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Bank has received in little more than two years nearly 14,000,000*l* of coin into its vaults, and that at the present moment, notwithstanding the great increase of bullion in the aggregate, that which consists of coin is less by half a million than at the commencement of the period. So that it is apparent that in about two years a sum equal to nearly 15,000,000*l* has been exported in the shape of English coin. No doubt a considerable portion, probably not less than one-half of the whole of this large amount, has gone to Australia. But it is also certain that a very large amount, fully equal to the other half, has been exported to various foreign countries, where English sovereigns have acquired a certain value as a circulating medium, and where therefore they have a somewhat higher price than bar gold. In many countries in Europe, English sovereigns may be considered as one of the most convenient coins for all ordinary purposes. In Egypt they have become almost the chief circulating medium. In some of the South American States, the sovereign is the best accredited coin; and almost everywhere it has so high a character for its integrity, that it constitutes more and more a favourite mode of remittance.

But it must be apparent that if this state of things in relation to our coin and the demand upon our Mint is to continue and even to extend, the character and function of that establishment will be entirely changed;—and in such a way as will render it imperative that the principles upon which its expenses are defrayed should be reconsidered. Of late the pressure upon the Mint has been great, and the expenses have been necessarily increased, not as we have shown with a view to supply an internal circulating medium, but mainly in order to attach a new and additional value to gold for the purpose of exportation. Now, so long as a Mint is maintained exclusively for the convenience of the country, so long as it works mainly to supply an internal circulating medium, it really matters little whether the expenses are paid by the public from the exchequer, or whether they are made a small charge upon the coin itself. In either case the country at large bears the cost of a public instrument of great convenience. No doubt there are many reasons, and especially when we require to rectify an adverse exchange, why it is desirable that the coin of the realm should contain the same intrinsic value that it possesses nominally; and, therefore, that the cost of the Mint should rather be defrayed, as at present, from the public exchequer, than by a seigniorage upon the coin.

But if the Royal Mint on Tower Hill is to become a great manufactory of coins for various foreign countries, as it has been during the last two years, it will soon become obvious that there is no good reason why the people of England should continue to defray the cost of that establishment. It will become a matter of serious consideration whether that cost should not be defrayed by a charge on the coin equivalent at least to its amount.

The silver coinage has amounted to 561,594*l* in the five years, in the following proportion in each year:—

SILVER COINAGE.	£
1848.....	35,442
1849.....	119,592
1850.....	129,096
1851.....	87,868
1852.....	189,596

The large amount of the silver coinage during the last year, compared with any former year, at least shows that the great inconvenience which has been experienced from a scarcity of silver coin has not arisen from any decline in the work of the Mint, notwithstanding the great additional work which it has been called upon to perform in furnishing gold coin.

It would be premature, with the short experience which we have had of the effects of the gold discoveries upon our Mint, to decide as yet upon any change in our present practice; but at least we are bound narrowly to watch their operation, in order, when it becomes necessary, we may the better be prepared to act in conformity with sound principles and well-ascertained facts.

The Political Economist.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES AND THE ROYAL MINT.

A RETURN, which, at the present moment, is of peculiar interest, has just been issued by the House of Commons. It comprises an account of all the monies coined at the Royal Mint in each year since 1848, the aggregate amount of which in the five years was as follows:—

	£
Of gold coin	19,264,473
Of silver coin.....	561,594
Of copper coin	12,308
Total coinage.....	£19,838,375

But the peculiar interest which this return possesses is, first, so far as it shows the rapid progress which the gold coinage has made; and second, in relation to the recent scarcity of silver coin, how far it can be traced to the limited operations of the Mint. For those purposes it is, however, necessary that we should examine in detail the produce of each year. In the first place, then, the coinage of gold has been as follows:—

GOLD COINED.	£
1848.....	2,451,999
1849.....	2,177,955
1850.....	1,491,836
1851.....	4,400,411
1852.....	8,742,270

Thus we find that of the entire 19,264,437*l* of gold coined in the five years, no less than 13,142,681*l* was coined in the two last years. In 1848 the amount coined was considerable, being 2,451,999*l*. But it will be remembered that in the preceding year (1847) a very large efflux of gold took place, and left the Bank of England reduced to the minimum point at which it could conduct its business. Early in 1848, a turn in the exchanges and the disturbances on the Continent led to a very large influx of gold, and to a considerable coinage, in order to supply the place of the coin exported the preceding year;—and there is no doubt that the coinage of that year far exceeded the average of the preceding years. But the transactions of the Mint during the two last years have been of an entirely novel kind, and have arisen from causes totally unconnected with our internal circulation or with the state of the exchanges between this and other countries. They have arisen chiefly, and so far as they exceed the ordinary average, entirely, from the recent gold discoveries in California and Australia, and to supply gold in the shape of coin, as being more marketable for some purposes, than it would have been as bullion. It is understood that the

THE ASYLUM OF THE WORLD.

WE do not know whether there was any foundation for the assertion of the *Times*, that some foreign Governments were about to show such a degree of futile and foolish irritation as to apply to Great Britain for the expulsion of the refugees from various countries who have sought safety on our shores;—but most assuredly, if there has been any such intention, the firm, manly, and temperate language of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons on Tuesday night will have sufficed to prevent its being carried into execution. In reply to an inquiry from Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Palmerston (in the absence of Lord John Russell) said:—

In answer to the question of the Noble Lord as to whether an application has been made by foreign Powers to the Government of this country for the expulsion of foreign refugees now living in the United Kingdom, I have to state that no such application has been made. In reply to the other question of the Noble Lord, as to what course would be pursued in the event of such an application being made, I can only repeat that which I think has been stated on former occasions in this house, that any such application would be met with a firm and decided refusal. It is, indeed, obvious that it must be so, because no such measure could be taken by the Government of this country without fresh powers by Act of Parliament; and I apprehend that no Government could, even if they were so inclined—and the present Government are not so inclined—apply for such a power with any chance of success, inasmuch as no Alien Bill, I believe, within the course of this century has been passed ever giving to the Government the power of expelling foreigners, except with reference to considerations connected with the internal safety of this country. The British Government has never undertaken to provide for the internal security of other countries; it is sufficient for them to have the power to provide for the internal security of their own. But I cannot confine my answer simply to that statement. I will ask to be allowed to add, that while, on the one hand, the British laws and the spirit of the British constitution give to foreigners, of all political opinions and of all categories, a secure and peaceful shelter within this country, I think that those foreigners who avail themselves of the hospitality of England are bound by every principle of honour, as well as by every regard, not only to international law, but to the law of this land—are bound to abstain from entering into any intrigues, or from pursuing any courses intended for the purpose of giving umbrage to foreign Governments, and of disturbing the internal tranquillity of any foreign countries.

Every sentiment of this terse, vigorous, and well-considered answer will be re-echoed by all ranks and classes, whatever be their party connections or political predilections. Lord Palmerston has spoken the mind of the whole nation. We have often thought of late that Englishmen were growing so lazy, so so sensible, and so unsensitive, that nothing short of a slap in the face would rouse them into indignation, or win from them anything beyond a gentle and a pathetic smile. But if anything less startling could awaken us from our torpor, goad us to put forth our whole strength, and unite us all as one man to repel insult or aggression, it would be a proposal on the part of the triumphant autocrats of Europe that we should violate the duties of hospitality towards the victims of their oppression and the fugitives from their vengeance.

The absurdity of such a demand would be only equalled by its ungracefulness. With what face could a proposal that we should refuse asylum on our shores to proscribed and outlawed politicians be made by men who have themselves sought and found protection here when the fortunes of war or of civil contest went against them? What! we have sheltered in their hour of need those whose conduct had outraged every feeling of our nature and every principle of our creed, and are we not to shelter in their turn those with whom we sympathise from the very bottom of our hearts? We have opened our doors to the escaping guilty:—are we to close them on the flying *unfortunate*? We have stood between the *oppressor* and the popular vengeance which he has long courted and at length aroused:—are we not to stand between the *oppressed* and those who would pursue him into the sanctuary and seize him at the very horns of the altar? We received Louis Napoleon, though we could not suppress our contempt at his silly and miserable descent upon Boulogne, and though his attempt had been against the throne of a close, and then a faithful, ally. We received Charles X., though he had forfeited his throne by an attack upon that liberty of the Press which we cherish as our dearest privilege. We received Louis Philippe, though he had deceived us meanly, and though the demand which upset him was "Parliamentary Reform." We offered a refuge to Metternich, though the policy which he had long pursued and for which he was compelled to fly was one which we abhorred from our inmost soul. We sheltered even Ledru Rollin with his associates, though we loathed his brutal doctrines and his sanguinary plans; we sheltered him, though the *attentat* for which he was obliged to fly was rather a crime against society than a mere political offence; we shelter him still, though he has repaid our hospitality by pouring out his frothy venom against our nation and our institutions. And, finally, we should again afford the protection of our island (if it were again needed) even to the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of France—possibly even to the Pope and the King of Naples,—though we hold the first to be a lawless despot, and though words can do but feeble justice to the detestation with which the last is regarded at every English hearth.

And having done all these things—questionable perhaps and certainly against the grain,—are we to abstain, at the bidding of those whom we so thanklessly served, from similar charities, when we can render them with a clear conscience and a ready will?

Having harboured—and sinned perhaps in doing so—the fugitives from freedom, are we to be debarred from harbouring also the fugitives from oppression,—and thereby atoning for our previous misplaced benevolence? Are we to warn away Kossuth and Mazzini from their last asylum? It was natural enough that the former reception of the Hungarian Patriot in this country should have given umbrage to the Austrian authorities, for it was ostentatious, noisy, and unprecedented in its enthusiasm and spontaneity. In that popular display we did not join, nor did many of the higher classes of Great Britain; for, while acknowledging the great powers of the Magyar Leader, his wonderful eloquence, his earnest patriotism, and the love and almost worship with which he is regarded by his countrymen at home,—we believed then, and believe still, that to his injudicious zeal in proclaiming the severance of Hungary from Austria and the establishment of a republic, may be traced all the calamities which have subsequently overwhelmed that unhappy country,—the intestine divisions which lost their cause, the interference of Russia, the surrender at Vilagos, and the destruction of their ancient liberties. But the majority of the British people, who received Kossuth with such exuberant welcome, did not enter into these considerations: they merely knew that he was the idol of the Hungarian people, and their chosen Governor; that the Emperor of Austria, by perjury and violence and foreign aid, had trodden down a constitution similar to our own, and had violated hereditary rights as sacred and as long-descended as those of which we make our boast; and that of this constitution and these rights Kossuth had been the representative and the defender. They expressed their sentiments as Englishmen are wont; and we can well imagine that their acclamations must have been gall and wormwood to the Cabinet at Vienna. But that is now an old story. Since his return from America, the Magyar Chief has been silent and unnoticed—keeping his own counsel, and biding his own time; and there is not the slightest evidence that he had the remotest concern either with the outbreak at Milan* or with the attempted assassination at Vienna.

With regard to Mazzini the case is still stronger. England has shown him no sympathy, invited him to no *fetes*, cheered and strengthened him by no popular encouragement: it is even believed that she owes him atonement for a great wrong committed some years ago. She has merely given him, what she has given to his worst and meanest enemies—shelter. He has lived among us in the most profound retirement—avoiding all public appearances—his very residence known only to a few intimate friends. What he may have done in the way of correspondence, exhortation, secret planning, we know nothing, and the Austrian Government have not been able to discover. While among us he has conducted himself, in all respects and to all appearances, as a peaceful and well-conducted citizen:—and this is all that we are concerned with or have a right to inquire about. If he has been the originator of the outbreak in Lombardy, at all events he has not directed it from England: he appears to be somewhere in or near Italy, and the Austrians must look after him themselves.

While, however, we are prepared to defend the right of asylum against all assailants and impugnors, we are bound to say that that right is abused and endangered by those refugees who seek our shore, not for safety, but as a fortress from which, secure themselves, they can prepare plots against our neighbours and allies. Such conduct is indelicate, ungenerous, and dangerous. Our laws and customs give us no means of watching or controlling such behaviour. In case of any overt act we can and do interfere. If any of these refugees were to procure or send out arms and ammunition, or to fit out vessels for a descent upon foreign shores, we should be bound at once to arrest both the proceedings and the culprits,—and we should assuredly do so with the utmost promptitude. It is not alleged, however, that any of the obnoxious refugees who have found shelter with us have proceeded so far as this. Once, and once only, so far as we are aware, has anything of the sort been attempted with success,—and in that instance the conspirator was the present Emperor of the French! Still, though our institutions and our feelings both forbid interference with or *surveillance* over those who have sought refuge with us, these fugitives ought to feel that every consideration of position, of honour, and of prudence, forbids them to make use of the shelter afforded them to carry on machinations or conspiracies against States with which we are at peace and amity. It is hard, no doubt, that they should be prohibited from the great solace of an exiled life; it is painful to feel that their hands are tied, their time wasted, and their faculties idle and rusting; it is irritating to think that they can no longer aid their fellow-countrymen who have remained at home in their struggles for the common cause:—but these are the *tacit conditions* on which a place of refuge has been afforded them. If they were not prepared to accept it on such conditions, they should not have sought it, and they should now quit it:—only on the shores of a nation at war with their oppressors, or amid the concealments and fastnesses of their own land, can they honourably or conscientiously plot, conspire, or levy war against the rulers who have defeated them. If, from the shelter of Claremont or of Brighton, Louis Philippe had planned and procured a counter-revolution in

* Since the proclamation published in his name turns out a forgery.

France, or Metternich had arranged an expedition against Hungary,—we certainly should have held neither of them guiltless;—and we are not disposed to have one rule for them and another for their rivals and antagonists.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

It has long been the fashion among thoughtless writers, and those who consider everything, even nominally, Christian as necessarily superior to everything avowedly Mahometan, to speak of Turkey as a decrepit and moribund empire, kept in existence only by the mutual jealousies or the precarious forbearance of the more powerful nations, and doomed at no distant date to dismemberment and dissolution. The prospect is viewed with something of the same complacency with which wreckers watch a magnificent vessel in danger of going to pieces on their rock-bound shore; and the speculations on the mode in which dismemberment is to be effected, are about as cool and unscrupulous as those with which these same harpies divide and appropriate in imagination the spoils which the storm is about to place at their disposal. We have long been accustomed to hear this language among influential writers and talkers, who echo only what they hear; but it is something new and ominous to see it taken up and formalised by leading journals, by men who aspire to the character of statesmen, and writers who are supposed not to be wholly deaf or blind to considerations of public morality and international policy. Yet this has been the spectacle presented in more than one quarter during the last fortnight, when the Ottoman Empire is once more threatened by the overbearing insolence of neighbours who think they may bully her with impunity, and who have long been greedy for her spoils.

Such conduct should meet with no countenance from the English press—not even that insidious support which consists in assuming that its success is a matter of certainty—that the destruction of the Turkish dominion is a fated and inevitable thing, which no effort can avert, and which there is no especial reason for desiring to postpone. It is true enough that the Ottoman Empire depends for its maintenance and integrity on the faith of treaties, on the wise policy, on the yet lingering and decent morality, of more powerful States. The combination of any two of her neighbours would suffice to overwhelm her:—nay, she might even fall under the assault of any one, if the connivance of the others could be counted upon. But of what European State, except the five great Powers, might not the same be said? Could Sweden, or Belgium, or Spain, or Portugal, defend themselves, if France or Russia chose to attack and absorb them, and if England and Austria stood looking quietly down on the gigantic and high-handed iniquity? Would it not be just as easy to dismember Italy as to dismember Turkey, if the leading States of Europe were so minded? And might not incapacity, decrepitude, and a benumbing rule, be alleged against the longer endurance of two at least of the Italian Governments, with equal truth and force as against Turkey? If the feebleness of the victim is to be the plea, why not parcel out Switzerland among contiguous States, or allot the smaller kingdoms of Germany to Prussia or Austria? If the incapacity of the Government is an adequate justification, why not begin by the assignment of Sicily or Rome to worthier possessors than their present Sovereigns?

“But (we are told) the end justifies the means. It is a shame and a grief to see such splendid provinces as those which border on Constantinople and lie around Smyrna and Damascus in the hands of a worn-out and depressing despotism, under whose rule their population decays, their harbours lie empty, their resources are undeveloped. Compare what they are with what they might be—measure the opening which they now afford for European enterprise and commerce with what they might be made to offer—contrast the scanty produce of their ill-tilled fields with the vast harvests they might be made to yield under a wiser and more genial rule;—look at them now benighted under the sensual and fatalistic creed of Islamism, and think of them as they would be under the mild and civilising influence of the Gospel of Christ;—and then say whether the interests both of religion and humanity do not demand that a transference of sovereignty should be effected.”

To all such reasonings we answer: the same remarks apply with equal force to the South of Italy. Take Rome, take Naples, take Sicily—is it not deplorable to see them writhing and suffering under such besotted sway as that which now crushes them and disgraces Europe? Who can doubt that religion, humanity, material prosperity, social happiness, would gain immeasurably if these countries could be placed under the rule of England—aye, or even of France? Yet who, on that plea, would hold either England or France justified in taking possession of them, even if Russia and Austria were to be bribed or persuaded into connivance or consent? But are we so sure that the provinces of the Turkish Empire would gain so immensely by a transference to other masters? For ourselves we doubt it greatly. There is no doubt that the Ottoman Government is in many respects anomalous and feeble; but it has several good points;—of late, too, it has made great efforts to improve itself;—it has two parties in the State, like most other nations, one bigoted, reactionary, and conservative—the other enlightened, reforming, and liberal. Under

the sway of the latter (now temporarily overthrown) several amendments had been introduced; and a gradual approach to European notions was being made. Are we,—because Turkey is still in the crisis of an internal struggle which we all of us have had to pass through in our time, and in which some are yet involved—to pronounce her hopelessly incurable, and fit only for the executioner? But, if she be dismembered, what is the character of the two Governments which would divide among them the chief portion of her rich and beautiful territories—Austria and Russia? Is it so certain that either Czar or Kaiser will govern her better than the Sultan? She has long had the most liberal commercial policy of any European State—no prohibitions—no protective duties—no heavy customs—no burdensome or cramping regulations—no selfish and narrow navigation laws;—all foreign articles are admitted at an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent., and may then circulate all over the Empire unimpeded by *octrois* or transit dues. Would Russia or Austria continue a tariff like this, which so shames their own? Again: we admit and we deplore the despotism which reigns through Turkey as through all Mahometan countries:—of such we shall never constitute ourselves defenders. We have seen the grievous operation of this despotism upon the agriculture of perhaps the most magnificent and fertile lands which the sun shines upon:—we would be among the last to wish for its continuance. But we have no desire to see one tyranny replaced by another, more powerful and more unmitigated. The Government of Austria in Lombardy is as absolute and more oppressive than that of the Porte, because more resistless, more vigilant, more ubiquitous. *Theoretically*, the Turks are as much slaves as the subjects of the Austrian dominion—practically, they are far less so. The pressure of extreme absolutism reaches few in Turkey, and strikes only occasionally: in the countries subject to the leaden rule of Austria, it lies like an incubus every hour and upon everybody. The Emperor of Russia is at least as great a despot as the Sultan of Turkey: and, what is not the case in Turkey, all his nobles are so too. The Russians are serfs, saleable by their masters, seizable for military purposes by the Czar: the Turkish subjects are liable to be robbed by a Pacha, or beheaded by the order of a Vizier,—but this is a *liability*, not a constant and normal position. Despotism, too, in the Ottoman Empire is tempered by the two most effectual modifications it can ever have—religion and municipal institutions. The Sultan is bound to govern according to law—*i.e.*, according to the Koran, of which law the Ulemas are the self-constituted judges in the last resort. If he violates that law, remonstrance and sometimes rebellion ensue: if his subordinate Pachas violate it, an appeal to head-quarters is often answered by the head of the offender complained against. Then, in no country in Europe (except Hungary before the late catastrophe) is so much left to municipal management as in Turkey. Her municipalities resemble in their completeness those which we found existing in India. The chiefs of a village distribute the taxation among their fellows, and conduct their affairs, both of social arrangement and of judicial decisions, in the first instance with little interference from higher authorities. It would be a great question whether individual liberty and habits of self-government would not suffer by the substitution of Austrian centralisation—of all others the most deadening—for a system such as this, imperfect and ignorantly conducted as it may be.

Nor must the substitution of Christianity for Islamism be set down at once as clear gain without some further investigation. For what is the form of nominal Christianity which would be introduced, or rather established, in dismembered Turkey? Unquestionably, that of the Greek Church, to which considerably more than half the population already belongs. What is the nature and what the operation of that awfully degrading superstition may be learned in part from the books of travellers in the Levant, but can be adequately conceived by no one who has not himself in person witnessed its monstrosities. It is, we think, almost impossible even for the sincerest Christian to live long in Turkey without being compelled to admit that in point of purity and sublimity the Koran, as there taught, has a marked advantage over any other creed as there practised and travestied; and that on the whole its fruits are, to say the least, not inferior. The Turks are dignified fatalists, and simple and sincere monotheists: the votaries of the Greek Church are slaves of a puerile and almost pagan mythology, which it is really disgraceful to profess. As to many of the principal points of personal morality the tone of both people is low; but in one great distinction, the Osmanlis have a most undoubted superiority:—the Christians, whether Greeks or Russians, seem to have no sense of or regard for truth,—the Turks are honourable and reliable in all their transactions.

The not very brilliant success of the one kingdom which has been already established by the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, has scarcely been of a nature to encourage as to further experiments of that nature. Greece has now had an independent existence of twenty years under the guarantee and guardianship of the Great Powers; yet what internal improvements have marked her course? what prosperity has accrued from her independence? what worth or honesty has signalled her dealings

with foreigners—even with her benefactors? Little enough, as we all know, to our cost. It may well be that the Turkish Power is not destined to a perpetual duration;—but at least let her not be cut short while she is actually struggling for improvement and civilisation—at least let her be maintained till she can be superseded by something indisputably better.

So much for the morality and higher considerations involved in the case: the question of mere policy and expediency must be discussed separately.

CONTINUAL DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.

WITH great satisfaction we have announced year after year, ever since 1848, a continual and successive diminution of pauperism. We have now to state that in 1852, on the authority of the Parliamentary Paper, No. 135, ordered to be printed on the 17th ult., as we have already stated of 1849, of 1850, and of 1851, pauperism was again diminished. We will at once print so much of the annual return concerning able-bodied paupers as we printed on February 7th last year; and by referring to our journal of that date, our readers will be able, if they please, to follow out the comparisons for themselves:—

SUMMARY OF RETURNS, showing the number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female), exclusive of Vagrants, in Receipt of Relief on the 1st January, 1852, and 1st January, 1853, in 608 Unions and Parishes in England and Wales; showing, also, the Increase or Decrease in the latter as compared with the former period.

Names of Counties.	No. of Unions.	Population in 1851.	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers, In-door and Out-door.		Increase or Decrease per Cent.	
			Jan. 1, 1852.	Jan. 1, 1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	6	129,789	1,188	1,229	3.5	—
Berks	12	199,154	2,171	2,271	4.6	—
Buckingham	7	143,670	2,045	1,983	—	3.0
Cambridge	9	191,896	3,149	3,250	3.2	—
Chester	9	397,173	2,157	1,822	—	16.5
Cornwall	13	354,035	2,502	2,268	—	9.3
Cumberland	9	195,487	1,213	1,041	—	14.2
Derby	9	260,707	764	629	—	17.7
Devon	17	444,992	3,154	3,097	—	1.8
Dorset	12	177,597	1,978	2,077	5.0	—
Durham	14	411,532	3,150	2,738	—	13.1
Essex	17	243,916	5,195	4,937	—	5.0
Gloucester	16	383,494	2,815	2,841	0.9	—
Hereford	8	110,765	1,138	1,170	2.8	—
Hertford	13	188,532	2,030	2,064	1.7	—
Huntingdon	3	60,320	749	771	2.9	—
Kent	27	605,110	5,305	4,844	—	8.7
Lancashire	28	2,032,640	14,566	10,630	—	27.0
Leicester	11	234,968	2,050	1,738	—	15.7
Lincoln	14	460,266	2,813	2,754	—	2.1
Middlesex	22	1,003,834	6,544	7,273	—	14.9
Monmouth	6	177,165	1,558	1,311	—	15.7
Norfolk	21	365,607	4,387	4,456	1.6	—
Northampton	12	213,784	2,210	2,202	—	0.4
Northumberland	12	303,535	3,138	2,674	—	14.7
Nottingham	9	294,488	1,551	1,501	—	3.2
Oxford	8	150,113	1,931	1,613	—	14.9
Rutland	2	24,272	206	169	—	18.0
Salop	13	193,160	1,415	1,339	—	5.4
Somerset	17	451,985	4,646	4,692	1.0	—
Southampton	24	335,365	4,751	4,424	—	6.9
Stafford	16	524,036	2,736	2,697	—	1.4
Suffolk	17	385,991	4,909	4,692	—	4.5
Surrey	19	612,162	4,988	4,486	—	10.1
Sussex	20	240,006	2,960	2,997	1.2	—
Warwick	12	422,526	1,675	1,721	2.7	—
Westmorland	2	88,380	535	502	—	6.2
Wilts	17	232,072	3,386	3,227	—	4.8
Worcester	13	385,892	2,397	2,207	—	7.9
York, East Riding	10	254,181	1,599	1,359	—	14.4
— North Riding	15	189,000	1,079	932	—	13.6
— West Riding	23	1,74,813	6,827	8,605	—	17.9
Totals of England	565	15,157,505	127,371	116,257	—	8.8
WALES.						
Anglesey	3	43,248	1,041	895	—	13.1
Brecon	4	59,162	344	343	—	0.3
Cardigan	5	77,394	670	733	9.4	—
Carmarthen	5	114,936	873	919	5.3	—
Carnarvon	4	94,626	1,381	1,479	7.0	—
Denbigh	3	71,531	448	472	5.4	—
Flint	3	66,342	478	516	8.0	—
Glamorgan	5	240,231	2,358	2,406	2.0	—
Merioneth	4	51,342	547	521	—	4.8
Montgomery	3	56,757	837	848	1.1	—
Pembroke	3	84,456	617	587	—	4.9
Radnor	3	19,763	251	256	2.0	—
Totals of Wales	43	979,631	9,847	9,963	—	1.2
Totals	608	16,137,136	137,218*	126,220†	—	6.1
* Total decrease, after deducting increase, 11,998.						
† Of this number receiving out-door relief on the 1st January, 1852, upwards of 47,000 were widows.						
‡ Of this number receiving out-door relief on the 1st January, 1853, upwards of 44,900 were widows.						
§ Four parishes having been separated from the Anglesey Union, no correct comparison can be made.						
¶ Note.—Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Act, the 43rd of Elizabeth, are not included in the above return. The total population of England and Wales, according to the Census of 1851, was 17,527,699.						

