

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

And Bankers' Gazette.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. III. No. 7.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1845.

Price 6d.

CONTENTS.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST:		THE COMMERCIAL TIMES:	
The Budget	141	Weekly Corn Returns	153
The Free Trade of Sir Robert Peel	142	Review of the Silk Trade and its Prospects	153
The Sugar Proposition	142	Monthly Statement of Sugar and Coffee	155
Railways and the Railway Board	143	Flax and Linen Markets	155
Mr O'Brien's Letter	44	Increased Consumption of Provisions Anticipated—Foreign Trade	155
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	144	Weekly Summary	156
Court and Aristocracy	146	THE GAZETTE	158
Metropolis	147	Official Statement	159
Provincial	147	Imports, Exports, &c.	160
Ireland	148	Weekly Prices Current	161
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL	148	Corn Markets	162
POSTSCRIPT	149	Provision Markets	162
EPITOME OF NEWS	149	ADVERTISEMENTS	162
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE:			
Weekly Account of the Bank ..	150		
Money Market	150		
The Bankers' Price Current	151		
RAILWAYS	152		

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

SUPPLEMENT.

The attention of our commercial readers is particularly called to an article on the present position and prospects of Silk. Also, to our Monthly Table of Imports and Exports, which now comes down to the 5th of January, and completes the year. We intend, next week, to furnish a Supplement (gratis) with the Contents of this Table more extended, being, in fact, the ANNUAL TRADE AND NAVIGATION accounts for the year, which have just been presented to Parliament.

THE BUDGET.

If any evidence were needed to show the deeply-increasing interest which the public mind now takes in all questions connected with the commercial condition of the country the anxiety and interest manifested on the approach of last night's announcement of the Ministerial financial plan, would abundantly supply it. Nor was this feeling confined only to mercantile and political classes, but it appeared to pervade all parties alike.

Sir Robert Peel commenced his statement at half-past four, and it occupied him nearly till eight. After reviewing the condition of the country, and the results of the alterations in the tariff in 1842, and alluding to the state of the revenue, as shown by the last quarterly return, he stated that the government, on estimating what would be its condition on the 5th of April, (the end of the financial year), were satisfied that they would then have a clear surplus of income over expenditure of 5,000,000/.

The Minister then proceeded to lay before the House the estimate of the expenditure and income for the year, ending April 5th, 1846, on the assumption that he had not required a continuation of the income tax, thus:—

Customs estimated	L.22,000,000
Excise	13,500,000
Stamps	7,100,000
Taxes	4,200,000
Post office	700,000
Crown lands	150,000
Miscellaneous	250,000
Total ordinary sources	L.47,900,000
Chinese compensation	600,000
Half a year's income tax due at Michaelmas, even though not renewed	2,600,000
Total estimate	L.51,100,000

In the expenditure of the year, he made no difference in the estimates under any head, except for the navy, for which he proposes an increased grant of one million, and to add four thousand men to the present establishment. The estimate was then thus:—

Interest on public debt	L.30,795,000
Army	6,601,000
Navy	6,932,000
Ordinance	2,142,000
Sundries	3,221,000
Total	L.49,691,000

This would be his position, without a renewal of the income tax, at the 5th of April 1846; but out of the 51,100,000/ estimated income there were two items, together 3,200,000/ (the half year's income tax and the Chinese compensation money), which would expire with that year. But he proposed to continue the income and

property tax for a further period of three years; and, with that view, he would have to add to the estimates already made another half year's income from this source, thus—

Estimate above	L.51,100,000
Half year's income tax	2,600,000
Total estimate for the year	L.53,700,000

but, as the Chinese compensation money is an accidental income, the Minister was unwilling to leave it in his estimate of finance, and he therefore, deducting that item, reduced the income to 53,100,000/, from which, deducting the expenditure, 49,691,000/, left a clear available surplus of 3,409,000/ at the disposal of the Minister, to which extent he proposed to reduce various taxes.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS.

The articles, on the main, were those which we indicated last week, and as nearly as possible to the amount. The first class of articles which Sir Robert Peel considered were those subject to customs' duties, and the first and most important article to which he referred was sugar. The present duties are:—

Colonial Sugars, 24s and 5 per cent.	25s 3d
East India, the growth of such parts as import foreign sugar, 32s and 5 per cent.	33s 7d
Foreign free-labour, 34s and 5 per cent.	35s 9d
Other foreign, 63s and 5 per cent.	66s 2d

without any distinction of qualities, or between Muscovado and clayed sugars. The Government propose to establish a difference in future between these two classes of sugar, and to make the duties as follows:—

Colonial Sugar, Muscovado	14s	per cwt.?
Ditto, white clayed, or prepared so as to be equal thereto	16s 4d	"
East India, from places importing foreign sugars, Muscovado	18s 8d	"
Ditto white clayed, &c.	21s 9d	"
Foreign free labour, or imported from countries having treaties with the most favoured clause—Muscovado ..	23s 4d	"
Ditto white clayed; &c.	28s	"

With regard to molasses, Sir Robert Peel was about to state the plan of the Government, when he was reminded of an omission he had made with respect to sugar, when he explained that the duty on refined sugar from our colonial possessions, to which the 14s duty applied, would be for single refined, 18s 8d per cwt.; double refined, 21s. The intention of the Government with regard to molasses was omitted altogether.

Sir Robert Peel had obtained four estimates of the supply of sugar from our own possessions, for the next year, as follows:—

	First tons	Second tons	Third tons	Fourth tons
Stock, Jan. 1st	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Crop, West India ..	135,000	140,000	120,000	130,000
Mauritius	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
East India	70,000	70,000	70,000	65,000
Total	290,000	295,000	275,000	280,000

He computed the saving, which the reduction proposed would make to the consumer, to be about 1½d per lb; and, including the numerous indirect charges which would also be saved, he estimated an advantage of at least 1½d per lb from the present price. The largest quantity of sugar which had hitherto been consumed in any one year was 207,000 tons, and, under the new duties, Sir Robert Peel calculates on a consumption of 250,000 tons, and which he estimates will give revenue as follows:—

160,000 tons Colonial Muscovado at	14s	.....	L. 2,240,000
70,000 — — Clayed	16s 4d	.....	1,140,000
5,000 — — free labour Muscovado	23s 4d	.....	116,000
15,000 — — Clayed	28s	.....	420,000

250,000 Estimated revenue with new duties	3,916,000
The gross revenue last year was	5,216,000
Shows a loss on new duties of	1,300,000

The Minister next proceeded to refer to a list of articles, four hundred and thirty in number, which yield but trifling amounts of revenue, and many of which are raw materials used in the various manufactures of the country—including silk, hemp, flax, and yarn or thread (except worsted yarn)—all woods used in cabinet making, animal and vegetable oils, iron and zinc in the first stages, ores and minerals, except copper ore, to which the last act will still apply, dye stuffs of all kinds, and all drugs, with very few exceptions; on the whole of these articles he proposes to repeal

the duties altogether, not even leaving a nominal rate for registration, but retaining the power of examination. The timber duties generally he proposes to remain as they now are, with the one exception of STAVES, which, as the raw material of the extensive manufacture of casks, he proposes to include with the 430 articles, and to take off the duty altogether. On these articles the loss amounts to 320,000*l*.

The next and the most important relief in the whole proposition, as we shall afterwards prove, was the article of cotton wool, on which the Minister proposes also to reduce the duty altogether; and on which he estimates the loss at 680,000*l*; and these constitute the whole of the proposed reductions of the *import* duties—that is, SUGAR, COTTON WOOL, and the NUMEROUS SMALL ARTICLES IN THE TARIFF, so that the anticipations which we expressed last week have proved exactly correct.

The next items of reduction proposed were the few remaining duties on our exports, such as china stone, and other trifling things, but including the most important article of coals, on which the duty was placed by the present government, and of the result of which Sir Robert Peel candidly avowed his disappointment. The duties he estimates at 118,000*l*.

Sir Robert Peel then passed on to the excise duties, among which he has selected two items of great importance for entire repeal—the auction duty and the glass duties. By a repeal of the auction duty he estimates a loss of 300,000*l*; but as he proposes, at the same time, to increase the auctioneer's license, uniformly from 5*l* to 15*l* (making one license answer for all purposes, whereas, at present, several licenses are often necessary to the same party), he expects from four thousand auctioneers an increased income, to reduce this loss to 250,000*l*.

On the important article of glass he gives up 642,000*l*, and these constitute the whole of his proposals; and the surplus of 3,409,000*l* is thus disposed of—

Estimated loss on sugar	L.1,300,000
Duty on cotton repealed	680,000
Duties on 430 articles in tariff	320,000
Export duty on Coal	118,000
Auction duty	250,000
Glass	642,000
	L.3,310,000

THE FREE TRADE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

It can be no small gratification to the advocates of free trade, who have been labouring for years past to impress their doctrines on the mind of the public, and to influence the practice of governments, to find so full and so unqualified a recognition of all the *principles* for which they have so long contended, in the speech of Sir Robert Peel last night; and, moreover, to find those doctrines carried into full practice with respect to several very important articles.

The proposals of the Government with regard to all the articles on which a reduction of taxes is to take place, with the exception of sugar, to which we will allude hereafter, are based and supported by the Minister on the most enlightened free-trade principles, and are deserving of the most unqualified and unreserved approbation of all who desire to see the commerce of the country increase, and with it a real and lasting improvement in the condition of the great masses of the people.

Sir Robert Peel has laid down as a principle, and has acted upon it to the full extent, that it is an unwise policy to tax any article the raw material of our manufactures. He has entirely disregarded the present prosperity in the cotton districts, as an excuse for continuing the duty upon cotton wool, and for reasons of the most enlarged and satisfactory kind, has totally repealed the duty on that most important raw material. He has disencumbered the tariff of *four hundred and thirty articles*, the greatest part of which are used in the processes of manufacture, and which, as such, have on former occasions been reduced to small nominal duties; and which, therefore, involved great labour to the Custom House, and trouble to the merchant without any corresponding advantage to the revenue; and thus, at last, one great object for which free traders have contended, is perfectly obtained, the entire abolition of all duties whatever on all articles employed in our manufacturing industry.

Another great principle which has long been contended for, has also received not only the full concurrence, but the practical application of the Minister, in the final abolition of all duties on the exports of our produce, whatever it may be; and this recognition of principle is more gratifying, inasmuch as the most important duty chargeable under this head, was one imposed by the same Minister only three years since. We allude to the article of coals, against the policy of which we have constantly contended. We have, therefore, these two great principles not only fully recognised, but practically acted upon without any exceptions; and thus, after a struggle for many years, these two classes of most objectionable duties are entirely erased from our tariff.

Sir Robert Peel generally recognises the evils of our system of excise; and, while we agree with him that a good *prima facie* case can be made out against any one of them, and, while we fully admit that, in no instance can a stronger case be made out than against the duty on glass, we cannot concur in the view that the *excise duties* presented claims for relief in any degree so important as some others. True, there are many objections. It is

stated that the tax is evaded to a great extent. It is stated that already the legislature has recognised no less than thirty-two cases of exceptions; yet still it has yielded 300,000*l*, and has operated as a tax only on *property*, and as such we should have looked upon it as the last of this clumsy class of imposts to be abolished; and we think no one can for a moment weigh these comparatively trivial objections against the important disadvantages so eloquently described and illustrated by the Minister in the case of glass, in all of which we fully concur, but which might have been as truthfully applied to soap, and even more eloquently applied to paper.

There is, however, one general principle, which has been followed in these reductions, which we think of the greatest importance. In every case the *whole* of the duty has been abolished, and the various trades have therefore received the full advantage, not only of the reduction, but of the abolition of all those restrictions, whether in the customs or the excise, which the protection and collection of the tax imposed, and which must have been continued had any portion of the duty remained. And in so doing the Minister has distinctly declared his faith and reliance on another and very important doctrine, long pressed upon him by the free traders—he has distinctly declared his faith that the duties which he has thus altogether relinquished will be in great measure recompensed to the exchequer by an increase of the duties on other great articles, derived from an increased consumption consequent on that improved condition of the great masses of the people, which may be fairly anticipated to result from the greater freedom thus afforded to industry.

We cannot, therefore, but hail with the most unqualified pleasure so much of the propositions of the Minister, not only that they recognise great principles, but give a full and practical effect thereto.

THE SUGAR PROPOSITION.

We sincerely wish that we could have applied to the whole of the Ministerial proposition the same approbation that we have done to the matters already considered.

The proposition with regard to sugar is a step as much opposed to those principles which the right hon. baronet has announced, as his other proposals are in accordance with them; and we believe that, before the end of the year, the government will have to admit that they have made an egregious error.

We shall not, at this time, enter into any consideration of the principle persisted in, of making a distinction between slave and free labour sugar. For all practical purposes, as affecting the quantity of sugar supplied to this market and its price, the distinction is a dead letter, as we have shown, on many occasions, from the time of its first imposition. At this time we leave this branch of the question entirely.

The present duties chargeable on sugar are 25s 3d on the produce of our colonies, and 35s 9d on that of free-labour foreign countries, and of such slave-producing countries as have treaties with us entitling their produce to admission on the most favoured terms. These duties establish a difference in favour of the colonial growers of 10s 6d per cwt, being about 40 per cent on the duty payable by them, and 35 per cent on the value of their produce landed on our shores.

Sir Robert Peel has professed, in framing his budget, to retain only the same amount of differential duty; but we think we can easily show, that, by the way in which the measure is framed, and by the distribution of the duty on the new classification which he has made, that not only will the differential rate practically be greatly increased, but that he will find, at the end of the year, an enormous financial defalcation, on which he has not calculated, and which will certainly not go to the benefit of the public. He proposes to classify sugar into two kinds, one including *Muscovado* of all qualities, and the other consisting only of *fine white clayed*. He was entirely silent as to *brown* and *inferior clayed*, and he proposes to charge—

	<i>Muscovado.</i>	<i>White clayed.</i>	<i>Average of both.</i>
	per cwt	per cwt	per cwt
Colonial.....	14s 0d	16s 4d	15s 2d
Foreign free labour...	23s 4d	28s 0d	25s 8d

making the average rate of the colonial duty 15s 2d, and that of the foreign duty 25s 8d (the rates we announced last week were 15s and 25s), thus making, it will be observed, exactly 10s 6d difference, as exists at this time. We do not intend now to discuss the policy of this new classification, which we shall be able to show is extremely objectionable, even were the duties fairly and honestly apportioned. But we will venture to say that a more flagrant instance of delusion never presented itself in our financial practice (and they have been numerous enough) than in this case, when it is pretended that the proposed new duties will establish only the same differential rates. The difference between each kind of the two classes is 9s 4d and 11s 8d respectively.

But what are the facts—Sir Robert Peel proposes that colonial sugar shall pay 14s and 16s 4d per cwt on the two classes respectively; while, however, it is well known that *all* the sugar, even of the very finest quality, made in our colonies, is of the former class, and will be subject only to the lowest rate of duty; we say *all*, for it is not necessary to except any small fractional part of East India produce which might be strained into the other denomination. Practically, the whole of the sugar produced in our colonies will come in at the 14s duty. Sir Robert Peel also pro-

poses that the rates of 23s 4d and 28s per cwt shall be charged on the two classes of foreign sugar respectively; while, however, it is equally well known, that, practically, nearly all the free labour sugar which can be received from Java, the great source to which Mr Gladstone, over and over again, said we were to look for supplies, will be *clayed* sugar, and subject to the duty of 28s per cwt, and even though *brown* clayed sugars should be admitted at the 23s 4d duty, the quality is so low that they would be at the same comparative disadvantage with our good and fine Muscovadoes, subject to the 14s duty, as would the fine white at a duty of 28s.

So that, for all practical purposes, the new duties about to be established, are 14s for colonial and 28s foreign free labour, thus establishing a difference of 14s, instead of 10s 6d, as at present, being a rate of 100 per cent on the colonial duty.

Now let us examine how this arrangement will affect the consumer and the revenue.

The *Gazette* average price of West India Muscovado sugar, this day, is 28s 10d per cwt, in bond, to which, if we add the new proposed duty of 14s, would give a price of 42s 10d. By referring to our price current, in this paper, at page 161, it will be seen that the average price of white Java sugar is 23s 3d in bond, and that price is determined by its general value in the markets of the world; if from this average price we deduct 3s 3d, to reduce it to an equivalent in quality with the average of West India Muscovado, it will make it worth 20s per cwt, to which if we add the duty of 28s, the price will then be 48s; and it is, therefore, quite clear that not a single ounce of such sugar could be taken for consumption until the price of West India rose at least 5s 2d per cwt (that is from 42s 10d to 48s, with the new duty); so that, in truth, without that advance on the price of colonial sugar, the proposed duty of 28s will be prohibitory, and foreign sugar will be as effectually excluded as it now is at 63s. Up to the price of 48s for the average quality with the new duty, colonial sugar will be protected against the competition of Java clayed sugar; and as the present average price with the existing duty of 25s 3d is 54s per cwt, it is quite clear that the introduction of Java sugars, at a duty of 28s, can only effect a saving of 6s per cwt to the consumer, while the revenue gives up 11s 3d; the remaining 5s 3d going as increased protection to the colonial grower.

With a reduction of only 6s or 7s per cwt in the price of sugar, we do not believe that the consumption will increase more than 20 to 25,000 tons in the year, and even allowing for the increase which the present prosperity may fairly promise; an allowance of 30,000 tons in the next year, is the outside of what we may expect, which added to the consumption of last year, will make an entire quantity for 1845 of 237,000 tons. Now, Sir Robert Peel produced four estimates of the supply of colonial sugar during the present year, varying from 230,000 to 250,000 tons, independent of a stock of 45,000 tons at the commencement of the year. If these estimates are correct, and among those well acquainted with the trade, such are at this time generally believed to be nearly true, then it will follow that with the newly arranged duties we shall be unable to consume more than the produce of our colonies, and that the duty of 28s on Java sugar will practically exclude it altogether from consumption. In the estimate of the amount of duties for the year Sir Robert Peel includes 5,000 tons of Muscovado foreign at 23s 4d; this small quantity, or even more, we may probably receive from Manilla, and some of the countries with which we have treaties; but we are convinced that no sugar to any important extent will pay the duty of 28s.

If this be so, how will the revenue stand at the end of the year. Sir Robert Peel estimates it thus—

160,000 tons	Col. Muscovado	.....14s 0d	...	£.2,240,000
70,000 —	Col. Clayed	.....16s 4d	...	1,140,000
5,000 —	For. Muscovado	.....23s 4d	...	116,000
15,000 —	For. Clayed	.....28s 0d	...	420,000
				£.3,916,000

Now we cannot conceive from whence he expects 70,000 tons of colonial clayed sugar. At this time no such thing exists, and it is certainly not very likely that it will be produced in future to pay a duty of 2s 4d per cwt above Muscovado. Now we believe that the revenue, at the end of the year, will show a great defalcation on that amount, and that the outside result will be as follows:—

232,000 tons	Col. Muscovado	.....14s 0d	...	£.3,304,000
5,000 —	For. Muscovado	.....23s 4d	...	116,000
				£.3,480,000

yielding nearly half a million less than the estimate, and altogether attributable to the rate of duty which has been imposed on foreign sugar, to the exclusive additional advantage of the colonial grower. It is true, the consumer will be benefited in the price of sugar to the extent of 6s per cwt., but he will lose more by half a million above that gain, in the shape of increased taxation.

Had Sir Robert Peel followed out the principles which, during his speech, he took so much pains to announce, and the importance of which he appeared so much to feel, and applied them by equalizing the sugar duties to the present colonial rate, he would have given to the consumer an equally low price, would have induced an equally extended consumption, and have secured revenue to the amount of at least six millions; and by this act alone, at least one-half of the income tax might have been dispensed with, or, if retained, much larger measures of relief might have been extended to the various branches of commerce so much requiring it.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—We can now state with certainty, that the Hon. W. B. Baring succeeds Sir Edward Knatchbull in the office of Paymaster General to the Forces; and that Lord Jocelyn succeeds Mr Baring at the Board of Control. These changes cause vacancies in the representation of Marlborough and King's Lynn. We believe we may state with equal certainty, that Sir Edward Knatchbull will shortly be raised to the peerage.—*Cor. of Standard.*

RAILWAYS AND THE RAILWAY BOARD.

As the motives which impelled us in our last number to allude to this subject were entirely of a public nature, and only with the intention of illustrating what has all along appeared to us to be a most objectionable principle, which has recently been so much introduced into the management of our public business, it is not now our intention to enter into a consideration of the numerous statements of a purely personal kind which have been made during the week, beyond correcting some obviously erroneous impressions which appear to prevail as to what we did say.

For several weeks back, the suspicions to which we alluded notoriously existed in the public mind, and were the subject of the most common and open conversation. From the first, as we have before stated, we looked upon such as being the inevitable consequences of the nature and constitution of the tribunal, to which it would be subjected, however void of any good reason. We would not, however, have alluded to these rumours, unless we had the most unquestionable evidence before us of the reality of such transactions, as formed a reasonable ground for such suspicions; and having such, we conceived it the best and most direct course openly to state them; not, however, as evidence of any impropriety either on the part of any member of the Railway Board, or of Mr Wm. O'Brien, the manager of the South Eastern Railway, but as forming a reasonable ground for the "discontent and want of confidence among the parties disappointed," and for the suspicions which notoriously prevailed in the country generally; and we think it will not be denied that the circumstances which we stated, the truth of which in every respect is attested by Mr Wm. O'Brien himself, in a letter addressed to the proprietors of the South Eastern Railway, to which our attention has just been called in the *Chronicle* of this day, were such as fairly required some explanation. In that letter, however, Mr W. O'Brien states that we "charged" the Board with having reported "in favour of nearly all your projected undertakings, although the line was considered entirely out of court by its omission of standing orders."—"And next, that this intention was improperly communicated to me, and that I made use of the information for stock-jobbing purchases, and bought several hundred South Eastern shares."

Now, if that gentleman will refer to the article which he quotes, he will find no words or expression which in any way sustain the latter charge which he imputes, given by us in *Italics*, in the above extract. No doubt the suspicion on the public mind was that the Directors of that line and Mr Wm. O'Brien in particular did possess information not generally known to the public, which induced them to purchase shares to a large extent. And the letter of Mr O'Brien furnishes evidence of exclusive information actually being in their possession, without, however, implicating any one in an act of impropriety, but affording another evidence of the inconvenience of the system. In explaining the grounds which induced him to purchase the shares in question, and adopting the particular time which he did for so doing, he says, in reference to objections which previously prevented him from so doing,—"In December, all the new schemes being promulgated, I became satisfied on both points. It is true that part of our plans were not deposited strictly in time; but the reception of a deputation a week afterwards by Lord Dalhousie, implied that this omission was not considered as placing the South Eastern Company 'entirely out of court.'"

It is well known how great an importance was attached to the necessity of lodging these plans in time, and the enormous exertions which were used to that end; and that to enable parties to avail themselves of the last moment, the offices were very considerably, for public convenience, kept open till 12 o'clock on the night of the 30th of Nov., and as we before stated, when it was known that the Dover plans had not been deposited in time, the shares in the market fell. Mr O'Brien's letter, however, states, that on the reception of a deputation to the Board a week afterwards, it was implied that this omission would not be fatal to the proposals of the Company. Now, we do not doubt the propriety of the decision of the Board in this respect; on the contrary, we think it would have been a matter greatly to be regretted had Lord Dalhousie allowed any such slight omission of a mere form to have interfered with the consideration of proposals, in the success of which the public might be deeply interested, and thereby infer the necessity of adopting other proposals, which, on examination, might not have so much claim on public grounds. But does not the result which followed afford another striking example of the evil which results from public interests being thus committed to private boards. A wellknown public rule prevails, essentially affecting the value of what may now be considered in the light of *public securities*. A private deputation is received on the subject; good grounds are stated why the consequences of that rule should be overlooked in this case; and, the reasons being sufficient, an exception to the regulation is very properly made. This is all perfectly consistent with the duty of all parties; but what follows? Those cognisant of the object and result of the deputation, being then satisfied on all points, go into the market, where these shares are depressed by a knowledge of the omission of the standing orders, and purchase them on lower terms than if the public had the same information. We allude to this point only as another evidence of the evil inherent in the system.

