

The Economist :

A

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, & FREE-TRADE JOURNAL.

"If we make ourselves too little for the sphere of our duty—if, on the contrary, we do not stretch and expand our minds to the compass of their object—be well assured that everything about us will dwindle by degrees, until at length our concerns are shrunk to the dimensions of our minds. It is not a predilection to mean, sordid, home-bred cares that will avert the consequences of a false estimation of our interest, or prevent the shameful dilapidation into which a great empire must fall by mean reparation upon mighty ruins."—BURKE.

No. 61.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1844.

Price 6d.

TO OUR READERS.

At the commencement of the Parliamentary Session we added eight pages to the size of the paper, in order to give an account of the Parliamentary debates and proceedings, intending to reduce it to the old size at the close of the session. We have, however, been urged by so many friends to extend our practical commercial information, that we have determined to retain the full size permanently, and to make the latter part of the paper a perfect and complete repository for commercial and agricultural information and statistics of all kinds, to be called

The Commercial Economist,

which we will endeavour to make as perfect and complete with varied and useful information, foreign and domestic, as it is possible. At present the commercial statistics and information of this country and others are scattered over an immense quantity of documents, private and official, in circular letters and in private correspondence, all of which we have arranged to have carefully culled from week to week, and to condense as much of this varied scattered information into our columns as we think useful and essential. One subject we have paid great attention to, and which we think has hitherto been much neglected—we allude to having constantly and every week placed before the commercial public a well arranged statement of actual imports, exports, consumption, and stocks, given in weights, of the most important leading articles in commerce. Hitherto it has been customary to give them in packages varying much in size, so that no intelligible notion is obtained of the true result without great labour. To complete and perfect this ACCOUNT OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS, we have taken great labour and pains, and giving them for four years, a simple and clear comparative statement is presented to the reader at one view.

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"If a writer be conscious that to gain a reception for his favourite doctrine he must combat with certain elements of opposition, in the taste, or the pride, or the indolence of those whom he is addressing, this will only serve to make him the more importunate. There is a difference between such truths as are merely of a speculative nature and such as are allied with practice and moral feeling. With the former all repetition may be often superfluous; with the latter it may just be by earnest repetition that their influence comes to be thoroughly established over the mind of an inquirer."—CHALMERS.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

THE BRAZILIAN TARIFF—RETALIATION.

The *Linnet* packet has brought from Rio de Janeiro a decree, dated the 12th of August, promulgating a New Tariff, which is to take effect from the 11th of November—that is, immediately after the expiry of our treaty with that country. By this decree, an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent is imposed upon most of the manufactured goods imported from Europe, though there are some articles on which certain specific duties are chargeable. There have been, however, various rates of duties published, and, as far as we can discover at present, there is some uncertainty as to which the Government will adhere to. It is not improbable that the final settlement of the tariff will be postponed, in order to leave the Brazilian minister, who arrived by this packet, and who has proceeded direct to Berlin, more at liberty to negotiate with European governments. As far, however, as the decree alluded to, and the different *poutas* or *tariffs* which have been published, enable us to judge, the new duties will range about 50 per cent higher than the present scale.

The most important feature, however, in the decree, is, that it

gives evidence of a determination on the part of the Brazilians to retaliate upon us, for the premeditated exclusion of their sugar from this market. In allusion to the Sugar Duties' Bill, writing on the 22nd of June, we showed that its effect would not be to discourage slavery, nor to give the West Indian any more protection than if no such invidious distinction had been made; "but that, in fact, the only difference would be, that we would by that measure give just cause of offence and estrangement to many of the largest and best customers we have, and provoke measures of a retaliatory kind." And now we find the following clauses in the Brazilian decree:—

"The government is authorised to impose upon the merchandise of any country, in which the produce of Brazil is liable to a higher duty than similar produce of other countries, an additional duty, so as to neutralize the ill effects of the difference of duty upon Brazil produce; such additional duty to cease when the increased duty upon Brazil produce shall be abolished.

"A similar differential duty will be charged upon the merchandise of any country in which the produce of Brazil is chargeable with a higher duty if imported in foreign vessels than in national bottoms."

It was too much to have expected that the Brazilians would have displayed greater political philosophy on this occasion than the daily example of European powers has set them; or to have hoped that they would be sufficiently wise not to retaliate against our invidious policy. But the *Morning Herald*, as the organ of our Government, would fain imply that this provision is not directed against us for our recent acts, but that it is equally applicable to France, because in that country a higher rate of duty is chargeable upon Brazilian than French colonial sugar—

"This clause is, we are told, directed against England; it is the consequence, we are informed, of the sugar bill of last session. It may be so; but it will in its effect, if it be fairly and comprehensively applied, include other countries besides England. A higher duty is placed on Brazilian sugar in France than that imposed on French colonial sugar; so that France is as much in danger as we are. And had Sir Robert Peel last session adopted the sugar proposition of the Whig cabinet, that adoption would not have saved England from the operation of this clause; for even in that case the sugar of Brazil would still have been liable to a higher duty here than the sugar of our colonies. Those negotiations prove that the questions of the slave trade and slavery are not the only difficulties that obstruct the formation of a new treaty with Brazil; but that the question of protection to our tropical colonies (a protection the necessity of which was admitted over and over again last session by Lord John Russell, Lord Howick, Mr Labouchere, and Mr Baring) is quite as much in the way of the conclusion of such a treaty."

Now, the *Morning Herald* cannot be ignorant of the fact that, in all international treaties, the colonies of a country are never treated but as part of the country, and altogether independently of the general foreign commercial policy of the country:—that in treaties of reciprocity, admitting produce on the terms of the most favoured countries, it is never for a moment dreamt that such clauses apply to rates of duty chargeable on the produce of colonies, but only on that of foreign countries; and, therefore, to mystify and misrepresent the meaning of the Brazilian decree, is only a mischievous attempt to deceive ourselves as to the real result of our own policy.

But looking at it in the worst light for our interests, the *Herald* turns round and reads the Brazilians a most valuable lecture in the true spirit of the most enlightened free trade and political economy:—

"The clause, if carried into operation against England, will be far more hurtful to Brazil than to this country. For if Brazil could, by differential duties, exclude our goods, she would punish her own population, by forcing on them the dearer articles of Germany and of the United States, by thereby raising the cost of production in her own territories, and, consequently, by diminishing the demand for her produce in the ports of the favoured foreign states. And if, as we are disposed to believe, Brazil cannot, by differential duties, exclude our goods—if the effect of such duties would, as is generally thought, necessarily lead to the illicit importation of our manufactures, she would in that case defeat the object of her new tariff—which is increase of revenue, and introduce into her dominions another and most active agent of demoralisation—smuggling."

In every word of this we are perfectly agreed; but if we would have the Brazilians pursue so enlightened a course, would it not be well that we set the example? or is it that the *Herald* thinks the flight of civilization westward has been so great, that we are

now to consider ourselves sunk into dotage, and to look to the new world for an example in commercial science. The value of the lecture we are free to acknowledge, and so much so, that we should regret if its doctrines were not applied to our own policy. It may be thus usefully and beneficially transposed, and directed to the serious consideration of the President of the Board of Trade, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

"The Sugar bill, if carried into operation against Brazil, will be far more hurtful to us than to them. For if we can, by differential duties, exclude their produce, we will punish our own population, by forcing them on the dearer products of other countries; by thereby raising the cost of our own productions at home, and consequently, by diminishing the consumption of them in the favoured countries, with which we are pleased to deal; and if, as we are disposed to believe, we cannot, by such proposed restrictions, entirely prevent the introduction of their produce, either by means of fraudulent certificates of origin, or by the connivance of dishonest customhouse officers, we shall defeat the object we have in view, and reap only the ill-will of one of the largest and best customers we have ever had, besides introducing another and most active temptation to fraud and smuggling." We would, indeed, deeply regret if these excellent principles of the *Herald* were lost on our ministers.

The Brazilian decree proposes "to impose upon the merchandise of any country, in which the produce of Brazil is liable to a higher duty than similar produce of other countries, an additional duty, so as to neutralize the ill effects of the difference of duty, upon Brazil produce." This will certainly be on their part a vain attempt; for the course they propose to themselves will not be to "neutralise" the evil, but to aggravate it. In truth, by preventing the introduction of our goods, they will aid our government in the best way they possibly could to carry into effect our invidious policy against them. If they continue to take our goods, we must continue to take their produce, and find a market for it somewhere; if they refuse to take our goods, our present necessity or object in taking their produce immediately ceases, and they enable our measures to take full effect against them. The really true and wise course for them to pursue on such an occasion, would be rather to increase the facilities for the introduction of our goods than otherwise, and thus to benefit their own consumers, and to impose upon us more than ever the necessity of taking their produce, and in larger quantities. But then, this is to suppose them actuated by more enlightened views than any European government has yet displayed. We must not, therefore, be surprised to find them entering into the conflict which we have commenced against them, in the full spirit of retaliatory measures.

We take it for granted, therefore, that the meaning of the decree is, that they propose to impose duties on our goods as much higher than those which they charge on the goods of other countries, as we have established against their produce, compared with the produce of other foreign countries. On foreign sugar, the produce of Java, &c., we impose a duty of 34s per cwt, which may be called 75 per cent on the landing value; on that of Brazil we impose a duty of 63s, which may be called 200 per cent on the landing value, making a difference of 125 per cent; so that, if their tariff fixes the duty on European manufactures generally at 30 per cent, we must expect a duty of 155 per cent to be charged on those of this country; and therefore, in both cases, the two countries, as regards any legitimate and regular commercial intercourse, become hermetically sealed to each other, while a great impulse will be given on both sides to smuggling and fraud. British manufactures will be shipped from Hamburgh, under forged certificates as of German origin, and evade the prohibitory duty;—or the daring smuggler will be employed to land them on the coast of Brazil, without the payment of any duty whatever.

Brazilian sugar will be shipped from Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombo, or the United States, with all of which countries we have treaties, which compel us to admit their produce on the most favoured terms, with fraudulent certificates of origin, and thus evade the prohibitory duty; or it will find access more readily by some of the endless schemes which the recent investigations into the customs frauds and tobacco duties show to exist.

But for what is a mutually beneficial commerce thus to be converted into a moral taint to all parties? The professed object is to put an end to slavery and the slave trade. We profess to give a premium for the sugar produced by free labour, and to discourage the consumption, and therefore the production, of that produced by slaves. And it has been recommended to our colonial interest as being only a limited, in place of a general, competition against them. We have shown over and over again, that no such effect in either case can arise from the measure. Whatever price foreign free labour sugar will command in our market, it will command the same in the markets of the Continent where it is so largely used; and whatever price it is in those markets, Brazilian sugar of equal quality will be the same. If, therefore, we raise the price of free-labour sugar for our consumption, we equally raise the price of slave-grown sugar for the consumption of our neighbours, or for that of our *West India colonies*, after being refined in bond; so that the encouragement to slavery is as great as if we took it direct. In like manner, the competition with our own colonies will be as great in the one case as the other. If a large quantity of Brazil or Cuba sugar finds its way to the Conti-

mental markets or to our bonded refiners, and the price becomes lower, the same reason will cause a lower price for foreign free-labour sugars, which in their turn will have the effect of lowering the price of Colonial sugars. As far, therefore, as these professed objects are concerned, the measure can have no possible effect.

And Ministers seem at length to have felt this, perhaps, when it was too late to remedy it without exposing themselves to failure with the whole measure. In a Ministerial pamphlet on the Sugar Duties, our arguments, which we have so often urged to this effect, are thus, and we must acknowledge very fairly and clearly stated:—

"Some, perhaps, may be found to say, that the effect of the new law upon price will be the same as if the sugar of Brazil and of Cuba had been admitted. (As, for example, the writers of that ingenious periodical the *Economist*.) There is a theory which leads to that result, and it is as follows:—England will require a certain portion of sugar from Java and Manilla, besides her own supplies; but she will not be able to consume the whole of the growth of those islands. But if she only takes a part, the owners of the residue will bid down the owners of that part, until they consent to sell it in England for the same price, relatively to its intrinsic value in each case, which the others can obtain for the remainder in the open markets of the world. But manifestly the price of that remainder must be governed by free competition with the sugars of Cuba and Brazil in those open markets. Thus the price of Javanese sugar in England, after subtracting the duty, will be equal to the price of the same sugar abroad; and the price of that sugar abroad will be equal to the price of the corresponding sugar from Cuba or Brazil; and things equal to the same are equal to one another, therefore it is the same thing, so far as price here is concerned, to admit free sugar, and to admit all sugar."

And when we see the Ministerial attempt to reply to this plain proposition, we are more convinced that the objection is not only perfectly understood, but found to be an undeniable truth. The pamphlet proceeds:—

"A very passable demonstration; but so is that theory of projectiles which leads to the supposition that a body discharged into the air will describe a certain curve, whereas through modifying and disturbing causes it does in fact describe a certain other curve. There cannot be two prices in the same market says Political Economy. But the doctrines, even the best established doctrines of that science, are frequently true in their generality, but false in the detail; because in the former anomalies correct one another, and yield an average result, but in the latter those anomalies are not thus neutralised, and must be taken into particular account."

To whatever modifying or disturbing causes the theory of projectiles, and of the curves which they may describe, are subject, it ought to be known to our Ministers, that on the Royal Exchange there is no disturbing cause, in the preference given for cheap commodities over dear ones. We assure them that they may in future consider it as one of the most certain of all sciences, either moral or physical, that a bonded sugar refiner, or an exporting merchant, will not give 22s per cwt for Java sugar, if he can buy Brazilian in all respects equal for his purpose at 21s 11d; and that if their commercial measures depend on such influences, they must be prepared for disappointment.

So that really, as far as any object in the policy of our Government is acknowledged, the interruption to our friendly commercial relationship with that important market for our industry, which the Brazilian empire has so long been, appears at best a gratuitous act of our own, based on no real or substantial principles whatever. It had probably been fortunate for the country if the debate, which defeated the late Ministry, had turned on any other subject than the sugar duties, in which case the present government would have been left at liberty to deal as freely with Brazilian sugar as they have thought it wise to do with Brazilian coffee. This will, however, be a serious price to pay for party triumph.

PROSPECTS OF THE WEST INDIES.—THE MANAGEMENT OF WEST INDIAN ESTATES.

In looking over our West India papers, received by the last packet, we find in the *Jamaica Morning Journal* an allusion to our remarks on the effects of the New Sugar Bill (July 20th) the following:—

"The West India sugar-growers contend that any reduction in the price of that article which shall be occasioned by the change in the duties, will be a clear annual loss to them. The free traders say it will not. Hear the *Economist*:—

"There is no greater fallacy than to look at this (the fall in price) as so much loss to the producers: the practical and real effect of such changes, as all experience has shown has been to induce such improvements and economy in the process of production and the conducting of the trade generally as to be more than commensurate with such apparent reductions; and in this way we have always found that the best interests of both producers and consumers have been consulted by such measures."

"The West Indians contend that the fall in prices will produce loss to them. No, it is replied, the fall in prices will induce improvements and economy more than commensurate with such reduction. Here, then, is an assumption, that no improvements have been going on—no economy has been observed. Suppose, however, it is shewn that the most rigid economy has been resorted to, and that there is really nothing left to pare down, and that the best returns are obtained that can be. How, in such a case, we should like to know, is the interest of the producer consulted by the reduction in the price of his commodity. We can plainly perceive that he must suffer loss to the full extent of the reduction which has taken place."

"Suppose, however, it is shown that the most rigid economy has been resorted to, and that there is really nothing left to pare down, and that the best returns are obtained [that can be]—then if such be the case, we are driven to the conclusion that our West India possessions are lost, entirely lost, as far as regards the pro-

duction of sugar, and we are not aware of any other produce for which they generally possess greater advantages.

Sugar is the *only article* of any importance, to which, for many years past, a practically perfect monopoly has been afforded by our law, either to the Colonial or the British producer; it is the *only article* on which the duty, chargeable on the growth of foreign countries, has been so high as to act, at all times, as an entire practical prohibition; its cultivation, moreover, has been carried on under a rigid state of slavery, and under a system of free labour.

Notwithstanding the complete monopoly of our market which the West Indies enjoyed, and notwithstanding the system of slavery which existed up to 1834, year after year the quantity of their produce rapidly diminished, instead of keeping pace with the increase of the home demand; and, notwithstanding the *encouragement* of high prices and protection, year after year were those colonies sinking rapidly into ruin and decay. The quantities of sugar and coffee produced in the last seven years of that period sufficiently indicate the truth of this assertion. They were as follows:—

Produced.	Imported.	Sugar.	Coffee.
		cwts.	lbs.
1827	1828	4,213,429	29,840,785
1828	1829	4,152,815	26,862,528
1829	1830	3,913,269	27,429,144
1830	1831	4,103,746	20,116,381
1831	1832	3,786,574	24,642,890
1832	1833	3,655,621	18,833,830
1833	1834	3,843,976	22,081,489
1834	1835	3,524,209	14,866,580

—(Board of Trade Tables.)

Such was the experience of the last years of slavery, with a perfect monopoly of the sugar trade, and with a differential duty in favour of coffee of 150 per cent, the rates being 6d and 1s 3d (the duty of 9d, *via* the Cape, not then existing). During the last ten years of the apprenticeship system and free labour, with the same strict protection against foreign sugar, and, moreover, with the number of consumers at home increased by millions, no better result has been experienced by the West India interest. With abundance of slave labour and strict monopoly, they were not prosperous. With free labour and the same protection, and notwithstanding the general range of higher prices, they have not been more so. If, therefore, the hypothesis of the *Jamaica Journal* is true, then say we, there is no hope for these islands. But we have abundance of evidence that it is not so—we have abundance of evidence that, instead of everything having been done to secure prosperity, really everything has in fact been left undone. Time and energy have been spent hitherto to secure large majorities in Parliament, rather than large crops in Jamaica—to cultivate influence at the Colonial Office, rather than improvements in the Colonies themselves—to secure a delusive protection and high prices, to the neglect of economy and increase in the production; and the result now is, that such is the position of the colonies at this moment, that if we were to judge by the professions of those immediately interested, or by the experience of the proprietors resident in this country, we should, looking to what must be the future result of that which is going forward in other parts of our own possessions, and in the world generally, have no hope whatever for these colonies; but looking to the symptoms which are becoming developed in the islands themselves, of which every packet brings us new evidences, we have hope—we have a high hope, that competition will lead to a state of prosperity to which protection has not, and never would. Nor is our hope for the future less when we find so little has been done in the past. We find an elaborate, well-written article on the cultivation of sugar in two Barbadoes papers, the *West Indian* and the *Globe*, which informs us how far “the most rigid economy has been resorted to,” whether there is “anything left to pare down,” and whether the “best returns are obtained that can be.” We are here told—

“It is a most remarkable fact, that the art and practice of manufacturing sugar in the colonies should have been so long stationary, or should have made so little progress towards perfection, while almost every other branch of manufacture has been so greatly benefited by the discoveries which science has made, and by the application of scientific principles to purposes of general utility. This is the more remarkable, when we reflect upon the vast magnitude of the interest involved, and the wealth and intelligence of those persons most deeply interested in this important branch of their staple production. It cannot be that the most decided enemies to innovation, those whose predilections are the strongest in favour of long-established custom, can contend that the present system is so perfect as to admit of no improvement, that none or so little has been made. *In point of fact, the process of making sugar has proceeded in nearly the same undeviating course for centuries, and still continues to exhibit the rudest and most destructive features, involving a principle which in its operation subjects the planter to an enormous loss, the full amount of which he has been unable to estimate, because the absence of a better system has left him without the means of comparing its results.*”

“Three centuries have now completed their revolution since the sugar cane was first introduced into the island of Barbadoes, from the Brazils. Considerable improvement appears to have been made in the quality of sugar, between the years 1641 and 1656, the date at which Jamaica first fell into the possession of the British; at which period, it is said, there were only three small sugar plantations established in this Queen of the English Antilles. *After the lapse of three centuries of practical experience in the manufacture of sugar has effected so little in the shape of improvement, it strongly tends to confirm the assumption, that the system hitherto pursued is radically defective, and that the evil is inherent and inseparable.*”

This certainly shows how little protection has stimulated or contributed to improvements, and how little production has been advanced, and comports with the statistics of our imports thereof.

Another striking example of how little disposition has been hitherto shown by the parties immediately interested in the cultivation of the West Indies, to advance any measure really practically useful, is found in the facts connected with the railway, now constructing in Jamaica, of which we find so much notice in the journals of that island. The great complaint of late in these islands has been the scarcity and high price of labour. The bad state of the roads, and the want of any organized system of internal carrying trade, have, hitherto, been the means of absorbing a great number of labourers in conveying, at much cost, the produce to the seaports; railways, therefore, presented the two-fold advantage of cheap and quick transit, and of setting free a portion of labourers on every estate for other purposes. Their desirability is thus summed up in a private letter, from a planter, now before us:—

“Jamaica, above all things, requires means of conveyance, so as to bring the distant settlers nearer to market; for at present the cost of carriage is beyond the market value of many of the products of the soil. Such rapid communication as railways afford will bring the distant parts of the island nearer to each other, cause a vast impetus to agriculture, and create traffic; indeed, it would be almost an endless task to calculate the numerous and important advantages that will attend such a revolution as will be produced by the introduction of railways, though they must be obvious and palpable to every prudent and reflecting colonist.”

Well, some time ago, a spirited individual, connected with the island, proposed to construct a railway, and, in the first place, was himself at the whole of the preliminary expense of obtaining a survey and an act for that purpose. He then invited, by circular, every individual, of any consideration, resident and non-resident, having an interest, direct or indirect, in the island, to join him in so desirable an undertaking; and, strange to say, after all the complaint which we have heard of the want of labour, not one individual responded to his invitation;—no planter, complaining as they do of the want of labour and good roads; no proprietor, complaining as they do of the sinking value of their property; no mortgagee, whose security has been wasting, and whose interest is in arrear; no agent, whose annual consignments have been gradually diminishing, would step forward to make one effort to help themselves. Unfortunately it has not been their way. He then proposed it to some capitalists in this country, totally unconnected with the island, and the whole sum was quickly subscribed; and, by a singular coincidence, entirely by men holding free trade principles, and advocating a removal of all protective and differential duties.

Parties who would have been ready for any exertion to retain the greatest amount of protection, could see no sufficient allurements in an economy of production; parties who would be willing to use every effort to obtain loans to promote immigration were dead to the advantages of rendering their present population far more effective, by such simple and legitimate means; and those who are charged with enmity and ill-will to the colonies—who are doing what they can to promote free trade and deprive them of the injurious artificial props on which they rely—were found ready and willing to advance to their practical assistance, by hazarding their money, when those connected with the colony would not. And, though it may be said it was done on the speculation of profit, yet is it a decisive proof that they at least are not fearful of the application of free trade to the colonies.

By the papers before us, we find that the undertaking is rapidly advancing, and every one is awakening to its importance to the island. The *Jamaica Times* speaks of it as “a spirited and praiseworthy undertaking, which certainly needs, and should as cordially obtain, the support of every individual interested in the welfare of the island;” and its influence on the value of property has already begun to shew itself. We are informed, by the *Morning Journal*, that the “Hog Hole estate, in St Thomas in the Vale, consisting of 1400 acres of land and 39 head of stock, with the implements, was sold in this city on Friday, at public outcry, for 335*l*. This estate is said to be capable of making from 50 to 200 hhds of sugar.” And we know, from private sources, that the buyer of that property gave 350*l* more than he had otherwise determined, only because the railway was coming within a moderate distance of it.

But another and perhaps more important source of future hope, is the effect which threatened competition is producing in awakening the energies of the resident proprietors and lessees of the islands, to agricultural improvement. In another part of this paper will be found a letter from a West Indian, in which he refers to the fact that, on two estates last year, the crops were produced at a total nett cost of 10s 2d, and 6s 9*½*d per cwt, respectively. We specially refer our readers to the letter in question. We are led to believe from many quarters that resident proprietors and planters are rapidly improving their prospects, by various improvements in cultivation and systems of economy now being only for the first time introduced; but if non-resident proprietors still find that they do not experience the profits and advantages of improving systems, we do not think that they can reasonably complain. We know of no business or pursuit, however good it may be, that, placed under similar circumstances, would be profitable.

What if a landlord in England were to attempt, living in London, to farm the whole of his estates by agents, and believed that he would derive any rent therefrom? Or if a manufacturer in Lancashire were to reside in Paris for years, and leave all his



affairs to be managed by clerks and overlookers, however faithful or attentive to his interests, would it be possible that his trade would yield a profit? Then, why should proprietors of estates in the West Indies, who, perhaps, not once in a lifetime see them, expect a different result? A sugar plantation combines agriculture, manufacturing, and distilling, all requiring great care and attention to detail, and all capable of very different results, according to the management. This system is, therefore, drawing to an end, and this is another cause of our hope for the improvement of these colonies.

Either are the owners themselves becoming resident, or are they leasing their land to resident planters; and we know that in both cases very favourable results have been experienced, even amid the great outcry of distress of the last two years; and we have reason to believe that there are, at this moment, many planters in our West India colonies producing sugar cheaper than any *slave-grown* sugar in the world, and cheaper than any other sugar, of any produce, if we except some instances in our own East India possessions: and this brings us to one of the most important considerations in relation to the future cultivation of the West Indies. The days when high prices will be possible are rapidly passing away: justice to the consumer at home demands it; our commercial relations with other great producing countries demand it; and, even in the absence of these, our Indian territory will ere long render a high price impossible. With labour more abundant, and cheaper than any other place in the world—with the richest soil and the best climate—with improved tenure of land—with English enterprise and capital—and with the spur and stimulus of competition and coming free trade, it is not difficult to foresee that the cheap free produce of India will abolish slavery throughout the world; and that we shall be shippers of sugars to continental Europe, as we are now of indigo and other Indian produce.

There is, therefore, no safety in the future for our West Indian colonies, but in following the principle which secures a cheap production. Cheapness of cost must be the ruling principle for future guidance; and even increased quantity must not be attempted where it involves a higher relative cost. Increased quantity can only safely be carried out by means of greater economy and improvements in the cultivation and manufacture.

Labour must be rendered more effective and productive, science and ingenuity must give their aid, and the increasing wants of free labourers will inspire greater exertion and skill. Planters and proprietors must think more of making and accumulating the capital needed for their objects, and less of continual borrowing; and, above all, let them see that they do not burden themselves for the future with heavy fixed charges. If they do, their case is hopeless.

On an early occasion we will consider the proposed scheme of immigration.

THE BELGIAN TREATY WITH THE ZOLLVEREIN.

IN our paper of the 10th of August we gave a translation of the new Belgian tariff, the main object of which was to establish differential rates of duty on produce imported in the ships of other countries.