We showed in our journal of the date above mentioned, that between 1849 and 1852 there was a diminution of no less than 148,825 paupers of all classes. To this number we must now add a further diminution in 608 unions, for which the returns are given on the 1st of January, 1853, as compared to the 1st of January, 1852, of 35,917, making a reduction in the total number of paupers between January 1st, 1849, and January 1st, 1853, of 184,742. The diminution of general pauperism in the year 1852 is found in 34 English and 7 Welch counties, but there is an increase in 8 English and in 4 Welch counties. The highest rate of increase, in Cambridgeshire amongst the English counties, is only

4.1 per cent., and, amongst the Welch counties, in Carmarthen is only 5.5 per cent.; while the highest rate of decrease, in Lancashire, is 14.5 per cent. We must congratulate the late President of the Board of Trade and one of the representatives of the county of Oxford on the fact that the diminution of pauperism in that county, to which we referred on October 2d, continued to the end of the year; and the amount was reduced to 10,346 on January 1st, 1853, from 11,142 on January 1st, 1852, the number then quoted. The total increase of paupers in the 8 English and 4 Welch counties is 2,741, and the total decrease in all the other counties is 38,658, leaving for the total decrease of paupers of all classes in 1852, after deducting the increase, 35,917.

"The best test," however, as we observed on February 7, 1852, "of the condition of the labouring classes is the number of able-bodied paupers," and it will be observed by the above table that the number has again decreased, in 1852, 11,098, or 8.1 per cent. We then stated that the number of able-bodied paupers, male and female, was on—

January 1, 1849	201,644
January 1, 1852	130,163
Making a reduction of	71,481
To which we must now add the farther reduction of	11,098
Making a total reduction to Jan. 1, 1853, of	82,579

Thus showing in the four first years of Free Trade a reduction of nearly 41 per cent. of able-bodied paupers. On the 1st of January, 1853, 82,579 persons who were dependent paupers on the 1st of January, 1849, were restored to independence; and, instead of being maintained by the public, were maintained by their own exertion. They have ceased to lessen the resources of others, and are subsisted by their own industry. They now add to the public wealth by their labour, and the public taxes by their consumption. "Suppose," as we said last year, "each of these persons to be now earning at the rate of 10s a week, their weekly wages amount to the enormous sum of" 2,147,054l "annually. This sum represents the mere wages which these persons earn. The value of the additional produce derived from their labour must be much greater."

Great, however, as are the pecuniary advantages of this reduction in the number of able-bodied paupers, the moral advantages are greater still. It is of not a little importance to the 80,000 people themselves that they are relieved from a condition of degrading dependence. Their feelings are of some consideration, and for them the restraints of a workhouse, or the confinement to the parish, and the dole of the overseers, are happily changed for freedom of locomotion and residence, and for adequate wages honestly earned. But every one of these paupers, or, if we suppose them to have been all married, every pair was a source of further pauperism; and as the number of able-bodied paupers is diminished, so there is dried up a fruitful source of degradation. It may be also asserted—and we have more than once pointed out the connection between them—that pauperism and crime dwell very much together, and in proportion as pauperism is diminished, crimes decrease. The change of 80,000 able-bodied paupers into independent labourers seems to us, on the whole, as noble a transformation as ever an historian had to record.

On examining the above table, it will be noticed that the increase of able-bodied paupers in the year has been in Bedford, Berks, Cambridge, Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Somerset, Sussex, and Warwick. With the exception of the latter, these are chiefly agricultural counties, and, as we know that in Birmingham there has been a great diminution in the number of poor, it may be inferred that the increase in Warwickshire is chiefly in the agricultural parts of the county. The great decrease in able-bodied paupers is in Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Cumberland, Middlesex, Monmouth, Oxford, Rutland, Surrey, Yorkshire; and it is to be regretted, but probably expected, that some of the counties which were most burdened with paupers in proportion to the population—as Cambridge, with 7 per cent., and Dorset, with 8 per cent. of pauperism—should now suffer an increase of able-bodied paupers; while Lancaster, of which the pauperism is less than 4 per cent., and the West Riding of Yorkshire less than 3 per cent., should have obtained a still further reduction. It is pretty clear, we think, from such facts, that towns and manufactures neither breed nor sustain paupers to the same extent as the agricultural counties. At the same time, we must remind our readers that the autumn has been peculiarly unfavourable for agricultural labour—that many parts of Cambridge, of Northampton, and perhaps of Norfolk, have been for weeks under water; and that it is probable, though no evidence of it appears in the returns, that the number of poor in these districts was much, but temporarily, increased on the first day of the present year by the peculiar wetness of the autumn. Not only the manufacturing districts have been relieved, but such almost exclusively agricultural districts as Rutland, Oxford, Wilts, Bucks have experienced a large reduction in their able-bodied paupers; and probably, with reasonably good management, there is no district, whether agricultural or manufacturing, that will not find, year after year, now that industry is free, a sensible and a continual reduction of its paupers.

We are happy to be able to add that the Parliamentary Paper,

No. 140, of the present session, gives a favourable account of the diminution in the number of the poor and of the amount of poor rates in Ireland. The summary of the return is as follows:—
 Returns of the total number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in Ireland, at the close of the First Week (ending Saturday) of January 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Year	Amount of workhouse accommodation.	Number of inmates of workhouses at the close of the week.	Average weekly cost of maintenance per head, exclusive of clothing.		Number of persons in receipt of out-door relief.	Total expenditure in out-door relief during the week.		
			s	d		£	s	d
1849	208,574	188,184	1	4	423,355	11,170	7	3
1850	253,191	203,330	1	0½	104,650	2,159	0	3
1851	290,748	206,468	1	0½	2,719	76	14	0
1852	288,660	108,240	1	1	2,179	88	6	3
1853	257,593	138,764	1	1½	3,058	99	18	6

The total amount disbursed in the year ending 29th September, 1852, for the poor of Ireland, was 280,700l less than the amount disbursed to the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the 3,058 persons receiving out-door relief in January, 1853, no less than 2,063 were found in the province of Leinster, which in 1849 had 70,651; while Munster, which then had 228,339 persons to relieve out of the workhouse, has now only 894; and Connaught, which then had 112,261, has now only 32. Connaught has even less poor to relieve out of the house than Ulster, which has now 69, and in 1849 had only 12,104. The great sufferings, then, of the people in Connaught and in Munster must have come to an end; and when there are so very few persons out of the workhouse requiring relief, including all who suffer from accident or sickness or casual deprivation of employment, it is clear that at present there is rather a scarcity than a redundancy of hands in those two provinces. The same deduction may in truth be drawn for all Ireland, which in 1849 had 423,355 poor to relieve out of the house, and has now only 3,058. The proportion of such persons relieved to the population in Ireland is only as 1 to 2,130; while in England, after all the reduction, the proportion of able-bodied relieved is still as 1 to 130. To make the comparison perfectly fair, as the distinction of able-bodied is not preserved in the Irish return, we must take the whole number of paupers in both countries. The total number of persons relieved in and out of the workhouse in Ireland, in January, 1853, was 141,822, and the population in 1851 was 6,515,794, which gives 1 pauper to every 46 inhabitants. The total number of paupers, in and out door, receiving relief in 565 unions of England, on January 1st, 1853, was 731,483, and the population of the unions to which they belonged was, in 1851, 15,157,595, which gives 1 pauper to every 21 persons. It may be in figures thus stated:—

	Population in 1851.	No. of Poor relieved in 1853.	Proportion to population.
England	15,157,595	731,483	1 to 21
Ireland	6,515,794	141,822	1 — 46

That supplies a strong proof of the lasting and terrific chronic evils still existing that were caused by our old systems of corn laws, poor laws, paying wages out of poor rates, and their accompanying institutions.

CANADA.—THE CLERGY RESERVES.

THE last accounts from New York state that there was a remarkable falling off in the number immigrants into the States in the month of January, 1853, as compared to the number which arrived in the corresponding month of 1852. The Editor of the *New York Courier and Inquirer* regards this as an indication of the suspension of "the wonderful movement" which for the "last six years appeared likely to precipitate a large mass of a certain class of population from Europe on the shores of the United States, and occasion an undesirable change in the character of "the Americans." He ascribes the comparative suspension in part to the fact that American prosperity has begun to react on Europe, and, providing employment and subsistence for the suffering classes there, has induced them to stay at home. We have no doubt that this is true to a very considerable extent. It is quite consistent with that doctrine which teaches our trading nation to expect that its own prosperity will increase from the prosperity of other trading nations; but it is not the less curious to trace a connection between the immigration of vast numbers of people from Europe into America, and the increase of the population of Europe. That our own people have multiplied in consequence of the increase of population and wealth in the States does not admit of a doubt; and, in like manner, the demand in the States for the silks of Lyons, the wares of Paris, the cutlery and hose of Germany, &c., have increased employment and the means of subsistence on the Continent, and increased the population of France and Germany. If the success of the great Republic have weakened the prestige for monarchy in Europe, it has at the same time increased the wealth, the people, and the power of Europe. Only a fortnight ago we showed that the prosperity of the Brazils had had the same material effects; and we, therefore, agree with the statement in the *Courier and Inquirer*, that the prosperity of the States has had a very powerful influence in promoting the prosperity of Europe.

At the same time other causes have combined to check immigration into the States. The *Courier and Inquirer* refers to the influence of the discoveries of the Australian gold-fields as one of the causes which have latterly diverted the stream of European emigration from the United States to Australia. It is pretty

clear, too, from the statement we elsewhere publish of the comparatively few destitute able-bodied poor now relieved in Ireland, that the pecuniary advantages of remaining there must be greater than the advantages of leaving it, and the emigration of the Irish must become much less or cease altogether, unless political causes should hereafter drive them from their homes. Another cause for the diminished immigration from our country into the States is to be found in the close connection of our population with the population of Canada, and the superior temptations at present held out by the latter.

A few years ago (says the *Leeds Mercury*) Canada was a standing reproach to this country. Every traveller informed us that on the south of the boundary line which separated British America from the United States, all was activity, improvement, and prosperity, whilst to the north all was listlessness, backwardness, and comparative poverty. Of the emigrants who landed in Canada, by far the greater number travelled on and settled in the States. The cause of this contrast was generally found in the necessary, or at least actual, defects of a colonial government, and in the stimulus given to industry and enterprise by republican institutions.

But the last ten years have witnessed a change in Canada, which wonderfully alters the actual comparison and the future prospect of things. The British province has made a spring in population and commerce which not only equals, but even exceeds, anything experienced during the same decade in the United States. Between 1841 and 1851, according to a recent despatch from Lord Elgin, the Governor, the population of Canada increased from 1,156,139 to 1,842,265, being an advance of more than 59 per cent., whilst the increase of the free population of the United States within the same ten years was only 37½ per cent. In the province of Upper Canada, which is almost wholly English, the increase has reached 104½ per cent. in the ten years. The population of Upper Canada is now 952,004, and that of Lower Canada 890,261; and of the latter 665,528 are of French origin.

The commerce of the colony has also rapidly extended itself. The Canadian imports were 2,489,466l in 1850, and 4,404,409l in 1851. The exports for 1851 were 2,663,932l. As far back as 1838 the imports of Canada were 1,412,269l, and the exports 968,599l.

Lord Elgin also states that the assessed value of property in Upper Canada was in

Year	£
1825	1,854,965
1835	3,189,862
1845	6,393,630

In 1850 an Act was passed requiring the municipal authorities to assess property at its real value, and the information, though not official, forwarded by the Noble Earl, of the amount as determined by the New Act is thus stated—

Total VALUE of Assessable Property in Upper Canada in

Year	£
1851	36,252,178
1852	37,695,931

The wheat crop of Upper Canada was in—

Year	Bushels.	To each Inhabitant.
1841	3,221,991	6'60
1847	7,558,773	10'45
1851	12,692,852	13'33

In the United States the proportion of bushels of wheat grown to each inhabitant was 4.33; thus more wheat—which is not surprising, considering the various kinds of grain cultivated in the States—is grown in Upper Canada, in proportion to the people, than in the States. But it is very surprising to see the rapid increase in the quantity of wheat grown in Canada since April, 1847, when, according to the Protectionists, the colony, as well as the mother country, was to fall to ruin from the repeal of the Corn Laws. The trade of the colony, too, we have just mentioned, has increased since that period in like proportion; so that every day gives more and more reason to distrust the principles of the Protectionist policy and all its consequences, and refuse the least credit to all politicians who embrace it in any degree, and act on it in any manner.

The population of Toronto more than doubled between 1842 and 1852. The population of Upper Canada and its trade more than doubled in the same period, but its growth of wheat was quadrupled. The prosperity of Canada, therefore, latterly has been fully equal to that of the United States, and the *Mercury* ascribes it to "immigration, which during the last five years has gone on at an accelerated rate; to the greater degree of self-government enjoyed by the Canadians; and to the progress of internal improvements, such as canals and railways." Though the increase of population in Canada has undoubtedly been accelerated by the famine in Ireland, and the subsequent changes in property which forced its inhabitants to emigrate in great multitudes, the rapid increase of prosperity before 1847 shows that the improvement had then made great strides. It is within the last ten years, since the colony enjoyed more self-government—since the Act passed for selling the Clergy Reserves, which was brought into Parliament by Lord John Russell, and was not made as complete as he desired to make it, because the Church authorities, which had great power in the House of Peers, opposed him—that the colony has acquired a new life. It was, however, mainly by the sale of the Clergy Reserves that the best land of the colony came into the market, that convenient roads and canals could be made, and that Canada has since 1840 gone as fast ahead as the United States. Since that time, also, successive Colonial Ministers have wisely deferred more and more to the wishes of the Canadian Legislature and people, and they have grown in prosperity as they have acquired power to manage their own affairs.

The Act of 1840 was allowed to pass by the Church party on condition of the proceeds of the sales of the Reserves being

appropriated in a manner supposed to be advantageous to the Church. To the conditions of that appropriation the Parliament and people of Canada have long objected. In 1836, Lord Glenelg stated in a despatch, that to "withdraw from the Canadian to the Imperial Parliament the question respecting the Clergy Reserves, would be an infringement of the cardinal principle of Colonial Government." Earl Grey, after the Act of 1840 was passed, stated in a despatch that Her Majesty's servants were convinced "that the desire expressed by the Canadian Assembly" "to make such alterations as it may think fit in the existing arrangements with regard to the Clergy Reserves, provided existing interests are respected, should be acceded to." The Noble Earl was ready when in office to advise the Crown, "consistently with the principles on which the Ministers had always held the Government of the colony ought to be administered, to comply with the prayer of the House of Assembly." On that principle we take our stand. The Imperial Parliament has conceded to the Parliament of Canada the right to regulate its own local affairs; and, consistently with that principle, it cannot assume to itself the right of controlling for ever the distribution of the fund obtained from the sale of the Clergy Reserves. They constituted a large portion of its best lands, most unwisely and most injuriously—as the great advantages derived from selling them shows—set apart for the advantage of the Clergy of the Church of England. The Canadian Legislature has the right of appropriating all its local funds, and why should it not be allowed to appropriate this fund derived from its own lands, and destined only to serve the purposes of the colony? The good of the colony is the fundamental principle of the whole arrangement and of every other colonial arrangement, and it is not seemly, nor even in the end possible, to allow the Clergy of the Church of England to dictate what that shall be.

It is argued that the Act of 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 78, was a final settlement of the question, and that it was a compromise to which all parties agreed. This is an error. The Canadians and even the Whig Ministers accepted it because they could not help themselves. The Church of England used the power and influence it possessed in one branch of the Legislature to stop the passing of the Act, and prevent the sale of the Reserves, become indispensable for the welfare of the colony, unless its terms were agreed to. The compromise was a forced one, and accepted under duress, not to be maintained, if otherwise desirable to break it, for an instant after the Church lost the mischievous power to enforce such unwise, injurious, inconsistent, and unjust legislation. It is hoped that the Church is no longer able to make the Legislature do wrong; and the growth of Canada in wealth and population since the Reserves were sold, will convince the Legislature of its error in placing the best lands of the colony and its best interests in a state of subserviency to the presumed future advantages of the Clergy of the Church of England. That body ought to be convinced, by the benefits of selling the Reserves, of the mischievous error of their former selfishness in opposing the sale, and ought not now to provoke indignation by repeating a similar selfish error. The Clergy have long, for their presumed worldly advantage, opposed the welfare of the colony, and they are now continuing the same course. One of them—in the spirit of a monk of the 15th century—describes the "secularisation of these Reserves," and the appropriation of them to making roads and canals in the colony, as "stamped with a sacrilegious character;" and, with a mockery of all common sense and all reason, describes it as an "an alienation of a property given to God."* No Hildebrand could be more arrogant, and, we are happy to say, more palpably wrong. The prosperity of the colony since 1840 is a complete refutation of the doctrine taught by the Bishop of Quebec.

NEWS FROM THE DIGGINGS, AND ITS EFFECTS.

SOME important, and for sanguine persons rather startling, intelligence has been received from Australia by the Overland Mail. The date is of the 6th of December. "It appears," says the *Times*, "that the amount of gold brought down to Melbourne from the Mount Alexander mines during the last week or two had very much diminished, but this seems partly attributable to the circumstance of a number of persons having been attracted to a new and exceedingly rich gold-field discovered at the Pyrenees (not far from the celebrated Daisy Hill); while other large parties had left for the purpose of exploring fresh districts where there would be less competition. The newspapers also attribute the falling off to an indulgence by the miners in unsuccessful speculations." The *Ceylon Examiner* gives more particulars:—"The yield of gold in several districts—Ovens, Mount Alexander, and Bendigo—had fallen off considerably, and the price of a great many articles had fallen in the same ratio. The local journals, however, appear to consider the depression attributable to unsuccessful speculations, and that there is no real cause to believe the gold is come to an end. In the meantime the gold returns by escort have decreased very

* Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, dated Feb. 12, published in Parliamentary Paper 175.

"much, varying from 5,000 to 8,000 ounces per diem—little enough as representing the earnings of a population of 80,000 people."

The gold circular of Messrs Probert and Co., without date, states:—"The present unsettled state of the Victoria diggings, some of which appear to be almost exhausted, and others to be partially deserted by their former occupants, who are now scattered over the face of the country searching new fields for their labours, has caused a small panic among those who imagine that the gold-fields yet explored are all that exist. From those observations we are able to make we do not participate in such a desponding view of things; and, while each succeeding escort brings down a less quantity of gold than might be expected from the number of the floating population at the diggings, we hear that thousands are occupied in prospecting, and that vast numbers have wasted time by journeying unsuccessfully to reported new fields. The price of gold was 3l 9s 9d the ounce at the latest dates. Its lowest was 2l 15s four months since."

This information had an unfavourable influence on Wednesday. A considerable sensation was created in the Stock Exchange, and generally in the City," says the *Daily News*. "It contributed to produce the impression," says the *Chronicle*, "that the time is now at hand when the Bank will, as a matter of prudence and necessity, further raise its rate of discount." On Thursday the gold-mining shares were much depressed by the publication of this news; but after a general decline, a partial rally ensued. On that day the *Chronicle* said:—

It appears from the letters received from the colonies by several companies that the prospects for the shareholders are not very promising. According to the terms of the contracts entered into with the miners, two-thirds of the gold obtained are to belong to them, which leaves but one-third for the company, out of which there are the expenses of carrying on the operations at the works, and providing the men with provisions and other necessaries. As the operations hitherto have not proved very successful, and the expenses referred to are on the contrary very heavy, it is evident that, for the present at least, there is a heavy drain upon the capital of the companies, without a corresponding influx of gold. Unless some change for the better, therefore, shortly takes place, it is but too apparent that their capital must be very much encroached upon. There is, however, the chance of the miners falling in with a course of gold in such abundance as will more than make up for the past outlay.

This kind of intelligence makes the next arrivals from Australia looked for with great interest. Hitherto the success of the miners has exceeded all expectation, but it is very seldom or never that the hopes of success do not outrun the reality, and bring on great losses to some, if such discoveries are the sources of vast gains to others. On the faith that large and ever-increasing supplies of gold would be obtained, a great number of persons have gone to Australia, and great quantities of goods have been shipped thither from England, from the United States, and from other countries. Prices have already fallen considerably. By the returns expected in gold and other things for the goods sent, large advances have to be replaced, and if the returns should be insufficient, losses in proportion will accrue. The first intimation of such a possible occurrence has just reached us—let us hope has timely reached us—and will give a seasonable check to excessive speculation.

The very speedy exhaustion of some of the mines is quite consistent with what geologists have taught, but it is also quite consistent with their teaching that gold may be found spread over a very large surface; and it may turn out that "extensive prospecting" may bring to light other seats of the precious metal than those already explored. Mr Hargreaves, the person first to announce the discovery, has arrived at Victoria from New South Wales, and has given it as his opinion that the Australian gold-fields will last long after the present generation. That is probable, or rather certain; but it does not follow that they will continue to be equally as productive as when first discovered. The facts which have now come to life should inspire all parties with caution, and should prepare the public for the consequences, in the money and other markets, of possible losses.

Agriculture.

FARM OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS.

At length we seem to be all agreed that the owners of agricultural land and the occupiers of farms must, like other owners of property and traders, help themselves. Long, very long, did the illusion prevail amongst the classes we refer to, that there was something peculiar in the character of property in land, and in the business of husbandry in England which rendered it necessary, or at least prudent, to afford landowners and farmers special immunities and protections at the expense of the rest of the community. All such delusions have at last happily, though slowly, passed away from the minds of those classes. Thus British agriculture is rescued from the dominion of politics, and will no longer form the bone of contention between political parties. This we have always looked for as one amongst many of the benefits the owners and occupiers of land would derive from Free Trade. And now we find even the *Mark Lane Express*, which wrote down to the prejudices of its Protectionist readers as long as possible, speaking in the more rational strain. "It is fortunate for agri-

culture," says the *Express*, "that its concerns are now taken out of the dominion of party politics. Improved methods of cultivation, which will enable landlords and tenants to meet low prices—if, indeed, there are to be low prices—by increasing produce or diminishing the cost of cultivation, may now be freely discussed on their own merits.....The present more healthy feeling is evinced by the altered tone of speeches at agricultural meetings." All this has long been perceptible, and we gladly record its approaching universality; the coming solution of what has been called "the insoluble residuum" of Protection. Thus a main obstacle to the consideration of the real difficulties—for difficulties there are—which beset the owners and occupiers of land is removed. Such difficulties are economical in their nature, yet depend greatly on social prejudices and erroneous laws, which have misdirected the views of persons who own land or occupy it. To take a few familiar instances. The existing law of real property has encouraged and fostered that system of territorial aggrandisement, under which land has become accumulated in the hands of nominal owners who, though its apparent possessors, are from various causes incapable of making the outlays of capital necessary for the permanent improvement of their property. The vast extent of land which is thus under settlement is virtually withdrawn from the market and, in a great measure from productive uses, the hands of those men of capital who would find their greatest interest in its improvement; and as the owners of settled landed property in general cannot, or will not, expend the money needed to improve it, so the restrictions under which they hold for the most part prevent them from granting leases to capitalists on terms that would induce them to perform the requisite works of improvement. What arrangements could be more beneficial to both landlords and tenants than grants of improving leases for long terms of years, say 40, 60, or 90 years, according to circumstances and the extent of improvement required? Yet there is probably no owner of a settled estate in the kingdom who has power to make any such beneficial contract; and even the power to grant short leases of 21 years, such as are necessary to justify occupying tenants in cultivating their land in the most effective manner, is usually so clogged with restriction, that such a lease by the owner of an estate in settlement would often prove little more than a trap for an unwary farmer, who afterwards might or might not be deprived of his lease as the caprice or interest of a successor to the estate might dictate. As regards the occupiers of farms, their difficulties consist in the insecurity of their tenures, and the circumstance that in most instances they occupy more land than their capitals enable them to manage to the best advantage. And this has arisen, in most cases, from the anxiety of landlords to save the cost of keeping up or improving so many sets of farm-buildings, which, in a great measure, they accomplish by laying two or more farms together. Generally farmers are not possessed of any means beyond their stock; and in the present state of rural affairs—when wages have risen, and are likely to rise still more—when better machinery and implements, and better and more live stock, are the main elements of successful farming—some available means beyond even a well-stocked farm are required to enable farmers to take full advantage of their position. And amongst the primary machinery, so to speak, of the farm, must be reckoned a convenient set of buildings and yard accommodations, without which all the farmer's exertions must be labour in vain. And here the owner's defaults stand prominently in the way of agricultural progress. To this question of farm-buildings a good deal of attention has lately been turned, and we have seen in the "*Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*" and elsewhere, numerous plans for farm-steadings, with detailed specifications and estimates, which undoubtedly offer many valuable suggestions. But they all labour under the defect of being too costly for general and extensive adoption. Of what use is it to offer to the owner of twenty or thirty farms, each of which ought to have a new homestead, plans which imply an outlay of 2,000*l* and upwards on every farm, when, possibly, he could not with ease to himself undertake to erect one such a farmstead? Such expenditure may be made upon a home farm, or occasionally on another or two on an estate, but for present and practical purposes such plans are little better than studies in rural architecture. What is wanted is a general, simultaneous improvement of the homesteads, either by the landlord, who, for his own interest, should do everything in a substantial manner—or by the tenant under a lease, who would naturally improve in a less substantial way. This subject has been sensibly treated by Lord Kinnaird, in a letter addressed to the *North British Agriculturist*, accompanied by some drawings of model steadings and farm cottages. Adverting to the plan which received a premium from the Highland Society, his Lordship objects to the estimate "of 2,800*l* without stones and carriage of materials," and states, from his own experience, that, when completed, a set of buildings, according to such a plan, would "cost at least 4,000*l*, and would be not only inconvenient, but entail considerable expense on the tenant." And he offers his own plan as more compact and convenient, and complying more nearly to the essential point of economy. Such a steading, suitable for a farm of from 250 to 300 acres of arable land, and which, by an extra cost of 100*l*, might be adapted to a farm of 500 acres, could be built at 960*l*, exclusive of carriage of materials.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouse's Circular.)

London, March 1, 1853.

Notwithstanding the gradual reduction of the stock of sugar from week to week and the moderate quantity brought forward, the market has shown but little activity, both refiners and grocers having operated with great caution. The only descriptions of West India and Mauritius in which there is any alteration in value are the strong working qualities, which have advanced 6d per cwt.; the grainy sorts of Bengal are 6d dearer, but white Benares has declined 6d; Madras is fully 6d higher. A steady business has been done in foreign sugar on the spot, but at prices for Manilla and Havana barely supporting previous quotations. The Dutch Trading Company's sale at Amsterdam, on the 10th instant, will comprise 30,800 baskets Java, against 64,300 in their spring sale last year.

The transactions on the spot comprise 6,600 hhds West India; 39,000 bags Mauritius; 31,000 bags Bengal; 17,000 bags Madras and Penang; 24,000 bags Manilla, Java, &c.; 5,000 bags and 300 cases Brazil, and 11,000 boxes Havana, including 3,000 boxes, lying at Liverpool, for shipment to Plymouth. The sales afloat consist of a cargo of brown Bahia for a near port at 19s 6d, one of brown Pernambuco for the Clyde at 18s 6d, also one for a near port at 18s 3d, and two of brown Paraiba at 18s 9d and 19s 6d, a cargo of white Pernambuco for the Mediterranean at 25s 6d, 800 tons clayed Manilla for Cologne, via Rotterdam, at 19s 6d, and three cargoes of yellow Havana for near ports, No. 10 at 20s 3d, No. 11½ at 21s; and No. 16 at 24s 6d per cwt.

(From Messrs J. and C. Sturge's Circular.)

Birmingham, March 2, 1853.