Now, what we contend is, that the interests of the public in such matters can only be satisfactorily conducted in open tribu-



nals, when the decisions themselves, and the grounds on which they are made, are open to all alike, and at the same time. Had the exception to the standing orders thus made been done in an open court, no blame or suspicion would have attached to any one who chose to purchase shares in consequence. We are far from thinking that parliamentary committees are the best places for conducting such business, or that the proceedings therein in former times, when great contests existed between competing lines, were free from the most open and flagrant exercise of private and personal influences, for particular ends; yet the public always had the satisfaction of knowing every decision as it was made, and the grounds on which it was made, after ample opportunity had been afforded to all parties interested to state their case for or against it, and to produce what evidence they pleased in support thereof. And these are advantages so important in themselves, in order to maintain that confidence in public functionaries for which this country has been so remarkably and so deservedly distinguished from others, that we can hardly conceive any advantages which could be derived from any change in our system, however beneficial in itself, sufficient to counterbalance the loss of this popular confidence.

But though parliamentary committees are in many respects obviously inconvenient and most unsatisfactory tribunals for hearing and deciding on the merits of a multiplicity of railway schemes, involving so much detail as they necessarily do, yet there is no reason why an open tribunal should not be constructed, to which the whole detail of such propositions should be submitted, with ample powers and opportunity to do justice to all parties.

We have often expressed our opinion, that one of the most dangerous tendencies of our legislation of late, in imitation of the worst principles of other countries, has been to centralize power in the hands of Government, and to destroy that great and wholesome popular check and control, which we believe to have formed so essential an ingredient in forming the character of our most honoured institutions.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—Many of you may have observed that last night in the House of Commons, an honourable member quoted a paragraph from the *Economist* newspaper, in which the railway department of the Board of Trade is charged with having reported, "in favour of nearly all your project undertakings, although the line was considered entirely out of court by its omission of standing orders." And next, that this intention was improperly communicated to me, and that I made use of the information for stock-jobbing purchases, and bought several hundred South Eastern shares.

I feel it incumbent upon me to notice this accusation; for though Sir James Graham, with a kindness which deserves my most grateful thanks, vindicated my character in a way which may seem to you to render unnecessary any further explanation, yet I cannot consent that you should found your opinion of my personal honour upon the judgment of any individual, however qualified to judge, or high in character or station.

I beg you will permit me to state both what I did, and my reasons. Early in the month of November I entered fully upon the duties of my situation as manager of your railway. As a matter of course I felt the propriety of having some stake in the concern, but was desirous of waiting a short time to enable me to judge whether I could do so without much risk, and also whether among the changes in the direction then going on I could consider my own position as secure.

In December, all the new schemes being promulgated, I became satisfied on both points. It is true that part of our plans were not deposited strictly in time; but the reception of a deputation a week afterwards by Lord Dalhousie, implied that this omission was not considered as placing the South Eastern Company "entirely out of court."

The reasons which induced me to choose a particular moment to purchase were three:—the anticipated distribution of the North French shares allotted ratably to the South Eastern proprietors, the high probability, approaching almost to certainty, of carrying some of our schemes; and the fair chance of complete success. The failure of all would not have been ruinous, while the success of any one part would have been remunerative. No prudent man would have purchased without inquiry, or would have waited until these chances of profit had passed.

Accordingly about Christmas, I purchased 250 new South Eastern shares for 2750*l.*, and these were paid for by the sale of an equivalent amount of stock in the Newcastle and Darlington, the great North of England, and the York and North Midland railways. This is the whole amount of my interest, direct or indirect, in the South Eastern railway—and I may add that none of my relatives ever possessed a single share in it.

This purchase entitled me to a certain number of North French shares, which I lost in consequence of some technical decision of the Stock Exchange; and my broker, fearing a second disappointment when the opinion of the Board of Trade became known and South Eastern shares rose in value, very properly posted the usual notice in my name, and compelled the seller to complete his contract.

I do not hold, except in a foreign railway, any shares or scrip in any name but my own, nor has any other person an interest in those which I hold. I have shares in the Great North of England Railway to the value of 1500*l.*, and in the York and North Midland Railway to the value of 3000*l.* I never directly or indirectly had any interest in any line except the South Eastern Railway affected by the recent decisions of the Board of Trade. I do not possess, with the exceptions just named, any interest, direct or indirect, in any line which their future decisions may affect.

Lord Dalhousie has stated, in the House of Lords, that to-morrow the report of the Board of Trade on the South Eastern scheme will be made public. You will then be in a position to judge whether their opinion is based upon a consideration of what is for the public good, or upon corrupt private motives—you will judge too whether the framers of the schemes had reason upon the real merits of the case to be sanguine of success. I have now laid open to you my private affairs, and I am prepared to do so to any further extent you may desire. I am aware that a lurking suspicion may exist that I have operated through the medium of other persons. As negative cannot be proved, I can only meet such a suspicion by the most

solemn denial; and I call upon every person capable of contradicting this denial, to come forward and state every circumstance within his knowledge which would justify such a suspicion.

My statement is now before you, and it is for you to judge whether my conduct has been that of a man of honesty and prudence, who has nothing to fear, nothing to conceal, and nothing of which he has any just cause to be ashamed.—I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
South Eastern Railway Office, London, Feb. 12, 1845.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Their lordships sat for about an hour. The Earl of St Germans took the oaths and his seat.

Some petitions were presented, and preliminary matter discussed of little importance.

LAW REFORMS.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, in answer to Lord Campbell, intimated his intention of bringing in a bill to enable parties to be bailed pending writs of error; and his lordship said he was also directing his attention to the subject of the alleged defect in the law of Ireland as to the challenge to the array, with the view of ascertaining what remedy was requisite for an acknowledged wrong.

FINANCE—IMPORT DUTIES.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for returns illustrative of our financial condition, and made a few observations on the subject. A notion prevailed that government were about to substitute direct for indirect taxation. If so, it would require mature deliberation on the part of parliament.

"To a temporary continuation of the income tax, so far from entertaining any objection, he thought that it was impossible for any one who dispassionately considered the subject not to feel there existed an absolute necessity for it. But the sentence alluded to had been construed not as meaning the continuance of the property tax for a time, but as raising one of the largest questions which the people and government of this country could be called on to consider, namely, the permanent substitution, as a matter of preference, of direct over indirect taxation. On the part of some people, undoubtedly, it was supposed that the question about to be discussed was the policy of making the property tax a part of the permanent ways and means of the country, as a substitute for indirect taxation. Now, he did not anticipate that government intended this. If such were its intentions, then it would behoove parliament to look at and examine the question in the very closest manner, because although it might be wise and expedient, for the purpose both of supporting public credit, and to enable parliament to grant relief from other taxation, to continue for a time the property tax, yet, were the slightest intention manifested to make that tax a part of the permanent ways and means of the kingdom, then it would be quite impossible to agree to its continuance as it now stood. It was one thing to submit to the inconvenience and the inequality of the impost for a time, but it was quite another thing to give sanction by law to a permanence of a tax possessing these objectionable qualities."

—With the present diminished productive power of our customs and excise, no government could afford to dispense with the property tax at present. Drawing his information from the recently issued parliamentary document, illustrative of the operation of the new tariff, he pointed out that where it had proceeded on correct principles it had worked beneficially, but when otherwise the reverse; as, for instance, under the sugar duties act, slave-grown sugar, which it was framed to exclude, had come in, while no foreign free-grown sugar had arrived. His lordship, in conclusion, moved for several papers illustrative of the amount of produce of several branches of the revenue.—Agreed to.—Adjourned

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Their lordships sat for a short time, but no business of importance was brought on before the adjournment.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

RAILWAY BOARD.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE, in laying the first report of the railway committee of the Board of Trade on the table of the house, entered at some length into the charge of partiality which had been brought against them, and the suspicions to which they had been subjected. These arose, he said, from the fact of their having reported in favour of the South Eastern Railway, with which Mr O'Brien, a member of the board, had been connected, and of which his brother was manager. But the truth was, that Mr O'Brien, foreseeing the possibility of such insinuations, had formally abstained from taking any part in the consideration of the merits of that line, in favour of which the other members had reported, on the ground of very great advantage to the public, in the shape of cheap fares, accommodation to third class passengers, and so forth. He did not deny, however, that Mr O'Brien, of the Board of Trade, was cognizant of the decision as to the new schemes of the South Eastern Railway Company before it was published in the *Gazette*. He described the precautions which had been taken by the board to prevent information of their decisions oozing out before they were announced; and claimed for its members the merit of having endeavoured to discharge responsible and laborious public duties with the utmost zeal and honesty of purpose. Lord BROUGHAM expressed himself satisfied, from the labour bestowed and the precautions taken, that the decisions of the board must carry great weight with parliament, and that, in fact, the decisions of the legislature would, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, accord with those of the board. But in allusion to what had fallen from the Earl of Dalhousie, added—

"His noble friend had said that Mr O'Brien was present, but did not take any part in the decisions that had been come to. He (Lord Brougham) did not see the necessity of his being present, when the matter under discussion was connected with the railway in which Mr W. O'Brien was interested. The board might have come to a decision without his being present. At the same time he did not charge Mr O'Brien with influencing that decision. His noble friend mistook the matter at issue, when he entered into the details he had done. The question was not whether the board was right or wrong in making a report; but the question was, whether Mr William O'Brien, the brother, knew that they were going to make

a report. He understood the fact to be, that Mr O'Brien was unacquainted with what the board was going to decide, although he had the opportunity of getting at the fact.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE was understood to say that it was absurd to suppose that an unfavourable decision was come to on a particular scheme because Mr O'Brien had a brother a member at the board.

Lord BROUGHAM continued, by saying that if a person had a near relative interested in a particular scheme, and if he were not an honourable man, as Mr O'Brien certainly was, he might have given information; of course, that Mr William O'Brien had not bought stock at the time, nor about the time, he took that the matter was so. (Hear, hear.) Besides, it did not follow that one gentleman was to lose, as connected with a railway, because he had a brother a member of the committee of the Board of Trade. He had no doubt that it was all right and all proper, and that not the shadow of a suspicion could rest upon the worthy and injuriously-commented-upon individuals. (Hear, hear, hear.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the board should have published the reasons of, at the time that they published, their decisions, but this was met by Lord Stanley, saying, that the board was bound by its constitution to report only to parliament, and after some additional remarks from the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Dalhousie, the report was laid on the table, and the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 14.

A short discussion only occurred in their lordships' house to-night, on the subject of the health of towns, raised by the Marquis of Normanby, in the course of which the Duke of Buccleuch said that the Government had taken the question into consideration, and he said, it was probable that some measure for the purpose of attaining the advantages sought by the noble Marquis would be brought forward. Adjourned.

House of Commons.

Monday, Feb. 10.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—Mr B. BARING, in answer to Sir R. H. Inglis, stated that measures have been taken by the Madras Presidency, by which the Indian government will be released from the necessity and odium of annually contributing towards the support of the temple of Juggernaut out of the public revenues.

The COMPANIES, RAILWAYS, and LANDS CONSOLIDATION BILLS, were severally read a second time.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.—Viscount ERRINGTON presented a petition from the Rev. Dr Carwithen, rector of Stoke Climsland, in the diocese of Exeter, praying for the repeal of the statutes 2 and 3 Edward VI, c. 1, and of the 1 Eliz. c. 2, which, in the opinion of the petitioner, impede the exercise of discretion in the use of the Rubric, under pains and penalties; and asking that the house will procure a calm and temperate review of the Book of Common Prayer, Rubrics, and Canons of the Church of England.—Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

SCOTTISH POOR LAW.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to a question from Lord Dalmeny, asking whether he intended in the present session of parliament to bring in any measure to alter or amend the poor law of Scotland, and if so, whether that measure would be founded on the report which had been laid on the table, gave a hesitating answer:—

"The code of laws," he said, "under which relief to the poor was now administered in Scotland had existed in that country for upwards of two centuries; and by the highest authority it had been cited as an example of the wisdom of the legislature by whom it was conceived; and until recently as an example, also, of the blended caution and humanity of those by whom it was carried into operation. Under these circumstances, he thought neither the noble lord nor the house would blame the executive government if they exercised the utmost caution before they ventured to propose to parliament any change in a law under which (whether by means of it or otherwise) the people of Scotland had risen to great pre-eminence in all the arts and sciences, in agriculture, commerce, and productive industry. To touch such a law, he repeated, required the utmost caution; but, at the same time, he must tell the noble lord that the anxious attention of the government had been directed to the report and the evidence to which he had referred, and that it was their opinion, on the whole, that some legislation was necessary. It would, however, be premature in him then to pledge himself as to the precise time the bill would be introduced, because until the measure was perfected by the government it could not be introduced satisfactorily, and he was not in a position to say that such was the case with it at that moment. All he could then say in answer to the noble lord's question was, that the government thought it would be their duty to propose to the legislature a measure on this subject in the course of the present session, but it was impossible for him to fetter their discretion by saying they would feel themselves bound by the precise terms of the report to which the noble lord had alluded."

RAILWAYS.—Mr WALLACE called attention to the several reports of select committees on railways, to the appointment of the Railway Board in August last for the transaction of railway business, and the effect of its published decision, with a view to the revision and amendment of the act of last session. He complained, that by the present system the people of Great Britain were subject to a monopoly of the most grinding and injurious character. Admitting the courtesy with which he had been treated by the President and Vice President of the Board of Trade, and all their subordinate officers, he contended, that the appointment of the Railway Board was anything but constitutional, for it was never intended, on their appointment, that the members of the board should interfere with and decide upon all the internal arrangements for travelling in the United Kingdom. There were at present 248 railways, either new roads or roads to be altered and extended, on which bills were to be brought forward this session, and it was recently thought, but he was glad to say erroneously, that none of these bills could be introduced without a preliminary decision in their favour by the Railway Board. He complained also of the expense of transit on railroads, and read some tables of the fares, rates, and speed on two railroads in Scotland, for the purpose of showing that the labouring classes of England might be carried on their railroads as cheaply and with as much comfort as the same classes were now conveyed in Scotland. It had been shown that in first-

class carriages passengers could be conveyed 25 miles an hour in first class carriages at 3d. a-mile—that second class passengers could be conveyed the same distance in their carriages at 2d. a-mile—and that third class passengers could be carried the same distance at 1d. a-mile. He argued that, if such were the case, and he believed it to be nearly so, the present railway companies had no right to any indulgence from the house, for they had defrauded the public, and were defrauding it still. It was the duty of Parliament to rectify the mistake which it made some years ago, when it gave a monopoly to these companies, and to insist that an open competition with them should be allowed. He thought that great good would be done by adopting the system of tender, which was adopted abroad. The house was bound to make provision that no carriages should be permitted to run on any railroad that was unsafe to the health of the passengers; and yet it was undeniable that no carriages were so pernicious to health as the second and third class carriages on most, if not all, of our modern railroads. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Railway Act of last session. A long discussion followed, in which Mr Ewart, Lord Howick, Col. Sibthorpe, Messrs Gisbourne, Wortley, Warburton, Bankes, Wakley, Brotherton, and Sirs R. Peel and J. Graham took part. The tone even of ministerial speakers tended to disclaim attaching weight to the decisions of the Board of Trade.—Lord Howick thought that a modification of the mode adopted in France when a railway was about to be constructed—that of first deciding on the best line, and afterwards offering it for tender, would be well adapted to this country.—But Sir R. PEEL was against this.—Mr WAKLEY alluded to an article in the *Economist* of last week. He said—

"Insinuations had been thrown out against the board in a well known and respectable publication called the *Economist*; and was it likely that the committees advocated by the right honourable baronet would be more fortunate in escaping these imputations, which were injurious not only to the character, but to the utility of the tribunal?" [Mr Wakley having read that part of the article entitled "The Railway Bill and the Railway Board," in last week's *Economist*, which had a reference to Mr W. O'Brien, continued] "Now he would ask the right honourable baronet or any person, whether it was possible that a statement of this kind could go forth without demanding a thorough investigation or refutation, or without inflicting the greatest possible evil on the utility of the Railway Board? (Hear, hear.) Beyond all question, if these statements were not investigated, and if the board were not purged from the imputation cast upon it by reports of this description, its proceedings henceforth must be thrown open to the public, or he felt confident that every one of its decisions would be called in question, and its character impugned. (Hear.)"

Sir JAMES GRAHAM entered into an explanation exculpatory of the Messrs O'Brien, and challenged inquiry if a single doubt remained of their integrity. He was informed, he said, by those gentlemen, and believed, that no communication had taken place between them relative to railway business; and for his own part he would declare, as his name was mentioned in the article in the *Economist*, that he never held a railway share in his life.—Mr Wallace's motion was afterwards withdrawn with consent.

PAROCHIAL SETTLEMENT.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to parochial settlement, and to the removal of the poor. It might startle the house to hear that one-tenth of the whole population of the kingdom received relief from the poor rates! and, to give some idea of the extent of the relief afforded, he would just state that, since the year 1815, no less a sum had been collected, as poor rate, than two hundred millions—one fourth of the capital of the national debt. He did not propose to give any retro-active effect to his bill, but to enact that from the date of its passing into law, birth should be the sole source of settlement. He did not propose to make five years' industrial residence a claim to immovability, but he did propose to give a great number of limitations to the power of removal as it now existed, which would have the effect of considerably ameliorating the operation of the present law. He also proposed to convert parish settlements into union settlements, which he conceived would be a great improvement, obviating the necessity of frequent removal, and, at the same time, allowing labour to circulate more freely. He would not propose the second reading of the bill until the country should have sufficient time to understand its details as well as its principle, and until he should himself have been enabled to gather the general opinion upon the whole measure, in the merits of which he had great confidence.

After some conversation, in which several hon. members took part, leave was given to bring in the bill.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The house sat to-night only an hour and a half, and the discussions entered into were, with the following exceptions, of no importance.

BRAZILS.—Sir R. PEEL, in answer to Mr Bouverie, replied that there were no negotiations pending with the Brazils relative to any alteration in its tariff, those actually under discussion having reference only to the usual treaties of navigation and commerce.

THE THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr Francis Baring, gave some explanations respecting the arrangements for paying the dividends, consequent on the reduction of the three and a half per cents; and also stated that the whole of the opium compensation had been paid, with the exception of some fifteen thousand pounds.

A formal vote of Exchequer bills was taken, in a committee of supply; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER brought under the attention of the house the state of our naval architecture—moving that a select committee to inquire into the manner in which the money voted since the year 1835, for the construction of ships, has been expended, and if the ships constructed are an improvement of the old system. Starting with the commencement of the present century, he criticised the system on which, in former days, our men-of-war were built, adducing specific examples, from the first class three-deckers cut down

to eighty-fours, down to the 10-gun brigs, nicknamed "floating coffins." Our deficiency was strikingly exposed during the last American war. At that time the English people would have laughed at the idea of one of our vessels being taken, and amongst professional men it would have been almost dangerous to have suggested the idea. But the capture of one or two, by the frigates of the United States, opened our eyes, and roused the Admiralty to the superfluous exertion, after the war was over, of laying down some six 40-gun frigates, all of which were useless, and are laying on our hands up to the present time. More recently, Sir Charles said, vast sums had been laid out by the Admiralty on ships of bad construction. He went into the minutæ of the question, and seemed to produce an impression, which Sir George Cockburn, Admiral Bowles, and Mr Corry (the new secretary to the Admiralty) attempted to efface. Mr Hume, Captain Rous, Captain Pechell, Captain Harris, and Mr Wakley joined in the complaints of Sir Charles Napier, Mr Wakley, however, recommending the appointment of a commission of scientific men to inquire into and report on the matter, for, he said, it was one which the majority of the house did not understand; and if it were referred to a committee of naval officers, their jealousy of each other would lead to broadsides across the table.—Ultimately the motion was lost, on a division, by a majority of 98 to 32. The remaining business consisted of merely formal matters, the introduction of one or two private or local bills, and a formal vote in supply.—Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 14.

THE BUDGET.

SIR ROBERT PEEL spoke nearly four hours, announcing the views and purposes of government. He calculates, by the continuance of the Income Tax, on a surplus of 5,000,000/ on the revenue of the year. On account of the navy, and of the ordnance connected with the navy, there is proposed to be an increase in the estimates of nearly 1,000,000/. The sugar duties are to be considered, with a view to the reduction. It is proposed to reduce the duty in brown Muscovado from 25s 2d to 14s, being a reduction of 11s 3d. It is proposed to reduce the duty on British India sugar to 18s 0d. The same reduction applies to Mauritius and West India sugar. It is proposed to impose a duty of 14s on refined sugars, and of 21s on double refined sugars. The duty on molasses is to remain unaltered. The reduction of the duty on sugar would reduce the price to the consumer 1½d per lb. Clayed sugars are to be reduced from 25s 3d to 16s 4d; the duty on sugar imported from India shall be 21s 9d, and the duty on free-labour foreign sugar shall be 28s. The duty on the export of coal is to be taken off altogether, and Sir Robert expressed a hope that the proprietors of coal mines would give the people of this country the benefit of this extinction of duty.—The tariff now included upon the whole about 813 articles. They proposed to remove the duty now applicable to 430 of these articles, having arrived at the conclusion that it was advisable to abolish the duty altogether, thus getting rid of a number of troublesome accounts; all they would retain was the power of examination as to weight and quantity for statistical purposes. The expense of warehousing also would by this be saved. The articles thus proposed to have the duties on them abolished would be raw materials—the fibrous materials of silk, hemp, and flax, furniture woods, animal and vegetable oils, ores and minerals, except copper ore, iron and zinc in the first stage of its manufacture, dye stuffs, and drugs, except some very noxious ones. Staves, which were in point of fact a raw material, now paid a duty of not less than 30 per cent, and they proposed to admit them henceforward without paying any duty; they should of course limit the length of the staves so as to prevent fraud. He hoped the removal of this duty would improve the condition of the cooperage trade, which now furnished many most ingenious workmen. The loss to the revenue on all these would be about 320,000/. He came now to the last article he meant to deal with—namely, cotton wool; the duty of 3-8ths of a penny a pound amounted to twelve and a half per cent on the value of the fabric. They were now prepared to advise the abolition of the duty on this article. (Hear, hear, hear.) The estimated loss of revenue on cotton wool would not be less than 680,000/. In respect to the revenue derived from customs, they meant to recommend no further alterations. They had reviewed the excise duties, with the intention of finding those articles in which they could best afford relief. With respect to the auction duty proposed, which now paid about 320,000/, there was none which he thought so objectionable as this, to which in its operation there were now 82 exemptions. He proposed, instead of separate licenses, as auctioneers were now obliged to have, that they should pay only one, and that its amount should be 15/. The present number of auctioneers was about 4,000, which would give an auction duty of 60,000/. He proposed to abolish the auction duty on articles offered for sale. The next article he came to was glass. (Hear.) The duty on glass had been doubled in 1815, and there was no reduction in it since. The amount of duty was 200, and even 300 per cent, on the value of the manufactured article. He proposed the removal of the duty on this article, the amount of loss upon which would be about 640,000/. This exhausted the list of articles on which her Majesty's government proposed to repeal or remit the taxes. The right hon. baronet then repeated the estimate which he had made in the early part of his speech, of the year's revenue if the Income tax were retained, viz. 3,409,000/. The estimated loss on the articles, the duty on which he proposed to reduce, would be—On sugar, 1,300,000/; on coal, 180,000/; the duties on imports, 320,000/; on cotton wool, 680,000/; on auctions, 250,000/; on glass, 640,000/, making a total loss of revenue of 3,338,000/; nearly absorbing the actual surplus of 3,409,000/. After some further observations, the right hon. gentleman sat down amid loud cries of "hear, hear."

[For the short discussion which followed see POSTSCRIPT.]

MR GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION, at least, if he has assigned the real causes of it, is a hopeful contrast to what, of late years, we have

witnessed. He denies not the necessity which renders a change of policy towards Ireland imperative—but he rightly judges that he is not the right man to carry out that change. The deliberate record of his opinions in opposition to it, before he became invested with the responsibility of office, precludes him, as he thinks, from undertaking to propose it—for conversion should not only be honest, but should appear such. He is right. May his example become fashionable! and may Englishmen be led back at length, spite of all counteracting influences, to esteem character above place!—Nonconformist.

OPENING LETTERS.—The *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday contains a letter from the now well known (by name at least) Joseph Mazzini, dated "108 High Holborn," on the subject of opening letters. He says—

"On the 1st of March 1844, according to the reports of the two committees, a warrant was issued to open all letters addressed to me, wherever they might come from. It was cancelled on the 31 of June, when it was known that I intended petitioning. The date of the 1st of March approaches the terms of my petition; it is no less inexact. Ignorant of the course which might be taken by the government, I only asserted in my petition what I was then in a condition to prove. I believe myself authorized now to affirm, that letters addressed to me were opened two months previous to this date. How to reconcile this fact with the date of the warrant is beyond my power.

"However it might have been, during these three months, according to the reports—during five months, according to me—all letters addressed to me, from fifty to eighty in number, were opened; that is to say, from fifty to eighty seals have been broken, and more or less cleverly counterfeited; from fifty to eighty post marks have been, more or less carefully, stamped over the ordinary post marks, in order to conceal the hour in which the letters passed through the general office—every precaution was taken to hide from me the knowledge of these facts. These letters were sent to me from twenty-five or thirty different persons—English, Italian, and others of both sexes; the greatest number from England. The warrant, therefore, in its application, attacked from twenty-five to thirty persons, mostly English."

