the Extensions to 28. Thirsks are much as usual, at 39s pm. West Yorks quiet at 8s 6d pms, and Junctions steady at 76 per shares. Dewsbury without much alteration at 14s.

R. B. WATSON & Co, Sharebrokers, 7 Bond street.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday.—Edinburgh and Glasgow railway 65l 0s; ditto quarter shares 16l 5s 6d; ditto new 6l 0s.—Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway 15l; ditto Preference 8l.—Dalkeith and Leith Branch railway 7l.—Glasgow and Greenock railway 18l 0s; ditto new 9l 0s; ditto preference 2l.—Glasgow and Garnkirk railway 30l; ditto new 20l.—Glasgow and Ayrshire railway 62l 10s 0d; ditto new 16l 10s.—Dundee and Arbroath railway 34l 5s; do new 9l 10s.—Arbroath and Forfar railway 20l; ditto half shares 14l 0s.—North British 17l 5s 0d; ditto halves 4l 4s 6d.—Caledonian 7l 10s.—Scottish Central 4l 4s.—Dundee and Perth 2l 15s.—Aberdeen 2l 10s 0d.—Edinburgh and Northern 1l 7s 0d.—Glasgow, Dumfries, & Carlisle 17s 0d.—Monkland and Kirkintilloch 30l 15s.—Slamannan 17l.—Wishaw and Coltness 35l.

JOHN ROBERTSON and Co, Share Brokers, 15 Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The rise in railway shares has continued during part of this week, but has at last given way to a rather important decline, as will be perceived by our quotations. It is said that the settling will not pass over without difficulties on the 15th, and still more so on the 31st. The market is in a state of great agitation. The public funds hardly engage attention, and the Chamber of Deputies yesterday took into consideration the proposition to reimburse the 5 per cent debt, which was decided unanimously, without its having the slightest effect on the Bourse. The principal fluctuations have taken place in the Orleans, Rouen, and Avignon. Other shares have experienced less alteration. It is expected that a much greater decline must take place before the market, which seems engaged largely, will be more at ease.

|   | Paid. | Highest price. | Lowest. | Latest. |
|---|-------|----------------|---------|---------|
|   | f. c. | f. c.          | f. c.   | f. c.   |
| Orleans                                 | 590   | 1435           | 1300    | 1315    |
| Rouen                                   | 500   | 1250           | 1100    | 1150    |
| Havre                                   | 350   | 1002 50        | 945     | 960     |
| Marseilles and Avignon                  | 250   | 1210           | 1075    | 1110    |
| Strasbourg and Bale                     | 350   | 345            | 323 75  | 337 50  |
| Orleans and Vierzon                     | 50    | 930            | 885     | 890     |
| Amiens and Boulogne                     | 100   | 690            | 710     | 702 50  |
| Orleans and Bourdeaux                   | 50    | 725            | 750     | 745     |
| Antwerp and Ghent                       | 50    | —              | —       | —       |
| <i>Scrap.</i>                           |       |                |         |         |
| Northern ... (Lafitte, Blount, and Co.) | 100   | 575            | 540     | 545     |
| Lyons                                   | 50    | 545            | 530     | 545     |
| Toulouse ... (Lebideux)                 | 50    | 515            | 510     | 512 50  |
| Paris and Strasbourg ... (Ganneron)     | 50    | 520            | 520     | 520     |
| Lyons and Avignon ... (Talaot)          | 25    | 545            | 527 50  | 545     |
| — (Lecointe Desarts)                    | 50    | 521 25         | 515     | 521 25  |
| Tours and Nantes ... (Mackenzie)        | 50    | 522 50         | 515     | 517 50  |

O. RODRIGUES, 19 Rue neuve des Mathurins.

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

|                      | Wheat   | Barley | Oats   | Rye    | Beans  | Peas   |
|----------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sold—quarters        | 146,882 | 80,221 | 48,244 | 297    | 16,324 | 3,125  |
| Weekly average price | 45s 0d  | 32s 2d | 21s 7d | 30s 5d | 34s 8d | 35s 5d |
| Six weeks' average   | 45s 3d  | 32s 8d | 21s 7d | 30s 8d | 35s 0d | 35s 4d |

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 |
|----------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
|          | quarters.      | quarters.                 | quarters.       | quarters.                  | £                       | £                        |
| Foreign  | 2,107          | 3,612                     | 1,534           | 1,377                      | 3,586                   | 344                      |
| Colonial | 414            | 1,029                     | —               | —                          | 105                     | —                        |
| Total    | 2,521          | 4,671                     | 1,534           | 1,377                      | 3,691                   | 344                      |

NOTE.—Imported—OATS 520 qrs; INDIAN CORN 3,682 qrs. Duty paid—OATS 727 qrs; BEANS 823 qrs; duty of the week 4,602l.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

A TABLE showing the Supply, the Deliveries, and the Stock, at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow:—

|  | 1843.       | 1844.     | 1845.     |        |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
|  | bales       | bales     | bales     |        |
| Stock 1st of January                                 | 561,430     | 784,710   | 897,060   |        |
| Total import from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb.              | 227,175     | 216,294   | 351,370   |        |
| Export from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb.                    | 788,605     | 1,001,004 | 1,248,430 |        |
|  | 11,000      | 10,000    | 9,300     |        |
| Stock remaining at the three places on the 28th Feb. | 777,605     | 991,004   | 1,238,530 |        |
|  | 557,800     | 740,800   | 958,500   |        |
| Total consumption                                    | 219,805     | 250,204   | 280,930   |        |
|  | Or per week | 25,860    | 29,436    | 33,224 |
| Value in bond on the 28th Feb.—                      | per lb      | per lb    | per lb    |        |
| Georgia  | 3½d         | 5½d       | 4½d       |        |
| Surat  | 3d          | 4½d       | 3½d       |        |

The annexed table shows a considerable increase in the stock since the beginning of the year; the deliveries have been heavier than in both preceding years, but the excess of imports is by far greater.

The impetus given to purchases through the abolition of the duty on cotton of foreign growth, has occasioned a rise in American cotton fully equal to the amount of duty, and prices range now for the consumer rather above the rates of the beginning of February. East India cotton, notwithstanding that the proposed measure puts it upon a less favourable footing, has recovered from a momentary depression, and is quite as dear as in the early part of last month, with the

exception of the finer descriptions of Madras, which, from having become more abundant than of late, have undergone some decline.

The daily sales at Liverpool continue upon an extensive scale, but it is likely that when the act which admits American cotton duty free actually comes into operation, purchases will be somewhat more moderate, spinners being generally well stocked.

Speculative operations have since the beginning of the year been considerable, amounting to 116,000 bales during the two first months of 1845; a belief is entertained in many quarters, founded upon the supply in the American ports remaining short of that of 1842 and 1843, that the crop will not turn out as large as originally represented, viz. at 2,500,000 bales, but there are no facts known constituting the probability of a material reduction, and we may be assured that the account of the duty being taken off will bring to Europe every bale of American cotton which, under different circumstances, might possibly have been withheld.

The stock in London on the first of this month amounts to 97,420 bales, of which 65,700 bales Surat, and 26,750 bales Madras, against a total of 73,840 bales in 1844. We experience a good demand, both for home trade and export; however impeded the latter may be by the severity of the season, there is an advance obtainable upon the sales of the 26th of February.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

There has been a good demand for leather during the month, and it would no doubt have been larger but for the uncertainty caused by the proposed removal of all remaining import duty on foreign raw hides, bark, &c., and from TANNED LEATHER,—a measure, in so far as regards leather, of great importance to tanners throughout the kingdom. Communications have been made to the Board of Trade on the subject, and the following reasons have been laid before them against the proposed measure.

That the intention of government, as stated by Sir Robert Peel, was the removal of all duties on certain 'raw materials,' but tanned leather, for making the soles of shoes, is a finished manufacture, and has no more right to the title of a raw material, than has 'plating for making bonnets,' or silks for making dresses—on which articles protection is to be continued. That raw hides, bark, and all other tanning materials are cheaper in other countries than in England, and, if this enactment pass, much English capital and skill will be removed to the continent and to North and South America, where the manufacture for the English market can be carried on more advantageously than in England. That the removal of the remaining nominal duty of 5s per ton for salted hides, bark, &c. will not at the utmost give the tanner an advantage exceeding the one-sixteenth part of a penny per lb when it is made into leather, while the duty to be removed is 2d per lb. That, with the present duty of 2d per lb, leather is occasionally brought in from the continent, from the United States, and from South America, and, to a considerable and increasing extent, from India and Australia; and that the passing of this act will be the signal for large importations, to the injury great of tanners, whose manufactories are full of goods, which cost high prices, and are necessarily subject to a process of three to twelve months. That the bulk of heavy tanned leather is made from hides imported from the river Plate, that the war now raging there enhanced their prices fully 30 per cent, and that consequently the stock now in process of tanning has chiefly been purchased at high rates, making this a most unpropitious period for a reduction of prices. That the leather trade in this kingdom is the fourth (if not the third) in importance; it employs 300,000 persons in its various branches, and, consequently, that protection should not be taken from it, until it is abolished on food,—labour being so large a component in a manufacture necessarily occupying so many months.

To these communications no answer has been given, but that "they shall receive due consideration."—Communicated.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

We have received our files of West India papers, which are unusually barren of commercial or political intelligence. The weather generally is represented as favourable, and the crops promising in the highest degree. This is, however, the common report at this season. Antigua is the only island in which a reduction of the crop of last year is expected. In all the others large increases are anticipated. In Guiana, the combined court had passed a new and third loan of 500,000l, for the purposes of immigration. The Guiana Times mentions the arrival, from Sierra Leone, of the ship Roger Stewart, with 348 African immigrants on board. The number embarked was 350, but two had died on the middle passage. This is a pleasing contrast with the mortality which took place on board the slave ships. The immigrants are represented as very fine men, in good health and spirits.

The other foreign arrivals of the week are without any particular interest.

The new sugar duties coming into operation, creates some considerable excitement and activity in that branch. It is expected that nearly all the colonial sugar in bond will pass at the 14s duty.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON:

|                                       |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Tuesday, 18th March.                  | 1500 bags Madras Rice      |
| 22 hds British Plantation Sugar       | 176 chests Lac Dye         |
| 5700 bags Mauritius                   | 63 bales Safflower         |
| 9000 bags Bengal                      | 2500 bags Saltpetre        |
| 3193 bags and 7 cases Madras          | Thursday 20th.             |
| 76 bags Penang                        | 10000 bags Mauritius Sugar |
| 310 bags Singapore                    | 100 Elephants' Teeth       |
| 13000 bags Manilla (with certificate) | Tuesday 25th.              |
| 57 cask Mauritius Molasses            | 42 bales Bengal Safflower  |
| 101 bags Bahia Coffee                 | Wednesday 26th.            |
| 77 barrels Rio ditto                  | 510 bales Mocha Coffee     |
| 3 cases Cloves                        | 250 bags Malabar Pepper    |
| 46 chests Mace                        | Thursday, 10th April.      |
| 641 bags Turmeric                     | 1500 boxes Shellac         |
| Wednesday 19th.                       | Tuesday 15th.              |
| 240 bags Plantation Ceylon Coffee     | 1251 chests Indigo.        |
| 600 bags Costa Rica                   |                            |



**Latest City Accounts.**

**INDIGO.**—The trade with the northern parts of the Continent of Europe continuing to be suspended by the severity of the season, very little business has been transacted this week in indigo; a few orders drop in from the south of Germany, to which there is an access by way of Ostend, and from the Levant, where it appears that all branches of trade and industry are on the increase. The value of indigo is unaltered, and good Bengal sorts of the current shipping qualities cannot be obtained so cheap as in the last January sales. There continues to be a moderate demand for the home trade, and Kurpah and Madras are going off at the January rates, and not unfrequently a shade higher. The next quarterly sales have been fixed for the 15th April, and about 1500 chests declared. The total stock of unsold indigo in the bonded warehouses in London does not exceed 3500 chests, of which about one half is Bengal and similar sorts, the other consists of Kurpah and Madras. A favourable change of wind is likely to bring in further supplies of all sorts of indigo, but not to any great extent. It is expected that, by the middle of April, a thousand chests or two of indigo of the new crop will come in likewise, and appear in our market for sale, either in the April sale or immediately after. Upon the whole, the opinion continues to be favourable to the maintenance of the existing value of indigo, from the conviction that the produce of the last crops of indigo in Bengal, Madras, and Java is rather below the quantity which is likely to be consumed, in the approaching season, in the various parts of the world where the article is wanted for manufacturing industry.

**COCHINEAL.**—About 150 serons have been bought this week, chiefly for the Bombay market—low Honduras silver 4s 8d to 4s 9d, better sorts 4s 10d to 5d per lb. These rates are rather higher than heretofore, and there is a better feeling for the article.

**GUM.**—Barbary gum is held for stiff rates, and at auction 415 serons only partly sold at higher rates, small brown sorts 7l to 7l 12s 6d, first class damaged 6l 15s to 6l 17s 6d, second 5l 15s to 6l 12s 6d, 10 hhds white were taken in at 8l 7s 6d per cwt.

**LAC DYE** continues in good request, but the firmness of holders stop purchases. At auction 20 chests good ASC in diamond were taken in at 2s 5d per lb.

**ENGLISH WOOL.**—Very little variation since last week; trade only dull, and the demand very limited. Prices about the same, with a tendency in favour of the buyer, as no doubt, if wools are obliged to be sold, the seller must take from ¼d to ½d per lb less than the nominal market price.

**FOREIGN WOOL.**—Very little doing—holders firm to present prices—very few arrivals—stock on hand lower of all kinds.

**ITALIAN SILK.**—No business has been done this week in the Italian market, owing to its unsettled state and the impending public sales.

**COTTON.**—The demand this week has been active, and a good business has been transacted at the extreme prices of last week, and an advance of ¼d per lb is now currently established on the prices paid at the public sales of the 27th ult., the market closing very steadily.

**SALES OF COTTON WOOL, from Friday 7th March to Thursday 13th March inclusive.**  
 Surat..... 3000 ..... 2½d to 3½d ordinary to fully fair.  
 Madras..... 1500 ..... 2½d to 3½d mid. western to fair Tinnivelly.

Total..... 4500 bales in bond.

**FLAX.**—The continued rise in Scotland, and the firm and high prices abroad, have caused a gradual advance here. Yesterday a further sale of Egyptian flax realised advanced prices in the lower qualities of full 5 per cent.

**HEMP** is firmly held for the first quality, and hardly any of the second and third qualities remaining in the importer's hands.

**METALS.**—The iron trade is still active, and higher prices demanded. There is also a good demand for English tin, and the price has advanced 2l per ton. In spelter there has also been a little more doing, and the price has advanced to 22l per ton. Tin plates have also advanced. We refer you to our Price Current for present prices of metals.

**OIL.**—365 casks cocoa nut at public sale were all taken in—first quality 28l 10s, low and middling 24l 15s to 25l 10s ton.