The continuance of wet weather during the early portion of the past month, prevented any further progress being made in wheat sowing, which was subsequently, except to a very small extent, rendered impracticable by the severe frost, which appears to have extended over the North and East of Europe, as the last advices state that all the ports of the Baltic and Odessa were closed by ice; the season however is now so far advanced that this impediment to navigation can only be of short duration. We have experienced a dull trade in all kinds of wheat, except new English, which, whilst other descriptions have rather receded, has advanced 1s to 2s per quarter; this is partly owing to its improved condition, but principally to the relative shortness of the supply compared with foreign and old English. The millers are generally supposed to be lessening their stocks, in consequence of the effects generally anticipated on prices, from the large arrivals daily expected on the coast: part of these are already reported, the quantity which has passed the Straits of Gibraltar being variously estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000 quarters. At this late period, we think it probable, however favourable the weather may prove during the spring, much less wheat than usual will be planted, and under less favourable circumstances than for many years past. This fact, with the high price of meat, potatoes, and every other kind of food, will, we think, prevent any material permanent fall in wheat. The value of wheat and flour has rather advanced in Paris during the last week or two, but the improvement has not extended to the French ports, in which prices are rather giving way; and it appears less probable that France will require foreign supplies of consequence, although any deficiency seldom materially affects the markets of that country before May, in consequence of the arrangements of the Government to counteract as far as possible any advance in the price of food consumed by the labouring population. The French quotations are still too high to leave any margin for shipment to this country. The arrivals of American white wheat have been sufficient to cause a decline in that description of 3s to 4s, and on English white wheat 2s per quarter. The imports from the United States are now by no means covering cost and expenses. Whatever the amount of the expected supplies of foreign wheat may prove, the quantity imported would certainly have been much greater but for the high rate of freights. English old white sells at 7s to 7s 4d, new, 6s to 7s; old red, 6s 3d to 6s 7d, new, 5s 4d to 6s 2d per 62 lbs at Birmingham.

(From Messrs Du Fay and Co's Circular.)

Manchester, March 1, 1853.

Although some disappointment is expressed by parties who took too sanguine a view of the prospects of trade for 1853, that their expectations have so far not been realised, no change of importance has, in our opinion, taken place to frustrate the just and reasonable anticipations which prudent tradesmen entertained at the commencement of the year. It is true, money is not so cheap, nor are commodities so high as many had confidently expected would be the case; but these circumstances are favourable, rather than otherwise, to a future steady development of commerce. When money is a drug, a speculative tendency is almost inevitable, which for a time may give a momentary impulse to commercial affairs, but which is likely to lead to a derangement of trade, by raising prices artificially to a height that cannot be long maintained. A rise of 1 per cent. in the rate of discount does not prevent a legitimate trade from being carried on, for means are not wanting to enter into transactions of the most extensive nature, if such operations promise an adequate or even a slight profit. Unfortunately the foreign export trade of the country, with few exceptions, has not shared the prosperity which the home trade has enjoyed of late. The spinners and manufacturers are doing better than the exporters: this was the case during the past year, and continues to be so at present.

(From Messrs M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving's Circular.)

Manchester, Feb. 28, 1853.

Increased and increasing activity and energy continue to be the attributes of nearly all the manufacturing interests of the country, accompanied and sustained by a conviction of almost universal prevalence, that whatever may arise in future to impede the course of steady or

progressive improvement, every indication, so far, has only tended to confirm the general belief that the progress of these various interests have been founded on and carried out upon a legitimate basis.

Here, however, in this market, during the last fourteen days, a comparative suspension of operations may be said to have taken place, unless for immediate wants, arising from the large transactions entered into during the previous months, the somewhat less favourable bi-monthly overland accounts from India, and the gradually declining state of the cotton market, which have, collectively, induced much greater caution amongst buyers. At the date of our last monthly circular, this market was exceedingly active and buoyant; but the advices received by the American steamer, in reference to cotton, having induced spinners and manufacturers to demand higher rates, an immediate check was given, which gradually lessened the action of operating parties until the period referred to (*viz.*, the 15th), since which matters have stood as indicated.

From previously existing contracts, in both goods and yarns, the deliveries—aided materially, notwithstanding, by what we may reasonably, under the circumstances, term considerable purchases—have been of great magnitude.

No increase of stocks has taken place in the course of the month; they may be considered fully as light as they were at the end of January. Prices have been generally well supported, and the only descriptions hitherto which have experienced a decline are water and mule twist, with India shirtings. Water twist may be considered $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb lower; mule, $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d; and shirtings, upon an average, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ d per piece. Other descriptions may be said to be very firm, with but little expectation of any immediate reduction in value, more especially as regards domestics, 7-8ths and 9 8ths printing cloths, low and fine jacconets, &c. As the manufacturers of the four last named are under contract, and as the producers of domestics have been pursuing a very profitless calling for the last eighteen months—still the tendency of cotton is decidedly downwards for a while; and as the sympathy between it and the manufactured articles is so very great, and the indisposition to operate in the meantime so very general, for obvious causes, we do anticipate a depressing influence upon all goods and yarns made from the ordinary and middling qualities of American and Indian cottons, as producers complete their existing contracts.

The demand for the country trade has been moderately extensive; and that for Canada and our other North American colonies very much in excess of that for the last two or three years, when the manufacturers and spinners of the United States, from low and losing rates, rendered purchases in this market out of the question. Now, it would appear that they have discovered their error, by demanding much higher prices; and as a matter of course, the purchases of yarns and domestics during this month have revived, and considerable amounts have been invested here. In the midst of the brightness of Free-trade principles, we cannot understand why the manufacturers and spinners of Boston and Lowell should be permitted to send their productions into Canada comparatively free from duty.

(From Messrs Pothonier and Co.'s Circular.)

Alexandria, Feb. 18, 1853.

During the lapse of the last fortnight a great change has taken place in this market. Scarcity of tonnage, dull advices for grain in England, and considerable tightness in the money market, have caused all descriptions of commestible to recede 20 per cent. below our last quotations. 60,000 ardebs beans and wheat have changed hands at the reduction: the sales made were, generally speaking, forced, in order to meet engagements. There remains but a very trifling quantity amongst weak holders. The larger capitalists, however, expecting a reaction sooner or later in Europe, and anticipating a good supply of tonnage, hold their goods firmly. Thus, perfect inactivity reigns in our grain market, and very few shipments are being made.

In cotton the sales have been firm, and prices maintained at about last quotations.

Freights have been nearly nominal, owing to the scarcity of tonnage.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, March 3, 1853.

The Budget for 1854 will be presented within a few days to the Legislative Body. I have already hinted at the difficulties to which this Budget had given rise. As there was originally a deficiency of more than 70 millions, M. Bineau, the Minister of Finance, represented to the Emperor that it would be desirable to obtain the equilibrium of the finances, but some retrenchment were requisite in each of the Ministerial departments. That advice was approved by the Emperor, who gave three days' notice to his Ministers to make the necessary retrenchments. But at the end of the stipulated period, the Ministers had not been able to agree, and Louis Napoleon declared that the Council of State would examine each of the Ministerial Budgets, and make the modifications which would be necessary to arrive at the desired equilibrium.

The preliminary labours of the Council of State have continued more than a month, and the Emperor himself has presided at the debates, which were finished on Monday last. The Budget will be balanced, but there is a diminution of 30 millions upon the war department, of 14 millions upon the navy, of 22 millions upon the public works, of 1½ millions upon the department of foreign affairs.

It is so far a very important fact that France has decreased her Navy and War Budget, and has obtained for 1853 a Budget in equilibrium. But there is great discontent among the Ministers, whose influence is quite annihilated, as the reforms had taken place in spite of them, and out of their influence.

The presence of M. Baroche, who has a seat in the Cabinet without a department, is also a cause of jealousy among the Ministers

They are not admitted to the Committee of the Assembly, and M. Baroche is a member of all of them. He supports all the bills sent by the Government and approved by the Council of State, so that he engrosses the whole influence at the expense of the active Ministers. There are, accordingly, new reports of an impending Ministerial crisis.

The telegraphic dispatches which have been received every day from Vienna have produced great alarm among our diplomatists and at the Bourse. It was reported that the Emperor of Austria was very ill, and the uneasiness is not quite abated, as private letters say that the wound has penetrated the backbone, and may prove fatal. The affairs of the East had assumed at the same time a very serious aspect, and the Austrian funds had suddenly fallen 4 per cent., upon the news that the Austrian Ambassador had rejected the mediation of France and England, and had signified a new *ultimatum*. The Turkish Cabinet has yielded to the Austrian claims, and it seems that the difficulties are settled on that side. But new apprehensions begin to be felt about the secret designs of Russia. The Emperor Nicholas seems willing to pick a quarrel with Turkey about the Holy Sepulchre, and to have a pretext for a war of conquest in the East.

The Eastern difficulties are not then quite overcome, though there was an important rise upon the public stocks at Vienna and Paris when it was known that the claims of Austria had been complied with by the Sultan.

The Government have begun a new series of warnings against the newspapers which had begun again to speak more freely. A warning has been given to the *Presse* for a leading article of M. Emile de Girardin, who after deducing the causes of the ill success of the Republic of 1848, gave some advice about what was to be done if a new Republic were proclaimed. The same measure has been taken against the *Assemblée Nationale*, which had attacked with some violence the reign of Napoleon I., with very clear hints to the present Government.

It is said to-day that important despatches have been received from Vienna, where the mob had congregated around the hotel of the English Embassy, and had thrown stones through the windows, with the cries of "*A bas Kossuth*." This demonstration seems to have been prepared by the Austrian police, in order to prepare the note which the Austrian Cabinet will present to the English Government for the expulsion of the foreign refugees.

The following are the variations of the principal securities from Feb. 24th to March 2nd:—

	£	s	d	to	£	s	d	and left off at	£	s	d
The 3 per Cents declined from	80	85			80	0			50	55	
Bank Shares are without variation at	2860	0									
The <i>Societe Mollere</i> improved from	290	0			297	50					
The <i>Credit Foncier</i> varied from	855	0			850	0					
The Northern Shares from	888	75			900	0			and left off at	600	0
Strasbourg	822	50			830	0				820	0
Lyons	920	0			930	0				920	0
Orleans	1050	0			1055	0				1042	50
Rouen	1030	0			1070	0				1065	0
Havre	490	0			500	0				500	0
Avignon	755	0			760	0				750	0
Western	735	0			750	0				745	0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—We had a very flat market, but the prices were firm on every sort of security. The Three per Cents. varied from 80f 55c to 80f 70c; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. from 106f 55c to 106f 70c. The Bank shares were at 2,800f; the Northern shares, from 890f to 895f; Orleans, from 1,042f 50c to 1,046f 25c; Lyons, from 920f to 925f; Strasbourg, from 820f to 825f; Avignon, from 750f to 755f; Western, from 760f to 762f 50c.

Correspondence.

THE MILAN INSURRECTION.—MAZZINI AND KOSSUTH.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Your paper of the 19th February contained a leading article on the recent insurrection at Milan, which strongly blamed Mazzini, not for plotting an insurrection, but for causing an outbreak which had no chance of becoming a successful revolution.

In reference to the article, allow me to call your attention to a statement in the newspaper enclosed, to the effect that Mazzini, so far from being the cause of the outbreak in Milan, did all in his power to prevent it, knowing full well that, at the present time, it would have little chance of success, and that in case of failure great suffering would be entailed upon the Milanese people, and the iron chains which bind them would only be rivetted the tighter; but that when, in spite of his endeavours to postpone it to a more favourable opportunity, the outbreak actually took place, he resolved to share its danger, and do his best to make it successful. There seems to be little doubt but that he was in Milan at the time, and not "lying safely esconced in some Swiss canton, where he is as comfortable as though he were in Old Bond street, while the people of Milan are enduring butchery at his behest," as a leading journal would have us believe.

The leading article in question also expressed a wish that the proclamation said to be issued by Kossuth might be disavowed, but feared that that would not be the case, affirming that "neither the Italian nor the Hungarian leader, nor any of the friends of either, have denied the authorship."

The *Spectator* of the same date contained the following paragraph:—

"In a letter published this morning Kossuth disavows the proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in Italy, recently issued in his name."

Your paper has, in regard to foreign politics, always taken the Liberal side, and shown a strong desire to get at the truth. I hope,

therefore, you will excuse my calling your attention to a statement at variance with your own on this subject, and remain your obedient servant,
F. J. R.
Feb. 28, 1853.

FREE TRADE IN VICE.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—Free Trade has triumphed over its enemies, but it has still to be saved from too many of its friends. Will you, in a sentence of two, dissipate a fallacy which threatens to obstruct our progress in social reform in Scotland?

In the retail spirit trade it is abundantly proved that supply, and that clothed with all the elements of temptation, stimulates a demand which is chiefly vicious. The consequences are fully shown in the statistics of pauperism. For instance, in St Cathbert's parish, Edinburgh, upwards of 18,000*l* a year are spent on the poor, and of this sum 14,000 (it is stated by the inspector) are spent on those who have reduced themselves or their families to pauperism by intemperance. 14,000*l* represent the mischief in figures; but who can tell what these figures represent in grief, destitution, and disease! And yet there is no power in the hands of the justice of peace courts to limit the number of these retail spirit shops to the necessities of any given locality, and now, when an effort is being made to remedy this defect, we have been met by the remark in high quarters, that to introduce a measure into Parliament for giving power to the authorities to limit the number of such shops might interfere with the principles of Free Trade.

I earnestly beg that, as the great exponent of sound Free-trade principles, you will place this matter in its true position.—Yours sincerely,
DONALD MATHESON.

15 Rutland square, Edinburgh, February, 1853.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday*: Conversation on the Government of India. *Monday*: Conversation on the Clergy Reserves question—Bill in Error Bill read a second time. *Tuesday*: Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill read a second time. *Thursday*: Registration of Deeds Bill read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Friday*: Conversation on the War in India—Supply. *Monday*: Supply—Conversation. *Tuesday*: Conversation on the Honorary Colonels—Motion for Probate and Legacy Duties on Real Property negatived—Motion for Select Committee on Ecclesiastical Courts negatived. *Wednesday*: Mr Scholefield's Maynooth Amendment negatived. *Thursday*: Debate on the Affairs of Turkey—Motion for the Abolition of certain Customs Duties negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Feb. 25.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Lord Ellenborough commented at length on these several grievances, and suggested whether, as the matters of which the petitioners complained were of the highest importance, it might not be advisable to continue the existing state of things in India only for a year or two, until accurate information, either by a commission of inquiry or otherwise, could be obtained and laid before Parliament. In conclusion, he wished to ask whether the Government intended to bring forward any measure this session for the future government of India.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that the Government, after mature deliberation, had determined to bring forward a measure on the subject during this session, and that, without entering further into the question at present, he must reject the suggestion of Lord Ellenborough with respect to the prolongation of the existing state of things for one or two years.

The Duke of Argyll reprobated the tone of the petition, several passages of which were, as he maintained, scarcely respectful to their lordships' house; but Lord Clanricarde treated the language of the petitioners, strong as it undoubtedly was, as only a more truthful expression of their views, and as proving more clearly the necessity of cautious deliberation before we proceeded to legislate for India. He was followed by Lord Campbell, who bore his testimony, derived from his experience at the Privy Council, to the scandalous administration of justice in the inferior courts of India. He did not wonder that the petitioners were not mealy-mouthed in describing such a system.

The petition was referred to the India Committee, and their lordships adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 28.

The Earl of Derby presented a number of petitions from members of the Scotch Church in Canada, praying their lordships not to interfere with the arrangement entered into in 1840 on the subject of the Clergy Reserves in that province. The noble earl then entered at length into the question, and concluded by protesting against the proposed bill for disposing of the Clergy Reserves as an act of spoliation which he, as Minister, could never have been induced to sanction.

A long discussion followed, in the course of which the Duke of Argyll defended the measure proposed by the Government, as well as the line of conduct which he had himself observed with regard to this question. The Earl of Desart defended Sir John Pakington's policy, and declared that the arrangement of 1840 ought to be maintained inviolate. The Bishop of Exeter attacked the Duke of Argyll for misrepresenting what he had said on a former occasion, and extracted an apology from the noble duke. The Bishop of Oxford attacked the Bishop of Exeter for using illogical arguments, and for having supported the measure of 1840. The Bishop of Exeter replied with great warmth, and was called to order by Lord Redesdale. The Bishop of London declared that the inviolability of the Clergy Reserves was an essential part of the Canadian constitution. The Duke of Newcastle denied this assertion, and finally the debate ended in a series of accusations and explanations, in which everybody accused everybody, and nobody would accept an explanation from anybody.

The Bill in Error Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Campbell, after which their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, March 1.

The Duke of Newcastle, in answer to the Bishop of Manchester, made some explanations with regard to the convict settlement at Bermuda.

A conversation took place on the general subject of transportation, in the course of which Lord Campbell expressed his hope that the Government did not intend to abolish it altogether; to which the Duke of Newcastle replied that, as at present advised, he could not but believe that it would be necessary before a very long period to bring that mode of punishment to a close.

The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Bill in Error Bill was brought in by Lord Campbell.

The Earl of Malmesbury, in moving for certain returns, called the attention of the Government to the subject of railway accidents.

Lord Stanley of Alderley considered that the Government should have greater powers of interference in railways; but that on no account should the directors be divested of their own responsibility. He would not enter into details, because a committee of the house was investigating the subject.

The house adjourned at an early hour.

Thursday, March 3.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Registration of Deeds Bill, the effect of which would be, by putting an end to uncertainty of title, to add materially to the value of land, the amount of rent, and the easy transfer of property.

Lord St Leonards denounced the bill as a mischievous delusion. The very fact that a general register of deeds had been so long desired by such eminent persons was a proof of its impracticability. The scheme could not be carried out at all except maps were made, which would cost 2,000,000*l* or 3,000,000*l*, and that after the lapse of a few years would require to be renewed; while the general expenses of the office would be at least a million a year. It would not in the least add to the security of property, but would in the contrary render many titles that could not now be impugned valueless. The evils against which it was intended to guard were of extreme rarity, whereas those to which it would give rise would be numerous and of great gravity. The idea of its shortening abstracts and conveyances, or of facilitating the transfer of land, was ridiculous. The only way in which that could be effected would be to improve the law of property, in which direction immense progress had been made within the last few years. Indeed the strictly legal expenses of conveyancing were already very moderate. Fifteen estates had been bought for a million pounds, and the whole of the expense, exclusive of ad valorem stamps, had only been 3,000*l*.

Lord Campbell defended the bill, and commented upon the fact that his noble and learned friend had once viewed all the measures recommended by the property land commissions with alarm, though he had spoken in their favour upon that occasion. He was in hopes of a similar commission with regard to the registration of deeds.

After a short conversation, the bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

Friday, March 4.

Lord Lyndhurst rose to put a question to the Government with respect to the foreign refugees in this country. It was a matter of notoriety that the English people were held in such great aversion throughout Austria, that it was necessary that there should be a division of Austrian police to protect English travellers from insult and injury. But it was equally notorious that a number of foreigners resident in this country had behaved in a very scandalous manner with respect to foreign Governments, our allies; and it was said that there was no law in this country by which they could be punished. He did not think so ill of the common law of this country as that it left offences of this sort without punishment. After some further remarks, the noble and learned lord concluded by asking if any communications had passed between this Government and the Austrian Government on the subject of the asylum given to foreigners in this country.

The Earl of Aberdeen said he was happy to assure the noble lord that though communications had taken place, no demand whatever had yet been made by the Government of Austria on the subject. No doubt great distrust existed not only in the mind of foreign Governments, but also of the people of foreign countries, who connected the sanguinary events which had lately taken place with the residence of certain persons in this country. Of course it could not but be of great importance that nothing should take place which could at all shake the friendly relations of this country with foreign Governments; but Her Majesty's Government, thinking that the law of England was not sufficiently strong to punish these offences, did not think it necessary to introduce any new measure.

Lord Brougham quite agreed that the law of England was quite strong enough as it stood. [LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 25.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

In continuation, Sir H. Willoughby called attention to the origin of the war, which began with a claim for less than 1,000*l*, and in the course of a year was changed into a demand for an annexation of the most valuable portion of the Burmese empire; and he wished to know on what ground this demand was made. The capture of the Burmese ship-of-war by Commodore Lambert, without a declaration of hostilities, which put a stop to all accommodation, was, he said, the real cause of the contest, and he contended that the Governor-General of India had no right to make an aggressive war out of the British territories.

Sir C. Wood said, the papers called for would be laid before the house, and he thought it would be more convenient to discuss this subject when members were in possession of the necessary information. He would only say, therefore, that the war did not originate in a single transaction, and that every effort had been made by the Indian Government to avert it; but, although ample opportunity had been afforded, no offer of reparation had been made, an apology, or even explanation, had been refused by the Court of Ava.

Mr Hume was convinced that the war might have been avoided, and that the conduct pursued by Commodore Lambert had been the cause of it.

Sir J. Hogg observed, that the last question he expected to have heard agitated was as to the original justice of the war. The memorandum written by the late Duke of Wellington, three weeks before his death (which had been read by Lord Derby in the House of Lords), not only approving of the plan of operations, but recognising the necessity of the war, had by anticipation answered all objections. Sir James reviewed the circumstances preceding the commencement of hostilities at Rangoon, justifying Commodore Lambert from the charge of provoking the war, and he then entered upon a vindication of the Marquis of Dalhousie and of the military operations, exposing what he termed the preposterous exaggerations respecting the cost of the expedition.

Sir W. Jolliffe called attention to the quality of the bread supplied to Her Majesty's forces under Government contracts; with reference to which some explanations were given by Mr S. Herbert.

The house then went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

Mr S. Herbert, after specifying the amount and explaining the causes of the difference between the items of the money votes in the present estimates and those of last year, observed, that by the efforts of a succession of sagacious ministers, by whom the War-office had been occupied, we were able to maintain a larger force at a less expense than in former years. In 1835, which was always taken as the pattern year of economy, the estimates for the army amounted to 5,907,782*l*. In 1853 they were 6,025,016*l*. There was, therefore, an apparent increase of 117,000*l*. But, in order to institute a fair comparison, it was necessary to deduct items which had been added to the estimates since 1835, amounting to 250,000*l*; we, therefore, maintained 21,000 men more than in 1835 for a less sum, and with an increase of the comforts of the soldiers. Mr Herbert enumerated the provisions made for military libraries, schools, and barracks—the health of the troops being at no period so good as at present; and, after pointing out the improvements contemplated in the training, arming, and equipping of the troops, expressed a confident hope that the country would have, what it had a right to expect in return for a large contribution, an army in a high state of efficiency. It would be his duty, he said, by vigilantly watching the expenditure, and by keeping down the dead weight, to bring the British army to a higher state of efficiency than ever. He concluded by moving a series of votes, which were agreed to, with unusual ease and rapidity, after slight discussion, without alteration, and were ordered to be reported.

Much time was occupied in explanations respecting the Metropolitan Improvements (Repayment out of Consolidated Fund) Bill, the details of the subject being complicated, and the language of the enactments being obscure. The house divided upon the question of the second reading of the bill, which was affirmed by 102 against 55.

The Oaths in Chancery Bill and the Inland Revenue-office Bill, were each read a second time.

Mr Fitzoy obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the enclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of a report of the Enclosure Commissioners.

The house adjourned at a quarter-past 11 o'clock until Monday.

Monday, Feb. 28.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr Rich,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the course which the Government meant to pursue with regard to loans issuable by the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, and the manner in which the interest on and repayment of the loans likely to accrue would be dealt with.

Mr F. Peel, in answer to a question put by Mr Adderley, read an extract of a despatch from Governor Cathcart, relative to the transactions in the Orange River Sovereignty in South Africa, and to the position of the Basuto chief Moshesh.

Mr T. Duncombe moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which the petitions against the return of the sitting members for the city of Norwich had been withdrawn; which, after some remarks by Mr Warner, was agreed to.

On the order for the house going into Committee of Supply a conversation arose between Mr Hume, Mr S. Herbert, and Mr Elliot, respecting the expediency of consolidating the administration of the army and centralising the control of the forces, as a means of reducing expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the reduction of our military expenditure depended very much upon our colonial policy. In reference to Canada, he could state that the present Government had declined to submit to Parliament to bear the expense of the Rideau Canal; and with regard to the West Indies, they had determined to concentrate the ordnance establishments at the principal colonies.

The house then went into Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates.

Mr Monsell prefaced the resolutions he proposed to move by remarks upon the different votes, explaining the causes of the excess under the several heads of works, stores, and supplies. He observed that the artillery of the British army was never in a more efficient state than now; and that the improvements, which the Secretary at War had stated had been introduced into the cavalry and infantry, had been likewise carried out in this branch of the service—libraries having been augmented, the health of the men having remarkably improved, and corporal punishments considerably diminished.

The resolutions were agreed to after discussion, and ordered to be reported.

On the nomination of the select committee on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bills,

Mr Drummond, a member of the committee, wished the Government to state what was the precise course they meant to pursue with reference to these bills.

Sir J. Young replied that it was the duty of the Government to endeavour to obtain an amicable settlement of the question.

Mr Lucas pressed for an answer to the question whether the principle of the bills was to be taken as settled, or whether the whole question was to be gone into *de novo*.

Lord Palmerston said, it had become the duty of the present Government to name the committee, but they went into it perfectly unfettered.

On bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Mr Vance moved that the vote relating to Kilmalsham Hospital be postponed; but the motion was negatived on a division.

The house then went into committee on the slave trade (New Granada and Sohar), when certain resolutions were agreed to.

On the report on the Office of Examiner (Court of Chancery) Bill, a debate arose on an amendment proposed by Mr Mullings, the effect of which was to preclude an Examiner from receiving a retiring pension who should accept an office under the Crown with a greater amount of salary, with especial reference to the case of Mr C. Villiers, but which was negatived on a division.

The subject was revived by a further amendment moved by Mr Mullings.

Colonel Sibthorp reproached Mr Hume with giving, upon this question, an anti-economical vote, a charge which that hon. member indignantly repelled.

Mr Malins thought the matter savoured of a job.

Mr Cobden defended the bill as it stood.

After some remarks by Mr Barrow, Mr Bankes, and Sir J. Shelley,

Mr C. Villiers stated that his case was a peculiar one, and he gave a short exposition of it, vindicating himself from the imputation, which he considered had been cast upon him, of being actuated by interested views, and of having retained in his hands for some weeks the two offices of Examiner and Judge-Advocate.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and, the remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, March 1.

The committee on the Cambridge election reported that Mr Kenneth Macaulay and Mr Harvey Astell had not been duly elected, bribery having been practised at their election.

Colonel Lindsay asked a question in reference to the appointment of Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge respectively to the colonelcies of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards.

Mr S. Herbert said that the complaint on the preceding evening was not (as would be inferred from the reports in the newspapers) with regard to the

amount of the emoluments attached to those offices, but because it was supposed that the committee of 1833 had recommended that the appointments in question be reserved as rewards for long military service. Now the recommendation of the committee, with regard to the reduction of the emoluments, had been complied with; and with regard to the other point, there was no recommendation whatever. In the case of the Duke of Cambridge the appointment was according to the usual rule of military promotion, and as a general rule such appointments were left to the discretions of the Crown, and were usually bestowed upon the royal family.

Mr Hume was positive, at any rate, as to the intention of the committee.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to Lord Dudley Stuart, said that no application had been made to this country by any foreign Governments for the extradition of foreign refugees; and that any such application, if made, would be met with a decided refusal. The Government could not take any other course without fresh powers from Parliament; and even if they were disposed to apply for such powers (which they were not), they could not do so with any chance of success.