—From other parts of Mr Mazzini's letter, it seems impossible to be any longer concealed that "the most important parts of the contents of his letters, notwithstanding the solemn assertion to the contrary of Lord Aberdeen in the House of Lords, were regularly communicated to a foreign power. (See the two reports)." And it appears that the information thus conveyed to the Italian states led to the brutal tragedy of nine men—charged with imaginary offences, or what were no offences whatever, but rather the duties of noble minded and patriotic men—being shot dead. Surely the English post office was never put under the control of ministers of state for purposes like these.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

In consequence of the heavy fall of snow at Brighton on Monday, a special messenger was dispatched from the Pavilion to Windsor, with her Majesty's commands for the royal sledge and ponies to be forwarded to Brighton without delay, for the use of the Queen and Prince Consort. The magnificent sledge and splendid pair of ponies, which have been trained for sledge-driving, left Windsor accordingly, proceeding by the first up train to Paddington, and thence to the London-bridge terminus of the Brighton Railway. Accordingly on Wednesday, her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, and the Princess royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, drove out from the Pavilion upon the new sledge, to Patcham, a village three miles on the London road, and in the afternoon of the same day a second drive was extended on the same road to the south end of Clayton Tunnel—Prince Albert driving a pair of ponies, attached to the sledge by means of Morocco harness covered with small bells.

On Thursday her Majesty visited the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, and, having lunched with his Grace, returned to Brighton in the evening.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign office. The ministers present were Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharcliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Lord G. Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Honourable Sydney Herbert. The Earl of Ripon was prevented by indisposition from attending the Council. The Council sat two hours and a half.

THE DUKE OF SAXE COBURG was, on the 28th ult, pronounced out of danger by his physicians.

The Duchess of Kent has made a donation of 25/ in aid of the fund of the society for the protection and employment of distressed needlewomen.

The King of Hanover has become a member of the new conservative club house, St James's street.—*Globe*.

SIR FRANCIS DOYLE has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Excise, with a salary of 1,000/ a year.

PAPER EXCISE DUTY.—A deputation of paper makers had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday, at his official residence in Downing street. The deputation consisted of Sir William Magnay, Mr Dickinson, Mr Cameron, Mr Crompton, Mr Wrigley, Mr Giles, Mr Dewdney, and Mr Smith. Mr Gibson Craig, M.P., accompanied the deputation. Mr John Wood, chairman of the Excise, was present with the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the conference.

THE COTTON DUTY.—A numerous deputation of between fifty and sixty gentlemen, on the subject of cotton, including Mr Mark Philips, M.P., Viscount Sandon, M.P., Sir Howard Douglas, M.P., Mr Oswald, M.P., and Mr Brotherton, M.P., had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, in Downing street, on Wednesday.

WINDOW DUTY.—A deputation on the subject of the window duty had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday, at his official

residence in Downing street. The deputation was composed of parties from the respective vestries of Marylebone, St James, and St Ann, Soho, appointed by public meetings of ratepayers.

COAL DUTY.—A deputation on the subject of the coal trade, consisting of the following members of parliament:—Viscount Howick, Hon. H. T. Liddell, Messrs Bell, Hinde, Ord, Hutt, Forster, R. Hodgson, Grainger, and Metcalfe—had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday.

THE METROPOLIS.

Mr Godson, Q.C., has been appointed, by the Lords of the Admiralty, counsel to the Admiralty.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—By an order of the Court of Chancery made on Wednesday last, a further reduction has taken place in the fees payable by suitors in that court. When the office of the taxing masters was established by the act of the session of 1842, a fee of 4 per cent on the amount of every bill of costs as taxed was imposed. That fee has now been reduced to 3 per cent, and we understand that this reduction amounts to nearly 5,600*l* a year.

ICE ON THE RIVER.—In consequence of the continued severity of the frost, which set in on Friday last, and has continued since with a considerable fall of snow, the river Thames has been covered with large masses of floating ice. Towards low water on Wednesday the masses had accumulated to such an extent as to cause great interruption to the navigation, particularly in the Pool. It is somewhat remarkable that the great frost of 1814, on which occasion the Thames was frozen over and a fair held thereon, commenced on the 8th of February, and continued for six weeks.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.—The young man, whose name was given as William Lloyd, was brought up again on Tuesday, before Mr Jardine, at Bow street. He still declined giving his name, and gave the following explanation of his reasons for committing the act:—"I had been indulging in intemperance for several days, from the effects of which I was only partially recovered when I entered the Museum; and being consequently in a nervous state of excitement, I was afraid of everything I met with, and under such impression I acted in the manner I have done, and for which I was then taken into custody; but I did not commit the act through any design or evil intention whatever towards any one." He subsequently said:—"Whatever punishment you feel it your duty to inflict upon me, I shall feel the consolation that it is deserved." As there appeared some difficulty as to ascertaining the value of the vase, the prisoner was charged only with destroying the glass case under which it was placed. Mr Jardine ordered him to pay 3*l*, the value of the case, and in default be committed to hard labour in the House of Correction for two calendar months. The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and subsequently conveyed to gaol. On Thursday the 3*l* penalty was sent anonymously to the committing magistrate, and the delinquent has in consequence been set at liberty. It is stated that the delinquent, who gave a wrong name, is a student in the University of Dublin, where he, a short time back, entered as a pensioner, under the tuition of Mr Aitkins, one of the junior fellows, and has a brother of some standing in the same college. He had no business in London but to spend the vacation and visit the principal places in the metropolis. As to the amount sent to the prison for his liberation, he declares his total ignorance of the person who remitted it to the magistrate, and the persons with whom he lodges seem equally surprised at the occurrence.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON SOAP.—A numerous and influential meeting of manufacturers and other persons anxious to procure a repeal of the duties affecting the manufacture of soap, was held at the London tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Saturday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode by which that desirable object may be effected. The meeting was very respectably attended, every part of the great room being crowded to the utmost. Among the gentlemen present we noticed Messrs J. Hume, M.P., J. Patten-son, M.P., J. T. Egerton, M.P., B. Hawes, M.P., J. Cattley, W. B. Hutton, Thomas Tooke, jun., J. E. Hubbard, W. Gladstone, Alderman Humphrey, M.P., W. Hutton, D. W. Wire, T. Hawes, J. Shaw of Bristol, T. Goddard, H. Johnston, Simpson, Gibbs, B. Lancaster, J. Johnson of Rencorn, Unworth of Liverpool, Tyson of Liverpool, &c. Mr William Hawes was called to the chair. Resolutions urging a repeal of the duty on soap were unanimously passed, and embodied in a petition to parliament.

DEATH FROM POISON.—A Mr Montague and his wife, who had kept a miscellaneous shop for many years at Camberwell, were poisoned on Tuesday morning, in consequence of Mrs Montague having fallen into the great mistake of putting some oxalic acid into their tea, mistaking it for carbonate of soda, which they were in the habit of using. Their shopman also has had a most narrow escape from death, having also partaken in part of the deadly mixture.

M'NAUGHTEN, THE MURDERER, continues to manifest the same symptoms of insanity as were testified to upon his trial. He still imagines that he is pursued by secret enemies, and has gone the length of throwing any missiles he could get hold of at the heads of of his supposed foes. It is not a little singular that two persons confined in Bedlam, who have suffered by M'Naughten's violence, should be Touchet and Dalmas, the first of whom shot at Mr Smith, the keeper of a shooting gallery in Holborn; the other the Battersea bridge murderer. M'Naughten, in consequence of the violence he has displayed, has since been confined by a strait waistcoat, or "muffle," as it is now called.—*Globe*.

DEFICIENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Alderman Copeland, in presenting to the court of his brethren, held on Wednesday, the report of the inspectors of measures of the City, said, he felt gratification in stating that the appointment of these two officers had proved of the utmost utility to the poorer classes. The court, he said, would form some idea of the gross manner in which robberies had been perpetrated for a series of years upon those to whom a small deficiency

was an object of some moment, when he stated that 406 tradespeople, all of whom sold to the poor, had been convicted and fined, some for deficient measures used in meting out the necessaries of life. (Hear, hear.) Of these individuals, many, he was ashamed to say, had been more than once convicted, and he also was sorry to be obliged to state, that the fraudulent dealers detected in their iniquity in the past year exceeded in number those of the year 1843 by 166. During the last six months upwards of three thousand shops in the city of London had been visited by the inspectors in the city, and upwards of 800 had been visited by them at night, and they invariably paid their visits by surprise, unlike the ancient official visitors, who paid their compliments with a bundle at their head, and with such form and ceremony as gave full time for concealment to the tradesmen, who waited in expectation. The amount of fines inflicted upon the defendants for the last year was 226*l* 7*s* 6*d*, [while that levied in the preceding year was 143*l* 5*s*.

DUTIES OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY.—At a meeting of the court of Aldermen, held on Wednesday, the city solicitor was instructed to prosecute Mr Marshall, chief cashier to the Bank of England, and another servant of the Bank, for refusing to serve on an inquest jury. The defence of those gentlemen is that they are not householders, residing in the Bank and receiving annual salaries.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—On Thursday this company held a special meeting numerously attended, at which the conduct of Lord Stanley was particularly reprobated, and it was resolved to apply to parliament for compensation for the losses of the company which he as Colonial Secretary had caused.

His Majesty Louis Philippe has just sent over to this country a French artist of high celebrity, to take the portraits of the members of the corporation of London, who presented the congratulatory address to his Majesty during his visit to this country last year. The plan of the picture has been designed by his Majesty himself, and it is intended to have two pictures painted, one of which his Majesty will have placed in the royal palace of Versailles, and the other to be presented on the part of the King to the corporation of London, to be placed in their Guildhall.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday Feb. 8:—

Epidemic, Endemic, and contagious diseases	188
Diseases of Uncertain Seat	110
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, and Senses	153
Diseases of the Lungs, and other Organs of Respiration	336
Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels	34
Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	73
Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	8
Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	8
Diseases of the Joints, Bones, and Muscles	5
Diseases of the Skin, &c.	0
Old Age, or Natural Decay	70
Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance	31
Causes not specified	3
Deaths from all causes	1018
Males	510
Females	508
Population Enumerated 1841	
West Districts	301,326
North Districts	366,303
Central Districts	374,759
East Districts	393,247
South Districts	479,469
Totals	1,915,104
Average weekly Deaths, 1840-1-2-3-4, 5 Winters, 5 Years.	
West Districts	152
North Districts	192
Central Districts	205
East Districts	223
South Districts	267
Totals	1039
Deaths in the Week	
Males	689
Females	600
Total	1289

THE PROVINCES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD—MR WARD'S CASE.—At a meeting of the convocation, held on Thursday, Mr Ward, author of "The Ideal Church," was formally deprived of his degrees of B.A. and M.A. Among the placets were the Bishops of Llandaff and Chichester; Lords Romney, Feversham, and Sandon; the Deans of Norwich, Christchurch, Carlisle, Chichester, &c. Among the non-placets were Mr Gladstone, M.P.; Drs. Hook, Manning, Grant, and Pusey, &c. The majority was not great. A technical obstruction was put in the way, by the proctors of the University, of an intended condemnation of the principles of the famous Tract XC. For this the proctors have been specially thanked by Mr Gladstone and other Puseyites; but the anti-Romanists seem determined to carry their point, and will no doubt do so afterwards.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This body held its annual meeting on Monday, Mr Richard Birley was voted, by a majority of 31 to 12, out of the direction, on the express ground that, whereas the Chamber had pledged itself repeatedly in favour of free trade. Mr Birley had acted as chairman of Mr Entwistle's election committee last summer, and had otherwise greatly contributed to Mr Entwistle's return to parliament. The occasion was remarkable, as drawing from Mr Birley both an express condemnation of Mr Entwistle's votes on the sugar duties, and an unqualified condemnation of a sliding scale of, as compared with fixed, import duties on corn, together with his own preference for a free trade entirely. But he would not undertake not to vote for Mr Entwistle again, and he said expressly that he thought Sir R. Peel the best minister we could have. Another conservative, but thorough free trader, was put on the direction in Mr Birley's stead.

MOBBING THE QUEEN.—The *Times* gives the following account of her Majesty's treatment by the inhabitants of Brighton:—"Her Majesty walked to the chain pier on Saturday morning. With a view of enjoying a private walk, somewhat a novelty to royalty in a large town, her Majesty and Prince Albert, in plain dresses, her Majesty also wearing a veil, walked from the castle square entrance of the palace to the pier. The royal pair gained the pier unobserved, and walked for nearly an hour, when they prepared to return. The

fact that her Majesty was on the pier had, however, become known; and, as the Queen and Prince left the esplanade, a considerable number of persons crowded round the toll-gate, and many of them followed her Majesty, as the Prince and herself walked towards the pavilion. As the royal pair approached castle square, the crowd pressed forward more closely, and some errand boys rudely peered beneath her Majesty's bonnet. The Queen eventually escaped from her annoying followers by entering the palace by the private gates. This was about half-past ten; and half an hour later Major Allen, entering the town hall where the magistrates were holding their sittings, spoke in warm terms of the outrage to which her Majesty had been subjected, and which, he said, if repeated, would have the effect of depriving the town of the honour of these occasional visits of royalty. He was authorised by Colonel Buckley (her Majesty's equerry) to make this statement publicly; and he trusted that the police would find some means of protecting her Majesty from a repetition of the annoyance. Major Allen suggested, that the tradesmen of the town should be requested to prevent their boys from following her Majesty. The greatest part of the annoyance this morning arose from some boys, with baskets on their arms, thrusting themselves almost below her Majesty's bonnet.

GAME.—Lord Francis Egerton has recently made an important alteration relative to the game on his Northamptonshire estates. The tenantry are now allowed to do as they like with it. A short time since it was strictly preserved, and they did not dare to kill even a rabbit.

A NEW CRIME.—We have been informed that 14 men left the Aylesbury union on the morning of Friday week, in consequence of part of their food being stopped, for the dreadful offence of laying their wearing apparel on their beds to help to keep them warm. If this be true, no wonder there are so many candidates for the county gaol.—*Aylesbury News.*

THE ELECTIONS.

LEWES.—Mr Fitzroy is again a candidate for the representation of this borough; and we hear he is to be opposed by a League candidate.—*Times.*

EAST CORNWALL.—Sir William Trelawney, finding that he has little support from the Whigs, and that a contest with Mr Carew will involve him in great expense, has withdrawn from the contest. Mr Carew will now, therefore, walk over the course, and a division of the county, which, eight years ago, was in the hands of the Liberals, will now pass entirely, and without any decided effort to prevent it, into those of the Conservatives. A delay has occurred in moving the writ, in consequence of some informality in the baptismal certificate of the present Earl of St Germans, which has hitherto prevented the issue of the writ of summons calling him to the house of peers.

BUCKS.—Mr Charles Scott Murray having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, it has been generally imagined that the only son of the Duke of Buckingham—the Marquis of Chandos, who attained his majority on the 10th of September last—would start as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the representation thus created; but the Duke of Buckingham, at a meeting of the Bucks agricultural association, on Saturday, said that he did not think that arrangement advisable at present. Mr Towers of Huntsmoor park, Iver, will be the new candidate in the Conservative interest, supported by the influence of the Duke. It is not expected that there will be any opposition to the return of Mr Towers.

BUCKINGHAM.—The farce of re-electing Sir T. Fremantle, the new Irish secretary, came off on Monday morning, at the Town Hall. There being no opposition, there was neither stir nor bustle in the place. Sir T. Fremantle was proposed by Mr Coker, a high church clergyman, who passed a high eulogium upon Sir Thomas's character and abilities; and seconded by Mr Bennett, grocer, and *deacon of the Baptist church* at Buckingham. Sir Thomas returned thanks very briefly, and, after three cheers, the meeting separated.

STAMFORD ELECTION.—It appears that Sir George Clerk was placed in a very unpleasant position at the election on Monday, in consequence of his hostility to the railway which is to pass through the town. He was pelted with snow balls on the hustings and at the charring, in addition to being saluted with the hootings of a mob wherever he went. A strong party of special constables had great difficulty in keeping the peace.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—R. D. Brown, Esq. M.P. for Mayo, presided at the meeting of the Association held on Monday, and Mr Smith O'Brien, Mr Kelly, Mr M. J. O'Connell, and the Liberator himself, all M.P.'s, were the speakers. Rather a contemptuous view was taken of the proposed ministerial measures for Ireland, though such as they are they were received as an evidence that agitation had forced men to be conciliatory who had formerly said conciliation was at an end. With reference to national education, Mr O'Brien said:

"That all parties, when arrived at the period for receiving an university education, should be educated together; and further, that Dublin Trinity College should be thrown open to Catholics as well as Protestants; and as it was not extensive enough to accommodate all, he approved of provincial colleges also being established. He took the earliest moment thus to announce his opinion in reference to that subject."

—Mr O'Connell calls for opposition to the announced interference with Irish banking matters, and even hints that we may see him yet on this side of the water before he gets the College Green Parliament; he said:—

"Let it be remembered that he there predicted the evils that Peel's new currency bill would create, and let country gentlemen, if they were not too busy with their orange politics, arouse themselves, and make a determined opposition to it. He often predicted the evils that the poor law would cause in Ireland; he was opposed by some, even clergymen, others kept never heeding him; but was there any man at present who would oppose him if

he could abolish the poor law, or one who had not already felt the evil effects of it? There was not a man in Ireland at present who did not entertain a similar opinion with him about that fatal measure, and in some years hence, if the country did not arouse themselves against Peel's currency bill, the same results would follow. If he were supported by the landed interests of the country, as no doubt he would by the people, he would proceed to parliament, and by calling for repeated divisions, defeat it in its progress through the house. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)"

—The rent for the week was announced to be 514/ 1s 2d.

LOSS OF SIXTEEN LIVES.—Our correspondent at Newcastle, says the *Newry Telegraph* of Saturday morning, has sent to us the following brief but deeply distressing communication. Sixteen human beings have been, by one of those sad fatalities so common on the eastern coast, hurried into eternity—and the ear is pained with the wailings of their numerous orphans and dependents, now utterly destitute:—"Newcastle, Feb. 6.—Another melancholy calamity occurred here yesterday evening, whereby sixteen human creatures met watery grave. As is usual, a number of fishermen's wives, sons, and daughters, went to Dundrum to procure bait (mussels) for their lines. One party of them went in a boat, and having collected a quantity of mussels, a number of the others got into the same boat to return home, in all sixteen individuals, nine females and seven males. These being more than the boat would contain with safety, and it blowing a strong gale at the time, the boat upset, and all perished, leaving their distressed relatives to mourn their loss, and many of them are in a wretched state of poverty. Some of them are mothers, brothers, and sisters of those lost on the 13th of January 1843, for whom a large sum was raised by a benevolent public."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are fuller of speculation than news at present. The *Journal des Debats* dares the Opposition to the conflict threatened on the discussion of the secret service money bill, upon which it would seem that ministers are sure of a majority. It says that—

"If the Opposition really wish to engage in a contest on the secret service money bill, the battle will be decisive. But if they retreat or abstain from voting, their defeat will not be the less evident to everybody. For our own part, we acknowledge without difficulty, that whilst the division on the address gave a majority to the ministry, it did not clearly decide the cabinet question. It becomes necessary to know, whether the vote which reduced the ministerial majority to eight was accidental, or whether it bore upon the principles of the government. The secret service money bill will elucidate this decisive question, and if the trial concludes against ministers, we are confident they will resign, because a cabinet which commands a mere majority of eight cannot govern. During the last 15 days the chambers and the ministers, the opposition and the conservative party, have been in a state of crisis, to which the secret service money bill must put an end in one way or the other. We demand a discussion on this bill with impatience, and we thank the ministers for having loudly challenged the opposition to the combat. They have secured for themselves, by the candid and courageous manner in which they have brought forward the question, a victory or a retreat equally honourable. We expect the victory. The Conservative party has rallied. The insults of M. Thiers' journal and the menaces of M. Billault have caused them to close their ranks. They will not fail to support the cabinet, because the ministers have retained office for the sole purpose of supporting the conservative party, and hereafter they must triumph or fall together."

SPAIN.—Despatches from Madrid, announce that the member of the Representative Chamber who had stolen from the house of General Narvaez certain articles of plate was expelled the Chamber (of Deputies) on the 4th inst. We collect from these despatches that blame was attached to the commandant of the fort at Europa Point, who lately fired on a Spanish vessel (the same who some three or four months since sunk another Spanish vessel), and that he had in consequence been superseded. The Spanish government expressed itself satisfied with this reparation. Mr Bulwer had the honour of dancing with the Queen at the ball of General Narvaez.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The new royal mail steamer *Cambria* reached Liverpool on Thursday morning. She has made a quick voyage of 11½ days from Boston, and has brought 60 passengers, amongst whom is W. L. Paleske, the bearer of despatches from the American government. The news from Mexico confirms the fall of Santa Anna, who, at the last accounts, had been captured, and was a prisoner where once he held unlimited power. One report states that he had been shot; but the report requires confirmation. The *New York Herald*, in summing up the news carried home by the *Cambria*, says—"It embraces a confirmation of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna by Bravo and Paredes. We first received the news of his defeat via Tampico and New Orleans. We now have it via Corpus Christi, Galveston, and New Orleans." In Texas the movements are towards annexation to the United States.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail, which brings advices from Bombay to the 1st of January, contains but little intelligence of interest. It chiefly relates to the sequel of events in the state of Kholapore. The last accounts left Colonel Ovans, the newly-appointed political agent, a prisoner in the fort of Punalla, which was joined to the fort of Pawunghar by a long neck of rocks, both constituting very strong fortresses. The fort of Punalla was invested by General De la Motte, with a strong force, on the 22d of November; and on the same day, after a sharp contest, the outworks were taken. Colonel Hickey fell in the assault, mortally wounded, both his legs having been shattered by a cannon ball. Colonel Ovans was urged, under threats of death, to use his influence with the besiegers in favour of the besieged; but he refused, and some would have fulfilled the threats. Nevertheless, better counsels prevailed; and on the 29th he was permitted to join his friends. On the morning of the 1st of December a breach was effected in the wall of the fort; it was gallantly stormed, and in an hour was in possession of the British. The natives escaped to the adjoining fort; but their pursuers followed so close that the barricades could not be closed, and the fort of Pawunghar also remained in the hands of the British, with 200

prisoners. The task of dismantling the works at once commenced. Subsequently, three smaller forts of Kholapore were taken. Colonel Ovens did not long enjoy his post—he was removed “for reasons only surmised by those desiring to disseminate unfounded charges;” and Mr Reeves, the original political agent, was reinstated. Disturbances continued in the little state of Sawunt Warrec, and the British troops detached to keep down anarchy had been reinforced. The sickness in Scinde continued to diminish, though there were still “nearly 3000 in the hospital.” Sir Charles Napier was at Larkhana, contemplating an assault on Dadur fort, at the foot of the Bolan Pass; which had fallen in the hands of the contumacious Nusseer Khan, and near which the irregular horse, under Captain Taite, were cut to pieces. Sir Henry Hardinge was still at Calcutta, receiving the unanimous praises of a press seldom unanimous, for his peaceful labours in promoting native education. The latest news from Macao is dated 25th of October; a brief announcement that the treaty of commerce between France and China was signed on board the Archimedes, at Whampoa, on the 24th. Fuller accounts, to the 19th of November, represent the country as quiet, trade as dull, and Governor Davis of Hong Kong as getting into “hot water” with the British merchants, by some unpopular ordinances.

A number of communications which are in type have been postponed for a week.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1845.

THE BUDGET.—The reductions proposed to be effected are stated thus summarily in the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day:—

Sugar	£1,300,000
Coal	113,000
Import duties on raw materials, including—	
Staves	320,000
Cotton Wool	680,000
Auction Duty	300,000
Glass	640,000
Total loss to the Revenue	3,358,000

Which will nearly absorb the estimated surplus of 3,409,000. A great many members, principally those on the opposition side, at once expressed themselves pleased with the general tenor of the proposed changes. Those affecting sugar were objected to by Lord John Russell in particular. But discussion was deferred till Monday night.

MR W. O'BRIEN.—A second (supplementary) letter appears from this gentleman in the *Chronicle* to-day. It supplies what that paper intimated to be a deficiency in the former one. He now says:—

“Neither directly nor indirectly, did I receive any information of the nature of the report about to be made by the Board, until the report appeared in the *Gazette*.”

The Earl of Mornington, notwithstanding the several reports to the contrary, continues exceedingly unwell, and we regret to hear there remain but very slight hopes of his lordship's eventual recovery.