**TALLOW.**—At public sale this afternoon 465 pkgs South American only partly sold at steady rates—middling to fine hard 36s to 38s, and low soft 30s to 33s; 370 pkgs Sydney 37s 3d to 38s 6d; 7 casks Gibraltar 41s to 41s 3d; 10 cases East India 40s 6d.

**SEEDS.**—We have had a fair trade this week. Caraway seed on last week's terms. Canary is also in good request. Coriander seed is rather lower, the duty on foreign of 5s per cwt being taken off. The demand for grass seeds continues slack, as the severity of the weather still prevents any farming operations. Linseed for feeding purposes sell readily. White and brown mustard seeds and rape seed are steady at late prices.

**COFFEE.**—There has been scarcely a transaction reported to-day in good ordinary Ceylons, but 4s to 4s are the rates asked. None has been brought to public sale. 1500 bags Costa Rico has been taken privately at 43s to 44s. 500 bags Singapore Java at 39s, and 1100 bags Manila at 41s to 41s 6d per cwt.

The prices of Jamaica and Ceylon Coffee at this port for the last five years on the 1th of March were—

|      | Jamaica       |                | Ceylon        |                |
|------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|      | low mid & mid | good ord       | low mid & mid | good ord       |
| 1845 | 68s .. 87s    | 46s .. 47s     | 68s .. 87s    | 46s .. 47s     |
| 1844 | 96 .. 114     | 69 .. 70       | 96 .. 114     | 69 .. 70       |
| 1843 | 92 .. 114     | 50 6d .. 51 6d | 92 .. 114     | 50 6d .. 51 6d |
| 1842 | 100 .. 120    | 76 .. 77       | 100 .. 120    | 76 .. 77       |
| 1841 | 96 .. 102     | 70 .. 72 6d    | 96 .. 102     | 70 .. 72 6d    |

**TEA.**—The week's business has been characterised by excessive heaviness for all kinds, other than the very recent imports; the demand for various favoured sorts of latest growth and preparation continuing unabated and engrossing all the trade's attention; the highest rate paid since our last for superior MONING Congou has been 2s 7d per lb, several hundred chests finding buyers at that price. The whole of this class tea finds its way to England in the earliest shipments, say in the first 20 vessels, and it being so great a

tax on the resources of the trade to take off such a mass of a high cost article, of which stock they thus become the conservators throughout the remainder of the year, it may seem somewhat remarkable that prices continue constantly to rule so high; but the taste for sterling qualities has greatly improved amongst the middling and operative classes (by far the most important consumers of this now necessary article), and the knowledge of this fact is not lost upon the majority of the dealers. Canton made gunpowders are in plentiful supply, and the quality generally being much improved beyond the productions of previous seasons, command considerable attention and ready sale, say at from 2s 3d to 2s 6d per lb for the finest sorts. Other quotations remain as before.

Duty paid up to Saturday last.

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| London .....    | 4,325,330 lbs |
| Liverpool ..... | 831,302       |
| Bristol .....   | 149,540       |
| Hull .....      | 69,653        |
| 1845 .....      | 5,375,825     |
| 1844 .....      | 5,799,359     |

**SUGAR.**—The transactions in British plantation sugar to-day have established the following alteration from the previous currency, after allowing for the difference of 11s 3d between the 25s 3d duty hitherto levied and 14s, at which it is expected that all qualities not refined, now in dock, are to be admitted, viz. an additional reduction of 6d to 1s in brown, whilst for better sorts holders have in some instances realised a slight improvement. About 100 hhds West India have found buyers privately, and of 480 hhds St Lucia, by auction, the greater part was sold from 36s to 56s. 240 bags Mauritius went from 33s 6d for low brown to 45s for good yellow. 1100 bags Madras from 36s to 44s for brown and low yellow. 500 bags Bengal, in bad condition, were taken in. 420 cases, 59 hhds Manila muscovado, certified as the produce of free labour, were held from 15s to 22s, and taken in at these prices for want of buyers. 190 cases middling white Bahia, on the spot, have changed hands at 22s 3d, and for 300 boxes fine white Havana 34s 6d has been paid. Holders of refined refusing to accept the reduced prices offered for home use, very little has been done.

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

|                  | 1845. | 1844.       |
|------------------|-------|-------------|
| West India ..... | 8378  | 17705 tons. |
| Mauritius .....  | 3358  | 3600        |
| Bengal .....     | 6134  | 8817        |
| Total .....      | 18070 | 29122       |

**REFINED SUGAR.**—There is very little business doing in the home market. Although prices have receded, the grocers hold back from purchasing, in the expectation of still lower prices. The decline has been principally in pieces and superior bastards, as the reduction of duty brings raw sugars in competition with them. In bonded refined sugar we have no alteration; the market continues very steady, and every description of goods scarce. In Dutch no alteration since last week. The plan for reduction of custom duties now in their chamber is looked for with great anxiety.

**SPICES.**—20 cases nutmegs and 30 of mace sold steadily, the former from 2s 9d to 4s for small to fine brown, the latter from 2s 6d to 2s 9d for middling quality.

**FRUIT.**—Currants—No arrivals this week. The demand continues very languid, but prices are firm. The reduction in sugar duties, which comes into operation to-morrow, is expected to have a considerable influence. In raisins and other fruit, there is nothing particular to notice; with Easter the trade is expected to revive as usual.

**PROVISIONS.—Butter.**—The arrivals of Irish this week are under 1000 firkins, of Dutch about 800 casks, of American (from Liverpool) about 1000 firkins. This small quantity, added to 14,530 stock at wharf on Monday last, shows 17,330, from which deduct 8000 firkins, the supposed deliveries from the wharf this week will leave the stock on Monday next only 9330 firkins, not more than two weeks' consumption. The continuation of very severe weather has frozen in the steamboat at Cuxhaven, and given such solidity to the ice in Holland, that the opinion is, there will be no further arrivals of butter or cheese for some weeks. These circumstances would in former seasons have driven the price of the finer descriptions of Irish butter to 112s per cwt; for finer sorts, for which 92s to 94s would have been taken last week, the holder now asks 104s, with every prospect of realising. The 800 casks of Dutch are expected to fetch 120s, the 1000 casks American are of the finest description that have yet arrived in this market, and for which 100s was asked on Thursday, but now held for 104s. Yesterday's quotation for Liverpool gave 4s to 6s advance within the last few days. **Bacon.**—The arrivals are small, the deliveries good, very little doing for forward shipment, several of the larger manufacturers are making up only half their usual quantity; the stock is decreasing, and expected in a week or two to be on a par with last season's. The price of pigs in Ireland, owing to the great demand for the north of England, Scotland, and Wales, is still advancing. The price of bacon in the market may be quoted 1s to 2s dearer, with a returning confidence as to a further improvement. **Lard.**—There is a further advance in American of 1s to 2s per cwt in all descriptions. The supply is considerably less than last year, and present stock not one half. There is more inquiry for Irish lard; holders are expecting higher prices.

**Cheese.**—The want of Dutch cheese has occasioned more inquiry for the lower and middling description of English, which has led to an advance on these descriptions of 2s to 3s per cwt. The stock of fine cheese is much less in the market, and in the hands of the country agents, than this time last year.—Hams, beef, and pork remain in price as last week.

**Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.**

|           | BUTTER. |          | BACON. |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
|           | Stock   | Delivery | Stock  | Delivery |
| 1844..... | 36,370  | 7,900    | 16,900 | 3,710    |
| 1845..... | 14,530  | 8,550    | 19,360 | 2,920    |

For quotations see our Weekly Price Current.

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**

**HAVRE, March 10.**—**Cotton.**—The demand was slack in the beginning of the week, but the favourable accounts received from Liverpool, on Tuesday, occasioned a lively demand and a further advance in prices. The sales of the week amount to 8,400 bales, arrivals 500 bales, stock 57,000 bales, against 110,000 bales in 1844, and 131,000 bales in 1843. For all the ports of France the import amounts to 89,000 bales in 1845, and stock 85,000 bales 28th Feb. 1845, against 66,000 bales import, and 129,000 bales stock in 1844, and 86,000 bales import, and 139,000 bales stock in 1843. **Coffee.**—Very little doing, and prices lower. **Sugar.**—At a trifling decline about 1,000 hhds have been sold, principally to refiners; since then the market has become more quiet. Total import of French colonial sugar, in all the ports, in the first two months of 1845, 16,800 tons, against 10,200 tons in 1844. **Rice.**—Prices maintained; about 200 barrels sold to consumers; no arrivals. **Indigo.**—The import into France out of the last crop is expected to amount to 9,500 chests; in our market 40 chests have been sold this week. **Ashes.**—The demand has at last revived, and an advance been obtained; about 400 barrels have been sold. Stock in first and second hands 1,500 barrels pot, and 200 barrels pearl ashes. **Hides.**—Large sales at previous prices, import of the week 6,000. **Oil.**—An extensive

speculative demand for whale oil has arisen, and prices have advanced about 10 per cent, in consequence of fears entertained for the seed crops. Tallow remains quiet. *Whalebone* held more firmly, our stock being reduced.

**HAMBURG, March 8.**—Coffee—Sales only to a limited extent, but prices for what has been done are rather higher. Sugar now quiet, refined in good demand. Of *Spelter* some sales at lower prices, at which there are still sellers.

**AMSTERDAM, March 11.**—Coffee quiet on account of the approaching sales. Sugar—1000 hhd's of Surinam have been sold by private contract at rather lower prices. *Indigo*—The company's sales are declared for the 21st of April at Amsterdam and 24th at Rotterdam. The total quantity is equal to about 3,500 chests at 250 lbs English.

**ANTWERP, March 12.**—Coffee—The better descriptions of Brazil are rather dearer, about 3,000 bags of all sorts have been sold during the week. Sugar—about 600 boxes of yellow Havana sold for export at full prices. Rice, Seeds, and Corn advancing, in consequence of speculation.

## The Gazette.

**FOREIGN OFFICE, March 7.**—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Joseph Gordon as Consul at Jamaica for his Majesty the King of Prussia. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr Robert P de Silver as Consul at Port Louis, in the Isle of France, for the United States of America.

Tuesday, March 11.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hutchinson and Binney, Bradford, share-brokers—Woolright, Chidson, and Co, Liverpool, silk mercers—Hules and Co., Bourn, tailors—James and Richmond, Swansea, linen-drapers—Fisher and Bates, Surrey Canal bank, Old Kent road, tar refiners—Allen and Long, Manchester, coach proprietors—Cuthbert and Bailey, Statham Park and Ipswich, and elsewhere, beer brewers—Roberts and Lawrence, boarding school keepers—Dunk and Baker, Brighton, millers—Ouston and Sons, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchants; as far as regards J. S. Ouston—Paulkner and Co., Heaton Norris, Lancashire, and Stockport, spinners—J. and J. Parley and Kitts, Bolton, cotton spinners; as far as regards T. Kivits—Marshall, Mitchell, and Storey, Sheffield, edge-tool manufacturers; as far as regards J. Mitchell—J. and R. Morley, Wood street, and Nottingham, wholesale hosiers; as far as regards J. Morley, sen., and R. Morley—M., O. W., and B. Hooper, Grange road, Leadenhall market, and Seething lane, tanners; as far as regards M. Hooper—Cross and Barritt, Bury and Farnworth, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists—Smith and Co., Spital works, near Chesterfield, machine builders; as far as regards F. Hignins—Rudkin and Hemmings, Paddington street—Weymouth and Rigby, Chancery lane, attorneys—Dicksons and Laings, Wilton mill, near Hawick, manufacturers; as far as regards J. R. Laing—Clarke, Cree, and Co., Glasgow, merchants—Tannahill, Cree, and Co., Trinidad, merchants.

### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Heathorn, Abchurch lane, shipowner—first dividend of 8s in the pound, on Saturday March 15 or any subsequent Saturday, at the office of Mr Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

Taylor, Brighton, bookseller—first dividend of 2s 4d in the pound, on Saturday March 15 or any subsequent Saturday, at the office of Mr Edwards.

T. and F. P. Trapp, Church street, Southwark, tallow chandlers—second dividend of 1s 3d in the pound; first dividend of 20s in the pound on the separate estate of T. Trapp; and first dividend of 20s in the pound on the separate estate of T. P. Trapp, on Saturday March 15 or any subsequent Saturday, at the office of Mr Edwards.

Maffalieu, High style, within Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers—first dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, on Tuesday March 11 or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Hobson, Manchester.

Sherwood, Tilehurst, near Reading, brickmaker—first dividend of 5s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr Pennell, Basinghall street.

Robbins, Winchester, bookseller—second dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr Pennell.

Wright, Liverpool, paint dealer—first dividend of 10s in the pound, on Thursday March 13 or any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr Cazenove, Liverpool.

Joseph and John Woodhead, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted stuff-manufacturer—first dividend of 4s in the pound, on Wednesday March 12 on any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Freeman, Leeds.

Holdsworth, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—dividend of 3s 4d in the pound to those who have not received a former dividend, and a further dividend of 1s in the pound to those who have received a former dividend, on Wednesday March 12 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Freeman.

### BANKRUPTS.

JOSHUA TAYLOR, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, draper, to surrender March 22 at 2 o'clock, May 5 at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court, solicitors, Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr Green, Aldermanbury.

ALBERT GREEN, Brighton, apothecary, March 25 at half-past 2 o'clock, April 22 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Freeman, Bothomley, and Benthall, Coleman street; and Freeman and Cornford, Brighton; official assignee, Mr Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

DAVID HOLDFORTH, Stratford, grocer, March 19 at half-past 2 o'clock, April 23 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Mr Wright, Cook's court, Carey street; official assignee, Mr Johnson, Basinghall street.

ALFRED KNOTT, Brighton, out of business, March 20 at 2 o'clock, April 22 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr Graham, Coleman street.

WILLIAM HARDISTY, Wakefield, Yorkshire, whitesmith, March 26, April 15 at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mr Fiddey, Temple; and Mr Brown, Wakefield, official assignee, Mr Young, Leeds.

JOHN ROBERTS, Liverpool, potato dealer, March 24, April 23 at 12 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford row; and Mr Moss, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr Cazenove, Liverpool.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Llandugwydd, Cardiganshire, auctioneer, March 18, April 15 at 12 o'clock, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr Smith, Cardigan; official assignee, Mr Miller, Bristol.