There has now been concluded a treaty between that country and the Zollverein, by which a reciprocal navigation is established between those two powers, as far as regards the direct intercourse between them, and of course the duties on goods imported are assimilated to the rate charged under the national flag. The treaty also provides for many very important reductions of duty on the produce of each country.

The Zollverein is to admit *iron* of Belgian origin at a considerable reduction on their general tariff.

The export duties which are charged on wool in the Zollverein, are to be reduced to one half in favour of Belgium.

The import duties which are charged in the Zollverein on cheese, are to be reduced 50 per cent in favour of Belgium, and the latter country is to be allowed to send into Germany 15,000 sheep, free of duty.

On the other hand, Belgium is to reduce the present duties charged on German wines. The present duty charged on silks is to be reduced 25 per cent; and it is agreed that neither wines nor silks of any other country shall be admitted on more favourable terms than those of Germany.

The haberdashery of Wurtemberg is to be admitted in Belgium at 5 per cent, and articles of fashion (*mode*) at a duty of 10 per cent, *ad valorem*. Cotton goods, iron tools, and hardware shall not be subjected to higher duties than the present scale. Brunswick thread is to continue to be admitted at the present rate, to the extent of 250,000 kil. in each year.

The treaty is to be in force for six years, from January 6th 1845, and to be then determinable year by year, by either party giving to the other six months notice thereof.

The chief interest of this country which will be interfered with by this treaty will be by the advantage given to Belgian iron in Germany. Our exports of that article in 1842 to Germany and Prussia amounted to 393,000*l.*, and to Holland, some part of which would no doubt be in transit to the Rhenish provinces, we exported to the value of 278,000*l.* more. It is not too much to say that it is a trade of 500,000*l.* per annum. For ourselves we must say that we are glad to witness the extension of this nucleus

of free trade, which we regard the Zollverein to be. It is an actual and living evidence, called into existence within our own time, of the great advantages to be derived from the free intercourse of different countries, and which shows that natural tendency to increase its circle, which could only be the result of success. There is no doubt that its external policy is highly protective and prejudicial, but its internal policy is free and liberal, and every extension that it makes, its injurious external policy becomes of less importance, and its beneficial internal policy of more importance from its wider range.

The *Morning Herald* has taken quite a free trade fit during the present week, and on this subject has the following remarks:—

"The tariffs of the Zollverein and its projects may be unreasonable; and if they are so the penalty must fall upon the parties concerned, or there is no truth in political economy; but whatever the folly and invidiousness of the association's first essays in financial diplomacy, there is no man of any reach of political vision who must not see that the consolidation of the resources of the north of Germany and of Belgium, by an equal commercial union, must be in the end alike beneficial to the members of the union and to their neighbours. There will be, at first, many mistakes made, money will be thrown away in silly efforts to rival our manufactures; but still enough will be left to bring them at last to our shop much better customers than they ever were, or than they ever would be, were it not for this very combination, so much the object of alarm with our friends of the League. Let the Zollverein only promote railroads and multiply *entrepôts*, and it may do what else it likes. England in the end must share in the gain; for whatever makes our continental neighbours more generally rich, more generally happy more generally enterprising, must enlarge the market for England. We have secured the lead, and they who follow us can only press us onward."

"WE HAVE SECURED THE LEAD, AND THEY WHO FOLLOW US CAN ONLY PRESS US FORWARD." Is there no danger of our being run over? Not if we were wise enough to apply the observations, directed to the Zollverein in the above extract, to ourselves, or were really willing to act towards our Continental neighbours as if we felt and believed in this professed mutuality of interest.

LORD STANLEY ON LEASES AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS.

LORD Stanley has spoken out for leases and for extensive agricultural improvement. Addressing himself to landlords the other day at Liverpool, his lordship said—"Give your tenants leases, gentlemen, if you persist in 'expecting any great and permanent improvement of your land' to be undertaken by them;" and if they wont give leases, and yet wish their lands improved, why, "they must undertake it themselves;" the which seems all right and reasonable.

His lordship said some good and true, though not new, things on improvements also. He is all for improvement—more cultivation, more corn, and by consequence cheaper corn, which, we should think, wont tend to raise his lordship, or the Ministry of whom he forms a part, in the eyes of the *Morning Post*, the Duke of Richmond, and such like people.—"Farmers are finding out that it is necessary for them, with a view to their own interests, to take a very different course from that which was followed by their grandfathers and great grandfathers. (Hear.) In these days no man is allowed to stand still. Improvement must go on."—This must have sounded very strangely in the ears of some of his lordship's audience, and (though it is turning trite to say so) it sounds very differently from the talk of Lord Stanley's party, and the election cries, of 1841. But let that pass. We care less for individual inconsistencies, or the raking up of old sores, than for truth and justice and reason now, and the advancement of right principle and practice in time to come. Let us see, then, what is the tendency of Ministerial talk in the month of October 1844. Says Baron Stanley—

"Some of the old farmers in this country—I mean the real old class (a laugh), shrug their shoulders and say, 'What is the need of all this stir about improvement, and making the land grow so much more?' By-the-by, it is not so much making it grow more, as making it grow different crops—making it grow wheat instead of weeds. (Hear.) But some say, 'What is the use of all this? It is not a question for the farmer. We shall only have our rents increased the more productive the land is.' Such an argument, allow me to say, is the very climax of absurdity."

Not so very absurd, perhaps, after all, Lord Stanley, as you would have it. It is easier to raise a laugh than to clench an argument; and a laugh at "the real old class" of farmers might have been more pardonably indulged in by others than by you. Ingratitude is justly thought worse of than inconsistency or political tergiversation. But we will not lecture on morals now. Let us, then, shortly show how, as things are, and as Lord Stanley and his friends wish them to remain, the increase of the produce of land has no chance of advantaging the farmer, in proportion, at least, to its amount. Experience has made it evident that with such or similar duties as those now payable on the importation of foreign corn, a certain quantity will always be imported even in good seasons, before their goodness has made it plain that importation might not turn out a profitable speculation. The importation of foreign corn is (notoriously) a trade of hazard to those who engage in it; but it is productive of benefit to the consuming community, mitigating the evil of an unnatural restriction. It is—and this is unfortunately not so notorious—a trade which, conducted as it is now forced to be, *always harms the farmer*. For experience has abundantly shown us, that neither is the interest of the consumer, nor that of the producer, consulted in the peculiar and artificial way in which imports of foreign grain take

place; it is kept out of the market as long as rising prices show a scarcity, and as soon as the farmer has secured an abundant harvest, and prices begin to fall, then the accumulation of months is poured on the market, at the moment it is least wanted by the consumer, and most injurious to the producer; and the greater the harvest, the more certain is this result. The farmers are thus defeated, "protected," and cheated by the sliding-scale; and then Lord Stanley laughs at them as being "a real old class," when they feel themselves in a "real" difficulty, created by him and his companions in the legislature, and capable of removal only by him and them, and not by ANY improvement in tillage that the wit of man can devise. The farmers—"the real old class"—if they cannot see far before them, have at least a glimmering of how they stand in part, and experience will make them feel the rest.

It can hardly be imputed to us that we are inimical to Agricultural Improvement. But we have a strong dislike to see men's attention withdrawn from the real difficulties of their position at the very moment that a pretence is made of discussing those difficulties. A steady free trade in corn would relieve the farmer from the principal difficulty which we have shown Lord Stanley to land him in. A free trade would be the best thing for him in the end; as it would put him in a natural position at once, not leaving him without difficulties—mortal existence is incompatible with that; but giving him a fair field to meet them on, to exercise his wits, and live by the result. To the community at large we need not say how much that would be the best thing also. They know it; and the time is coming for them to put their knowledge into act.

PREMIUMS FOR LARGE CROPS, &c.

We omitted last week to draw attention, as we intended, to the advertisement of Mr George Jones of Redland, Bristol, which appeared in our paper, announcing the intention of that philanthropic and public-spirited gentleman of giving premiums of 30/ and 20/, respectively, to the producer of the largest and second largest crop of wheat from one acre of land in the year 1845. We take the liveliest interest in such matters, and as the season for sowing autumn wheat is not over, we may yet be the means of drawing the attention of parties to the proposed experiment who might not otherwise become aware of it. Mr Jones has been pleased to restrict the competition "to the counties of Gloucester and Somerset;" and of course he has a very good right to do in the matter as he pleases. But, unless there is some peculiar reason for his doing so, we would take leave to remark upon the desirableness of extending it to the country at large. The "reasonable evidence," by testimonials, of the result, which Mr Jones requires, is as capable of being had in any other part of the country as in the two counties specified; the chances of arriving at more useful results are increased by extending the field of operations; and we take Mr Jones to be too much a citizen of the world to have any local prejudice, or unmeaning fondness, connected with his own more immediate neighbourhood.

So surprising results have been obtained by experiments of wheat sowing on a small scale—as our columns, throughout the whole of this summer, enriched by the contributions of different correspondents on the subject, testify—that we are really solicitous to ascertain what may be the results of similar experiments on a larger scale. The conditions attached by Mr Jones to his offer of premiums are—

"One-half of the acre to be planted or dibbled with single grains of wheat, in holes one inch and a half deep, and four inches apart, in straight rows, with a distance of twelve inches between each row, and not more than one grain in each hole. The other half acre in the same order, but with this difference—the seed to be six inches apart instead of four inches, and the rows eighteen inches instead of twelve inches."

It is needless for us, at this time of day, to say that we have a very great contempt for the idea involved in the sing-song cry of "independence of foreigners." But we are not insensible to the value of increased home production, which, indeed, will soon be the only independence of foreigners tolerated, as it is the only independence which ought.

While writing on the subject of agricultural premiums, we may take leave to direct attention to a communication which appears elsewhere in our paper, announcing that "The Liverpool Agricultural Society will give a prize of fifty pounds to that landlord who shall produce off his estate a full well-grown, fat, and contented agricultural labourer, living in a decent well-drained cottage, and whose children are also well fed and can read and write." Having very grave doubts as to the authenticity of this communication, and feeling an interest in the subject, we beg to announce to the wag or wags, who have taken this liberty with the name of Lord Stanley's pet society, that we shall be prepared to run halves with them in actually presenting the announced prize to any party showing himself entitled to receive it!

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.—Really, since 1830, the Warwickshire Agricultural Society has spent no less than 1550/ 10s 6d in prizes awarded to farmers' labourers. *Punch* is enabled to state how a part of this vast sum was expended. At a recent distribution the following prizes were awarded:—To Giles Joskins, head carter to Mr Hobbs, of Mire End, sixpence and a pot of beer, for eloquence in talking to his horses. To Thomas Noakes, labourer in the service of Mr Stares, of Thistlecroft, a fourpenny piece and a screw of tobacco, for proficiency in whistling at the plough. To Sarah Gale, milkmaid to

Mr Applejohn, of Chalk Dairy, a new cap, a pair of cotton stockings, a case of darning needles, and a thread paper, for distinguishing herself in singing at the pail. To Bill Jones, odd boy to Mr Sykes, of Clod farm, two penn'orth of lollipops for keeping birds.

WEEKLY COST OF PROTECTION TO SUGAR AND WHEAT.

(For the principles upon which these calculations are framed, see the *Economist* of the 16th of March.)

SUGAR.—The price of Porto Rico sugar may be now quoted at 19s 6d in bond, and that of a similar quality of West India Muscovado is now 32s 6d, making a difference of 13s per cwt.—more than the same would cost paying the same duty on the continent; and as the consumption of this country is 77,792 cwts. weekly, it follows that the difference of cost paid for protection to colonial sugar during the week has been 50,564/—the proportion of which falling on the metropolis alone has been 4,213/; to be added to the respective balances of last week.

WHEAT.—The price of English wheat may be quoted the same as last week; and in comparing the price of the relative qualities of foreign wheat, the difference remains without material alteration. It follows, therefore, that the difference of the cost of bread consumed during the last week, compared with what the same would cost on the continent, has been 288,460/ more for the whole country, and 24,038/ for the metropolis, to be added to the respective balances of last week. The account will now stand thus:—

FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM.	
Balance from last week	L.14,828,144
Extra cost of sugar this week	50,564
Ditto of bread	288,460
Total extra cost from January 1st to this day	L.15,167,168
FOR THE METROPOLIS ALONE.	
Balance from last week	L.1,743,797
Extra cost of sugar this week	4,213
Ditto of bread	24,038
Total extra cost from January 1st to this day	L.1,772,048

FREE TRADE CONDUCTIVE TO NATIONAL WEALTH.

From a paper read recently at the Hull Free Trade Club, as we find by the *Advertiser* paper of that place, we make the following extracts:—

"Is freedom of trade most conducive to wealth? What is free trade? *More trade.* And that free trade or more trade is desirable we have the concurrent opinion of men of every class. As you restrict interchange, you diminish the wealth of a community, and I take it to be an undeniable position that it is the true policy of nations to interchange with perfect freedom what each can easiest produce and best spare. Protective duties, and the other fine names given to restrictions on trade, mean neither more nor less than making people pay dear for what they could otherwise buy cheap; for, as Colonel Thompson truly and emphatically says, "All protection means robbing somebody else." If, therefore, protection be robbery, freedom of interchange must be honesty.

"Let us do away, at the outset, with a fallacy particularly rife—that foreigners would absorb all the English gold and keep it, if we had free trade. Now, I cannot do better here than quote a letter on the subject from Col. Thompson, which I find in "Symons' Arts and Artisans." The gallant colonel says:—

"If gloves are brought from France, does the Frenchman give them, or Englishmen receive them, without payment received or given? Clearly not. How, then, is the Frenchman paid? First, he may be paid by the receipt, for his own use, of a certain portion of goods sent from England—as, say, Leeds cloth, or, which comes to the same thing, by a portion of the French money, for which Leeds cloth has been sold in the French markets. Secondly, he may be paid with English sovereigns, or other coin of intrinsic value, out of the pocket of the receiver of the French gloves. Thirdly, he may be paid by Bank of England notes, or bills of other kinds on England, which he receives because he knows they have a value dependent on the fact that English goods can be bought with them in England. In all these cases, then, the gloves appear to be paid for to the Frenchman, first or last, by English goods; assuming that in the case where payment is made with sovereigns, or other English coins, these also are English goods. And in what do they really differ from goods in general? The gold in the sovereigns must have been bought at Peru (at least if honestly come by), at the precise market price of gold there; that is to say, there must have been given for them as many English blankets, bales of broad cloth, or whatever else the Peruvian may have consented to receive, as, according to the state of the markets, was an equivalent. Or, if it should have happened (which is among possible things) that payment to the Peruvian should have been made in port wine or cognac brandy, this wine and brandy must have been bought with English goods, which comes to the same thing in the end. Without home-made goods to begin with, it is clear we could never have had either gold or any other foreign product. I conclude, therefore, that no foreign goods (gold and silver included) can, by possibility, be had (barring robberies) unless by the exchange of home-made goods at one time or other. It seems to come to the maxim "*Ex nihilo nihil fit.*" If any man can point out a piece of any foreign commodity, gold and silver included, which was not obtained by the exchange of some English product, will he be so good as point out by what means (robbery excluded) it was obtained."

The writer illustrates the advantages of free trade, or approaches to it, by the recent history of the silk trade, the wool trade, &c., and concludes thus:—

I cannot do better, in concluding these imperfect remarks, (which, however, embrace facts collected from authentic and parliamentary documents) than quote the words of a distinguished statesman, who has died too soon for his country—I mean Lord Sydenham—who, when Mr P. Thomson, in his speech on the silk trade in April 1829, thus advocated the claims of and dilated upon the advantages arising from freedom of commerce. In a speech equally distinguished for soundness of principle and beauty of illustration, he said—"I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that the very essence of commercial and manufacturing industry is freedom from legislative interference and legislative protection. Attempt to arrest its course by legislative enactments—by fostering care, you arrest its progress, you destroy its vigour. Unbind the shackles in which your unwise ten desres has confined it—permit it to take unrestrained its own course—exponit es to the wholesome breezes of competition, you give it new life, you restore its former vigour. Industry has been well likened to the hardy Alpine plant; self-sown on the mountain side, exposed to the inclemency of the season, it gathers

strength in its struggles for existence—it shoots forth its vigour and beauty. Transplanted to the rich soil of the parterre, tended by the fostering hand of the gardener, nursed in the artificial atmosphere of the forcing glass, it grows sickly and enervated—its shoots are vigourless, its flowers inodorous. In one single word lies the *soul* of industry—COMPETITION. The answer of the statesman and economist to his sovereign, enquiring what he could do to assist the industry of his kingdom, was, "Let it take its own way." Such is my prayer. Relieve us from the chains in which your indiscreet tenderness has shackled us; remove your oppressive protection; give us the fair field we ask, and we demand no more. The talent, the genius, the enterprise, the capital, the industry of this great people will do the rest; and England will not only retain her present position, but she will take a yet more forward place in the race of competition for wealth and improvement, which, by the nature of things, she is destined to run amongst the nations of the world."

We are glad to be assured of the continued activity among the free traders of Hull.

CITIZENS AND SQUIRES CONTRASTED.—At the public baths and wash-house meeting, held at the Mansion house the other day, says the *Times*, "There was something far better than we can find in the run of meetings for considering the condition of the poor which have been held in the country. There was no talk of driving the poor to emigration with a bell-wether of 'a clever farmer's son' at their head. Instead of telling them to go to Canada and wash in Lake Erie, it was determined that means should be provided by the rich for enabling the poor to wash and make themselves more comfortable at home, and a handsome subscription was immediately set on foot. Cheques for 10 and 20 guineas were handed in by bankers, merchants, clergymen, aldermen, and common-councilmen, instead of wordy resolutions by magistrates, deputy-lieutenants, and sporting country gentlemen. The city meeting was held for doing, and not for mere palaver, and we shall rejoice to see the example set by men of business widely followed out of London by those who have equal means and more time at their command."

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 19 :—

Epidemic, Endemic, and contagious diseases	226			
Diseases of Uncertain Seat	85			
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, and Senses	133			
Diseases of the Lungs, and other Organs of Respiration.....	246			
Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels	35			
Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	66			
Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.....	8			
Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.....	11			
Diseases of the Joints, Bones, and Muscles	4			
Diseases of the Skin, &c.....	3			
Old Age, or Natural Decay	63			
Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance.....	13			
Causes not specified	2			
Deaths from all causes	895			
Population	Average weekly	Deaths		
Enumerated	Deaths, 1839-40-1-2-3.	in the		
1841.	5 Years. 5 Autumns.	Week.		
West Districts.....	301,326	138	139	145
North Districts	366,303	171	175	140
Central Districts.....	374,759	188	195	185
East Districts	393,247	207	222	180
South Districts	479,469	242	259	245
Totals.....	1,915,104	946	990	895
	Males, 458 ; Females, 437.			

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT returned to Windsor Castle from Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on Monday evening, via Southampton. The following anecdote illustrating the comparative seclusion which the Queen has been able to enjoy, and not less the prying curiosity of "our correspondent" in the *Morning Chronicle*, is related in that journal :—

"As her Majesty and Prince Albert were taking their accustomed early walk about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, which they extended upwards of a mile beyond the boundaries of the royal domain, they were caught in a heavy shower of rain at a rather shelterless part of the hill commanding a view of the sea. Her Majesty and the Prince hastened their steps homeward, when the old postman of East Cowes and Whippingham, who had just then been performing his morning rounds in the adjoining villages, observed that a lady and gentleman were rather disagreeably exposed to the storm, and, running after them as fast as he could, he tendered his old gingham umbrella, which was graciously accepted, and he was invited to follow their footsteps to Osborne House. Little did the poor postman imagine at the time that it was to his royal mistress he had thus the honour of affording such reasonable shelter; but on his arrival at the portico, he was agreeably awakened to the fact, by having tendered to him her Majesty's thanks and a five-pound note, together with his old umbrella."

It is expected that the Court will leave the Castle, for Claremont, on Saturday. Nothing, however, up to Thursday afternoon had been finally determined upon, but in the event of the present unfavourable weather continuing, it is probable that the Court will not visit Claremont until after the opening of the Royal Exchange on Monday. The following will be amongst the members of the royal household who will be in attendance upon her Majesty and Prince Albert on the occasion of opening the new Royal Exchange on Monday next :—Lady Portman, the Hon. Amelia Murray, and the Hon. Lucy Kerr, Lord Byron, Captain Duncombe, Major-General Wemyss, Lord George Lennox, Mr Anson, and Col. Bouverie.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.—Count Moritz Dietrichstein, who has been lately appointed Austrian Ambassador at the British Court (says the *Constitutionnel*) belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the Austrian hierarchy. His father, a former Minister of Francis II, was Governor to the Duke of Reichstadt, with whom the new Ambassador passed his childhood. Count Moritz Dietrichstein is a very young man for the eminent post to which he has been appointed. He cannot be yet 40 years of age.

For many years he occupied the post of Charge d'Affaires at the Court of King Leopold, who received him on terms of friendship and intimacy. His nomination may be looked upon as a symptom of the decline of Prince Metternich's influence at the Court of Vienna. The Count's father, in fact, ranks among the pretenders to the political heritage of the Prince Chancellor, with whom, moreover, he has been in some degree of rivalry ever since the Prince has refused to give one of his daughters in marriage to the new Ambassador.

BARON KOLLER arrived at Chandos house on Saturday last, as Austrian Charge d'Affaires, until the arrival of the new ambassador.

THE METROPOLIS.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Mayor, "recommending his fellow-citizens, as far as practicable, to abstain from business on that day, for the purpose of showing due respect to her Majesty on this auspicious occasion. His lordship further requests, that all inhabitants in the line of the procession will take particular care that the parapets of their houses are made secure, to prevent accidents." No scaffolding, balcony, &c. will be allowed to be erected in the line of streets.

A very inaccurate statement of the ceremonial to be observed on her Majesty's visit to the City having appeared in the public papers, without the sanction of the civic authorities, the Lord Mayor has granted permission to make public the following programme of the ceremonial, to which her Majesty has been pleased to signify her gracious approbation.

ORDER OF PROCESSION,

From Temple Bar, on receiving her Majesty,

Police-officers on horseback.

The State Carriages of the Sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor's State Coach.

The City Marshalls on horseback.

Members of the Court of Common Council, in their mazarine gowns, on horseback, each with an attendant.

SHERIFFS, in their scarlet gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a Sergeant and a Groom.

ALDERMEN, in their scarlet gowns (those past the chair in their chains), on horseback, each attended by a Beadle and a Groom.

The Common Crier on horseback, The Swordbearer on horseback, carrying the City Mace, with the cap of Maintenance.

THE LORD MAYOR,

Three Footmen in a Crimson Velvet Robe and Collar Three Footmen in State of SS, on horseback, bearing the in State Liveries. City Sword of State, immediately before Liveries.

HER MAJESTY.

On the Queen's arrival at Temple bar the Lord Mayor will present the city sword to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The programme of arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the Exchange is as follows :—

That her Majesty be received, upon her arrival at the platform in front of the portico at the west end of the Exchange, by the Lord Mayor, aldermen, recorder, and the members of the Joint Gresham Committee, the Sheriffs, and the Remembrancer. The procession to precede her Majesty round the building in the following order :—

Trumpeters.

Clerk of the Gresham Committee.

The Architect.

Twelve Members of the Gresham committee, two and two, Remembrancer.—The Sheriffs.

Members of the Court of Aldermen and Recorder, two and two.

THE LORD MAYOR.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and Prince ALBERT,

Followed by her Majesty's officers of state.

That the procession proceed through the west entrance into the ambulatory to the right, continuing along the south side and quite round the ambulatory to the west end again; then, crossing the open area from west to east, continuing to the entrance of Lloyd's rooms, in the eastern area of the great staircase and into the lobby. The sheriffs, aldermen, and committee will here fall back right and left, to allow her Majesty to pass down the commercial rooms, attended by the Lord Mayor, the chairman, and master of the Mercers' company.

The procession, on the return of the Queen into the lobby, will precede her Majesty up the subscribers' room into the reading room to the throne prepared there.

That, upon her Majesty taking her seat, Mr Recorder will deliver to her Majesty, on the part of the corporation of London and the corporation of the Mercers company, as joint trustees under the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, a suitable address. And, in order that her Majesty may not be inconvenienced, that such deputation shall not consist of more than fifty persons.

That, after her Majesty's answer to the address, it is suggested that the Lord Mayor shall (provided her Majesty's sanction be obtained) present to her Majesty the Chairman of the Gresham Committee, the Master of the Mercers' Company, the Architect, and the seconder of the address in the court of common council.

The whole deputation will then retire to their seats, and the Queen and suite to her private apartments.

AT THE DEJEUNER.—That the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, the Chairman of the Gresham Committee, and the Master of the Mercers' Company, precede her Majesty to the royal table, and that the Lord Mayor only attend her Majesty at the *dejeuner*. The Bishop of London (or a bishop present) to say grace. That at the close of the *dejeuner*, her Majesty be preceded, in the same way, down stairs, across the open area to her carriage at the great western entrance.

That her Majesty would graciously be pleased to allow the New Exchange to be called the New Royal Exchange, by the proclamation of heralds in the merchants' area.

The whole line from Temple bar to Cornhill is to be laid over with gravel. No public vehicle will be allowed to pass through any part of the line after eight o'clock in the morning; while, to prevent a rush by the people, barricades are to be placed in different parts, through which no one will be allowed to pass except on business. The 600 additional constables have been selected, who are to receive 5s each for the day's duty.

On Thursday a proclamation was issued by the Lord Mayor, stating, "That the several streets between Bishopsgate street and Temple bar be closed at 7 o'clock in the morning; and that no cart, waggon, or other carriage be allowed to remain therein, under any pretence whatever, after 8 o'clock. That the only barriers for the admission of company be Temple bar, Newgate street, Queen street, Cheapside (coming over Southwark bridge), and Moorgate street. That the barriers for the admission of company be closed at 11 o'clock, and not opened upon any pretence for the admission of company going to the Exchange, except the members of the Royal Family, the Cabinet Ministers, and officers of State, and those engaged in the procession, who are to precede the same, and that they be not re-opened till after her Majesty has passed out of the city."

In pursuance of the above order, and for the purpose of better carrying out his Lordship's directions, workmen were yesterday employed in fixing up barriers at the end of all the streets in the city through which the royal procession will pass. Similar measures will be adopted outside the city, under the direction of the metropolitan police, a considerable number from each division having been ordered to keep the line clear from Buckingham Palace by Temple bar, who will be assisted by the two regiments of Horse Guards.

At the Royal Exchange there are to be four entrances for the general company, in addition to the principal entrance at the western front. These have been completed, and are situate—two in Cornhill, and two in Bartholomew lane.