The Senate of the United States have passed “a bill to establish the Smithsonian Institute, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,” in which the house will probably concur. The sum received by this government from the bequest was 508,316 dols. The interest, at 6 per cent, which has accrued, is 209,103 dollars. “The institution to be conducted by a board of managers of 15 persons, of whom the Vice-President of the United States and the Chief Justice of the United States for the time being to be two; three members of each house, to be designated by the presiding officers thereof, and to hold for one year; and seven other persons, no two from the same State, to be chosen by Congress, for two years—two of the seven to be members of the National Institute of Washington; each manager to be paid his necessary expenses of travel, &c., when attending meetings of the board, but to have no other compensation.

A Paris paper informs us that “M. Rolland, the well-known butcher, who for many years has been the purchaser of the ‘*bauf gras*’ exhibited at the Carnival, has gone to England to offer her Majesty the Queen a round of beef from the finest animal that has ever been killed in France.”

Our usual Liverpool letter has not arrived.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

In the political world this has been a week, not of news but, of expectation. Men wait for the development of Sir Robert's proposed new financial measures, and contemporaneously with the appearance of this (*before*, no doubt, in many instances) public curiosity, if not public feeling, will have been so far satisfied. At the time we write this, it is impossible for us to gratify that curiosity, and useless to offer speculations. In the meantime, the Minister has been receiving deputations up to the last. Cotton, coal, windows, and paper were all brought into the Premier's presence, by their representatives, no farther back than on Wednesday, and it appears they all met with “a courteous reception,” but that was all.

In the House of Peers, on Monday night, Lord Monteaule, in moving for some papers connected with finance, took occasion to glance at the anticipated measures of Ministers. His lordship intimated that the necessity for a farther temporary continuance of the income tax seemed to him so great, that he could not oppose it; but he expressed himself doubtfully as to the good policy of a permanent substitution of direct for indirect taxation, and, alluding more particularly to the notorious injustice perpe-

trated by the present tax in levying equal amounts from fleeting incomes and the produce of permanent property, he said “it was one thing to submit to the inconvenience and inequality of the impost for a time, but it was quite another thing to give sanction by law to a permanence of a tax possessing these objectionable qualities.” But really, we cannot see any excuse for perpetrating a temporary, any more than a permanent, injustice by laying on such an impost. Legislation, whether it is to be for a year or an age, should equally be founded on principles of justice; and we take this opportunity of protesting against the too prevalent practice of English statesmen of resorting to temporary shifts in their legislation, instead of learning broad and immutable principles, suitable for all time, and acting on them in a plain, practical way. They seem to fear that those who come after them will not have any thing to do, unless they leave things in this crude state for them, as if every age did not bring along with it its own appropriate work, and enough of it!

The Lord Chancellor, on Monday night also, intimated, in reply to a speech from Lord Campbell, that it was his intention to lay on the table a bill on the subject of bail in error, the object of which, it is presumed, will be to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of such an absurdity as was witnessed last year in the case of O'Connell—first imprisoning men, and then finding out that the imprisonment is not legal! On Tuesday, he stated that it was also his intention to introduce, in the course of a few days, a bill relating to charitable bequests.

From a conversation raised by the Marquis of Normanby on Tuesday night, it appears, that these two are the only Government measures which can be originated in the House of Lords during the session. It seems odd, that, with nine of the present cabinet among their lordships, and some able men at least besides, so little of the business of the country can be done among them; but so it is. The “*lower*” house has got the *upper* hand, thoroughly, in the honour (if it is one) of legislating for us. But perhaps this is more apparent than real, for it is not to be concealed that there is a vast amount of lordly influence brought to bear on legislation, which is not openly obtruded in the House of Lords. The thing is managed in a quieter and more effectual way than that!

The discussion raised by the Earl of Dalhousie, in the House of Lords, on the Railway Board, and a letter of Mr O'Brien's (of the South Eastern Railway), published yesterday in a morning paper, and by us to-day, are elsewhere alluded to in our paper, and do not need to be commented on here.

In the House of Commons Mr Wakley on Tuesday night called attention to some of the statements made in the article on the Railway Bill and the Railway Board which appeared in the *Economist* of last week. Sir James Graham offered an explanation which was wholly beside the question. Generally there has been a good deal of discussion on the on-coming Railway business, but nothing definite has been settled on.

In answer to a question put by Mr Bouverie, Sir Robert Peel has declared that no negotiations are pending between our Government and that of Brazil having reference to a commercial treaty, which was very generally supposed to be the case.

An animated and practical discussion, on naval architecture, was raised in the House of Commons on Thursday by Sir Charles Napier. It really appears that ships are not built, under the superintendence of the Admiralty, with half the skill and knowledge that are applied by private individuals in building ships for common merchandise. This ought not to be. These ships of war cost a great deal of money—as much as a million and a half was spent in the year 1830 alone upon ships of war; and as long as it is thought necessary to have them, there can be no excuse for their not being built under every advantage of knowledge, science, and economy which the times command. At the present moment, when large additions to the navy are contemplated, the matter acquires additional importance, and no doubt a little wholesome agitation will be of infinite use to the Lords of the Admiralty, of some of whom it was said, in the course of the discussion raised by Sir Charles Napier, with a severity only equalled by the truth of the remark, that they scarcely know a three-decker from a Newcastle collier! Agitation is the only way by which such gentlemen can be moved.

The elections occasioned by the late Ministerial changes have all, as far as possible, been wisely planned, so as to prevent any contests. Buckingham has returned Sir Thomas Fremantle, and Stamford, Sir George Clerk. Mr Carew, it now appears, will walk the course as Conservative candidate for East Cornwall, Lewes will certainly return Mr Fitzroy, Wilts will return Mr Sydney Herbert, and the new member for Bucks county will be a Mr Towers—a Conservative of course. It appears that Sir Thomas Fremantle was nominated at the hustings by a clergyman of the Church of England, and that the nomination was seconded by a Mr Bennett, deacon of the Baptist church in the town, a flaming Radical in his time, still a member of the Anti-state-church Association, &c. &c. The *Nonconformist* and the *Patriot* express amazement at this subserviency of Mr Bennett to one within whose domains the Baptist preachers are not permitted even house-room; but the latter paper concludes an article on the subject in a way which sufficiently explains how matters are managed in Bucks. Says the *Patriot*:—“We put to Mr Bennet, Baptist deacon, but one

The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table with 7 columns: Day (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) and various stock prices including Bank Stock, Consols, India Stock, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc., with columns for Time, Prices printed on Change, and Prices negotiated on Change.

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

Table listing prices for various Scottish companies, including Banks (Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank, etc.) and Insurance Companies.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing prices for joint stock banks, including Australasia, British North America, Ceylon, etc., with columns for No. of Shares, Dividends, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table showing prices for Foreign Gold in bars (standard), Foreign Gold in coin, and Silver in bars (standard).

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with 7 columns: Day (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) and various foreign stock prices including Austrian Bonds, Brazilian Bonds, Buenos Ayres Bonds, etc.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table showing prices for French funds in Paris and London for various dates, including 5 per Cent Rentes, 3 per Cent Rentes, etc.

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Table listing public securities of the United States of America, including Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and United States Bank Shares.

Railways.

Railway Share Market.

Table with columns: No. shares, Div. p Ann, Friday Evening, Shares, Paid, Price. Lists various railway companies like Aberdeen, Birmingham and Gloucester, Brighton, Lewes, & Hastings, etc., with their respective share counts and prices.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The chief feature of the week has been the settlement of a very heavy account, which, however, appears to have gone off with less difficulty than was anticipated. Notwithstanding the reactions which have taken place latterly the account is stated still to have been favourable for the speculators for a rise, and still a very con-

siderable amount of business continues to be transacted. The discussions in parliament, during the week, and the exact amount of weight which it is intended to attach to the reports of the Board of Trade, have given satisfaction generally. The House of Commons appears rather to shrink from the huge labour which the railway business will impose upon it; a committee of five members has been appointed to determine on the best mode of constituting a sufficient number of committees, to consist of only four members each, for the purpose of examining and reporting to the house on the claims of all these separate undertakings. For the variations in the market see our list.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—Tuesday's Gazette contains the decision of the railway department of the Board of Trade, in favour of the Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool railways, and of schemes proposed by the Liverpool and Manchester company; and the Board have decided on reporting in favour of the Patricroft and Clifton branches, the Parkside branch, the Extensions into Liverpool, and against the St Helens and Rufford branch; and, having further had under consideration the Trent Valley railway scheme, the Board have decided on reporting to parliament in favour of the said scheme, with the exception of the Potteries and Alrewas branches, the postponement of which, until a future period, will be recommended.

(From our own Correspondents.)

PARIS, Feb. 12, 1845.—The principal fluctuations in the rates of our railway shares have taken place in the Orleans and Bordeaux, on account of the objections which the public authorities have made to the statutes proposed by the company. It is said that the company will not be able to distribute a dividend, beside the interest of 4 per cent, until the time when the whole line will be opened. It was expected that the future receipts on the line from Orleans to Tours would furnish the means for paying a dividend. The public authorities oppose to this, it being likely that the returns of the Tours and Bordeaux line will not be sufficiently good, that it would be imprudent to mislead the shareholders by the distribution of the part of a dividend. Probably this difficulty will be settled, and it is expected the company will be authorised to distribute the half of these receipts, and to keep the other half in reserve. Besides this there is nothing new.

Table with columns: Paid, Highest price, Lowest, Latest. Lists prices for various railway shares like Orleans, Rouen, Havre, etc.

O. RODRIGUES, 19 Rue neuve des Mathurins.

P.S.—A new company is announced for the Railway du Nord. It is remarked that this company requires 250s per share to be returned if it is not adjudicated, or 5 per cent upon the payments at the rate of 50s per share.

MANCHESTER, Thursday—Closing prices this day:—

Table listing closing prices for various railway shares in Manchester, including Bristol and Gloucester, Eastern Counties, Grand Junction, etc.

JOHN RAILTON and Son, Share Brokers, Exchange Arcade.

LEEDS, Thursday.—There is no alteration in the general character of the share market worthy of remark, and prices are without much change since we last wrote. The delay which takes place in the issue of the Board of Trade Report, and the sales made against defaulters in the Liverpool Stock Exchange, render Midlands very unstable in their market price, which may be called 126½. As, under any circumstances, this stock cannot go below a 5 per cent one, which it is at 120, and is more likely to advance to 4 per cent, which it would be at 150, we consider it very tempting at present prices, especially the Derby at 91, to those who would stand the brunt of an unfavourable report from the Board; and they who do so, and buy when the shares are in the mud, if they should be again, will most assuredly not lose their reward. Manchester and Birmingham have run up to 66½ during the week, and seem pretty firm at the price, the issue of new quarter shares, as well as the probability of a favourable ter-

mination to the pending negotiations between this Company and the London and Birmingham, and Churnets, have contributed to bring these shares into favour. Great Norths are in great demand at 172½, which is offered in our Stock Exchange to-day. The 3 per cent dividend and surplus carried over that would have paid 4 per cent on the half year contrasts most advantageously with the two former dividends of 1½ per share. Brightons are steady at 56½, and will improve if they get put on a sound footing as regards economy in working and general management. Mr Peter Clarke will do all this for them if they secure his services. Birmingham and Gloucester fluctuate from 130½ to 135½ per share, and are, we consider, very speculative at these prices, as supposing that the 6 per cent loan has been confirmed by the Midland Board, it remains to be seen whether the shareholders will ratify the bargain, and more problematical still, whether parliament will approve of the "banna," except, indeed, power is given in the act to lease. West Yorks are inquired for at 26s premium; Junctions quiet at 44 premium; Thirsk's brisk at 28s premium; New North British at 36s premium; Dewsbury at 21s premium; Midland, 40¢ buyers at 8½ per share.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—Our share market has been very considerably affected by a tightness in the Money Market, by most considered to be temporary, owing to the necessity of the bankers depositing the railway instalments in the different new lines with the Bank of England. The effect of the pressure has been to depress greatly all those stocks in which speculators were inclined to bestow confidence. Whether those schemes were legitimate dividend-paying securities, or some of the new scrip, so tempting to the public, as offering larger proportionate profits, in case of a strong demand. The result shows that a large proportion of present purchases are by people of small means, from whom, should the differences, (which in this instance means losses) be great, there would be small chance of recovery. On the whole, it is clear the period has arrived for great caution, and for a contraction, rather than an extension of operations in the Share Market.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday.—Edinburgh and Glasgow railway 65½ 5s; ditto quarter shares 16½ 5s; ditto new 6½ 2s 6d.—Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway 15½; ditto Preference 8½.—Dalkeith and Leith Branch railway 7½.—Glasgow and Greenock railway 12½ 5s; ditto new 6½ 2s 6d; ditto preference 2½.—Glasgow and Garmirick railway 28½; ditto new 18½.—Glasgow and Ayrshire railway 66½ 0s; ditto new stock 16½ 10s.—Dundee and Arbroath railway 32½ 10s; do new 10s.—Arbroath and Forfar railway 15½; ditto half shares 14½.—North British (ex new) 13½ 15s; ditto halves 2½ 14s.—Caledonian 6½ 15s.—Scottish Central 4½ 0s.—Dundee and Perth 3½ 3s.—Aberdeen 2½ 7s 6d.—Edinburgh and North 17½.—Glasgow, Dumfries, & Carlisle 11½ 0s 6d.—Monkland and Kirkintilloch 30½ 15s.—Slamannan 18½.—Wishaw and C. Itness 35½.

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

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	136,670	94,750	60,603	75	11,129	3,278
Weekly average price	45s 5d	33s 0d	21s 6d	30s 1d	35s 1d	35s 7d
Six weeks' average ...	45s 7d	34s 0d	21s 7d	31s 9d	35s 8d	35s 9d

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. 987	quarters. 4,265	quarters. 7,419	quarters. 9,238	£ 4,249	£ 1,847
Colonial	15	290	—	—	35	—
Total	1,002	4,474	7,419	9,238	4,284	1,847

REVIEW OF THE SILK TRADE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

THERE are many circumstances which at this time invest the trade of silk with important interest and considerations. While there is no doubt the consumption is increasing considerably in some descriptions of goods, yet we are apprehensive that there must have been little or no increase in many other important branches of goods; and the increasing stocks show that the consumption does not keep pace with the supply.

The stocks on hand on the 1st of Jan. exceeded those of any year since 1834, with the exception of 1838, and so far as this year has gone the arrivals have been great, and a further considerable increase of stock has taken place. The following are the stocks at the 1st of Jan. in each of the last fifteen years:—

STOCKS OF SILK IN LONDON ON THE 1st of January in each of the following years.					
	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
China	4,259	3,697	4,953	3,650	2,214
Bengal	10,345	10,702	10,078	7,207	6,268
Persian	233	1,102	1,035	964	561
Brutia	760	610	680	500	100
Italian	2,509	3,394	2,468	3,000	1,100
Total	18,106	19,505	19,214	15,321	10,243

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
China	800	4,255	8,275	5,865	2,751
Bengal	5,625	4,805	5,421	4,248	4,935
Persian	630	611	964	466	1,301
Brutia	25	474	290	346	180
Italian	1,150	1,694	574	1,686	1,599
Total	8,230	11,839	15,524	12,611	10,766

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
China	2,598	2,176	1,203	816	1,428
Bengal	4,378	5,605	7,531	7,338	8,514
Persian	1,510	1,210	676	230	666
Brutia	794	754	1,173	842	893
Italian	2,421	827	1,663	1,934	1,830
Total	11,701	10,572	12,046	11,160	13,331

A careful examination of the above table will show that the stock of China silk gradually sunk from 4,259 bales in 1831 (it was 5,357 in 1830), to 800 bales on the 1st of Jan. 1836; when in two years it suddenly increased to 8,275 bales on the 1st of Jan. 1838, and gradually diminished again to 816 bales on the 1st of Jan. 1844; on the first of this year it has increased to 1,428 bales.

During the same period, the stock of Bengal silk fell from 10,345 bales in 1831 to 5,625 bales in 1836, and to 4,248 bales in 1839; and since then it has again rapidly increased to 8,514 bales on the first of this year, and has since considerably increased. These fluctuations seem to have been caused in a great measure by the gradual decline of the Company's silk, before private silk assumed

so important a feature. In 1831 the stock consisted of 9,795 bales of Company's, and 550 bales of private trade silk; in 1839 of 694 bales Company's and 3,554 private trade; and on the first of this year of only five bales Company's, while that of private trade was no less than 8,509 bales.

The total stocks have followed nearly the same fluctuations. In the early part of the time comprehended they were very large, being in 1831 18,106 bales (and the year before 20,672), and gradually falling to the lowest point on the 1st of January 1836, being then only 8,230 bales, and since then, with some intermediate variations, have increased to 13,331 bales on the 1st of last month; showing an increase on the stock of the 1st of January 1844, over that of 1843, of 2,171 bales, consisting chiefly of Bengal, China, and Persian silk; of Italian there is a decrease of 1,000 bales.

During the ten years from 1826 to 1836 the silk trade made a rapid progress, owing to the reduction to a mere nominal rate of the duty, and the rapid improvements which followed the competition to which our trade was exposed by the acts brought forward by Mr Huskisson; but during the last ten or twelve years this trade seems to have been nearly stationary. The following table shows the progress of our imports and consumption since 1831; in framing which we have separated the imports into three classes, to show the progress of each great source of supply: 1st from China, 2nd from our possessions in the East, and 3rd from Italy and other places, the latter including all the silk imported direct from the Mediterranean, through France, down the Rhine by way of Holland (which is becoming an important and increasing channel of supply, nearly 500,000 lbs having been imported in this way in 1843), and from other places.

SILK (raw and waste) IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	China.	East India.	Italian and other sorts.	Total Import.	Total taken for consumption.
1831	8,374	1,635,502	2,348,717	3,992,593	3,778,791
1832	28,105	1,652,858	2,366,768	4,047,731	4,043,315
1833	22,181	989,618	2,422,761	3,434,560	4,417,027
1834	582,834	1,798,637	2,284,992	4,666,463	4,175,140
1835	737,489	1,105,297	3,316,658	5,159,444	5,406,846
1836	1,277,251	1,450,222	3,333,897	6,061,370	5,764,222
1837	1,760,212	1,298,037	2,031,513	5,089,762	4,387,561
1838	702,677	1,151,399	2,550,278	4,404,354	4,548,121
1839	360,500	1,387,944	3,040,294	4,788,738	4,457,301
1840	247,755	1,108,465	3,103,322	4,459,542	4,531,115
1841	277,093	1,175,308	3,287,354	4,739,755	4,490,520
1842	180,124	1,367,149	3,810,827	5,388,100	5,284,084
1843	264,301	1,197,446	3,502,456	4,964,203	5,037,813
1844	375,864	1,096,750	3,790,846	5,263,460	5,541,970

—Board of Trade Official Tables.

PRICES ON THE 1st of January of each year, and the HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICE during the year.

On	China.	Bengal.	Italian.	highest qual. cocoons.	Highest & lowest price in each year, of same qual. China, Tsatiee.
1st Jan. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1831 ... 13 0 to 17 0	12 6 to 18 0	19 0	19 0	Feb... 17 3	Oct... 14 4
1832 ... 13 0	15 0 to 19 0	15 0	18 0	Feb... 14 9	Aug... 13 9
1833 ... 12 3	14 6 to 19 0	16 0	19 0	Oct... 21 6	Jan... 14 0
1834 ... 17 0	20 0 to 14 6	20 0	24 0	Oct... 20 9	June... 17 3
1835 ... 16 6	21 0 to 12 0	20 0	25 0	Oct... 24 0	Feb... 19 6
1836 ... 20 6	25 0 to 14 6	23 0	26 0	April... 28 8	Dec... 22 3
1837 ... 16 0	25 0 to 13 0	22 0	30 0	Jan... 22 9	May... 12 3
1838 ... 16 0	23 0 to 13 6	20 0	26 0	Oct... 22 9	Jan... 19 0
1839 ... 18 0	25 0 to 14 0	22 0	27 0	Nov... 23 8	Feb... 20 4
1840 ... 21 0	26 6 to 13 0	21 0	25 0	Feb... 24 3	Dec... 21 0
1841 ... 19 0	23 0 to 12 0	19 0	24 0	Jan... 21 0	Oct... 18 9
1842 ... 18 0	21 0 to 9 6	19 0	23 0	Feb... 20 3	June... 19 0
1843 ... 17 0	21 6 to 9 0	18 0	23 0	Oct... 22 0	May... 17 2
1844 ... 19 0	23 6 to 9 6	18 0	25 6		
1845 ... 18 0	22 0 to 8 6	19 0	25 0		

In examining the above tables, there are important characteristics belonging to each of the three great divisions of supply, which it may be instructive to examine, as they are such as we believe will act on our future importations.

First, CHINA.—It will be observed that our imports from China have fluctuated very greatly, and we believe the same reasons which have obviously caused these great fluctuations in the past will equally operate in the future. In China, it is now well ascertained, the consumption of silk goods of the richest description is very great, and their own manufactures very extensive. The quantity of raw silk exported, therefore, depends upon the price which the export merchant in China can give for it, in competition with the home manufacturer. We have, therefore, found that, whenever the price of silk has continued very low in this country for any length of time, the supply from China has fallen rapidly, as upon those occasions the home manufacturer in China has been able to give a higher price than the exporter to England; and, on the other hand, whenever the price has risen very much here the supply from China has rapidly increased, not from an increased production, but from a larger portion of their growth being secured for export. Thus, at Jan. 1st 1830, the price was only from 12s to 15s for the highest quality, the influence of which reduced the quantity imported from 120,970 lbs the preceding year, and 212,895 in 1828, to 8,374 lbs in 1831. Towards the close of 1833 the price rose to 21s 6d, and the following year the import increased to 582,834 lbs. In 1835 the price advanced to 24s, and the following year the import increased to 1,277,257 lbs. In 1836 the price reached 28s 8d, and the import in the following year reached the enormous quantity of 1,760,212 lbs. In 1837 the highest price of the year fell to 22s 9d, and the import of the following year suddenly also fell to 702,677 lbs, and in the year following to 360,500 lbs. The trade was then interfered with dur-

ing the existence of hostilities, from 1840 to the end of 1842, but there does not appear to have been any accumulation of silk during that time; for in 1843, on the trade being re-opened, the quantity imported amounted only to 264,301 lbs, under the low price of 1842. In 1843, however, the price advanced in Oct. to 22s, and the imports of 1844 increased to 375,864 lbs. All these facts establish, beyond any question, that the quantity of silk that can be obtained from China will fluctuate just in proportion as the exporter to England, or the home consumer in China, can afford to give the highest price.

We find precisely the same rule regulating the quantity imported, on tracing the subject back to the beginning of the present century. As early as 1795 China supplied us with 150,144 lbs of silk; in 1798 with 135,817 lbs; in 1801 with 125,783 lbs; in 1813 with 143,472 lbs; in 1823 with 287,607 lbs, which was the largest quantity previous to 1834.

For a considerable period during the autumn of last year China Tsatlee was quoted as high as 25s, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the difficulty in procuring sufficient returns for our exports, has raised the price of silk so high in China, that, by the last advices, there appears to be little doubt the shipments will reach from 8,000 to 10,000, and some estimates go to 12,000 bales, the quantity imported in 1836. In computing the supply of 1845 from this quarter, we cannot calculate less than 8,000 bales, or 808,000 lbs, with a greater probability that it will be even more.

Second, BENGAL.—The production of silk in India does not appear to have increased in any great degree for a long period. As early as 1812 we imported 982,427 lbs; in 1819, 1,127,884 lbs; in 1823, 1,322,208 lbs (exceeding the import of 1843); in 1829, 2,130,043 lbs, which quantity has never been reached since. For the last 15 years given in the above table, although the import of 1844 shows a considerable increase on recent years, yet it is less than 1834, and about the same as 1831 and 1832. Nor is there anything in the improvement of quality which betokens a thriving or well regulated production; on the contrary, there is a larger proportion of inferior quality, and the range of price is greater than it was in former years. In 1831, it will be seen in the tables given, the price ranged from 12s 6d to 18s; now it ranges from 8s 6d to 19s. The production is said to have suffered by falling into the hands of the natives, when relinquished by the Company; and though taken up with considerable spirit by some English houses to some extent, and especially by the Messrs Watsons, yet a large portion remains still in the hands of the natives, by whom but little care is used to improve the quality or condition. And it is said that the English houses, who have embarked in it, are rather disposed to withdraw from it than to extend it. We see nothing that is at present likely to alter the supply from this quarter from the average of late years.