### DIVIDENDS.

April 9, Stutchbury, Theobald's road, Bedford row, bookseller—Stevens and Drummond, Mile-end, road contractors—Blundell, New Sarum, grocer—Maynard, Pantou street, Haymarket, bookseller—April 1, Barwick, Old street, St Luke's, wheelwright—April 12, J. H., J. S., J. K. and A. Heron, Manchester and Wigan, cotton spinners—April 10, G. and S. Potter and J. Kraus, Manchester and Birkacre, calico printers—April 12, Hardie, Manchester, merchant—April 2, Parsons, Manchester, paperhanger—April 3, W. H. and T. B. Turner, Blackburn, cotton spinners—April 2, Sheppard, sen., Uley, Gloucestershire, clothier—April 4, Rees and Edwards, Wells Somersetshire, gardeners—April 8, T. and W. Withell, Padstow, Cornwall, shipbuilders—April 3, Hall, Wallsend, Northumberland, cowkeeper—April 8, Tristram, Basford, Nottinghamshire, beerhousekeeper—Jackson, Leeds, engineer—April 3, J. L. and T. Taberner, Birmingham, cornfactors—April 5, Light, Stoke-upon-Trent, grocer—April 4, Newton, Derby, colour manufacturer.

### CERTIFICATES

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

April 1, Dettmer, Upper Marylebone street, pianoforte manufacturer—April 3, Francis, Davy, and Francis, Baglit, Flintshire, ironfounders—Hegginbotham and Peck, Manchester, machine makers.

### CERTIFICATES

To be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before April 1.

Ross, Leicester, hosier—King, Bath, druggist—Strange and Parsons, Baglan, Glamorgan-hire, merchants—Quinn, Liverpool painter—Proctor, Kingston-upon-Hull, coach proprietor—Craven, jun., Wakefield and Rochdale, corn miller—Hill, Woolwich, builder—Folger, High street, Shoreditch, cabinetmaker—Dotesio, Slough, hotelkeeper—Baines, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—Padbury, jun., Epsom, grocer.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. Roxbury, Glasgow, smith, March 14, April 4 at 12 o'clock, at Mr Fleming's, Glasgow.

W. Birnie, Aberdeen, painter, March 17, April 7 at 2 o'clock, at Messrs Webster's, Aberdeen.

D. Keith, Dundee, merchant, March 15, April 5 at 12 o'clock, at the Royal Hotel, Dundee.

## Gazette of Last Night.

ST JAMES'S PALACE, March 12.—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon James Cochrane, Esq, Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

**FOREIGN OFFICE, March 12.**—The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Krehmer, as Acting Consul General in Great Britain for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias. Also of Mr Pieter Romyn, as Vice Consul at Stockholm; of Mr John Owen, as Vice Consul at Cardiff; and of Mr Stephen Campbell, as Vice Consul at Newport; for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.

Friday, March 14.

### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

SAMUEL MAKEPEACE, Miteham, Surrey, silk printer.

### BANKRUPTS.

FREDERICK L. COLE, 101 Fenchurch street, wine merchant, March 31 at half-past twelve, and April 25 at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr William Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall street; and Mr Geoffrey Goddard, solicitor, 101 Wood street, Chancery.

MARY C. PAINTER, 102 Great Peter street, Westminster, grocer, March 29 at two, and April 25 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Thomas Alsager, official assignee, 12 Birchin lane; and Mr George Hildyard, solicitor, 8 Furnival's inn.

JOHN GREEN, 54 Pall Mall, and 99 Sloane street, wine merchant, March 29 at half past twelve, and April 25 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Thomas Alsager, official assignee, 12 Birchin lane; and Messrs Buxendale and Co., solicitors, Great Winchester street.

THOMAS N. D. HOWARD, formerly of Fenchurch street, and late of Calcutta, clover, March 29 at half-past one, and April 25 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr William Whitmore, official assignee, 2 Basinghall street; and Messrs Buchanan and Grainger, solicitors, Basinghall street.

WILLIAM H. MILLS, Mark lane, wine merchant, March 25 and April 25 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr William Pennell, official assignee; and Messrs Hughes and Co., solicitors, 17 Bucklersbury.

GEORGE WAGNER, 41 Bloomsbury square, draper, March 25 and April 25 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Belcher, official assignee; and Messrs Turner and Hensman, solicitors, Basing lane.

WILLIAM MEEK, Southampton, ironmonger, March 25 at two, and April 29 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr William Tuquand, official assignee, 13 Old Jewry chambers; and Messrs Bircham and Dalrymple, solicitors, 15 Bedford row.

JULIUS THOMPSON, late of Frimley Hill, Surrey, and of Wigmore street, Cavendish square, chesemonger, March 25 at half past two, and April 29 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr G. J. Graham, official assignee, 25 Coleman street; and Mr Edward Gauntlett, solicitor, Gray's Inn road.

SAMUEL HURD, Rochester, Kent, dealer in China, March 22 and May 5 at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr George Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury; and Mr Wm. Smith, solicitor, Wilmington square.

WILLIAM DEBNEY MISTLEY, Essex, victualler, March 25 at eleven, and April 22 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Edward Edwards, official assignee, 7 Frederick's place, Old Jewry; Messrs Wire and Child, solicitors, 9 St Swithin's lane, and Mr Barne, solicitor, Colchester.

JOHN BOTCHERBY, Darlington, Durham, coal owner, March 28 at eleven, and May 7 at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr James Wakley, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs Leeman and Clark, solicitors, York; Messrs Donkin and Co., solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs Tyus, solicitors, Beaufort buildings, Strand, London.

JAMES KEWLEY, Liverpool, tailor, March 26 at twelve, and April 23 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr James Cazenove, official assignee, Liverpool; Messrs Cornthwaite and Adams, solicitors, Old Jewry, London; and Mr Charles Pemberton, solicitor, Liverpool.

THOMAS DIX, Liverpool, shoe dealer, March 27 at twelve, and April 24 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Morgan, official assignee, Liverpool; Chester and Co., Staple inn, London; and Hodgson, Liverpool.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, Kingston upon Hull, builder, March 26 and April 15 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Young, official assignee, Leeds; Pennisger and Westmacott, John street, Bedford row, London; England and Shackle, Hull; Bulmer, Leeds.

CHARLES D. HOPE, Chorlton upon Medlock and Manchester, broker, March 11 and April 17 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Holson, official assignee, Manchester; Cornthwaite and Adams, 14 Old Jewry chambers, London; Moseley, Manchester.

JOHN S. ROWE, Newcastle under Lyne, Staffordshire, draper, March 25 at eleven, and April 29 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Christie, official assignee, Birmingham; Soles and Turner, London; Suckling, Birmingham.

THEOPHILUS LANE, Hereford, coal merchant, March 27 and April 21, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; Lanwarne, Hereford; Suckling, Birmingham.

JOHN SMITH, Rugeley, Staffordshire, money scrivener, March 22 and April 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham; Bennett and Thorne, Wolverhampton.

JOHN LANE, Bristol, licensed victualler, March 20 at one, and April 25 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Acraan, official assignee, Bristol; Gillard and Frook, Bristol.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Carr, Mann, and Bridge, Liverpool, merchants—Kerworthy and Taylor, Manchester, velvet finishers—Hewitt and Mitchell, Little Bell alley, City, trunk makers—Melhado and Magnus, Adams court, Old Broad street, City, merchants—S. R. bins and M. Robinson, Richmond, Yorkshire, millers—J. Farmer and E. Farmer, Hereford, linen drapers—Seed and Wilson, Preston, spindle makers—Postlethwaite and Parsons, Mareson in Marsh, Gloucestershire—Sinclair and Whitehurst, Princes street, Lambeth, distillers—Nuttall and Barlow, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—Corless, Edwards, and Stevens, Liverpool, chocolate manufacturers—John Nicholls and Gist—D. Gibbs, D. A. Gibbs, and W. A. Gibbs, Milton street, Cripplegate, soap makers—Pirie and Hodgskins, London—W. Bland and J. Bland, Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, builders—Helm and Hooper, Worcester, attorneys at law—Colchester and Gower, Ipswich, soap makers—R. Sharland, J. Sharland, and T. Sharland, Bishopsgate street within, City, linen drapers—Fozard and Jackson, Leeds, whisemists—P. Edwards, C. Edwards, and A. Edwards, Warmhill, Devonshire, farmers—Hervy and Nowell, Halifax, Yorkshire, milliners—Raleigh and Fitzpatrick, Liverpool, forwarding agents—W. Mauley and G. Mauley, South house, Long lane, Borough, coal merchants—Sauders-on and Purdie, Swinton iron works, Yorkshire, iron makers—Hall and Buchanan, Liverpool, merchants.

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

Rose, Nursling, Hampshire, brick burner, April 4—W. and R. Smith, Row lane City, and Aberdeen, warehousemen, April 4—Clark, Brunswick cottage, City road carman, April 5—Moyes and Moring, Camomile street, City, April 5—Binklett, Wellington street, Goswell street, manufacturer of plaster, April 4—Blinkhorn, Little Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before April 4.

Lutwyche, Birmingham, brass founder—Argent, Fleet street, City, victualler—J. and H. Colville, Liverpool, merchants—Jones, Usk, Monmouthshire, linen draper—Giles, Bedford street, Covent garden, carver—Larke, East Harling, Norfolk, draper—Kinsey, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper—Sedman, Queen street, Cheapside, colour merchant—Lerkins and Woolley, Stamford, drapers.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

William Macdonald, Glasgow, chemist, March 20 and April 10 at two, at the writing chambers of William Russell, Glasgow.

James Rankin, Docks-n's park, Jock's lodge, near Edinburgh, contractor, March 21 and April 11 at two, at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

William Allan, Rutherglen, victualler, March 19 and April 9 at twelve, at the writing chambers of Mr Archibald Kerr, Glasgow.

James Graham and Patti Wood, Galashiels, woollen manufacturers, March 21 and April 11 at twelve, at the Commercial inn, Galashiels.

Andrew Richard, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, merchant, March 20 and April 17 at three, at the Black Bull inn, Dumfries.

James Sk a, Locher, near Dundee, merchant, March 21 and April 11 at twelve at the writing chambers of William Kerr, Dundee.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to March 8th, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 8th of March in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.  
East and West Indian Produce and Grocery Articles.

| SUGAR                       | 1842      | 1843      | 1844      | 1845      |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| British Plantation          |           |           |           |           |
| Imported:—                  | tons      | tons      | tons      | tons      |
| West India                  | 4,866     | 4,560     | 5,883     | 8,918     |
| East India                  | 9,036     | 7,734     | 7,379     | 13,258    |
| Mauritius                   | 6,106     | 3,221     | 3,871     | 10,654    |
| Total                       | 20,008    | 15,515    | 17,133    | 32,860    |
| Duty paid:—                 |           |           |           |           |
| West India                  | 8,340     | 11,368    | 13,292    | 9,866     |
| East India                  | 6,024     | 8,511     | 5,607     | 5,646     |
| Mauritius                   | 5,484     | 2,502     | 2,899     | 4,377     |
| Total                       | 19,848    | 22,381    | 21,798    | 19,889    |
| Stock:—                     |           |           |           |           |
| West India                  | 4,261     | 6,840     | 3,829     | 11,106    |
| East India                  | 11,736    | 5,156     | 5,763     | 17,099    |
| Mauritius                   | 2,545     | 1,755     | 2,423     | 8,377     |
| Total                       | 18,542    | 13,751    | 12,015    | 36,582    |
| Average price of West India | 36s 6d    | 31s 3d    | 37s 2d    | 32s 11d   |
| Foreign Sugar               |           |           |           |           |
| Imported:—                  |           |           |           |           |
| Cheribon, Siam, & Manila    | 405       | 338       | 133       | 2,497     |
| Havana                      | 107       | 1,382     | 864       | 1,581     |
| Porto Rico                  | ...       | ...       | 143       | 521       |
| Brazil                      | 285       | 196       | 682       | 1,731     |
| Total                       | 797       | 1,914     | 1,822     | 6,330     |
| Exported:—                  |           |           |           |           |
| Cheribon, Siam, & Manila    | 1,013     | 783       | 250       | 1,765     |
| Havana                      | 936       | 1,126     | 2,438     | 1,221     |
| Porto Rico                  | 327       | 539       | 349       | 248       |
| Brazil                      | 918       | 1,022     | 719       | 1,045     |
| Total                       | 3,194     | 3,470     | 3,756     | 4,279     |
| Stock:—                     |           |           |           |           |
| Cheribon, Siam, & Manila    | 5,290     | 4,055     | 3,288     | 6,787     |
| Havana                      | 4,651     | 4,148     | 7,126     | 10,736    |
| Porto Rico                  | 1,182     | 777       | 1,308     | 1,106     |
| Brazil                      | 870       | 666       | 1,440     | 3,472     |
| Total                       | 11,993    | 9,646     | 13,162    | 22,101    |
| MOLASSES                    |           |           |           |           |
| Imported:—                  | cwt       | cwt       | cwt       | cwt       |
| West India                  | 765       | 786       | 3,402     | 2,250     |
| Duty paid                   | 2,400     | 1,634     | 3,370     | 1,985     |
| Stock                       | 6,915     | 3,147     | 4,612     | 10,572    |
| RUM                         |           |           |           |           |
| Imported:—                  | gal       | gal       | gal       | gal       |
| West India                  | 196,470   | 210,870   | 78,840    | 262,395   |
| East India                  | 163,485   | 103,500   | 49,140    | 98,640    |
| Foreign                     | 3,510     | 720       | 23,175    | 4,770     |
| Total                       | 363,465   | 315,090   | 151,155   | 365,805   |
| Exported:—                  |           |           |           |           |
| West India                  | 120,000   | 118,035   | 197,500   | 181,845   |
| East India                  | 57,465    | 17,280    | 51,000    | 45,495    |
| Foreign                     | 585       | 2,160     | 9,630     | 12,330    |
| Total                       | 178,110   | 137,475   | 268,135   | 239,670   |
| Duty paid:—                 |           |           |           |           |
| West India                  | 235,800   | 229,185   | 240,435   | 205,425   |
| East India                  | 3,150     | 30,465    | 11,295    | 7,425     |
| Foreign                     | ...       | ...       | 450       | 270       |
| Total                       | 238,950   | 259,650   | 252,180   | 213,120   |
| Stock:—                     |           |           |           |           |
| West India                  | 848,655   | 1,379,835 | 1,069,740 | 1,057,005 |
| East India                  | 463,455   | 391,900   | 195,390   | 134,010   |
| Foreign                     | 34,470    | 47,385    | 19,035    | 34,740    |
| Total                       | 1,346,580 | 1,819,125 | 1,284,165 | 1,225,755 |
| GINGER                      |           |           |           |           |
| Imported:—                  | Cwts      | Cwts      | Cwts      | Cwts      |
| West India                  | 13        | 8         | ...       | 4         |
| East India                  | 215       | 380       | 159       | 389       |
| Total                       | 228       | 388       | 159       | 393       |
| Exported:—                  |           |           |           |           |
| West India                  | 720       | 301       | 438       | 421       |
| Duty Paid:—                 |           |           |           |           |
| West India                  | 498       | 502       | 392       | 681       |
| East India                  | 124       | 1,429     | 582       | 504       |
| Total                       | 622       | 1,931     | 974       | 1,245     |
| Stock:—                     |           |           |           |           |
| West India                  | 2,271     | 1,807     | 1,460     | 1,995     |
| East India                  | 21,594    | 19,433    | 16,026    | 14,368    |
| Total                       | 23,865    | 21,240    | 17,486    | 16,363    |
| COCOA                       |           |           |           |           |
| Imported:—                  |           |           |           |           |
| British Plantation          | 1,116     | ...       | 28        | 1,406     |
| Foreign                     | 2,580     | 542       | 5,038     | 383       |
| Total                       | 3,696     | 542       | 5,066     | 1,789     |
| Exported:—                  |           |           |           |           |
| British Plantation          | 129       | 744       | 385       | 45        |
| Foreign                     | 2,751     | 251       | 2,157     | ...       |
| Total                       | 2,880     | 995       | 2,542     | 45        |
| Duty paid:—                 |           |           |           |           |
| British Plantation          | 3,440     | 4,361     | 4,120     | 3,201     |
| Foreign                     | ...       | 7         | 6         | 10        |
| Total                       | 3,440     | 4,368     | 4,126     | 3,211     |
| Stock:—                     |           |           |           |           |
| British Plantation          | 10,965    | 11,365    | 3,639     | 5,277     |
| Foreign                     | 6,692     | 3,490     | 10,816    | 3,230     |
| Total                       | 17,657    | 14,855    | 14,455    | 8,507     |