In the area around St Paul's seats capable of containing from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, and extending from the north-west to the north-east side, are in the course of erection. These are to be covered in, and lined inside with pink and white drapery, with similar decorations as those used in 1837.

At some of the shops in Cheapside the goods have been removed from the window and seats fitted up in lieu of them. In the neighbourhood of the Exchange as much as 5 guineas is asked for a single seat.

ANOTHER ALDERMAN FOR PORTSOKEW WARD.—On Monday a second wardmote was held for the election of an alderman in place of Mr Salomons, rejected by the Court of Aldermen. Mr Moon (late sheriff), being now the only candidate, was elected under formal protest from Mr Salomons and others, that the office was already filled.

THE BANKING-HOUSES OF THE METROPOLIS.—The general wish that the banking-houses of the metropolis should close on Monday at twelve o'clock, for the security of the bankers, as well as to enable the gentlemen in the various establishments to participate in the general holiday, has been responded to by the general consent of ALL the BANKING-HOUSES; but it would have been well if the committee of bankers had regularly advertised the adoption of this resolution, as the Directors of the Bank of England have done. Every street in the line of the procession—from St James's street, in the west, to Aldgate, in the east, will be barricaded. Passage through any of these streets after eleven o'clock on Monday will be physically impossible; and as the greater number of the metropolitan banking-houses are situated either in these thoroughfares, or in streets abutting immediately on them, the adoption of this measure of early closing is almost as much a matter of necessity as of choice.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The last session of this court during the present mayoralty has been held this week. The Honourable Mr Tuckett, brother of Lord Audley, who fired at a Mr Smith, keeper of a shooting gallery in Holborn, and as nearly as possible shot him dead, has been pronounced insane by the jury who tried him. The number of cases has altogether been great, but none of them of peculiar interest.

A "BUMMAREE."—At Union Hall, on Thursday, a thin, cadaverous-looking fellow, who called himself a "bummaree" of Billingsgate, was charged with stealing two bushels of oysters and a bushel of muscles entrusted to him to carry to Clerkenwell. The magistrate asked the prisoner what he did with the oysters and muscles? The Prisoner—I was very hungry, and ate them all. Mr Trail—Not at one meal? The Prisoner—No, your worship. I never eats more than 12 dozen at a meal; and I made three meals of the lot. It was here stated, that the prisoner was known to have disposed of a portion of the oysters and expended the money on liquor. The Prisoner (impudently)—Good eating requires good drinking, you know. Pray don't lock me up until I have seen the sight on Monday, and then I don't care. The prisoner's appeal, however, was disregarded, and he was committed for trial.

THE PROVINCES.

THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.—We understand that a requisition, signed by every member of the council of the borough, was presented to Alexander Kay, Esq., the mayor, on Monday morning last, requesting that he would allow himself to be re-elected to that office, which he had filled so much to the satisfaction of the council during the past year. We understand that at first the mayor most emphatically declined the intended honour; but he was so urgently pressed by various members of the deputation, that at length he promised to consider the matter; and ultimately assented to the request of the corporate body.—*Manchester Guardian.*

WORKING MAN'S HALL.—A large number of the Chartist operatives of Oldham and the neighbourhood have been erecting a spacious public room, in shares of 11 each, for the holding of meetings, delivery of lectures, performance of concerts, &c. This building, which is designated the Working Man's Hall, may be in some respects regarded as a characteristic sign of the prosperous condition of the labouring classes in the manufacturing districts.

WINTER ASSIZES.—It is now definitely fixed that a winter gaol delivery shall take place in many parts of the kingdom, but it is believed that the subsidiary arrangements will not be made till the beginning of term.

DINNER TO MR SCHOLEFIELD, OF BIRMINGHAM.—At a dinner given to this gentleman the other day, by some of his friends who voted for him at the late election, he declared himself, according to a summary of the *Morning Chronicle*, for we have not space to spare for his speech, to be "a Whig, but not a finality one. He regards the question of the suffrage as the all-important and absorbing one of the present day; he repudiates a property qualification, though, if it is to be retained, he thinks household suffrage the least objectionable form of it; he would take age as the qualifying test, and regards twenty-five as the best term at which to invest the constituency with the electoral trust, 'the most solemn and momentous that can be confided to a man; the ballot he is favourable to, though he thinks little of its value, if applied to the present defective system; electoral districts he considers to be a more just mode of distributing the franchise than the present borough and county machinery; and triennial parliaments would, in his judgment, be a safer mean than annual ones. To this he adds, that he is for unlimited free trade—for the freest exercise of civil and religious liberty, especially in the matter of education—and expresses a strong sympathy with Ireland and Mr O'Connell; concluding his speech with an earnest exhortation to unity."

LORD STANLEY ON LEASES AND FARMING.—The annual meeting of the Liverpool Agricultural Society, held on Tuesday last, derived some importance from the presence of Lord Stanley, who occupied the chair on the occasion, and gave the audience the pleasure of hearing from him a good long speech. He enlarged on the advantages of activity, competition, guano, and thorough draining; told the farmers that the world was moving, and that they must move with it; and amused his auditors by some sarcasms at the prejudices of the "real old class" of farmers, who dispute the advantage of improvements, and are still dreaming of being able to jog on as their fathers and grandfathers did before them. After expatiating on the vast importance of drainage, and stating that on the estates of the Earl of Derby there have been laid 300 miles of drains, at an expense of between 5000l and 6000l, and the employment of a million and a half of draining tiles, he declared his decided opinion that no extensive improvement could be expected on the part of the tenantry, without security of tenure—

"I feel bound to say," he remarked, "that a landlord has no right to expect any great and permanent improvement of his land by the tenant, unless that tenant be secured the repayment of his outlay, not by the personal character or honour of his landlord, but by a security which no casualties can interfere with—the security granted him by the terms of a lease for years."

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Another explosion of fire-damp, so frequent in the Newcastle upon Tyne district, occurred on Monday night at Wallsend. The explosion took place in a drift at the end of a "board," on the under-viewer going in to examine the workings. It appears the board had been carried forward to a dyke or trouble, the stratum of coal rising at this part some feet, and the drift was made by excavating the roof, to reach and continue the seam of coal. The under-viewer going in with a candle, the gas fired, and he and another party were severely burnt; but no other injury took place. On Wednesday last another accident occurred at Hetton Colliery, and, indeed, explosions are almost of daily occurrence, though rarely so fatal as that at Haswell.—*Morning Herald.*

THE NEW POOR LAW AT ROCHDALE.—A meeting held at Rochdale on Monday, pursuant to a requisition signed by 2920 ratepayers of the Rochdale union, to take their opinion upon the introduction of the New Poor law, was attended, the *Times* tells us, by an immense number of people; the resolutions were all carried unanimously, and there seemed to be a firm determination to prevent the law being carried out under the orders of the commissioners. There exists the same opposition to the law in the Oldham and Ashton unions, which are also threatened with its introduction, and meetings have been held to oppose it, at which those assembled showed an equal determination to offer every legal resistance to it. Mr Fielden, M.P., and Mr Jacob Bright, father of John, member for Durham, are among the leaders in the movement.

RURAL POLICE IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—An effort has recently been made by a small number of the magistrates of this county, aided by the Home Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant, to obtain a considerable increase of the rural police force. During the pitmen's strike alarm prevailed relative to the intentions of the colliers; and this circumstance was seized upon by the advocates of the rural police as one favourable to the consummation of their wishes. Amongst others, the Marquis of Londonderry deemed such an increase necessary, and at his request a meeting of the county magistrates was held in June "for the purpose of considering the expediency of a permanent increase of the rural constabulary force." A motion to this effect has however, on three several occasions, been negatived by a considerable majority of the magistracy. The Lord Lieutenant and the Home Secretary, it is said, are to make another attempt to induce the magistrates to vote the desired increase of police force, which, however, is a very unpopular measure, and will, it is hoped, continue to be successfully opposed.

CALAMITOUS EXPLOSION AT ROWLEY REGIS.—ELEVEN LIVES LOST.—On Saturday last a most calamitous explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal-pit belonging to Mr Darby, at the Five Ways, Rowley Regis. The number of persons at work in the pit at the time of the explosion is understood to have been 17 or 18, and of these, we lament to state, no fewer than 11 have fallen victims to this lamentable occurrence. Immediately after the explosion, the effects of which were perceived for some distance, the most active measures were taken to afford assistance to such of the workmen in the pit as might be alive, and six of them were as soon as possible extricated from their perilous situation. In a short time the bodies of eight workmen also were got out, those of three others being left in the pit, in consequence of the foulness of the air. The six poor fellows who were got out alive are all more or less injured, but not, we are happy to state, to

such a degree as to endanger their lives. The awful extent of this calamity has occasioned a most mournful feeling throughout the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton.

BIRKENHEAD.—The foundation stone of the new Birkenhead Docks, opposite Liverpool, was laid on Wednesday by Philip Egerton, surrounded by an extraordinary large audience, and the event was afterwards celebrated by a great dinner, &c. The completion of these docks will form a new era in the navigation of the Mersey; and if a plan which we have heard named, of opening up a communication with Birkenhead and the Sea to the South-West, independently of the river, is carried out, the dangers of entry to the port by the mouth of the Mersey, at present necessarily incurred, would be avoided, and Liverpool South, as the Birkenhead side may be called, would soon become a greater town than the great one already on the other side.

DARTMOOR.—About 5000 acres of this extensive common have been purchased by a company, who have already fenced and drained part of it, and calculate on letting the whole at 10s per acre. Hitherto the land has been waste.

COLLIERS' STRIKE.—A very general strike has taken place amongst the colliers at Oldbury for a rise of 6d per day. On Monday last, at a very early hour, they congregated in crowds of about 150 persons, and went to the different pits to prevent those willing to work from going down. In this way they succeeded in keeping most of the men at play. On Tuesday morning their intentions were frustrated by the very active measures resorted to by Captain Bennitt, of Dudley, who was on the ground before five o'clock, and continued to ride through the different works until after seven o'clock, accompanied by Sir W. Russell, Bart. of the 7th Hussars, stationed at Dudley, and Colonel Hogg, of the county constabulary. Colonel Hogg had a strong police force at West Bromwich, and other places in that locality, to act if necessary; and we understand Sir W. Russell's troop were in readiness to turn out on the shortest notice, so that we trust the interruption to this important trade will speedily subside.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

COSTLINESS OF CAERMARTHENSHIRE JUSTICE.—The punitive part of our administrative system of law here, it will be thought, is rather costly, when it is stated that the amount of property for the stealing of which the prisoners at the Caermarthenshire quarter sessions, held yesterday and to-day, is only about 40s, while the cost of prosecution falls but little short of 300l.—*Welshman.*

SCOTLAND.

HUMANITY CHAIR IN ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.—Mr Pyper, of the high school of Edinburgh, has received from the *Senatus Academicus* of St Andrews University the appointment to the chair of Latin, vacant by the death of Dr Thomas Gillespie. Dr Hunter, of Liverpool, and others, are now candidates for the vacancy occasioned by Mr Pyper's removal. The Town Council of Edinburgh are patrons of the living.

A WISE LORD AND FOOLISH PEOPLE.—The people of Dundee, it appears, have resolved to commemorate the landing of her Majesty at that "bonnie" place "by the erection of an arch." Lord Kinnaird (whose estates lie in the neighbourhood) hearing of this, wrote a letter to the Provost of the town, and, from its public nature, sent a copy of it to the editor of the *Dundee Advertiser*, requesting it to be made public. His lordship said—

"Although I fully participate in the feeling which prompts the inhabitants of Dundee to commemorate such an event, yet I cannot but regret that so much money should be wasted in mere stone and lime, when a small additional sum I believe would provide some memorial which would at the same time confer a benefit on the working classes of Dundee, to whose industry the town and her wealthy citizens owe their present position. Were it determined either to purchase a piece of ground for public gardens, or to erect baths for the working classes, such a memorial would be much more appropriate, and might perhaps attract the attention of royalty, and even be honoured by its patronage."

The Dundee editor, however, not so utilitarian in his views, in answer to his lordship (sent privately in the first instance) stood by the "arch," saying that Lord Panmure had subscribed 500l to it, that "the Harbour Commissioners, with the full and hearty consent of their constituents, have followed the liberal example," and that "the public appear to be unanimously in favour of"—the arch! which is not easily seen through, though certainly the public does indulge in strange freaks at times, especially when badly advised. The editor was unwilling to publish Lord Kinnaird's letter, at first alleging as a reason, that it "could hardly be beneficial." Lord Kinnaird, in asking him a second time to publish it, as he did in his last week's paper, gave as his reason that—

"It might be the means of drawing the attention of the inhabitants to the importance of securing, before it is too late, an open space in or near the centre of the town as a place of recreation for the working classes."

And his lordship, at the same time, gave expression to the hope—

"As the use of baths is acknowledged by all to be so conducive to health and welfare, and as they [the working classes] have been, as it were, shut out from the use of the sea for that purpose, that they should obtain as handsome contributions from the Harbour Commissioners and others, for that object, as they have promised in this instance."

CAPTAIN BARCLAY'S annual sale of pure short-horn bull calves and other stock came off on Tuesday last week at Ury, and was, as on former occasions, attended by a large assemblage of agriculturists from all parts of the country. The captain's stock even surpassed its former high character, and was much admired by the judges present. The prices obtained for the bull calves (of which the following is a list) showed that it had lost nothing in public estimation:—1. Mr Lyall, Drumclune, 36l 15s; 2. Mr Craighead, Perwinnes, 36l 17s; 3. Mr A. Wilkie, Ormiston Mains, near Edinburgh, 34l 13s; 4. Mr Moir, Tartie, 36l 15s; 5. Mr Gow, Raith, Fifeshire, 35l 14s; 6. Mr

J. Miller, Ballumbie, Forfarshire, 24l 3s; 7. Mr J. Gladstone of Fasque, 22l 1s; 8. Mr Watt, Ranniston, Ellon, 21l; 9. Mr Garland, Cairton, 21l; 10. Mr Walker, Fortlethen, 25l 4s; 11. Mr Scott, Achath (very young), 16l 16s. There was considerable competition for the polled cows, which had been served by a short-horn bull. Prices varied according to size, age, and condition; but we observed that some of them brought upwards of 18l. A sumptuous lunch was laid out for parties as they arrived in the forenoon; and after the sale the captain entertained his friends to dinner in his usual hospitable manner.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE IRON TRADE IN Ayrshire.—We have just learned that Mr Wilson, of Dundee, has taken a lease of the extensive iron fields on the estate of Sir James Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck. The ironstone consists principally of black band, and is said, by competent judges who have examined it, to be equal to any existing in Scotland. The supply is most abundant; in some places the stratum is reported to be as thick as 20 inches, exclusive of horn coal and other refuse. We also learn that the Kilbirnie Iron Company have, within the last few weeks, taken a lease of the ironstone on the estate of Colonel Smith Neill, of Swindridgemuir, in the parish of Dalry; and that the Messrs Baird, of Gartsherrie, have contracted for the minerals on the lands of some of the other proprietors in that neighbourhood; so that, with the works at present at Muirkirk, Blair, Kilbirnie, and Cessnock, we may expect ere long to see this county coping with, if not surpassing, all other mineral districts in Scotland. With so many railways in prospect, it must be allowed that the new works are commencing at a most suspicious period.—*Ayr Observer.*

IRELAND.

FEDERALISM v. REPEAL.—Mr Charles Gavin Duffy, the well-known editor of the *Nation*, and late fellow prisoner with O'Connell, has addressed a long letter to the leader, deprecating adhesion to the Federalists on the part of the Repealers as a body. He is willing, however, to have the Federalists as friends, though not as leaders. In general, however, O'Connell's late letter is well thought of, and he will carry the day.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION held their usual weekly meeting, at the Conciliation hall, on Monday; Mr Mackay, barrister, in the chair. A letter was read from Mr Grattan, M.P., on the importance of education, and following up his views by declaring his intention of presenting the Association with 100 copies of the memoirs of his father. The other proceedings were unimportant. The rent for the week was stated to be 391l 6s.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The *Cork Reporter* states that "a great provincial demonstration in favour of the education movement, of which Mr Wyse, M.P., is the leader" is to be held in that city next month.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.—The *Dublin Monitor* states that a "national rent" for the past year is about to be announced, and that the sum received is no less than 28,350l, and two parishes still remain to be "made up."

MUNSTER DINNER TO MR O'CONNELL.—A circular has been issued, announcing that Mr O'Connell has fixed upon Wednesday, the 20th of November, for the provincial dinner in Limerick. Mr O'Connell is to arrive in Limerick on that day, on his return from Darrynane abbey.

FATHER MATHEW.—Effective and energetic measures are being adopted for the collection of a fund to relieve the apostle of temperance from his pecuniary embarrassments. Indeed there can scarcely be a doubt of the ample success of an appeal in his behalf, to all who are philanthropists or charitably disposed in the United Kingdom, when the fact is remembered that the Rev. Mr Mathew's untiring exertions in the stupendous work of temperance regeneration (which he has so gloriously accomplished), is the only and entire cause of the pecuniary difficulties in which he is unfortunately now involved. Subscriptions are being sent from individuals, both in Ireland and in England. Lord Cloncurry has just forwarded 50l as his subscription. The *Cork Examiner* contains a list of subscriptions, including 100l from the Earl of Arundel and Surrey; 20l from G. S. Kenrick, Esq., West Bromwich, Birmingham; 5l 5s from J. S. Buckingham, Esq.; 5l from Gore Jones, stipendiary magistrate, Thurles; and 10l from Messrs J. and E. Grundy, Bury, Lancashire. Amongst the contributors in this list are two English clergymen of the Established Church, and an Irish Unitarian clergyman, the Rev. J. Vixon Porter of Carrickfergus. The temperance societies in Cork, and other parts of the south, are making arrangements to co-operate in the good work.

THE THEATRES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—At this theatre, as at almost every theatre in the metropolis, the piece entitled *Cæsar de Bazan* is having its run. *Cæsar de Bazan*, a contemporary describing the piece says, "is one of those characters seen only on the stage, where they are prodigious favourites: a noble of high birth and large possessions, yet a houseless vagrant in danger of starving—an incarnation of chivalrous honour, high-mindedness, and generosity, though a gamester, duellist, and libertine—a football of fortune, kicked out of the mire into a loftier eminence than that from which he had flung himself down. His adventures are even more extraordinary than his characteristics; condemned to be shot, he falls before a body of leadless muskets, and pockets the bullets intended for his body; married in the dark to an aspiring gipsy girl, who weds him for the title that is to be her passport to court, he finds his wife a paragon of beauty, purity, and devotion; made the tool of an intriguing courtier, he crushes the crafty hand that would have used him; with a king for his rival and foe, he not only rescues his wife from the royal rake, but earns a high reward for saving the Queen from a like danger." Mr Webster, Ma-

dame Celeste, and others appear to advantage in the piece, which goes off uncommonly well. At this theatre a piece called *Telemachus*, supported principally by Wright, Paul Bedford, and Miss Woolgar, has appeared. There are in it some clever things, and some things not clever.

LYCEUM.—A very prettily got up piece, entitled the *Seven Castles of the Passions*, has been performing at this place during the week. The passions displayed are those of pride, envy, idleness, rage, avarice, love, and luxury, to the influence of which certain pilgrims in the world are exposed by the machinations of the author of evil (well represented by Mr Diddar), but from being entrapped by any of which they are saved by the attendance and care of an accompanying good spirit. Mrs and Mr Keeley appear as two of the pilgrims, and meet with much and deserved applause. The piece, upon the whole, has a good moral tendency (rather an old-fashioned virtue, but not to be overlooked wholly in these days of Frenchified immoral things, and Polka dances), and some of the scenery had really a fine effect. The *Post of Honour*, called "a drama in one act," is a very laughable and uncommonly well got up and well acted little piece. It is a quiet satire on how soldiers are sacrificed, and the practice of public men turning public calamities into sources of private gain. Mr Keeley's genius appears to much advantage throughout this little piece. We wish we saw the management of this theatre better supported than it is; for with less pretensions than some other places, there is more merit, and less to object to. There is nothing to object to, except that there is considerable inequality in the abilities of the respective members of the company. But it is not easy to get a company all able,—impossible without generous patronage from the public.

CITY OF LONDON THEATRE.—We owe some apology for not having ere this noticed the very creditable performances at this theatre under its present enterprising management. Mrs Walter Lacy, so many years a favourite performer at Covent Garden Theatre, is the manageress; and comedy, "legitimate" comedy, is the staple commodity presented to the audience. *The School for Scandal* and *Belle's Stratagem* have been the earliest performances; *Lady Teazle* and *Letitia Hardy* being sustained by Mrs Walter Lacy in a most agreeable and effective style. The other characters are, on the whole, respectably performed by Messrs W. H. Williams, Roxley, J. Browne, Miss M. Lee, Miss K. Howard, &c.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—This institution, from being open through the day as well as evening, and partaking as it does of a useful as well as an entertaining character, commands supporters in great numbers, as, perhaps, it deserves to do, than any other public establishments more noticed in the papers. On paying a visit, the other day, we were much pleased with a new feature introduced, called "The pictorial illustrations of the passions from Collins's Ode, with vocal and instrumental music." Those illustrations are exhibited by means of an instrument called the Proteoscope, and are really very pretty.

THE SURREY AND VICTORIA THEATRES.—*Don Cesar de Bazan* having established himself a favourite in almost all the houses of entertainment on the Middlesex side of the water, was on Monday night introduced to the theatrical public of Surrey, both at the Surrey and Victoria Theatres. At the former, the principal characters were sustained by Messrs Johnson, Hughes, and Hicks, Miss Terrey, Mrs H. Vining, and Mrs Honner. At the latter, the redoubted *Don Charles II*, and *The Gitana*, were respectively performed by Mr Osbaldeston, Mr Dale, and Miss Vincent. The piece has been got up at both theatres with great splendour in the way of scenery and dresses, and, we need hardly add, with complete success.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

OPENING OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBERS.—SPEECH OF THE KING.—On Tuesday his Majesty the King of the Belgians opened the parliamentary session for 1844-45. The following is a translation of the greater part of the speech delivered on the occasion:—

"Gentlemen,—I have anticipated the ordinary epoch of your session. I was desirous of enabling you to vote the budgets before the commencement of the year to which they apply, and to complete the examination of several bills which you have already discussed. You meet under auspicious circumstances. I congratulate myself on the sentiments of cordiality and reciprocal confidence which prevail in our relations with the various powers. In the preceding session, you decided on the conclusions arrived at by the committee for judicial investigation (*enquete*) appointed four years ago. The law which you voted will occupy an important place in our national legislation. The commercial suggestions which you forwarded to the government have been the object of my most serious attention; some of them I have realized. The measures which I thought necessary to take will be submitted to you; I doubt not that they will obtain your approbation. By the aid of the commercial policy which you have sanctioned, I have concluded with the German Zollverein (*Association Allemande des Douanes*) a treaty of navigation and commerce, which secures our mutual interests. The examination of this treaty will be the object of your first deliberations. By a recent convention, the postal communications between Belgium and Great Britain have been regulated on a basis at once more extended and more favourable to commerce. The charge on letters has been reduced, and special advantages have been stipulated for the transmission of foreign correspondence. (*Expédition des Correspondances Etrangères.*) A broad and liberal *entrepot* system, combined with new facilities of transit, will be likely to assist in the development of our international relations. A bill having this object in view will be presented to you. It will also remain for you to consider other measures likely to increase our distant connexions and exports. The harvest, which caused some momentary alarm, has turned out satisfactory; no exceptional measure appears necessary. The Provincial Councils have continued their deliberations on the measures to be adopted for clearing the uncultivated parts of our territory; it will be soon possible to determine what assistance is to be required from the legislative power. Some improvements have been made in the course of the Meuse, the government introducing some also with respect to the other rivers of the country.

The important works undertaken in the Campine and in the Flanders continue to be actively pursued. The increase of traffic on the railway and of the receipts has surpassed expectation. This state of affairs may become even more prosperous by perfecting the conditions of circulation, which the incomplete state of the lines and of the stations renders difficult and expensive. The reorganization of modes of carriage, irrespective of the railway, is also an urgent subject for consideration.

Thanks to the consolidation of our credit, the powers accorded by you to my Government have allowed it to effect successfully, and without any shock (*secousse*), two grand financial operations; their results have been the reduction of the rent, and of the capital of the public debt. You will join with me in congratulations that the expenditure has been made to balance with the receipts; the beneficial results for the treasury of the last loan, and of the conversion of the rent, the increase in the receipts of the railway, and of several branches of public revenue, have contributed to facilitate this happy equilibrium. Some efforts, nevertheless, are necessary to cover the new expenses which the public interest may require, and by a permanent excess of revenue to arrive successively at the extinction of the floating debt, and the creation of a reserve fund. You will assist me to attain this object, which a prudent foresight renders obligatory on us to pursue.

"Gentlemen, the country may have confidence in itself. Its elements of moral activity and material prosperity are freely developing themselves. I doubt not that this favourable situation will be strengthened and completed by the support which the Government will find in your patriotism and loyal concurrence."

UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship *Cambridge*, Captain Barstow, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, bringing New York papers four days later than those received by the steamer. The threatened crusade for the extermination of the Mormonites had assumed an aspect of immediate danger, and we find that the anti-Mormon party of Hancock county, Illinois, had called an armed assembly, to meet at that place on the 27th ult. Prompted by this movement, and in pursuance of his announced resolution, Governor Ford had ordered out 2500 of the State militia for the preservation of the public peace. The result has not reached us, but it is highly probable that finding Governor Ford so determined to quell disturbance, the meeting would not proceed to extremities. The unexampled orderliness and freedom from outrage which have on this occasion characterized the preparations for the approaching presidential election, have at length been disturbed in New York, where a Whig procession was assailed by a Locofoco mob; and the ill-blood engendered by the collision had produced such a great and immediate excitement, that both parties were threatening to come forth into the public streets on every future occasion fully armed. We extract the following from a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the "Butt-end 'Coon Hunters," as they elegantly term themselves:—"Resolved, that each hunter keeps his flint picked, his powder dry, and when they see the white of the eye —let split!"