Third, ITALY AND OTHER PLACES.—Under this head we have the most important and most steady increase of supply. On examining the more important sources included under this head, we find that, while no increase has taken place from France, a very large increase has been experienced from Italy and the Italian islands, Turkey, &c. The following table, for the first and last year of the period for which the subdivision into countries has been yet made, will best show what these sources of supply have been, and the progress they have made:—

	1831.	1843.
	lbs.	lbs.
China.....	8,374	264,301
East Indies	1,635,502	1,197,446
Russia	6,811	25,757
Germany	854	—
Holland	54,854	452,729
Belgium	—	4,784
France	1,150,584	1,228,912
Portugal	463	369
Spain, &c.....	13,178	6,105
Canaries	48	—
Gibraltar	163	3,481
Italy and Italian Islands	526,516	1,074,802
Malta.....	1,390	82,902
Morea	—	9,613
Turkey	452,266	605,197
Syria and Palestine	—	1,202
Egypt	—	888
Cape of Good Hope	26,930	3,055
St Helena	90,148	—
West Indies	778	1,070
United States	23,734	1,572
Total.....	3,992,593	4,964,263

—Board of Trade Official Tables.

The quantity of thrown silk imported has become very unimportant, and has not varied much of late years, as the following table shows:—

	Imported	Taken for Consump.
	lbs	lbs
1831	629,281	514,240
1832	177,166	329,952
1833	229,119	267,472
1834	192,149	164,669
1835	215,883	251,370
1836	396,660	294,201
1837	231,203	211,298
1838	265,130	242,135
1839	225,268	228,643
1840	289,294	288,147
1841	231,343	266,651
1842	397,407	363,524
1843	383,573	333,602
1844	408,913	410,536

The imports of 1844, into London and Liverpool, exceed those of 1843 from every source of supply except Italy, which shows a small reduction on the year; which may be accounted for in the presence of a large crop, by the very large quantities sent to France, Germany, and Switzerland. The silk dispatched from MILAN and TURIN in 1844 was thus distributed:—

To	Milan	To	Turin
	lbs		lbs
England.....	936,600	England and France.....	594,300
Lyons.....	660,100	Switzerland & Germany	374,000
Switzerland & Germany	1,469,300		
Russia	47,600		
Vienna for consumption	492,100		

The above corroborates the other accounts we receive of the large increase of the silk trade in Germany and Switzerland.

The imports into London and Liverpool, and the deliveries in 1843 and 1844, were as follows:—

	China.	East Indies.	Persia.	Bruttia.	Italy.	Total.
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1843	2,651	8,086	1,700	2,761	6,710	21,918
1844	3,782	11,505	3,303	3,027	6,166	27,783

	China.	East Indies.	Persia.	Bruttia.	Italy.	Total.
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1843	3,047	8,142	2,100	3,092	6,439	22,820
1844	3,163	10,169	2,867	2,976	6,370	25,446

Increase of imports in 1844..... 5,865

Increase of deliveries in 1844..... 2,626

Increase of stock in both ports on the 1st of January 3,239

During the month of January, the imports of China and East India silk into London have been 2,320 bales against 749 bales last year; and the deliveries have been 1,213 bales against 1,010 bales last year, which on the 1st of Feb. further increased the stock in London by 1,368 bales. It is yet too early in the year to form any estimate of the imports from European places of growth; but from all we can learn it is certainly not likely to exceed that of last year, and in some cases will barely be as much; and the large stock and lower prices are likely to operate against large imports where there are other markets. If, however, the import from China reach 8,000 bales, which is the lowest present estimate, and the imports from all other quarters even suffer a falling off of 1,000 bales, the whole imports of the year will be 31,001 bales in 1845 against 27,783 bales in 1844; and if we even suppose the large deliveries of last year are increased in the present year by 1,500 bales, making the deliveries 26,946 bales in 1845, the stock at the end of the year will show the large increase on that existing on the 1st of Jan. of 4,055 bales, or 17,386 bales against 13,331 bales in London on the 1st of January. With these facts before us we are not to be surprised at the recent decline of fully 10 per cent on China sorts. A lower price will no doubt materially aid consumption, but we fear that, under any circumstances, the large imports from China, expected during the year, will give very unprofitable remittances for the shipment of goods made last year.

There is one point in reference to China silk which should not be entirely overlooked. By the last mail we are advised that the stock of tea at Canton is very large, and was still accumulating, and that prices were expected to be very low. If this be so, it may cause more tea to be shipped and correspondingly less silk than has been anticipated; for it is quite clear that whatever offers the best remittance will be taken.

It only remains now that we should notice the export of manufactured silks. During the last year there has been an increase on 1843 and 1842, but the amount has not equalled many former years.

SILK MANUFACTURERS EXPORTED.

	£.	£.	
1831	578,874	1838	779,280
1832	529,091	1839	868,118
1833	737,404	1840	792,648
1834	637,198	1841	788,894
1835	973,786	1842	590,189
1836	917,822	1843	667,952
1837	503,673	1844	735,994

On looking closely into this table, which establishes an increase in our exports of silks, under 100,000/ from 1831 to 1843, we find sufficient evidence to prove that it is not in consequence of our inability to compete with other countries, but, on the contrary, we are indebted to the neutral markets not only for all the increase that has taken place, but also to make up a considerable deficiency which has occurred in our colonial trade. The following table shows the proportions of our silk manufactures which were exported to our colonies in 1831 and in 1843, compared with those to neutral foreign countries.

	1831	1843
	£	£
Gibraltar.....	3,980	3,080
Malta	765	784
Ionian Islands	12	255
Cape of Good Hope	8,967	7,303
Mauritius	1,313	4,281
East India	5,271	15,146
Australia	17,075	35,534
Canada, &c.	98,013	36,401
West Indies.....	27,508	26,108
Guernsey, &c.	11,145	22
Total Colonies	169,049	128,914
Foreign countries	409,825	539,038
Total Exports	578,874	667,952

It will be observed that, while our exports have diminished to our colonies, they have more than proportionally increased to foreign countries, and to none so much as to France itself. In

1831 our exports to France of silk goods amounted to 43,462*l*, and in 1843 to 148,222*l*, being nearly as much as to all our colonies together. We, therefore, attribute the stationary character which the silk trade displays, when compared with the cotton and woollen trades, to the great improvements which have taken place in manufactures of a much cheaper kind, the elegance and style of which have secured for them an extensive consumption in substitution for silk, and not to any inability which we have to compete with other countries.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE STOCKS OF COFFEE AND SUGAR IN THE PRINCIPAL SIX MARKETS OF EUROPE.

SUGAR.

February 1	1842	1843	1844	1845
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Holland*	375,400	180,000	155,000	150,000
Antwerp	81,000	37,000	121,000	55,000
Hamburg	165,000	130,000	215,000	95,000
Trieste	89,500	74,000	119,000	81,000
Havre	75,000	140,000	140,000	55,000
	785,900	561,000	750,000	436,000
England	746,000	1,060,000	1,142,000	1,118,000
Total	1,531,900	1,621,000	1,892,000	1,554,000
Total in G. Brit. of Col. sugar	457,000	830,000	808,000	608,000
Total—Foreign Sugar	1,074,900	791,000	1,084,000	856,000

* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of February, in London, per cwt, without Duty.

	35s	33s	30s	28s
Muscovado, E. & W. India	26s a 30s	28s a 35s	23s a 30s	25s a 32s
Havana, white	17s a 22s	18s6d a 22s6d	17s6d a 22s	18s6d a 23s
Havana, yellow and brown	20s a 24s	21s a 26s	19s a 24s	21s a 24s
Brazil, white	15s a 18s	16s a 20s6d	15s a 18s	16s a 19s
Brazil, yellow and brown	15s a 23s	17s a 26s	15s a 23s	16s a 24s
Java	28s6d a 29s	27s	25s9d a 26s	31s 6d
Patent, crushed in bond				

There is a considerable increase in the stock since the beginning of the year, and the deficiency which was shown at that time has now disappeared. In the continental ports this is the consequence of the protracted winter season, which, whilst the supply came in, prevented all re-exportation to the interior and other consuming countries. In this country the case is different—the deliveries have been nearly upon a par with 1844, but the importation has been more than double of last year—against 8,000 tons it amounts to 21,000 tons from the British colonies. The prices of British colonial sugar have undergone a further decline during last month, and are now 20 to 25 per cent below those of the corresponding period of the three preceding years. There was a trifling reaction last week, upon the supposition that the reduction of the duty would raise the price in bond; but the great supply of British colonial sugar, which this country will receive in 1845, will not admit any lasting improvement of the value.

The latest accounts from the British West Indies continue most favourable regarding the crops; from Cuba they are less favourable, and represent the yield likely to be 700,000 boxes only against 850,000 boxes in 1844; but the United States having taken about 200,000 boxes last year, and requiring very little this year, it remains most probable that at least as much Cuba sugar will be shipped off to Europe in 1844. From the Brazils the crop accounts are less favourable than before; the produce, in consequence of wet weather, is stated to be less, and its appearance in the ports delayed.

In our market the stock of foreign sugar amounts to 404,000 cwts against 263,000 cwts last year.

Bonded refined meets with ready buyers, and large sales have been made at the highest quotations, deliverable as late as April next.

COFFEE.

February 1	1842	1843	1844	1845
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Holland*	400,000	443,000	671,500	847,000
Antwerp	49,500	125,000	77,000	140,000
Hamburg	145,000	220,000	230,000	175,000
Trieste	79,500	96,000	78,000	57,000
Havre	41,000	25,000	45,000	31,000
England	368,000	474,000	425,000	502,000
Total	1,083,000	1,383,000	1,526,500	1,752,000

* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of February, in London, per cwt, without Duty.

	65s a 94s	58s a 75s	65s a 76s	46s a 58s
Jamaica, good & fine ord. cwts	69s a 72s	52s a 54s	65s a —s	49s a 50s
Ceylon, good ordinary	39s a 40s	30s a 30s6d	28s6d a 29s	29s6d a 30s
St Domingo, good ordinary	40s a 41s	30s a 31s	28s a 28s6d	28s6d a 29s
In Holland—Java, good ord. per ½ kilog. f	25½ cts	22½ cts	20 cts	21½ cts

The surplus in the stocks appears much larger than at the close of last year, but this is owing to the long stoppage of the inland navigation in Holland and at Hamburg, which has prevented the interior of Germany, &c. from being supplied from those markets; whilst the cargoes which have reached the Dutch outports and the Elbe are included in the returns as given.

The value of coffee for home consumption continues lower than ever before; the demand is good, but not adequate to the supply; the deliveries for consumption in January 1845 amount to 26,000 cwt, against 19,000 cwt in 1844, and less in 1843.

The quantity of foreign chicory upon which the duty was paid in 1844, is no less than 35,000 cwt; that of home grown substituted for coffee consumed last year is considered to be much larger.

The value of foreign colonial coffee has slightly advanced here

and on the continent since the beginning of this year; it is, however, but a trifle higher than at the corresponding period of last year, and much lower than in the two preceding years. The resolution adopted by the Dutch company, only to offer half the quantity on hand at the ensuing spring sales, and to limit the upset above previous market prices, has considerably increased confidence, and removed the doubts which might still be entertained respecting the deficiency of the Java crop, which is now fully confirmed. From other coffee growing countries, with the exception of the Brazils, the accounts of the crops have likewise lately been still more unfavourable than hitherto. Cuba is stated to produce hardly any, and the previous estimate of half last year's quantity much too high. St Domingo is to export much less than last year, as well as Porto Rico and Laguna.

The stocks of coffee in the London warehouses amount to 367,700 cwts against 304,000 cwts on the 1st of February 1844.

FLAX AND LINEN MARKETS.

BELFAST.—The feverish state in which the flax market was in these few weeks past has rather subsided. The advance established in this period may be stated at 3s 6d to 4s per cwt, we therefore alter our quotations accordingly.

	s	d	to	s	d
Handscutched, dirty and coarse...per stone of 16 lbs	4	4	—	—	—
Do coarse	4	7	—	4	10
Do clean and strong	5	0	—	5	3
Do good and fine	5	7	—	5	10
Do superior	6	0	—	6	3
Coarse inferior milled	36	0	—	35	0
Coarse and strong	40	0	—	42	0
Middling	43	6	—	46	0
Good middling fine	47	0	—	52	0
Fine	54	0	—	60	0
Very fine	65	0	—	80	0

—The supply of Downshire flax in our market on Friday was but trifling, not exceeding 15 tons, the quality was inferior—ranging from 38s to 48s per cwt. Many of our spinners abstain from purchasing in the farmers' markets at the late advanced prices. The stock of Russian flax in this town is now reduced to a few lots, which is held at a further advance, but no sales effected within the past week. Yarns are in great demand at former prices, and many spinners of strong and weighty are seeking an advance. The same observation on linen cloth as mentioned last week still holds good.

MANCHESTER.—In this market, the best sorts of 40 in. shirtings are in good demand, at very firm prices; but in inferior qualities little has been done. 27 in. printers are very dull, and may be bought cheaper than last week. There is a slight advance, and great demand, for yarns for the East; other sorts continue as before.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF PROVISIONS ANTICIPATED—FOREIGN TRADE.

(Communicated by Keeling and Hunt.)

THE various undertakings contemplated in the spring and autumn of this year, such as the extension of railroads, the forming of harbours of refuge, the increase of the navy, &c. will naturally lead to an increased circulation of money to the extent of some millions, and will, consequently, increase the consumption of provisions of all descriptions, as a great proportion of the outlay will be expended in labour, which will naturally cause an increased demand for the articles of butter, cheese, and bacon; and as the extra quantity of the two former articles cannot be made, or the latter cured and brought to the English market at the present high rates of duty, a considerable advance in the prices of home production will be the natural result. The operation of the butter and cheese duties tends to a great injustice to the poorer class of consumers, the duty on the lowest description of cheese being about 100 per cent, and on the finest kinds of butter and cheese from 20 to 30 per cent.

The duty of 20s per cwt on butter, when first levied, was intended as a prohibitory one, and at that period it was in the power of the English and Irish farmer to have made it so; but, as they preferred turning the dairy ground into arable, it allowed the foreigner to avail himself of this trade, which has proved a profitable one to the Dutch, who have suited their description of butter to the wants of the British market and the better class of consumers; and it must be plain to those conversant with the import, supply, and consumption of butter, that if by any cause the Dutch weekly supply was excluded from the London market, the price of English fresh butter would be 2s 6d per lb, and the price of the lower and middling descriptions would be proportionably high, and would be a prohibition to the consumption amongst the middling and lower classes of society.

A 10s per cwt duty on butter would increase the importation 50 per cent the first year of the alteration in duty, and would increase the export from Ireland to Spain and Portugal, Irish butter being preferred, and would displace an equal quantity of foreign, which would be sent to England.

A 5s per cwt duty on cheese would tend to increase the imports from Holland from 40 to 50 per cent, and from America 75 to 100 per cent; the operation upon the price of these articles would, from the present deficiency of low butter and cheese, increase consumption so as to leave a remunerating price to the importer.

The high price of butter during the past six months has advanced the inferior descriptions from 7d to 9d and 10d per lb, putting it out of the power of the poorer classes to purchase this essential article for their comfort; and, as a substitute, very unwholesome articles are used. The quantity of butter destroyed by tar, and sold as grease, within the last 20 years, to evade the 20s duty, may be calculated from 100 to 150 tons per annum, which, at a reduced duty, might have been consumed as butter, leaving a loss to the importers from 20 to 40 per cent; and to the revenue the difference between the 20s per cwt duty as butter, and the 2s per cwt duty as grease, being a loss to the merchants of 90,000*l*, and to the revenue of 54,000*l*.

If the present duties on butter and cheese were reduced one-half, it would lead to steady consuming prices, instead of the present fluctuations, which six months in each year exclude one-third of the English consumers from the use of these articles; and there is no doubt, looking at the operation of consumption during the last six months, owing to the improvement in the manufacturing districts, that twice the quantity of butter now imported would be consumed at a 10s per cwt duty, and the same cause and effect would leave the like result in the article of cheese; and it is well known to those parties who travel into the agricultural and manufacturing districts, that the decrease in the consumption of butter, cheese, and bacon, in the former counties, has been 50 to 75 per cent during the past 20 years, whilst there has been a corresponding increase in the consumption in the latter; and surely there must be something very deplorable in the condition of the agricultural labourers to have shown such a result. Consequently the reduction of duty on butter and cheese, which are used without any great expense, and little trouble, would accomplish more for the poor man, and materially add to his comfort, combined with the more general use of tea and coffee, and furnish an increased zest to the enjoyment of a warm and social meal with his family.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

During the week we have had arrivals from China and India by the Overland Mail, from the West Indies and from America by the respective steamers. The commercial information, from each place, we have reported as far as it is interesting.

From Manilla we learn that our consul, Mr Farren, had arrived in the *Driver* war steamer, but that he was prevented from entering on the full discharge of his duties in consequence of the absence of official documents, which he ought to have taken from our government. The absence of these, however, have not prevented him from so far entering upon those duties as to grant certificates of origin to all the sugar loaded and loading on his arrival. Some of these certificates have already arrived here by this mail.

UNITED STATES.—Our advices are from New Orleans to the 15th January; New York to the 1st February. The demand for cotton had considerably increased, and the price in both ports had improved, but this state of things had been followed, at New Orleans, by a reaction and considerable depression. The following are our accounts:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—We have no particular change to notice in any department of business.

COTTON.—On Saturday morning last rates had advanced, in consequence of a general and active demand which had prevailed for the previous week. Large sales having been effected, the market was considerably relieved of the surplus stocks; since then, the demand has considerably fallen off, and the market has shown a dullness productive of a depression in prices, notwithstanding that the stock is by no means large and the arrivals continue inconsiderable.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.—Louisiana and Mississippi

Inferior	3 to 3½	Fair	6 to 6½
Ordinary	3½ 4	Good fair	6½ 7
Middling	4½ 5	Good and fine	nominal.
Middling fair	5½ 5½		

COTTON STATEMENT. bales bales

Stock of cotton on hand Sept. 1, 1844	12,934	
Received from 1st Sept. to 1st Oct.	42,862	
— 1st Oct. to 1st Nov.	89,556	
— 1st Nov. to 1st Dec.	116,968	
— 1st Dec. to 1st Jan.	137,827	
— 1st to 14th Jan.	46,574	49,057
Received 14th Jan.	2,483	
		449,104
Exported 14th Jan.	5,038	317,135
— previously	312,097	
Stock on hand not cleared		131,969

TOBACCO.—We have heard of but few transactions in tobacco since the date of our last report; the sales of the three days reach probably 100 to 120 hhds. The receipts are quite light, and the stock on sale is still too small to admit of any operations of magnitude. We continue our quotations as before. We understand that steps have been taken by the dealers, including both buyers and sellers, to have all tobacco offered for sale in this market, stripped, and the actual tare taken.

TOBACCO STATEMENT. hhds hhds

Stock on hand 1st Sept. 1844	4,859
Received 14th instant	67
Received previously	8,717— 8,784
	13,643
Exported 14th instant	68
Exported previously	9,423— 9,491
Stock on hand not cleared	4,152

SUGAR.—The demand the last two days has been fair, the principal purchases being made for the western markets.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—These articles continue much depressed in price, in consequence of the large and increasing stocks on hand. We continue to quote 10½ to 11c, cash, for bagging, and 4 to 4½ for rope; time sales in proportion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31st.—The circular of Messrs. Wright and Lewin states, in reference to cotton, that "at the close of our circular under date of 16th instant, we stated that the effect on the market of the news from Liverpool, per "Garrick," had not been fully shown, though sales had been made on the 15th instant at extreme prices. On the following day a good demand was experienced, and sales were made of 2,500 bales, at an advance of ¼c per lb; the sales for the week ending 18th instant amounted to 12,300 bales, the market closing at a further advance of ¼c. The sales for the week ending Friday, 24th instant, were only 2,500 bales, without further change in price, the delay in the arrival of the steamer at Boston operating against transactions. On Saturday, 25th instant, we were in possession of the accounts per "Cambria," from Liverpool, to 4th January, showing a further slight advance, and confirming the impression prevalent here, that prices in that market had reached the lowest point; holders

again demanded higher rates, and 1,000 bales were sold in the course of the day, at an advance of an ¼c per lb. Up to the last evening in the present week a good demand has existed, and some sales have been made to speculators, who for many months have kept aloof from the markets. The sales for the four days amount to 7,500 bales, at prices establishing a further advance of an ¼c per lb, or a full ½c per lb, since the receipt of the steamer's accounts. We have to remark that there is no 'inferior,' and but a small amount of 'ordinary' cotton at this time here; of 'good fair' and 'fine' our supply is also limited; indeed in all the ports the scarcity of the latter grades is the subject of general notice."

"EXCHANGES.—An increased pressure in the money market has operated unfavourably on exchanges, and the rates on all points have slightly declined, as will be seen by our quotations. *Freights* since our last have been stationary at 11-32d for square, to Liverpool."

The Exports, &c, of Cotton since the 1st Sept. are as follows:—

Total Exports	598,000	To G. Britain	369,000	Receipts	962,000	Stocks	326,000
Last year	337,000	—	228,000	—	885,000	—	464,000
Year before	693,000	—	492,000	—	1,161,000	—	356,000

EASTERN MARKETS.

BOMBAY, 1st Jan. 1845.—The market for imports has been generally quiet during the month, and the business in most articles limited for the season of the year.

METALS.—Soon after the departure of the last mail, some rather large sales of *British bar iron* took place at the reduced rates of Rs 21½ at 22½ per candy; but few transactions have subsequently had effect, and there has been no further diminution in value—the last named price being still current for good assortments.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The demand has been excessively dull throughout the month for most varieties of piece goods, and but a limited amount of business has been transacted, at a further decline in prices; but most holders remain firm, and refuse to accept the reduced rates offered. Of the articles of which sales have been effected, 36 to 40 inch grey shirtings of the best qualities, and the finer sorts of grey madapolams and jaconets, appear to have been in most demand, and to have realized the most favourable prices. The stocks of these fabrics are comparatively light—the greater part of the goods of similar description now here being of the lower qualities, which are almost unsalable.

YARNS.—The price of No. 20 mule has given way a little, owing to the large supply of this number in the market, and the comparatively limited nature of the demand. No. 30 continues unchanged; but from No. 40 to No. 100 all the numbers, except 80, the price of which is stationary, have increased in value, and sell readily at the rates quoted for them. *Water Twist* remains much as before, with the exception of Nos. 20 and 30, the former of which has declined and the latter improved, to a slight extent.

FREIGHT to London is without much change, the present quotation being 3l 10s 0d. To Liverpool the current rate is 3l 2s 6d to 3l 5s 0d. There is on vessel loading for the Clyde.

WOOLLENS.—Every description has been in limited request, and we are unable to report any improvement on former prices. The subjoined sales have been reported to us:—

3000	Yards Woolen Cloth	at Rs	1 9 0
3920	do do	—	1 12 0
200	do Scarlet do	—	12 4 0
3000	do do	—	1 8 3

EXCHANGE on England has risen owing to a considerable influx of China bills. Many transactions in these took place at 1s 10½d to 1s 10½d, but some have recently been sold as high as 1s 10½d, to 1s 10½d, which may now be considered the current rates, though few are offering. Bills at 30 days' sight may be quoted at 1s 10d.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20, 1844.—The Money market is favourable for all commercial purposes generally; money is very abundant, so much so that employment is difficult; discounts and interest on loans at short dates, in the bazaar, range at 3 to 5 per cent under securities, and operations (in the bazaar) are generally at lower rates than at the Banks; but a re-action is expected on the Opium sales, the first of which will be held on the 6th January, which will necessarily place a large amount of capital at present employed, in requisition; the Indigo sales now in progress have had but little influence on the market. The following freights are current, with upward tendency:—London 4l 5s to 4l 10s; Liverpool, 4l to 4l 10s.

MADRAS.—No Tinnivelly Cotton in the market. A few sales have been effected in Western at Rs 39 to 40 per candy. The accounts from the former place are favourable as regards the prospects for the ensuing crop. The rates for good Indigo, are 20 to 22 annas per lb, ordinary 17 to 19 annas per lb, Kurpah 30 to 38 rupees per maund. For Cotton piece goods the market is very inactive, and sales are with difficulty effected.