| COFFEE                     | 1842     | 1843     | 1844    | 1845     |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| Imported:—                 | Cwt      | Cwt      | Cwt     | Cwt      |
| British Plantation         | 1,542    | 2,274    | 424     | 2,250    |
| Ceylon                     | 3,775    | 8,181    | 10,337  | 9,725    |
| BP not otherwise described | 204      | 14       | 8       | 640      |
| Total BP                   | 5,521    | 10,469   | 10,769  | 12,615   |
| Mocha                      | 1,444    | 1,105    | 2,269   | 8,364    |
| Foreign East India         | 8,800    | 3,436    | 4,033   | 25,740   |
| Malabar                    | ...      | 124      | ...     | ...      |
| St Domingo                 | ...      | 4,025    | 6,139   | ...      |
| Havana & P Rico            | ...      | 598      | 4,410   | 408      |
| Brazil                     | 9,897    | 31,537   | 6,385   | 18,968   |
| African                    | ...      | ...      | 523     | ...      |
| Total Foreign              | 20,221   | 40,884   | 23,759  | 53,480   |
| Grand total                | 25,542   | 51,353   | 34,528  | 66,095   |
| Exported:—                 |          |          |         |          |
| British Plantation         | 338      | 136      | 168     | 252      |
| Ceylon                     | 153      | 117      | 1,756   | 442      |
| BP not otherw. des.        | 1,456    | 6,378    | 2,178   | 1,482    |
| Total BP                   | 1,947    | 6,631    | 4,102   | 2,176    |
| Mocha                      | 24       | 70       | 366     | 330      |
| Foreign East India         | 350      | 1,989    | 1,041   | 7,506    |
| Malabar                    | ...      | ...      | 3       | ...      |
| St Domingo                 | 24       | 1,844    | 763     | 9        |
| Havana & P Rico            | 1,575    | 2,608    | 219     | 42       |
| Brazil                     | 2,544    | 6,355    | 2,020   | 2,830    |
| African                    | ...      | 9        | 228     | ...      |
| Total Foreign              | 4,547    | 12,955   | 4,580   | 10,717   |
| Grand total                | 6,494    | 19,586   | 8,682   | 12,893   |
| Duty Paid:—                |          |          |         |          |
| British Plantation         | 8,850    | 7,884    | 8,466   | 6,648    |
| Ceylon                     | 13,286   | 21,547   | 22,148  | 24,500   |
| BP not otherw. des.        | 15,146   | 7,706    | 4,024   | 2,320    |
| Total BP                   | 37,282   | 37,137   | 34,638  | 33,468   |
| Mocha                      | 1,041    | 1,968    | 2,035   | 3,544    |
| Foreign East India         | 4,348    | 4,110    | 4,374   | 2,879    |
| Malabar                    | ...      | 43       | 34      | 12       |
| St Domingo                 | ...      | ...      | ...     | ...      |
| Havana & P Rico            | ...      | 579      | 1,083   | 271      |
| Brazil                     | 1        | 543      | 2,084   | 6,841    |
| African                    | ...      | ...      | 54      | 116      |
| Total Foreign              | 5,290    | 7,213    | 9,864   | 13,663   |
| Grand total                | 42,872   | 44,430   | 44,502  | 47,131   |
| Stock:—                    |          |          |         |          |
| British Plantation         | 20,522   | 25,642   | 16,780  | 23,966   |
| Ceylon                     | 30,775   | 52,800   | 44,718  | 71,253   |
| BP not otherw. des.        | 298,116  | 191,634  | 144,200 | 125,94   |
| Total BP                   | 349,513  | 270,136  | 205,698 | 220,513  |
| Mocha                      | 6,739    | 9,459    | 15,033  | 20,448   |
| Foreign East India         | 70,476   | 63,008   | 58,554  | 89,729   |
| Malabar                    | ...      | ...      | 1,467   | 1,126    |
| St Domingo                 | 2,947    | 18,873   | 19,193  | 20,161   |
| Havana & P Rico            | 5,304    | 8,374    | 13,432  | 4,758    |
| Brazil                     | 20,248   | 48,318   | 60,364  | 69,418   |
| African                    | ...      | 1,737    | 1,866   | 599      |
| Total Foreign              | 105,714  | 151,676  | 169,743 | 206,239  |
| Grand total                | 455,227  | 421,812  | 375,441 | 426,752  |
| RICE                       |          |          |         |          |
| Imported:—                 | Bags     | Bags     | Bags    | Bags     |
| British East India         | 29,461   | 11,765   | 2,507   | 29,903   |
| Foreign East India         | 23,367   | 8,458    | 23,759  | 130      |
| Total                      | 52,828   | 20,223   | 26,266  | 30,033   |
| Exported:—                 |          |          |         |          |
| British East India         | 12,211   | 10,336   | 9,685   | 9,363    |
| Foreign East India         | 24,728   | 3,072    | 6,836   | 11,026   |
| Total                      | 36,939   | 13,408   | 16,521  | 20,389   |
| Duty Paid:—                |          |          |         |          |
| British East India         | 20,933   | 8,129    | 25,165  | 18,141   |
| Foreign East India         | ...      | 2        | 656     | 1        |
| Total                      | 20,933   | 8,131    | 25,821  | 18,142   |
| Stock:—                    |          |          |         |          |
| British East India         | 117,803  | 90,405   | 62,114  | 56,161   |
| Foreign East India         | 24,985   | 15,325   | 45,938  | 8,409    |
| Total                      | 142,788  | 105,730  | 108,052 | 64,570   |
| PEPPER                     |          |          |         |          |
| White—Imported             | 979      | 1,196    | 229     | 443      |
| Exported                   | 55       | 189      | 31      | 74       |
| Duty Paid                  | 605      | 509      | 586     | 558      |
| Stock                      | 6,823    | 7,453    | 7,421   | 7,238    |
| Black—Imported             | 17,783   | 8,657    | 4,101   | 26,994   |
| Exported                   | 6,750    | 2,945    | 2,751   | 8,348    |
| Duty Paid                  | 4,601    | 5,024    | 5,871   | 5,207    |
| Stock                      | 94,845   | 87,144   | 77,105  | 96,491   |
| NUTMEGS                    |          |          |         |          |
| Imported                   | Pkgs 312 | Pkgs 196 | Pkgs 96 | Pkgs 186 |
| Exported                   | 19       | 11       | 19      | 63       |
| Duty Paid                  | 61       | 84       | 98      | 100      |
| Stock                      | 762      | 664      | 757     | 716      |
| CASSIA LIG.                |          |          |         |          |
| Imported                   | 3,712    | 10,149   | 1,929   | 3,447    |
| Exported                   | 3,973    | 7,981    | 2,626   | 1,512    |
| Duty Paid                  | 407      | 461      | 424     | 276      |
| Stock                      | 1,388    | 4,645    | 6,527   | 4,292    |

| CINNAMON  | 1842     | 1843     | 1844       | 1845       |
|-----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Imported  | Pkgs 777 | Pkgs 177 | Pkgs 4,363 | Pkgs 4,292 |
| Exported  | 885      | 401      | 1,261      | 1,742      |
| Duty Paid | 132      | 124      | 132        | 280        |
| Stock     | 4,402    | 2,518    | 9,419      | 6,505      |

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

| COTTON                              | 1842   | 1843   | 1844    | 1845    |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Imported:—                          | bags   | bags   | bags    | bags    |
| American                            | 600    | 535    | 766     | 1,218   |
| Brazil                              | ...    | 607    | 981     | ...     |
| East India                          | 26,677 | 3,209  | 2,452   | 17,040  |
| Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 & 1844 | ...    | ...    | 211,871 | 341,520 |
| Total                               | 27,277 | 4,741  | 215,959 | 359,688 |
| Exported:—                          |        |        |         |         |
| American                            | 16     | 24     | 471     | 109     |
| Brazil                              | ...    | 176    | ...     | ...     |
| East India                          | 11,279 | 3,327  | 8,296   | 3,520   |
| Liverpool—1843-4                    | ...    | ...    | 1,010   | 6,160   |
| Total                               | 11,295 | 3,527  | 9,777   | 9,729   |
| Stock:—                             |        |        |         |         |
| American                            | 2,125  | 2,103  | 2,288   | 2,574   |
| Brazil                              | 1,171  | 1,152  | 2,257   | 612     |
| East India                          | 75,820 | 67,779 | 59,277  | 82,921  |
| Liverpool—1843-4                    | ...    | ...    | 625,091 | 772,48  |
| Total                               | 79,116 | 71,034 | 688,913 | 858,355 |

For Liverpool Trade of the week see Commercial Summary and Postscript.

| COCHINEAL | 1842         | 1843       | 1844       | 1845       |
|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Imported  | Serons 1,359 | Serons 996 | Serons 845 | Serons 971 |
| Exported  | 752          | 244        | 555        | 414        |
| Duty Paid | 549          | 659        | 899        | 880        |
| Stock     | 2,766        | 3,807      | 3,232      | 2,373      |

Commercial Times' Weekly Price Current.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits.

Ashes duty B.P. free, For. 6d p cwt First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 25s 0d 23s 6d Montreal 24 0 24 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 2d Trinidad, red ... per cwt 40 0 47 0 grey 46 0 43 0 Grenada and St Lucia 37 0 44 0 Para. Bahia & Guayaquil 33 0 38 6

Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb, For. 6d Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 30 0 46 0 good and fine ord 53 0 68 0 low to good middling 76 0 95 0 fine middling and fine 110 0 130 0

Bertrice and Demerara triage and ord 25 0 42 0 good and fine ord 40 0 60 0 low middling to fine 60 0 80 0 Ceylon, ord to good 44 0 46 6 super and plan kind 48 0 88 0 Mocha, fine 68 0 76 0 cleaned garbled 59 0 64 0 ord and ungarbled 59 0 58 0 Sumatra 20 0 22 0 Samarang 23 0 26 0 Batavia 27 0 48 0 Manila 33 0 46 0 Brazil, ord to good ord 27 0 30 0 fine ord and colour 31 0 35 0 St Domingo 28 0 31 0 Havannah, ord to gd ord 30 0 35 0 fine ord and colour 37 0 60 0 Porto Rico 30 0 54 0 La Guayra 30 0 68 0

Cotton duty B.P. 4d p cwt, For. 2s 11d Surat ... per lb, bond 0 2 8 0 Bengal 0 3 0 3 Madras 0 2 0 3 Pernam 0 4 2 0 Bowed Georgia 0 3 0 5 New Orleans 0 3 0 5 Demerara 0 5 0 6 West India 0 4 0 5 Egyptian 0 5 0 7 Smyrna 0 3 0 4

Drugs & Dyes COCHINEAL duty 1s p cwt Black 4 9 5 11 Silver 4 7 5 3 LAC DYE duty 1s per cwt D T 1 8 1 10 Other marks 0 4 2 6 SHELLAC duty 1s per cwt Orange 0 6 56 0 Other sorts 28 0 42 0 TURMERIC duty B.P. 1d p ton, For. 5s Bengal 16 14 0 China 14 0 15 0 Java and Malabar 8 0 14 6 TER. JAPONICA duty 5s per ton Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 21 0 22 0 Gambier 13 6 14 0

Dyewoods LOGWOOD duty 2s per ton Jamaica 4 15 5 5 Honduras 5 5 6 0 Campeachy 7 15 8 5 FUSTIC duty B.P. 1s, For. 2s Jamaica 4 10 5 10 Cuba 7 0 8 0 Nic. Wood duty 2s per ton Lima 0 16 0 Other large solid 11 0 15 0 Small and rough 9 0 10 0 SAPAN WOOD duty 2s per ton Bimas 13 0 15 0 Siam 10 0 11 0 BRAZIL WOOD duty 2s per ton Unbranded 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, l s 1 s ditto, new 8 0 10 10 Valencia duty 10s per cwt new 4 8 4 10 Barbary sweet, in bond 2 2 2 5 b tter 2 18 3 0 Currants, duty 15s per cwt Zante & Cephal, new 2 9 2 10 Patras 2 9 2 12 Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 1 18 3 0 Spanish 1 10 1 12 Plums duty 20s per cwt French ... per cwt d p 2 10 4 0 Imperial cartoon, new 4 0 7 7 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 4 1 10 Rai-ins duty 15s per cwt Denia ... per cwt d p 1 14 0 0 Valencia 2 8 2 10 Smyrna, black (uom.) 1 11 1 12 red chesme 2 0 2 7 Sultana, new 3 2 3 5 Muscatel 2 12 4 15

Flax duty 1d per cwt Riga, P T R ... per ton 45 0 50 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0 9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland 30 0 56 0 Hemp duty 1d per cwt St Peterab, clean, p ton 27 15 28 0 outshot 26 15 27 0 half cleaned 25 15 26 0 Riga, Rhine 28 10 29 0 outshot 28 0 0 0 pass 27 0 0 0 Manila free 21 0 26 0 East Indian Sunn 12 10 16 0 Bombay 15 0 17 0 Jute 11 0 13 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb B A and M Vid. dry 0 5 0 7 salted 0 3 0 4 Brazil, dry 0 5 0 6 drysalted 0 4 0 4 salted 0 3 0 4 Rio, dry 0 5 0 6 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 6 Cape, salted 0 3 0 4 West India, dry 0 4 0 6 salted 0 3 0 4 New York 0 3 0 4 East India 0 4 0 11 1/2 Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 0 11 S America Horse, p hide 8 0 15 6 Russia 6 6 8 6

Indigo duty B.P. 1s p cwt, For. 2s Bengal 2 6 6 2 Oude 2 0 3 9 Madras 2 2 4 4 Manila 1 10 3 6 Java 3 0 5 9 Carracas 2 9 4 9 Guatemala 2 3 5 0