Mr William Williams called the attention of the house to the injustice of exempting real property from paying probate and legacy duties, while personal property of every description is subjected to the payment of the said duties. He exposed the general anomalies of the present system at some length, and illustrated his argument by quoting a number of particular cases of peculiar hardship. He moved that in the opinion of the house real property should be made to pay the same probate and legacy duties as are now payable on personal property.

Mr Gladstone objected on general grounds to the form of the resolution; and with regard to the question itself, he denied that it was a class question. The present law was unfavourable to great and favourable to small holders of real property, and it did not give to landed property generally the advantages supposed. He disputed the ground taken by Mr Williams as to the large amount to be gained by the revenue from the proposed alteration; because it should be remembered that all legacies, &c., chargeable upon land, paid the duty, and that the land itself was charged upon mortgages to about a fourth part of its value, and paid the duty proportionately, thus making the amount paid by real property about seven-eighths of the entire amount derived from that source. Then he argued that the tax could not be considered as an isolated, but must be viewed in reference to the general system of taxation, and particularly in relation to the income tax, which pressed with great comparative weight upon real property. Admitting that the operation of the law was unsatisfactory in many respects, he yet hoped the hon. member would consider the expediency of withdrawing his motion.

Mr Hume maintained that the law was a class law, and he could not find anything in the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to convince him to the contrary, or reconcile him to the tax. He agreed with the right hon. gentleman as to the necessity of considering one tax in relation to another, and would be glad to have their support in a comprehensive measure for a revision of the entire system. Meantime, he believed the duties under discussion pressed with peculiar hardship upon personal property, and gave the motion his most hearty support.

Mr Henley agreed with Mr Gladstone as to the proportion of the tax borne by real property, which, taking everything into consideration (the land tax among other burdens which had not been alluded to), paid considerably more than its share of the taxation of the country.

Mr Bright reminded Mr Henley that his late colleague, Mr Disraeli, had admitted the tax as a grievance, and had intimated his intention to deal with it. He could prove from his own experience that the tax was unequal, and did press unjustly upon personal properties; and he instanced in particular the leaseholders as a class particularly entitled to complain. He ridiculed Mr Gladstone's favourite practice of postponing particular measures in order to re-adjust entire systems, and asked what would have happened in the case of the corn law had it not been made a question by itself. He gave his cordial support to the motion.

Mr Williams briefly replied, and pressed the motion to a division, when it was negatived by 124 to 71.

Mr Mantz moved for a select committee to inquire into the petition of M. Bonnacich, relative to the improper seizure of the Novello, and to report how far he is entitled to compensation from the British Government. The circumstances complained of occurred 45 years ago, when the Novello, a German vessel trading in the Levant, put into a British port for repairs, and was there seized and sold as a French privateer, and M. Bonnacich imprisoned, besides suffering the loss of his vessel.

Captain Sobell seconded the motion.

Lord Palmerston said that the question had been long since investigated by the Foreign-office and the Treasury, when it was ascertained that the vessel had been in the first place seized as a privateer; that it had been restored on discovery of the mistake, and that M. Bonnacich had been imprisoned, not by the Government, but for a private debt for the repair of the vessel, which, when sold, did not entirely liquidate the claim. Further, that M. Bonnacich was not the owner of the vessel, but simply the master, and had therefore suffered nothing from the loss.

Lord Stanley and Mr M. Gibson supported the motion.

After a conversation, in which Mr French, Mr Wilson, and Mr Cayley took part,

Lord Palmerston yielded to what seemed to be the general feeling on the subject, and would not oppose the committee, which was agreed to accordingly.

Mr T. Duncombe, in presenting a number of petitions, brought under the consideration of the house the grievances of the letter-carriers of the United Kingdom; pointing out the principal hardships of which they complained, viz., hard and increasing work; miserable wages (aggravated by the practice of abolition of Christmas boxes); the absence of superannuation allowance (in the case of the provincial carriers); and inequality and absence of system in all the arrangements. He moved that their complaints were well-founded, and worthy of attention.

Mr Wilson said that most of the grievances complained of were under the consideration of the Postmaster-General, who was most anxious to improve the condition of a useful and respectable class of men. With regard to inequality in the rate of wages, &c., he said there would indeed be inequality were a uniform rate adopted throughout the kingdom without reference to the various rates of wages in different districts; and the amount of population would be altogether fallacious as a test of the amount of labour demanded. As for the amount of salaries, it was altogether a question of finance.

Mr Mitchell, Mr Duncan, and Colonel Sibthorp supported the claims of the letter-carriers; and Mr Duncombe begged to withdraw his motion.

The satisfaction expressed at the announcement of Mr Wilson here drew from that hon. gentleman an explanation that he had not promised a revision of the entire system of employment at the Post-office.

Mr V. Scully drew attention to the hardships of the letter-carriers in Ireland; to which

Mr M'Guire added some illustrative information.

Some sarcastic allusions to "cheese-paring" on the part of the last-mentioned hon. gentleman brought up

Mr Hume, who deprecated interference with the executive of the Government.

After some further conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr Collier moved for a select committee to inquire whether the Ecclesiastical Courts might not be advantageously abolished, their jurisdiction over all matters not purely ecclesiastical transferred to other existing tribunals, and new courts established for the purpose of dealing speedily and effectually with matters purely ecclesiastical; and whether the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty might not be advantageously transferred to local tribunals. The hon. and learned gentleman made an able—and necessarily long—statement of the abuses of the courts under the present system, and urged the necessity of speedy legislation upon the subject, irrespective of the report of the commission, which did not seem likely to make its appearance.

Mr Hume seconded the motion.

Mr Bethell was sorry to say that he was not able to dispute any portion of Mr Collier's statement. There could be no doubt as to the necessity for reform; and the question was as to the mode. And without wishing to cause any unnecessary delay, he urged Mr Collier to withdraw his motion until they were in possession of the report of the commission referred to, and to trust to the Government for the rest.

Sir B. Hall was satisfied with the assurance thus given, and urged the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr M'Guire described the state of the ecclesiastical courts in Ireland—where they were doubly odious—and he hoped that they would be included in any measure for reform.

Dr Phillimore, on the part of himself and the profession to which he belonged, without agreeing to the abolition of the courts, expressed himself eager for their reform.

Sir A. Cockburn hoped before long to see all the courts under one common procedure; but he was for cautious measures; and on the part of the Government asked for a short time for deliberation.

Mr J. D. Fitzgerald, addressing himself to the Irish part of the question, wished to be informed as to the intention of the Government.

Lord Palmerston assured the hon. member that Ireland would not be omitted from any legislation upon the subject.

Mr Whiteside and Mr Bouvier contributed some observations, and

Mr Collier was contented to withdraw his motion, and leave the question in the hands of the Government.

Sir J. V. Shelley moved that the evidence taken on the Bridgnorth Election Committee be printed, and the writ suspended until the 4th of April.

Mr W. Patten considered that the motion involved an unwise precedent.

Sir J. Graham was in favour of the principle, but thought that the writ need not be suspended for more than a fortnight.

Sir J. Trollope pointed out various inconveniences which would result from the practice of printing petitions and suspending writs.

Sir B. Hall and Mr Cobden approved of the motion.

In the course of some further conversation,

Mr Bright supported the motion, believing that strenuous measures were necessary for the correction of a system which had caused so many members to be turned out of the house under such humiliating circumstances, and which made the position of many members still in the house extremely uncomfortable.

Mr Peacock moved the adjournment of the debate.

After a few words from Sir James Graham, in support of the motion, the debate was adjourned accordingly.

The report on supply was received.

The other orders were disposed of, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 2.

Mr Erwen moved the second reading of the Union of Benefices Bill, but withdrew his motion on the representation of Mr Sidney Herbert that it proposed a piece of mere isolated legislation on a very important subject.

The adjourned debate on Maynooth was resumed by Mr Hadfield, who supported the motion for the committee on the general ground that he was opposed to religious endowments of all kinds.

Mr Scholesfield explained the reasons which had induced him to propose his amendment.

Colonel Sibthorp supported the original motion.

Mr Napier defended the Established Church in Ireland.

Mr Hume was for removing all religious endowments; but confessed himself in a difficult position. On the whole, he thought the amendment should be withdrawn.

Captain Bellew, though he approved of the amendment, would vote against it, because it did not include all religious grants.

Mr Stapleton and Mr M'Guire made similar objections to the amendment.

Mr W. J. Fox would support the amendment, believing that all grants to particular sects impaired the character of religion, and destroyed its influence on the population.

Mr J. Ball deprecated the tone of the discussion.

Sir J. V. Shelley hoped the amendment would not be withdrawn.

Mr Lucas defended the College of Maynooth, and hoped that the amendment might be so framed as to raise the question fairly between all sects and classes of the community.

Mr Phinn deprecated religious discussion in the house.

Mr Whiteside was in favour of the inquiry as a measure of justice.

Mr Serjeant Murphy, speaking in no sectarian spirit, did not consider the Maynooth grant as a religious, but simply as an educational grant.

Mr Kirk, as an Irish Presbyterian, would resist the original motion to the utmost, but was not directly opposed to the amendment.

After a few words from Mr Cogan and Mr O'Brien,

Mr Muntz was ready to vote against the grant to Maynooth, as a preliminary to removing all religious grants whatever.

After a few words from Sir J. Fitzgerald,

Mr Spooner replied, after which the house divided, when the amendment was lost by 262 to 65.

The Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill were read a second time.

The new writ for the borough of Clitheroe was postponed until the 11th of April next.

Mr Duncombe nominated the committee on the Norwich Election Petitions withdrawal, and

The house then adjourned.

Thursday, March 3.

Sir John Pakington asked a question on the subject of Convocation, to which Lord John Russell said he would reply next day.

In answer to Mr H. Baillie, Lord John Russell said that the Government intended to introduce a bill relating to the government of India during the present session.

Lord D. Stuart, in moving for certain papers, called the attention of the house to the affairs of Turkey, as affected by the contest now proceeding in Montenegro. He explained the circumstances under which Montenegro had

been acknowledged by Austria to be a portion of the Turkish empire; and maintained the right of the Sultan to quell an insurrection among his own subjects without the interference of Austria, whose demands were altogether at variance with the law of Turkey in one case, and in the other unjustified, considering the toleration extended to the Christian faith throughout that empire. He believed that the present interference had other motives; and that at the bottom of all the regard for religious freedom and political independence professed by the most intolerant and arbitrary power in Europe, was a vindictive feeling caused mainly by the attitude assumed by Turkey in relation to Hungary. With regard to Russia, that power was acting a double and a dangerous part; and he could not contemplate the supremacy of that and the Austrian empire in the East without great fears for the political and commercial interests of Europe. It was the interest of England especially to maintain the independence of the Turkish empire rather than uphold a power that lost no opportunity of opposing the policy and insulting the people of this country. He believed that the friendly interposition of England—especially in concurrence with France—would have the effect of settling the question.

Mr M. Milnes, without sharing in the enthusiasm of the noble lord, agreed with him as a matter of reason and justice, and would second the motion. He explained the difficulties of the question, and thought that English diplomacy might be successfully exerted towards its satisfactory adjustment, in order to secure Europe from such a catastrophe as the dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

Lord J. Russell hoped that the noble lord would not persevere in his motion for papers, as the negotiations upon the subject were not concluded. He fully recognised the independence of Turkey as an object which it was the duty and policy of England to maintain; nor could this country allow its partition between Austria and Russia without allowing a great wrong and injustice. With regard to the question of Montenegro, the Government considered that the Porte had acted imprudently in sending so large a hostile force into the country; and gave advice to the Turkish Government to that effect—a course which was also adopted by the French Government upon that occasion. The next important event was the mission of Count Leiningen to Constantinople, immediately after which the English Government communicated to Austria its views upon the subject. The explanation which they received showed that Government to be animated by a similar desire to maintain the independence of Turkey, and also to renew amicable relations with that country. Nor were the demands of Austria, as far as he was aware, in violation of any existing treaties, or international law. They did not deny the right of Turkey to the Montenegrin territory, but at the same time urged that country (apart from quelling the present disturbance) to respect that independence which had been so long undisturbed. In this, as well as the other demands, such as that relating to the Hungarian refugees in the army of Omer Pacha, his lordship did not see that the independence of Turkey was at all interfered with. With regard to the result, the Government had received no positive information, but it was understood that the mission had been successful, and that the differences between the two countries were at an end. In reference to the intentions of this country, he said that if the Turkish Government continued to give toleration and protection to the Christian faith, and would agree to the friendly advice of our ambassador, they would always find a faithful ally in Great Britain. His lordship added that throughout these proceedings England had been in constant communication with France, and that a precisely similar course had been pursued by that country.

Lord D. Stuart, after the able explanation of the noble lord, would withdraw his motion.

Lord Hotham asked for leave to bring in a bill to disqualify certain judicial officers from sitting in Parliament.

Leave was given, Lord Palmerston remarking that the Government would reserve the expression of its views on the subject until the second reading.

Mr Hume moved a resolution, which was in substance to the effect that whilst the agricultural produce of wheat, barley, oats, and other grain, and oxen, sheep, goats, and other animals, are admitted duty free, to compete with similar productions of the United Kingdom, it is both impolitic and unjust to the country, and to the agricultural interests especially, to continue duties of import on articles of foreign manufacture of the same kind and class with those manufactured in the United Kingdom, as by these protective duties on imports, the fair competition of foreign manufactured articles with the articles of British manufacture is prevented. That the house will, at an early period, take into consideration the duties that are strictly protective in the existing tariff on articles of import into this country, both of manufactures and agricultural produce, with the view of speedily repealing the same. In 1851 the import duty upon foreign manufactured articles amounted to 434,164, and upon agricultural produce 916,435; which he believed might be abolished, as in the case of the duties on corn, not only without loss to the revenue, but with a positive gain to it and the country. He asked for the abolition of the duties as a necessary portion of Free Trade, which had become the commercial principle of the country. His object in bringing forward the motion was mainly to draw from the Government an avowal on the subject.

Mr Mitchell seconded the motion.

Colonel Sibthorp, starting from the solemn and undeniable proposition that "old birds are not caught with chaff," alluded to some remarks made by Mr Hume, as to the benefits to be derived by the agriculturists from the measure, and launched against the Free-trade system an excited denunciation, in which "murder," "robbery," "poison," &c., were the governing epithets. He opposed the motion, as an insult to the farmer, who had been killed, and stood in no need of a physician.

Mr Gladstone, alluding to some remarks of preceding speakers with regard to the reform of the Board of Customs, denied that he had said that no bill would be brought forward on the subject this session; but that the subject was under consideration. He objected to the motion, on the principle which he had often laid down, not to part with any source of revenue, until the sum necessary for the public service was ascertained. In the spirit of the motion he perfectly concurred, especially in that portion of it which related to minor and unproductive duties; and it would be in accordance with these views that the Government would, at the proper time, consider the subject.

Mr Ball, as the farmer's friend, came to a different conclusion. The only relief now possible to the agricultural interest was in the development in Free-trade principles to their utmost extent; and on these grounds he supported the motion.

Mr Brown contributed a few remarks in approval of the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Newdegate, who caused some amusement on rising by solemnly announcing himself a Protectionist, threw a new light, as he believed, upon the motion, by urging the case of the silk manufacturers, who would be utterly unable to compete with France, and by pointing to the small amount of the duty proposed to be removed from manufactured articles compared to that upon agricultural produce. Under such circumstances, he should certainly oppose the motion.

Mr Vansittart urged similar reasons for giving a similar vote.

Mr A. Pellatt supported the motion, and, entering into the general question, spoke particularly of the benefits which he had derived from Sir Robert Peel's legislation upon glass.

After a few words from Mr Hudson, Mr Ewart spoke of the importance of our commerce with France, and the benefits to be derived from the removal of every barrier to its development—however slight. He gave his support to the motion.

Mr T. Parker expressed similar views. Mr Bright made some explanations in reference to Manchester and the silk trade, adverted to by Mr Newdegate, with whom he differed entirely.

Mr Disraeli considered that the agricultural classes in this country were subjected to an undue degree of taxation. Explaining his reasons for this belief, he alluded to the attempt made by the party whom he represented to change the entire financial system of the country. The house rejected the measure which he proposed, which was only the first step towards the establishment of the principle, and, as far as he individually was concerned, he considered that opinion as conclusive. After what had occurred, it would be useless to cling to the rag and tatters of a Protectionist policy. He had since proved that he had no wish to harass the Government on financial subjects; but in the present case it was his duty to give an opinion. The motion of Mr Hume held out to the country the promise of a policy, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had virtually accepted, and as such he had to consider it. Taking it then in that light, he approved of the policy as a measure of justice towards the cultivators of the soil. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had forced upon the house the consideration of that policy; and believing that it was part of a policy which the country and house had sanctioned and adopted, and that it was for the advantage of the agricultural classes, he should give his support to the motion.

Mr Cardwell admired the adroitness of the hon. gentleman, but hoped that the friends of Free Trade would not fall into the trap laid for them, and that Mr Hume would not press his motion to a division.

After a few words from Mr Miller, On a division, the motion was lost by 101 to 159.

Mr Fitzgerald moved for certain papers relating to the appointment of Crown Solicitors in Ireland, and called attention to the resignation of Mr Kemmis, a crown solicitor, and the appointment of his son, at an increased salary, to the office, just before the last Government relinquished office, and after they had resigned.

Sir John Young said that the legality of the appointment was under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown. He would be happy to produce the papers requested, with the exception of one correspondence.

Mr Napier wished to have all the papers produced. He repudiated the "job" charged against the late Government; and explained that the resignation had been received, and the appointment virtually made, during the month previous to that in which the Government went out.

Mr Fitzgerald was not entirely satisfied, and the papers were ordered. The debate upon Sir John Shelley's motion for printing the evidence in the Bridgenorth Election Committee was postponed by adjournment till Monday. The other orders were disposed of, and the house adjourned.

Friday, March 4.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill,

Sir J. Pakington and Sir R. Inglis presented several petitions against the measure.

Sir J. Pakington said he approached that subject with the deepest conviction of the truth and justice of the cause he intended to advocate. He contended that the Canadian Legislature had never acquired a right over the clergy reserves. The entire right to deal with them was vested in the Crown. Earl Grey had so held in regard to Australia, and being of opinion that it was a matter of policy to retain all property of this kind in the Crown.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 87 Postal Communication, &c. (India)—Return.
- 151 Canterbury Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 109 Population, Inhabited Houses, Electors, &c.—Return.
- 122 Auckland Islands—Correspondence.
- 147 Bills—Slave Trade (New Granada).
- 148 — Slave Trade (Sohar, in Arabia).
- 158 — Office of Examiner (Court of Chancery) (amended).
- Mr Harwood (Arrest by the Austrian Authorities)—Correspondence.
- International Copyright (Prussia)—Accession of the Dukes of Anhalt to the Convention.
- 135 New Churches—Return.
- 135 Poor Relief—Returns.
- 140 Paupers, &c. (Ireland)—Return.
- 145 Bank of England—Annual Accounts.
- 152 Lancaster Borough Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 76 Sugar Growing Colonies (Jamaica)—Return; Part 2.
- 160 Clergy Reserves (Canada) Act—Opinions of the Judges.
- 163 Committee of Selection—First Report.
- 165 Coffee and Chicory—Treasury Minute.
- 159 Bills—Courts of Common Law (Ireland) (amended).
- 161 — Inland Revenue Office.
- 162 — County Election Polls (Scotland).
- 159 — Commons Inclosure (No. 2).
- 104 National Gallery—Return.
- 119 Screw Steamer "Greenock"—Copies of Reports.
- 150 Poor Rates (Clare)—Return.
- 165 Coffee and Chicory—Treasury Minute (a corrected Copy).
- 167 Bill—General Board of Health (as amended in Committee, and on Consideration of Bill, as amended).
- 151 Metropolitan Police—Accounts.
- 142 British and Foreign Postage—Table.
- 165 Courts of Law and Equity (Ireland)—Return.
- 157 Queen Anne's Bounty—Account.
- 158 Letter Carriers—Memorials.
- 173 Clergy Reserves (Canada)—Returns.
- 174 Clergy Reserves (Canada)—Return of Number of Acres unsold, &c.
- 175 Clergy Reserves (Canada)—Bishop of Quebec's Letter, &c. &c.
- 154 Bill—Public Houses (Scotland).
- 129 Duchy of Lancaster—Account.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continues at Buckingham Palace. The Prince Albert held a levee (the first this season) by desire of Her Majesty, on Wednesday afternoon, in St James's Palace. The attendance was numerous.

Intelligence having been received of the death of Prince Reuss Ebersdorf, which took place at Dresden on the 18th ult., Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family will go into mourning for a fortnight.

METROPOLIS.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.—The following five members of Her Majesty's Government have been elected *ex-officio* members of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1861, in pursuance of the charter giving it powers to carry out the surplus scheme:—The President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and the First Commissioner of Works. Mr Disraeli has also been elected a member of the Commission.

MILITARY CAMPS NEAR LONDON.—Captain Higginson, of the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards, has been engaged for several days past in taking a survey of Ascot heath, for the purpose of selecting the most eligible position for an encampment of seven thousand of the household brigade and regiments of the line, which are to be encamped there in the months of May and June next. Surveys have also been made in the Great Park, Hounslow, and at Bagshot heath, where it is intended to encamp at the same time as many regiments as can be spared from all the military stations in this country.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—On Wednesday night a large meeting was held at Exeter hall in support of the early closing movement, and was presided over by the Lord Mayor. It was addressed, amongst others, by the Bishop of Chichester and by Lord John Manners.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—We understand that arrangements, which have long been in progress, are now completed for effecting an important acceleration of the day mail to Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and the intervening towns. On the 1st of March and thenceforward this mail will reach Manchester about two hours earlier than at present, and Aberdeen about three hours earlier. The chief delay in making this very acceptable improvement has been caused by the necessity for erecting at many of the stations an apparatus for receiving the bags without the train stopping, so as to admit of the use of the express trains. A similar improvement on the Midland line will, it is understood, follow shortly. Letters for these mails, if posted at the receiving houses, must be dropped into the boxes before 10 o'clock the previous night; but at the offices at Charing cross, Old Cavendish street, and the Borough, the boxes will be open in the morning till a quarter-past 7, and at St Martin's-le-Grand and Lombard street till three-quarters past 7.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The return for the week ending last Saturday exhibits an increase, though not considerable, on the high mortality of the preceding week. The deaths registered last week amounted to 1,344, of which 541 occurred from birth to 15 years of age, 427 at 15 and under 60 years, and 359 at 60 years and upwards. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-52 the average number of deaths was 1,053, which, if a correction is applied for increase of population, gives a mortality for last week amounting to 1,158. The actual number of deaths in last week, therefore, exceeds the estimated sum by 186. Last week the births of 846 boys and 816 girls, in all 1,662 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 was 1,513. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.579 in. The mean temperature of the week was 33.8 deg, which is 5.7 deg. below the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The mean daily temperature on Sunday, when it was lowest, was 30.2 deg., or 9.1 deg. below the average of the same day; it rose by nearly constant progression till Saturday, when it was 37.2 deg., or 2.6 deg. below the average. The wind blew generally from the north, sometimes from the south-west. The mean dew point temperature was 27 deg.

PROVINCES.

WORCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.—The election for the western division of this county, in the room of General the Hon. H. B. Lygon, raised to the peerage by the title of Earl Beauchamp, took place on Monday at the Grand Stand on the Worcester racecourse. Viscount Elmley was returned without opposition.

REPRESENTATION OF BLACKBURN.—Mr Eccles having been unseated, the information we gave some weeks ago as to the probable new candidate will be found correct. Mr W. Hornby is spoken of confidently in the Tory interest, and Lord Duncan and Mr Fielden (son of the late Sir W. Fielden) are mentioned as likely to offer in the Liberal interest.

DESTRUCTION OF DONCASTER PARISH CHURCH.—On Tuesday morning, about one o'clock, the fine old parish church of Doncaster was discovered to be on fire, and in spite of every exertion, such was the rapidity of the flames, the edifice, which is one of the finest specimens of the perpendicular style of architecture, was totally destroyed in the short space of three hours. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained at present, but an inquiry has been already commenced. The value of the property is estimated at 100,000l, the church having been very recently entirely refitted in the interior.

THE STRIKE OF THE SOUTHAMPTON SEAMEN still continues. Fifteen seamen are now undergoing hard labour for a month in Winchester gaol, for refusing to go to sea in the Bengal steamer. They were offered their liberty after they were before the magistrates if they would consent to go to sea. They, however, preferred to go to gaol. The firemen and coal-trimmers have had a meeting, and have resolved to memorialise the steam-packet companies for an increase of wages. Their wages at the present time are 3l 10s and 4l a month.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, the 4 o'clock passenger-train from Tynemouth, on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, got partially off the line, after clearing the Willington viaduct, on its way to Newcastle. The engine, tender, and van were thrown over the embankment, killing the engine-man, and seriously injuring the stoker, who has been taken to the infirmary. The guard is hurt. Fortunately the coupling-chain broke, or the entire train would have been thrown over, and many passengers killed; several are bruised.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle has been elected Lord Rector of Marischal College. Mr Disraeli was withdrawn. Lord Mansfield was proposed. Lord Carlisle had a majority in all the Nations. The total numbers were—For Lord Carlisle, 185; Lord Mansfield, 45; majority 140.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Inverness and in various parts of the Highlands last week. At Ness Bank it was distinctly felt about half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was accompanied by a low murmuring noise, as if a carriage was passing along the road. At Colloiden it was felt very perceptibly at 3 o'clock p.m., articles of furniture having been shaken rather violently in several of the towers of Colloiden house for a few seconds. A correspondent at Letterawe, on the banks of Lochmareae, says:—"An earthquake gave us a sharp shake here on the 18th, I think at about 4 o'clock. There was an ominous growl, without an echo, distinctly

heard—a rare growl—and then the earthquake passed southwards, leaving here an empty house, men full of awe, and women pale and speechless." "At Strathglass," says a correspondent, "the earthquake lasted from five to ten seconds. The ground and houses shook, while a loud rumbling noise was heard, just similar to the effects produced by the rattling of a heavy coach passing along the streets of a town."—*Inverness Courier*.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN THE GRAMPIONS.—The Aberdeen Railway crosses the Grampian chain of mountains by a deep cutting through the granite of its eastern limb. During the late storm the trains have been greatly impeded in their progress northwards from the village of Laurencekirk, about thirty miles south of the granite city, and as many as six engines, with trains, were snowed up there in one day last week; but the storm of Friday appears to have been the most formidable, and one of the morning trains had a narrow escape from destruction.

IRELAND.