CHINA.—The intelligence received from China, extending to the 19th November, is thirty-nine days later than that last dispatched westward. Business continued dull at all the ports. Grey Sheetings and Opium—helps to sleep—were the only articles in demand. There appeared to be at Canton an extensive stock of Teas, in comparison to the demand, and it was feared these would be forced into the market at prices unnaturally low. The China papers announce the loss of the English brig *Hariett*, and the Portuguese brig *Simplicia*. The *Hariett* was wrecked at the mouth of the Yang-tsze-Kiang: the loss of property is estimated at dls. 100,000. The *Simplicia* was lost near Dansborg Bay: she had 300 chests of Opium on board. The American ship *Paragon*, Captain Curtis, from Manilla to Amoy, was abandoned by the Captain and crew about 150 miles from Hongkong, on the 25th Oct. The whole of the ship's company had reached Victoria in safety.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

Tuesday, 18th February.	Wednesday, 19th.
1000 Bags Mauritius Sugar	450 Bags Pimento
2000 Bags Bengal do	Friday, 21st.
100 Barrels Pernam do	215 Bags Pegue Cutch
200 Bags do do	7 Cases Tortoise-shell
550 Bales Mocha Coffee	2 Tons African Ivory
600 Bags Costa Rica do	Tuesday, 25th.
3120 Packages Tea	8000 Bags Java Coffee
552 Bags Malabar Pepper	Thursday, 27th.
	5800 Bales Madras Cotton.

TEA.

Comparative Statement of Imports, Deliveries, and Stock of Tea, in the Port of London, for the month ending 31st January, 1844 and 1845.

	Imports.		Deliveries.		Stock.	
	1st Jan. to 31st Jan. 1844	1845	1st Jan. to 31st Jan. 1844	1845	1st of February. 1844	1845
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Canton Bohea...	—	—	13,000	1,000	380,000	382,000
Fokien ditto	—	—	—	—	12,000	3,000
Congou	246,000	1,076,000	1,996,000	1,869,000	18,646,000	19,318,000
Caper	—	21,000	24,000	15,000	151,000	193,000
Pouchong	90,000	16,000	94,000	72,000	1,716,000	948,000
Souchong	—	32,000	76,000	67,000	722,000	1,103,000
Flow. bl. f. Pek and Hg. Muey.	2,000	15,000	43,000	30,000	416,000	248,000
O Pekoe	30,000	164,000	74,000	56,000	263,000	384,000
Twankay	91,000	148,000	233,000	210,000	2,006,000	1,706,000
Hyson Skin	—	29,000	39,000	20,000	245,000	362,000
Hyson	25,000	9,000	166,000	93,000	745,000	640,000
Young Hyson	52,000	196,000	79,000	78,000	46,000	556,000
Imperial & Gun.	34,000	210,000	112,000	103,000	266,000	787,000
Unassorted Tea	53,000	14,000	7,600	12,000	188,000	234,000
For export only	—	—	—	2,000	159,000	96,000
	623,000	1,910,000	2,956,000	2,620,000	25,371,000	26,960,000
			of which 138,000	of which 44,000		
			Exported.	Exported.		

Latest City Accounts.

INDIGO.

At the close of last week we had the new India Mail with letters from Calcutta up to the 24th of December. We give the following statement of Messrs Hickey, Bailey, and Co., indigo brokers, dated Calcutta, 20th of December.

"In our last communication of the 16th ultimo we reported the sale of part of the S and H, Bhaugulpore mark, which opened the indigo market for the season,—that first transaction was soon followed by others, and a large amount of business has been done, both for arrival and on goods that had already reached the presidency. In the auction market no less activity prevailed and eleven public sales have been held from the 26th ultimo to yesterday, at which 5,897 chests were offered and readily disposed of, realising prices from 2 Rs 8 to 15 Rs per maund higher than the opening rates of last season.

"The lateness of the Doorgh and other Hindoo festivities this year caused a corresponding delay in the arrival of the dye—business commenced when there was scarcely any ailment for it—as each more or less desirable parcel made its appearance, it immediately became the object of an eager competition, and the currency of the season was at once brought up to the present high rates; we may add the difference in the exchange, which, on an average, is equal to about 7 Rs 8 ans per maund, and the likewise high prices of all our other articles of export. We consider the present position of our affairs to be as under:—

Crop of 1843 44, allowing about 3,000 maunds for almost certain deficiencies in Ghazepore, Jaunpore, Allahabad, and the Doab	fy. mds.	142,560
Zillahs, say as near as possible, factory invoice amount		3,500
Stock 1st Nov. last, about 890 chests of all sorts, or		146,000
Auction sales to this day, say	fy. mds.	18,700
Private sales for arrival, do		13,500
Ditto on musters, do		11,610
Shippers to date on planters' account		7,920
Probable balance of do		12,800
Out of the market		64,500
Balance remaining available		81,500

"The total quantity of bazaar indigo registered till yesterday is 1,410 chests, of which not more than 250 appear to have changed hands, owing to the high prices asked, and to our Arab and Mogul friends buying but sparingly this year, their investments of last season not having gone to so good markets as they expected; nor do we see that much has been as yet bought for France, from whence limits came very low this year, the highest in the market not exceeding 160 Co.'s Rs for the very best marks, while the generality range between 140 to 150 Co.'s Rs; for America very few orders have been executed at the present rates, and the great bulk of the purchases made to this date is for England.

"We are now in hourly expectation of the November Overland Mail, with the news of the October sale. Whatever this may be, as far as the fine and good shipping descriptions are concerned, we do not anticipate any material change in our prices, and, with regard to the middling and inferior sorts, we fear the season is too far gone, and too little of the crop at present remains available, to leave any reasonable chance of obtaining them at much lower rates."

It will be seen from this statement that the same spirit gains upon speculators and capitalists at Calcutta, which has prevailed for some time past in Europe. Indigo is considered to be an article of unusual cheapness, in consequence of which capital is invested in it—in Europe with a view to realise a profit upon the occasion of the first defective crop in India; and in India itself with the conviction that it is, for the present season, the safest article to secure a favourable exchange for capital to be transmitted to Europe.

The transactions in our indigo market have not been upon an extensive scale this week, owing, partly, to the impediment caused by the frost to the shipments of goods to the opposite coasts of Belgium, Holland, and Germany. A few moderate parcels of low Madras and Kurpah's have been disposed of, to dealers and consumers, at a small premium upon the last quarterly sale in January, and a parcel of very good Tirhoot indigo of about 200 chests has been taken by a speculator, at a price of which it is understood that it leaves a small profit upon the rates which prevailed in August last.

COCHINEAL.—At a small public sale, in the early part of the week, prices were fully maintained, and continue now to be nearly ten per cent higher than at the close of the last year.

LEATHER.—The supply of leather at Leadenhall this week has not been large; there is no material alteration to notice from our last week's report. The lighter averages of crop hides are still scarce—

heavy harness hides, horse hides of all descriptions, and best calf skins continue in good request.

SEEDS.—The seed trade has been dull this week for caraway and canary, but we have had more inquiry for white mustard and rape seed. The continued frost keeps back all inquiry for red and white clover, as well as other grass seeds, but a good demand is anticipated when the land is in a sufficiently forward state for working. We have to-day a favourable change, and the frost seems going.

METALS of all kinds are without alteration, except iron, which may be quoted at 5s per ton higher—and the demand active.

ENGLISH WOOLS, no variation in prices; and the general feeling is, that notwithstanding the advance in foreign wools, English wools, on the contrary, are rather more difficult to sell at late prices, and that before the sales there was a greater probability of an advance than now exists.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, Thursday.—We have had a considerable business doing in foreign wools of various descriptions, chiefly the lower classes. The arrivals have not been large, and stocks are far from excessive. The public sales are fixed for the 23rd inst. The quantity announced is not large, but is expected to draw together a large concourse of buyers. The feeling of the trade is good, and prices are very firm.

FOREIGN WOOLS.—The first series of public sales of colonial and other wools closed this evening. The attendance of buyers from all the manufacturing districts has been unusually large, and the biddings at each day's sale uniformly spirited. The result of these sales, consequently, is highly satisfactory to the sellers—the prices paid for the colonial wools being 2d, 3d, and in many cases 4d per lb. according to quality and condition, over the prices paid in the October sales. The description of wool was not of the best kinds, very few being of first class.

FLAX.—Not any alteration in our markets, but as high prices have been paid for flax in Russia and Prussia, with a report of short supply, we may look to an advance here provided the trade in the manufacturing districts is supported. The advices from Scotland this afternoon report an active and rising market for flax.

SILK.—The Italian market continues heavy with no material alteration in prices. The market for eastern silk is also without animation, but prices remain unaltered.

COTTON.—There has been an improved demand for cotton this week, and a fair extent of business has been done at fully previous rates. Yesterday 1,520 bales Surat, and 1,867 Madras were offered at public sale. About 1,000 bales of the Surat were sold at and after the sale at the extreme prices paid by private contract—the remainder was bought in above the market value. 1000 bales of the Madras (including damaged), brought about previous rates for Western. The small quantity of Timiveily sold at a shade lower than the previous nominal rates. The remainder was bought in above the market value. The following is the result:—

Offered.	Sold.	
1,520 ... Surat.....	1,000 ...	2½d to 3½d very ord. to good fair.
1,867 ... Madras...	1,000 ...	2½d to 3½d {mid. fair western to good fair Timiveily.

3,387 bales 2,000 bales
7,700 bales Madras and 2000 Surat are advertised for public sale on the 27th instant.

SALES OF COTTON WOOL, from Friday 7th Feb. to Thursday 13th inclusive.

American.....	80	3½d to 3½d middling fair.
Surat.....	1200	2½d to 3½d middling to good fair.
Madras.....	650	2½d to 2½d mid. fair to fair western.
Total.....	1430	bales in bond.

SUGAR.—The West India market closed firm this afternoon, at an advance of full 6d to 1s per cwt above those of last Friday. Very few samples are on show, and only 100 hhds and tres were sold to-day, making 750 hhds and tres for the week. Mauritius—This afternoon 3 cargoes, together 8247 bags 723 casks were submitted to public sale; there was a very brisk speculative demand, and an advance of 6d to 1s took place on the low and middling qualities, but the better sorts brought former terms. Bengal—Two parcels, 5389 bags Bengal, were put up at auction this afternoon, and all sold readily at full 6d advance.

REFINED SUGAR.—There is no alteration to note in the home trade in respect to prices, but it is much firmer, with every prospect of higher prices next week. The bonded market continues just the same—scarcity of goods prevents business.

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

West India	1845.	1844.
Mauritius	7386	11183 tons.
Bengal	3061	1671
	5550	5396
Total	15997	18160

COFFEE.—The market is steady, and for Ceylon several small parcels of good ordinary changed hands to-day at 5½s to 5½s 6d per cwt; at public sale 79 bags Singapore Batavia sold at 36s for fine ordinary, 30s to 32s for good ordinary pale, 24s to 25s for inferior mixed, and 28s 6d for sea damaged; 17 casks Rio partly sold at 42s to 44s for fine fine ordinary colony.

TEA.—The market has flagged a little this week, owing to the sudden announcement of sales for this day (Friday), and several parties who had purchased on speculation to hold for alteration of duty, taking alarm at what they considered merchants determination to sell previously to the production of the Budget, displayed anxiety to quit the quantities thus held; however, at the sale, 4,000 packages were sold at buoyant though not enhanced rates, being one-third of the total quantity put up. Prices throughout rated as previously, and a good business was done in the after part of the day.

FRUIT.—The market for fruit in general, as is customary at this season, very dull. Currants maintain their price with firmness, and holders look for higher rates very shortly, though the clearances are short. Spanish fruit is drooping; Turkey raisins also dull; some 300 barrels and boxes of Chesme damaged sold at public sale this day from 40s to 43s; black Smyrna, 108 barrels, from 27s to 31s; figs a dull sale.

PROVISION MARKET.—Butter market improving; the small stock and the return of cold weather likely to lead to higher prices. More doing in bacon. Lard lower, owing to the large arrivals of Irish and foreign. Of the large quantity of American landed, about one third is fit for domestic purposes. The market for cheese is without alteration, both for English and American, and most of the holders looking for higher prices.

TOBACCO.—No alteration in prices. The market last month was very steady, with a moderate extent of business, sales of all sorts being about 1,000 hhds.

For Prices, see our "Weekly Price Current," at page 137.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, Feb. 8.—Cotton.—Notwithstanding the great purchases of last week, buyers have not, during the present, relaxed, but large purchases have again been made on the spot as well as on delivery; though speculators have operated most extensively, still consumers have not kept out of the market, but bought freely. With all this briskness prices have not advanced, holders having continually met the market readily. The sales of the week amount to 12,900 bales. There are no arrivals. Stock 52,000 bales, against 113,000 bales in 1844, and 130,500 bales in 1843. Coffee.—There has

been but a very quiet market this week, but prices are well supported, and opinion remains favourable. Larger purchases will take place when we shall have had arrivals, our stock being reduced and poorly assorted. *Sugar*—The demand is better and prices are firmer; 1,200 hds have been sold, and a further improvement is likely to take place if the prices at Paris remain firm. The quality of the beet root crop does not turn out satisfactory. *Rice*—Less doing, but prices not lower. *Indigo*—Some purchasers have appeared, and about 30 chests of Bengal have been sold in small lots. *Ashe* without change—some sales at last week's prices. *Hides* in moderate demand—an offer for a cargo of salted Buenos Ayres has been made. *Tallow* offering at lower prices. *Wheat* in very limited demand—stock about 60 tons. *Wheat*—Our market, and those in the neighbourhood, are again a shade lower.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—*Coffee*—In Java but little doing; 2,600 bales of Brazil at public sale realised full prices, and 5,000 bags of Padang, by private contract, sold at a partial advance. *Sugar*—Our refiners keep out of the market on account of the approaching sale, but 400 baskets Java at public sale were sold at high prices for export; the demand for refined remains brisk. *Indigo* in demand—25 chests sold at extreme prices; and, if holders were willing to sell, much more would have been done. *Hides* and skins in demand and firm, particularly light weights. *Cotton*—There is a good demand for American, but holders are not inclined to sell. *Rapeseed* in demand and full prices paid. *Lined* dull. *Wheat* in rather more extensive demand, and red somewhat dearer. *Rye* sold dearer for home use.

ANTWERP, Feb. 12.—*Coffee*—2,500 bags damaged Brazil fetched good prices at public sale. Some parcels, by private contract, have been sold in the same proportion. *Sugar*—About 1,200 chests of Havana, mostly of ordinary quality and old, have sold rather unevenly, but upon the whole, at fair prices, almost entirely for export. 4,000 chests of damaged are advertised for public sale. *Cotton* held firmly, with a fair demand for American. *Seed* and *Oil* held firmer again.

HAMBURG, Feb. 8.—Some cargoes have come up from Cuxhaven, but the river is full of drift ice; and a severe frost having commenced, the navigation must again be considered to be closed. Under these circumstances, it being impossible to forward goods to the interior, our markets have experienced a complete stagnation, and prices are barely supported.

The Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letter patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Haddington; the Right Honourable Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet; Sir William Hall Gage, Knt., Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet; William Bowles, Esq., C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet; the Honourable William Gordon, Captain in her Majesty's Navy; and the Honourable Henry Fitzroy, to be her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Tuesday, February 11.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Burlingham and Co. Evesham, Worcestershire, ironmongers—Corse and Jaquin, New Union street, Moor lane, button manufacturers—F. and C. Harrison, Luton, Bedfordshire, drapers—Roe and Facey, Bideford, Devonshire, millers—Young and Boucneau, Upper North place, Gray's inn road, importers of marble—Cleaver, Attwood, and Co. Ripley, Derbyshire, spelter manufacturers—Buckley and Co. Ryecroft and Manchester, cotton spinners—Gledhill and Jaeger, Bradford and Thornton, Yorkshire, delvers—Fane, Tasker, and Tod, Liverpool, iron merchants; as far as regards A. Tod—Mullins and Wigley, High Holborn, leather pipe makers—Bowker and Metcalfe, Manchester, copper plate engravers—J. and T. Radcliffe, Stockport, Cheshire, commission agents—Dobson, Lonie, and Co. Liverpool, ship brokers—Mather and Co. Manchester, dealers in tobacco—Kronheim and Co. Earl street, Blackfriars, stereotype founders: as far as regards J. Skirving—Pacey, Gillott, and Co. Leicester, ironmongers—Bullen and Spaul, Wormwood street, Old Broad Street, auctioneers—E. and T. Longton, Manchester, machine makers—Chadwick and Andrew, Manchester, warehouseman—West and Ives, Hertford, brewers—Burnie and Dickson, London, merchants—Shuttleworth and Eastham, Blackburn, Lancashire, coal dealers—Lockwood and Co. Crowfield, Suffolk, masters—Palmer and Co. Swansea, general commission agents—Peters, Brothers, Manchester, corn merchants—Fairweather and Matthews, jun. Kirton-in-Lindsey, wine merchants—Hagger and Payne, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, grocers—Williams and Watson, Birmingham, powder flask manufacturers—Peterson and Ward, Glasgow, chymical manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Laycock, Colne, Lancashire, tallow-chandler—final div. 1s. in the pound, on Tuesday Feb. 18 or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hobson, Manchester.
Grantham, Manchester, grocer—first div. of 3s. 8d. in the pound, on Tuesday Feb. 18 or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hobson.
Petrie, Bedlington, Durham, miller—first and second divs. amounting to 1s. 2d. in the pound, on any Saturday after Feb. 12, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Crespin, Eastcheap, shipping agent—third div. of 6d. in the pound, on Wednesday Feb. 19 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-street, Basinghall-street.
Mann, Romford, Essex, banker (separate estate)—first and final div. of 20s. in the pound, on Wednesday Feb. 12 or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLLED.

E. Dickin, Tycock, Denbighshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN CHALLENGER, White-street, Southwark, grocer, to surrender Feb. 21 at 12 o'clock, March 28 at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Buchanan and Grainger, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Alsinger, Birchin lane.

JOHN PETERS, Godstone, Surrey, innkeeper, Feb. 18, April 8 at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Blake and Tamplin, King's road, Bedford row; and Dempster, Brighton; official assignee, Green, Aldermanbury.

WILLIAM COTTEWELL, Southampton, tea dealer, Feb. 25, March 26 at 2 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Fraikenridge, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn; and Newman, Southampton; official assignee, Johnson, Basinghall street.

JAMES BURFELL and **THOMAS HALL**, Theford, Norfolk, ironfounders, Feb. 25 at 2 o'clock, March 25 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Johnston, Chancery lane; official assignee, Johnson, Basinghall street.

HIPPOLITE F. BELLENGER, Great Putney street, Golden square, licenced victualler, Feb. 19 at half-past 2 o'clock, March 26 at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Robson, Clifford's inn; official assignee, Bell, Coleman street buildings.

WILLIAM C. PAUL, Romford, sheep salesman, Feb. 28 at 2 o'clock, March 25 at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Hilleary, Fenchurch street; official assignee, Groom, Abchurch lane.

SPENCER W. TYLER, Walcot place, carpenter, Feb. 18 at 11 o'clock, March 25 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Buchanan and Co. Basinghall-street; official assignee, Graham, Coleman street.

HENRY P. GRAY, Caroline street, Eton square, horse dealer, Feb. 18 at 12 o'clock, March 25 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Dupree, Lawrance lane; official assignee, Turquand, Old Jewry chambers.

RICHARD STEADMAN and **William ADIE**, Birmingham, button-makers, Feb. 21, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Harrison and Smith, Birmingham; official assignee, Christie, Birmingham.

ANTHONY and FRANCIS ATKINSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, colour manufacturers, Feb. 20 at 12 o'clock, April 3 at 2, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Shield and Harwood, Queen street, Cheapside; and Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; official assignee, Wakley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.

March 4, Marshall, Plymouth, draper—Brookes, New street square, lamp manufacturer—Robertson, Great St. Helen's, insurance broker—Watson and Byers, Skinner street, woollen warehousemen—Carter and Cornford, Liverpool, merchants—March 5, Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass manufacturer—Hayton, Wigton, Cumberland, ship owner—Tomkinson, Kidderminster, linen draper—March 7, Cator, Leeds, wool merchant—March 11, Green, Leeds, bookseller.

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

March 4, Hubbard, Ramsgate, auctioneer—Fielding, Thame, Oxfordshire, iron-

monger—Mearns, Acre lane, Clapham, ale brewer—Coles, New Bond street, Jeweller—March 5, King, Bath, druggist—Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass manufacturer—Parry, Cleaver street, Keamington road, furniture broker—Deffline, Manchester, check manufacturer—March 6, Goodeve, Aldermanbury, warehouseman—March 7, Doteslo, Slough, Buckinghamshire, hotel keeper—Procter, Kingston-upon-Hull, coach proprietor.

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

Hayward, Manchester, cotton spinner—Wates, Old Kent Road, victualler—Webb, Bath, wine merchant—Glover, jun. Leicester, ironmonger—Hannay, Cavendish square, banker—Utting, Newman street, upholsterer—Ross, Savage gardens, merchant—Stinton, Duke street, Grosvenor square, cook—Rayner, Blackburn, grocer—Blackburn, Salford, builder—Raper, Bridge road, Lambeth, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. and E. Oldham, Aberdeen, contractors, Feb. 17, March 15 at two o'clock, at the Lemon tree Tavern, Aberdeen.

D. Bansley, Dunfermline, perfumer, Feb. 14, March 7 at twelve o'clock, at the chambers of Mr. Gardner, Dunfermline.

J. and A. Hamilton, Glasgow, agents, Feb. 18, March 17 at four o'clock, at the Eagle Inn, Glasgow.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

ALGERNON L. FLINT, Aldermanbury, and Upper Clapton, warehouseman, Feb. 25 at half-past one, March 28 at one at Basinghall street. Official assignee, Pennell, Basinghall street; solicitor, Cox, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad street.

ROBERT M. HERBERT, late of Truro, but now of Reading, tea dealer and grocer, Feb. 19, March 28 at half-past twelve, at Basinghall street. Official assignee, Turquand, Old Jewry Chambers; solicitors, Hill and Matthews, Dury court, St. Mary Axe.

WILLIAM HOWELL, jun. Liverpool, bookseller, Feb. 25, March 25 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Official assignee, Bird, Liverpool; solicitors, Cornthwaite and Co. Old Jewry Chambers; Fisher and Stone, Liverpool.

FRANCIS J. RAWLINGS, Cheltenham, cabinet maker and upholsterer, Feb. 28 at twelve, March 28 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Official assignee, Hutton, Bristol; solicitors, Newbon and Evans, Doctors' Commons.

JOHN WHITE, Great St. Andrew street, Seven Dials, leather seller, Feb. 26, at half-past two, March 25 at one, at Basinghall street. Official assignee, Johnson, Basinghall street; solicitor, Hall, Rupert street, Haymarket.

JAMES MACWILLIAM, Gloucester, hosier, Feb. 26 at two, April 3 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Official assignee, Miller, Bristol; solicitors, Richards and Co. Tewkesbury.

JOHN SAUNDERSON, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 25, March 25 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Official assignee, Cazenove, Liverpool; solicitors, Birch and Bramah, Great Winchester street; Stockley and Tompson, Liverpool.

WILLIAM A. CHRISTIAN, Newcastle street, Strand, innkeeper, Feb. 21 at two, March 28 at twelve, at Basinghall street. Official assignee, Pennell, Basinghall street; solicitors, Paynter and Co. Gray's inn.

JOHN OLDHAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, iron founder, Feb. 26, March 28 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Official assignee, Fearne, Leeds; solicitors, Willis and Co. Tokenhouse yard; Colbeck and Co. Hull; Horsfall and Harrison, Leeds.

SAMUEL WATSON, Highbridge, Somersetshire, stone mason and stone cutter, Feb. 26 at one, April 2 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Official assignee, Acraman, Bristol; solicitor, Gray, Bristol, and Commercial rooms, Bath.

RICHARD HILL, Exeter, currier, Feb. 25 and March 25 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Exeter. Official assignee, Herniman, Exeter; solicitors, Terrell, Exeter, Terrell, Grays' inn square.

JACOB WICKS, Bristol, grocer and tea dealer and provision merchant, Feb. 27 at one, April 3 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Official assignee, Acraman, Bristol; solicitor, Gray, Bristol and Bath.

JOSEPH TURNER and **SAMUEL WEEKS**, Southampton, stone masons and builders, Feb. 19, March 28 at twelve, at Basinghall street. Official assignee, Turquand, Old Jewry Chambers; solicitor, Paterson, Bouverie street, Fleet street.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Jones, Canterbury, wine merchant, second dividend of 2½d in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Cranies, Maldon, Essex, butcher, first dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Holland, Buxted, Sussex, grocer, first dividend of 2s in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Williams, Bristol, butter dealer, first dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, payable at 19 St. Augustine's place, Bristol, any Monday.

Youngusband, Cheltenham, brick maker, first dividend of 3d in the pound, payable at 19 St. Augustine's place, Bristol, any Monday.