Leather, per lb Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 0 11 1 1 do 30 65 1 1 5 5 English Butts 16 24 1 1 4 2 do 28 36 1 4 2 0 Foreign do 16 25 0 11 1 5 do 28 36 1 0 1 4 Calf Skins 20 35 1 0 1 6 do 40 60 1 2 2 0 do 80 120 1 1 7 7 Dressing Hides 0 11 1 2 Shaved do 1 0 1 4 Horse Hides, English 1 0 1 3 do Spanish, per hide 14 0 17 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 3 1 6 do East India 0 10 1 7

Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 9 0 0 Bottoms 0 10 0 0 Old 0 8 0 0 Tough case, p ton £84 0 0 0 Tile 83 0 0 0 South Amer. in bond 0 0 0 0

IRON, per ton Bars, &c. British 10 0 10 10 Nail rods 11 0 0 0 Hoops 11 5 0 0 Sheets 12 0 0 0 Fig. No 1, Wales 5 5 10 10 Bars, &c. 9 5 9 10 Fig. No. 1, in the Clyde 5 10 0 0 Swedish in bond 12 12 0 0 LEAD, p ton—Eng. pig 17 17 0 0 sheet 18 10 0 0 red lead 17 0 0 0 white do 25 0 0 0 patent shot 19 10 20 0 Spanish pig, in bond 16 5 0 0 STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 17 10 0 0 in faggots 18 10 0 0 SPELTER, for. per ton 22 0 0 0 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s English blocks, p ton 77 0 0 0 bars 78 10 0 0 Banca, in bond 70 0 0 0 Straits do 68 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 36s 0d 37s 0d Coke, 1 C 32 0 33 0

Molasses duty B.P. 5s 3d, For. 22s 0d West India, d p, per cwt 18 0 22 0 Refiners', for home use, f 21 0 26 0 Do export (on board) bd 13 0 13 6

Oils—Fish duty 1s p tun £ s d Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 31 0 0 0 Straw 28 0 29 0 Brown and yellow 27 0 28 0 Sperm 82 0 83 0 Head matter 85 0 85 0 cod 29 0 29 10 South Sea 25 0 28 10 Olive, Galipoli per tun 43 0 43 0 Spanish and Sicily 40 0 42 0 Palm 26 10 27 0 Cocoa Nut 28 0 29 0 Seed, Rape, pale 36 10 37 0 Linseed 24 10 24 15 Black Sea p qr 43s 6d 44s 0d St Petersburg Morshank 42 0 43 0 Do cake, p 1000, 3hea 124 0s 124 5s do Foreign ... per ton 8 0 9 0 Rape, do 4 5 4 10

Provisions All articles duty paid, except beef & pork. Butter—Carlow 92s 0d 100s 0d Cork 90 0 96 0 Limerick & Waterford 90 0 96 0 Scotch 90 0 90 0 Freisland, fresh 90 0 120 0 Kiel and Holstein, fine 00 0 00 0 Leer 00 0 00 0 American 76 0 104 0 Canadian 60 0 64 0 Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 56 0 60 0 Cork and Belfast do 56 0 57 0 Firkin and keg Irish 50 0 53 0 American & Canadian 36 0 44 0 Cask do 35 0 39 0 Pork—Amer. & Can. p b, 67 6 70 0 Inferior 36 0 40 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc 67 6 75 0 Inferior 25 0 35 0 Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 6s Bengal, white, per cwt... 11 0 12 0 cargo 8 0 9 0 Madras 8 0 10 0 Java 8 0 12 0

Sago duty 1s per cwt. Pearl, per cwt 13 0 25 0 Flour 17 0 18 0 Saltpetre duty 6d p cwt Bengal 24 0 28 0 Madras 24 0 27 0 NITRATE OF SODA 14 9 15 0

Seeds Caraway, foreign, p cwt 44 0 46 0 English 46 0 48 0 Canary 48 0 50 0 Clover, red ... per cwt 50 0 70 0 white 60 0 80 0 Coriander 12 0 16 0 Linseed, foreign... per qr 42 0 50 0 English 54 0 56 0 Mustard, brown... p bush 12 0 14 0 white 10 0 16 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs £25 0 £28 0

Silk duty 1d per lb—E. I. Bauleah, &c. ... per lb 8 0 13 0 Gonatea 10 0 17 0 Cossimbuzar 10 6 15 6 Comercolly 11 0 19 0 China Tsatlee 16 0 21 0 Raws, Lombardy, 1st 24 0 25 6 Do 2nd do 20 0 22 0 Fossombrone 22 0 25 6 White Novi 26 0 32 0 Naples Royals, 1st qu 21 0 23 0 Do 2nd do 20 0 21 0 Bologna 20 0 23 0 Tyrol 20 0 23 6 French 26 0 28 0

ORGANZINES Piedmont, 20-22 29 0 30 0 Do 24-26 28 0 29 0 Lombardy, 20-22 28 0 29 0 Do 28-30 25 0 26 0 French, 24-26 32 0 33 0 TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24 26 0 28 0 Do 26-28 25 0 26 0

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s per cwt... per lb bond 0 2 0 3 1/2 PEPPER, duty 6d p lb Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy bd 0 3 0 3 3/8 light 0 3 0 3 3/8 Sumatra 0 2 0 2 1/2 White, ord to fine 0 4 0 9 GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s Bengal, per cwt... bond 16 0 65 0 Malabar 14 0 90 0 Jamaica... d p 75 0 260 0 Barbadoes 36 0 44 0 CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 3d ord to good, p cwt... bd 50 0 62 0 fine, sorted, 63 0 67 0 CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d Ceylon, per lb—1st bd 3 3 4 10 second 2 6 3 9 third and ordinary 2 0 3 3 CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb Amboyana & Bencoolen 1 3 1 9 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 8 0 10 1/2 MACE, duty 2s 6d, per lb 2 0 3 8 NUTMEGS duty B.P. 2s 6d, For. 3s 6d ungarbled, per lb 2 8 4 0 shrivelled and ord 1 0 2 0

Spirits—Rum duty 9s 4d p gallon Jamaica, 10 to 20, O.P. per gal... 3 0 3 2 30 to 36 3 6 3 10 fine marks 4 0 5 0 Demerara, 10 to 20 O.P. 2 3 2 6 30 to 40 3 1 3 6 Leeward, 1.5 U to 5 O 2 0 2 1 Bengal, proof, with cer. 1 10 0 0 without certificate none Brandy duty 22s 10d p gal 1st brands, 1838 5 0 0 0 1839 4 10 5 0 1840 4 4 4 6 1841 4 2 4 4 1842 4 1 4 3 Geneva 1 10 0 0 Extra fine 2 4 2 6

Sugar duty B.P. 14s or 16s 4d W I, B P br, d p, p cwt 42 0 45 6 middling 46 0 48 0 good 49 0 52 0 fine 51 0 57 0 Mauritius, brown 36 0 44 0 yellow 45 0 47 0 strong and fine grey 44 0 56 0 Bengal, moist and dk br 34 0 37 0 dry brown and yellow 38 0 41 0 white 48 0 60 0 Madras, brown 35 0 43 0 yellow 44 0 51 0 For. free labour with certificate, duty 23s 4d or 28s Java, brown and yellow 17 0 21 6 white and grey 22 0 24 6 Manila, brown 14 6 19 0 yellow 19 6 20 6 Other Foreign, 63s Rio, brown and yellow 15 6 19 0 white 19 6 22 6 Pernam, brown and yel 15 6 18 0 white 20 0 23 6 Bahia, brown and yellow 17 6 20 0 white 21 0 24 0 Havana, brown & yel 18 6 23 0 white 25 0 28 6 fine white 29 0 31 6 Porto Rico 18 0 21 0

REFINED Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined single 17s, double 20s, bastards 14s Db loaves, 8 to 10 lb free 80s 0d 86s 0d Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 70 0 73 0 Patent tilters, 22 to 28 lbs 69 0 74 0 Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 68 0 69 0 Pieces 50 0 58 0 Bastards 36 0 40 0 Treacle 17 0 20 0 In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 36 0 48 0 6 lb loaves 34 6 0 0 10 lb do 33 6 0 0 14 lb do 32 6 0 0 Tilters, 20 to 25 lb 32 0 32 6 Lumps, 40 to 43 lb 32 0 0 0 Crashed 31 0 31 6 Dutch superior 29 6 0 0

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd s d s d Dutch, No. 2 28 0 28 3 Pieces 25 0 27 0 Bastards 18 0 20 0 Treacle 13 0 13 6

Tallow Duty B.P. 3d, For. 3s 2d p cwt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 39 0 0 0 St Petersburg, new YC 39 0 39 3 N. S. Wales 38 0 41 0

Tea duty 2s 1d Bohea Canton, per lb, bd 0 4 0 5 Fokien 0 9 0 10 Congou, ord and com 0 9 0 11 middling to fine 1 0 2 6 Souchong, ord to fine 1 0 3 0 Pouchong 1 3 0 10 Caper 1 1 1 8 Pekoe, Flowery 2 0 4 0 Orange 1 4 3 2 Twankay, ord to fine 1 1 1 9 Hyson Skin 0 10 1 9 Hyson, common 2 0 2 6 middling to fine 2 7 4 6 Imperial 1 10 3 6 Gunpowder 2 2 4 6

Timber Teake, Afr. duty 10s p ld 11 0 12 0 Oak, Que. duty 1s p load 7 0 7 10 Fir duty B.P. 1s p load, For. 25s Riga 4 7 0 0 Dantzig and Memel 4 0 4 10 Swedish 3 17 4 0 Pine, Quebec, red 4 5 4 7 yellow 4 0 0 0 Miramichi & St John's 4 10 0 0 Wainscot Logs, 18ft, each 5 10 0 0 Lathwood duty B.P. 1s, 2l fm Memel, &c. fm 0 0 0 0 Deals duty B.P. 2s p ld, For. 1l 12s Goffe, 14ft 3in by 9 31 0 32 0 Sticks, 10ft 3in by 9 31 0 29 0 Quebec yellow pine 28 0 29 0 first quality ... s. h. 17 0 18 0 second do 13 0 0 0 White spruce... bond 120 18 21 0 Dantzig deck... each 0 18 6 Plank, Dan. oak, p load 9 0 10 0 Staves duty B.P. 2s p ld, For. 1l 8s Baltic... per 1200 ... 140 0 0 0 Quebec pipe... 1200 ps 70 0 0 0

Tobacco duty 3s per lb Maryland, in lb, bond 0 5 0 6 fine and good coloured 0 5 0 6 colour 0 5 0 6 light brown and leafy 0 5 0 5 brown and leafy 0 4 0 5 Virginia fine Scotch & Irish spin 0 5 0 5 good middling do 0 4 0 5 ordinary to middling... 0 2 0 3 fine black sweet scent 0 3 0 4 Kentucky—stem'd fine 0 4 0 5 do good and leafy 0 3 0 4 do mid, part short 0 5 0 10 Amersfoort for segars, &c. 0 6 0 7 Cavendish 1 4 5 0 Havana and Cumana 1 2 1 4 Cuba (fine) 0 4 0 5 East India leaf 5 0 14 0 Havana cigars, bd duty 5 0 10 0 Negrohead do 0 2 0 0

Turpentine duty 1d p cwt—English 7 9 8 0 Spirits of, duty For. 5s 34 0 0 0 Wool—ENGLISH Fleeces, So. Down hogs 15 0 15 10 Half-bred hogs 15 0 14 10 Kent fleeces 13 0 13 10 S. Down ewes & wethers 13 0 13 10 Leicester do 17 0 18 0 Sorts—Clothing, picklock 14 0 14 10 Prime and picklock 13 10 13 15 Choice 12 10 13 0 Super 17 0 17 10 Combing—Wethermat. 15 5 16 0 Picklock 13 10 14 0 Common 20 10 21 0 Hog matching 18 0 18 10 Picklock matching 15 0 15 10 Super do 15 0 15 10

FOREIGN—duty free Spanish, per lb Leonesa, R's 2 0 2 6 Segovia 1 10 2 2 Soria 1 8 1 10 Caceres 1 6 1 8 Seville 2 0 2 10 German Fleeces 2 9 5 6 Saxon 1st and 2d Elect 2 6 2 9 2d and 3d 2 0 2 4 Silesian 1st 2 9 0 0 2d 2 9 0 0 3d 2 9 0 0 Austrian, prima 2 0 2 8 2d 1 8 2 0 Bohemian, prima 0 0 0 0 2d 2 0 0 0 and Lamb's 1 6 2 0 Hungarian Pieces 1 6 2 0 Frits 1 0 1 6

Australian and V D L 1st Combing 1 5 2 3 2d do 1 3 1 8 3d do 1 1 1 4 in grease 0 6 0 10 Lamb 1 4 2 3 V D Land, 1st Combing 1 3 2 5 2d do 1 0 1 8 3d do 1 1 1 6 Lamb 1 2 2 3 Cape 0 5 1 9

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal £ s d Port... per pipe 17 0 52 0 Claret... hhd 5 0 48 0 Sherry... butt 12 0 76 0 Madeira... pipe 18 0 55 0

For Remarks, see our "Latest City Accounts" in Weekly Summary.

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, March 10.—Last Monday morning we had heavy rains for many hours, but the wind shifted to the N. E. in the evening, and sharp frost set in, which continued almost without intermission till this morning; it is now milder, but the wind is still N. E. and has been blowing hard through the night. The arrivals during last week were short, except of English wheat, flour, and malt, of which there were large supplies, and during Friday and Saturday a good many Scotch oats arrived. This morning not much fresh wheat, a shade better to-day. In barley no improvement. Scotch oats are 6d to 1s cheaper; Irish, being in short supply, are firm. Beans and peas no alteration. Flour rather better sale.

Table with columns for BRITISH and FOREIGN & COLONIAL, listing various grain types like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Flour with their respective prices.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table comparing Weekly Averages by the Imp. Qtr. from the Gazette of Friday, March 7, 1845, with Averages from the corresponding Gazette in the last year, Fri. Mar. 8, 1844.

ACCOUNT OF CORN ARRIVED IN LONDON, From March 3 to 8, 1845, inclusive.

Table showing the account of corn arrived in London from March 3 to 8, 1845, inclusive, categorized by type (English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign) and quantity.

Total Quantity of all other kinds of Pulse and Grain.

Table listing the total quantity of all other kinds of pulse and grain, including Malt, Rye, and Tares.

Provision Markets.

BREAD.

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

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, March 10.—Fair average supplies of country-killed meat have been received since this day se'night; while the quantity of that slaughtered in the metropolis on offer has been large. Prime mutton, veal, and pork have been in steady request, at, in most instances, full prices; but with all other kinds of meat the trade has ruled heavy, and the quotations have had a downward tendency.

FRIDAY, March 14.—There was a slight improvement in the general demand, and prices were supported in every instance.

At per stone, by the carcase.

Table listing prices for various meats like Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Veal, categorized by quality and cut.