THE NEW "IRISH PARTY."—The organisation of a new Irish party, with a totally different cast of characters from that which has so long usurped the "representation" in the House of Commons, is, it appears, an accomplished fact. The "Central Conservative Society of Ireland" is the style and title of the body destined to accomplish the regeneration of the country, and already its numbers among its adherents the following noblemen and gentlemen who are pledged to carry out the objects in view:—The Earl of Donoughmore, the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Mayo, Lord Castlemaigne, Lord Clarina, Lord Naas, M.P., the Earl of Desart, the Earl of Bandon, Lord Lorton, Lord Clonbrock, Lord Bernard, M.P., Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., Hon. R. S. Hutchinson, Right Hon. J. Napier, M.P., Mr G. A. Hamilton, M.P., Mr J. H. Hamilton, M.P., Colonel Taylor, M.P., Mr Vance, M.P., Mr Grogan, M.P., Mr George, M.P., Mr Davison, M.P., Mr Whiteside, M.P., Mr R. S. Moore, M.P., Mr Macartney, M.P., Colonel Vandeleur, M.P., Mr T. H. Barton, Mr William Humphry, Mr Hugh McCalmont Cairns, M.P., Hon. Colonel Cole, Hon. John Cole, Mr Edward Cooper, &c. Annexed is a copy of the resolutions passed at the inaugural meeting:—1. That, in our opinion, the state of political parties, and the condition of Ireland, render the constitutional organisation of the Conservative strength and intelligence of the kingdom imperatively necessary. 2. That a committee be formed, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be found practicable for concentrating the Conservative strength of the constituencies, and securing for it an adequate representation in Parliament. 3. That such committee be called 'The Central Conservative Committee for Ireland.' 4. That the Central Committee, in the first instance, do consist of the following gentlemen; that they have power to add to their numbers, and to form local or sub-committees; and that the Conservative members for Ireland be invited to become members of the committee.—[Here follow the names of the committee.] And at an adjourned meeting, held at the same place, on the 7th of February, the Earl of Donoughmore in the chair, it was resolved:—1. That we concur generally in the expediency of forming a society for the purposes set forth in the resolutions adopted on the 3d inst.; and that such society be now formed accordingly; that Mr Napier be requested to prepare a statement explanatory of its objects and principles, and the following noblemen and gentlemen agree to become members, paying an annual subscription not exceeding 1l. [Here follow the names.] 2. That the gentlemen named at the last meeting be appointed the committee, with power to add to their numbers; and that Hans H. Woods, Esq., be appointed the treasurer. Tankerville Chamberlaine, S. Yates Johnstone, John Robinson, hon. secretaries."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

ITALY.

The *Parlamento* of Turin of the 25th ult. says:—"We have heard this evening that fresh measures had been adopted by the Austrian authorities at Milan against the property of the Lombard emigrants of all classes, including even those who have obtained permission to emigrate and those who have been regularly naturalised citizens of other states. The stupor which that intelligence has caused will find its natural explanation in so egregious a violation of all the principles of equity and international laws. But the very enormity of the fact renders us incredulous, and induces us to regard it as the effect of some misunderstanding."

The *Voce della Verità* of the 26th says:—"Yesterday we received the confirmation of the painful announcement that a decree of the Austrian Government placed under sequestration the entire property of the refugees of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces who are not naturalised abroad until they shall have proved that they were not parties to the movement of the 6th of February. A Council of Ministers was held, after which a courier was despatched in all haste to London."

The *Opinione* of Turin of the 24th, publishes a letter from Genoa of the 23d, which states that the steamer had brought news from Leghorn that some sailors belonging to an English corvette there, being on shore, had cried out "Vive Italie!" and had been instantly arrested by the Austrians. Some stated that, at the earnest protestations of the English captain, the Austrians had set the sailors at liberty; but others, who thought themselves better informed, declare that the Austrians have refused to release them, and that in consequence the corvette had sailed to bring the English squadron to support the honour of its flag.

PRUSSIA.

The new commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia is to come into force on the 1st of January, 1854, for the term of twelve years; but, immediately after its commencement, commissioners are to be appointed, who shall inquire into the possibility of increasing the facilities of intercourse by the further reduction or total repeal of duties, the object being to prepare the way for a perfect unity of customs even previous to the expiration of the present treaty.

The right of becoming parties to this treaty is reserved by Prussia for all the German States that may be members of the Zollverein on January 1, 1854, or subsequently may become so. On the side of Austria the same right is reserved for her Italian territories.

On the 23rd instant Hanover published her new tariff, which is to come into force from the 1st of March, preparatory to the incorpora-

tion of the Hanoverian *Steuerverein* and the Prussian *Zollverein* on the 1st of January, 1854. By the same edict Harburg has ceased to be a free harbour.

Seldom has so comprehensive a treaty been concluded between any two Powers as this between Austria and Prussia, not only affecting import, export, and transit duties, but also internal and coast navigation, railroad traffic, *domans* at the frontiers, and reciprocal protection to the subjects of both Crowns at the hands of the consuls of either Power; even a common coinage and identical weights and measures belong now to the number of possibly attainable acquisitions. It is the first real step towards German unity, or anything approaching to hearty and sincere co-operation, since the dark and melancholy days of Napoleon's tyranny.

After the lapse of this year the whole centre of the continent of Europe will be united in one *solidarity* of commercial and fiscal regulations, if not of interests: from the plains of Lombardy on the south to the coasts of the Baltic and the North Sea, with the solitary exception of Mecklenburg, there will be practically one Customs Union.

There is now no difficulty in the way of reopening the conferences for the renewal of the Zollverein with the accession of the *Steuerverein*; and it is easy to foresee that the States of the Darmstadt Coalition will this time offer no unnecessary obstacles to their own readmission. By the agreement of Austria on the south with Prussia on the north, their own flank is turned, they are out-manœuvred, and their adhesion becomes a matter of almost geographical necessity.

AUSTRIA.

The health of the Emperor is improving. On the 1st inst. he was able to hear mass, and to receive the Ambassadors.

He had named his cousin, the Archduke William, his deputy until his complete recovery.

Lebenyi was executed at Vienna on Saturday morning, seven days after his attack on the Emperor. His repeated examinations disclosed nothing to implicate others in the guilt of the act for which he suffered. His talk was always excited and often wild and incoherent, Hungary harassed by gendarmes was his constant theme. Some revolutionary emblems have been found at his lodging, but no correspondence. It is stated that the father of the culprit was condemned for taking part in the Hungarian insurrection.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 26th states that the Austrian Government had formed the "energetic determination" of requiring from the British Government the expulsion of Mazzini and Kossuth. In case of refusal no British subject would be permitted to cross the Austrian frontier.

Information has been forwarded that an attempt has been made on the life of Baron Jellachich. It is to be supposed that the Ban escaped without a wound; but no other particulars are known than that the conspirators or assassins were arrested by the *aides-de-camp*.

MONTENEGRO.

The operations against Montenegro are vigorously carried on by the Turks, whose great object at present is to pass the Obostizza in the north, and the Zetta and Sitnizza in the east. The accounts are somewhat contradictory; but it appears that on the 7th, Osman Pasha, with 6,000 men, crossed the Sitnizza, in the *Liesanska nahia*, and that he effected his purpose with a loss, as it is said, of 130 men and 50 horses. It was stated that Omer Pasha, on the 8th, suffered a defeat; but the *Oest Correspondenz*, instead of confirming this news, says that he is in his old position at Slutina, near Spuss. On the 15th there was an engagement in the *nahia Rietska*, between 3,000 or 4,000 irregular troops, with two regular battalions, and the Montenegrins under George Petrovich. "The latter carried off 28 Turkish heads and one gun." Omer Pasha was aware of Count Leiningen's mission to Constantinople, but had declared that, although he wished to see peace maintained between the two Powers, he could not suspend his operations against the Montenegrin rebels.

AMERICA.

Advices are to the 19th ult.

The news by this arrival possesses little interest. General Pierce, the President elect, passed through New York on the 17th, *en route* to Washington, where, by this time, he has no doubt been installed as President.

On the 18th the President sent a message to the Senate of great importance containing information that Great Britain had proposed to withdraw her protection from Mosquito and make Greytown a free city, under the joint protection of Great Britain and the United States. The President expresses no opinion upon the matter, but recommends the raising the rank of the representatives in Central America, to withdraw all the charges, and appoint one full minister to represent the United States in each of those States.

The emigration into New York during the past year has been greater than ever, being more than 30,000, and exceeding that of 1851 by 11,319. The German emigration, as we have previously stated, exceeds that from Ireland, and reaches as high as 118,611—a circumstance which has never before occurred, and shows that our supply of embryo citizens from the continent of Europe is on the increase.

A rescript from the Pope has been received at Toronto, ordering the priests to pay one-tenth of their salaries towards the support of the bishops.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

News from the Cape is to the 24th.

The most important transactions had occurred in the Orange River sovereignty. The Governor, Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart had entered the sovereignty according to the tenor of his proclamation—to administer justice to all—and had required compensation of

Mosesh, the chief of the Basouta tribe, for robberies of cattle that had been committed by the people of that chief on the neighbouring boers and some native tribes. The Governor demanded of Mosesh 10,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses, informing him that the alternative would be the seizure of treble that number by force. The chief himself had a "talk" with the Governor, and engaged to supply the cattle within a specified time, and sent in 3,500; but, failing in the remainder, General Cathcart advanced his troops into the Basouta country, towards Thaba Bassigo, Mosesh's great place. The camp, it would appear, lay between the Coledin River and a mountain called Berea, which lay in front of Bassigo. According to the reports of Colonels Eyre, Napier, and Cloete, the intention was that the first-named officer, with his column of 500 men, should cross the summit of this hill; the second, with about 250, should pass round by its southern and western base; and the other by the northern. With the column of whose proceedings Colonel Cloete gives an account were the Governor and staff. Colonel Eyre fell in with large quantities of cattle, and seems to have succeeded in striking a severe blow on the enemy in his course, capturing at one time about 30,000 head of cattle. Of these, owing to the smallness of his force, he was enabled to secure only about 1,500. Colonel Napier's force also met with severe fighting, and sustained heavy casualties. It, however, brought 4,000 cattle safely to camp.

The duties of the day were extremely severe for the small number of troops engaged. The fighting lasted from the morning until late in the evening. The Basoutas mounted 6,000 horsemen, fought with much intrepidity and with well-organised movements. Four non-commissioned officers and thirty-three privates were slain, and four non-commissioned officers and nine privates wounded.

The blow struck on the enemy would appear to be a decisive one. The immediate result was a letter of submission from Mosesh to the Governor, suing for peace, which his Excellency was very ready to grant. He lamented that so many were killed and expressed a wish to see the chief again on the same friendly terms as before the battle. The result of the chief's letter was the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the sovereignty, and his Excellency has urged the Europeans of the district to organise themselves as soon as possible for self-defence, and has given them full license to carry out the old commando system, in case any change should take place in Mosesh's present professions of friendship.

The political horizon of the Cape colony would seem to be lowering. The speech of Sir J. Pakington (when Secretary of State for the Colonies) deferring the grant of a representative system to the colony, and drawing a distinction between the British, Dutch, and native subjects of the Crown, has occasioned the greatest discontent, and many of Sir John Pakington's statements are flatly denied by the press.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 34 Cavendish square, the Viscountess Stopford, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at Weymouth, the lady Sir William Thomas, Bart., of a son.
On the 25th ult., at Cambridge terrace, Hyde park, the wife of Captain Walter Crofton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St George's, Hanover square, by the Very Rev. Henry B. Knox, rector of Hadleigh, and co-dean of Bocking, John Chichester Knox, Esq., late Captain Queen's Bays, son of the late Right Hon. George Knox, and cousin of the Earl of Ranfurly, to the Lady Louisa Dawson Damer, youngest sister of the Earl of Fortarlington.

At Cavan church, by the Rev. Dr Carson, Marianne, relict of the Rev. J. Delap, to the Rev. George De-la-Poer Heresford, rector of Fenagh, and nephew of Lord Decies.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., in Oxford terrace, Mrs Charlotte Wake, only surviving sister of the late Sir William Wake, Bart., in her 80th year.
On the 27th ult., at Beaumont lodge, Old Windsor, Henry Every, Esq., eldest son of Sir Henry Every, Bart., of Eggington hall, county of Derby.
On the 23rd ult., at Nice, Georgiana, Duchess Dowager of Bedford, after five days illness, of influenza and bronchitis.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The half-yearly meeting of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company was held on Wednesday at the office, Old Broad street, Sir J. D. Paul, Bart., in the chair. The report stated that the business of the company continues steadily and progressively to increase. The number of single journey tickets taken in 1850 was 84,284, and in 1852, 166,156, including 20,707 double journey tickets, showing an increase in two years of nearly 100 per cent. The number of tickets taken in 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, was 237,004 single journey tickets, and 19,744 double journey tickets—together, 256,748. The number of periodical tickets taken in 1850 was 2,320; in 1851, 2,227; and in 1852, 2,844. The total amount received for premiums during the half-year was 4,356*l*, and the entire income for the year 1852 was 7,422*l* against 7,352*l* for 1851. The expenditure on revenue account during the half-year embraces the sum of 2,098*l* for compensation, including 1,000*l* paid in the single case of Mr Grainger, C.E., killed by a railway accident at Stockton in July last, and after paying these and working expenses, there remains a balance of 1,510*l*, out of which the directors recommend the payment of interest for the half-year on the paid-up capital at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The receipts for the first seven weeks of the present year show an increase of 489*l* over the corresponding period in 1852. The exceptions now remaining to the universal issue of insurance tickets on all the railways in the United Kingdom are the South-Eastern and the Brighton Railways. The Great Western director, who lost his life on that railway on the 24th ult., had taken an annual insurance ticket only a few months before. The report was unanimously adopted.

A prospectus has been issued of an undertaking to be called the New South Wales and Intercolonial Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of 150,000*l*, in shares of 2*l* each. Its objects are to work coal mines upon two estates of 1,920 and 1,280 acres (situated respectively on the banks of the Hunter, twelve miles from the sea), and to carry on the coasting and intercolonial trade, by means of

iron screw-steamers of large capacity and light draught, which will always be applicable for towing ships of burden in or out of port. The head-quarters of the company are to be at Sydney, and the directors here are persons connected with the country.

A bill is before Parliament for the incorporation of an undertaking to be called the Lands Improvement Company, with a capital of 100,000*l*, in 10*l* shares. The object is to facilitate the accomplishment of drainage and other essential works, by contracting for their completion in consideration of a rent-charge spread over a period of years for the reimbursement of the outlay, upon the system of similar societies already in existence. At the same time it is proposed that, in the present instance, a more permanent character should be imparted to the company, by allowing them to issue debentures upon the security of a given proportion of the rent-charges created, so as to enable them to reproduce their capital, and render it, as soon as one work is finished, available for the execution of another.

The prospectus has been issued of an undertaking to be called the Royal Arctic Company, founded on a grant made by the Government to Captain Penny of a tract of land and fishing grounds discovered by him at an inlet on the west coast of Davis Straits, with the exclusive right to trade, and to form settlements, work mines, and establish fisheries. The proposed capital is 200,000*l* in 10*l* shares, with a deposit of 2*l* 12s 6d, and the objects are to apply the powers of the auxiliary screw to the whaling vessels, to create fishing stations, and to develop the mineral wealth of the locality, which is said especially to abound in plumbago. Two screw steamers of 500 tons each are accordingly to be fitted out in the spring under the superintendence of Captain Penny, who will go to the colony and pass the first winter in conducting its operations.

The dividend declared this week at the meeting of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was at the rate of 5 per cent., and the report, after a lengthened discussion, was adopted. The chairman (Mr Meek) explained the progress of the undertaking, and making allowance for the difficulties which had beset the working of the contract, showed that the expenditure had been on a moderate scale. The successful result of the voyage of the Australian, which gave a net profit of 4,500*l*, justified the directors in announcing the present distribution, and, looking to the future, it was confidently expected that when the arrangements of the Company shall have been perfected the revenue will exhibit great improvement.

At the meeting of the Sunderland Dock Company, to be held on Monday, the report shows a disposable balance of 3,330*l*, out of which a dividend at the rate of 2*l* per cent. per annum is recommended for the six months ending the 31st of December, being an increase of one-half per cent. on the rate paid for the same period of 1851. The amount expended in the construction of the dock is 362,907*l*, of which 100,000*l* has been raised on debentures. Some extensions of the dock area are to be carried out forthwith, to meet the demand for increased accommodation consequent upon extended arrangements with various collieries for the shipment of their coals.

Notice has been given of an application to Parliament for a charter of incorporation on behalf of a project to be called the Farmers' Flax Company.

In the course of Monday and Tuesday four ships arrived in the River Thames from Australia, with the large amount of 1,342,712*l* of gold on board, or 354,648 oz. This is the largest amount of the precious metal that has arrived almost at one time. The vessels were the Roxburgh Castle, belonging to Mr R. Green, of Blackwall, with 170,000 oz., of the value of 604,000*l*; Chousingee, 63,713 oz., 255,000*l*; Three Bells, 73,803 oz., 311,212*l*; and Alert, 43,132 oz., 172,600*l*. A strong force of the police attended the removal of the precious store from the ships in the docks to the cellars of the Bank of England.

The London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, East Lancashire, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies have given notice "that on and after the 1st of March, they and their respective agents will cease to collect goods, except shipping goods for Liverpool, with their carts and luries, at 8 o'clock p.m.; after which time no goods of any description, except those above mentioned, can be received at their several stations and receiving places in Manchester." This is a response on behalf of these companies at Manchester to urgent requests from gentlemen engaged in the early closing movement. The packers of goods and warehousemen have hitherto been subject to long and very irregular hours in busy times like the present from want of such an arrangement.

We hear from good authority when we state that the Netherlands Society of Commerce has entered into a contract with the Dutch Government, by which the latter is to pay 3*l* instead of 4 per cent. interest for the sum of ten millions of florins, for which the company is the creditor.—*Standard*.

We understand that Messrs Rothschild and Co., of Paris, have completed a loan amounting to three millions of livres with the Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at the rate of 6*l* per cent.—*Standard*.

The first vessel of the Australasian Steamship Company (Panama to Sydney), about to commence operations in New York, will, it is stated, be a new one just completed, called the Golden Age. She is of 2,864 tons burden, and has capacity for 1,200 passengers (200 first cabin, 200 second, and 800 third), with 1,200 tons of coal, and 500 of cargo. Her frame was originally intended for the Adriatic, the fifth ship of the Collins' line, and she has since been completed with special reference to the passenger trade in the Pacific, so as to secure room and ventilation for the largest possible number of persons. According to the calculations in the prospectus of the Company, it is expected that she will enable the passage to Australia to be completed within 35 days from New York and 50 days from England.

A Parliamentary paper has been presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, containing the formal accession of the Dukes of Anhalt to the convention, concluded May 13,

1846, between Great Britain and Prussia, for the establishment of international copyright, signed at Berlin, February 8, 1853.

We are glad to find from an announcement in the *Gazette* that the book-post, which has now become an important channel for the diffusion of literature, will be commenced on the 1st of May between this country and the East Indies. The total charge from any part of the United Kingdom to any part of our vast Indian Empire for a book not exceeding half a pound in weight will be 6d; not exceeding a pound, 1s; not exceeding 2lb, 2s; and not exceeding 3lb (the maximum by this post) 3s.

The Woodman's Arms, Winstow hill, Norwood, the nearest public-house to the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was on Monday sold, after a spirited competition, at Garraway's, together with the goodwill and the unexpired lease for seventeen years, subject to an annual rental of 100l, for the enormous sum of 6,300l.

The celebrated Arctic traveller, Dr Rea, arrived in town on Monday, to make preparations for his overland expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and to finish the survey of the northern coast of America. Dr Rea will leave early this month for the northern regions, via New York.—*Shipping Gazette*.

Up to the present time the result of the Election Petitions, on the grounds of bribery and corruption, is that five Conservative and three Liberal members have been unseated; viz:—Conservatives—*Canterbury*, Mr Butler Johnstone and Mr Gipps. *Bridgnorth*, Sir R. Pigot. *Cambridge*, Mr J. H. Astell and Mr K. Macaulay. Liberals—*Lancaster*, Mr R. B. Armstrong. *Blackburn*, Mr Eeles. *Clitheros*, Mr M. Wilson.—*Daily News*.

Literature.

DIE NATUREGEMASSE STEUER. Von KARL ARND. Frankfurt-on-Maine: Henrick Ludwig Bronner. 1852. London: Norgate and Williams, Henrietta street, Covent garden. (The Natural System of Taxation, &c. By K. Arnd, &c.)

MR KARL OF CHARLES ARND is a follower, to a considerable extent, of the French economists or "physiocrats," and his great object is to recommend a system of taxation founded on their principle of all wealth having its origin in land, and on their plan of levying all taxation on the net produce of land. His natural system of taxation is merely a land tax, to be increased, if necessary, as the natural progress of population and the general, not individual, improvement of cultivation increases the net produce of land. With such a tax properly adjusted and levied, Mr Arnd thinks a tax on indirect successions—the rate increasing as the heir is removed from the testator in blood—a tax on dogs, and a tax on houses where it already exists, may be combined; but all other taxes—all excise and custom-house duties—ought, in his opinion, on account of the demoralisation they cause, to be abolished. No tax, according to him, is a just one, or agreeable to nature, but a tax on the net produce or rent of land; and the three other taxes mentioned are merely tolerated. So much has already been published in England in refutation of the principle of the French economists, and such a tax would, in our country, be so obviously inadequate as well as unjust, that however much it may excite interest on the Continent or be suitable there, here it excites none; and we therefore do not say a word either for or against the great principle of Mr Arnd's book. To establish it, he goes over the various other species of taxation already existing, and is very successful in pointing out the immense evils, the frightful demoralisation, the heavy clogs on progress, which the excise and the customs cause. Smuggling, as it exists and as it existed on the frontiers of Russia and Poland, of Austria, of France, and of some of the States of Middle Germany, is described, and the evils of protective duties fairly set forth. A large part of the work is occupied by describing the advantages of his own scheme and the disadvantages of other schemes of taxation; and to the English reader he appears to be much more successful in the latter than in the former. He discusses, too, the principles and foundation of a right of property and the modes in which it may be carried out, without attending to which in different communities there can be no fair and equitable system of taxation, as there is no true system of political economy which does not take them into consideration. It is perfectly plain, for example, that the principle of taxation in Massachusetts, where every man is free to acquire property, and in Virginia, where perhaps the half of the population are slaves, must be different. In the latter, one-half of the population must be totally excused from contributing to the State; in the former, every man must contribute to its expenses. In Russia it would be considered absurd for each serf to be called on to bear his proportion of the expenses of the State, though his owner may be taxed in proportion to the number of his serfs; but in England or America, where labour is free, there is no good reason why the poorest labourer should not be called on to bear his fair and due proportion of taxation as a free man, so far as the State protects his rights and enables him to perform his duties. It is one principle of taxation that each individual should contribute according to his means; it is another that each should contribute according to the services the State renders him; and if it merely employ its power to hold him in thralldom, it can have no claims on him, and, as in Virginia, it makes none. In all systems of taxation, therefore, the principles of the right of property, and the manner in which they are in each case carried out, ought to be taken into consideration. Though we do not regard Mr Arnd's scheme of taxation as applicable to England, it is extremely pleasant to find in him a zealous advocate for Free Trade—a sturdy opponent of taxes for Protection (schutzzölle); and it will be for us a still greater pleasure to learn that his book has become popular in Germany. It is carefully thought out and carefully compiled, and if it do not bring a land tax into favour on the Continent, it cannot fail, wherever its influence extends, to make every other tax be regarded with much dis-

favour. The book has many positive merits, but its advantages to the German public will be of a negative character. It will make them hate more than ever the existing system of taxation, without, we presume, making them in love with the system proposed as a substitute for them.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART, &c. By JOHN TIMBS. David Bogue, Fleet street.

THE important facts of a year in science and art compressed into a small volume, and arranged for easy reference, form a treasure invaluable for historians. They will find in a small space all the materials, since the miserable politics of parties and the hostilities of semi-barbarians have ceased exclusively to occupy them, for the exercise of their delightful art. When a Macaulay comes to treat of this period, instead of Sedgemoor battles, court ladies rewarded for very degrading services, the sales of pardons for poor but misled peasants, and doubtful Penns—to the confusion of all persons and moral notions—employed as the agents of court ladies, he will have to trace the progress of improvement in shipbuilding, in substituting caloric for steam, in the erection of crystal palaces in half the capitals of the world, in making railways over ice, in extending telegraphs, in constructing bridges of all kinds, in opening new sources of trade, in substituting a decimal for a duodecimal system of notation, &c., &c., &c., there being in this tame period of our history none of those bloody wars, or picturesque insurrections, or military razzias, which constituted the staple of former elaborate historical works. In this peaceful era the historian must, of necessity, write only of the progress of arts and science; and year after year he will find the materials for his books, collected by Mr Timbs, ready for use. He will probably be somewhat astonished, as we are, to see the large space filled in this condensed history of mankind by a nation which half a century ago was hardly known, and which, boasting not a single great warrior, has more useful inventions to record than all the other nations of the epoch put together. In Mr Timbs' history of the year 1852 the Americans naturally force themselves in for a large share—they are so active, so energetic, and always doing so much in a right direction. Even the greatest wonder of natural history discovered in the year, that of the extraordinary Geysers of California, is due to an American. Impartially does Mr Timbs preserve the facts which transpire within the year in the spiritual as well as in the material life of every people; and his unpretending annual volume is an epitome of the world's history. The present volume has a portrait of Dr Lyon Playfair, and the titlepage is a cut of Ericsson's caloric ship, informing the student at once of the union of practical and scientific genius which presides over the present age.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Poems. By Alexander Smith. Bogue.
Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa. 2 Vols. By the late James Richardson. Chapman and Hall.
The Odes of Horace Translated. By F. W. Newman. Chapman.
The Odyssey of Homer Translated. By A. Pope. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
Marie Louise; or, the Opposite Neighbours. By Emilie Carlen. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
The Universal Library. Parts VIII., IX., X. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
Allen's Map of the Burmese Empire.
The Indian Archipelago. 2 Vols. By Horace St John. Longmans.
The British Medical Directory 1853. 423 Strand.
The Bankers' Magazine for March.
Tait's Magazine for March.
Colburn's Magazine for March.
Ainsworth's Magazine for March.
The Dublin Magazine for March.
The Eclectic Review for March.
The Colonial and Asiatic Review for March.
Morton's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture. Part 21. Blackie.
Cyclopaedia of the Useful Arts. Part 29. George Virtue.
Lectures on Political Atheism. By Lyman Beecher, D.D. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
The Fall of Jerusalem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, D.D. Murray.
Canada: its Growth and Prospects. By the Rev. A. L. L. L. L.
The Village Doctor. By the Countess D'Arbouville. Translated by Lady Duff Gordon. Chapman and Hall.
The Gold Companies and the Cost-book System. (Pamphlet.) By J. N. Higgins, Esq. Wilson.
A Vindication of his Character and Proceedings. (Pamphlet.) By Sir James Brook, K.C.B. Ridgway.
Letters to the Editor of the Daily News in answer to "Indus." By L. R. Reid, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Steam Navy. (Pamphlet.) By J. C. Hosenason, Esq. Saunders and Stanford.
The Glass and the New Crystal Palace. By G. Cruikshank. Cassell.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

SCIENCE.—Communication lies over for consideration.
W. B., Liverpool, will receive attention and a reply.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 26th day of Feb., 1853.—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

L.		£.	
Notes issued	31,652,320	Government debt	11,015,700
		Other Securities	2,984,500
		Gold coin and bullion	17,673,166
		Silver bullion	19,154
	31,652,320		31,652,320

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,522,000	Government Securities, includ- ing Dead Weight Annuity	13,488,853
Rest	2,247,336	Other Securities	14,926,214
Public Deposits (including Ex- chequer, Savings Banks, Com- missioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,662,129	Notes	9,662,270
Other Deposits	12,397,543	Gold and Silver Coin	538,485
Seven Day and other Bills	1,358,514		
	38,615,822		38,615,822

Dated the 3rd March, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.	Assets.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	Securities
Public Deposits	Bullion
Other private Deposits	
42,805,536	46,052,872

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,247,336, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£79,739
An increase of Public Deposits of	324,070
An increase of Other Deposits of	315,602
An increase of Securities of	617,972
A decrease of Bullion of	123,812
A decrease of Rest of	65,773
A decrease of Reserve of	33,172

The present returns show a decrease of circulation, 79,739l; an increase of public deposits, 324,070l; an increase of private deposits, 315,602l; an increase of securities, 617,972l; a decrease of bullion, 123,812l; a decrease of rest, 65,773l; and a decrease of reserve, 33,172l. On looking close at the returns it is found that there is a decrease of public securities to the extent of 130,540l, and consequently the increase of private securities is no less than 748,512l. That shows a very large demand on the Bank for money at its present rate of interest, and warrants it in not lowering the rate even for temporary loans.