Law, Reading, Berkshire, grocer, first dividend of 3s in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Harraden, Cambridge, printseller, first dividend of 5s in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Purt, Upper Thames street, ale merchant, first dividend of 1s 4d in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Bradshaw and Williams, Marylebone street, Piccadilly, woollen drapers, third dividend of 1½d in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Wooliam, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, silk throwster, first dividend of 1s in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Lark, Seymour street, Euston square, boot-maker, second dividend of 3½d in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Chamberlain, Peckham, Surrey, linen draper, first dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Yuill, 71 Cornhill, tailor, first dividend of 3s 7½d in the pound, payable at 2 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Thompson, Saffron Walden, Essex, ironmonger, first dividend of 7s 3½d in the pound, payable at 2 Basinghall street, any Wednesday.

Jardine, Richibucto, New Brunswick, now of Liverpool, merchant, second dividend of 2½d in the pound, payable at Eldon buildings, Liverpool, any Thursday.

Lock, Northampton, tea dealer, second and final dividend of 2d in the pound, payable at 12 Abchurch lane, this day and three following Saturdays.

Morgan, sen., 29 St. Swithin's lane, city, hardwareman, first dividend of 3s 4d in the pound, payable at 12 Abchurch lane, this day and three following Saturdays.

Oliver, Maidstone, upholsterer, first dividend of 5d in the pound, payable at 12 Abchurch lane, this day and three following Saturdays.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. W. and G. L. King, Bristol, attorneys—Mills and Dixon, late of Charles-street, Westminster, and of Hill's-place, Queen's-road, Stockwell, dyers—Farkin and Binns, Westmeaton, Yorkshire, card setting machine makers—Webster and Child, Wakefield, bricklayers—Stray and Reed, Kingston-upon-Hull, tailors—Pinder and Taylor, T. mberland, Lincolnshire, grocers—Pratt and Street, Birmingham, brass founders—Moore and Fisher, Pall-mall, Westminster, hatters—J. V. Rosselli and E. Rosselli, London and Lehigh, merchants—Gould and Thomas, Taunton, Somersetshire, tea dealers—Oske and Company, Holly-bush-place, Bednal-green-road, soap manufacturers—G. England and A. England, Bratton, Wiltshire, clothiers—Bunnet and Taverner, Chudleigh, Devonshire, coal merchants—Crabtree and Binns, Northowram, Yorkshire, machine makers—Nicholl and Porter, Halifax, woolstaplers—Batchelor, Edge, and Crofton, 12, Coal-yard, Drury-lane, and Kidderminster, coach lace manufacturers—Burland, jun., and Edwards, Liverpool, cabinet makers—Tonks and Hulse, Birmingham, metallic bedstead manufacturers—Wilson, Gobb, and Irwin, 122, Long-lane, Southwark, and Denton, Lancashire, hat manufacturers—Gregory and Hayward, Church-street, Hackney, chemists—G. Crosby and T. W. Crosby, Scarborough, Yorkshire, joiners—H. J. Taverner and G. A. Taverner, Romford, Essex, inn-keepers—Smart and Polett, 3, Furnival's-inn, Holborn—Furnival and Wear, heretofore of Tunstall, Staffordshire, and lately of Cobridge, manufacturers of earthenware—Bailey and Edwards, Winchester, attorneys—Waterton and Wilkinson, Armley, Yorkshire, wheelwrights.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Andrew Greig of the Chain Pier, Trinity, Edinburgh, inn-keeper, February 21 and March 14, at twelve, at the writing chambers of Messrs. E. and P. S. Beveridge, solicitors, Leith.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

(Continued from No. 72, Page 37)

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE IMPORTED AND TAKEN INTO CONSUMPTION FROM JANUARY 5TH 1844 TO JANUARY 5TH 1845, AND IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1841, 1842, AND 1843.

(All Articles, not otherwise stated, are given duty paid.)

	1841	1842	1843	1844		1841	1842	1843	1844
ANIMALS, (living) Duty paid :-					SEEDS, &c. Duty paid :-				
Oxen and Bulls	—	3,165	1,114	3,710	Clover	81,260	160,447	70,643	92,012
Cows	—	1,046	367	1,155	Flax Seed	339,987	357,963	468,159	609,295
Calves	—	76	40	55	Rape	79,326	68,478	89,831	69,016
Sheep	—	638	210	2,801	SILK :- Raw	3,209,885	3,936,714	3,649,467	4,021,276
Lambs	—	10	7	16	Waste and Knubs	12,315	12,809	13,352	15,856
Swine and Hogs	—	415	359	271	Thrown of all sorts	267,333	363,977	335,113	410,589
BACON	15	402	791	36	SPICES :- Cassia Lignea	84,604	121,561	142,106	114,646
BEEF (salted, not corned) :-					Cinnamon	15,625	17,012	17,496	18,619
British Possessions	210	1,649	2,255	3,165	Cloves	78,435	90,664	109,036	128,384
Foreign	1,698	5,443	1,045	1,141	Mace	16,296	19,013	20,371	22,689
BUTTER	250,432	180,480	148,288	180,905	Nutmegs	113,441	170,066	168,461	109,719
CHEESE	248,293	180,584	166,584	213,523	Pepper	2,751,717	2,680,686	2,790,069	3,097,562
COFFEE :-					Pimento	2,654	4,050	3,588	3,046
Imported—British Possession	17,060,992	20,481,655	18,238,560	24,110,283	SPIRITS :-				
Foreign	26,256,770	20,962,759	20,666,886	22,410,900	Rum (including O. P. &c.)	2,278,081	2,098,289	2,103,989	2,198,142
Total Coffee imported	43,317,762	41,444,414	38,905,446	46,521,243	Brandy	1,114,723	1,083,089	1,036,941	1,023,736
Duty paid—British Possessions	17,571,609	17,337,956	20,178,845	19,504,082	Geneva	15,443	14,589	13,899	14,948
Foreign	10,849,857	11,289,201	9,852,761	11,830,143	SUGAR (raw) :-				
Total duty paid	28,421,466	28,567,157	30,031,606	31,394,225	Imported—West India	2,145,500	2,508,910	2,503,577	2,444,811
CORN :-					Mauritius	716,112	689,335	477,124	540,515
Imported—Wheat	2,400,754	2,717,454	940,666	1,100,305	East India	1,239,738	940,462	1,101,751	1,100,693
Duty paid	2,300,898	2,668,051	869,149	823,271	Foreign of all sorts	893,608	617,314	939,696	788,089
Imported—Barley	264,654	73,335	179,484	1,021,987	Total Sugar imported	4,905,018	4,756,011	5,022,348	4,874,108
Duty paid	222,837	49,967	223,543	1,028,902	Duty paid—West India	2,274,179	2,239,687	2,533,110	2,531,473
Imported—Oats	122,397	301,272	85,010	302,091	Mauritius	725,561	700,445	455,512	562,948
Duty paid	20,850	282,544	41,963	262,358	East India	1,065,984	936,211	1,056,483	1,045,474
Imported—Wheat Flour	1,263,126	1,129,852	439,832	985,852	Foreign of all sorts	261	105	76	99
Duty paid	1,214,014	1,125,799	426,704	712,968	Total Sugar duty paid	4,065,985	3,876,448	4,045,181	4,139,994
DYES AND DYING STUFFS :-					TALLOW	1,246,792	1,034,460	1,175,545	1,086,349
Duty paid—Cochineal	5,059	5,396	7,588	6,776	TEA :- Imported	30,787,796	40,742,128	45,344,449	52,797,766
Indigo	24,993	27,932	24,544	32,499	Duty paid	36,084,797	37,389,576	40,302,981	41,366,987
Lac Dye	6,838	7,484	6,930	8,470	TOBACCO :-				
Logwood	20,252	16,882	20,422	20,703	Unmanufactured	22,095,588	22,152,694	22,891,526	24,535,116
Madder	101,771	94,295	148,791	93,961	Manufactured and Snuff	213,772	225,369	263,813	240,602
Madder Root	105,912	84,788	102,194	97,266	TURPENTINE (common)	338,916	453,372	473,579	466,566
FLAX AND TOW, or CODILLA, &c. cwt	1,355,631	1,148,741	1,439,574	1,593,839	WINE :- Cape	441,883	371,250	332,729	349,584
Duty paid	645,632	614,074	698,472	911,715	French	376,251	382,581	347,437	492,383
HEMP (undressed)	502,221	535,202	537,407	621,785	Other sorts	5,642,590	4,320,521	5,607,267	6,225,150
HIDES (untanned)	538,434	486,463	616,656	590,977	Total Wine	6,460,724	5,074,332	6,287,453	7,077,117
MOLASSES —Imported	402,450	533,358	454,437	615,510	COTTON WOOL :-				
Duty paid	51	15,709	54,271	54,591	British Possessions	534,773	625,650	421,378	589,071
METALS :- Copper Ore	17,699	14,746	12,083	21,639	Foreign	3,396,453	3,648,848	4,809,954	4,393,208
Iron (in bars)	3,666	2,806	4,125	5,717	Total Cotton Wool	3,931,226	4,266,498	5,231,332	4,982,279
Spelter	23,856	16,673	23,424	21,400	WOOL (Sheep and Lambs')	53,350,969	44,623,319	48,656,829	69,493,358
OILS :- Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti, tuns	303,991	356,222	383,025	373,578					
Palm	2,877	27,400	34,129	43,502					
Cocoa Nut	5,348	9,557	10,128	10,783					
Olive									

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	1843	1844	1843	1844
Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom and dependencies	2,919,528	3,087,437	2,727,306	2,604,243
All other Countries	1,095,894	1,143,897	1,026,063	1,073,823
Total	3,925,422	4,231,334	3,753,369	3,680,066

QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED, AND OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE RE-EXPORTED, FROM JANUARY 5TH 1844 TO JANUARY 5TH 1845, AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1841, 1842, AND 1843.

Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Re-Exported.				British Produce and Manufactures.	Exported.			
	1841	1842	1843	1844		1841	1842	1843	1844
COFFEE :-									
British Possessions	359,842	62,857	125,824	157,703	COALS and CULM	675,287	734,000	685,331	665,584
Foreign	13,914,254	9,442,777	12,557,619	6,150,279	COTTON MANUFACTURES	16,232,510	13,907,884	16,248,759	13,823,402
DYES AND DYING STUFFS :-					COTTON YARN	7,266,968	7,771,464	7,191,870	7,008,184
Cochineal	7,795	5,390	5,626	7,234	EARTHENWARE	600,759	555,430	629,585	751,279
Indigo	43,106	45,795	36,960	51,587	GLASS	421,936	310,152	336,910	388,608
Lac Dye	2,444	2,597	4,806	4,806	HARDWARES AND CUTLERY	1,623,961	1,398,487	1,744,037	2,167,673
Logwood	4,369	3,834	2,649	3,280	LINEN MANUFACTURES	3,347,555	2,346,749	2,816,111	3,055,243
SPICES :-					LINEN YARN	972,466	1,025,551	873,164	1,021,796
Cassia Lignea	1,262,164	1,247,496	1,980,413	1,253,144	METALS :-				
Cinnamon	514,470	368,554	422,505	661,634	Iron and Steel	2,877,278	2,457,717	2,574,494	3,194,901
Nutmegs	78,388	85,174	36,365	27,514	Copper and Brass	1,523,744	1,810,742	1,652,991	1,735,528
Pepper	6,373,145	5,573,820	2,651,650	4,040,851	Lead	242,334	354,590	258,660	276,296
SUGAR (all kinds)	425,473	401,886	573,643	398,887	Tin (in bars)	86,574	200,956	109,043	76,655
TOBACCO :-					Tin Plates	368,700	347,781	480,407	483,609
Unmanufactured	10,090,171	12,320,272	8,702,769	7,840,377	SALT	175,615	201,311	268,207	226,940
WINE (all sorts)	1,931,859	1,511,432	1,353,157	1,662,788	SILK MANUFACTURES	788,894	590,189	664,061	735,094
COTTON WOOL	37,673,552	45,212,248	39,620,000	47,222,336	SUGAR (refined)	548,336	440,173	415,812	331,264
SHEEPS' WOOL	2,554,453	3,637,789	2,961,282	1,972,674	WOOL (Sheep and Lambs')	555,620	509,822	417,835	532,473
					WOOLLEN YARN	552,148	637,365	697,354	944,515
					WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	5,748,673	5,185,045	6,784,432	8,196,216
					Total	44,609,358	40,785,350	44,720,563	50,615,265

STATEMENT

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

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

East and West Indian Produce and Grocery Articles.

SUGAR				
	1842	1843	1844	1845
British Plantation				
Imported:—	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	2,495	3,760	4,589	5,896
East India	5,954	6,222	2,820	7,654
Mauritius	4,097	2,040	1,229	6,786
Total	12,546	12,002	8,638	20,336
Duty paid:—				
West India	5,963	7,116	8,471	7,462
East India	4,168	4,965	3,385	4,808
Mauritius	2,342	1,126	1,346	3,091
Total	12,473	13,207	13,202	15,361
Stock:—				
West India	4,266	10,292	7,362	9,710
East India	10,509	7,214	3,463	12,401
Mauritius	3,701	1,932	1,336	5,700
Total	18,536	19,438	12,161	27,871
Average price of				
West India	38s 10d	31s 7d	34s 10d	28s 10d
Foreign Sugar				
Imported:—				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	370	338	116	1,605
Havannah .....	...	1,205	575	1,366
Porto Rico .....	...	...	143	129
Brazil	164	141	310	726
Total	534	1,684	1,144	3,826
Exported:—				
Cheribon, Siam, & Havannah	548	362	203	896
Porto Rico	615	413	964	790
Brazil	221	241	279	151
Total	1,384	1,016	1,446	1,837
Stock:—				
Cheribon, Siam, & Havannah	4,864	4,476	3,318	6,764
Porto Rico	1,287	1,075	1,378	837
Brazil	1,183	1,239	1,351	2,934
Total	13,057	11,474	14,358	21,486
MOLASSES				
Imported:—	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
West India	452	645	1,802	1,902
Duty paid	1,634	632	2,190	1,567
Stock				
	7,427	3,408	4,192	10,600
RUM				
Imported:—	gal	gal	gal	gal
West India	78,930	164,700	52,605	173,610
East India	114,660	65,250	29,340	74,340
Foreign	1,800	...	...	720
Total	195,390	229,950	81,945	248,670
Exported:—				
West India	38,340	46,573	103,140	101,520
East India	10,215	5,535	39,555	34,650
Foreign	495	90	2,610	7,695
Total	49,050	52,200	145,305	143,865
Duty paid:—				
West India	148,455	107,595	155,295	123,210
East India	270	7,920	6,300	1,935
Foreign .....	...	...	90	270
Total	148,725	115,515	161,685	125,415
Stock:—				
West India	873,495	1,502,820	1,168,920	1,096,515
East India	490,545	401,715	195,615	126,495
Foreign	36,720	57,735	3,510	35,325
Total	1,400,760	1,962,270	1,368,045	1,258,335
GINGER				
Imported:—	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
West India .....	...	8	...	4
East India	1	326	159	227
Total	1	334	159	231
Exported:—				
East India	720	111	205	338
Duty Paid:—				
West India	200	296	188	356
East India	69	80	452	317
Total	269	376	640	673
Stock:—				
West India	2,556	2,013	1,064	2,325
East India	21,461	20,919	16,388	14,530
Total	24,017	22,932	18,052	16,861
COCOA				
Imported:—				
British Plantation	726	...	24	1,399
Foreign	2,486	542	5,012	101
Total	3,212	542	5,040	1,500
Exported:—				
British Plantation	64	255	325	12
Foreign	1,746	41	515	...
Total	1,810	296	840	12
Duty paid:—				
British Plantation	2,187	2,231	2,579	1,414
Foreign .....	...	7	...	10
Total	2,187	2,238	2,579	1,424
Stock:—				
British Plantation	11,893	13,984	5,781	7,090
Foreign	7,603	3,700	12,438	2,947
Total	19,496	17,684	18,219	10,037

COFFEE

	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
British Plantation	1,096	1,648	346	2,096
Ceylon .....	...	8,181	5,393	7,058
BP not otherwise described	172	14	8	640
Total BP	1,268	9,843	5,747	9,794
Mocha				
Foreign East India	709	1,104	2,269	7,945
Malabar	5,463	2,564	738	13,202
St Domingo .....	...	124	...	...
Havana & P Rico .....	...	4,025	...	...
Brazil .....	...	598	4,408	408
African	8,314	27,903	1,814	17,314
Total Foreign	14,486	36,378	9,750	38,869
Grand total	15,754	46,221	15,497	48,663
Exported:—				
British Plantation	162	136	58	114
Ceylon .....	...	12	1,250	261
BP not otherw. des.	908	1,120	1,320	474
Total BP	1,070	1,268	2,634	849
Mocha				
Foreign East India	12	3	241	55
Malabar	183	708	524	3,838
St Domingo .....	...	...	...	...
Havana & P Rico	11	245	761	3
Brazil	123	60	208	3
African	1,018	3,018	1,147	1,795
Total Foreign	1,347	4,038	3,090	5,694
Grand total	2,417	5,306	5,724	6,543
Duty Paid:—				
British Plantation	5,822	4,946	5,366	4,060
Ceylon	8,937	12,440	13,000	14,202
BP not otherw. des.	9,938	4,624	2,388	1,306
Total BP	24,697	22,010	20,754	19,568
Mocha				
Foreign East India	687	1,048	1,242	2,146
Malabar	3,057	2,892	2,856	1,697
St Domingo .....	...	43	15	6
Havana & P Rico .....	...	337	466	195
Brazil	1	218	1,276	3,800
African .....	...	...	1	...
Total Foreign	3,745	4,530	5,856	7,844
Grand total	28,442	26,548	26,610	27,412
Stock:—				
British Plantation	23,400	27,954	19,912	26,538
Ceylon	31,702	62,072	49,430	79,078
BP not otherw. des.	304,696	200,024	146,688	127,316
Total BP	359,798	290,050	216,030	232,932
Mocha				
Foreign East India	6,340	10,444	15,891	21,742
Malabar	68,477	64,633	57,493	32,041
St Domingo .....	...	1,467	1,303	1,132
Havana & P Rico	2,960	20,472	13,638	20,169
Brazil	6,756	11,683	14,058	4,864
African	20,191	48,346	57,481	71,840
Total Foreign	104,724	158,789	161,221	202,503
Grand total	464,522	448,839	377,251	435,435
RICE				
Imported:—	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
British East India	18,820	7,147	467	26,312
Foreign East India	21,452	4,526	14,615	130
Total	40,272	11,673	15,082	26,442
Exported:—				
British East India	5,072	3,847	5,936	6,207
Foreign East India	11,110	1,869	5,642	7,432
Total	16,182	5,716	11,578	13,639
Duty Paid:—				
British East India	9,808	4,316	13,878	10,400
Foreign East India	...	...	306	1
Total	9,808	4,316	14,184	10,401
Stock:—				
British East India	125,426	96,009	75,110	63,450
Foreign East India	34,688	12,598	38,342	12,003
Total	160,114	108,607	113,452	75,453
PEPPER				
White—Imported				
	527	1,196	58	341
Exported	18	122	5	42
Duty Paid	460	259	366	246
Stock				
	6,553	7,800	7,496	7,480
Black—Imported				
	14,673	8,656	2,413	19,212
Exported	2,093	1,011	1,870	3,080
Duty Paid	2,943	2,804	3,563	3,004
Stock				
	98,110	91,297	78,606	96,180
NUTMEGS				
Imported	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
	284	181	67	138
Exported	10	...	6	34
Duty Paid	39	43	66	52
Stock				
	767	701	773	745
CASSIA LIG.				
Imported	2,625	7,231	1,213	2,864
Exported	1,052	2,185	1,098	355
Duty Paid	110	126	256	145
Stock				
	3,519	7,140	7,507	4,997

CINNAMON

	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
	17	62	784	2,634
Exported	427	267	917	477
Duty Paid	40	82	81	189
Stock				
	4,102	2,422	2,335	6,403

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

COTTON				
	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
American	bags	bags	bags	bags
	380	489	565	951
Brazil .....	...	697	97	...
East India	21,705	3,209	1,729	13,526
Liverpool, all kinds in 1845 & 1844 .....	...	...	141,171	186,611
Total	22,065	4,395	143,502	201,088
Exported:—				
American	11	...	40	64
Brazil .....	...	30	...	...
East India	3,239	1,316	4,034	1,781
Liverpool—1843-4 .....	...	...	750	3,450
Total	3,250	1,346	4,824	5,295
Stock:—				
American	1,993	1,781	2,502	2,743
Brazil	1,171	1,301	1,421	612
East India	79,721	70,455	65,819	81,726
Liverpool—1843-4 .....	...	...	626,990	752,190
Total	82,885	75,537	696,732	837,271

For Liverpool Trade of the week see Postscript.

COCHINEAL				
	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported				
Serons	994	757	706	395
Exported				
	343	73	348	274
Duty Paid				
	273	350	633	585
Stock				
	3,086	4,048	3,567	2,232

INDIGO: E. India				
	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported				

Commercial Times' Weekly Price Current.

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

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Dyewoods, Fruit, Flax, Hemp, and Jute, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities including Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals (Copper, Iron, Lead, Steel), Mollasses, Oils, Provisions, Rice, and Saltpetre, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities including Seeds, Spices, and SUGAR-REF. cont'd, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities including Tallow, Tea, Timber, and Turpentine, with their respective prices and units.

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

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Feb. 10.—The frost has been very severe for several days, and this morning was ushered in with a fall of snow, which appears likely to continue, as the barometer has fallen considerably. The arrivals are moderate, except of malt, of which there is a full supply. This morning a short supply of Essex wheat. Wheat firm at last week's prices. Barley the turn worse. Oats are dull sale, and where sales were pressed 6d to 1s less than last Monday must be taken. Beans and Peas no alteration. Flour firm but not brisk.

Table with columns for 'Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white...', 'Barley, English Malting, and Chevalier', 'Oats, Northumberland and Berwick', etc. Includes sub-sections for 'BRITISH' and 'FOREIGN AND COLONIAL'.

supplied; yet a slight falling off was noticed in their general condition. Comparatively speaking the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and last week's quotations were with difficulty supported. However, the prime Scots found buyers at from 3s 10d to 4s per 8lbs, yet a clearance was not effected.

The numbers of sheep were on the increase. Prime old Downs with difficulty maintained their last week's prices; and all other kinds were 2d per 8 lbs lower, with a heavy demand.

Calves were in limited supply, and steady inquiry, at late rates.

Pigs were in request, and prices were again supported. There were on sale about 1,500 shorn sheep, and 120 lambs.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals. Coarse and inferior... Pr. coarse wool... Pr. South Down... Pr. large oxen... Prime Scots... Coarse and inferior sheep... Sec. quality do... Suckling calves 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts 3,104; sheep 36,340; calves 61; pigs 220.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.—The supply of Beasts was but moderate, for which we have to report a very slow inquiry at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday. There were offered 70 beasts and 20 sheep from Holland, as also 100 Scots from Dundee, in fair average condition. With sheep we were scantily supplied. Prime old Downs sold freely, other breeds slowly, at late rates. In calves very little doing. Pigs found buyers at full prices. Milch cows sold heavily at from 14l to 19l each, including their small calf.

Supply at market: Beasts 828—Sheep 2840—Calves 142—Pigs 288.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, MONDAY, Feb. 10.—The supply during the past week has been considerably over the demand, and the weather has been seasonable, and suitable for the sale of potatoes. Notwithstanding, this market was greatly depressed, and there was but little inquiry after the best samples, and all inferior descriptions were a complete drug.

HOPS.

BOROUGH, MONDAY, Feb. 10.—The market continues in a steady position, but it was thought that ere this there would have been more activity.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, Feb. 14.—There is an evident improvement here in the demand for all kinds of hops, the supply of which on offer is extremely limited, and in some instances the quotations have an upward tendency.

TALLOW.

LONDON, MONDAY, Feb. 10.—There is no new feature in this market. The demand continues good, as is manifest by the deliveries; these are 4000 casks more since the 1st of January, compared with the corresponding period last year. The market being cleared of the New South Wales tallow, and nothing pressing except some inferior descriptions of Russia and South American, our prices are well supported. Town tallow is 46s 6d to 41s net cash.

HAY MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 10s to 4l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 16s to 5l 4s; fine upland ditto, 5l 5s to 5l 8s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw, 1l 16s to 1l 18s; wheat straw 1l 18s to 2l 0s per load. A fair average supply and a steady demand at the above quotations.

CUMBERLAND.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 12s to 4l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 16s to 5l 5s; fine upland ditto, 5l 5s to 5l 10s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 5l 18s; oat straw 1l 16s to 1l 18s; wheat straw, 1l 18s to 2l 0s per load. Supply but moderate, and trade somewhat active.