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, March 10.—Since Monday last the imports of foreign stock into London have amounted to 40 oxen, 20 cows, and 35 sheep, all from Holland. The whole of those importations were brought forward to-day, in, for the most part, middling condition. For beasts the demand was steady, at fair prices; but sheep commanded very little attention.

The supply of home-fed beasts was sufficiently numerous; but, compared with those exhibited on this day se'night, very deficient in quality. In consequence, therefore, of the scarcity of prime beasts, the demand for them was steady, at an advance on last week's quotations of 2d per 8lbs, the highest price being 4s per 8lbs; but the middling and inferior breeds were a slow inquiry, at about previous figures.

The numbers of sheep were somewhat limited for the time of year. Prime old Downs were in steady request, and the turn dearer. All other breeds were heavy, at previous figures.

Calves were in limited supply and steady request, at full prices. In pigs a fair average amount of business was doing, but at no more money.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals.

Table listing prices for various types of sheep, including Coarse and inferior, Prime, and Sec. quality.

FRIDAY, March 14.—Our market was but moderately supplied with beasts, while a great falling off was observed in their quality. Prime Scots were in steady demand at full prices; but other kinds met with a slow inquiry. Scarcely any foreign stock was on offer; but the fresh arrivals from Scotland embraced 90 horned and polled Scots. The numbers of sheep were rather limited, while the mutton trade was firm, and Monday's quotations were steadily supported. Calves, the supply of which was small, sold slowly, at late rates. Pigs were held firmly in every instance. Milch cows sold heavily at from 16½ to 19½ each, including their small calf. Supply at market: Beasts 697—Sheep 3,500—Calves 116—Pigs 285.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, MONDAY, March 10.—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather during the past week, this market has been unusually depressed; and the supply continues to be greater than the demand, and

there is a sufficient number of good samples for the present consumption, and inferior samples are not wanted in the trade; many rough lots have been sold to the cowkeepers, and for other purposes, at very low prices.

Table listing prices for various types of wool, including Kent & Ess. kid, Wiltshire Kidneys, etc.

HOPS.

BOROUGH, MONDAY, March 10.—The transactions in hops are still limited to the immediate wants of the consumers, and there is no alteration in prices.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, March 14.—On the whole, there is a trifling improvement in the demand for fine hops, both in pockets and bags, and last week's quotations are steadily supported. In all other kinds, however, comparatively little is doing, at barely previous rates.

HAY MARKETS.

Thursday, March 13.

SMITHFIELD.—Coarse meadow hay, 3½ to 4½s; useful ditto, 4½ to 5½s; fine upland ditto, 5½ to 6½s; clover hay, 4½ to 5½s; oat straw, 1½ to 1½s; wheat straw 1½ to 2½s per load. A moderate supply and a heavy demand.

CUMBERLAND.—Coarse meadow hay, 3½ to 4½s; useful ditto, 4½ to 5½s; fine upland ditto, 5½ to 6½s; clover hay, 4½ to 5½s; oat straw 1½ to 1½s; wheat straw 1½ to 2½s per load. Supply tolerably good, and trade rather dull.

WHITECHAPEL.—Coarse meadow hay, 3½ to 4½s; useful ditto, 4½ to 5½s; fine upland ditto, 4½ to 5½s; clover hay, 4½ to 5½s; oat straw 1½ to 1½s; wheat straw 1½ to 2½s per load. Trade rather inactive, at the above quotations.

TALLOW.

LONDON, MONDAY, March 10.—The market during the week has been very dull, and prices on the spot rather on the decline than otherwise. In new Y. C. for the autumn there are sellers at 39s 6d, but no inclination to do business. The price at St Petersburg, according to the last letters, is firm, and a fair business doing; the cost of tallow is equal to about 40s 6d to 41s laid down here. Town tallow is 3½ to 4½s net cash.

Particulars of Tallow.

Table listing particulars of tallow, including Stock this day, Delivery last week, and Price of Y.C.

RAW HIDES.

At per stone of 14 lbs.

SHEEP & CALF SKINS.

Per skin.

Table listing prices for raw hides and sheep & calf skins, categorized by type and quality.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY.—Adair's Main 15s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 16s—Carr's Hartley 16s—East Tanfield 15s 6d—Morrison's Hartley 15s—Nelson's West Hartley 16s 6d—Old Ponton 14s 6d—Old Tanfield 15s 3d—Pott's Primrose 14s 6d—Ravenworth's West Hartley 16s—Shipcot unscreened 14s—South Ponton 15s 6d—Tanfield Moor 19s 6d—Taylor's West Hartley 16s—West Wylam 16s—Wylam 15s 6d. Wallend: Bell and Brown 18s 3d—Gibson 18s—Gosforth 18s 3d—Hilda 17s 6d—Urph 16s—Wreckington 15s 6d—Eden Main 18s 9d—Braddyl's Hetton 20s 3d—East Hetton 17s to 17s 3d—Houghall 18s—Hetton 20s to 20s 3d—Hylton 17s 6d—Lambton 19s 9d—Morrison 17s 9d—North Hetton Lyons 18s—Pemberton 18s—Sherburn 19s 9d—Stewart's 20s 3d—Adelaide 19s to 19s 3d—South Coxhoe 16s—Teas 19s—Cowpen Hartley 16s—Hartley 15s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 16s—Snapthorpe 18s. Arrivals since last day 119.

WEDNESDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 16s—Chester Main 16s—Hasting's Hartley 16s—Medomsley 15s 6d—Nelson's West Hartley 16s—Old Ponton 14s 6d—Oakwellgate Main 14s 6d—Pott's Primrose 14s 6d—Ravenworth's West Hartley 16s—South Ponton 15s 6d—Tanfield Moor 19s 6d—Twizell Main 15s—West Hartley 16s 6d—West Wylam 16s—Wylam 15s 6d. Wallend: Gibson 17s 9d—Gosforth 18s—Hilda 17s 6d—Killingworth 16s 6d to 17s—Wharcliffe 17s 6d—Eden Main 18s 6d to 18s 9d—Bellmont 19s 3d—Braddyl's Hetton 20s to 20s 3d—East Hetton 17s—Haswell 20s 6d—Hetton 20s 3d—Lambton 20s 3d—Morrison 17s 9d—North Hetton Lyons 17s 6d—Richmond 18s to 18s 3d—Russell's Hetton 19s 3d to 19s 6d—Stewart's 20s—Caradoc 19s 9d—Hartlepool 20s to 20s 3d—Hesleden 17s 3d—South Kelloe 19s—Adelaide 19s—Barrett 18s—Richardson's Teas 17s—South Coxhoe 16s—Teas 19s 3d—Woodfield 15s 3d—Derwentwater Hartley 16s—Sidney's Hartley 16s. Arrivals since last day 87.

Regular Steam Packets

leave London for

HAVRE—Sunday morning, eight o'clock.
BOULOGNE—Every day but Monday, according to the tide.
CALAIS—Sunday, Thursday, and Friday, according to the tide.
OSTEND—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, according to the tide.
ANTWERP—Sunday morning, 11 o'clock; Thursday, Rotterdam—Wednesday and Saturday mornings nine o'clock; Sunday, eight and 12 alternately.
HAMBURGH—Wednesday and Saturday mornings according to tide.

AVERAGES From the London Gazette of Friday last.

Table showing averages for Wheat and Barley from the London Gazette of Friday last, categorized by districts and price.

**BIRTH.**

On the 8th inst. at Coblenz, on the Rhine, the wife of the Rev. W. Moxon Mann, British Chaplain, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

On the 10th inst. at St Peter's, by the Rev. George Thomas Cameron, William G. Gies, Esq. to Mary Cameron, daughter of the Hon. Lord Robertson, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

At the parish church of St Lawrence, Southampton, by the Rev. Edward Home, rector, Barnard Gregory, Esq. of North Audley street, to Margaret, the last surviving relative of the late John Thompson, Esq. of the Priory, Hampstead, granddaughter of the late Sir William Seton, Bart. of Aberdeen, and niece of the late Sir John P. Atterton, Bart. of Eccles, M.P. for Warwick, and Lady Home Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Marchmont.

At Christ Church, Streatham, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Woodhouse Raven, Frederick Thomas Patterson, Esq. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Mary, second daughter of Henry Wooler, Esq. (late of Bombay), of Upper Tulse hill, Hixton, Surrey.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. J. Holmes, vicar, Mr Samuel E. Perkins of Northampton, to Anne, third daughter of Mr George Jackson Carrick of Wilton, near Gainsborough, Yorkshire.

**DEATHS.**

On the 6th inst. of apoplexy, Mr Harry Barrett, late of the Stock Exchange.

On the 8th inst. at 20 Saville row, aged 74, Robert Smith, Esq. brother of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, and formerly M.P. for Lincoln.

On the 9th inst. Mr John William Cartwright, of Upper Thames street, aged 51, only son of the late Mr Deputy Cartwright.

At Calcutta, on the 17th of January last, John Dent, Esq. provisional member of Council at Madras.

On the 5th inst. Esther, wife of Moses Montefiore, Esq. of 41 Torrington square, aged 57.

On the 6th inst. in the 81st year of his age, Ralph Smith, Esq. late Receiver-General for the county of Surrey, and one of the benchers of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

On the 8th inst. of consumption, George Burberry, aged 34, many years in the confidential employment of James Coster and Co., Aldermanbury.

At Malvern terrace, on the 16th inst. William Frederick Deacon, Esq. many years connected with the *Sun* newspaper.

At his residence, Belmont lodge, Guernsey, on the 4th inst. General Sir Thomas Saumarez, in his 85th year.

On the 12th inst. at her residence, Little Holland house, Kensington, the Hon. Caroline Fox, niece of Charles James Fox, and sister of the late Lord Holland.

On the 28th ult. at Tangier, E. W. A. Drummond Hay, Esq. her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, after a severe illness, brought on by his exertions and anxiety during the late disturbances in Morocco.

On the 7th inst. in Charles street, Cavendish square, C. Irvine, Esq. second son of the late A. Irvine, Esq. of Drum, Aberdeenshire, aged 67.

At Leamington, E. B. Brenton, Esq. Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, in his 82nd year.

J. G. Denman, Esq. of Upper Norton street, Portland place, in his 73rd year.

In Dublin, H. Fowler, Esq. son of J. Fowler, Esq. D. G. Secretary of the Freemasons of Ireland.

W. Henry, Esq. of Island bridge, near Dublin, an enterprising manufacturer.

**Departure of Mails.**

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

**MARSEILLES**, on the morning of the 7th of every month.

**SYDNEY**, on the morning of the last day of every month.

**WEST INDIES**, on the morning of the 2nd and 17th of every month.

**AMERICA**, on the morning of the 3rd of every month from January to March.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**TEA—WHOLESALE PRICES—CASH.**

Black ... 2 8...3 0...3 4...3 8...4 0...4 4 and 5 0  
Green ... 3 4...3 8...4 0...5 0...6 0...7 0  
Coffee ... 0 9...0 10...1 0...1 2...1 4...1 6 and 1 8  
One pound free to any part of town; six pounds and upwards free to any part of England.

MANSELL and Co. 2 Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

**PEOPLE** mindful of Economy will do well to observe that the East India Tea Company are supplying Six Pounds of either Black or Green Tea for 17s; Six Pounds of COFFEE for 5s; and other descriptions of Teas and Coffees at prices in proportion to their respective qualities—Offices, No. 9 Great St Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

**Vauxhall Composite Candles,**

8½d per lb.  
**PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES,** 10½d per lb.  
These are the London cash prices, but the Country ones vary with the distance from town.

Both sorts burn exactly as well as the finest wax, and are cheaper, allowing for the light, than Tallow Moulds.

Sold wholesale to the trade by EDWARD PRICE & Co, Belmont, Vauxhall; PALMER & Co, Sutton Street, Clerkenwell; and Wm. MARCHANT, 253 Regent Circus, Oxford Street.

Until these Candles become generally sold throughout the country, EDWARD PRICE & Co will supply any private families, unable to obtain them in their own neighbourhood, with a quantity not less than 5½ worth, direct from the factory. On a line being addressed to Belmont, Vauxhall, enclosing a Post Office Order for 5½, (payable to Edward Price & Co, not to Edward Price, or Mr Price), they will forward a box of the Vauxhall Composite or of the others, or a mixed box, as may be directed, to that exact amount.

**SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, WARRANTED** London made.—THOMAS WEST, Working Silversmith, 18 Ludgate street, St Pauls, has now on sale a large stock of the best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, at the following low prices:—

**FIDDLE PATTERN.**

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

**VICTORIA PATTERN.**

|                          | oz. | s. | d. | £     | s. | d. |   |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|---|
| 12 Table Spoons ... 40   | at  | 7  | 6  | ..... | 15 | 0  | 0 |
| 12 Table Forks ... 40    |     | 7  | 6  | ..... | 15 | 0  | 0 |
| 12 Dessert Spoons ... 25 |     | 7  | 6  | ..... | 9  | 7  | 6 |
| 12 Dessert Forks ... 25  |     | 7  | 6  | ..... | 9  | 7  | 6 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons ... 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 Tongs ... —      |     | —  | —  | ..... | 1  | 5  | 0 |

The Victoria and Albert are quite new patterns, and superior in style to any other.

Gold and Silver Watches, very superior, are equally cheap.

Gold Chains and Jewellery at lower prices than ever offered.

For the convenience of parties residing at a distance, T. W. has published a Hand-Book, full of useful information, and containing 100 engravings, which may be had gratis, and post free, on applying at WEST'S, 18 Ludgate street.

**FREEMASONS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,** 11 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. Business transacted in all the branches, and for all objects of Life Assurance, Endowments, and Annuities, and to secure eminent Reversions, &c. Information and Prospectuses furnished by **JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.**

**NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,** 26 Cornhill, London.

Capital 500,000l.—Empowered by act of Parliament. This Institution offers many important and substantial advantages with respect to both Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two-thirds of the premium paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity. Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates.

**DIVISION OF PROFITS:—**

The steady success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a second Bonus, averaging 60 per cent on the amounts invested on each policy effected on the Profit scale.

**EXAMPLES:—**

| Age | Sum  | Premium | Year | Bonus added | Bonus in cash | Permanent reduction of Premium | Sum the assured may borrow on Policy |    |    |   |    |   |    |     |     |    |   |
|-----|------|---------|------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|----|---|----|---|----|-----|-----|----|---|
| L.  | L.   | s.      | d.   | L.          | s.            | d.                             | L.                                   | s. | d. |   |    |   |    |     |     |    |   |
| 60  | 1000 | 74      | 3    | 4           | 1837          | 170                            | 9                                    | 3  | 77 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 9  | 346 | 2   | 3  |   |
|     |      |         |      |             | 1838          | 144                            | 2                                    | 2  | 64 | 5 | 6  | 9 | 16 | 4   | 296 | 13 | 4 |
|     |      |         |      |             | 1839          | 116                            | 1                                    | 6  | 51 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 9   | 247 | 4  | 5 |

The division of profits is annual.