NEW SOUTH WALES.—OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—On Friday, the 24th of May, his Excellency the Governor opened the Legislative Council in person, with the usual formalities. After the new members had been introduced, his Excellency entered the house, and was conducted to the vice-regal chair by the Speaker, when he delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—I have called you together at this season of the year, when I believe you can, with the least inconvenience to yourselves, devote your time to the service of the public. I congratulate you on the commencement of your second session, and I confidently hope that your labours in the course of it will advance the best interests of the colony. During your recess an addition has been made to our population, by the arrival of nearly two thousand immigrants, who, as they have in general been carefully selected in the United Kingdom, have for the most part made ready engagements; though there are, I regret to say, and especially in Sydney, large numbers of mechanics and labourers out of employment, who have been longer in the colony. I shall be happy to concur with you in any measures which you may think expedient for the relief of this latter class of persons. Among the measures which it will be my duty to initiate in your present session, the most important will be one to make further provision respecting the constitution, and to define and extend the powers of district councils. I earnestly recommend this important matter to your attentive consideration. The Imperial Parliament having passed an act which provides for the admission, in certain cases, of unsworn evidence in courts of justice, I shall lay before you the project of a law, under which it is proposed to admit the evidence of the aborigines in the courts of this colony. I am happy to inform you, that notwithstanding the pecuniary distress which has so long prevailed in the colony, there is nothing in the state of the public finances which should, in my opinion, create alarm. The decrease in the revenue was very large in the second half of the past year, but the ordinary expenditure of the whole year did not exceed the ordinary revenue; and it is the territorial revenue of the Crown alone which is incumbered with a debt. I am disposed to hope that the ordinary revenue has now passed its lowest point of depression, though it would as yet be premature to express any decided opinion in respect to it. The debt charged on the territorial possessions of the Crown has been necessarily increased by the late partial renewal of immigration, but the terms on which the requisite funds have been obtained are such as may, I think, be considered favourable. I shall, with as little delay as possible, lay before you the financial papers of the year, wherein will be comprised an account of the revenue and expenditure of the past, and the estimates for the ensuing year. Although I am satisfied that there is sufficient vigour in our resources to enable us to overcome the difficulties still affecting all classes of the community, and to lay the foundation of a secure and lasting prosperity, I cannot but deeply lament the reverses which have so grievously, during the last three years, injured the fortunes of individuals and the credit of the colony; and I shall continue, with your assistance, to give my most anxious consideration to the means by which permanent relief may be afforded.

"GEORGE GIPPS, Governor."

FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.—A national exhibition has just been opened in Stockholm, in the palace of his royal highness Prince Gustavus, for the productions of Norwegian and Swedish manufacture. Nine hundred articles have already been deposited there, out of which one-third are Norwegian, and two-thirds Swedish.

THE ECONOMIST'S LIBRARY.

PAUPERISM AND POOR RATES.

DEMONSTRATION that PAUPERISM and POOR RATES may be Abolished without loss to any Property in the State. Sherwood and Bowyer, 137 Strand.

[It is not easy to estimate the numbers of the poor—the really poor. It is different with paupers, particularly when collected, and fed day after day, in workhouses. The poverty of the working classes—of those who have hitherto, by one shift or another, escaped the disgrace or misfortune of having to accept the bread of beggars—is becoming a sore subject, even among that last class of the community that thinks—the country gentlemen. But pauperism has its terrors, too. According to a statement of Sir James Graham in parliament last session, the number of registered paupers in England and Wales (the population being, say, 16,000,000) was then, and we suppose is nearly now, 1,319,000—that is, more than one in twelve of all the men, women, and children in the country. These cannot all be aged or infirm persons. Indeed, it is notorious that many of them are the reverse—in the prime of life and able-bodied. Such a state of things is clearly not natural. After all the balderdash written in the *Times* for ten years, a speech from time to time by the Bishop of Exeter, and writings and speeches innumerable from minor stars, all harping on the same string, it is a principle which recommends itself to the common sense and common feelings of mankind, that pauperism, among large numbers of a community, other than the aged and infirm, is not a natural thing, and that steady and abundant relief to (in fact, total maintenance of) such, independently of their own exertions, bodily and mental, is a thing impossible, and, if it were possible, improper. It is in deference to this principle that the public place of abode of the recognised recipients of public relief is called a *work-house*; and that the able are actually made to work, so as to mitigate to some extent the expense of their maintenance; though in point of fact no “able” persons should be there, and those who should (the helpless old and young, the deserted, and the disabled, whose claim to relief is undoubted) should also be treated well and kindly, without having to “work,” or being said to live in a “work” house. Whenever “work” is introduced into the poor’s house, whether it be the teasing of oakum, weaving, making shoes, or breaking stones, these are so many unfair competitors raised up to the injury of the teazers of oakum, weavers, shoemakers, and breakers of stones out of doors. The writer of the pamphlet before us informs us that in the month of May last, the board of guardians of the Honiton Union, Devonshire, passed a resolution, Sir John Kennaway, Bart., in the chair, “That as there is not productive employment for the able-bodied paupers, that they be ordered to turn over the heap of rubble in the yard, and when turned, that they turn it back again;” and such a resolution made public, is well calculated to turn the laugh against Sir John Kennaway, Bart., and his brother guardians (perhaps deservedly), and yet the writer who makes public that resolution has committed a blunder which in comparison with it is as a total eclipse of the sun compared to the blowing out of a farthing candle.

“I propose, then,” says this person, “to locate the labourers withdrawn from the competition for employment [that is, we suppose, the present able-bodied recipients of public relief], on the waste lands of England and Wales, which are capable of cultivation. I also propose, that the rate-payers advance a loan of money, bearing interest, as an outfit for those colonists, to be repaid by yearly instalments, in twenty years, from the produce of the labour of the colonists. The reasonableness of the location—the certainty of repayment of loan—and the national benefit resulting, I shall undertake to show.

“First, the reasonableness of the location—Though the common or unappropriated land of England, might be sufficient for the location of one-fourth the total number of labourers in England and Wales, together with their families, for a century to come, yet I shall admit the possibility that some of the appropriated lands, or private property, may be required, for the purposes of location; even under such circumstances, as the full value of such lands should be paid, I do not find that a demand for lands which are private property is unprecedented. If a new road be required for public convenience, the private land property through which such road must pass, is demanded—paid for—and surrendered. Is not the existence of manual labourers, of more national importance and value, than the convenience of a road? if so, the practice of parliament, for hundreds of years past, is a well-grounded precedent on which to demand all public commons or unappropriated land at first, and then private wastes, at the price of their value.

“British landowners need not affright themselves at my proposition; those who look to the eternity of a family name and residence need not blow down their aerial castles, to make way for paupers: I shall repeat ‘my uncle Toby’s’ soliloquy, and request the heads of those eternal families to join—‘poor devils’—‘poor paupers’—‘there is room enough in the world for you and us to;’ then, if the land property of noblemen and gentlemen be secure against any diminution, on account of the poor manual labourers, what objection can they have to support a system which offers to them a double advantage—safety of their property from the incursions of infuriated famine—and the redemption of their property from poor-rates? To afford them certainty that their land property will remain intact, by the manual labourers, I shall take a mean between the extremes of statistical writers. Some say, the waste or common, or unappropriated lands, of England and Wales, amount to two millions of acres—some, again, say six millions—I shall take the middle quantity, of four millions of acres.

“Modern agriculture has proved, that all those lands, with few exceptions (the exceptions are confined to barren rocks), are capable of large production, by spade culture and saline manure. I want but three of those productive acres for each manual labourer and his family, who are supposed withdrawn from the public labour market; as I find, from long experience, that, at an average of seasons, three acres would afford a full year’s employment for one man, assisted by his family. Now, suppose it necessary to withdraw 300,000 manual labourers, and their families, from the labour market, and three acres allowed to each labourer; the whole quantity of land now required for their location would be 900,000 acres, of the common or unappropriated waste land of England and Wales.

“It may be easily conceived, that if the competition in the labour market were once cleared, it would hardly run foul again for a considerable time—

wages would be fixed, and the alternative known by unemployed manual labour. But I shall take the worst side of the question. I shall say that every twenty years, an additional 50,000 surplus manual labourers should be located on three acres each. When we consider that 300 years of popular confusion yield now only a surplus of 300,000 manual labourers, surely 50,000 are as many as can be a surplus for the next, and every succeeding twenty years. At present 300,000 families require only 900,000 acres of waste—leaving 3,100,000 acres of unappropriated waste—then, as 50,000 surplus manual labourers would require three acres each every future 20 years, the whole remaining waste of 3,100,000 would not be occupied and appropriated in a less time than 413 years yet to come.

“Now, as I am not a Whiston, capable of calculating the duration of the world, I think it sufficient to calculate for 413 years to come. In that calculation I have shown, on fair data, that so far the eternity and integrity of private or appropriated land would be safe from the demands of manual labourers. Hence my proposition need not affright landowners. The common lands of England and Wales are public property; the private right of none. If applied to the relief, employment, and subsistence, of surplus manual labourers, the beneficial results to the nation at large—to every rate-payer—would be abundant, as I shall hereafter prove, beside effacing that foul blot on the ‘wealthiest nation in the world,’ that of having every twelfth house, or twelfth family, a pauper asylum filled with beggars—beggars, not by choice, but by necessity, driven by injustice.”

This gentleman tells us that he is “not a Whiston, capable of calculating the duration of the world.” We could tell him what he is, if it were worth our while, which it is not,—moreover, what he is incapable of. He is clearly incapable of throwing any light on the intricate questions of pauperism and poor rates, and clearly as with him we see the absurdity of making paupers “turn over rubble in the yard, and when turned, turn it back again,” we can hardly consent, for that, after the nation has been at the expense of building large poor’s houses in every considerable town and their neighbourhoods in the kingdom, to turn the inmates of those houses adrift upon the commons of the country, to have the public saddled with erecting new dwellings for them, and their number, and all the disgrace and degradation which attach to pauperism, so planted and perpetuated, going on increasing at a ratio quite the reverse of their productiveness in any other sense—to say nothing of the real national pecuniary loss which such a scheme would occasion, which this writer, we make no doubt, would think very lightly of. By every penny additional that the cost of cultivating the barren wastes of England would be above what land can be elsewhere cultivated at, and its produce brought here, there would be precisely that amount of national loss to England by adopting this gentleman’s plan. Oh! how odd it is that people will propose all sorts of schemes for relieving the working man, except giving him what is his own, and opening up to his industry the world, without patronage, on the one hand, or plunder on the other!

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

VESTIGES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION. John Churchill, Princes street, Soho.

ESSAYS on some Unsettled Questions in Political Economy. By John Stuart Mill. Parker, West Strand.

KNIGHT’S PUBLICATIONS—RAMBLES by RIVERS. No. XVI. SKETCHES of the HISTORY of LITERATURE and LEARNING in ENGLAND. Vols. I & II. No. XVII & XVIII. Knight & Co., Ludgate street.

CLARKE’S CABINET SERIES—BALLADS and other POEMS. By J. G. Whittier.—SONGS and BALLADS. By J. E. Carpenter.—THE MOSAIC WORKERS; a Tale of Venice. H. C. Clarke and Co., 66 Old Bailey.

CHAPMAN’S EDITIONS—SELF CULTURE. By William E. Channing. THE EMANCIPATION of the NEGROES in the British West Indies. An Address delivered at Concord, Massachusetts, on 1st August 1844. By R. W. Emerson. John Chapman, 121 Newgate street.

[Very prettily printed tracts, and the names of Channing and Emerson render any description of the writings unnecessary.]

THE COUNTINGHOUSE GUIDE to the higher Branches of Calculations. By William Tate. Eppingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

[A work in two parts, of which the first is meant simply “to furnish materials for trying the skill of young commercial students, and for exercising them in some of the branches of mercantile accounts.” The second part has higher aims. In it “the author has endeavoured to contribute towards the diffusion of such sound information on matters of mercantile practice, as will, he presumes, be highly useful to those who have entered upon the duties of the counting house. In both respects the book will be found useful; in the latter particularly. We need not say, therefore, that we recommend it.]

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

THE SUGAR QUESTION—WEST INDIAN ESTATES.

SIR,—While my countrymen in Jamaica and the proprietors of Jamaica property resident in England are giving vent to their alarms at the recent alterations in the sugar duties, I beg leave to call their attention to the following extracts from their island newspapers, and to the inferences which so naturally flow from them.

In the “*Jamaica Royal Agricultural Society’s Reporter*,” of 20th June 1844, I find the following:—

CLARENDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Prize of 20*l* (or a piece of plate of that value) to the manager in the parish making the greatest quantity of sugar at the smallest cost, from the 1st of January to the 31st of Dec. 1843, all things considered. Two gentlemen only competed for it, Mr Mackinnon, manager of Halse Hall, and Mr Miller, manager of Denbigh. It was referred to the decision of the Hon. E. Thompson, president of the society, and the following is a copy of his award.—

	hhd.	tes.	tons.	cwts.
Shipped to Great Britain—Crop of 1842	13	0	weighing	12 2
— — — — — 1843	132	9	—	128 7
	145	9		140 9

Total expenditure on the estate, to 31st Dec. 1843, inclusive of domestics, building, tradesmen, hanging coppers, pans, &c., 1284*l* 1*s* 2*d*.

Weight of sugar, exclusive of produce made in 1842, 2567*c*; cost per cwt, 10*s*. Weight of sugar, inclusive of produce made in 1842, 2809 cwt; cost per cwt, 9*s* 1*3d*; and if the expense of making the same, 5*l* 10*s* 5*d*, be added to the expenditure of 1843, the cost per cwt would be 9*s* 6*d*.

This estate shipped, per wharfinger's certificate, 3833 gallons of rum, and estimating the 9 tierces to be equal to 6 hogsheads, would give a proportion of little more than 25½ gallons rum to the hogshead of sugar.

Halse Hall Estate.			
	hds.	tons.	cwts. qrs.
Shipped to Great Britain.....	150	weighing	151 12 3
Sold in the island and used	4		3 13 0
	154		155 5 3

Total expenditure on estate, inclusive of domestics, tradesmen, and poundage to the 31st Dec. 1843, 1384/ 1s.

Weight of sugar made, exclusive of two hogsheads ullaged, 3105 cwt; cost per cwt, 8s 10½d.

This estate (independent of loss by leakage, ullage, and estate's use, 435 gallons) shipped and sold 6613 gallons of rum, being a proportion of upwards of 42½ gallons of rum to the hogshead of sugar.

Bearing in mind the expenses attendant on making the over-proportionate quantity of rum on Halse Hall estate, in comparison with Denbigh, it would be but fair, were it necessary, that a reduction should be made on the gross amount of the expenditure on the former; but Mr Miller states that he was at an unusual expense in the employment of tradesmen during the last year. I am, however, of opinion, "taking everything into consideration," that the manager of Halse Hall estate has fully established his claim to the prize, for making the largest quantity of sugar at the smallest cost.

(Signed) EDWARD THOMPSON.

From the terms "Total expenditure on estate," the reader would have a right to assume that the sums of 1284/ 12s 2d, and 1384/ 1s, were the total cost of producing the crops of Denbigh and Halse Hall estates respectively. It is, however, only proper to premise that in the *Agricultural Reporter* of the 11th July, there occurs the following passage:—

THE CLARENDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Having communicated with Mr Mackinnon, the successful competitor for this prize, and received further information from him, we are now enabled to reply to the inquiries of "Quadratus." The sums stated as spent on Denbigh and Halse Hall in 1843, in our *Reporter* of the 20th June, had reference to labour alone; they embraced the whole amount incurred in the field, at the works, in the shops, in the payment of headmen, cattlemen, domestics, &c., in short, the whole wages of the estates; but they did not include any portion of the lumber account, taxes, salaries, &c. The prize was offered to induce the economical and judicious expenditure of labour; to arrive at something like a criterion of what would be a fair rate per ton as respects it. The phrase of "all things considered," which we suspect misled "Quadratus," was part of the terms of the prize, and was intended to apply to such contingencies, as one manager having the advantage of a water mill, while perhaps another had a cattle mill, of any particular expense incurred at the works or on the estate by one manager more than by another.

It was not thought necessary, nor indeed would it be practicable, to carry the inquiry beyond the labour, as salaries, &c., are matters of private arrangement which depend on the means or the liberality of each different employer, and the amount of which is or might be pretty much the same on every estate, at any rate they can be made matters of certain calculation; but the labour is the grand point; it is that, and the doubt and difficulty attending it, that affects the whole value of property in the island: hitherto even as respects it there has been a degree of secrecy kept up even amongst planters themselves, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to the true interests of the country both here and at home, and which we now trust will be swept away by the offer of such prizes as the public spirit of the Clarendon Agricultural Society has induced it to give.

The editor of the *Reporter* asserts that the doubt and difficulty attending the cost of labour affects the whole value of property in the island, and he might have added that the apprehensions of the planters, as to their not being able to compete with other free labour producers, were at that moment finding vent in public meetings in every parish, to petition the Queen on the subject of the altered duties; and yet, with the above examples before them, it appears never to have occurred to any one that the effect of the proposed protection of 10s per cwt is actually to give the Jamaica planter (as compared with his foreign rival) the whole of that labour, which is so great a bugbear, for nothing. What a pity, then, it is that the community of Jamaica had not calmly calculated their position instead of throwing themselves into such unnecessary alarm.

But the subject is too important not to be further pursued, and I must crave your indulgence while I place before your readers the deductions which I draw from the extracts already given. Taking up Denbigh estate, we have—

Total expenditure for labour, inclusive of domestics, buildings, tradesmen, hanging coppers, pans, &c. (in short, the whole labour of the estate, as per second extract	£1284	12	2
To which I add the items not given, say overseer's salary]	£200	0	0
Two white bookkeepers or assistants, at 75/	150	0	0
The lumber account must consist chiefly of red and white oak staves, and heading for the sugar hds and rum puncheons, but as these are uniformly paid for by purchasers of produce in the Jamaica markets (with which I shall by and bye compare the result as regards sales), the outlay is but temporary, and the price obtained will, moreover, repay some portion of the labour of the cooper's already charged. Leaving the staves therefore out of the calculation, I put down for boards, &c. required in ordinary repairs upon the buildings during the year	100	0	0
Taxes cannot be far wide at	50	0	0
	500	0	0
Making the gross cost of working the estate	1784	12	2
But the rum is the subsidiary production, being, in fact, created from that which would otherwise be wasted; I, therefore, claim to deduct from the actual cost of the main staple the price obtained for 3833 gallons of rum, which, by contemporaneous advices, was worth (exclusive of the duty on consumption) 2s 6d per gallon, or	479	0	0

So that the net amount of

1305	12	2
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may fairly be said to cover the total cost of producing 2567 cwts of sugar, being at the rate of 10s 2d per cwt. In *Da Cordova's Kingston Mercantile Intelligencer* of 22nd July, we find the public sales of sugar

from the 8th to the 18th of that month, ranging from 23s 6d to 27s per 100 lbs, allowing the 12 per cent for loss in weight by drainage of molasses, and assuming 25s per cwt as a medium price; and applying the test to Denbigh estate, we have no less a sum than 14s 10d per cwt net profit as rent of land to the proprietor.

In the case of Halse Hall estate, the same process will give 1884/ as gross cost, less the sum of 827/ produce of 6613 gallons rum, leaving 1057/ as the total cost of producing 3105 cwts of sugar, being at the rate of 6s 9½d per cwt, and yielding, as rent of land to the proprietor, no less a sum than 18s 2½d per cwt. I repeat, what a pity it is that the community of Jamaica had not calmly calculated their position instead of throwing themselves into such unnecessary alarm. But I shall be told that these estates are exceptions to the general rule. Perhaps they are; but there is no evidence to show this, and surely what has been done by Messrs Mackinnon and Miller, may be done, or, at all events, approached by others. I would, however, suggest that the above estimates, favourable though they be, might be further reduced by nearly the whole sum of 350/ assumed as salaries to overseer and assistants, provided the absentee proprietor would think it his duty to reside upon his estate, and attend to his own business.

The saving of this sum would reduce the cost of sugar on Denbigh estate to 7s 5d, and on Halse Hall to 4s 6½d per cwt; and, without intending to disparage the merits of the gentlemen above named, it is easy to understand how numerous other contingencies might be economized on every estate by the vigilant superintendence of the actual owner.

I trust I shall not be misunderstood in what I have written. I am myself too deeply interested in the welfare of Jamaica to desire to misrepresent her actual position. I have endeavoured to treat the subject with truthfulness and fairness; and if I have erred in my estimates I shall rejoice to be set right. I, however, recommend the subject to the serious and candid consideration of my fellow colonists. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
A WEST INDIAN.
London, 22d Oct. 1844.

THE HASWELL ACCIDENT.

SIR,—Having been from home when the melancholy catastrophe occurred at Haswell, and during the inquest, I was not only surprised, but grieved at the manner in which my name is stated to have been made use of.

I could not have anticipated that I would be put in nomination on the part of the relatives of the deceased as a reporter upon the pit, and far less could I anticipate that objections "of a personal nature" would have been taken to my nomination on the part of the owners, never having had with any of them the slightest dispute.

I only returned home on Friday night, and on Saturday morning I waited upon Messrs Plummer and Hugh Taylor, who, not only for themselves, but for their absent partners, disavowed in the most handsome and unreserved manner any objection to me either personally or professionally.

With respect to Mr Forster, few would envy the position in which he has placed himself; for the insinuation that any person claiming title to respectability would, upon such a solemn occasion as this, violate the sanctity of an oath, and peril his reputation, to gratify a "private pique," is a sentiment so obnoxious, that few persons would dare to give utterance to it.—I am yours, &c. MATTHIAS DUNN.
Newcastle on Tyne, Oct. 24, 1844.

[We certainly felt it to be a source of regret at the time, and so expressed it, that an examination of the pit was not permitted to all and sundry, and enforced by the coroner on the part of some. That is all passed now and cannot be recalled. It is not to be supposed that we know anything of "private pique" subsisting between rival viewers; and if we did, it does not concern us, nor the public, for whom alone we have raised our voice in the matter. At the same time we do not see that Mr Dunn could have done less than published the statement he has done. We are very willing to give it a place in our paper; but, of course, are not identified with him or any one in the matter in any way.—ED. ECONOMIST.]

"MONOPOLY IS THE PARENT OF SCARCITY, DEARNESS, AND UNCERTAINTY."

SIR,—Subjoined is the copy of a placard, which was very extensively posted in the neighbourhood of the cattle show on Tuesday last, with a large woodcut, headed "An agricultural contrast," representing a half-starved labourer in the act of holding by a chain a very fat cow, which seemed to attract general attention. Several thousand tracts, as also handbill copies of the placard, were circulated to the farmers, farm-labourers, &c.—I remain, your very obedient servant,
Liverpool, October 24, 1844. C. A.

"THE LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Beg to announce, that they will give

A PRIZE OF FIFTY POUNDS

To that Landlord who shall produce off his estate a full Well-grown, Fat, and contented Agricultural Labourer, living in a decent well-drained Cottage, and whose Children are also well-fed and can read and write.

A SECOND PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS

For an essay on the best means of

RESTORING TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND,

Under the Allotment System, those Common Lands which have been APPROPRIATED at various times by Landholders, by means of Enclosure Bills."

LAWRENCE EBORN.—Since our last publication, we have received from a gentleman in Liverpool, who desires his name not to be made public, the contribution of one pound to this victim of clerico-magisterial injustice; and another contribution, exceeding in amount all that we have got before, with a letter, short but sweet, not only to the ears of poor Eborn, but to those of all who have hearts to feel for the oppressed. It runs thus:—

"SIR—I enclose a subscription of SEVEN POUNDS from a few friends. We leave it

to you to apply it in the best manner you can for the relief of *Eborn*, the injustice of whose sentence we heartily detest. I am, sir, yours &c.,
J. H. B.
Wigan, Oct. 24th.

Part of the money (in all, at present, 13½) entrusted to our care on behalf of this poor man and his family, is now in course of application to this purpose, the assistance of a gentleman in the neighbourhood having been at length obtained by us. We shall be able, for the satisfaction of the generous donors and the public, to state afterwards more fully the particulars.

The Letter on the Currency Question is in type, but deferred for a week.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1844.

Some new announcements as to the order of procession on Monday are made to-day. They are in some respects contradictory of those already published; but we do not think it necessary to add anything to what appears elsewhere in our paper. The correct order of the procession will be known best after it is over!

A League meeting is announced as having been held in Manchester on Thursday night, and very numerous attended. The chairman, Mr George Wilson, gave a minute and interesting account of the gains of the free trade party by the registration just brought to an end in South Lancashire and elsewhere; and Mr Cobden, alluding to this in an admirable address delivered immediately after, observed:—

"Quiet as have been those statistical statements that you have heard from our chairman, I venture to say they will strike more terror into the ranks of the monopolists than the loudest demonstrations, or the most brilliant declamation with which we have tried to interest you. (Cheers.)"

Mr Cobden was severe on some late appearances made by the squirearchy at agricultural meetings—

"Let us suppose," he said, "that a number of monopolists came down once a year—once a year, mind you—for the lesson is only given once a year, and then only about two hours and a half long—that they held a meeting, in which they would have a spinning match or a weaving match. [Hear.] And after they had been into some prize mill to see the spinning and weaving match, they sat down to dinner, and Job Hargreave or Frank Smith is brought in, stroking his head down all the while as he comes before the squirearchy—[laughter]—and making his very best bow, to receive from the chairman thirty shillings as a reward for having been the best spinner and the best weaver. [Hear and laughter.] And this being disposed of, imagine next the manufacturer getting a prize of 5*l* for the best piece of fustian! [Cheers.] And another "ditto, ditto" for the best yard-wide calico. [Great laughter.] Then imagine a shopkeeper rising from his seat at the table, while the chairman puts on a grave face, and addressing him in complimentary terms, presents him with 5*l*, for having kept, during the past year, his shop floor and his counters in the cleanest state. [Shouts of laughter.] Then they call up a manufacturer, and he has an award of 5*l*, because the inspectors had found his mill to be in the best working condition. [A laugh.] Then the merchant rises up, and gets his reward of 5*l*, for having been found by the inspectors to have kept his books in the best order by double entry. [Renewed laughter.] You laugh at all this, and well you may. You cannot help it. Where is the difference between the absurdity, the mockery, of bringing up men in round frocks to a dinner table and giving them 30*s* because they have ploughed well, or hoed well, or harrowed well, bringing the farmers to give them prizes for having the cleanest field of Swedish turnips, or for having managed their farm in the best way? Where is the difference, I ask, between offering these rewards and the giving out here of such rewards as I have just now alluded to. [Hear.]"