The announcement on Tuesday that the customary advances made by the Bank, on the shutting of the transfer books, would not be on the usual terms of a half per cent. below its minimum rate of discount, but at that rate, or 3 per cent., has given great firmness to the money market. At present, when about half a million a week is paid into the Bank on account of the Government, and of course withdrawn from other parties, the command of the money market is placed much more than at other times in its hands, and its terms are the market terms. As it has resolved not to lend for short periods at less than 3 per cent., no reduction in those terms can be expected till after the commencement of the payment of the dividends a month hence. On the contrary, its present resolution is looked on as a probable forerunner of a further rise of ½ per cent. in the minimum rate of discount. If the demand for money in the market be so great for all the new companies that are started, the new loans that are negotiated, and the great amount of very profitable business that is carrying on, that a further rise in the rate of interest is warranted, and money will be readily borrowed of the Bank at a higher rate than at present, there is no good reason why it should not advance its rate of interest. That it will do so is expected, and is beforehand justified by those best acquainted with the money market.

In the course of the week the arrival has been announced of the Alert, from New South Wales, with 43,000 ounces of gold, valued at 172,000l; of the Roxburgh Castle, from Melbourne, with about 200,000 ounces of gold; and of the Chowringhee, with 63,713 ounces. The imports by these vessels amount in value to rather more than 1,000,000l. But all this gold does not remain in England. A part of it is sent to France and Germany. Of late many bills have appeared in the market, drawn from the wine districts of Spain, which it is understood are on account of very considerable shipments of low wines to Australia. They are at short dates, and may be considered as present payments, while the returns for the cargoes must be necessarily delayed for many months. This is one of the circumstances that has made it advantageous for the moment to remit gold to the Continent, and made it be conjectured that a further rise will take place in the rate of interest.

The funds have been generally firm through the week, and closed firm to-day, Consols for the account at 99½. In the stock market money is abundant. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day in the week, and the closing price of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	99½	99½	99½	99½
Monday	99½	99½	99½	99½
Tuesday	99½	99½	99½	99½
Wednesday	99½	99½	99½	99½
Thursday	99½	99½	99½	99½
Friday	99½	99½	99½	99½
	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent consols, account	99½	99½	99½	99½
— money	99½	99½	99½	99½
2½ per cents	102½	102½	102½	102½
2 per cent reduced	100½	100½	100½	100½
Exchequer bills, large .. June ..	12s 12s	12s 12s	12s 12s	12s 12s
— — — — — March ..	12s 12s	12s 12s	12s 12s	12s 12s

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bank stock	226½ 7½	227 3
East India stock	266 9	267 3
Spanish 3 per cents	47½ 8½	47½ 8½
— 3 per cents new def.	23½ 4	24½ 4
Portuguese 4 per cents	33 9	33 9
Mexican 5 per cents	23½ 4½	23½ 4½
— 3 per cents	66 7	66 7
Dutch 2½ per cents	98½ 9½	98½ 9½
— 4 per cents	103 4	103 4
Russian, 4½ stock	94½ 5	94½ 5
Sardinian stock	103 5	103 5
Peruvian	37 9	37 9
Venezuela	1½ 2 pm	1½ 2 pm
Turkish Scrip	5½ pm	5½ pm
New Peruvian Scrip		

Business in the railway market has been steady, and the prices tolerably firm. For all kinds of French shares the demand is increasing, less on speculation than for investment, and the shares of more than one line are not to be obtained at the market price. In the value of such property in France is increasing. The late check which the Paris market received cleared it of much unsound speculation, and since that it has become healthier and firmer. The market to-day for English shares was lively, and they generally increased in value. The following is our usual list:—

	RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	30 31	30 31	30 31
Birmingham and Dudley	30 31	30 31	30 31
Bristol and Exeter	108 109	108 109	108 108
Caledonians	64½ 64½	64 64½	64 64½
Eastern Counties	13½ 13½	13½ 13½ x d	13½ 13½ x d
East Lancashire	76 77	73 75 x d	73 75 x d
Great Northern	80½ 81½	80 81 x d	80 81 x d
Great Western	91½ 92½	90 91 x d	90 91 x d
Lancashire and Yorkshire	78 78½	77½ 78	77½ 78
London and Blackwall	9 9½	8½ 9½ x d	8½ 9½ x d
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	103 104	103 104	103 104
London & North Western	120½ 121½	119 119 x d	119 119 x d
London and South Western	91 93	90 91 x d	90 91 x d
Midlands	78 78½	76½ 77 x d	76½ 77 x d
North British	36 37	36 37	36 37
North Staffordshire	4½ 4½ dis	4½ 4½ dis	4½ 4½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	46 48	47 48	47 48
South Eastern	78½ 79½	78½ 78½	78½ 78½
South Wales	37 38	36 37	36 37
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	70½ 71½	69 70 x d	69 70 x d
York and North Midland	60 61	59 60 x d	59 60 x d
FRENCH SHARES.			
Northern of France	35½ 35½	35½ 35	35½ 35
Do. 20/3 p ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14 14½	14½ 14½	14½ 14½
Paris and Rouen	40½ 41½	41½ 42½	41½ 42½
Paris and Strasbourg	32½ 33	32½ 33	32½ 33
Rouen and Havre	19½ 20	19½ 20	19½ 20
Dutch Rhénish	2½ 2½ dis	2½ 2 dis	2½ 2 dis
Paris and Lyons	16½ 17½ pm	17 17½ pm	17 17½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	9 11 pm	9 11 pm	9 11 pm
East Indian	6½ 7 pm	6½ 6½ pm	6½ 6½ pm
Dijon and Beaune	1½ 2½ pm	2 2½ pm	2 2½ pm
Madras	2 2½ pm	2 2½ pm	2 2½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	4½ 4½ pm	4½ 4½ pm	4½ 4½ pm
Paris and Orleans	41 43	40 42	40 42
Western of France	9½ 10½ pm	10½ 10½ pm	10½ 10½ pm
India Peninsular	2 2½ pm	1½ 2½ pm	1½ 2½ pm
Southern of France			
Grand Junction of France			

The necessities of Turkey are drawing it again into the market for a loan, but as all attempts to negotiate one were at once put aside, unless the former loan were satisfactorily settled, its agents have been forced to take up that matter. A deputation has had an interview with the Earl of Clarendon on the subject, at which we believe some terms were mentioned that are not regarded as quite satisfactory. But it is supposed that satisfactory terms—such as repayment with a premium of 5 per cent.—will be agreed to, and then Turkey will probably again appear in the market as a borrower. Turkish bonds are again quoted at 1½ to 2 premium.

"The city of Brussels," according to Lamond and Co.'s circular, "has opened a subscription for a loan of 3,000,000f (120,000,000l), to be raised in 30,000 bonds of 100f (4l) each, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., and redeemable in the space of sixty-six years, under the operation of a special sinking fund. Accompanied with the sinking fund is a drawing, which, partaking of the character of a lottery, the premiums ranging from 25,000f to 200f, affords a certain attraction to the speculation; and the interest being secured on the local revenue, there is no reason to doubt its punctual discharge. The subscription is 50 per cent. at the date of the contract, and the remainder on the issue of the bonds."

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.07½, it follows that gold is about 0.28 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 429 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.6, it follows that gold is 0.47 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 28-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.67 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing prices of English stocks including Bank Stock, Consols, and various bonds with columns for days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri).

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French funds with columns for Paris and London prices for different months (Feb, Mar).

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities including Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and others, with columns for Time and Prices negotiated on 'Change' for Tuesday and Friday.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices of foreign stocks from various countries like Austria, Brazil, and Russia, with columns for days of the week.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table listing latest prices of American stocks including United States Bonds, Alabama, Indiana, and others, with columns for Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, and London/American prices.

Exchange at New York 104

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies with columns for No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks with columns for No. of shares, Dividends, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

DOCKS.

Table listing docks with columns for No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris Mar. 3	£25 7½	3 days' sight
	24 90	3 months' date
Antwerp	£25 10	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	111 5½	3 days' sight
	11 7½	2 months' date
Hamburg	m.13 3½	3 days' sight
	13 5	3 months' date
Ht Petersburg Feb. 24	38 17-32d	3 days' sight
Madrid	61d	3 days' sight
Lisbon	84½d	3 days' sight
Gibraltar	50½d to 50½d	3 days' sight
New York	10 to 10½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica Jan. 29	1½	30 days' sight
Havana Feb. 7	11 to 11½ per cent pm	30 days' sight
Rio de Janeiro Jan. 13	28½d to 28½d	30 days' sight
Bahia	28½d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco	28½d	60 days' sight
Buenos Ayres	2½d	60 days' sight
Singapore	4s 7½d to 4s 8d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	4 per cent dis	3 months' sight
Bombay	2s 1½d to 2s 1½d	3 months' sight
Calcutta	2s 0½d to 2s 1d	3 months' sight
California	47d to 47½d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	5s 0d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	3 to 4 per cent. dis.	90 days' sight
Sydney	6½ to 10 per cent.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	46½d	90 days' sight

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard).....per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars.....	0	0	0
Silver in bars (standard).....	0	5	1½

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- On 26th Feb., AMERICA, per Franklin steamer, via Cowes—New York, Feb. 12.
- On 28th Feb., WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Prodonis screw steamer, via Southampton—Sierra Leone, Jan. 31; Goree, Feb. 4; Madeira, 14; Corunna, 22.
- On 28th Feb., MAURITIUS and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Indiana screw steamer, via Plymouth—Mauritius, Jan. 9; Cape of Good Hope, 24; Cape de Verd Islands, Feb. 16.
- On 28th Feb., AMERICA, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool—Prince Edward Island, Feb. 11; Montreal, 14; Fredericton, 14; St John's, N.B., 14; New York, 15; Boston, 16; Halifax, 18.
- On 28th Feb., CALIFORNIA, Jan. 15, via United States.
- On 28th Feb., HAVANA, Feb. 7, via United States.
- On 2nd March, INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Hong Kong, Jan. 11; Singapore, 17; Penang, 18; Calcutta, 19; Madras, 25; Ceylon, 28; Bombay, 29; Aden, Feb. 6; Alexandria, 19; Malta, 23.
- On 2nd March, MELBOURNE, Dec. 6, per Overland Mail.
- On 2nd March, AMERICA, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool—New York, Feb. 19.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

- On 7th March (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 - On 8th March (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, via Marseilles.
 - On 8th March (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool.
 - On 8th March (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, BRAZILS, RIVER PLATE, and FALKLAND ISLANDS, per Severn steamer, via Southampton.
 - On 11th March (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA and *HAVANA, per Asia steamer, via Liverpool.
 - On 14th March (evening), for CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ST HELENA, MAURITIUS, *CEYLON, †MADRAS, and †CALCUTTA, per Lady Jocelyn screw steamer, via Plymouth.
- The Antelope screw steamer is appointed to sail from Queenstown on the 8th March for Madeira, Cape de Verde Islands, Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney; letters in time this evening.
- * If addressed "Via United States."
† If addressed via Cape of Good Hope.

Mails Due.

- JAN. 30.—Australia.
- FEB. 16.—West Indies.
- FEB. 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
- MARCH 1.—West Indies.
- MARCH 1.—Mexico and Havana.
- MARCH 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
- MARCH 5.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
- MARCH 10.—America.
- MARCH 12.—West Coast of Africa.
- MARCH 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
- MARCH 23.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
- MARCH 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
- FEB. 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	86,001	75,434	23,869	118	7,559	2,393
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Feb. 26.....	45 2	31 3	18 4	30 4	34 5	31 6
— 19.....	44 6	31 1	17 9	29 3	34 5	31 2
— 12.....	45 2	31 5	18 5	30 11	34 10	31 9
— 5.....	48 1	31 8	18 7	31 11	34 7	31 5
— Jan. 29.....	46 0	31 2	18 7	32 2	34 9	31 10
— 22.....	45 8	30 5	18 7	32 5	34 11	31 9
Six weeks' average.....	45 5	31 2	18 4	31 2	34 8	31 7
Same time last year.....	41 4	29 8	18 10	29 4	29 4	29 3
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, (distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth.

In the week ending Feb. 23, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat & buckwheat-meal
Foreign ...	qrs 19,663	qrs 4,044	qrs 4,711	qrs 2	qrs 1,233	qrs 1,684	qrs 1,876	qrs ...
Colonial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,663	4,044	4,711	2	1,233	1,584	1,876	...
Imports of week.....	33,115 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, EVENING

The corn market was extremely dull to-day at last week's prices. To effect sales some reduction was submitted to, and it is expected that on Monday there will be some fall in the prices. The actual arrivals through the week have been short, but several vessels from the Mediterranean are announced at the outports; and it is their presence, combined probably with a keen competition amongst the many small millers, as against a gigantic rival, to sell low and preserve their customers, which has made the markets dull, and tending to a further reduction in price.

In the corn markets of the neighbouring continent there is also great quietness, and no alteration in prices, with the exception of Strasburgh, where wheat has risen 1f per kilo.

The sugar market, rather dull in the early part of the week, in consequence of large arrivals, closed with active business, there being a very large consumptive demand, and prices for refining sorts may be quoted in many instances 6d dearer. It is noticed as a sign of great activity in the market, that some cargoes of Mauritius sugars have been purchased afloat before arrival, which is a very unusual thing. For refined sugar, the demand is good at extreme prices.

The following extract of a letter from the Havana, dated Feb. 9th, gives some information about the crops there: the delay in the arrival of the West India mail is felt severely:—"The receipts in Havana and Matanzas have been about 45,000 boxes. The quality is good, as far as can be judged. The quantity of whites offered has been small. It is reported that contracts have been made for delivery to the extent of 12,000 boxes, partially with heavy cash advances. A great demand for Spain exists. The weather during last month has not been favourable to work on the estates, and prices have risen in our market. Freight is higher, and not many vessels in port. Freight for Cowes and a market in the North Sea, 3l 5s, 3l 10s, 3l 12s 6d each. Exchange on London, 10 to 10½ per cent."

For coffee, in consequence of favourable news from the Continent, particularly from Holland, the demand has been active, and prices have advanced. There is less animation in the market to-day, but a good steady business was done, though some stocks were held for an advance.

The tea market is quiet, but fine green teas are much wanted. Common congous are neglected. The quantity on which duty was paid in the week ending the 24th ult. was 593,141 lbs, against 599,088 lbs in the corresponding week of last year.

In all other produce there has generally been a fair business at steady prices.

Of the silk trade in the month, Mr H. W. Eaton reports:—"In China, notwithstanding the increased stocks, a large business has been done during the last month, at least 4,000 bales having been taken by the trade, say Tsatees from 15s 6d to 19s, Taysaams from 14s to 16s. The deliveries are in excess of any previous month. The advices received from China state that the remaining stocks of Tsatee silk had been sold at an advance, both in price and the exchange, and that Taysaam had become extremely scarce. In Bengal silk there is no alteration. The letters from Calcutta just delivered report that very high prices had been paid for the November Bund silk. In Brutia silk, the imports of the month had not been taken so freely as of late, while the Persians have been nearly all sold. The uncleared stock of the former consists of about 150 bales, and of the latter of 650 ballots, chiefly sold. In Italian raws little has been done, but throwns have been rather more in demand.

In the beginning of the present week the Liverpool cotton market bore a very quiet appearance, and sales in many instances were made at ½d per lb reduction. Since Wednesday, however, the demand has improved. The sales reached 6,000 bales daily, making the total transactions of the week 35,000 bales, of which 28,000 bales were taken by spinners, 3,000 bales by speculators, and 4,000 bales by exporters. The low grades of Orleans cotton are quoted 1-16d lower; the better qualities and other kinds remain unchanged; and the market closes to-day firm, with sales of 6,000 to 7,000 bales. The receipts in the American ports continued to be still very heavy. This, combined with a large stock at Liverpool, and an important quantity afloat, offers for the moment no inducement to spinners to operate beyond their immediate wants; and, on the other hand, the firmness of holders shows their confidence in present prices.

The market is fairly and freely supplied, but no pressure to sell is apparent. If a falling off in the receipts is reported, an improvement in the demand, and thereby in the value, seems very probable. The sales in this market have been 850 bales, chiefly Madras, at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.

The colonial wool sales terminated on the 2nd inst. "The wools," according to the circular of Messrs D. Hazard and Son, "have gone off, according to quality and condition, at an advance of from 1d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and even 2d per lb on the finer and cleaner kinds. The quantities brought forward were much larger than usual at this period of the year, being more than double the number of bales in either of the February sales of 1851 and 1852; but out of the whole 34,346 bales Australian and Cape wools sold in these sales, more than a fifth were partly old importations withheld from former sales, and partly bought by speculators, and now resold. On the whole these sales have gone off most satisfactorily to the importers, and ought to encourage the growers to continue to improve the growth and condition of their wools whenever it is possible. East India was in good demand, and sold at about $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb advance."

The oil and seeds market has been dull this week, and linseed, linseed oil, rape, &c., have declined in price. For palm oil and sperm oil the price is maintained.

There has been a more extended demand in the tobacco market in the month than previously, and prices have been maintained, with a probability of their remaining firm.

As to leather, Messrs Powell say:—"Many years have elapsed since we had to announce prices of leather at all resembling those of which we have this month to give quotations: a considerable advance will be found to have been made on almost every article. The amount of business during the month has been unusually large, although it has been limited by the want of supply, and the stocks are consequently reduced to a point almost unprecedentedly small. Upon a reference to our circulars of past years, we find the greatest similarity in the prices recorded nine or ten years ago. The year 1844 will show that the prices of the prominent articles of crop hides, English and foreign butts, dressing hides, and shaved hides were almost identical with those of the present time, while in calf skins and horse hides the present is far below their value at that period. Of salted River Plate hides it is said the import of the month is only 1,000 hides. The sales amount to 10,758. Simultaneously with a diminution in the imports, a most unprecedented demand was opening up here for exportation of leather manufactures to the gold regions of Australia, and considerable requirements are also made for the equipment of our enlarged army at home. It is not, therefore, surprising that these coinciding influences, diminished supply and enlarged demands, should have increased the value of the raw material. Since our last monthly report the advance in these goods is again $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per lb, with a further diminished and very small stock. It is reported that almost all the hides now on the way, and soon expected, have been purchased for arrival, and that for a cargo of 5,000 Rio Grande hides expected, 5d has been given. Under these circumstances, it is totally impossible to augur whether they have reached their highest prices or not: much must depend upon the return of peace in the River Plate, and the continuance of the Australian demand, both of which are of course uncertain.

MONTHLY COTTON STATEMENT.

The TOTAL STOCKS at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow were:—

	1851	1852	1853
On the 1st of January	bales 521,120	bales 491,600	bales 687,570
Importation from Jan. 1 to Feb. 25	197,873	283,863	362,323
Export from Jan. 1 to Feb. 25	718,793	778,463	1,019,323
	11,200	36,630	20,500
Total stock in the three ports, Feb. 25	707,593	741,813	959,223
	509,600	406,400	700,900
Deliveries for home consumption	197,593	335,413	293,323
Or, per week	23,491	39,131	35,364
Prices on Feb. 25:—	per lb	per lb	per lb
Georgia	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Surat	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3d to 5d

INDIGO.

During the past month there were delivered from the public warehouses of London 587 chests for home consumption and 688 for export-making altogether 1,275 chests, against a total of 1,260 chests in February, 1852, and 1,142 chests in 1851. The arrivals here during the first two months of the year amount to 1,706 chests, against 1,526 chests for the corresponding period last year, and 2,116 chests in 1851. The stock remaining on hand 1st inst. was 27,476 chests, of which about 5,000 chests were in first and about 22,000 chests in second hands, the whole consisting of 20,545 chests Bengal, and similar descriptions, and 6,931 chests Madras, Kurpah, &c., against 22,841 chests Bengal, and 4,894 chests Madras, &c., on the 1st March, 1852.

TABLE showing the Deliveries of Indigo from London during the first two months of the last five years, and the stocks remaining on the 1st of March.

	Home Consumption.	Export.	Total.	Stock, March 1.
1849	1,273	1,819	3,092	27,147
1850	1,874	2,476	4,350	25,381
1851	1,446	1,455	2,901	26,420
1852	1,949	2,174	4,123	27,735
1853	1,777	1,731	3,508	27,476

The accounts from Calcutta received by the last overland mail come down to the 21st January. Purchases in that market continued to be made chiefly on French account, for America, and for the Persian Gulf, at prices ruling above the present value in Europe: for fine Bengal as much as 210 rupees per maund had been paid, which is equal to 7s per lb laid down in London. The out-turn of the crop was not expected to exceed 100,000 maunds.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, March 4. PRICES CURRENT.

	1852—Same period			1853—Same period		
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.
Upland	5d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
New Orleans	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Peruambuco	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Egyptian	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Surat and Madras	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to March 4.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to March 4.		Exports, Jan. 1 to March 4.		Computed Stock, March 4.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales 390,249	bales 318,915	bales 293,070	bales 354,830	bales 16,870	bales 46,300	bales 658,100	bales 331,450

The cotton market has been very quiet throughout the week. The demand from the trade has again been limited, and speculators and exporters have confined themselves to the appropriation of cheap lots as offered; notwithstanding the generally adverse wind, a considerable number of vessels have crept into port, and the import amounts to 86,855 bales. The lower qualities of American have been depressed, and holders have yielded $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb in them, but middling have scarcely fallen so much; in the better grades, very little concession has been made. Brazil and Egyptian are without alteration, being in fair request. East India have been bought at a little lower rate, though barely amounting to a quotation. The sales to-day are 5,000 bales. The market is dull, but with a diminished quantity on sale, prices are steady. The reported export amounts to 4,399 bales, consisting of 2,930 American, 1,200 Brazil, and 269 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price March 1852.		Price March 1853.		Price March 1851.		Price March 1850.		Price March 1849.		Price March 1848.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	6	0	4	0	4
Ditto good fair	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	6	0	4	0	4
Pernambuco fair	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	5	0	6
Ditto good fair	0	7	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	5	0	6
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0	9	0	9	0	11	0	10	0	8	0	7
No. 30 WATER 40 do	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	9	0	7	0	7
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	10	4	6	4	7	4	10	4	7	4	2
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	10	5	9	5	7	5	6	5	6	4	10
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8	6	8	3	8	9	8	4	7	9	7	6
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 13oz	9	6	9	10	9	11	9	3	8	4	7	9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10	7	10	11	10	11	10	11	9	11	8	4
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	4	6	9	7	3

TWIST PRICE CURRENT.

(From Messrs Merck and Co.'s Circular of March 1.)

MULE.	Best.		Good First.		First.		Extra Second.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
No. 4 to 12	1	1 to 1	1	0 to 1	0	9 to 1	0	8 to 0
20	1	2	1	1	0	10	1	0
30	1	4	1	3	1	2	0	1
40	1	4	1	3	1	2	0	1
50	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1
60	1	10	1	9	1	6	1	7
70	2	5	2	3	0	1	1	1
80	2	11	2	9	0	2	2	2
90	3	5	3	4	0	3	6	0
100	4	0	3	8	0	3	6	0
120	4	10	4	6	0	4	0	0
WATER.								
No. 4 to 12	...	...	...	...	0	9	0	0
20	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	10
30	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0
40	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0

MULE.	Best Second.		Very good 2nd.		Good Second.		Ord. to best ord	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
No. 4 to 12	0	8 to 0	0	7 to 0	0	6 to 0	0	5 to 0
20	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	7
30	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	9
40	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	9
50	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
60	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
70	1	7	1	3	0	1	3	0
80	1	11	1	6	0	1	5	0
90	2	2	1	8	0	1	7	0
100	2	6	2	0	0	1	10	0
120	3	6	3	2	0	...	...	...
WATER.								
No. 4 to 12	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	6
20	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	6
30	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	9
40	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	9

We have experienced another very dull week, the transactions having been on a very limited scale, with producers willing to submit to lower rates. The decline in the price of yarn, 40's and under, as compared with last week, will average about $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb, the greatest fall being in low numbers, suitable for domestic. Fine numbers show very little change. The cloth market is very irregular, and instances have come under notice where, to effect a sale, considerable reductions in price have been submitted to; but, notwithstanding this, it is quite evident that the market is free from stock, and two days good general demand would rub off all these inequalities.

The commercial accounts from India and China are looked upon as unfavourable, and not calculated to improve this market.

BRADFORD, March 3.—Wool.—The transactions throughout the week have been limited, the prices asked acting as a barrier to business, the spinners having anticipated, with the great dulness that has existed, a corresponding decline in prices. But so dear has the stock in the market been generally bought (and no ease can be now had from the growers), that there is no disposition to sell, except at rates bearing no proportion with the current price for yarns. The closing sales of colonial and the fair at Bristol yesterday, were both marked by great firmness, at prices far too high for their destination. Yarns.—There is rather an improved demand for yarns for Lancashire, on the spool; the feeling is more cheerful, and it is not improbable, had prices ruled at similar rates to last season, that the consumption would have been extended. The demand for this market continues steady, and the buyers for shipping are more willing to buy than they were two or three weeks ago, no doubt from the feeling that there is no chance for yarns being made any cheaper. The contracts made for yarns to-day are certainly not more favourable to the buyer, and any change will most assuredly be upwards. Pieces.—The fact of an advance taking place on the 1st of March with the dyers, has caused the month just closed to be more active than many of its predecessors, and large deliveries have been made to the merchants. The stocks on hand are by no means heavy, and if we have the usual briskness of spring, considerably higher prices must follow.

MACCLESFIELD, March 1.—We have a smaller amount to note the last week in the sales of silk manufactured goods, owing, no doubt, to the severity of the weather; but preparation is being actively made for the spring trade, and the prospects for the future are considered good. Some scarcity of weavers is experienced. Thrown silks are increasing in demand; and this remark applies now to all descriptions, from the best to the most inferior qualities. The market has not been so cleared of stock for many years. The throwsters are all actively employed, and one or two mills that have been standing idle for some time are being put to work. The position of the operatives is consequently much improved by abundance of employment. The dyers continue full of orders. At the public sales of raw silk held in London last week, only a small amount was purchased by auction; but subsequently, and during the period of the sales, a fair business was done by private contract, at prices about the same as those ruling previously, and the market wears a more steady appearance for China silks. In Bengal silks, excepting for the coarse and inferior descriptions, there is little demand. Italians are a shade easier, but still very high in price when compared with other descriptions.