**F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.**

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,** 1 Princes Street, Bank, and 448 West Strand, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV. Vict. cap. IX.

**HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.**

Persons assured according to these rates are allowed credit (without security) for half the amount of the first seven Annual Premiums, paying interest thereon at the rate of Five per Cent per Annum, with the option of paying off the Principal at any time, or having the amount deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

Policies may thus be effected at lower rates than are generally required for the term of seven years only; whilst the holders have the same security for the payment of their claims, whenever death may happen, as if they paid double the amount of premium, which would be charged for assurances effected in the usual way.

Extract from the Half Credit Rates of Premium.

Annual Premium required for an Assurance of 100l. for the Whole Term of Life.

| Age. | Half Premium for seven years. | Whole Premium after seven years. |    |    |    |    |
|------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
|      | L.                            | s.                               | d. | L. | s. | d. |
| 30   | 1                             | 1                                | 9  | 2  | 3  | 6  |
| 35   | 1                             | 4                                | 11 | 2  | 9  | 10 |
| 40   | 1                             | 9                                | 2  | 2  | 18 | 4  |
| 45   | 1                             | 14                               | 10 | 3  | 9  | 8  |
| 50   | 2                             | 2                                | 6  | 4  | 5  | 0  |
| 55   | 2                             | 12                               | 9  | 5  | 5  | 6  |
| 60   | 3                             | 6                                | 8  | 6  | 13 | 4  |

**PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.**

REGISTERED PURSUANT TO THE ACT 7 & 8 Victoria, c. 110.  
**GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.**

14 WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.  
The Chisholm, Chairman.  
W. Morley, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

John Brightman, Esq. James John Kinloch, Esq.  
Francis Brodigan, Esq. Henry Lawson, Esq.  
James William Deacon, Esq. Henry Penny, Esq.  
Esq. Robert Power, Esq.  
Alex. Robert Irvine, Esq. The Rev. F. W. Johnson  
John Inglis Jerdein, Esq. Vickery, A.M.

Auditors—C. B. Rule, Esq.—T. C. Simmons, Esq.—George Thomas, Esq.

Physician—John Clendinning, M.D., F.R.S., 16 Wimpole street.

Solicitor—Walter Prideaux, Esq. Goldsmiths' Hall.  
Bankers—Union Bank of London.

**GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO POLICY-HOLDERS BY THIS INSTITUTION.**

A large and immediate accession of assurances by the transfer of the Policies of the "Achilles British and Foreign Life Assurance Society."

**PROFITS**—The whole of the Profits divided ANNUALLY among the members, after payment of five Annual Premiums.

An ample guaranteed Capital, in addition to the Fund continually accumulating from Premiums, fully sufficient to afford complete security.

**CREDIT**—Credit given to Members for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums, without security.

Credit allowed to Members for the whole of the first five Annual Premiums, on satisfactory security being given for their payment.

Transfers of Policies effected and registered (without charge, at the office).

Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or disputed, except with the sanction, in each case, of a General Meeting of the Members.

An extremely low Rate of Premium, without participation in the Profits, but with the option, at any time within five years, of paying the difference between the Reduced Rates and the Mutual Assurance Rates, and thus becoming Members of the Society and entitled to a full participation in the Profits.

Extract from the Reduced Scale of Rates, for an Assurance of 100l. for One Year, Seven Years, and the whole Term of Life.

| AGE. | ANNUAL PREMIUM. |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|      | ONE YEAR.       | SEVEN YEARS. | WHOLE LIFE. |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|      | L.              | s.           | d.          | L. | s. | d. | L. | s. | d. |
| 20   | 1               | 0            | 9           | 1  | 1  | 6  | 1  | 13 | 11 |
| 30   | 1               | 2            | 9           | 1  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 1  |
| 40   | 1               | 5            | 6           | 1  | 7  | 6  | 2  | 16 | 4  |
| 50   | 1               | 15           | 9           | 2  | 1  | 6  | 4  | 1  | 11 |
| 60   | 3               | 3            | 5           | 3  | 17 | 0  | 6  | 8  | 3  |

Full particulars are detailed in the Prospectus.  
**A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.**



**THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established at York 1824, and Empowered by Act of Parliament.  
Capital 500,000l.

**PATRONS.**

The Archbishop of York Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart.  
The Marquis of Londonderry Sir W. A. Inghilby, Bart.  
Earl Fitzwilliam Sir Tatten Sykes, Bart.  
The Earl of Tyrconnel Sir E. M. Vavasour, Bart.  
The Earl of Zetland Sir Jno. H. Lowthor, Bart.  
The Earl of Yarborough M.P.  
The Bishop of Ripon Sir S. Crompton, Bart. M.P.  
Viscount Morpeth The Archdeacon of York  
Lord Wharfedale Archdeacon of the East Riding  
Lord Feversham The Archdeacon of Cleveland  
Lord Hotham, M.P. Lord  
Lord Howden, K.C.S.K.L.H. G. F. Barlow, Esq.  
Lord Wenlock Robert Cracroft, Esq.  
Lord Worsley, M.P. Robert Denison, Esq.  
Hon E. R. Petre Henry Preston, Esq.  
Sir G. Strickland, Bart. M.P. P. Salmarshe, Esq.  
Sir Francis Lawley, Bart. Marmaduke Wyville, Esq.  
Actuary and Secretary—Mr W. L. Newman, York  
London Agent for the Life Department—Mr Edward Hanwood, 46, Watling Street

The attention of the public is requested to the terms of this Company for Life Insurances, and especially for Female Lives.

Extract from the Table of Premium for insuring 100l.

| Age next Birth-day. | Male. |    | Female. |    |    |    |
|---------------------|-------|----|---------|----|----|----|
|                     | L.    | s. | d.      | L. | s. | d. |
| 10                  | 1     | 7  | 6       | 1  | 5  | 4  |
| 30                  | 2     | 5  | 0       | 1  | 19 | 9  |
| 50                  | 4     | 1  | 9       | 3  | 13 | 3  |
| 70                  | 10    | 0  | 4       | 9  | 7  | 6  |
| 80                  |       |    |         | 15 | 12 | 10 |

Fire Insurances are also effected by this Company on the most moderate terms. Farming Stock insured without the Average Clause.

Prospectuses with the Rates of Premium, and every information, may be had at the Head Office in York, or of any of the Agents.

Agents are wanted in those towns where no appointments have been made.

**MERCHANTS, TRADESMAN'S, and GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE and NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.**

Chief Offices—5 CHATHAM PLACE, LONDON.  
Trustees—Quarles, Esq.; A. G. Sir John Key, Bart.; T. R. Kemp, Esq.

ADVANTAGES of the Merchant's Insurance Society:—  
1. Moderate Rates of Premium, and an Ample Security Fund.

2. Premiums received monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

3. The application of the principle of the BENEFIT SOCIETY and SIX CLASSES to the Middle Classes, in connection with Life Assurance and Deferred Annuities.

4. The benefit of being able to borrow two-thirds of the premiums paid, after the expiration of three years.

5. A liberal system of LOAN, on satisfactory personal security.

6. CREDIT given for half the first five years' premiums.

7. Three-fourths of all Deferred Annuity Premiums RETURNED in case of death before the age stipulated.

8. Division of Profit, every five years, to be applied either in the reduction of future Premiums, or in addition to the sum assured.

9. CLAIMS payable in three months after the proof of death; and £10 per cent on the amount insured may be received immediately, if required.

10. Female Lives insured at Premiums considerably lower than that of Males.

Premiums for the Assurance of £100:—

| Age. | With Profits      | Are. | Without Profits   |
|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| 20   | £ s. d.<br>1 16 6 | 20   | £ s. d.<br>1 12 2 |
| 25   | 2 1 2             | 25   | 1 17 4            |
| 30   | 2 5 9             | 30   | 2 1 10            |
| 35   | 2 12 5            | 35   | 2 8 5             |
| 40   | 3 1 3             | 40   | 2 17 2            |

To the mortality attendant on residence in various climates, or protracted voyages in distant parts of the world, and to the corresponding sea risk, the attention of the Society has been especially directed; and a most extensive series of Tables formed, so as to grant WHOLE WORLD, or FOREIGN POLICIES, to particular stations and risks, on the most liberal terms.

Parties of respectable life, influence, and energy, living in any part of the Metropolis or the suburbs, or in the maritime or inland town of the empire, are required as agents, and will on application meet with every consideration.

Prospectuses and every other information may be obtained at the Office in London, or of any of the Provincial Agents.

THOMAS MUSGRAVE, Secretary.

**FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH** effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove head-ache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits, while to those of a full habit and freer livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and ringing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.—Sold by Prout, 229, Strand, London, price 1s. 1/4d. per box; and by most medicine vendors in the kingdom.

PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY, H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, THE ROYAL FAMILY AND THE SEVERAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.** THIS elegant, fragrant, and pellucid oil, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities, is unequalled over the whole world. It preserves and reproduces the hair, prevents it from turning grey, or, if so changed, restores it to its original colour; frees it from scurf and impurity, and renders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy.

CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" engraved in two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters. Without this none are genuine. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

**ROWLAND'S KALYDOR** Pleasingly dissipates all Pimples, Spots, Blisters, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

**ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.**

A fragrant white powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the Teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included. CAUTION.—Spurious imitations are frequently offered for sale under a fictitious name or the word "Genuine." It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the wrappers. The Proprietor's signature is also engraved on the Government Stamp thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN, And affixed to the KALYDOR and ODONTO. All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS. N.B.—The principle on which each article is prepared is confined solely to the knowledge and practice of A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,—the amalgamation of their purely vegetable materials neutralizes all attempts to separate their component parts, and thus proves the imposition of all other articles bearing the same names. The genuine preparations are sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

MR CLARKE'S ENAMELLED SUCCEDANEUM, for STOPPING DECAYED TEETH, is far superior to any thing ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth without any pressure or pain, and becomes as hard as the enamel immediately after application, and remains firm in the tooth for life, rendering extraction unnecessary, and renders them again useful for mastication. Prepared only by Mr CLARKE, Surgeon-Dentist. At home from ten till five, 53 Harley street, Cavendish square, London.

**LOSS OF TEETH.** Mr CLARKE still continues to supply the Loss of Teeth from one to a complete set, upon his beautiful system of self-adhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation in some thousands of cases, and recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth, by forming a new gum where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes, without the aid of any wires or springs, and fixed with that attention to nature as to defy detection by the closest observer. He also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect his painless, yet effective system, where numerous sets and partial sets in all stages of progress may be seen; and in order that his system may be within the reach of the most economical, he will continue the same moderate charges. 53 Harley street, Cavendish square.

**PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES** after use, and a Rapid Cure of ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, and all Disorders of the Breath and LUNGS, is insured by Dr LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth Testimonials from all ranks of society in all quarters of the world. The following has just been received from the Rev. J. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica, dated Nov. 20, 1844. Gentlemen,—Having been cured of an obstinate and distressing Cough, under which I laboured for the last eleven months by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, hoping that my feeble testimony of their efficacy may be the means of inducing those who suffer as I have to apply to your safe and effectual remedy.—I am, Gentlemen, your obliged servant. J. STAINSBY, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica. The following particulars of rapid cure of Asthma of fourteen years' standing, are from Mr J. E. Bignell, Holyhead Road, Wednesbury, and addressed to Mr Ludbury, surgeon there:—

Sept 6, 1844. Sir—When I had the first box of Dr Locock's Wafers from you, I was labouring under one of those attacks of asthma, to which I have been subject now for about fourteen years. I have had the best medical advice the neighbourhood could afford, including two physicians at Birmingham, and one at Wolverhampton, but with no success. My breathing was so very difficult that I expected every inspiration to be my last; as for sleep that was impossible, and had been so for several weeks.

The first dose (ONLY TWO SMALL WAFERS), gave me great relief—the second more so,—in short, the first box had the ground work for the cure, which only four boxes has effected, and I am now quite well. I remain, Sir, your most obliged, G. E. BIGNELL.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED: From Mr P. Roberts, Chemist, Ranelagh street, Liverpool. January 24, 1845.

Gentlemen,—I send you two cases of Cures which I have received since my last, and I think it would be doing good to advertise the Waters in Liverpool, as they give very great satisfaction to all who take them—they are quite the leading article for Coughs and Colds this Winter.—Yours, &c. P. ROBERTS.

**RAPID CURE OF COUGH AND DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING.** To Mr P. Roberts, Ranelagh street. Hale, near Liverpool, December 10th, 1844.

Sir,—I write to inform you of the great benefit I have received from taking Locock's Wafers, which you recommended to me. I was so much oppressed at my chest that when I lay down a coughing fit came on with such violence that I have often thought I should not live to see the morning; but now I can sleep a whole night without coughing after taking only two boxes of Wafers. (Signed) J. HAYES.

**REMARKABLE CASE OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE.** From the celebrated Infant Thalia. Jan. 15, 1845.

Sir,—My little girl, known as the Infant Thalia, suffered lately very severely from a cough, and relaxed uvula, so much so that she could not fulfil her professional duties. Various remedies were tried without success, until a friend recommended your Pulmonic Wafers; their beneficial effect was instantly apparent, and a cure speedily effected. The continued use of them I find materially improves the tone and power of the voice. I could not let this very effectual cure pass over without informing you of it, in the hope that you might make it known for the benefit of others similarly suffering. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. S. SMITH. 49 Great Queen street, London.

The particulars of many hundred Cures may be had from every agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

Dr LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box; or sent free by post for 1s 3d, 3s, or 11s 6d, by DA SILVA & Co. 1 Bride ne, Fleet street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

**BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY CAPSULED.**—CONSUMERS OF BRANDY are respectfully informed, that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co., will not be responsible for any BOTTLED BRANDY that is not protected against fraudulent substitution, by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words "BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, 7 SMITHFIELD BARS." Sold by the most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants, in town and country, at 3s 6d per Bottle, the bottle included.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY is used, in preference to Foreign, at Guy's, St. George's, and the other principal Hospitals, &c., throughout the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to the security afforded by the PATENT METALLIC CAPSULES.

Country Dealers are advertised in the provincial journals, and lists of the London Dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons may be supplied, in bulk, at 18s per gallon, and in bottles, cases and bottles included, at 20s per gallon. 7 SMITHFIELD BARS.

EXTRAORDINARY! NEW CASES!! ATTESTING THAT HERE IS HEALTH FOR ALL!! BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. AN ASTONISHING CURE OF A CONFIRMED LIVER COMPLAINT!

**MRS Mary Tanford, residing in Leather Lane, Holborn, London,** has been labouring for five years under the effects of a diseased Liver, which produced Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Dimness of Sight, Lowness of Spirits, Irritability of Temper, Drowsiness, Occasional Swellings of the Body and Legs, with General Weakness and Debility. She attended the Hospitals at different periods, for about three years, but she only got worse instead of better, and her recovery at last appeared quite hopeless; but notwithstanding the very bad state of her health, she was, in about two months, restored to perfect health by the means alone of this all-powerful and efficacious Medicine—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A CASE OF GREAT DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, OCCASIONED BY THE Baneful influence of Mercury, and the injurious effects of a long residence in Tropical Climates, by Holloway's Pills.