Mr Cobden took Lord Stanley to task for his speech at Liverpool the other day. The following is part of what he said:—

"Lord Stanley tells us what must be done with land. He says:—'And I repeat what I have already said on a former occasion in this room, that there is no investment in the world in which a landlord can so safely, so usefully, or so profitably invest his capital, as in the improvement of his own farm, by money sunk in draining, on security of the land which belongs to himself.' [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Well, what does this amount to? That it is the interest of the landlord to make the most of his land. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] And he goes on to say, that he takes some little credit to himself and to his father for what had been done with his land here in Lancashire. He says:—'In this last year we have laid down in deep draining somewhere about 300 miles of drains, at an expense of between 5,000*l* and 6,000*l*; and, I think, employed about a million and a half of draining tiles.' [Hear, hear.] I believe my friend Mr Bright here—[cheers]—who has been building a mill, has during the same time been laying down a million and a half of bricks in erecting it—[laughter and cheers]—but you would be astonished, would you not, and I am sure the squirearchy would be rather puzzled, if Mr Bright were to get up here and talk of that as something for which he might glorify himself, having first of all declared it was the most profitable investment any man could make. [Loud cheers and laughter.] By the way, I wish my friend here would calculate how much duty his million and a half of bricks pay to the government, which duty my Lord Stanley and his fellow landlords have managed to exempt draining tiles from. [Hear, hear, and applause.]"

Mr Bright was the other principal speaker at the meeting, which seems to have been very successful.

We believe it is not the intention of the Council of the League to appeal for any subscription this year. The noble contributions of last year, together with the expected produce of the great national bazaar to be held in London early in 1845, will suffice for the vigorous prosecution of the League's operations during another twelvemonth.

A country correspondent, says the *Times* of this morning, informs us that an express, with despatches from Sir Robert Peel, arrived at Powis Castle, the seat of Earl Powis, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning; that another express from the same high quarter arrived at Powis Castle at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening; and that a reply to both expresses was immediately despatched to London by the noble Earl. The general belief is that the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland has been offered to Earl Powis.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1844.

COTTON.—There has again been a fair demand from the trade, with some speculation; the market, however, continues inanimate. In Egyptian a further decline of 2*d* per lb has been submitted to. The public sale of Sea Island was very thinly attended, and of 186 white and 700 stained, only 110 of the former and 210 of the latter were disposed of at a decline of 1*d* to 2*d* per lb from the previous quotations.

Taken for consumption from 1st Jan. to 25th Oct.		Whole import from 1st Jan. to 25th Oct.		Computed stock 25th Oct.	
1844	1843	1844	1843	1844	1843
1,067,930 bags	1,114,810 bgs	1,362,377 bgs	1,446,825 bgs	877,690 bags	718,400 bags

TEA.—There has been rather more doing, but no alteration in prices.
SUGAR.—There has been a moderate demand, and the sales of B. P. are 500 hlds, chiefly Barbadoes, at former prices. There was a better inquiry for Bengal in the early part of this week, but it has been since checked by the dull accounts from London.

COFFEE.—The market for both plantation and foreign has been very dull.
GRAIN.—The market is steady, and in some instances new Irish wheat has brought rather more money. In flour there has been no change.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

THE formal and brilliant entry, as it no doubt will be, of her gracious Majesty on Monday into her ancient and loyal city of London, for the purpose of opening the new Royal Exchange, already forms, by anticipation, part of the current news. Aldermen, we dare say, have hardly had sleep for thinking about it, during the last fortnight; and there is not a shopkeeper on all the line from Charing Cross to the Bank, who must not have been thinking very deeply on the subject during more time than that; for each of them has "To let, seats to view the procession," and some of them, it is said, have been asking and getting FIVE GUINEAS for the right of one individual to have a peep at royalty, and the surrounding pageantry, in the progress to that place where the merchants of old England are hereafter most to congregate. Nor are the windows of drapers, jewellers, fishmongers, booksellers, and such like alone to be put out of their usual on this rare and great occasion, but the sacred edifices along the route, the churches in the Strand, in Fleet street, and the great St Paul's itself, are being surrounded with huge platforms, capable of holding many thousands of people, and of giving them a very good view, a seat being to be had for (we believe) 5*s*; but we are not advertising. One way or another, we should think, on Monday in the city a good deal of money will "change hands," as the jockeys express it, although all the banks are to be closed at an early hour, and what is usually called business, suspended for the day. Even the grave directors of the Bank of England, we see, are to close on the occasion, and they have been erecting a platform on the top of their demure looking building which quite overlooks the Exchange. We have not heard that *they* mean to let seats on the occasion; but if they were to do so, the eligibility of their situation would command as good custom as is going.

The line of road from Temple bar to the Poultry is to be cleared of all stragglers and strangers, by the efforts of upwards of one thousand heroic and devoted policemen, before nine o'clock in the morning, so that no one need expect a view of the procession any where between those points, except the inhabitants of the locality and those who have made up their minds to pay for the pleasure. It will be a gay and splendid sight, we dare say; and whoever gives *five guineas* to entitle himself to see it, ought, in our opinion, to be enabled to see it well.

The news of laying the foundation stone of a series of new docks, on the Cheshire banks of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, which has just been done, are more important than the pageantry of the city procession, in itself. A new town is evidently arising in Cheshire, calculated to eclipse even the greatness of Liverpool. It was the remark of Sir John Rennie, we believe, that Liverpool was built on the wrong side of the river; and there is more meaning in the expression than Sir John himself was probably aware of, for the mortality tables had not made apparent in his day what they have in ours, that Liverpool is without exception the unhealthiest town in England. Many of the causes of this unhealthiness are of course removable, but one of them, the nature of the soil on which the town is built, of course is not. The engineering and navigating difficulties connected with the construction of the docks, and entry of ships into the port, were doubtless in the mind of Sir John Rennie. The difficulties in the way of constructing docks on the other side are said to be less, and if what we hear be carried into effect, the dangers of entry into the port at that side may be made much less than they are at the other. The superior salubrity of the Cheshire side is notorious; and before five years are over, we should not wonder to see the population of Birkenhead, Woodside, Seacombe, &c., at least the half of that which is now crowded upon the opposite shores. Such are the brilliant fruits of commerce, and the ingenuity which it inspires, and the happiness which it spreads.

Father Mathew, as all our readers must know by this time, has reduced himself to want, and subjected himself to all the inconveniences of that state, by his great devotion to the temperance cause, and the sacrifices he has made in promoting his principles. There will be few of them, we are sure, who will not sympathise with so great and good a man so circumstanced. Father Mathew stands out in singular relief from among all the public benefactors of past and of present times, as one on whom the breath of scandal has been unable to affix any colourable offence. Europe, Catholic and Protestant, is filled with praises of him, and the most elegant of all American writers, Channing, pronounced him to be of "a rank not far below apostles." Contributions, in aid of Mr Mathew's late exertions and present difficulties, may, we are informed, be addressed directly to himself, "Cork," or to the Editor of the *Inquirer* newspaper, London. It is fit that gratitude to so great a benefactor should be expressed in a noble way, and we do not doubt but it will be so.

The agricultural meetings continue to be held here and there over the country. That of the Liverpool Agricultural Association, presided over by Lord Stanley, is the most remarkable of the week. We have elsewhere directed attention to some of his lordship's remarks on the occasion. In West Surrey and elsewhere "the allotment system" seems to be rising in favour.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—A morning paper declares itself enabled to announce, from authority, that a family compact has been entered into between Don Carlos on the one part, and Queen Christina on the other, for the marriage of Isabella of Spain to the Prince of the Asturias, eldest son of the former. The definitive arrangements were, it appears, completed at Madrid on the 11th, and the contract has been signed at Bourges. In order to guard against any contingency arising which might impede the realisation of this project, as in the case of a revolution by the Progressists, or other untoward event, Christina covenants to have her royal daughter removed to Pampeluna, where the marriage will be solemnized under the auspices of France; and it is likewise agreed by the contracting parties, that if required, a Carlist insurrection shall break out in Navarre and the Basque provinces in furtherance of the object in view. The bulls from the Pope authorising the aforesaid union have already reached the Spanish capital, as his Holiness has always been favourable to such an alliance. It is understood that as soon as this marriage is contracted, Spain will be recognised by the three great northern powers.

THE COMMERCIAL ECONOMIST.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.
From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	143,862	54,448	29,508	601	5,626	2,422
Weekly average price	46s 3d	34s 0d	20s 8d	38s 0d	36s 9d	33s 10d
Six week's average ...	45s 11d	34s 6d	20s 5d	37s 0d	37s 0d	33s 7d

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barley
Foreign	quarters. 7,296	quarters. 4,712	quarters. 18,952	quarters. 217,035	£ 4,694	£ 32,487
Colonial	5,899	4,719	1	1	460	0
Total	13,195	9,431	18,953	217,036	5,154	32,487

NOTE.—Imported:—oats 1617 qrs, peas 920 qrs, beans 2970 qrs, and Indian corn 800 qrs. Duty paid:—oats 2312 qrs, peas 112 qrs, beans 3535 qrs, and Indian corn 5041 qrs. The whole amount of duty for the week is 40,157l, chiefly derived from the large quantity of barley.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

From the Gazette of last night.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 19th day of October 1844:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	L.		L.
Notes issued	27,731,910	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	12,043,192
		Silver bullion	1,688,718
	27,731,910		27,731,910

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	L.		L.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	15,676,037
Rest	3,102,033	Other Securities	8,418,826
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	3,965,196	Notes	6,648,665
Other Deposits	8,506,798	Gold and Silver Coin	458,172
Seven Day and other Bills ..	1,074,673		
	31,201,700		31,201,700

Dated the 24th day of October, 1844.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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 Bank, during the four weeks ending the 12th day of October, 1844, pursuant to the act of 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 50:—

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Private Banks	4,674,162		
Joint-Stock Banks	3,331,516		
Chartered, Private, and Joint-Stock Banks	2,987,665		
Bank of Ireland	3,597,850		
Private and Joint-Stock Banks	2,456,261		
Total	17,047,454		

Stamps and Taxes, Oct. 25, 1844.

H. L. WICKHAM.

BANK ISSUES.—Penzance Union Bank, Falmouth Bank, and Truro Bank, at Penzance, Falmouth, Truro, and St Columb—By Frederick Ricketts, Henry John Ethorpen, Edward Turner, James Oliver Mason, and Trevenen James—31,461l.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The importation of cotton into Boston, for a number of years past, shows the steady increase in the progress of consumption in that section of the country, amidst all the changes in the tariff and revulsions in the currency.

IMPORTATIONS OF COTTON INTO BOSTON.

	Bales.		Bales.
1830	45,203	1837	82,634
1831	53,810	1838	96,635
1832	60,011	1839	94,301
1833	54,139	1840	138,709
1834	60,312	1841	131,860
1835	80,709	1842	119,670
1836	82,885	1843	151,523

This covers a period within which we have had three distinct tariffs. The high tariff of 1828, the compromise tariff of 1832 to 1842,

and the tariff of 1842, the one now in existence. During this time we have experienced the most enormous fluctuations in the money market, and from the highest and most protective tariff we have, for a time, experienced the low revenue tariff, called for by the ultra free traders. In 1840 and 1841, when the compromise tariff was in its last stages, and the average duty became reduced to the lowest point, we find the importation of cotton into Boston much larger than in 1842, when the present act came into power, and much larger than previous years, when a higher average duty existed. In 1843 the importations show an increase. The bulk of the importation of cotton into Boston is for consumption. The annexed table shows the quantity consumed in the United States:—

COTTON CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Bales.		Bales.
1830	182,142	1837	246,063
1831	173,800	1838	276,018
1832	194,412	1839	295,193
1833	196,413	1840	297,288
1834	216,888	1841	267,850
1835	236,733	1842	325,129
1836	222,540	1843	346,744

Nearly one-half of the raw material consumed in the United States is consumed in the Eastern States, and imported into Boston. The consumption throughout the country has not increased so rapidly as it has in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. This is evidence that the manufacturers of that section of the country are not so sensibly affected by the revulsions in the money market, and the continual changes in the tariff, as the smaller manufacturers in other parts of the country, whose capitals and resources are more limited, and who require in the beginning of their enterprise protection to a certain extent. Our tariffs require modifications, from time to time, to suit the wants of the government, and reduce any surplus that may have accumulated during the period in which any great interest required protection. A tariff based upon the principles on which the compromise act was founded, with a longer time to run and a more gradual reduction, would suit the peculiarity of our institutions better than any other policy that could be adopted. This would give any local interest time to establish itself, and the features being established, every one could govern himself accordingly. The increase in manufactures of cotton, and in the amount of capital employed in this branch of business since 1840, shows that the low average duty closing the compromise act and the high tariff of 1842, have less influence on the movements of those engaged than imagined by a large portion of the public. Since 1839 the currency of the country has been very uniform, and the value of money very regular. To this we can, in a great measure, attribute the steady improvement observed in this department.

CAPITAL INVESTED AND VALUE OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital invested.	Value of Goods manufactured.
1840	51,102,359 dol	46,350,453
1841	55,360,888	50,212,991
1842	59,974,895	54,397,407
1843	64,888,820	58,930,520

The increase was about as large each year, previous to the passage of the present tariff act as since. We annex a table showing the exportation of manufactures of cotton from the United States for two years, and nine months of a third. It will be observed that the value of the exports for nine months, ending June 30, 1843, was larger than for the whole of 1841 or 1842.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1841 AND 1842.

Destination.	1841. dols.	1842. dols.	1843—9 months. dols.
Swedish West Indies	76	155	1,806
Danish West Indies	40,985	35,743	31,121
Hanse Towns	1,402	50	1,090
Holland and dependencies	88,162	53,173	65,484
Belgium	10,894	—	—
England and dependencies	218,508	148,919	14,877
France, &c	3,604	9,993	2,243
Spain, &c	107,071	212,077	52,585
Portugal, &c	26,355	21,821	—
Italy and Sicily	10,774	2,553	1,440
Trieste & other Austrian ports ..	—	1,758	2,703
Turkey, Levant, &c	81,780	60,678	85,650
Hayti	41,130	35,783	39,451
Texas and Mexico	219,502	168,578	222,479
South America	1,671,005	1,563,471	1,182,395
West Indies generally	52	—	—
Asia generally	185,606	193,556	216,026
China	188,019	355,725	1,063,285
Africa generally	120,576	85,919	67,382
South Seas and Pacific	107,035	22,738	16,296
	3,122,546	2,970,690	3,223,550

The increase has been in the exports to the East and West Indies, to Holland and the Mediterranean ports. The exports for 1844, of these manufactures, so far, are very large.

EXPORTATION OF DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS FROM BOSTON FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING AUG. 31, 1844.

	To Foreign Ports	Coastwise
	Bales	Bales
1844—June	581	8094
— July	1813	7040
— Aug	3684	5685
Total bales	6078	20,819

The exports for August were divided as follows:—

To Foreign Ports.		To Coastwise Ports.	
Bales and cases		Bales and cases	
East Indies	1527	Rio Janeiro	730
China	1244	Curacao	30
Bombay and Calcutta	55	St Peters	4
Isle of France	169	Miquelon	4
Gibraltar	1	Nova Scotia	5
To Coastwise Ports.		Bales and cases	
New Orleans	738	Philadelphia	356
Charleston	325	New York	3578
Baltimore	748		
		Total	5685

The exports for the first week in September, from Boston, amounted to 1425 bales—1190 of which went to South America. These returns certainly show a very great improvement in this business, and by a strict adherence to the proper principles of government and to the existing restrictions in the currency, the increase must be steady and continual.

The number of people employed in the manufacturing establishments of this country, compared with Great Britain is very small. The census has not produced the necessary returns to make a comparison any farther than the manufacturing and commercial classes.

BANKS OF OHIO.—In 1836, there were thirty-one banks in operation in Ohio. In 1844, there are but eight banks in partial operation. In 1836, the circulation of the thirty-one banks amounted to 9,675,644 dollars; in 1844, the circulation of the eight banks to only 2,136,122 dollars; in 1836, the loans of the banks were 17,079,714 dollars; in 1844, they are only 2,814,241 dollars. Deposits in 1836, 6,125,914 dollars; in 1844, 314,270 dollars. We see here the great difference in the bank movements, and we find there has been a very great improvement in the local affairs of the State and of its inhabitants. The great increase in the agricultural products of the State, and the increasing wealth of the people, is good evidence that banks are by no means necessary to develop the resources of any country.—*New York Herald.*

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1844.

SUGAR PROSPECTS.—It is needful that we should notice some features connected with the American and Cuba crops of this year, which appear to influence the minds of some of our correspondents. It would be seen by the accounts we published of the shipments from Havana and Mantanzas, that to the United States the quantity amounted in the present year to 158,086 boxes, against 53,990 boxes in 1843, showing an excess this year of 104,000 boxes. This increased demand for the United States was no doubt chiefly occasioned by the deficient crop of last year in that country, but we have reason to believe also from increased consumption. An elaborate and carefully written circular from Messrs Gordon, Wylie and Co., of New Orleans, dated the 1st of September, gives the crop of—

1843 at	140,316 hhds.
1844	100,000 ..

And estimates the coming crop at 175,000 hhds; so that it would appear from this, that while the American crop fell off 40,000 hhds, the imports from Havana increased 100,000 boxes; but from the large crop next expected, it is more than probable that in the season 1845 America will not require more sugar from Havana than in 1843, and even then, if the estimates of the United States' coming crop are near the truth, we leave a considerable quantity for increased consumption. From present appearances, we may fairly infer that the demand from Havana for that market will be 100,000 boxes less in 1845 than in the present year.

But, then, we must also bear in mind, that as the last crop was deficient in Louisiana, so it was unusually abundant in Cuba. The whole quantity shipped in 1843, up to the 1st of September, was only 618,487 boxes, against 765,772 boxes, in the present year, showing an increase in the total shipments of this year of 147,000 boxes; and if the prospects of the coming crop in Louisiana are so much better than last, all accounts that we have, both public and private, confirm the prospect of a smaller crop in Havana. The diminished crop in Havana will, therefore, counteract the effect of the larger crop in Louisiana, in whatever proportion the one may be smaller and the other larger than the crops of the present year; and it is obviously needful to consider both those points in any estimate of the supply of Havana sugar to Europe in 1845.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL.—A correspondent inquires how we compute the quantity of foreign wool that has gone into consumption. He must, however, have made an error in reading the passage to which he refers at page 1306. The words are, "In the present account the import amounts to 47,822,000 lbs, being 15,000,000 lbs more than last year," &c. It is impossible to judge accurately what quantity of wool has actually gone into consumption; and the difficulty was nearly as great before the duty was removed. In the first place, colonial wools paid no duty; and then a large quantity of German wools, which there was little or no chance of re-exporting, were duty paid at the time of importation, and removed to the merchant's warehouse in Leeds, Huddersfield, &c., so that it was only by estimating the stocks on hand that we could form an opinion of the quantity actually consumed. We have always found that the quantities which paid duty nearly agreed with those imported in any given space of time. There is, however, one test to which we will call attention.

We publish, in our monthly table, the quantities imported of all kinds and into every port; and, in the table at the foot of the same page, on the left hand (the last line) we give the quantities of foreign wool re-exported. If, therefore, this quantity is deducted from that imported, it will furnish the exact quantity retained at home; thus—

Wool to September 5th.				
	1841	1842	1843	1844
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Imported ...	35,632,811	27,772,129	32,595,726	47,822,313
Exported ...	1,572,880	2,439,400	2,314,477	1,054,908
Retained —	34,059,931	25,332,729	30,281,249	46,767,405

Thus showing that the quantity retained for home consumption up to the 5th of September, was more than 16,000,000 lbs above that of

last year. The quantities given above are what have been actually imported this year, having no reference to any stock on hand at the beginning of the year, or at the time the duty was taken off. We hope next week to bring down our tables to the 5th instant.

WEST INDIES.—The files of papers received by the *Teviot* from the West Indies are, for the most part, barren of interesting intelligence. The Demerara Legislature have voted, in accordance with the terms of Lord Stanley's despatch, 75,000*l* for the encouragement of Hill Coolie emigration, and the revenue of the colony appears to be increasing. The news from Jamaica and the other islands is wholly unimportant; there is no additional information respecting the earthquake beyond what we have already published. Business was rather better at Trinidad. The total exports of sugar from Barbadoes for the season were 22,558 hhds, or less by 2000 hhds than those of last season. The weather was not considered favourable for the new crop.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—The discovery of a forgery of Bank of England notes has created great excitement among all who are acquainted with it, as there is every probability of the fraud having been carried on to a most alarming extent. The notes discovered to be forgeries are all for 100*l*, and all of them, it seems, are dated the 5th of December, 1843, and one marked with the letters "Y E", although their numbers are different, as if they formed part of a series. The paper on which they are printed distinguishes this from all similar attempts that have been known for some years. In the ordinary forgeries of 5*l* notes, the water-mark has been copied on a wooden block, and a mark, sufficiently like the ordinary water-mark to deceive the unpractised eye, has been made on the false note by intense pressure. In these 100*l* notes, on the other hand, there is a real water-mark, such as could only have been obtained by manufacturing paper expressly for that purpose. The parties who have seen the notes declare that they are such excellent imitations, that none but experienced inspectors of the Bank of England could detect the forgery, and even those only by the most careful examination.

As far as can be learned at present, it seems that the perpetrators of the fraud selected the foreign Bourses as the places where they should give circulation to their forgeries. The notes already discovered have come from Belgium and Antwerp; and it is said that a real note, bearing the same date and letters as the forgeries, and now in the possession of the Bank of England, can be proved to have travelled to Paris. The supposition is, that this note, which was paid into the Bank of England as far back as last June, is the original, according to which the forgeries were made as copies. Therefore, it is far from improbable that the paper was made, and the plate engraved, at Paris.

The whole amount of the notes already discovered is less than 1,000*l*, but there is no reason to believe that this is the whole extent of the fraud. If the forgeries were copied from the note now in the Bank of England, there has been sufficient time to issue a great number of them, and it is hardly to be expected that so much pains would have been taken for the sake of a limited amount. The foreign Bourses are notorious for the facility with which stolen Bank of England notes are circulated, and considering the absence of immediate check, it is obvious that the facilities for circulating forged notes may be equally great. Every caution, therefore, should be used by merchants and all whose business requires them to receive remittances from the continent, for it is evident that a party has been at work whose acts it requires the greatest vigilance and acuteness to detect.—*Times.*

RAILWAY AND SHARE MARKET.—This market has been very heavy during the whole week, and except in some few cases prices have had a tendency downward. This has been especially the case with York and North Midland; nor is their up to this time any marked symptom of improvement. There is, however, nothing connected with the traffic to change the intrinsic value of these securities, and the fluctuations which thus occur, are often influenced by temporary circumstances, totally unconnected with their value as permanent securities.

There can be little doubt that the great number of new undertakings which are daily being presented to the public, tend in some measure to attract speculative capital from the existing lines.

RICHMOND AND WEST END JUNCTION RAILWAY.—On Wednesday last, a general meeting of the provisional committee of this railway was held at the offices in Moorgate street, the principal business being to examine and decide upon the terms of treaty which had been obtained from the directors of the South-Western Company. Sir William Clay and Sir George Larpent, expressed themselves as strongly opposed to the acceptance of the terms offered by the South-Western directors, and insisted on the superior advantages of constructing an integral and independent line of railway, as compared with the prospects that could be looked for from a line communicating with, and in some degree dependent upon, another and old-established undertaking. On passing to the vote the treaty with the South-Western Company was approved of by a majority of nine to one, the amount of shares respectively held by the two parties being as fifty to one. This undeniable manifestation of the judgment of the committee, which may, in fact, be considered as unanimous, was immediately followed by the resignation of Mr Bidder, as engineer to the company, and of Sir William Clay, as chairman; Sir George Larpent, also, subsequently withdrew his name from the committee. After Sir William Clay had resigned, Mr Chadwick was invited to take the chair, and several resolutions were unanimously passed.

INDIGO.—There have been some rather considerable transactions in the Indigo market since the close of the quarterly sales, and about 500 chests have exchanged hands at the full rates of the sales; and there appears to

be a further inquiry after the article, the consumption of which is said to be more extensive than at any other previous period.

COCHINEAL.—At a public sale, in the beginning of this week, the previous rates for silvers were maintained, but blacks gave way 1d or 2d per lb. Cochineal is now from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than in the beginning of this month.

SILK.—The market continues in a depressed state for Italian, buyers still holding back—prices are nearly nominal. In China and Bengal a moderate business is doing at former terms. Persian command a ready sale at the late advance.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the low prices at which this article is offered, still few purchasers can be found, and the small sales made this week by the home trade are again a trifle in favour of the buyers. Speculators are holding off in anticipation of a further reduction. Public sales of 2200 bales Surats, 200 Madras, and 150 Smyrna are advertised for Thursday next. The letters received from the manufacturing districts are still encouraging for the raw article.

WOOL.—The market has a quiet appearance, but the small parcels sold have brought last sale's prices. English remains as last noticed.

DRUGS, DYES, &c.—The market is quiet for nearly all articles, and the private operations are upon a small scale.

LAC DYE has met with a moderate sale at former terms, and at auction 185 chests were nearly all disposed of—fine Mirzapore 2s 2d to 2s 3d, good 1s 7d to 1s 8d—W B L D 7d to 9d, and common 6d per lb. The stock is about 2000 chests less than last year at this time.

SUGAR.—There has been a fair business transacted in the British plantation sugar market this week, and previous rates are sustained for all qualities; merchants are firm, and refrain from over supplying the market. Barbadoes has fetched last Friday's prices, and 143 hhds and 7 tres at public sale all found buyers at 54s to 55s for low, 58s 6d to 60s 6d for good, and 62s 6d per cwt for fine yellow; the chief part was in bad condition, being very footy and of soft quality; there is, however, not much left in the hands of the importers, and this is still the cheapest sort of sugar the grocers can use; the stock is much less than it was last season at this period. The arrivals are to a moderate extent this week, and have amounted to 517 hhds 24 tres and 127 brls, which is much larger than those of the corresponding week last year. Some boards of middling yellow Jamaica have been taken at 56s 6d to 57s 6d, good middling 58s 6d to 60s, fine 63s to 67s, one very fine at 68s; good strong St Vincent's 58s 6d to 59s 6d, fine 62s 6d to 67s; low Demerara 54s to 56s, good 57s 6d to 59s 6d, and fine Antigua at 63s to 66s 6d per cwt.

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 two previous years:—

	1844.	1843.	1842.
West India	74,158	77,799	— tons
Mauritius	21,076	16,711	— "
Bengal	36,869	38,453	— "
Total	132,103	132,963	— "

Mauritius has met with little attention by private contract, but holders are firm and have obtained former rates. At public sale 2381 bags were nearly all taken in at 6d to 1s per cwt above their value—fine yellow 62s to 62s 6d, good 58s 6d to 61s 6d, middling 56s 6d to 57s, low 53s to 55s 6d, fine brown 52s to 53s 6d, and washed 53s to 60s 6d per cwt.

Bengal.—The business transacted this week has been almost confined to the public sales, which went off flatly, and at a decline on last week's rates of 1s per cwt on the good and fine descriptions of Dobah; other sorts barely maintained previous rates.