WHITECHAPEL.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 10s to 4l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 16s to 5l 4s; fine upland ditto, 5l 6s to 5l 8s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw 1l 16s to 1l 18s, wheat straw 1l 18s to 2l 0s per load. Trade throughout fair at full prices.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—Buddle's West Hartley 16s 3d—Carr's Hartley 16s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 16s 6d to 16s 9d—Holywell Main 16s 6d—Nelson's West Hartley 17s—Old Pontop 17s—Ord's Redhugh 15s 6d—Tanfield Moor 19s 6d—Taylor's West Hartley 16s—West Wylam 16s 9d—West Hartley 16s 6d—Wylam 16s—Wallsend: Bell Robson 17s—Clark and Co. 16s 6d—Clenell 16s 6d—Gosforth 18s 6d—Killingworth 17s 6d—Wharnciffe 18s—Belmont 19s 3d—Braddyll's Hetton 20s 6d—East Hetton 18s—Haswell 21s—Hetton 20s 6d—Houghall 18s 6d—Lambton 20s 6d—Leasingthorne 19s 6d—Lumley 18s to 18s 6d—Pemberton 18s—Shotton 20s—Stewart's 20s 6d—Caradoc 20s—Hartlepool 20s 3d—High Thorney 18s 6d—Kelloe 19s 6d—Trimdon 19s 6d—Adelaide 20s—Bitchburn 18s 6d—South Durham 18s 3d—Seymour Tees 19s 3d—Tees 20s—Tenant's 17s 6d—West Hetton 17s—West Tees 18s—Clackmannan 14s—Garnant Stone 23s—Gwynnraeth 19s—Hartley 16s 6d—Llangennech 21s 6d—Morgan's Stone 23s—Snapethorpe 18s. Arrivals since last day 111.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.—Adair's Main 17s—Buddle's West Hartley 16s 6d—Carr's Hartley 17s—Ellison Main 15s 6d—Holywell Main 17s—Morrison's Hartley 15s 6d—Nelson's West Hartley 16s 6d—Old Pontop 17s—Ord's Redhugh 15s 6d—Old Tanfield 17s 3d—Ravensworth's West Hartley 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor 19s 6d—Townley 16s 6d—West Hartley 17s—West Wylam 16s 9d—Wylam 15s 6d. Wallsend: Clark and Co. 16s—Clenell 16s—Wharnciffe 18s 3d—Belmont 19s—Braddyll's Hetton 20s 6d—Haswell 21s—Hetton 20s 6d—Hylton 18s—Lambton 20s 3d and 20s 6d—Lumley 18s 6d—North Hetton Lyons 18s 3d—Pemberton 18s—Richmond 18s 9d and 19s—Russell's Hetton 20s and 20s 3d—Stewart's 20s 3d and 20s 6d—Caradoc 20s—Houghall 18s 9d—Kelloe, 19s and 19s 3d—Leasingthorne 19s 6d—West Hartlepool 17s—Adelaide 19s 9d and 20s—Coundon Tees 18s—Gordon 16s 6d—South Durham 18s 3d—Richardson's Tees 17s 6d—Tees 20s—Tenant's 17s 6d. Gwynnraeth 19s—Hartley 16s 6d—Lewis's Merthyr 21s—Snapethorpe 18s—Holywell 16s.—Arrivals since last day 5.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst. in Belgrave square, her grace the Duchess of Montrose, of a son and heir.

On the 10th inst. at 35 Curzon street, Mayfair, Viscountess Jocelyn, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst. at 17 Cumberland terrace, Regent's park, the lady of Richard Jennings, Esq. of a son.

In Upper Grosvenor street, on the 13th inst. the lady of James W. Hogg, Esq. M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult. at Gretna hall, Gretna green, Scotland, by John Linton, Esq. Special Registrar for that district, Letitia Batten, second daughter of John Batten, Esq. of St Margaret's, Rochester, to Mr Jesse Thomas of the same city.

On the 4th inst. at West Ham, by the Rev. Edward Hoare, Thomas Powell, second son of Sir T. Powell Buxton, Bart. to Rachel Jane, fifth daughter of Samuel Gurney, Esq. of Upton, Essex.

On the 10th inst. at Derry Hills' Church, by the Rev. J. Guthrie, M.A. the Hon James K. Howard, youngest son of the Earl of Suffolk, to Lady Louisa Fitz-Maurice, only daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst. the Rev. Arthur Amesley, M.A. in the 77th year of his age, upwards of 40 years rector of Clifford Chambers, county of Gloucester, perpetual curate of Chilcompton, county of Somerset, and hereditary trustee of the Briti h Museum.

On the 5th inst. at the residence of her son in St James's Palace, Charlotte Louisa, relict of the late celebrated Samuel Wesley.

On the 5th inst. Thomas Palmer, Esq. of No. 1 Gloucester terrace, Cambridge heath, late of 55 Wood street, city, aged 85.

At North Brixton, on the 6th inst. S. D. Ellam, Esq. aged 74, formerly of Tobago.

On the 7th inst. at his house, 17 Upper Wharton street, Henry Josi, Esq. of the British Museum, aged 43.

On the 4th inst. at Newcastle upon Tyne, the Rev. T. Myers, vicar of Stannington, Northumberland, aged 77.

On the 6th inst. at Brompton, Mr Richard Buckman, aged 53, upwards of 40 years clerk in the establishment of the late Mr Cadell of the Strand.

On the 6th inst. Mr George Shephard of 123 Regent street, late of 75 Strand.

On the 11th inst. at Herne hill, Surrey, James H. Ball, Esq. late of the East India house, aged 62.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COLONISTS, EMIGRANTS, &c.

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

THIRTY DIFFERENT SORTS OF PLOUGHS. Patent Hay-making Machines. Dressing Machines—Flour Mills—Bean Mills. Patent Essex Ploughs, 30 sorts.

COLONIAL ARTICLES. Sugar Mills, 6 and 8 horse power. Cane Top Cutters, No. 1. Do. do. do. No. 2, with Iron Box and Frame. Do. do. do. Nos. 3, 4, and 5. Coffee Fanners—Pimento Fanners. Coffee Pulpers—Huskers. Improved expanding Cane Weeder. Axletrees and Boxes of every size. Hoop Tyre for Wheels, &c. &c. Cane Carts for the West Indies.

West India and Colonial Tools of every description. Please to be particular in the address—MARY WEDLAKE, 118 Fenchurch street, London.

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

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT. THE ROYAL FAMILY AND NOBILITY. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

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

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR Pleasingly dissipates all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the Skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included. CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Honourable Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietor's signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN. Which is affixed on each Article. All others are fraudulent counterfeits.

Provision Markets.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto 5d to 6½d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTTER AND BACON.

LONDON, MONDAY, Feb. 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,250 firkins butter, and 6,439 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 772 casks butter. More business doing in butter during the past week than for some time previous; and, towards the close, in some instances a trifling advance obtained. The increased delivery from the wharfs, and reduction in stocks, give holders confidence. For bacon there was also a better demand, and a good extent of business transacted at late rates; on board, little or nothing offering. Hams sell rather better. No alteration to notice in lard.

Stocks and deliveries for week ending February 8.

Table with columns for 'Butter', 'Stock', 'Delivery', 'Bacon', 'Stock', 'Delivery'. Includes data for 1843, 1844, and 1845.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—The arrivals of slaughtered meat since Monday last, have been on an extensive scale; and, while, from the prevailing seasonable weather, the supplies have come to hand in excellent condition. With meat killed in the metropolis we have been amply supplied. Prime mutton, veal, and pork have commanded a ready sale, at full prices; but all other kinds of meat have ruled dull. About 20 carcasses of beasts and 60 do. of sheep, all from Holland, have been disposed of here since our last.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.—On the whole the trade was inactive, yet the quotations ruled about stationary.

At per stone, by the carcass.

Table with columns for 'Beef, inferior', 'middling', 'prime large', 'prime small', 'Veal', 'Mutton, inferior', 'middling', 'prime', 'small'.

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—Since this day se'night another large importation of foreign stock has taken place, it having consisted of 165 beasts and 205 sheep into London, together with 50 oxen and ewes and 90 sheep at Hull, all from Holland, forming a total import of not less than five hundred and ten head—the largest arrival that has been reported during any week since the new tariff has been in operation. In the quality of the beasts there was nothing calling for particular observation; but in the sheep there was a decided improvement. The show of foreign stock this morning amounted to 70 beasts and 130 sheep. The former sold at from 12l to 18l; the latter 30s to 45s per head. With beasts from our own districts we were tolerably well, but not to say heavy

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

14 WATERLOO PLACE, PALE MALL, LONDON.
The Chisholm, Chairman.
W. Morley, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
John Brightman, Esq. James John Kinloch, Esq.
Farnes Brodigan, Esq. Henry Lawson, Esq.
James William Deacon, Esq. Henry Penny, Esq.
Esq. Robert Power, Esq.
Alex. Robert Irvine, Esq. The Rev. F. W. Johnson
John Inglis Jerdein, Esq. Vickers, A.M.
Auditors—C. B. Rule, Esq.—T. C. Simmons, Esq.—
George Thomas, Esq.

Physician—John Clendinning, M.D., F.R.S.,
16 Wimpole street.
Solicitor—Walter Prideaux, Esq. Goldsmiths' Hall.
Bankers—Union Bank of London.

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO POLICY-
HOLDERS BY THIS INSTITUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established at York 1824, and Empowered by Act of Parliament.

Capital 500,000l.

PATRONS.

- The Archbishop of York
- The Marquis of Londonderry
- Earl Fitzwilliam
- The Earl of Tyrconnel
- The Earl of Zetland
- The Earl of Yarborough
- The Bishop of Ripon
- Viscount Morpeth
- Lord Wharfedale
- Lord Feversham
- Lord Hotham, M.P.
- Lord Howden, K.C.S.K.L.H.
- Lord Wenlock
- Lord Worsley, M.P.
- Hon E. R. Petre
- Sir G. Strickland, Bart, M.P.
- Sir Francis Lawley, Bart
- Actuary and Secretary—Mr W. L. Newman, York
- London Agent for the Life Department—Mr Edward Hanwood, 46, Watling Street

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

Extract from the Table of Premium for insuring 100l.

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

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

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

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

MR CLARKE'S

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

LOSS OF TEETH.

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

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGH in TEN MINUTES after use, and a Rapid Cure of ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by Dr LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth Testimonials from all ranks of society in all quarters of the world. The following has just been received from the Rev. J. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica, dated Nov. 20, 1844.

Gentlemen,—Having been cured of an obstinate and distressing Cough, under which I laboured for the last eleven months, by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, hoping that my feeble testimony of their efficacy may be the means of inducing those who suffer as I have to apply to so safe and effectual a remedy.—I am, Gentlemen, your obliged servant.
J. STAINSBY, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

The following particulars of rapid cure of Asthma of fourteen years' standing, are from Mr J. E. Bignell, Holyhead Road, Wednesday, and addressed to Mr Ladbury, surgeon there:—
Sept. 6, 1844.

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

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

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

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

RAPID CURE OF COUGH AND DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING.

To Mr P. Roberts, Ranelagh street, Hale, near Liverpool, December 10th, 1844.

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

REMARKABLE CASE OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE.

From the celebrated Infant Thalia. Jan. 15, 1845.

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

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

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

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price is 1s 6d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box; or sent free by post for 1s 3d, 3s, or 11s 6d, by DA SILVA & Co. 1 Bride lane, Fleet street, London. Sold by all medicine venders.

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

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

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

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

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

CURE OF A CASE OF GREAT DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
OCCASIONED BY THE

Baneful influence of Mercury, and the injurious effects of a long residence in Tropical Climates, by Holloway's Pills.

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

IMMENSE DEMAND FOR HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN THE EAST INDIES.

Extract of a Letter dated 20th September, 1843, from Messrs S. Ferdinand and Son (Agents for the Sale of "Holloway's Medicines," in the Island of Ceylon); these Gentlemen state,—

"All classes of people here are desirous to purchase your WONDERFUL MEDICINES, and we regret that we have now scarcely any left to meet the IMMENSE DEMANDS that are daily made upon us for them. We enclose you a testimonial from J. Davison, Esq., the Superintendent of Lord Elphinstone's Sugar Estate, at Caltura, Ceylon; and we can, if necessary, send you abundant other proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from the opulent and influential here, many of whom have derived immense benefit from the use of your invaluable medicine.
Copy of a Letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the same alluded to in the Extract of the Letter above.

"Caltura, 7th Aug. 1843.

"MY DEAR SIR,—MRS DAVISON has received so much benefit already from HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, that I am induced to trouble you for another supply, viz., an Eleven Shilling Box.—Your's truly, J. DAVISON.
"To Messrs Ferdinand and Son, Holloway's Agents for the Island of Ceylon, Colombo."

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

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

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

N.B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each box.

GREAT LEAGUE MEETING IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.
THE AGGREGATE MEETING of the LEAGUE, in the THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN, will be HELD on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 19th INSTANT.
 GEORGE WILSON, Esq., will take the Chair at SEVEN O'CLOCK precisely.
 The Meeting will be addressed by JAMES WILSON, Esq.; GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq.; and JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M.P.
 Tickets of admission to all parts of the House may be had as usual at 67 Fleet street.
 Seats will in future be reserved for all Farmers who may make application at the Offices of the League, up to the hour of meeting, and their attendance, whether favourable or opposed to Free Trade, is especially requested.

COMMERCIAL, COLONIAL, AND FINANCIAL POLICY.
This day is published, 1 vol. 8vo, price 10s.
LETTERS ON COMMERCIAL, COLONIAL, AND FINANCIAL POLICY.
 By R. TORRENDS, Esq. F.R.S.
 Also by the same author.
ESSAY ON THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH. 12s.
ENQUIRY INTO THE OPERATION OF THE ACT FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND. 3s.
LETTER TO LORD ASHLEY ON THE MEANS OF IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES. 2s.
 Longman and Co.; Smith, Elder, and Co.

WEALTH OF NATIONS—M'CULLOCH'S EDITION.
 In one large and beautifully printed vol. with two Portraits, price 21s; a new edition, corrected throughout, and greatly enlarged, of
AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS. By ADAM SMITH, LL.D. With a life of the author, an introductory discourse, notes, and supplemental dissertations. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq.
 This Edition contains elaborate Notes on the Corn Laws, the Poor Law Act, the Colonies, &c.
 A. and C. Black, and W. Tait, Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London.

Demy 8vo. Price 1s.
GOOD!—A Proposition on the NATIONAL DEBT; with the Ways and Means of the Riddance from all oppressive TAXES. By LUKE JAMES HANSARD.—Feb. 1845.
 Printed and published by LUKE JAMES HANSARD, 6 Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn fields, London; and may be had of all Booksellers.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER OFFICE, 21 CATHERINE STREET, STRAND—SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS are received at the above Office for all the Foreign, East India, and Colonial Papers and Periodicals, which are forwarded to every part of the United Kingdom.
QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Journal des Débats	17	6
Le Globe	15	6
L'Exposition	10	0
Galignani's Messenger	27	0
Le Charivari	14	6
Le Constitutionnel	11	6
La Gazette des Tribunaux	17	6
La Presse	15	6
La Revue de Paris	11	0
Le Journal des Chasseurs	6	6
L'Illustration	8	0
Allgemeine Zeitung	20	0

Advertisements, Births, Deaths, and Marriages, are also inserted in the London and Country Newspapers and Periodicals, and the newspapers filed and supplied.—W THOMAS, British and Foreign Advertising Agent, 21 Catherine Street, Strand.
 TRANSLATIONS from and into all the European Languages executed with fidelity.

PRICE AND GOSNELL'S PERFUMERY.
 NOTICE.—EXECUTOR of the late JOHN GOSNELL versus REES PRICE, PERFUMER, 25 Lombard street.—The Judges in the Court of Exchequer this day decided in favour of the plaintiff in this case. The defendant, Rees Price, had disposed of his interest in the Perfumery and other trades carried on by the late firm of Price and Gosnell, to the late Mr John Gosnell (father of the parties now carrying on business under the firm of John Gosnell and Co. 12 Three King court, Lombard street), and bound himself, under forfeiture of 5,000l, not to commence business within the Cities of London or Westminster, or within the distance of 600 miles from the same, and, notwithstanding this, had carried on business. This action was brought to recover liquidated damages for such breach of contract.
 12 Three King court, Lombard street, Jan. 27, 1845.

Vauxhall Composite Candles,
 8½d per lb.
PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES, 10½d per lb.
 These are the London cash prices, but the Country ones vary with the distance from town.
 Both sorts burn exactly as well as the finest wax, and are cheaper, allowing for the light, than Tallow Moulds.
 Sold wholesale to the trade by EDWARD PRICE & Co, Belmont, Vauxhall; PALMER & Co, Sutton Street, Clerkenwell; and WM. MARCHANT, 253 Regent Circus, Oxford Street.
 Until these Candles become generally sold throughout the country, EDWARD PRICE & Co will supply any private families, unable to obtain them in their own neighbourhood, with a quantity not less than 5l worth, direct from the factory. On a line being addressed to Belmont, Vauxhall, enclosing a Post Office Order for 5l, (payable to Edward Price & Co, not to Edward Price, or Mr Price), they will forward a box of the Vauxhall Composite or of the others, or a mixed box, as may be directed, to that exact amount.

SHIRT COLLARS.—The advantages of SWELCH and MARGETSON'S register'd SHIRT COLLAR consists in its fitting Close to the Neck, and retaining its Shape a greater length of time when in wear, combined with a greater degree of Comfort and Durability, than ordinary Collars, being made entirely of linen. Each Collar bears the name of "Welch and Margetson, London." To be had of most of the respectable Houses. Prices—No 1 quality, 12s per dozen; No. 2, 15s; No. 3, 18s.
 Any one making Shirt Collars of the Registered Pattern will be subject to a Penalty, under the Act of 5 and 7 Victoria 6, 65.

COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—At a Meeting of the Provisional Council of the College of Chemistry, held on Tuesday the 14th instant, the Marquis of DOWNSHIRE in the chair, a Committee was appointed to organise the institution, and prepare its Laboratory, and for other purposes connected therewith. Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the Office, No. 7 St Martin's place, Trafalgar square, London.
 Life Subscription, 10l. 10s.; Annual, 1l. 1s.
 A list of subscriptions will shortly be published, JOHN GARDNER, M.D. Provisional Sec. 18th January, 1845.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model, upon a very large scale, representing the splendid Charge, in the earlier part of the Battle, by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquis of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Open from 11 in the morning till 9 in the evening. Admission 1s.
 The modeller has certainly been most successful in placing before the public one of the most complete representations of a battle.—*Times, Dec. 25th.*

IMPROVED MARBLE PAPERS.—W. W. COOZE, marine decorator to her Majesty, 20 Frith street Soho, begs to submit to the nobility and gentry his newly-invented MARBLE PAPERS, for halls, staircase, &c. which possess all the durability of imitative painting at a considerable saving of expense. Specimens may be seen at his manufactory, as above, where may also be inspected an extensive variety of drawing and dining room decorations, displaying at one view the effect of a finished room. Gilding and ornamental and imitative painting executed in the first style of the art, at a scale of prices to suit the economy of the times.—20 Frith street, Soho square.

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

LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTER-SHIRE SAUCE, prepared from the Recipe of a Nobleman in the county.
 Great Western steam-ship, June 6, 1844.—The cabin of the Great Western has been regularly supplied with Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce, which is adapted for every variety of dish, from turtle or beef, from salmon to steaks, to all of which it gives a famous relish. I have great pleasure in recommending this excellent sauce to captains and passengers for its capital flavour, and as the best accompaniment of its kind for a voyage.
 (Signed) "JAMES HOSKEN."
 Sold wholesale by the proprietors, Messrs Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Messrs Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; and the principal Oil and Italian Warehousemen in London; and retail by the usual vendors of sauces.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.—The material RIPPON and BURTON offer to the Public has for the last ten years been found equal to Silver in appearance and sweetness, and superior to it in durability. Of the prices of Tea Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, and all articles hitherto made in Silver, a detailed Catalogue, with Engravings, will be sent (gratis) post free.
 Fiddle Threaded Victoria Pattern Pattern
 Table spoons & forks, full size, 12s 0d...28s 0d...30s 0d
 Dessert do do do 10s 0d...21s 0d...25s 0d
 Tea do do do 5s 0d...11s 0d...12s 0d
 Gravy do 3s 0d... 6s 0d... 7s 0d

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.
 The largest assortment of STOVES and FENDERS, AS WELL AS GENERAL IRONMONGERY, IN THE WORLD, is now on sale at RIPPON and BURTON'S extensive warehouses, 39 Oxford street, corner of Newman street (just removed from Wells street). Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30s each; do do, with ornolu ornaments, from 60s; rich bronzed scoll do, with steel bar, 10s 6d, iron fenders, three feet, 4s 6d; four feet, 6s; do bronzed, and fitted with standards, three feet, 9s; four feet, 11s; wrought iron kitchen fenders, three feet, 4s 6d; four feet, 6s; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, from 5 guineas; do do, with ornolu ornaments, from 9l 10s; black lining-room register stoves, two feet, 20s; three feet, 30s; bed-room register stoves, two feet, 16s; three feet, 24s. The new economical Thermo stove, with fender and radiating hearthplate, from 8l 5s. Fire-irons for chambers, 1s 9d per set; handsome do, with cut heads, 6s 6d; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire-irons, with ornolu and richly-cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in furnishing ironmongery, 30 per cent under any other house, while the extent and variety of the stock is without any equal. The money returned for every article not approved of.—Detailed catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free.—Established (in Well street) 1820.

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

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 26 Cornhill, London.—Capital 500,000l.—Empowered by act of Parliament. This Institution offers many important and substantial advantages with respect to both Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity. Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates.

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

EXAMPLES:—

Age	Sum	Premium	Year	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of Premium	Sum the assured may borrow on Policy
L. L s d	L. L s d	L. L s d	L. L s d	L. L s d	L. L s d	L. L s d	L. L s d
60	1000	74 3 4	1837	170 9 3	77 5 1	12 3 9	316 2 3
			1838	144 2 2	64 5 6	9 16 4	296 13 4
			1839	116 16 0	51 5 11	7 11 9	247 4 5

The division of profits is annual.
 F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

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
 not exceeding ... 3ft 5ft 5½ft 6ft 7ft 8ft 11ft 12ft
 The cost of Gas, at London price, 7s per 1000, is 1d per dozen feet.
 The accuracy of the above calculations may be tested by Meters at the Warehouse.

PATENT NIGHT BOLT.
THE patent Night Bolt is the most simple thing of the kind which has been made, and is entirely free from all the defects of those heretofore in use. By the action of the line at the bed-head, the door is instantly fastened with the greatest security; or as easily unfastened. The door cannot become fastened or unfastened by accident, and as the article is in one piece, the bolt is out of the way when the door is open. They are much neater than any other, and cannot be injured by neglect.
 May be had wholesale
 At JAMES ARTHUR MILES'S,
 Bell and Crank, Key and General Brass Foundry, and Gas Furniture Warehouse, 13 Pancras lane, Queen street, Chapside.
 Also, SMITH'S PATENT ALARUM TRIGGERS,
 For Doors and Windows, and Alarums;
 PORTER LATCHES AND WATER CLOSET TRIGGERS.
 STEWART'S PATENT CASTOR AND ELASTIC HINGES.

All these Articles have lately been Patented, and are now first introduced to the public. They have been submitted to many of the most eminent Architects, and are pronounced to be very important improvements.

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

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons ... 30 at 7 2	.....	10	15	0
12 Table Forks ... 30	.....	7	2	0
12 Dessert Spoons ... 20	.....	7	3	4
12 Dessert Forks ... 20	.....	7	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons ... 10	.....	7	3	11
1 Soup Ladle ... 10	.....	7	3	11
4 Sauce Ladles ... 10	.....	7	8	3
4 Salt Spoons ... 10	.....	7	8	3
1 Fish Slice ... 10	.....	7	8	3
12 Tea Spoons ... 10	.....	7	8	3
1 Sugar Tong ...	.....	0	15	0

VICTORIA PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons ... 40 at 7 6	.....	15	0	0
12 Table Forks ... 40	.....	7	6	0
12 Dessert Spoons ... 25	.....	7	6	0
12 Dessert Forks ... 25	.....	7	6	0
2 Gravy Spoons ... 13	.....	7	6	0
1 Soup Ladle ... 11	.....	7	6	0
4 Sauce Ladles ... 12	.....	8	0	0
4 Salt spoons ...	.....	2	2	0
1 Fish Slice ...	.....	3	10	0
12 Tea Spoons ... 14	.....	8	0	0
1 Sugar Tong ...	.....	1	5	0

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

Printed and Published by WILLIAM PORTER, of Number 6 Wellington street, Strand, London, at the office there.—February 15, 1845.