JAMES RICHARDS, Esq., a gentleman in the East India Company's Service, and who had resided for the last Seventeen Years in different parts of India, where his constitution had become much impaired from the influence of the climate and the injurious effects of powerful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calomel, which, together, made such inroads on his constitution as to oblige him to return home to England, and on his arrival he placed himself for some time under the care of a celebrated Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that gentleman's treatment; he was then advised by a friend (who had tried this Medicine) to go through a proper course of "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS," which he did, and in about four months his formerly shattered frame was so completely invigorated as to enable him to prepare himself again for his immediate return to India, whither he will embark early in the coming spring of this year, 1844. This gentleman is now residing in the Regent's Park, where he is well known, in consequence of his opulence and liberality.

IMMENSE DEMAND FOR HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN THE EAST INDIES. Extract of a Letter dated 20th September, 1843, from Messrs S. Ferdinand and Son (Agents for the Sale of "Holloway's Medicines," in the Island of Ceylon); these Gentlemen state,— "All classes of people here are desirous to purchase your WONDERFUL MEDICINES, and we regret that we have now scarcely any left to meet the IMMENSE DEMANDS that are daily made upon us for them. We enclose you a testimonial from J. Davison, Esq., the Superintendent of Lord Elphinstone's Sugar Estate, at Caltura, Ceylon; and we can if necessary, send you abundant other proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from the opulent and influential here, many of whom have derived immense benefit from the use of your invaluable medicine. Copy of a Letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the same alluded to in the Extract of the Letter above. "Caltura, 7th Aug. 1843.— "MY DEAR SIRS,—MRS DAVISON has received so much benefit already from HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, that I am induced to trouble you for another supply, viz., an Eleven Shilling Box.—Yours truly, J. DAVISON. "To Messrs Ferdinand and Son, Holloway's Agents for the Island of Ceylon, Colombo."

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of these Disorders:—

|                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ague                   | Inflammation                  |
| Asthma                 | Jaundice                      |
| Bilious Complaints     | Liver Complaints              |
| Blotches on the Skin   | Lumbago                       |
| Bowel Complaints       | Piles                         |
| Colic                  | Rheumatism                    |
| Constipation of Bowels | Retention of the Urine        |
| Consumption            | Sore Throats                  |
| Debility               | Scrofula or King's Evil       |
| Dropsy                 | Stone and Gravel              |
| Dysentery              | Secondary Symptoms            |
| Erysipelas             | Tic-Douloureux                |
| Female Irregularities  | Tumours                       |
| Fevers of all kinds    | Ulcers                        |
| Fits                   | Worms of all kinds            |
| Gout                   | Weakness from whatever causes |
| Headache               |                               |
| Indigestion            |                               |

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar (where ADVICE MAY BE HAD GRATIS), and of most respectable Vendors of Medicine throughout the civilized world, and at the following prices:—1s 1/4d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each box.—There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each box.

**SPANISH PASSIVE BONDHOLDERS!**  
CAUTION.—Do not be tempted by the trifling rise in this Stock to sell. Your Stock is now scarce; and remember M. Mon, the Spanish Minister of Finance, has pledged himself to propose to the Cortes a settlement of the whole Foreign Debt of Spain. Is the Active Stock, then, only to be converted, and our interests be neglected? Believe it not. Your 100/ Bond is now worth but 71. If you will but be firm, another month will make them worth 171. WHISPER.

**WESTMINSTER REVIEW**, No. 84, is just published.

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SAMUEL CLARKE, 13 Pall Mall East.

THE BEST EDITION OF THE BEST MUSICAL WORK, AT A PRICE TO SUIT EVERY ONE.

**HANDEL'S Oratorio THE MESSIAH** (folio), bound in Cloth, 12s, or in twelve numbers at one shilling each, containing sixteen pages, or four sheets of Music (equal to what is usually charged 4s) of superior paper and printing. No. 1 contains a splendid Engraving from the celebrated picture of "St Cecilia," by RAFAELLE, and an interesting account of this sublime composition, arranged for the Organ or Pianoforte (with vocal score) by Dr JOHN CLARKE of Cambridge. Also the orchestral parts—Mozart's Accompaniments. London: published by J. SURMAN, 9 Exeter Hall, Strand, and may be obtained (by order) of all Music Booksellers.

THE MESSIAH will be performed at Exeter Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst., where Tickets may be had on early application.

**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.

**LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTER-SHIRE SAUCE**, prepared from the Recipe of a Nobleman in the country.

"Great Western steam-ship, June 6, 1844.—The cabin of the Great Western has been regularly supplied with Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce, which is adapted for every variety of dish, from turtle to beef, from salmon to steaks, to all of which it gives a famous relish. I have great pleasure in recommending this excellent sauce to captains and passengers for its capital flavour, and as the best accompaniment of its kind for a voyage. (Signed) "JAMES HOSKEN."

Sold wholesale by the proprietors, Messrs Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Messrs Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; and the principal Oil and Italian Warehousemen in London; and retail by the usual venders of sauces.

## COMPOSITIONS FOR WRITING WITH STEEL PENS.

**STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS** comprise the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible compositions which art can produce. They consist of

## DENSE COLOURS.

A Carbonaceous RECORD INK, which is invaluable to Bankers, and all those who wish to secure writings against fraud; also to Reporters, and all who require an Ink for rapid writing.

A Patent Unchangeable DARK BLUE writing Fluid. A Patent Unchangeable LIGHT BLUE writing Fluid. These beautiful colours are not subject to spontaneous decay, like common ink. They scarcely ever require blotting paper, as they dry so quickly. Should the Dark Blue become too dense from evaporation, it may be thinned with the Light Blue.

In purchasing, be careful not to confound the Blue Black with the Unchangeable Blue, this being often done.

A RULING, Mechanical, and Architectural DRAWING INK, superior to Indian Ink for Ruling and Architectural purposes.

## THIN COLOURS.

A BLUE BLACK Writing Fluid, which writes first Blue, and turns to a deep Black colour.

This is the first improvement upon common ink introduced by the Proprietor of these articles, and which is still so celebrated for its liquidity and ultimate black colour. A good Copying Ink.

A superior Fluid BLACK INK. Those who prefer Black Ink will find this the best composition of the kind for fluidity.

A Machine COPYING INK, expressly for copying.

A Brilliant Coloured RED INK.

A fine Liquid ROUGE CARMINE.

MARKING INKS for Linen.

SELECT STEEL PENS; FOUNTAIN INK HOLDERS, &c.

CAUTION.—The unchangeable Blue Fluids being patented, it is illegal to sell or use imitations, which are infringements.

HENRY STEPHENS, the inventor of the Writing Fluids, begs to assure the public that his well-known and persevering attention to the combinations of colouring matter has enabled him to judge of and prepare the best possible articles for all the various purposes of writing.

54 Stamford Street, Blackfriars road, London.

**STATIONERY of EVERY DESCRIPTION** at Manufacturers' charges. Good letter paper 3d per quire, ditto note 2d per quire, or 2s 6d per ream, superfine foolscap 6d per quire, envelopes eight dozen for 3d, very best satin ditto eight dozen for 1s. Stocken's patent binding pins 1s per packet. Card plate engraved in the most elegant style, including one hundred very best superfine cards, for 5s. Envelope cases fitted from one shilling, travelling writing cases, dispatch and work boxes, lower than any other house in London. C. STOCKEN invites the Nobility and Gentry (previously to purchasing elsewhere), to inspect his elegant and extensive assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases from 10s 6d to 100 guineas; every article warranted, money returned should the goods not answer the expectation of the purchaser. To be had at Stocken's well-known establishment, 53 Quadrant, Regent Street.

REGIMENTAL MESS PLATE.—TO PRESIDENTS AND OFFICERS OF MESS COMMITTEES.

**JOHN COWIE**, of Holles Street, during the last twenty-six years, has had the honour of furnishing several Regiments with MESS SERVICES, who, on the completion of their orders, have kindly granted him written testimonials of their approval. He is still solicitous to obtain the favourable consideration of Officers who may be entirely or partially supplying their Mess with Meat Dishes and Covers, Corner Dishes and Warmers, and such requisites as constitute the Table Service.

J. C. has a variety of Table Services, *en suite*, the whole of them warranted of Sheffield Manufacture.

11 Holles street, Cavendish square, opposite Bull's Library.

**PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS.**—IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.

A considerable saving can be effected in the Purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58 Baker street, Portman square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, ranges, fenders and fire-irons, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payment, as the proprietors warrant every article of the best manufacture.—58 Baker street, Portman square.—A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS.

## WEAK LEGS, KNEES, AND ANCLES.

**SURGEONS** in England, Ireland, and

Scotland, continue to recommend BAILEY'S ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS, KNEE CAP, and ANCLE SOCKS; they are light, cool, and warranted to wash. Since the reduction of postage, afflicted persons in the country can have any bandage by post, for a few pence, by forwarding their measure. The particular property of the Stocking is to give constant support in various veins, weak, swollen, or dropsical affections of the legs, or in any case requiring equitable pressure; the Knee-cap will be of great service where the knee-joint requires support, from accident to the part of the knee, after inflammation, rheumatic or gouty affections, or in any case where, from weakness of the part, support may be required. Laced Stockings 21s each; Elastic Knee-caps 10s 6d to 12s 6d; Patent Trusses, properly adapted, 12s 6d; Hunting Belts 2s 6d to 4s 6d each; Ladies' Belts of every kind. Mrs BAILEY waits on Ladies. Address—418 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Mr B. attends in the country. Hunting Belts and Suspensory Bandages upon an improved plan can be sent by post.

**A NEW DISCOVERY.**—Mr HOWARD,

Surgeon-Dentist, 52 Fleet street, begs to introduce an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52 Fleet street. At home from 10 till 5.

## TO COLONISTS, EMIGRANTS, &amp;c.

**MRS MARY WEDLAKE**, Widow of the late THOMAS WEDLAKE, at 118 Fenchurch street, City, informs Emigrants and others that she continues to MANUFACTURE those AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS for which her late Husband was so extensively patronised by the Settlers of South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Swan River, New Zealand, and other British Colonies. The following Articles, made in a very superior manner, are kept ON SALE at the London Warehouse, viz. —

THIRTY DIFFERENT SORTS OF PLOUGHS.

Patent Hay-making Machines.

Dressing Machines—Flour Mills—Bean Mills.

Patent Essex Ploughs, 30 sorts.

## COLONIAL ARTICLES.

Sugar Mills, 6 and 8 horse power.

Cane Top Cutters No. 1.

Do. do. do. No. 2, with Iron Box and Frame.

Do. do. do. Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

Coffee Fanners—Pimento Fanners.

Coffee Pulpers—Huskers.

Improved expanding Cane Weeder.

Axletrees and Boxes of every size.

Hoop Tyre for Wheels, &c. &c.

Cane Carts for the West Indies.

West India and Colonial Tools of every description.

Please to be particular in the address,

MARY WEDLAKE, 118 Fenchurch street, London.

## TO THE CARPET TRADE.

**THE Royal Patent Victoria FELT CARPETING**, made without spinning and weaving, having successfully overcome the prejudice created by competitors in other descriptions of Carpeting, and being now honoured with the patronage of Her Most Gracious MAJESTY for its use in the royal palaces, the PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers, inform the trade and the public that their new and beautiful Patterns in Carpetings for the present season are now ready for inspection, at the Company's Warehouses, 8 Love lane, Wood street, Cheapside, where the Company have also a large assortment of elegantly-printed and embossed Table Covers, Window Curtains, Cloths for Coach Linings, Waistcoatings, Thick Felt for Polishing and Gun Waddings, D'Oyleys, &c. &c. manufactured by the same process. The public, in patronising the FELT Carpeting, will obtain, and for one-half the price, an article superior in strength and durability to either Kidderminster or Brussels.

Manufactories—Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough road, London.

**MARINE SAUCE.**—This sauce, prepared from a marine production, will be found a very agreeable accompaniment to roast mutton and other roast meats. Prepared only by G. H. WARDALE & CO., manufacturers of GENUINE ORANGE and LEMON MARMALADES, SYRUP OF LEMONS, PICKLES, SAUCES, BOTTLED FRUITS, &c., all warranted to be unadulterated and free from all deleterious ingredients. Price of Marine Sauce, 1s and 2s per bottle.—Warehouse, 38 St Mary Axe, London.

N.B.—G. H. W. & Co.'s goods are labelled and sealed with their name.

## THE BEST STEEL PENS.

**GEORGE and JOHN DEANE** have constantly in stock a large assortment of WINDLE'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS, comprising not less than one hundred and fifty varieties, adapted to all the exigencies of Penmanship. Deane's Two-hole Black Pen, the very fac simile of the natural quill, is the general favourite with the clergy, the legal profession, and with merchants, bankers, and their assistants.—George and John Deane, 46 King William street, London Bridge.

**BATTLE OF WATERLOO.**—New Model,

upon a very large scale, representing the splendid Charge, in the earlier part of the Battle, by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquis of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Open from 11 in the morning till 9 in the evening. Admission 1s.

The modeller has certainly been most successful in placing before the public one of the most complete representations of a battle.—Times, Dec. 25th.

**PRICE and GOSNELL'S PERFUMERY.**

NOTICE.—EXECUTOR of the late JOHN GOSNELL versus REES PRICE, PERFUMER, 28 Lombard street, trading under the firm of PRICE & Co.—The Judges in the Court of Exchequer this day decided in favour of the plaintiff in this case. The defendant, Rees Price, had disposed of his interest in the Perfumery and other trades carried on by the late firm of Price and Gosnell, to the late Mr John Gosnell (father of the parties now carrying on business under the firm of John Gosnell and Co. 12 Three King court, Lombard street), and bound himself, under forfeiture of 5,000l, not to commence business within the Cities of London or Westminster, or within the distance of 600 miles from the same, and, notwithstanding this, had carried on business. This action was brought to recover liquidated damages for such breach of contract.

12 Three King court, Lombard street, Jan. 27, 1845.

**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for**

SILVER.—The material RIPPON and BURTON offer to the Public has for the last ten years been found equal to Silver in appearance and sweetness, and superior to it in durability. Of the prices of Tea Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, and all articles hitherto made in Silver, a detailed Catalogue, with Engravings, will be sent (gratis) post free.

## Fiddle Threaded Victoria Pattern Pattern Pattern

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Table spoons & forks, full size, | 12s 0d...28s 0d...30s 0d |
| Dessert do do do                 | 10s 0d...21s 0d...25s 0d |
| Tea do do do                     | 5s 0d...11s 0d...12s 0d  |
| Gravy do                         | 3s 0d... 6s 0d... 7s 0d  |

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