Foreign.—The private transactions in yellow Havannah this week have been extremely limited, and none has been submitted to public sale, but in the value little variation has taken place. White is dull of sale but not cheaper. Brazil has been taken sparingly at the former currency; orders are falling off both for white and brown. Of Cuba sugar 503 hhds 1 tierce 127 boxes 196 bags were offered at public sale, and the sound was all taken in at 18s 6d to 22s 6d for middling brown to good and fine yellow, a few lots of damps were sold at 19s to 20s, and washed 17s to 20s 6d per cwt. Large public sales of foreign sugar will be shortly declared.

Refined.—The market has been in a quiet state all the week, but in prices there is little alteration to notice; the supply is much larger than it has been of late, particularly of the better sorts of goods: brown lumps are 72s to 72s 6d, and standard lumps 73s to 73s 6d, Titlers 72s 6d to 83s, Hambro leaves 73s to 84s, double ditto 85s to 90s, and wet lumps 70s to 72s per cwt. Treacle has been sold to a fair extent at 19s to 19s 6d for boiled from West India Molasses—21s to 22s for patent, and 23s to 27s per cwt for Golden Syrup.

MOLASSES are not much in request, but prices at present cannot be quoted lower; for West India they vary from 20s to 25s per cwt. The stock has been further increased, and is unusually large.

COFFEE.—The business transacted in the British plantation market has been extremely limited, and the rates accepted are rather under those quoted on Friday last: the supply is still more than the trade require, and is mostly of inferior quality: at public sale 170 casks and 126 brs and bags have been offered, but a small part only found purchasers upon the following terms, viz. Jamaica low middling 75s to 81s, fine ordinary 65s to 72s 6d, fine ordinary 5s to 62s; good ordinary 47s to 53s, ordinary and triage 30s and 45s, and black 19s to 26s, Demerara good ordinary 40s, and fine 55s per cwt. With Ceylon the market has been much better supplied, and rather lower rates are accepted for common sorts, but plantation kinds fetched full rates. Mocha is dull of sale, and the rates taken are rather under those of this day week for common, but good is held for the former currency: only a small parcel has been offered at public sale, amounting to 36 bales, which sold at 50s for middling greenish mixed, being cheaper. For all other East India sorts the market has a very dull aspect, and parcels could only be sold at lower rates. Foreign coffee is full of sale, and the small parcels sold privately on easier terms: at public sale only 75 bags St Domingo were offered, which were sold at 26s to 28s for ordinary to good ordinary qualities.

COCOA.—West India has met with a fair sale, and in some instances better rates have been given: at public sale were offered on Wednesday 23 bags Grenada, which were taken in at 53s for fine bright red, and 45s 6d to 46s for middling.

PEPPER.—Black has met with less attention; the private operations are upon a small scale, buyers not being inclined to purchase to any extent at present rates. Common Eastern brought 2½d to 2½d—Penang 2½d to 2½d, and Malabar 3d to 3½d: at public sale 1413 bags Sumatra were all taken in at 2½d to 2½d for light, dusty and stalky, being above its value.

RICE.—There has been less inquiry after Java, buyers waiting for the large public sale advertised for Wednesday next. Madras sells slowly at 8s 3d to 9s for yellow. Bengal has been purchased upon somewhat easier terms; privately a good business has been transacted at 10s 6d for low, and 11s for middling quality: at public sale 1724 bags sold, good early white clean at 12s, middling 11s, low broken 10s 6d, first class sea damaged 10s 6d, and second and third 10s to 10s per cwt.

TEA.—The large public sales were brought to a conclusion on Monday last: of 41,518 pkgs which were put up, not more than 4500 were actually sold. Since the sales there has been more disposition shown to purchase, and several thousand packages have been taken—good ord Congou, new, of the Fokien Bohea kind 9½d to 9½d, good ord sound 10d to 10½d, good ord coa but 10½d to 11d, and fair 11½d to 1s; low yellow leaf Twankay 1s 1½d to 1s 2d per lb cash. Some small breaks of Hyson and Gunpowder have been sold at 1d to 1d per lb profit upon last week's rates. Hyson, but mid bnt 2s 7½d to 2s 8d, and gunpowder, good middling 3s 9½d to 3s 10d. Pouchongs are purchased freely for export at former terms.

Duty paid up to Saturday last.

London	20,025,237
Liverpool	3,507,577
Bristol	819,444
Hull	230,133
Total 1844	24,582,387
— 1843	24,024,294

FRUIT.—The late arrivals of new Valentias have all been cleared off at the quoted price, and altogether there has been an improved demand for all descriptions this week. Old Zante and Cephalonia currants 39s to 41s, old Patras 42s to 44s, new Zante qua-

lity very good at 47s, new Patras 46s to 50s, and some of the importers are holding firmly at the highest quotations. Nearly all the new Turkey pulled figs, per *Tagus*, have been sold at 70s to 80s, very few now remaining. No Sultanias left, and rather sought after, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of new Valentias. Old Muscatels have been more inquired for. At auction yesterday 138 boxes 85 ½-boxes damaged Muscatels in layers sold, in boxes 52s to 53s, and in ½-boxes 60s; 57 brs, 11 crls new Patras currants damaged sold at 42s to 47s in brs, and 45s to 47s in crls; 23 ½-brs old Smyrna went at 39s; 94 ½-brs ditto at 38s; 12 ½-chests new prunes taken in at 41s; 1180 pkgs new imperial French plums chiefly sold, in cartons 117s to 120s ½-ditto 130s, ½-do 136s, and 1-16th do 160s, 15 boxes Jordna almonds, damaged, sold at 168s per cwt; 16 brs grapes sold at 22s, and 10½ brs ditto at 11s.

From the latest City accounts and price currents of this day:—

SUGAR.—There is a steady demand to-day for West India, and former rates were generally supported: in all 1800 hhds sold for the week. Bengal met with a dull demand to-day, and a fall in prices of 1s per cwt took place. 720 bags at public sale sold—good white 63s 6d, low 58s, damps 62s 6d, low sound greyish damps 48s 6d to 50s, middling 51s to 54s 6d, washed 45s to 52s 6d, and damaged 46s to 53s. 567 bags Madras damp yellow 50s to 53s, strong heavy brown 42s 6d to 45s 6d, and washed 40s to 43s per cwt. **Mauritius.**—This afternoon little business was done privately, and rather lower rates taken. 50 bags at public sale sold—low dingy yellow 51s 6d, greyish 54s, washed brown 39s to 47s per cwt. **Foreign.**—About 200 baskets Java have been sold by private contract at 18s 6d, and 50 cases brown Bahia at 18s 6d, both for refining. At auction 38 mats Carthage went at 18s to 20s per cwt.

COFFEE.—All descriptions continue dull, and prices looking downward. Good ordinary Ceylon changed hands in small parcels at 51s 6d to 52s. 349 bags bulked Ceylon at public sale were all taken in—good ordinary mixed 51s 6d; one lot ordinary mixed sold at 51s, and sea damaged 45s 6d to 48s 6d. 58 casks Jamaica were all of an unclear quality, and only partly sold at irregular prices—fine fine ordinary 62s to 70s, fine ordinary 51s to 55s, good ordinary 45s to 48s, and triage 32s. 60 bags Carthage went at 32s to 35s for good bold yellow, and 21s for triage.

TEA.—There was more disposition shown to purchase common Congou to-day, and several parcels changed hands at 10d to 10½d for sound. Some low yellow leaf Twankay also sold at 1s 1½d to 1s 1¾d per lb cash. Hysons are held for more money.

Another Account.—THE TEA SALES concluded on Monday, and, as was expected, only one-seventh part of the whole quantity brought forward found buyers. Prices throughout the week had not altered, but fine green teas have not been obtainable at the reduction these forced and injudicious sales appeared to establish. The market in the early part of the week has been quiet, but yesterday and to-day large contracts have been made, chiefly in the lower grades of Congou, and indeed the quotation of 10d for sound qualities may be considered as almost superseded, many parcels bought at that price a week back having changed hands at a premium. The business for the last three days has exceeded 10,000 packages, and mainly, as before stated, for the current article, viz. useful Congou. Young Hysons have rather improved, and Hysons cannot be obtained at the rates which the sale quotations would seem to warrant.

PEPPER.—29 bags Sumatra at public sale went at 2½d to 3½d; 20 barrels Malabar sold at 2½d for very inferior, and 29 bags Singapore, white, were taken in at 5d for dingy white.

GINGER.—This afternoon at public sale were offered 845 bags African, which were nearly all taken in at 42s to 47s for small bold, a few sold at 41s to 44s 6d; 609 bags East India, good bold 60s, middling 41s to 50s, small 36s to 40s, and damaged 34s to 39s 6d per cwt.

PIMENTO is still in request, and 100 bags at public sale were sold at 4½d for middling, being the full worth.

RICE.—The market has a steady appearance for all descriptions, and former terms maintained. At public sale 703 bags from Bombay, good middling white rather dusty Bengal grain 11s to 11s 6d, first class damaged 10s, and second 9s. 3825 bags Madras sold, low broken yellow 8s to 8s 6d, middling yellow 9s to 9s 6d, low middling white 9s 6d to 10s, first class sea damaged 7s 6d to 9s 6d, second 6s 6d to 9s, third 3s to 5s, and Sugar drainage damaged 9s to 9s 6d. 1320 bags 1136 pkts Bengal, middling pearly white 11s 6d to 12s, middling little dusty 11s to 11s 6d, first class damaged 10s to 11s, second 10s, third 8s, broken 7s, and drainage damaged 10s 6d.

SALTPETRE.—The market is firm, and rather stiffer prices were given. 876 bags Bengal at auction sold, middling dingy grey 7½d lb refracted 25s 6d to 26s, 10½ lbs rather damp 24s 6d to 25s, low damp 14 lb 24s to 24s 6d, unretracted 25s, waste and slack 22s 6d, washed and shifted 21s 6d per cwt.

COTTON.—This afternoon at auction 50 bales American were taken in at 4d per lb. 108 bales Carthage were withdrawn. The private sales of the week are estimated at 600 bales Surat at 2½d to 4½d.

JUTE, &c.—At auction 250 bales were chiefly taken in, course at 12½ to 13½; the damaged sold, first class 10½ to 10½ 12s 6d, and second 9½ to 10½ 10s. 250 bales Funn hemp went, sound at 16½, first class damaged 10½ to 11½ 2s 6d, second 8½ 15s, and third 6½ to 6½ 2s 6d. 156 bales Bombay sold at 14½ to 15½ 10s for sound course. 226 bds Coir yarn sold at 16½ to 19½ for sound, and 15½ to 17½ for damaged.

SEED.—East India seeds are in good request, and 410 qrs rape at public sale were taken in at 42s per cwt. 850 qrs East India linseed sold at 43s for good clean.

HORN TIPS, &c.—10 tons horn tips at auction sold at 30s; 18 cts Bombay M-o-P shells at 21s to 23s. Cowries are in brisk request, and 242 cs 300 pkts partly sold—good bright 59s to 60s 6d, bastards taken out at 40s per cwt.

LAC DYE is in moderate request, and 34 chests at public sale partly sold at 11½d to 1s for middling JE and CM, and 1s 1d for good RL.

OTL.—This afternoon at public sale 97 tons British sperm of fine quality were sold at 85½ to 89½, being about 20s per ton lower, and headmatter 94½ 15s. 15 tons foreign sperm sold at 86½ to 86½ 10s. 66 tons Southern were partly sold at 26½ 10s to 33½ for low dark to fine pale quality, 4 tons dark at 21½ per ton; and 22 casks cocoa nut sold at 26s 3d for middling quality.

WHALEBONE.—5 tons Southern at public sale sold at 24½ to 25½ per ton.

TALLOW.—The market is quiet, and little has been done. At public sale 252 pipes 22 hhds 5 brs South American partly sold at 34s to 39s 6d for low and good hard; 224 casks North American sold at 39s to 40s 9d; 119 casks N. S. Wales at 55s to 41s 3d.

FOREIGN.

HAVRE, Oct. 21.—**Cotton.**—There has been a steady demand during the week, and prices have been firmer; the sales for the week amount to 6200 bales, arrivals only 1100 bales; stock 76,000 bales against 87,500 bales in 1843, and 139,000 bales in 1842. **Coffee.**—The market remains dull without any indication of improvement; arrivals none. **Sugar.**—This week there has been almost no business; prices have given way at Paris, and buyers only appearing at a similar reduction in our market, importers have held back. **Rice** in good demand at firm prices. **Indigo** remains quiet, buyers and holders both waiting for the termination of the London sales; 56 chests have changed hands. **Asbes** firm. **Hides** and **Skins** rising. **Tallow** lower. **Whalebone** sales rather dearer. **Wheat** lower.

ANTWERP, Oct. 23.—**Coffee.**—The demand has been very slack, and Brazil and St Domingo must again be quoted lower. **Sugar.**—Since the sale of 1800 boxes of Havana, reported last week, there has been but little doing, almost the whole of the new arrivals being for transit, prices are well maintained, and refined improving. **Wheat** and **Rye**, old and of good quality, firm. **Cotton**, less neglected, and prices rather firmer than last week. **Rice** more quiet, but prices not lower.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—**Coffee.**—The market is very quiet, and Batavia descriptions can be bought somewhat under the last sale prices. **Sugar.**—50,000 baskets of Java being declared for the 14th Nov., the demand has become less lively; refined remains firm and in good demand. **Indigo** firm, 107 boxes at public sale were mostly bought in; but since sold at satisfactory prices. **Hides** and **Skins** firm, though not much doing. **Rice** firm, but the demand less brisk. **Seeds** firm and looking up. In the **Corn** market more business, at somewhat lower prices for wheat. **Rye** rather dearer.

HAMBURG, Oct. 22.—**Coffee.**—Though the purchases have been more extensive, still there is no improvement in prices; sales since the preceding post amount to about 4000 bags. **Sugar** firm, the stock of brown and yellow is almost entirely exhausted. A cargo of white and brown Bahia just arrived has been sold ex ship, at very full prices. In **Cotton** some trifling purchases at previous rates.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to Oct. 19th, in each of the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, showing the stock on hand on the 19th of Oct. of each year,

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

East and West Indian Produce and Grocery Articles.

SUGAR	1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported:—				
West India	54,087	60,238	62,125	61,982
East India	30,056	28,226	24,225	26,719
Mauritius	23,825	22,908	14,693	18,431
Total	107,968	111,372	101,043	107,132
Duty paid:—				
West India	48,257	50,882	55,401	54,150
East India	25,287	29,328	25,550	22,150
Mauritius	21,425	22,593	13,188	16,872
Total	94,969	102,803	94,139	93,172
Stock:—				
West India	18,051	16,962	20,173	18,793
East India	7,913	7,184	4,547	8,205
Mauritius	3,672	2,243	2,529	2,847
Total	29,636	26,389	27,249	29,845
Average price of West India	34s 4d	34s 8d	34s 6d	31s 7d
Imported—Foreign Sugar:—				
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	6,152	2,965	2,333	6,034
Havannah	4,370	6,558	17,204	9,839
Porto Rico	1,390	1,254	3,800	444
Brazil	9,419	6,961	6,418	6,036
Total	21,331	17,738	29,755	22,353
Exported—Foreign Sugar:—				
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	4,265	3,377	2,882	2,284
Havannah	9,069	6,560	8,217	9,333
Porto Rico	2,031	1,202	3,387	1,215
Brazil	7,198	5,381	4,910	5,220
Total	22,563	16,520	19,396	18,052
Stock—Foreign Sugar:—				
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	5,470	5,483	3,935	7,147
Havannah	5,837	5,466	12,878	9,205
Porto Rico	1,618	1,520	1,716	740
Brazil	3,549	3,078	2,999	2,293
Total	16,474	15,547	21,528	19,385
MOLASSES				
Imported:—				
West India	15,969	9,638	13,096	22,289
Duty paid	9,290	13,080	10,182	13,354
Stock	10,845	4,000	6,235	12,677

The prices of Foreign Sugar here for the last seven years, on the 22nd of Oct. each year, were as follows:—

	White Havannah	Yellow & brown	Brazil white	Yellow & brown
1844	26s to 33s	17s 0d to 23s 0d	20s 0d to 24s	15s to 20s 0d
1845	23s to 31s 0d	17s 0d to 22s	20s to 25s 0d	14s 0d to 19s 6d
1842	23s to 36s	16s 6d to 20s 0d	18s to 23s 0d	13s 6d to 18s
1841	24s to 33s	18s 0d to 22s 6d	22s 0d to 26s	16s 6d to 21s 6d
1840	30s 6d to 38s	22s 6d to 27s 0d	25s to 30s 0d	20s 0d to 24s 0d
1839	34s to 40s	24s 6d to 29s	25s 0d to 32s	20s 0d to 25s
1838	42s to 46s	24s to 31s 0d	25s 0d to 34s	17s 0d to 25s

COCOA	1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported:—				
British Plantation	15,921	16,782	7,668	15,210
Foreign	10,921	2,986	2,862	5,610
Total	26,842	19,768	10,530	20,820
Exported:—				
British Plantation	1,894	1,026	1,784	577
Foreign	4,223	9,133	3,137	9,623
Total	6,117	10,159	4,921	10,200
Duty paid:—				
British Plantation	9,219	11,750	14,445	15,108
Foreign	...	25	61	625
Total	9,219	11,775	14,506	15,733
Stock:—				
British Plantation	11,977	17,309	7,909	7,641
Foreign	8,433	691	2,870	3,302
Total	20,410	18,000	10,779	10,943

RUM	1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported:—				
West India	1,578,600	1,701,810	1,559,890	1,254,060
East India	503,190	411,030	374,715	177,165
Foreign	75,690	62,370	17,145	100,440
Total	2,157,480	2,175,210	1,951,740	1,531,665
Exported:—				
West India	800,370	605,565	895,365	1,006,740
East India	171,720	227,970	223,425	240,795
Foreign	62,955	12,285	25,560	47,700
Total	1,035,045	845,820	1,144,350	1,295,235
Duty paid:—				
West India	884,925	779,355	763,380	759,510
East India	1,170	80,685	76,455	41,400
Foreign	4,590	810	540	1,980
Total	890,685	860,850	840,375	802,990
Stock:—				
West India	1,331,460	1,434,465	1,642,265	1,299,825
East India	306,495	347,355	255,195	107,595
Foreign	36,675	63,135	14,040	56,790
Total	1,674,630	1,844,955	1,911,500	1,464,210

COFFEE	1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported:—				
British Plantation	41,004	35,234	32,730	42,448
Ceylon	55,150	88,847	76,036	117,381
B P not otherwise described	150,848	3,892	192	472
Total B P	247,002	127,973	108,958	160,301
Mocha	7,258	11,436	15,502	13,197
Foreign East India	48,124	37,370	30,177	17,771
Malabar	...	...	124	552
St Domingo	3,007	14,884	4,208	12,218
Havannah and Porto Rico	6,336	10,894	9,352	8,344
Brazil	31,424	32,370	53,938	29,575
African	...	91	84	573
Total Foreign	96,149	107,045	113,385	82,230
Grand total imported	343,151	235,018	222,343	242,531
Exported:—				
British Plantation	1,198	586	858	1,616
Ceylon	1,462	1,423	970	7,375
B P not otherwise described	57,822	24,178	23,026	7,566
Total B P	60,482	26,187	24,854	16,557
Mocha	207	382	1,612	2,155
Foreign East India	13,264	11,442	18,592	6,806
Malabar	...	250	67	559
St Domingo	1,561	1,490	4,070	5,830
Havannah and Porto Rico	7,687	4,888	5,980	3,655
Brazil	36,338	20,177	22,041	18,367
African	...	7	139	1,030
Total Foreign	59,057	38,636	52,501	38,402
Grand total exported	119,539	64,823	77,355	54,959
Duty Paid:—				
British Plantation	42,142	34,192	34,328	31,352
Ceylon	51,317	57,090	78,096	83,138
B P not otherwise described	65,754	67,912	24,818	12,156
Total B P	159,213	159,194	137,236	126,646
Mocha	4,036	6,349	8,703	9,240
Foreign East India	16,100	22,050	17,125	13,643
Malabar	...	660	163	132
St Domingo	...	4	4	15
Havannah and Porto Rico	3	210	3,151	8,446
Brazil	...	233	6,234	10,898
African	...	36	...	348
Total Foreign	20,139	29,542	35,380	42,722
Grand total duty paid	179,352	188,736	172,616	169,368
Stock:—				
British Plantation	33,474	28,714	28,932	34,238
Ceylon	46,358	71,198	63,468	85,152
B P not otherwise described	332,930	227,178	158,102	131,144
Total B P	412,762	327,120	250,502	250,534
Mocha	6,889	10,935	15,519	16,906
Foreign East India	63,386	67,951	60,132	57,458
Malabar	...	1,456	1,279	1,179
St Domingo	3,177	16,358	16,825	20,173
Havannah and Porto Rico	7,887	12,675	11,703	6,567
Brazil	15,104	24,714	42,343	58,391
African	...	1,921	1,692	790
Total Foreign	96,443	136,010	156,493	161,464
Grand total stock	509,205	463,130	405,995	411,998

The prices of Coffee here for the last six years on the 22nd of Oct. were as follows:—

	Jamaica	Ceylon	Mocha	Java	Brazil
low mid and mid	74s ... 88s	52s 6d ... 55s 0d	48s ... 90s	31s ... 52s	29s 0d ... 66s
1844	94 ... 117	60 ... 62	50 ... 100	30 ... 48	25 6 ... 45
1842	91 ... 111	63 ... 65	56 ... 115	34 ... 52	32 0 ... 40
1841	92 ... 110	70 ... 71	78 ... 128	43 ... 62	39 0 ... 45
1840	104 ... 115	88 ... 90	98 ... 145	58 ... 67	43 0 ... 49
1839	111 ... 121	97 ... 99	85 ... 126	58 ... 80	42 0 ... 62

TEA.

Comparative Statement of Imports, Deliveries, Stock, and prices of Tea, in the Port of London, for nine months ending 30th September, 1843 and 1844.

	Imports,		Deliveries,		Stock,	
	1st Jan. to 1st Oct. 1843	1st Jan. to 1st Oct. 1844	1st Jan. to 1st Oct. 1843	1st Jan. to 1st Oct. 1844	1st Oct. 1843	1st Oct. 1844
Canton Bohea	112,000	72,000	109,000	73,000	399,000	392,000
Fokien ditto	...	...	15,000	...	90,000	12,000
Congou	19,985,000	19,544,000	18,389,000	17,812,000	20,459,000	22,391,000
Caper	191,000	245,000	185,000	224,000	216,000	197,000
Pouchong	1,327,000	357,000	1,093,000	1,046,000	1,163,000	996,000
Souchong	464,000	779,000	651,000	678,000	571,000	1,030,000
Flow. bl. If. Pek and Hg. Muey.	421,000	415,000	476,000	498,000	429,000	387,000
O Pekoe	488,000	736,000	703,000	631,000	419,000	427,000
Twankay	1,754,000	2,110,000	2,023,000	2,509,000	1,750,000	1,780,000
Hyson Skin	237,000	259,000	155,000	213,000	242,000	330,000
Hyson	873,000	1,011,000	1,582,000	1,074,000	740,000	844,000
Young Hyson	432,000	965,000	731,000	864,000	452,000	603,000
Imperial & Gun.	611,000	1,361,000	1,274,000	924,000	313,000	801,000
Unassorted Tea	135,000	166,000	85,000	53,000	203,000	237,000
For export only	2,000	28,000	22,000	79,000	160,000	108,000
	27,032,000	28,048,000	27,499,000	26,678,000	27,612,000	30,535,000
			of which	of which		
			2,683,000	4,451,000		
			Exported.	Exported.		

Imported in September ... 3,046,000
Delivered in ditto ... 2,811,000
Included in the above Statement.

The prices of Tea here for the last six years on the 22nd of Oct. were as follows:—

	Congou	Twankay	Hyson
1844	0s 10d 2s 6d	1s 1d 2s 6d	2s 2d 4s 10d
1843	1 0 ... 2 6	1 2 1/2 ... 2 0	1 8 ... 4 6
1842	1 6 ... 2 6	1 8 ... 2 0	1 11 ...

RICE		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported:—		Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
British East India.....	223,775	200,817	105,739	115,888	
Foreign East India.....	...	59,813	35,125	61,606	
Total.....	223,775	260,630	140,864	177,494	
Exported:—					
British East India.....	124,146	108,853	66,410	46,753	
Foreign East India.....	...	66,379	22,163	64,513	
Total.....	124,146	175,232	88,573	111,266	
Duty Paid:—					
British East India.....	69,112	107,392	53,810	92,238	
Foreign East India.....	...	...	1,055	2,212	
Total.....	69,112	107,392	54,865	94,450	
Stock:—					
British East India.....	152,707	106,056	82,624	71,354	
Foreign East India.....	...	17,780	21,848	24,652	
Total.....	152,707	123,836	104,472	96,006	

PEPPER		1841	1842	1843	1844
White—Imported.....	...	2,884	3,180	1,306	
Exported.....	...	591	557	308	
Duty Paid.....	...	1,547	1,798	1,609	
Stock.....	...	7,251	7,810	7,200	
Black—Imported.....	90,756	52,185	30,510	42,132	
Exported.....	54,206	36,618	20,874	26,852	
Duty Paid.....	16,306	19,082	17,518	18,272	
Stock.....	68,632	84,895	78,574	78,534	

CASSIA LIGNEA		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....	Pkgs	11,408	15,105	32,081	16,561
Exported.....	Pkgs	12,343	14,602	24,229	16,487
Duty Paid.....		936	1,213	3,580	1,958
Stock.....		1,221	1,358	6,310	5,574

CASSIA BUDS		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....		...	388	270	222
Exported.....		62	252	155	124
Duty Paid.....		56	53	38	77
Stock.....		177	265	319	556

CINNAMON		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....		3,538	1,977	3,517	6,507
Exported.....		3,719	2,949	2,292	5,269
Duty Paid.....		522	308	520	498
Stock.....		5,289	3,277	3,571	3,359

MACE		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....		121	91	162	169
Exported.....		26	19	45	111
Duty Paid.....		81	126	113	153
Stock.....		497	416	462	356

NUTMEGS—WILD		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....		338	581	627	431
Exported.....		246	110	61	104
Duty Paid.....		299	379	554	430
Stock.....		468	641	575	675

CLOVES		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....	Pkgs	634	55	820	1,244
Exported.....	Pkgs	137	324	96	465
Duty Paid.....		489	535	687	849
Stock.....		4,000	2,866	2,663	2,757

PIMENTO		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....	Bags	5,655	8,863	16,378	2,055
Exported.....	Bags	6,162	6,666	15,908	3,721
Duty Paid.....		1,379	2,342	2,402	1,762
Stock.....		16,579	14,602	13,155	5,312

GINGER		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported:—		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
West India.....	3,026	2,975	2,828	4,527	
East India.....	3,672	3,433	1,787	1,513	
Total.....	6,698	6,408	4,615	6,040	
Exported:—					
East India.....	2,852	3,567	2,865	1,374	
Duty Paid:—					
West India.....	3,549	3,255	3,150	3,139	
East India.....	858	993	2,477	2,504	
Total.....	4,407	4,248	5,627	5,643	
Stock:—					
West India.....	3,486	2,441	1,894	3,132	
East India.....	22,176	21,123	17,222	14,522	
Total.....	25,662	23,564	19,116	17,654	

SAGO		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....	Tons	...	1,560	950	209
Exported.....	Tons	...	188	179	76
Duty Paid.....		...	1,049	942	740
Stock.....		...	1,316	1,423	716
Imported.....		...	289	50	231
Exported.....		...	121	340	18
Duty Paid.....		...	539	426	251
Stock.....		...	1,103	225	58

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

COTTON		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported:—	bags	3,312	1,688	2,063	2,577
American.....	1,195	1,686	1,425
Brazil.....	...	50,895	69,997	43,146	44,996
East India.....	1,441,560	1,346,752
Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844.....
Total.....	54,207	72,880	1,488,455	1,395,750	
Exported:—					
American.....	2,313	1,640	970	2,438	
Brazil.....	...	92	187	168	
East India.....	40,795	51,602	30,643	40,159	
Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844.....	...	...	62,320	62,030
Total.....	43,108	53,334	94,120	104,795	
Duty paid:—					
American.....	320	440	62	256	
Brazil.....	...	724	1,762	872	
East India.....	9,935	9,040	6,788	10,094	
Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844.....	...	...	1,507,090	1,454,670
Total.....	10,255	10,204	1,515,702	1,465,892	
Stock:—					
American.....	3,266	1,316	2,341	1,970	
Brazil.....	...	1,723	1,324	1,715	
East India.....	44,575	71,852	75,080	67,337	
Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844.....	...	512,170	728,500	893,310	
Total.....	47,841	587,061	807,245	964,332	

For Liverpool Trade of this week see Postscript.