Huddersfield, March 1.—The market for woollens still continues brisk. There is not as much business in the cloth hall at present as was done lately, simply because makers have no goods to sell, being principally engaged in making to order. Indeed, the demand is quite equal to the supply in all classes of goods, but mixtures and stripes of low qualities seem to be in the greatest request. Goods are eagerly picked up, of new patterns, suitable for the home trade. In consequence of the present cold weather some few parcels of pilot cloths and heavy coat cloths have gone off. In wools scarcely anything has been done, as most of our merchants are at present attending the London sales.

Rochdale, Feb. 28.—We have had a very good attendance of buyers in the market to-day, and for coarse goods there has been a very good demand, at prices much the same as those of the previous week. The wool market has undergone little or no change for some weeks past, either in price or demand.

Halifax, Feb. 26.—Partly owing, perhaps, to the severity of the weather, there was a very slender attendance, both of merchants and manufacturers, in our piece hall to-day, and but little business was transacted. The yarn market is much the same. The spinners are pretty well employed, but at rates that are not adequately remunerative. In wools there is no alteration.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Feb. 23, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852 (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	5146	3307	779	545	1173	998	2024	2384	859	992	7888	3603
Bremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	499	262	166	125	243	235	109	155	129	268	7025	5932
Rotterdam	2519	2116	221	223	232	292	1062	957	362	332	4427	2529
Amsterdam	62	31	6	11	23	13	240	148	83	34	...	...
Zwolle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	39	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark &c	75	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otr. Ero. Pts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8340	6532	1172	907	1642	1558	3473	3899	1451	1635	29520	12164

—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a very moderate supply of English wheat at Mark Lane on Monday, and the millers took off white Essex pretty readily at the full prices of the previous week; but samples of Kentish red were not sold so freely, although no quotable change took place. For foreign wheat there was a little more inquiry, and a fair retail business was entered into at full prices: the imports consisted of 445 qrs from Amsterdam, 15 qrs from Harlingen, and 510 qrs from Rotterdam, making a total of only 970 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,204 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 5,537 sacks, from French and Spanish ports 7,261 sacks: the trade for this article was pretty firm, good fresh samples realising quite as much money. The arrivals of barley coastwise were 1,979 qrs, from Scotland 695 qrs, and from Ireland 1,280 qrs, making a total of 3,894 qrs: there was a steady demand for all descriptions, and previous rates were well maintained. Beans were in moderate request, and without any change in value. Boiling peas were held higher; a Government contract being advertised gave rather more tone to the trade, combined with the recent wintry weather and return of sharp frost. From our own coast there were only 378 qrs oats, from Scotland 698 qrs, from Ireland 7,810 qrs, with 1,430 qrs foreign; but notwithstanding these moderate arrivals, no advance could be established, indeed the lighter sorts of Irish were easier to purchase: the stocks from granary are lessening daily, as the fresh supplies from all quarters do not amount to the consumption weekly, and the wonder is that higher prices cannot be obtained, but

this article has moved more slowly than any other for a long time past.

There were good imports at Liverpool on Tuesday, principally from the United States, and with a better attendance of buyers, more business was transacted in wheat at the rates of Friday, being 1d and 2d per 70 lbs under those of the previous Tuesday; but flour receded 1s per sack and barrel, without any activity in the demand for this article.

Scarcely any arrivals of foreign grain were reported at Hull, yet no life was manifested in the trade, except for English wheat, and that sold readily at full prices, the best samples bringing 47s to 48s per qr of 63 lbs: average, 46s 6d on 914 qrs.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were limited, and the millers hold off for a better choice; few sales were effected and prices unaltered: average, 48s on 2,281 qrs.

There were very limited deliveries of wheat at Ipswich, and a ready sale was experienced at full prices: average, 45s 2d on 709 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday were moderate, but there were good supplies of Irish oats, with a very short import of foreign articles. Monday's prices were well maintained for prime wheat and barley, and there was no quotable change in the value of oats. A few cargoes of wheat have arrived at the ports of call, but having been previously disposed of, there are not many floating cargoes on sale at present, except at too great a distance for the buyers.

The Scotch markets have given way for wheat this week. At Edinburgh, the farmers for want of field work, which would have been a much better employment for them, have thrashed out freely and supplied the market liberally, causing prices to give way fully 1s per qr, and then even the demand was not brisk, although ultimately nearly the whole was cleared off: average, 47s 11d on 809 qrs. The imports at Leith consisted of only 580 qrs wheat and 52 qrs peas, yet trade was dull and lifeless, but without any quotable change in price. The imports up the Clyde and at Grangemouth for Glasgow have been nil, but there have been good arrivals of oats and oatmeal from Ireland, and of wheat and barley coastwise. The trade ruled very dull for every article; wheat at 1s per qr and flour at 1s per sack decline.

Birmingham market on Thursday was fairly supplied with wheat, which was taken off steadily at fully as much money: average, 49s 2d on 932 qrs.

The supply of wheat at Bristol was moderate, and it was taken off readily at full prices: average, 44s 6d on 357 qrs.

There was a liberal delivery of wheat at Newbury, which the millers purchased slowly; prices were about the same as the previous week: average, 46s 2d on 1,008 qrs.

At Uxbridge the supply of wheat was moderate, and trade ruled steady, at fully former rates: average, 47s 8d on 675 qrs.

The weekly averages were, 45s 2d on 86,001 qrs wheat; 31s 3d on 75,484 qrs barley; 18s 4d on 23,869 qrs oats; 30s 4d on 118 qrs rye; 34s 5d on 7,559 qrs beans; and 31s 6d on 2,393 qrs peas.

At Mark Lane on Friday there were moderate fresh arrivals of English wheat, barley, and oats, a fair quantity of Irish oats, but very limited imports of foreign grain, with a few parcels of flour from the United States and France. The weather, during the week, has been unfavourable for out-door operations, rain and snow in the day, and frosts at night prevailing. English wheat was taken at Monday's prices, and there was no variation in the value of foreign. Flour was steady in price and demand. Barley was quite as dear, and pretty ready sale. Oats moved off slowly, without any material change in the quotations of good corn. The numerous floating cargoes arriving on the coast are nearly all sold and despatched to the ports of discharge. The Greek mere hants, as usual, hold fast their stocks, and no bargains are to be had from them.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	2,913	48	0
Barley	2,615	32	8
Oats	6,390	19	3
Rye	3	31	0
Beans	642	35	2
Peas	391	35	4

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
English	4,730	4,720	6,970	2,293
Irish	...	...	...	12,660
Foreign	600	...	...	...

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

	Per quarter.	s	d		
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	43	47	Old	46	53
Do do white	47	55	Do	49	59
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	42	49	Do	47	54
Northumberland & Scotch do	39	43	Do	47	51
Rye...Old	29s	30s	New	28	30
Barley...Grinding	25	28	Distilling	28	30
Malt...Brown	48	50	Paleship	54	57
Beans...Newlarge ticks	32	34	Harrow	36	38
Do Old	34	36	Do	35	38
Peas...Grey	32	35	Maple	34	36
White, old	36	38	Boilers	39	40
Oats...Lincoln & Yorks, feed	19	20	Short small	20	21
Scotch, Angus	22	23	Do	25	26
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	19	20	Do	18	19
Do, Galway 17s 19s, Dublin & Wexford feed	19	20	Potato	21	22
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19	20	Fine	20	22
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	19	20	Do	20	21
Flour...Irish, per sack — — —, Norfolk, &c.	56	38	Town	45	46
Fares...Spring	44	52	Winter	nom.	nom.

FOREIGN.

Wheat...Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	52	59
Do do mixed and red	56	53
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	50	53
Silesian, red 47s 51s, white	51	53
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	46	48
Do do, red	45	46
Polish Odessa	45	48
Russian, hard	43s	45s
French, red	43	49
Rhine, red	48	50
Canadian, red	48	50
Italian and Tuscan, do	48	50
Egyptian	38	40
Maize...Yellow	30	35
Barley...Grinding	25	26
Beans...Ticks	32	34
Peas...White 32s 36s, fine boilers	36	38
Oats...Dutch brew and thick	19	22
Russian feed	19	20
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	18	21
Flour...Danzig, per barrel — — —, American	26	29
Tares...Large Gore — — —, old 34s 36s, new	30	40

SEEDS.

Linseed.....Per qr crushing, Baltic 4s 4s, Odessa 4s 4s	Sowing... 35 35
Repessed.....Per last do foreign 23/ 23/ English ... 22/ 23/	Fine new 22/ 25/
Hempseed.....Per qr large	Small..... 35 40
Canaryseed.....Per qr new 3s 4s	Carraway per cwt 44 47
Mustardseed.....Per bushel, brown	Trefoil Wet 25 30
Mustardseed.....Per bushel, white	White..... 7 10
Cloverseed.....Per owl English white, new	Red..... 46 54
Foreign do. do	Do..... 42 53
Trefoil	Do..... 25 27
Choice..... 25 30	Do..... 25 30
Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 8/ 10s to 10/ 10s	English, per ton 9/ 1s to 9/ 1s
Rape do do	Do

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINING LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Prices of colonial descriptions have generally ruled firm during the week, with a steady demand by the trade, and sales to a moderate extent are reported in foreign, at an improvement on previous quotations. The West India market presents no change, and the supply continues small. 300 hds Barbados, by auction, partly realised 37s to 39s 6d for mid to fine yellow, one lot 40s. 76 hds crystallised Demerara brought the full market value: grey and yellow, 35s to 39s 6d; brown, 32s 6d to 34s. By private treaty good brown sugars sold at 34s to 35s per cwt. Although deliveries last week were large, the stock of colonial descriptions did not show any further diminution. The total stock at this port, on the 26th ult., consisted of 55,000 tons, against 82,600 tons at corresponding date last year. The imports are less by 9,350 tons, the greatest falling off being upon West India.

Mauritius.—The sales at commencement of this week went off steadily at full prices, and 3,491 bags were nearly all disposed of at full prices: good yellow, 37s to 37s 6d; low soft to good mid do, 34s 6d to 36s 6d; greyish yellow, 35s to 36s 6d; brown, low to good, 31s 6d to 34s; grained yellow, good and fine, 32s to 40s 6d. A cargo sold privately at 36s 6d per cwt.

Bengal.—There is no alteration in prices. The sales on Tuesday comprised 3,465 bags, which were chiefly sold: white Benares, mid to good, 37s 6d to 38s 6d, low, 36s 6d to 37s; grained yellow, good to fine, 38s 6d to 41s 6d. Privately a limited amount of business has been transacted.

Madras.—Low descriptions have been rather dull of sale, and hardly maintained previous rates on Tuesday, when 5,528 bags about two-thirds found buyers: soft yellow, low mid to mid, 33s to 35s; mid brown to low yellow, 29s to 32s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—Rather higher rates have been paid for cargoes, but there is not much doing for consumption, as colonial descriptions are cheaper in proportion, and strong working kinds in small supply. The 30,823 baskets Java declared for sale in Amsterdam by the Dutch Trading Company, on 10th inst., are valued at 2½ to 3 florins above the September rates for strong sugars: No. 50 at 25½; No. 19, 35½; intermediate qualities in proportion. By auction, yesterday, 4,449 bags Pernambuco were all sold at full prices: brown, low soft dark to good, 31s to 34s; low yellow, 34s 6d to 35s. A cargo of brown Paraiba and one of Bahia, sold for near par at 19s 6d and 21s respectively. 1,200 boxes yellow Havana brought 37s 6d to 38s 6d.

Refined.—The market is firm, with few low goods offering under 45s 6d, the supply being moderate; other kinds have sold at prices rather in favour of the refiner. Wet lumps, at 42s to 44s are more in demand. Bastards and pieces are the same as before. Treacle keeps scarce. Bonded goods are steady, but no sales of importance have been effected. English crushed is scarce at 30s; 10 lb loaves, 35s to 36s 6d. Dutch crushed keeps firm, and prices the same as last week.

MOLASSES.—Sales in West India are very limited, and prices the same as last week.

COCOA.—No public sales of West India have taken place, and a limited business has been done by private treaty. The stock is still large. Foreign keeps firm, and good qualities are scarce.

COFFEE.—A speculative demand sprung up at the close of last week, and considerable sales were made in Ceylon, particularly native, which recovered the decline quoted on Friday. The market has since been very firm, and closed 1s higher, with few sellers, about 15,000 bags having changed hands at 47s 6d to 48s 6d: now 49s demanded. A great deal has been done in plantation by private treaty, partly for export, at 1s to 2s advance upon the prices paid a fortnight since. 110 casks, 50 bags, by auction, realised 57s 6d to 65s or low middling to good middling. The stock is about 10,500 tons, or 1,000 tons larger than at same time last year. The deliveries for home use show an increase not exceeding 100 tons, while the quantity taken for shipping has been very small. Mocha meets with more inquiry. A cargo of Rio has sold for a near par at 42s, also one at 40s 6d, insured against total loss only.

TEA.—Rather more business has been done in middling Shanghai green teas this week, but generally speaking the demand rules inactive. Common congou is quoted 9½d to 10d, and very dull. Advices from China are still rather of a favourable character for this market, shipments showing a decrease of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 lbs as compared with last season.

RICE.—The market continues very firm, and there is an inquiry for good white Bengal; holders, however, require such high rates that no business worth notice has been transacted. 684 bags good middling offered at public sale were bought in at 12s. Deliveries keep very large, reaching 490 tons last week. Stock on 26th ult., 14,900 tons, against 18,000 tons in 1852.

PIMENTO.—Nothing offering under 6d, which is firmly demanded for small parcels. The stock shows a further decrease.

PEPPER.—All kinds of black are steady at late prices, and there is more inquiry for exportation. No public sales have taken place this week.

OTHER SPICES.—Nutmegs and mace have been firm, and full prices paid. Stocks are moderate in the absence of arrivals. All descriptions of ginger remain quiet. Cassia lignea being rather scarce is held for higher prices. Common cloves keep very firm, at 6½d to 6¾d per lb.

RUM.—The market keeps firm. The stock of West India is reduced to 15,016 puns, 695 hds; a decrease of 3,586 puns, 526 hds, as compared with last year's at same time.

East India proof has sold at 1s 10d. Leewards are still scarce.

SALTPETRE.—Few sales have been effected in East India this week, as the market remains quiet. 1,373 bags Madras chiefly sold at fair prices: refrac 19½ to 14, 24s 6d to 25s; 9½ taken in at 26s.

Imports and Deliveries of SALTPETRE to the end of February, with stocks remaining on hand.

	1853	1852	1851	1850
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imports.....	1,458	1,089	1,255	2,529
Deliveries.....	2,107	1,587	1,103	1,623
Stock.....	2,877	1,885	2,741	3,982

NITRATE SODA is still very scarce, and quoted 20s to 21s.

COCHINEAL.—There has been a limited business done this week. 58 bags

Honduras, consisting of old and second-hands, were taken in at 2s 10d to 4s. 28 bags Teneriffe sold at previous rates: blacks, 4s to 4s 2d; silvers, 3s 9d to 3s 11d.

Imports and Deliveries of COCHINEAL during the first two months, with stocks on hand at the close.

	1853	1852	1851	1850
	serons, &c.	serons, &c.	serons, &c.	serons, &c.
Imports.....	946	1,323	1,994	2,552
Deliveries.....	2,184	1,928	3,095	1,219
Stock.....	11,332	6,366	8,519	5,693

OTHER GOODS.—Gambier is now held at 25s, and keeps firm, business having been done at 24s 6d. Lac dye remains quiet. 23 chests part sold at 6½d for common quality, good being taken at 1s 5½d. Blue galls held at 6½s. Turmeric is in good demand. Cream tartar scarce, and 95s paid for good.

DRUGS.—Since the public sales held last week the business done in most kinds of produce has been limited, and prices are without change. Castor oil brought the previous value by private treaty. Camphor is quiet. East India gums are all very firm, with rather an upward tendency. Shellac is steady: 213 bags sold at 35s to 43s for common blocky to middling thick button. The stock of castor oil continues very large; of camphor, it does not exceed 4,965 chests, against 6,362 chests last year. Stocks of most other kinds of produce are generally moderate, arrivals having, for some time past, been light.

DEWOOD.—Advanced rates have again been paid for logwood, as it continues very scarce. Red Saunders sold at 51 17s 6d for fair sugar damaged, being higher. Sapan is steady.

OILS.—Sperm oil has brought a further advance of 1½, and is likely to rule high for some time: 90l to 91l is now the quotation. Common fish oils are steady, but not much business doing. Linseed has become exceedingly dull, the nearest value yesterday being 31½ 10s on the spot. Rape is also flat, and about 6d easier than last week. Cocoa nut meets with more inquiry. Palm is getting rather scarce, and fine quality held at 32s 5d per cwt. Olive very firm at the recent advance.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—British drawn have declined to 65s.

LINSEED keeps steady at 50s here. Cakes are more in demand at 21½s for fine English.

METALS.—There has not been any material alteration in the iron market this week, and it continues quiet. Scotch pigs are quoted at 51s cash. Spelter has become inactive although firm, and yesterday 22½ 12s 6d to 22½ 15s was demanded. English tin is again 5s higher: block, 122s. E. I. has in consequence advanced 2s to 3s: Banca sold at 122s; Straits, 117s to 118s. Now, holders do not appear disposed to realise at those rates. Copper is bringing 101 per ton above the nominal prices fixed by the smelters.

TALLOW.—As the supply keeps moderate the market is firm, and prices are without further material change this week. Yesterday, 1st sort Petersburg Y C on the spot was 44s 3d to 44s 6d. Arrivals are still light. The stock of Australian is about 1,200 casks.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Feb. 28.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day.....	41,115	51,175	26,956
Delivered last week.....	1,576	2,981	2,059
Do. since 1st June.....	76,075	85,534	78,739
Arrived last week.....	.....	1,122	680
Do. since 1st June.....	91,692	100,255	75,127
Prices of Y.C. on the spot 37/9 to 38s	35s to 36/3	44/3 to 44/6	45s 9d
Do. town.....	39s 6d	38s 9d	45s 9d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—A steady demand prevailed to-day, the market closing with a firm appearance. About 350 hds and tres West India were disposed of by private treaty, and the week's business reaches 1,428 hds. Mauritius—823 bags, chiefly grained descriptions, sold from 32s 6d to 39s Bengal—8,623 bags about half sold: Coaspore, 35s to 41s 6d; white Benares chiefly taken in at full rates. Molasses—50 puncheons Java were bought in at 15s for low.

COFFEE.—The market became flat to-day. 323 casks, 369 bags plantation Ceylon were taken in at high rates; also 226 casks native POH mark, 48s. 726 half-bales Mocha sold at 56s 6d to 72s 6d for common green to fair clean garbled yellow. 304 bags Costa Rica and 259 bags Rio were taken in: the former at 50s 6d to 54s, the latter at 44s, for good ordinary.

SPICES.—80 bags pimento were held at 6d. 111 bags Malabar ginger brought 23s, duty paid, for rough. 58 chests Calicut taken in: good, 60s; middling, 48s.

SALTPETRE.—Of 1,442 bags Bengal submitted, only one fourth part sold: refrac 6½, 28s 6d; 15, 26s.

COCHINEAL.—170 bags about half sold at barely the previous value for Honduras silvers in some instances; Teneriffe brought steady rates: silvers, 3s 11d to 4s 2d; blacks, 4s 6d to 4s 7d; dark Mexican grain taken in at 2s 8d.

TURMERIC.—1,126 bags Bengal sold at 12s to 12s 6d for good.

OILS.—American fish part sold at 90l to 90½ 10s; headmatter, 92l.

TALLOW.—291 casks Australian went rather cheaper, from 41s 6d to 45s. 207 casks American two-thirds sold from 41s 6d to 45s 9d, being a decline of 1s.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has a rather firmer appearance, but without any material alteration to note with respect to prices. The bonded being very scantily supplied, prevents any transactions of any importance. The high prices asked in Holland and Belgium are a complete bar to any business either in loaves or crushed.

DRY FRUIT.—This market continues in a more healthy state than is usual at this season. Currants are much inquired for, and the high price does not appear to stop consumption, the clearances for February having been 640 tons against 545 tons in 1852. Other articles are firmly held, and the prospect is good.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market has been well supplied with oranges. Two cargoes from St Michael and a parcel by steamer from Lisbon, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at a reduction of 2s to 3s per package. Lemons continue scarce.

SEEDS of all kinds in better demand at the quotations.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade continues brisk, and the demand increases as the stocks diminish, prices of course looking up.

FLAX rather quiet. A few lots of Egyptian have been sold at full prices.

HEMP.—Not much doing this week. The prices remain nearly the same.

COTTON.—The market has been dull, but the amount of business proves more than has been reported daily. Prices have been irregular. The decline during the fortnight is fully ½d per lb. Sales of cotton wool from the 25th ult. to the 3rd inst. inclusive:—150 bales Surat at 3½d to 4½d for middling to good; 700 bales Madras at 3½d to 4½d for middling Western; no good Tinnivelly.

TOBACCO.—Several sales have been made at full prices. The market is assuming a firmer appearance.

TIMBER.—The quantity of foreign deals and battens is larger than last year's

—say 1,689,000 pieces, against 1,195,000 pieces; and of American there is a small increase, though the amount of this and last year's stock is less than the average of several preceding years—say 1,269,000, against 920,000 in March, 1852. In square timber there is a large diminution of stock, 31,600 loads now, against 49,000 loads at this time last year.

PROVISIONS.

The stock of Irish butter reducing fast; prices fully equal to last week, in some descriptions a shilling or two more. The foreign market flat for fine Friesland at 10s; Kampen, 10s; fine Holland's, 9s to 9½.

The bacon market firm, at a shilling advance on previous rates.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns for Stock, Delivery, and Bacon. Rows include 1851, 1852, 1853 for Butter and Bacon, and Irish butter, Foreign do, and Bale Bacon.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—Since Monday last the arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets have been seasonably good, they having exceeded 7,000 carcasses. To-day the supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis were tolerably extensive, yet the general demand ruled steady.

FRIDAY, March 4.—Although the supplies were seasonably extensive, the general demand ruled steady, at full prices.

At per stone by the carcass.

Table comparing prices for inferior beef, mutton, prime large, prime small, and veal.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,590 head, against 1,824 in 1852; 1,994 in 1851; 1,228 in 1850; 2,616 in 1849; and 1,020 in 1848. The general quality of the stock at hand since our last has been good. The imports into London last week were:—Beasts, 501; sheep, 2,824; calves, 250; pigs, 15.

Our market, to-day, was but moderately supplied with foreign stock in fair average condition. Several of the Dutch steamers had not made their appearance at the usual hour.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good, both as to number and quality. The attendance of buyers being large, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade ruled steady, and a good clearance was effected, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last. The prime Scots sold readily, at from 4s to 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

The bullock arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 1,750 Scots, shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 700 Herefords, rumis Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 430 horned and polled Scots.

SUPPLIES.

Table showing supplies for March 3, 1851, March 1, 1852, and Feb. 28, 1853. Rows include Beasts, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs.

FRIDAY, March 4.—The show of beasts was tolerably good, all breeds moved off steadily. There was a slight increase in the supply of sheep, but the mutton trade was in a sluggish state. Calves were in full average supply. Milch cows met a dull inquiry, at from 15s to 15s 10s each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

Table comparing prices for inferior beasts, second quality do, prime large oxen, prime Scots, large coarse calves, prime small do, Sacking Calves, and Lambs.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 972; sheep, 4,020; calves, 299; pigs 330 Foreign supply—Beasts, 212; sheep, 600; calves, 201.

HOP MARKETS.

FRIDAY, March 4.—Our market continues very firm for all kinds of hops, the prices of which have an upward tendency. The show of samples is small. Mid and East Kent pockets, 112s to 168s; Weald of Kent, 165s to 120s; Sussex, 100s to 115s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—Bate's West Hartley 18s 3d—Carr's Hartley 19s—Holywell 18s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 19s—Longridge's West Hartley 19s 3d—New Tanfield 18s 9d—North Percy Hartley 18s 3d—Pelton Main 17s 6d—Ravenworth West Hartley 19s—Stobart Tees Hartley 17s 6d—West Hartley 19s—Wylam 17s 6d—Willington Hartley 19s. Wall's end:—Gosforth 19s 3d—Horton 19s 3d—Hebburn 18s 9d—Johnson 18s 9d—Killingworth East 18s—Lawson 18s 6d—Northumberland 18s 3d—Northumberland East 18s—Riddell 19s 3d—Walker 19s 6d—Wharfedale 18s 3d—Eden Main 20s 6d—Lyons Main 20s 3d—Bell 20s—Belmont 20s—Hetton 21s—Lumley 19s 6d—Pensher 19s 6d—Plummer 20s 6d—Russell's Hetton 20s 9d—Stewart's 21s—Whitwell 18s 2d—Caradoc 20s—Cassop 20s—Hartlepool 20s—Hough Hall 19s 9d—South Hartlepool 20s—South Kelloe 19s 9d—Thornley 19s—Whitworth 17s 9d—Backhouse 19s 6d—Richardson's Tees 18s—South Durham 19s 6d—St Helen's Tees 18s 3d—Tees 21s—Woodhouse Close 18s—West Tees 18s 3d—Derwentwater Hartley 19s 3d—Morgan's Stone 28s—Victoria Steam 16s 6d. Ships at market, 217 sold, 163; unsold, 54.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market continues very firm, and prices are still tending upwards. There has not been so much done this week by private contract, most of the late arrivals being held for the public sales which take place to-morrow, and already there are a great many buyers in town.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

This morning there was a good sale for wheat, and, in some cases, a rather better price was made. Flour, on the contrary, was in limited demand, and a further reduction of 6d per barrel was submitted to, where sales were made from the ship. Oats or oatmeal remain without change of value. Beans and barley were quite as dear, while Indian corn sold slowly at a further decline of 1s per quarter.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is no change to report in manufactured iron this week, and previous rates are well maintained. The transactions in Scotch pig iron have been limited, but prices are tolerably firm. Tin has again advanced 5s per ton, and copper and spelter are still scarce, and difficult to buy. Tin plates have been more freely offered, on somewhat easier terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.

COPPER.—The Crown supply for the year, 100,000 pds, was taken last week by tender, at 11 ro 5 s per pood. A considerable re-sale of Demidoff's is to-day reported at 12 ro 5 s.

CORN.—10,000 chets oats (about 38½ lbs per bushel) taken for August delivery, at 10½ ro, and 6,000 chets wheat (59½ lbs per bushel) for July, at 24½ ro.

DEALS.—Gromoff has accepted 6 ro cash, for 2,000 doz. redwood, deliverable at first open water.

FLAX.—Nothing done; but 230 tons tow reported at 80 and 70 ro cash, for lat and 2nd sort.

HEMP continues very firm: 87 ro cash reported to have been paid for 100 tons clean, on contract; and 91 ro cash for 100 tons arrived per rail.

HIDES.—About 45,000 lb kips have been bought during the winter, at from 53 co (the opening rate) to 56 co—the last price paid, and sellers now ask 60 co.

LINSEED.—Without business.

POTATOES.—The purchases to this date are about 2,000 casks, and prices have advanced to our quotation, which has been paid.

TALLOW.—The transactions have been limited, and prices drooping in consequence of the London advices: 100 casks for May and June have been done at 125½ ro cash; and there are sellers for August at 129, with an advance.