FLAX		1841	1842	1843	1844
Duty paid:—	cwt	28,712	29,284	37,275	57,278
London.....	...	36,615	15,903	21,776	18,941
Liverpool.....	...	129,131	114,181	158,443	223,474
Hull.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	194,458	159,368	217,494	299,693	

HEMP		1841	1842	1843	1844
Duty paid—East India:—					
London.....	41,747	73,940	63,313	78,686	
Liverpool.....	29,889	24,011	61,962	75,336	
Other sorts—London.....	75,692	80,483	79,777	113,774	
Liverpool.....	49,661	33,823	51,963	75,627	
Bristol.....	8,583	2,781	4,782	10,851	
Hull.....	16,198	16,953	22,047	33,169	
Total.....	221,770	231,991	283,864	387,445	

SILK		1841	1842	1843	1844
Duty paid:—	lbs	2,336,879	3,041,994	2,700,497	3,051,932
London—Raw.....	...	224,446	273,395	266,342	314,032
Thrown.....	...	5,458	4,862	3,085	4,022
Waste.....	...	85,533	47,940	53,516	90,017
Liverpool—Raw.....	...	4,425	3,799	5,930	8,535
Waste.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	2,656,741	3,371,970	3,029,970	3,468,588	

WOOL		1841	1842	1843	1844
Duty paid:—	lbs	838,308	455,432	—	—
London—Spanish.....	...	17,381,468	13,506,240	—	—
Australian.....	...	9,882,566	6,448,266	—	—
Other sorts.....	...	10,663,317	7,308,419	—	—
Liverpool—All sorts.....	...	17,544	19,523	—	—
Bristol.....	...	13,041,506	10,882,203	—	—
Hull.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	51,824,709	38,020,083	32,595,726	47,822,313	

N.B.—In consequence of a change in the customs duties, the returns of wool taken for consumption have not of late been regular for the present year. The total quantity for the whole kingdom up to the 5th of September, our latest perfect account, was as above.

INDIGO—EAST INDIA		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....	chests	25,179	30,421	16,637	34,865
Exported.....	chests	14,813	15,284	11,715	17,429
Duty paid.....		7,705	8,223	6,796	...
Stock.....		18,876	23,512	20,274	...

INDIGO—SPANISH		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....	serons	1,949	1,757	2,294	...
Exported.....	serons	676	332	777	...
Duty paid.....		434	...	1,471	520
Stock.....		1,304	1,982	1,500	951

COCHINEAL		1841	1842	1843	1844
Imported.....	Serons	...	5,471	5,222	...
Exported.....	Serons	...	3,210	1,807	...
Duty Paid.....		...	2,734	3,509	...
Stock.....		...	2,226	5,415	...

	1841 Chests	1842 Chests	1843 Chests	1844 Chests
LAC DYE				
Imported .....	...	830	1,159	1,540
Exported .....	...	2,271	2,583	2,489
Stock .....	...	12,928	12,898	10,831
LOGWOOD				
Imported	Tons 8,064	Tons 5,082	Tons 5,544	Tons 5,605
Exported	1,952	1,825	1,685	1,228
Duty Paid	3,953	3,601	4,191	4,925
Stock	4,683	3,995	3,273	1,429
FUSTIC				
Imported	1,860	1,622	2,485	1,018
Exported	880	114	658	688
Duty Paid	1,290	872	1,218	1,235
Stock	528	1,097	1,914	683
SALTPETRE				
Nitrate Potass—Imported	6,881	7,950	10,469	6,159
Exported	2,246	1,267	1,751	1,497
Duty Paid	6,478	6,066	7,486	5,542
Stock	1,642	1,681	3,235	2,636
Nitrate of Soda—Imported .....	...	810	2,543	2,776
Exported .....	...	219	643	399
Duty Paid .....	...	1,146	1,735	1,284
Stock .....	...	355	788	2,427

FINANCE

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 guilders per pound sterling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian Bonds, 5 per cent	104	104	104	104½	—	104½
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	85½	85½	85½	—
Do. New, 5 per cent, 1829 & 1839	—	—	—	—	83½	—
Do. New, 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	36½	—	—	—	36	—
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	102	102½	—	—	—
Do. 3 per cent deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds, 6 per cent ex Venezuela	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	—
Danish Bonds, 5 per cent, 1825	—	—	—	—	89 8	—
Dutch, 2½ per cent, Exchange, 12 guilders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek Bonds, 1824-25 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ex over-due Coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican, 5 per cent, 1837	34½	34½	34½	—	34½	34½
Do. Small	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Deferred Stock, 5 per cent	15½	—	—	15½	—	15½
Do. Debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neapolitan Bonds, 1824, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	25	24½	—	24½	—
Prussian Bonds, 4 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	83½	—	83½	—	—	—
Do. Converted	50½	50½	50½	51	51	51½
Do. Small	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Annuities, 1855	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent, in pound sterling	118½	—	118½	118½	—	—
Do. do. Metallic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, dividend from November, 1840	23½	23½	23½	—	23½	23½
Do. do. do. from Nov., 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. do. from Nov., 1844	19½	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Passive Bonds	6	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Deferred	14	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 3 per cent	34½	34½	34½	—	34½	34½
Venezuela Bonds, 2 per cent	—	43½	44	—	—	—
Do. do. Deferred	—	12½	13	—	13½	—
<i>Dividends on the above payable in London.</i>						
Dutch, 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	62½	62½	62½	62½	63	63 2½
Do. 5 per cent	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	99½
5 per cent New Loan, 1837	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 per cent ditto exchange 12 guilders, 1844	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neapolitan Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange per Dutch, 4f. 40c. Exchange per pound sterling, 25f. 65c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Inscription, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Oct. 21	London Oct. 23	Paris Oct. 22	London Oct. 24	Paris Oct. 23	London Oct. 25
5 per Cent. Ann. 22 } Mar. and 22 Sep. } Exchange	F. C. 118 40	F. C. —	F. C. 118 40	F. C. —	F. C. 118 45	F. C. —
4½ per Cent. Ann. } payable } Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ann. 22 } Mar. and 22 Sep. } Exchange	F. C. 107 25	F. C. —	F. C. —	F. C. —	F. C. 107 25	F. C. —
3 per Cent. 22 June } and 22 Dec. } Exchange	F. C. 82 10	F. C. —	F. C. 82 20	F. C. —	F. C. 82 20	F. C. —
Bank Shares, 1 Jan. } and 1 July } Exchange on London 1 month } Exchange on London 3 months }	F. C. 3057 50	F. C. —	F. C. 3055 0	F. C. —	F. C. 3060 0	F. C. —
	F. C. 25 45	F. C. —	F. C. 25 45	F. C. —	F. C. 25 45	F. C. —
	F. C. 25 40	F. C. —	F. C. 25 45	F. C. —	F. C. 25 40	F. C. —

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent.	205	204½	204 ¼	203¾	204 3	203 2½
3 per Cent Reduced	99½	99½	99 ½	99½	99½	99½
3 per Cent Consols	100½	100½	99½	99½	100	100 99½
3½ per Cent Ann. 1818	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Ann. 1726	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per Cent Ann.	102½	102½	101½	102½	102 1½	101½
Ditto 3½ per Cent ex div for Opp	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Ann. Jan. 5, 1860	12½	12½	12	12	12	12
Ann. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	—	11½	12½	12½	11½	11½
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	—	21½	21½	21½	21½	—
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	—	—	287 6	286½	—	—
Ditto Bonds, 3½ per Cent 1,000/	94s pm	—	91s 3 pm	91s pm	—	91s pm
Ditto under 1,000/	—	96s 1 pm	92s 3 pm	93s pm	93s pm	—
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent	—	—	—	97½ 8	—	—
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Ann. 1751	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock for Opp, Nov 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Con. for Acct, Nov 28	100½	100½	99½	100 ½	100½	100
India Stock for Acct, Nov 28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada Guaranteed Deben. } 4 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills, 1,000l. 1½d.	75s 4 pm	74s 3 pm	71s 3 pm	73s 1 pm	73s pm	71s 3 pm
Ditto 500l.	75s 4 pm	74s 3 pm	71s 3 pm	73s 1 pm	73s 1 pm	73s pm
Ditto Small	75s 4 pm	72s 3 pm	71s 3 pm	73s 1 pm	73s pm	73s pm
Ditto Advertised	—	—	—	—	—	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Time	Tuesday, October 22.		Friday, October 25.	
	Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negotiated on 'Change	Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negotiated on 'Change
Amsterdam	3 ms 12 6½	12 4½	12 4½	12 6
Ditto at sight	12 4	12 2½	12 3	12 4
Rotterdam	short 12 7	12 4½	12 5	12 6½
Antwerp	3 ms 25 90	25 85	—	25 90
Hamburg <i>mes banco</i>	13 13	13 11½	13 12	13 13
Altona	—	—	—	—
Paris, 3 days sight	short 25 60	25 55	25 57½	25 60
Ditto	3 ms 25 85	25 75	25 80	25 85
Marseilles	—	—	—	—
Bordeaux	—	—	—	—
Frankfr. on the Main	—	—	—	—
Prsbgr. per silver rub	—	—	—	—
Berlin	—	—	—	—
Vienna <i>off. cur doll</i>	—	—	—	—
Trieste <i>do.</i>	—	—	—	—
Madrid	—	—	—	—
Cadiz	—	—	—	—
Bilbao	—	—	—	—
Barcelona	—	—	—	—
Leghorn	—	—	—	—
Genoa	—	—	—	—
Venice p. 6 <i>Aus. livr</i>	—	—	—	—
Naples	—	—	—	—
Palermo	—	—	—	—
Messina	—	—	—	—
Lisbon	60 ds dt 55	55½	55½	55
Oporto	—	—	—	—
Rio Janeiro	—	—	—	—
Bahia	—	—	—	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign Gold in bars, (standard)	per ounce £3 17 9
Foreign Gold in coin, New doubloons	0 0 0
Portugal pieces	3 17 5
New dollars	0 4 9½
Silver in bars, (standard)	0 4 11½

TRANSFER BOOKS.

	SHUT.	OPEN.
Bank Stock	Tuesday, 3rd September	Thursday, 17th October, 1844
Reduced 3 per Cent	ditto	Thursday, 22nd ditto
Long Annuities	ditto	Friday, 18th ditto
Reduced 3½ per Cent	Thursday, 29th August	Wednesday, 23rd Oct., 1844
Ditto 1818	Tuesday, 3rd September	3½ per Cent.
New 3½ per Cent	Thursday, 29th August	—
Annuities for terms of years	Friday, 6th September	Tuesday, 22nd October, 1844
South Sea old Annuities	Wednesday, 4th Sept.	Wednesday, 16th ditto

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No of Shares	Dividends per annum	Friday, October 25.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr share
15,000	—	{ Agricultural and Commercial } of Ireland	25	10 0 0	—
15,000	8l per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	47
7,500	—	Do. New	—	40 0 0	—
20,000	6l per ct	British North America	50	50 0 0	—
	—	Do. New	—	10 0 0	—
5,000	6l per ct	Ceylon	25	20 0 0	—
8,000	—	County of Gloucester	100	25 0 0	—
	5l per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	—
20,000	5l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	—
4,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
40,000	6l per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	26½
60,000	6l per ct	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	14
	—	Metropolitan	25	7 10 0	—
40,000	8l per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	—
20,000	8l per ct	Do. New	10	10 0 0	—
	—	Royal of Australia	—	10 0 0	—
20,000	5l per ct	National of Ireland	50	17 10 0	—
10,000	5l per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	5l per ct	Do. New	20	10 0 0	—
10,000	14l per ct	Northamptonshire Union	25	5 0 0	—
21,500	—	Gloucestershire	50	10 0 0	—
	6l per ct	{ West of England and South } Wales District	20	12 10 0	—
20,000	6l per ct	Wilts and Dorset	15	7 10 0	—
20,000	—	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	27½
10,000	—	Do. do.	—	2 10 0	—
60,000	5l per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	—

The Economist's Weekly Price Current.

LONDON, October 24, 1844.

Five per cent additional duty on all the articles except spirits.

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BRIMSTONE, COCHINEAL, COCOA, COFFEE, COTTON, DRUGS and DYES, FLAX, FRUIT, HEMP, HIDES, and RICE, with columns for Articles, Prices, and Duty.

Table listing various commodities such as HIDES, INDIGO, MOLASSES, OILS, PROVISIONS, RICE, SEEDS, SILKS, SPIRITS, and STEEL, with columns for Articles, Prices, and Duty.

Table listing various commodities such as SUGAR, TEA, and TOBACCO, with columns for Articles, Prices, and Duty.

Table of market prices for various commodities including wool, German goods, Australian goods, woods, copper, iron, and lead.

Liverpool Weekly Import List. Table listing imports from October 11th to October 17th 1844, including items like Argol, Ashes, Bark, Berries, Brimstone, Coffee, Foreign, Cowries, Dye-woods, Logwood, Sapan Wood, Flour, East India, Galls, Gum Arabic, Other, Guano, Hemp, East India, Hides, Horse, Horse Hair, Indigo, Icinglass, and Jute.

Departure of Mails. EAST INDIES, via Southampton, on the morning of the 3rd 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 and 18th of every month.

RAILWAYS. Table showing railway shares and prices for Friday, October 25. Lists various railway companies like Birmingham and Gloucester, Great Western, and others.

French Railways. Table listing French railway lines and their respective prices.

COAL MARKET. MONDAY, OCT. 21. - Adair's Main 17s - Buddle's West Hartley 18s - Bell's Hartley 14s 9d - Carr's Hartley 17s 6d - Ord's Redheugh 16s - Smith's Pontop 15s 6d - Wylam 17s 6d - Blyth Main 15s. Wallsend: Clark and Co. 18s 6d Hilda 21s 3d - Norwood 19s - Hetton 23s 9d - Pembroton 21s 3d - Hough Hall 21s 6d.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23. - Adair's Main 16s 6d - Buddle's West Hartley 18s - Bell's Hartley 14s 6d - Carr's Hartley 18s - Chester Main 18s 6d - Hebburn Main 19s 9d - Holywell Main 19s - Nelson's West Hartley 18s - Ord's Redheugh 16s - Old Tanfield 15s 6d - Old Pontop 15s - Original Windsor's Pontop 16s - Pontop Windsor 15s 6d - Pitt's West Hartley 15s 6d - Ravensworth's West Hartley 18s - Tanfield Moor 18s 9d - Taylor's West Hartley 17s - Sharp's Tanfield 15s 6d - Creswell Stone 22s - Clackmannan 16s 6d - Forest Craigola 20s - Hartley 18s. Wallsend: Bell and Brown 21s 6d - Clark and Co 18s 6d - Clennell 18s 9d - Gibson 21s - Hedley 20s 6d - Hilda 21s 6d - Heaton 21s 6d - Killingworth 21s - Northumberland 20s 6d - Ramsay 15s 6d - Wharcliffe 21s 6d - Braddyll's Hetton 24s - Hylton 20s 6d - Houghall 21s 9d - Lambton 23s 9d - Lumley 22s - Pembroton 21s 3d - Richmond 21s 9d - Whitwell 22s - Albert 19s - Caradoc 23s 3d - Heselden 21s - Gordon 19s 6d - Maclean's Tees 19s 6d - Tees 23s - Tees Hetton 20s - West Tees 20s 6d - Elgin 17s 9d. - Ships arrived 35.

HAY MARKETS. Thursday, October 24. SMITHFIELD. - Coarse meadow hay, 3/10s to 4/10s; useful ditto, 4/12s to 5/0s; fine upland ditto, 5/0s to 5/8s; clover hay, 4/10s to 6/6s; oat straw, 1/8s to 1/10s; wheat straw 1/10s to 1/12s per load. Supply but moderate and trade rather dull. CUMBERLAND. - Coarse meadow hay, 3/12s to 4/12s; useful ditto, 4/15s to 5/0s; fine upland ditto, 5/3s to 5/10s; clover hay, 4/12s to 6/0s; oat straw 1/8s to 1/10s; wheat straw, 1/10s to 1/13s per load. A fair average supply and a steady demand. WHITECHAPEL. - Coarse meadow hay, 3/10s to 4/10s; useful ditto, 4/12s to 5/0s; fine upland ditto, 5/0s to 5/7s; clover hay, 4/10s to 6/10s; oat straw 1/8s to 1/10s; wheat straw, 1/12s to 1/15s per load. Supply good and trade dull.

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 21. - The weather is unsettled and damp. The wind to-day easterly. The arrivals short. This morning a small show of samples from Essex and Kent, and the condition deteriorated by the damp. Wheat fully maintains last week's currency. Malting barley is dearer. The duty of 3s was paid last week in this port on upwards of 100,000 qrs, consequently there is a good choice for feeding purposes, but the most of it is old barley. New of fine quality is wanted for distilling at full prices. Oats are the turn dearer; a cargo of Archangel has just come in, for which there are buyers at 21s, duty paid. Some of the old Irish oats are for the present withdrawn from sale. Old beans firm, and new is dearer than this day week. In peas, white boilers have advanced to 38s, and grey and maple rather dearer. Flour as last week.

Table of Corn Market prices for various types of wheat, barley, and flour, including prices for different grades and origins.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Table of Foreign and Colonial market prices for various goods like wheat, rice, and other commodities.

LONDON AVERAGES. Table showing weekly averages for various commodities like wheat, barley, and flour, with columns for different weeks and prices.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, OCT. 25. - We have very stormy wet weather. The arrivals are large of Irish oats and foreign barley, with three cargoes of Archangel oats. The principal supply of wheat was sold previous to arrival, and no alteration in prices can be quoted. Prime samples of chevalier barley for malting being 40s, and in the interior consuming markets as much as 42s and 44s is reported, but the large supply of foreign prevents any advance on feeding and distilling Barley. Oats are 6d dearer than on Monday, the Archangel are in demand at 21s duty paid, though they only weigh 37lbs per bushel. Beans are dearer, good Egyptian are worth 31s duty paid. Pease no change. Flour as last week.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Weekly Averages by the Imp. Qtr. from the Gazette of Friday, Oct. 18, 1844. and Averages from the corresponding Gazette in last year, Fri. Oct. 20, 1843. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.

AVERAGES

From the London Gazette of Friday last.

Table with columns: Districts, Quarters sold, Average Price, Quarters sold, Average Price. Rows list various districts like London, Uxbridge, Essex, Hertfordshire, etc., and include Imperial Weekly Average and Oats, Rye, Beans, Pease.

ACCOUNT OF CORN ARRIVED IN LONDON.

From the 14th to the 19th of October both inclusive.

Table with columns: English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign, Grand Total for the week, Total of British previously this year. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Bean, Peas, Flour.

Total Quantity of all other kinds of Pulse and Grain.

Table with columns: Malt, Rye, Tares. Rows include Linseed, Mustardseed, Rapeseed, Seeds, Brank.

SEEDS

Duty has been paid upon the following descriptions of Seeds from the 1st of January to the 12th Oct. 1844:—

Table with columns: Cloverseed, Linseed, Rapeseed. Rows include London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Total.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

Borough, Monday, Oct. 21.—The hop market is firm, with a fair business doing. The duty is called 130 000l. The quotations remain the same as last week.

Borough, Friday, Oct. 11.—Although the show of new hops is seasonably good, we have to report a very steady demand for the article, and the late improvement in the quotations is readily supported.

Provision Markets.

BREAD.

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

BUTTER AND BACON.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 21.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,470 firkins butter, and 1,330 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 4,780 casks butter.

Carlow, 78s to 90s landed, 76s to 88s on board Cork, 80s to 82s ... 80s to —s ...

The bacon market remains in a very dull state, and prices have further declined 1s to 2s per cwt; some sales of prime Waterford sizeable have been made at 42s on board for Nov. Dec. and Jan. shipment.

In addition to the stocks at the wharfs we have arrivals to-day to about 20,000 firkins of butter, and 3000 bales bacon.

Stocks and deliveries for the week ending Oct. 19.

Table with columns: BUTTER, BACON, Stock, Delivery. Rows include 1842, 1843, 1844.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.—For the time of year, the arrivals of meat from distant parts have been tolerably good, and of fair average quality.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer to-day, yet the demand was heavy on the following terms:—

Table with columns: Beef, inferior, middling, prime, prime sm; Mutton, Infr, mid, prime; Pork, large, small.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.—The numbers of beasts offering to-day were extensive, but their general quality was very inferior. The attendance of buyers being numerous, the prime beasts commanded a ready sale at fully the late improvement in the currencies.

During the past week the imports of foreign stock into London and the outports have been very extensive, they having amounted to about 200 beasts and 80 sheep from Holland and Germany.

The supply of sheep was considerably less than that exhibited on this day of the night, while the mutton trade was rather active at full prices.

Table with columns: Coarse and inferior sheep, Prime Scotch, Coarse and inferior sheep, Sec quality, Pr large oxen, Prime Scotch, Coarse and inferior sheep, Sec quality.

Suckling calves, 18s to 34s; and quarter-old store pigs 16s to 20s each. Beasts 3,849; sheep 30,010; calves 97; pigs 348.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.—Our market of to-day was tolerably well, but not so highly supplied with beasts, the quality of which was very inferior.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 21.—During the past week there has been a very fair business doing, and fine Y.C. on the spot has found ready buyers at 41s 6d, which we believe to be the highest price this morning.

Table with columns: Stock this day, Delivery last week, Do. from last June, Arrived last week, Do. from last June.

Table with columns: Price of Y.C., Price of Town. Rows include 47s 0d, 48s 6d, 41s 6d, 41s 3d, 50s 6d, 51s 6d, 45s 0d, 45s 0d.

HIDES.

Table with columns: RAW HIDES, SHEEP & CALF SKINS. Rows include Best steers and heifers, Middling hides, Inferior ditto.

HAVRE.

Comparative Imports and Sales of Cotton, Sugar, and Coffee, for the first 9 months of the last ten years, with the Stocks on the 1st of January and 30th of September each year.

Table with columns: Stock Jan. 1, Imports, Sales, Stock Sept. 30. Rows include 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835.

MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE SUGAR.

Table with columns: Stock Jan. 1, Imports, Sales, Stock Sept. 30. Rows include 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835.

COFFEE.

Table with columns: Stock Jan. 1, Imports, Sales, Stock Sept. 30. Rows include 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835.

New York Packet Ships.

Table with columns: Days of sailing from Liverpool, Days of sailing from New York, Jan. May Sept., Mar. July Nov. Rows include Montezuma, Hottinger, Roscius, Europe, Independence, Samuel Hicks, New York, Liverpool, Siddons, Columbus, Ashburton, Stephen Whitney, Yorkshire, Queen of the West, Sheridan, England, Rochester, Garrick, Oxford, Bathbone, Patrick Henry, Virginian.

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 22, 1844.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Levi, Brothers, Exeter, hardwaremen—Herford and Brother, Manchester, wine merchants—J. B. and T. B. Uph, St Ives, Huntingdonshire, ironmongers—J. and J. Holmes and E. Le Batard, Regent street, shawl merchants; as far as regards E. Le Batard—Lang and Spear, St Dominic, Cornwall, timber merchants—Osborn and Smith, Ludgate street, shawl merchants—Osborn and Son, St James's street, goldsmiths—Newton and A'kinson, Crown street, Finsbury, cigar manufacturers—Ramwell and Commis, Lostock Ghym, near Northwich, Cheshire, manufacturing chemists—Turner and Hutchings, St Alban's, brewers—Leach, Tweeddale, and co, Healey hall, near Rochdale, and Wood street, flannel manufacturers—Kierman and Crossley, Manchester, engravers—Girvin and Carroll, Liverpool, commission merchants—Buchanan and co, Liverpool, joiners—Mather and co, Bagillt, Flintshire, and Liverpool, lead

smelters; as far as regards W. Mather—Lewis and Bedford, Brighton, silk mercers—Wright and Co, Halstead, Essex, drapers—T. and G. Perry, Stroud, Gloucestershire, coach builders—Cooper and Wilson, Cateaton street, silk manufacturers—J. and C. Jackson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, bootmakers

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Whitely, Liverpool, money scrivener—second dividend of 1d and 9-32ds of a penny in the pound, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Morgan, Liverpool

Jordan and Megrath, Liverpool, merchants—second dividend of 11d in the pound, with first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound, on new proofs; and second dividend of 17s 6d in the pound, with first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, on new proofs, on the separate estate of R. L. Magrath, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Morgan

Evans, Denbigh, scrivener—first dividend of 1s 1d in the pound, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Morgan

Davies, Abercarn, Monmouthshire, grocer—first dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Acraman, Bristol

Lines, Halesowen, Shropshire, grocer—final dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Whitmore, Birmingham

Dixon, Wellington, Shropshire, mercer—final dividend of 1s 1d in the pound, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Whitmore

Scott, Newcastle under Lyme, currier—final dividend of 1s 5d in the pound, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Whitmore

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Willett, Coggeshall, Essex, leather cutter, to surrender Oct. 30, at half-past 11 o'clock, Dec. 5, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Mr Lott, Bow lane; official assignee, Mr Turquand, Old Jewry chambers

Charles Till, Salisbury and Andover, linen draper, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock, Dec. 5, at half-past 12, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Mr Jones, Size lane; official assignee, Mr Turquand

William Broome and William Hardy, Oxford street, drapers, Nov. 6, at half-past 11 o'clock, Dec. 3, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Reid and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr Groom, Abchurch lane

William Broome, Oxford street, linen draper, Nov. 6, at half-past 11 o'clock, Dec. 3, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Messrs Sole, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr Groom

Walter Westrup and Thomas M. Cocksedge, Shadwell and North Fleet, millers, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock, Dec. 11, at 2, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Shearman and Slater, Great Tower street; official assignee, Mr Bell, Coleman street buildings

Thomas Flaherty, Bath, tailor, Nov. 4, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Whittington and Co, Bristol; official assignee, Mr Miller, Bristol

James Ashman, Bath, innkeeper, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, Dec. 5, at 11, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mr Shattock, Bristol; official assignee, Mr Kynaston, Bristol

Mary Copley, Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor, Nov. 2, 29, at 1 o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mr Maples, Spalding; and Messrs Simcox, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr Valpy, Birmingham

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 12, Sturtevant, Church Street, Bethnal green, soap manufacturer—Nov. 13, Horseley Coal and Iron Company, Tipton, Staffordshire—Nov. 23, R. Banister, Portsea, draper—Nov. 13, C. J. Banister, Derby, linen draper—Nov. 19, Farson, Southampton, grocer—Nov. 13, Shaw, Newport, Isle of Wight, jeweller—Young, Godalming, Surrey, nurseryman—Nov. 12, Crook, George yard, Long acre, livery stable keeper—Duckham, Little Love lane, Wood street, Cheapside, hosier—Caston, Basingstoke, Hampshire, ironmonger—Nov. 22, France, Wigan, Lancashire, grocer—Nov. 20, Lodge, Thornhill, Yorkshire, innkeeper—Nov. 15, Fernandes, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn miller—Nov. 20, Pullen, Selby, Yorkshire, flax merchant—Smith, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn miller—Smith, Sheffield, innkeeper—Willock, Huddersfield, merchant—Gregory, Sheffield, table knife manufacturer—Tempest, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—Birka, Sheffield, grocer—Nov. 16, Goddard and Hill, Birmingham, merchants—Nov. 12, Sedley, Dudley, grocer—Sargent, Nottingham, grocer—Nov. 14, Tod, Manchester, dealer in cotton goods

CERTIFICATES.

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

Nov. 12, Pettigrew, jun. Woolwich, tailor—Roberts, Blackman street, Southwark, linen draper—Dockery, Dartford and Farrington market, market gardener—Nov. 14, Schofield, Oldham, Lancashire, machine maker

CERTIFICATES

To be granted by the Court of Review unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before November 12.

Watson, Liverpool, ship broker—Tuckett, Poultry, merchant—Wallace, Pentwyn, Iron works, Monmouthshire, grocer—Bailey, Bingley, Yorkshire, stuff merchant

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Hay, Musselburgh, smith, Oct. 30, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock, at the Ship Tavern, Edinburgh
Leach, Ardersier, Invernesshire, merchant, Oct. 29, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Glenalbyn Inn, Inverness
Miller and Co, Stirling, manufacturers, Oct. 28, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, at Gibb's Hotel, Stirling
Mackintosh, sen. Grahamston, Falkirk, painter, Oct. 29, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Grape Inn, Falkirk
Webster, Old Meldrum, merchant, Oct. 28, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, at the chambers of A. and J. Webster, Aberdeen

Friday, October 25.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Simpson, builder, Stockwell, Surrey, to surrender Nov. 3, at half-past eleven, and Dec. 6, at eleven, at

the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignee; Alexander, South street, Finsbury

Walter Westrup and Thomas M. Cocksedge, millers, Shadwell, Nov. 6, at two, and Dec. 11, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Bell, official assignee, Coleman street buildings; Shearman and Slater, Great Tower street

James W. Carter, coach plater, Long acre, Nov. 6, at one, and Dec. 4, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assignee Basinghall street; Beaumont and Thompson, Lincoln's Inn fields

Alfred Fowler, carpenter, Leamington Priors, Warwick, Nov. 2 and 29, at eleven, at the Manchester District Court. Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; Russells, Leamington Priors

Joha Gould, cattle salesman, Congresbury, Somersetshire, Nov. 11, at half-past twelve, and Dec. 6, at eleven, at the Bristol District Court. Acraman, official assignee, Bristol. A'Peckett and Co., Golden square, London

Benjamin Jones, victualler, Birmingham, Nov. 7 and Dec. 4, at eleven, at the Birmingham District Court. Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; Chilton and Co., Chancery lane, London; Suckling, Birmingham

William Walker, hatter, Birmingham, Nov. 7, at half-past eleven, and Dec. 6, at one, at the Birmingham District Court. Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham; Jackson, Field court, Gray's inn, London; Harrison and Smith, Birmingham

BIRTHS.

On the 18th instant, the Countess of Chichester, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at Dowlais house, Lady Charlotte Guest, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, the lady of Francis Baring Atkinson, Esq. of Rampsbeck lodge, Penrith, of twin sons.

On the 19th instant, at Loampit hill, Kent, the wife of Thomas Reginald Kemp, Esq. of Abchurch lane, London, of a son.

On the 18th instant, the Countess of Sandwich, of a son.

On the 19th instant, at Albion Cottage Downshire, hill, Hampstead, the lady of D. Loyd Jones, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 23rd instant, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, head master of the City of London School, of a son.

On the 22nd instant, the lady of Charles Metcalfe, jun. Esq. Mayor of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, of a fourteenth son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd instant, at Stepney Old church, by the Rev. Mr Vawdry, Mr James Bell, eldest son of Mr Bell, Finch lane, Cornhill, and North Fleet, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of Mr Brand, Garraway's Coffee house, and Stepney green.

At Inverness, on the 15th instant, Patrick Park, Esq. sculptor, London, to Robina Roberts, daughter of R. Carruthers, Esq. Inverness.

DEATHS.

On the 24th instant, Mr Richard H. Willey, aged 22, only son of the late Richard Willey, Esq. of Welcloc square.

On the 20th instant, at Gravesend, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late John T. Atkyns, Esq. and wife of Major-General Charles Palmer, many years member of Parliament for the city of Bath, aged 60.

On the 19th instant, at his house at Hampstead, Robert Watts, Esq. of the General Post office.

On the 20th instant, aged 45, at his residence, No 12, Tavistock place, Russell square, Mr George Horncastle, of the Theatre Royal, Drury lane.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The above article is prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, the inventor, 54 Stamford street, Blackfriars road, London.

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Table Spoons & Forks fullsize	12s 0d...	28s 0d...	30s 0d
Dessert ditto ditto	10s 0d...	21s 0d...	25s 0d
Tea ditto ditto	5s 0d...	11s 0d...	12s 0d
Gravy ditto ditto	3s 0d...	6s 0d...	7s 0d

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 11s per doz.

Octagon Ivory Handle Table Knives, with high shoulders, 11s per dozen; desserts, 9s; carvers, 3s 6d per pair; white bone table knives, 6s per dozen; desserts, 4s; carvers, 2s per pair; black horn table knives, 6s per dozen; desserts, 4s; carvers, 2s 6d; table steels, 1s each. Table knives, with handles of the celebrated substitute for silver, made only by R. and B. (which cannot be distinguished from sterling silver, except by the mark), 22s per dozen; desserts, 18s; carvers per pair, 6s. 6d. All marked "RIPPON and BURTON," and warranted.

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Author of the Penny Postage, WILL CLOSE ON THE 30th NOVEMBER NEXT.

OF all the sources of income stated in the recently published Quarterly Returns of the Public Revenue, none exhibit as large a proportionate increase as the Post office. On the year's net revenue, the Customs have increased at the rate of about 10 per cent, the Excise 14 per cent, the Property Tax 2 per cent, while the Post office revenue, under its almost nominal rate of a penny, has increased above 134 per cent, and the increase on the quarter has been even as much as 25 per cent.

These cheering results show that (though the Plan of Penny Postage is yet but imperfectly tried) the complete restoration of the Post office Revenue to its amount before the Penny Postage was adopted is not an event far distant, if it be fully and honestly carried out; and the City of London Mercantile Committee on Postage desire to impress these satisfactory results most emphatically upon the public, in announcing the approaching close of the National Testimonial to Mr Rowland Hill. All parties are unanimous upon the great moral and commercial advantages of the Penny Postage. Its expediency as a financial step has been the sole ground of question; but now, even this can scarcely be doubted: for let it be remembered, that the Old Postage Revenue had been absolutely stationary for twenty years.—retrogressive, in fact, if we consider the increase of population, education, and commerce during the period. The change which Penny Postage has effected, is to make the Post office Revenue the most buoyant source of National Income, bidding fair to become more profitable than it has ever been. The Committee, therefore, call upon the public to reward, with suitable gratitude, the author of this great and triumphant measure.

The Committee have the satisfaction to announce that the subscriptions, headed by the chiefs of political parties and of commercial wealth, already reach 10,000l. But 10,000l cannot be held to be a sufficient national reward for such national services. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the nation at least to double this sum. If every letter writer, for only a single week, would pay a twopenny instead of a penny rate for his letters, the amount, and more, would be raised. In proportion as the public show their gratitude to Mr Hill, so they strengthen the chances for the complete adoption of his plan, now but partially carried out. Its perfection will bring greatly increased convenience to themselves, and increased advantage to the Post office Revenue.

Never have the services of any public benefactor been required as Mr Hill's have been. Quitting a permanent situation for a temporary public engagement to carry out his plan, Mr Hill's services, whilst his plan was yet not carried out, were dispensed with, and he received the following acknowledgments of his merits, and—nothing more—

"I gladly avail myself," writes the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, "of the opportunity of expressing my sense of the satisfactory manner in which, during my tenure of office, you have discharged the several duties which have been from time to time committed to you." "I entertain," writes Sir Robert Peel, (who has also subscribed to the Testimonial) "a due sense of the motives by which your conduct, in respect to Post office arrangements, has been actuated, and of the zeal and fidelity with which you have discharged the duties committed to you."—Mr Trevelyan, on behalf of the Lords of the Treasury, writes thus: "I am also commanded by their Lordships to take this opportunity of stating, that they consider it due to you, on the termination of your engagement with the Government, to express to you the approbation with which they have regarded your zealous exertions in the execution of the duties which have been intrusted to you; and how materially the efficiency of the Post office arrangements has been promoted by the care and intelligence evinced by you in the consideration of the various important questions which have been referred to you."

Under these circumstances the Committee call upon the public to come forward with due generosity, and reward Mr Hill themselves, as the *unrequited inventor of the great measure of Penny Postage*,—a measure which has opened the blessings of free correspondence to the Teacher of Religion, the Man of Science and Literature, the Merchant and Trader, and the whole British family, especially the poorest and most defenceless portion of it;—a measure which is the greatest boon conferred in modern times on all the social interests of the civilized world, for Penny Postage is spreading its influence throughout Europe, and reaching even Russia. The Committee rely on the gratitude of their countrymen, and feel sure that this, their last appeal, will not be made in vain.

(Signed) GEO. LARPERT, Chairman.

Subscription Cards, and every information, &c., may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr GEORGE WANSEY, Solicitor, 3 Moorgate street, London.

BYNNER'S PATENT ECONOMIC GAS-BURNER.
Nos. 000 00 0 1 2 3 4 5
Equal in candles to 7 9 12 15 18 22 28 32
Burns Gas per hour 3ft 5ft 5½ft 6ft 7ft 8ft 11ft 12ft
The cost of Gas, at London price, 7s per 1000, is 1d per dozen feet.

THE peculiar advantages of this Burner are that it consumes at fourth less Gas than any other, that it is shadowless, and the flame steady. These results are obtained by a proper regulation of the admission of the air, whereby the most complete combustion of the gas is effected, producing a flame the most brilliant, and of a form the most perfect which has yet been seen. Thus, the best light, at the least cost, is obtained; the escape of smoke and of deleterious matter is prevented; and from the steadiness of the flame, the breakage of chimney glasses is almost entirely avoided.

May be had wholesale at James Arthur Miles's Warehouse for Bell Cranks, Keys, Gas Furniture, and General Brass Foundry, 13 Pancras lane, Queen street, Cheap-side, London, where models of the following Patent Articles may be examined, and of which a stock is kept:—

- SMITH'S PATENT NIGHT BOLTS.
- PATENT PORTERS' LATCHES.
- PATENT DOOR AND WINDOW TRIGGERS
- WATER CLOSET TRIGGERS
- PATENT ALARUMS.
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- STEWART'S PATENT CASTOR AND ELASTIC HINGE.
- RUSSELL'S PATENT GAS TUBES, &c.
- GAS FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

* The accuracy of the above calculations may be tested by meters at the warehouse.

THE NINTH EDITION.

Just published, price 2s 6d and sent free, on receipt of a Post office Order, for 3s 6d.

MANLY HEALTH: a Popular Inquiry into the CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE, with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION. Addressed to those suffering from the destructive consequences of excessive indulgence, youthful imprudence, or infection, terminating in mental and nervous debility, local or constitutional weakness, indigestion, insanity, and consumption; including a comprehensive Dissertation on Marriage. Illustrated with cases, &c. By C. J. LUCAS and CO. consulting Surgeons, London.

May be had of the Authors, No. 60 Newman street, Oxford street; and sold by Brittain, 11 Paternoster row; J. Gordon, 146 Leadenhall street; G. Mansell, 3 King street, Southwark; C. Westcott, 15 Park side, Knightsbridge; Huett, 37 Princess street, Leicester square, London; T. Sowler, Courier office, 4 St Ann's square, Manchester; W. Howell, 75 Dale street, Liverpool; W. Wood, 78 High street, Birmingham; W. and H. Robinson, 11 Greenside street, Edinburgh; T. Price, 93 Dame street, Dublin; and all booksellers.

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Messrs Lucas and Co. are to be consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60 Newman street, Oxford street, London, and country patients may be successfully treated on minutely describing their case, and enclosing the usual fee of 1l for advice.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY, H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT, AND THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY.



A few of the many thousand Testimonials of Sight Restored and Deafness cured by GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF:—

To Mr W. Grimstone, 434 Oxford Street, General Post Office, Inland Department, 9th Oct. 1844.

SIR,—For the last 3 or 4 years I have been labouring under a nervous deafness, so much so at times as to be almost incapable of hearing. After trying several very eminent aurists, from whom I derived scarcely any relief, I was induced, at the solicitation of a friend, to try your excellent Eye Snuff; I, accordingly, procured one of your small canisters, after taking which I found considerable benefit, so much so that I sent for two more, which, having used, I found my hearing completely restored, and I have not been deaf since. I should mention, that the time I commenced taking your Eye Snuff was in April last, and have continued taking it since.—I remain, sir, your obedt. servant, WM. H. ADAMS.

Mr W. Calvert, wood-engraver, 35 Tavistock street, Covent Garden, cured of weakness of sight of long standing. AUG. 12, 1844.

Mrs Macgregor, cured of deafness, from which she had suffered for many years. Granton, Scotland, April 20, 1844. Witness, Mr Shuter, Kentbury, Berks.

G. J. Guthrie, Esq. F.R.S. This eminent surgeon strongly recommends Grimstone's Eye Snuff.—See J. B. Lachfield's letter.

Dr Abernethy used it, and by that able Physician it was termed the Faculty's Friend and Nurses' Vade Mecum.

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G. W. M. Reynolds, editor of Chambers's London Journal, &c. &c., relieved of excruciating pains, and can now write without spectacles. 36 Stamford street, Blackfriars' road, 3d Oct. 1842.

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THE SILENT FRIEND, a Medical

Work on Physical Decay, Nervous Debility, Constitutional Weakness, excessive Indulgence, &c. With observations on Marriage, &c. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold at their residence; also by Strange, 21 Paternoster row; Hannah and Co., 63 Oxford street; Noble, 109 Chancery lane; Gordon, 146 Leadenhall street; Purkiss, Compton street, Soho, London; and by all medicine venders in town and country.

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PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS have long been used as the most certain remedy for Scorbatic Complaints of every description, Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples on the Face, and other disagreeable affections; the result of an impure state of the blood. These Pills are perfectly free from mercury, capsiva, and other deleterious drugs, and may be taken with safety without interference with, or loss of time from business, and can be relied upon in every instance. Sold in boxes, at 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, by all Medicine Venders.

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C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42 Barbican, and 16 Norton Folgate, aided by a person of science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered, possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids, may be cleaned as silver, and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate	Good Fiddle	Very Strong Fiddle	Threaded	King's
Table spoons and forks ...	16 6 doz	21 0 doz	30 0 doz	35 0 doz
Dessert spoons and forks ...	12 6 —	16 6 —	25 0 —	28 0 —
Tea spoons ...	5 6 —	8 0 —	13 6 —	13 6 —
Salt spoons ...	6 0 —	12 0 gilt	18 0 —	18 0 —
Egg spoons ...	7 0 —	15 0 —	13 6 gilt 24	13 6 gilt 24
Mustard do. ...	6 0 —	12 0 —	13 6 —	13 6 —
Gravy spoons ...	3 6 ea	4 6 ea	7 6 each	7 6 each
Sauce ladles ...	3 6 pair	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup ladles ...	6 6 —	8 0 —	11 0 —	12 0 —
Sugar sifters ...	3 6 ea	—	5 0 each	5 6 each
Sugar tongs ...	1 3 pair	1 9 pair	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish knives ...	5 6 ea	8 6 ea	12 6 each	10 6 each
Butter knives ...	1 9 —	—	2 0 —	—
Skewers ...	4d inch	—	King's & Threaded 6d	—

	Octagon Handles	Threaded	King's
Table knives, with Albata plate handles, and warranted steel blades ...	32 6 doz	25 0 doz	25 0 doz
Dessert do, to match ...	18 6 pair	19 6 pair	19 6 pair
Carver and fork ...	8 6 —	8 6 —	8 6 —

C. Watson begs the public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that Silver is not more different from gold than his metal is from all others; on its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested, and, from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear. C. Watson's handsomely Illustrated Catalogue and Price Current is published, and Families, who regard economy and elegance, should possess themselves of this useful Book, which may be had gratis and Post Free from the above address.

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3½ inch handsome Balance handle	18s doz	14s doz	6s 6d pair
4 inch Balance handle, largest and best made...	20s —	16s —	7s 6d —
Ditto with Watson's Albata Plate handles, equal to silver.....	20s 6d—	16s —	8s 6d —

Forks half the price of the above.

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THREE PAPIER MACHE TEA TRAYS, 35s; a set of three Gothic shape ditto (including the largest size) for 35s; three Gothic shape japanned ditto, 25s; three Sandwich shape ditto, 15s; and every article in Furnishing Hardware unusually low. Quality is here the primary consideration, hence their uninterrupted success for 50 years, and their present celebrity, as the best and most extensive Furnishing Warehouses in London.

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This new and important Invention supersedes every other description of lamp, and possesses the following great advantages, viz.:—The Light produced is equal to Gas, but with a more agreeable brilliancy, and at an expense so trifling that it may be considered as nearly a costless light. For cleanliness it cannot be surpassed, the Spirit being so pure that the operation of trimming does not soil the fingers, and if spilt upon the finest article of dress it will not even leave a stain. This Lamp may be used wherever artificial light is required, and can be fixed either to old pedestals or gas fittings. It is quite free from smoke or smell, having perfect combustion, and is not in any way affected by heat or cold, consequently suitable for all climates. The PATENT PARAGON LAMP is the only one that can be used with a straight chimney, which not only renders it very simple for cleaning, but prevents constant breakages from excessive heat. This splendid Light is equal to three Sperm Oil Lamps, or twenty Mould Candles, and costs only Sixpence for ten hours, without any trouble after lighting.

Kept in every variety at C. Watson's, 41 and 42 Barbican, and 16 Norton Folgate.

Other Camphine Lamps rendered smokeless, and Perfected for Six shillings each, by the Patent Paragon Apparatus as above.

The Pure and Odourless Lamp Spirit delivered to any part of London by C. Watson's carts, at 4s per gallon.

Send for his ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, To be had gratis.

**NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL
TO MR ROWLAND HILL,
AUTHOR OF THE PENNY POSTAGE.**
Sir GEORGE LARPENT, Bart. Chairman & Treasurer.

The amount collected exceeds £10,000.

THE Committee have determined on closing the subscriptions to the above Testimonial on Saturday, the 30th November.

In the meantime, subscriptions may be paid at any of the following Bankers:—

- Messrs Barnett, Hoares, & Co. 51 Lombard street
- Bouverie & Co. 11 Haymarket
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- Roger Cunliffe, Esq. 24 Bucklersbury
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HAIR DYE: the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing, but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it, are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishments having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120 Bishopsgate street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

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GENTLEMEN and others requiring

Register Stoves, are earnestly solicited to inspect an entire **NEW REGISTER STOVE**, which, though in all appearance resembling the common register, has the advantage of being capable of being regulated to any heat, perfectly ventilating the room, cleanliness, absence of dust or ashes, and radiation of heat to such an extent, as renders only two-thirds the usual fuel necessary.—**F. BARNETT, Sole Maker, 25 Oxford street.** A number in elegant patterns ready for drawing, dining rooms, and libraries.

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GUNS, LONDON TOWER PROOF 18s; ditto patent breech 24s; ditto ditto twisted barrel 35s; double barrel fowling piece, patent breech, twist barrel, 50s; some few fowling pieces of superior finish, by the first makers, second hand, to be sold cheap; percussion and other guns in great variety for exportation. A liberal allowance to large purchasers.

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WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By **R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. M.R.C.S. &c.**
"Of aches and pains, both body and of mind,
From appetites and passions overwrought;
And other sufferings which the nervous feel,
A plain intelligible view is given.
How we should live—what eat, what drink, what shun,
To reach in health full three score years and ten."

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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
20	2	5	0	1	19	9
30	4	1	9	3	13	3
40	10	0	4	9	7	6
50				15	12	10

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

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.** Athome from ten till five, 6 Thayer street, Manchester square, London.

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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.

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TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS.

HEINE BROTHERS having remitted during a very short time very large amounts of Money Dividends to Great Britain and Ireland—Dividends of 25,000l. 18,000l. 9,000l. 5,000l. 3,600l. 3,600l. 3,600l. 900l. 800l. 700l. 700l. 700l. 600l. 600l. 600l. 600l. &c.—they now beg to CALL THE GENERAL ATTENTION of those desirous to obtain **LARGE MONEY DIVIDENDS**, to the approaching

LAST Distribution of Money Dividends amongst Bonds of the Imperial and Royal Loan of Poland of the year 1835, GUARANTEED BY HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. This Distribution, though it IS NO LOTTERY, entitles 7000 of the Bonds to a Money Dividend of 17l. or 22l. or 35l. or 50l. or 100l. or 160l. or 320l. or 580l. or 5700l. or 28,000l British sterling, at the present exchange of about 43 Polish florins per 1l. the largest dividend being 1,200,000 florins, or about 28,000l. British sterling, payable without any deduction whatever. This distribution is not only NO LOTTERY, but also by no means of the nature of Lotteries, owing to the circumstance that NO RISK OR LOSS is connected with the purchase of the original Bonds, except the possibility of their falling in price by the fluctuations of the exchange—a risk to which all public funds or stocks are subjected. Every bond of this UNRIVALLED LOAN, in case of not obtaining one of the 7000 larger Dividends in the approaching LAST Distribution, will not only be repaid in some of the following years (by the regular way of successive amortisation), with 700 florins, equal to about 16l., but also obtain a yearly interest of 20 florins, equal to nine shillings and fourpence, payable till the bond becomes due for repayment. HEINE BROTHERS are NOW selling Bonds of this UNRIVALLED, MOST EXCELLENT Loan, at the low rate of 16l.—but a considerable rise in price may be expected very soon. As long as Bonds are selling at 16l. 28,000l British Sterling may be obtained in the approaching Distribution, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATSOEVER, conforming to the above description. Any person, directing a line to HEINE BROTHERS, may obtain a Prospectus with full particulars, GRATIS, PREVIOUS to giving any order. HEINE BROTHERS are confident that the Distribution, owing to its principle of MOST CONSIDERABLE DIVIDENDS, WITHOUT RISK or LOSS whatever, will meet with general approbation, and shall feel happy to sell the Bond obtaining 1,200,000 florins—equal to 28,000l Sterling, to one of the English, Scotch, or Irish purchasers.

Direct WITHOUT DELAY to HEINE BROTHERS, at HAMBURG. Hamburg, 1st October 1844. P.S.—Be particular in prepaying every letter with Sixpence, as unpaid letters will be refused for postage.

SUPERIOR GLASSES and SPLENDID GILT FRAMES.

H. CRAKE, CARVER and GILDER, 181 Waterloo road, begs respectfully to inform Artists, Merchants, and the Public, that he has constantly on Sale all the regular sized **PICTURE FRAMES**, manufactured of the best Dry Pine, and warranted not to crack or shrink in the least.

H. Crake sends, post free, large Sheets of Prices, giving at one sight the dimensions and prices of 50 different sized Frames and Glasses.

Old Frames Re-gilt; House-decorating, Gilding, and Ship-work contracted for. Reasonable prices charged for cases if not returned.

H. C. begs particularly to call the attention of Artists to the fact, that he is now charging for a **FIVE INCH PORTRAIT FRAME 1/5s**, and a **FIVE INCH KIT-CAT 1/10s**, which is 15 per cent less than any other house. He sells them at that price because he is at a Small Rent, and manufactures them wholesale and export.

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PATRONISED BY
HER MAJESTY, H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT,
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SEVERAL SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS
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A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR!
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Printed and Published by **WILLIAM PORTER**, of No. 92 Westminster Bridge Road, Lambeth, at the office No. 6 Wellington street, Strand, London.—Oct. 26, 1844.