The Gazette.

Friday, Feb. 25.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Ruffie and Haynes, Poland street, Oxford street—E. and J. Milner, Sheffield, cutlery manufacturers—Hyam and Co., Oxford street—Haycock, Manchester; and Heycock and Co., Bombay—B. Pearson, Castleton, and C. Pearson, Brough, Derbyshire, cotton spinners—R. and W. Frankland, Whalley, Lancashire, tailors—Barrington and Gregory, Manchester, sack manufacturers—Hurst, Sidebotham, and Hurst, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, engineers—Thompson and Marsh, Newark-upon-Trent, surgeons—Powell, Bridgewater, and Co., Wood street, City, wholesale hosiers; as far as regards F. Crow—T. Sower, jun., and Thomson, Baker street, Clerkenwell, pianoforte makers—Mathew and Chambers, De Beauvoir-town and Trafalgar place east, Hackney road, surgeons—Hartopp and Noon, Leicester, hosiers—Toy and Stroud, Birmingham, gas contractors—S. and J. Cash, Mansfield, cotton doublers—Davidson and Son, West Hartlepool, Durham, millers—F. and F. Howson, Wimpole street, St Marylebone, cooks—Eligood and Co., late of Leicester, merchants—Woolley and Conquest, Mark lane, wine merchants—J. and W. Guest, Birmingham, jewellers—Newbon and Utton, London and Gravesend, attorneys—Chapple and Co., Ilminster, Somersetshire, wine merchants—L. and C. Park, Glasgow and Belfast, sewed muslin manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. O'Neill, Birmingham, metal dealer—first div of 4s 1d, any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham.

J. Duggan, Maryport, Cumberland, draper—third div of 4d (in addition to 4s 1d previously declared), any Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cornfactor—first div of 1s 6d, any Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. Knowles, Aberdeen, fisher. W. Jackson, Leith, builder.

Tuesday, March 1.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Dunlop and Walkington, Liverpool, spirit merchants—Steele, Davis, and Co., Oxford, mustard manufacturers—Samuels and Co., Nottingham, lace manufacturers; as far as regards L. Samuels—George Beaumont and Co., Manchester, warehousemen—Coulthart and Son, Liverpool, woollendrapers—Dove and Rex, York, ironmongers—Stuart and Smith, Sheffield, stove grate manufacturers—Rowe and Robinson, Birmingham, coach builders—Barritt and Co., Fleet street, Bible warehousemen—Ford and Cellars, Alderley, Cheshire, joiners—G. Reid, sen., and Hayley, Huddersfield, livery stable keepers—Knowles and Lord, Todmorden, chymists—Turner and Brothers, Cam mills, Gloucestershire, woollen cloth manufacturers—Jowitt and Battie, Sheffield, file manufacturers—Douglas and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchants—Clarke and Hellyer, Havant, Hampshire, and elsewhere, millers—Robinson and Newstead, Newark-upon-Trent, grocers—O'Connor, Bennett, and Co., West Bromwich, common brewers—Lomas and Co., Rochdale, coal proprietors; as far as regards J. Howarth—Hay and Co., Glasgow, wine merchants, and Lochgilblhead, distillers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

A. Pinneberg, Hertford, builder—first div of 8d, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

A. Sands, Coal Exchange, and Chatham, coal factor—second div of 2s (separate estate), any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

E. Winstanley, Poultry, chymist—first div of 20s (separate estate), any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

A. Hillis, Woodside, near Croydon, and Isle of Dogs, Poplar, oil and vitrol manufacturer—first div of 2s 10d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

E. Steward, Boughton, Norfolk, corn merchant—first div of 11½d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

C. Marshall, Old Castle street, Whitechapel, brewer—second div of 4d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

J. Featherstonhaugh, St Mary-at-hill, Lower Thames street, coal factor—third div of 2½d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

W. C. Monkhouse, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, wine merchant—div of 12s, any Wednesday, at Mr Hutton's, Bristol.

T. W. Sharland, Liverpool, tea broker—div of 9½d, on Wednesday, March 9, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

J. Timothy, Liverpool, flour dealer—div of 5s 4d, on Wednesday, March 9, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

F. Jones, Liverpool, joiner—div of 9½d, on Wednesday, March 9, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

M. Marshall, Sheffield, cut nail manufacturer—first div of 2s 9d, and second div of 4s 6d, any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

J. E. Pearson, Sheffield, wine merchant—third div of 1 s 16d, any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

E. T. Carlisle, Sheffield and Beighton, builder—first div of 3d, any Monday, at Mr Freeman's, Sheffield.

L. Palfreyman, Sheffield, scrivener—third div of 12s 7d, and upon new proofs, 18s 1d, any Monday, at Mr Freeman's, Sheffield.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Vennall, Hastings, Sussex, stone mason.

James Kerslake, late of Collingwood street, Blackfriars road, sawyer.

Edward Plummer, late of Diss, Norfolk, butcher.

William Price, Bucklersbury, Chesapeake, eating house keeper.

William Morton, late of Belgrave place, Piccadilly, bill discounter.

Thomas Lamb Atkinson, Wood street, linen warehouseman.

William Ness and Thomas Snowden, Leeds, tar distillers.

George North, Chesterfield, coal dealer.

John Taylor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common brewer.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Albert Milsted, hatter, Swansea.

Stephen James Dean, leather seller, Chelmsford, Essex.

William Shaw, bookseller, Lincoln.

Jonathan Roebuck and Eli Roebuck, woollen cloth manufacturers, Holfr.

Anthony William John Cavalier, sugar refiner, Attercliffe, near Sheffield.

William Royston, builder, Manchester.

John Skidmore, paste-board manufacturer, Sutton, Macclesfield.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR MARCH.

The following are the railway calls for March. In the corresponding month of last year the total was 500,342:—

Railways	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
		£ s d	£ s d		£ s d
Dijon to Besançon	5	0 0 0	2 0 0	33,200	66,400
Great Northern, New 4½ and 10 Scrip	31	2 10 0	2 10 0	81,000	202,500
Lancashire and Yorkshire					
Fifths	31	15 0 0	1 0 0	126,819	126,819
Orford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Pref.					
18½d Al.	5	0 0 0	3 0 0	25,779	77,337
Total					473,056

* The amount called by foreign companies is 66,400l, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—On Wednesday week the half-yearly meeting of this company was held in the De Grey Rooms, York. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that, looking at the accounts, the traffic of the company had taken a very decided start. This increase had arisen from the soundest and best of all possible sources, viz., the development of traffic at all the small stations; and there was also a general improvement over the whole line. The report was then adopted, and a dividend was declared after the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, deducting income tax, and to be paid on the 3rd of March next. The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of considering the propriety of giving increased terms to the Leeds Northern Company, in connection with the proposed amalgamation between that company, the York, Newcastle and Berwick, and this company. The chairman moved that these terms be sanctioned, viz., 8, 9, and 10 per cent. to the Leeds Northern Company for the first, second, and third years of the amalgamation, and thenceforward at 10 per cent. He entered into a variety of reasons why the directors considered the amalgamation would be advantageous to this company; and the amalgamation motion was eventually carried.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—The railway market at the commencement of business was dull, but the improvement in Consols, together with the arrivals of gold, subsequently caused an advance. The operations in the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were numerous, and prices generally were quoted higher. Australian Agricultural left off 250 to 255; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7½ to 8 pm; South Australian Land, 60 to 62; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 21; North British Australian, 2½ to 3 pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 2 to 2½ pm; Australasian Coal Mining, 2 to 2½ pm; Nova Scotia, 1½ to 2 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 744 to 754; Australasia, 89 to 90; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 6½ to 7 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2½ to 3 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2½ to 3 pm; Oriental Bank, 5½ to 5¾; Great Nugget Vein, 3 to 3½ pm; Port Phillip, 1½ to 2 pm; Colonial Gold, 3½ to 4 pm; Australian, 2 to 3 pm; and Australasian, 2 to 3 pm.

TUESDAY, March 1.—No particular movement occurred in the railway market today. There was a considerable business in the shares of the Australian land and mining companies, and prices on the average were well supported. Those connected with the old-established banks were quoted at an advance. Australian Agricultural left off 250 to 255; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7½ to 8 pm; South Australian Land, 60 to 62; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 20; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ to 3 pm; North British Australian, 2½ to 3 pm; Australasian Coal Mining, 2 to 2½ pm; Nova Scotia Mining and Copper Smelting Company, 2½ to 3 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 78 to 79; Bank of Australasia, 95 to 96; Oriental Bank, 54½ to 55½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 6½ to 7 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2½ to 3 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2½ to 3 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3½ to 4 pm; Port Phillip, 1½ to 2 pm; Colonial Gold, 3 to 3½ pm; Australian, 2 to 3 pm; and Australasian, 2 to 2½ pm.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—The railway market remained quiet, the operations being of a limited character. A considerable business was transacted in the shares of the Australian banks. Those connected with the land and gold companies were unfavourably influenced by the reports circulated respecting the nature of the accounts from Port Phillip. The settlement took place to-day in Peel River Land and Mineral shares, and complaints were made of the want of necessary facilities in effecting transfers. Australian Agricultural closed 107 to 112 ex Peel River; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7 to 8 pm; South Australian Land, 55 to 57; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 20; North British Australian, 2½ to 3 pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ to 3 pm; Australasian Coal Mining Company, 2 to 2½ pm; Bank of Australasia, 93 to 96; Union of Australia, 78 to 79; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 6½ to 7 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 3 to 3½ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2½ to 3 pm; Oriental, 55 to 56; Great Nugget Vein, 2½ to 3 pm; Colonial Gold, 2½ to 3 pm; Port Phillip, 1½ to 2 pm; and Nova Scotia Mining, 2½ to 3 pm.

THURSDAY, March 3.—The railway market was flat during the morning, but there was a tendency to recovery towards the close of business. The shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were also more freely dealt in, although no great reaction occurred in quotations. Australian Agricultural left off 110 ex div; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7 to 8 pm; South Australian Land, 54 to 56; Van Diemen's Land, 18 to 20; North British Australian, 2½ to 3 pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ to 3 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 2 to 2½ pm; Australasian Coal Mining, 2 to 2½ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 78 to 79; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 94; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 6½ to 7 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 3 to 3½ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2½ to 3 pm; Oriental, 55 to 56; Great Nugget Vein, 2½ to 3 pm; Colonial Gold, 2½ to 3 pm; Port Phillip, 1½ to 2 pm; and Australasia, 1½ to 2½ pm.

FRIDAY, March 4.—Railway shares have been heavier, but with little doing.

THE HOME TRADE.—During the last year the consumption of raw cotton had been in excess of the previous year 3,800 bales per week; and it followed of necessity that this large amount of cotton might have been disposed of after it had become manufactured. Our export trade for last year was about the same as the year previous; hence we might conclude that the 3,800 bales of cotton weekly spun and manufactured had been added to the consumptive power of this country. Therefore, in round numbers, the people of this country had purchased and consumed upwards of 90,000,000 pounds weight of cotton goods beyond what was consumed in the previous year, amounting in value to more than four millions sterling.

STATEMENT
Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Feb. 26, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Feb. 26 in each year.
FOR THE PORT OF LONDON
Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
British Plantation.						
West India	8,587	5,528	13,525	22,338	14,454	6,219
East India	13,091	6,805	9,078	9,437	27,411	19,636
Mauritius	5,121	3,652	3,276	4,875	8,849	3,631
Foreign .....	...	...	4,762	3,652	...	...
Total	26,799	16,026	30,588	30,342	50,574	31,486
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cheriton, Siam, & Manila ..	1,936	880	256	464	6,681	6,547
Havana	835	1,112	1,947	75	14,159	12,801
Porto Rico	462	...	453	793	3,546	942
Brazil	648	1,883	1,232	510	12,039	9,284
Total	3,381	3,875	3,868	1,842	36,485	29,675

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
From the British Possessions in America

Mauritius	25	1	per cent.
East Indies	27	0	½
The average price of the two is	25	7	½

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
	1852	1853	1852
	gal	gal	gal
W. India	309,870	130,905	97,245
E. India	53,765	16,290	56,235
Foreign	1,890	15,030	5,085
Total	371,025	162,225	158,565

COCOA.—Cwts.

	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal
Br. Plant	3,120	1,419	286	76	3,403	4,584
Foreign	2,831	2,811	781	35	988	81
Total	5,951	4,230	1,067	111	4,391	4,665

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal
Br. Plant .....	...	70	246	201	1,746	2,490
Ceylon	14,730	6,965	4,893	2,630	25,933	28,147
Total BP.	14,730	7,035	5,139	2,831	27,681	30,237
Mocha	151	3,727	340	552	3,433	3,199
Foreign E.I.	2,091	371	435	48	1,297	1,394
Malabar .....	...	...	...	...	88	298
St. Domingo .....	...	2,719	21	1	2	189
Hav. & P. Ric .....	...	...	198	67	81	637
Brazil	13,621	5,881	3,130	885	5,508	11,876
African .....	...	...	...	...	...	105
Total For...	18,663	12,698	4,024	1,553	10,407	17,878
Grand tot.	20,593	19,733	9,163	4,387	38,088	47,615

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British E.I.	2,195	2,564	1,592	667	2,810	2,919	16,729
Foreign E.I.	236	370	66	14	223	170	1,237
Total	2,431	2,934	1,658	681	3,033	3,089	14,991

PEPPER

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	41	80	...	2	25	52	119
Black	45	478	61	218	178	227	1,603

NUTMEGS

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	181	249	54	6	193	124	912
CAS. LIG.	911	146	293	394	115	297	1,470
CINNAMON.	1,556	740	1,004	881	101	88	3,747

PIMENTO

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
...	3,942	5,627	2,717	5,119	954	590	3,325

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
...	1,296	531	...	...	1,807	2,024	8,351

LAC DYE.

	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
...	222	1,151	...	...	635	864	7,324

LOGWOOD.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
...	705	303	...	...	669	430	1,117

FUSTIC.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
...	184	242	...	...	211	812	1,446

INDIGO.

	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
East India.	1,400	1,658	...	...	3,930	2,438	27,461
Spanish	51	71	...	...	214	333	228

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass ..	954	1,170	...	...	1,458	1,926	1,863
Nitrate of Soda ..	991	197	...	...	372	163	1,066

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
Ame. ran.	250	97	...	...	...	87	401
Brazil .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
East India.	1,923	12,202	...	...	6,816	5,645	44,529
Liverpl., all kinds	274,060	203,394	42,079	13,310	311,020	265,130	344,630
Total	275,242	315,693	42,079	13,310	317,836	270,857	389,642

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

Table listing prices for various commodities including oils, sugars, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

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The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London prices (M. F.).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, and Miles on line.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance. Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

Table listing various countries and their postage rates, including Aden, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Anconson, Australia, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Berlin, Bernina, Bismarck, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Cuba, Curacao, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Falkland Islands, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Grey Town, Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Hesse, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Ibrail, India, Ionian Islands.

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES

GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company. London Agents—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped, "G. and J. Deane, London Bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed, "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA

SHIRTS are not sold by any Hosters or Drapers, and can, therefore, be obtained only at 38 POULTRY. Gentlemen in the country or abroad, ordering through their agents are requested to observe on the interior of the collar-band the stamp— "FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 38 POULTRY," without which none are genuine. They are made in two qualities— First quality, 40s the Half-dozen. Second quality, 30s the Half-dozen. Gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to inspect these, the most unique and only perfect fitting shirts. Coloured shirts, for boating, shooting, and ordinary wear, 27s the Half-dozen. List of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free; and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free on receipt of six stamps. RICHARD FORD, 38 Poultry, London (late 185 Strand)

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER

ALE.—Messrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the TRADE that their celebrated ALES may be obtained in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, from the BREWERY, Burton-on-Trent; and from the undermentioned Branch Establishments:— LONDON, at 61 KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY; LIVERPOOL, at COOK STREET; MANCHESTER, at DUCIE PLACE; DUDLEY, at the BURN TREE; GLASGOW, at 115 ST VINCENT STREET; DUBLIN, at ULSTER CHAMBERS, DAME STREET; BIRMINGHAM, at MARKET HALL. Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in DRAUGHT and BOTTLES GENUINE from all the most RESPECTABLE LICENSED VICTUALLERS, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for. When in bottle the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it.

VALUABLE MINERAL FIELD,

near BLACKBURN, in LINLITHGOWSHIRE, containing the TORBANEHILL NEW MINERAL. TO BE LET, the Minerals in Riddochhill, Mosshall, and Lathbrae. These Lands are known to contain Coal and Ironstone. A most valuable NEW MINERAL (ARGILLO BITUMEN) —which is attracting much attention, from its immense superiority to the best Cannel Coal as a source of illuminating Gas, besides its applicability to other highly important economical uses and purposes—is known to be in the immediately adjacent Lands of Fottishaw, and is wrought extensively in the neighbourhood, at Boghead, Inchcross &c.; and there is reason to believe that the Seam of the Argillose Bitumen will be found in the Lands now offered for lease. The New Mineral in question does not yield any available Carbon, in the shape of pure Coke, as ALL COALS DO. Neither does it afford any available quantity of that Ammoniacal Liquor from which is produced the Ammonia of commerce, as ALL GAS COALS DO. But, on the other hand, this argillaceous bituminous substance is eminently rich in such products as the following, viz.:—Gas suitable for being united with inferior or Coal Gas; that which, when combined with Gas obtained from Water, is known by the name of Hydro-Carbon Gas; Naptha, Paraffine, peculiar Oils, Varnishes, Polishes, Greases, &c. The foregoing information is afforded for the benefit of parties at a distance, and others, who may be desirous of turning to account this highly valuable New Mineral, the Argillose Bitumen,—whether by employing it for the manufacture of Gas, for Exportation, or for any purely Chemical purposes. The Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness Railway, which connects with the Edinburgh and Bathgate and Caledonian Railways, passes near the Property, affording the readiest possible outlet for Minerals. Offers for the Coal, Ironstone, and Argillose Bitumen, will be received by Messrs Connell and Hope, 17 Finsbury street, Westminster; George More, W.S., 5 Fettes row, Edinburgh; William Robertson, M.E., 70 South Portland street, Glasgow; as well as by William Johnston, writer, Bathgate; or William Gillespie, Torbanehill, near Bathgate, North Britain. Torbanehill, February, 1853.

SILVER-PLATED DISHES

and COVERS.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14 Cornhill, London, respectfully invite attention to their extensive stock of CORNER DISHES and COVERS, with silver mountings and shields for engraving. The quality denominated Heavy Plating is of the richest description, and is highly recommended for durability. The handles remove, making eight dishes in the set, if required. Light Plating. Heavy Plating. Four Gadoron Pattern Dishes and Covers £ 7 0 .. £ 12 0. Four St James's ditto ditto .. 10 0 0 .. 13 10 0. Four Threaded ditto ditto .. 12 0 0 .. 17 0 0. Four Albert ditto ditto .. 14 8 0 .. 18 18 0. The Guide to the extensive Stock in the show rooms contains the weights and descriptions of Silver Plate, of London manufacture, with copious information respecting Sheffield or Electro-plated Ware, illustrated with engravings. It may be had gratis, or will be forwarded, post free, on application.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14 Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

Save 50 per cent. by purchasing your Watches direct from the Manufacturer, at the Wholesale Trade Price. GOLD WATCHES, extra jewelled, with all the recent Improvements .. 3 15. Ditto, with the three-quarter plate movement, and stouter cases .. 4 10. SILVER WATCHES, with same movements as the gold .. 2 0. Ditto, with the Lever Escapement, 8 holes jewelled 2 15. And every other description of Watch in the same proportion. A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a 12 months' trial allowed. Handsome morocco cases for same, 2s extra. Emigrants supplied with Watches suitable for Australia. Merchants, Captains, and the Trade, supplied in any quantities, on very favourable terms. Gentlemen's fine GOLD ALBERT CHAINS .. £1 10. Ladies' ditto Neck ditto .. £1 15. Sent carefully packed, post free, and registered, on receipt of Post Office or Banker's Order, for 1s extra, payable to DANIEL ELLIOTT HEIDGER, Wholesale Watch Manufacturer, 27 City road, near Finsbury square, London.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—

What a change since the days of Chaucer and the Canterbury Pilgrims! Then the trading metropolis of the universe had but few business houses and a small amount of trade. Look now at the increased population, the intelligence and importance of all classes, which have claims in business before unknown. The purposes for which the gigantic establishments of E. MOSES and SON were built have been fully explained, and the manner in which business in these transactions has proved "City improvements" highly satisfactory. These improvements E. MOSES and SON have carried beyond the boundaries of the City, the same principles of business being pursued at their branch near Oxford street, corner of Hart street. The money saved by individuals and families by patronising each branch of E. MOSES and SON'S premises has been regarded as the greatest improvements of all. The telegraphic wires which will soon connect each part of the City is an improvement in the way of dispatch, and is illustrative of the speed and correctness manifested in all commands given to E. MOSES and SON. Whether these are for Attire to measure or ready made, for Waterproof Clothing, or the easiest and most fashionable Sporting Dress, for Overcoats, Wrappers, or Paletots, for Juveniles' Clothing in the newest styles, for Hosiery, Hats, and Caps, or Boots and Shoes, the superior quality and economical charges at E. MOSES and SON'S is the greatest "City improvement" for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families.

EMIGRATION.—

Emigrants from every part of the United Kingdom are meeting in London to sail with (the nearly one hundred) vessels bound for the "Land of Gold" during the present month. For every emigrant of these vast numbers a first-rate Outfit is provided by E. MOSES and SON. The quality, suitability, and very low price of all articles required by Emigrants, insure to E. MOSES and SON the first position as Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradesmen, Mechanics, Farmers, or Gold Diggers. A separate department is kept for Outfitting, and full Lists of Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen, with ship-sailing information, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follows:— London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minorities, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating. London West End Branch.—505, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating. Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 and 20 Bridge street. Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate. Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiery, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made. The Establishments are closed from sunset on Fridays till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock. A New Book entitled "The World's Pharos," containing the Emigrant's Assistant, full lists of prices, and directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom. Ici l'on parle Francais. Qui si parla Italiano. Hier spricht man Deutsch. Aqua se habla Espag nos

BULLOCK'S SEMOLA.—This substance is entirely vegetable, and yet more nutritious than any kind of meat, hence it is especially adapted for all invalids who require much nourishment, but are unable to take animal food. It is also strongly recommended, and is now in very extensive use, for infants, and by ladies who are nursing, as it supplies the elements required for the formation of milk and the growth of the child. The public is cautioned against various substitutions sold under the name of Semolae Semolina, &c.—Bullock's Semola is always sold in packets, at 1s, 2s 6d, and 7s 6d each, and can be obtained at 22 Conduit street, Regent street, London; and of all chemists and druggists.

52 FLEET STREET.—A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST, 52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 Fleet street.—At home from 1 till 5.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC JUNCTION COMPANY.—Navigation through the Isthmus of Darien, without Locks.—Provisionally Registered, and to be incorporated by Royal Charter or Act of Parliament, limiting the liability of shareholders. Preliminary deposit £75,000, or 10s per share.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. Lord Wharncliffe.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—John Pemberton Heywood, Esq. J. S. Brownrigg, Esq., Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company.
 Charles Brownell, Esq., Liverpool.
 Thomas R. Crampton, Esq., 2 Kensington square.
 Edward Cropper, Esq., Liverpool.
 J. C. Ewart, Esq., Liverpool.
 Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., 49 Wilton crescent.
 G. D'Olier Gowan, Esq., Copthall court.
 W. J. Hamilton, Esq., Chesham place.
 Lewis H. Haslewood, Esq., Highgate.
 T. H. Hope, Esq., Piccadilly.
 Hugh Horuby, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool.

Admiral C. R. Moorson, R.N., Highfield, Birmingham.
 Captain Mackinnon, R.N., 4 Hyde park place.
 A. Montoya, Esq., Consul-General for New Grenada.
 Francisco de Rivelro, Minister from the Government of Peru in Paris.
 Ezequiel Rogas, Minister of New Grenada.
 Melvil Wilson, Esq., Albermarle street.
 Alexander Wilson, Esq., 34 Bryanstone square, Director of the Bank of Australasia.

(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—Messrs Heywood, Kennards, and Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs J. C. and E. Freshfield.
OFFICIAL AUDITOR—J. E. Coleman, Esq.
SECRETARY—Dr Black.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Sir Wm. Cubitt, 6 Great George street, Westminster.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF—Lionel Gisborne, C.E.
STOCKBROKER—Mr Edward Haslewood, 15 Angel court, Throgmorton street.
TEMPORARY OFFICES—36 Moorgate street.

The object of the Company, in the first instance, is, by raising a sum of £75,000—
 1. To secure the concession granted by the State of New Grenada of 20,000 acres of land, together with the right to open a navigation and communications through or over the Isthmus of Darien.
 2. To make an exact and accurate detailed survey between the Port Escozes, on the Atlantic, and the deep water in the Gulf of San Miguel.
 3. To obtain an Act of Parliament or Charter of Incorporation.
 4. To make such arrangements with the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and other nations, as are necessary to carry out the undertaking satisfactorily and profitably.

No subscriber, signing the subscribers' agreement, will be liable beyond the deposit of 10s. The holder of each scrip certificate will be entitled to a share in the Company when completely formed. But all shares, the scrip certificates for which shall not be produced for registration within a month after the publication in two daily London newspapers of the resolutions of a general meeting to proceed with the undertaking, will be absolutely forfeited.
 The outlay on the undertaking being dependent on the mode of construction, and the returns contingent on the outlay, and these measures being the necessary subject of mature investigation and deliberation with the Governments interested in the undertaking, it would be premature, at the present moment, to state more than that it is not proposed to enter upon the execution of the works until arrangements have been made to ensure a satisfactory return for the capital expended.

Applications for shares may be addressed to the Directors, according to the subjoined form; and prospectuses and forms of letters of application may be had at the Company's offices, and of Mr Edward Haslewood, 15 Angel court, London.

Form of Application for Shares.
 To the Provisional Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares of £100 each in the above Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the deposit of 10s per share thereon, and to sign the subscribers' agreement when required.—Dated this day of

Name in full
 Place of business
 Residence
 Business or profession
 Signature
 Name, residence, and profession of reference }

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND INTER-COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Provisionally Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic, cap. 110. Capital £150,000, in 75,000 shares of £2 each, with power to increase to £300,000. Deposit £1 per share. A Charter of Incorporation or Colonial Act to be applied for, limiting the liability of Shareholders.

TRUSTEES.
 William Banbury, Esq., (Messrs Saps, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co.)
 Edward Barnard, Esq., (Agent for the Australian Colonies and Director of the Bank of Australasia.)
DIRECTORS.
 Thomas England, Esq., (Messrs Thomas England and Son,) 7 George yard, Lombard street.
 Benjamin Smith Lloyd, Esq., 24 Abchurch lane.
 Francis Fegler, Esq., (Messrs Fegler Brothers,) 46 Lime street.
 Samuel Francis White, Esq., (Messrs Daugh and White,) 5 Great St Helen's.
 With power to add to their number.

COLONIAL MANAGEMENT.
 John Fairfax, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales.
 George Alfred Lloyd, Esq., Sydney.
 Philip Levi, Esq., Adelaide, South Australia.
 David Moore, Esq., Melbourne, Port Phillip.

AUDITORS.
 Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.S., (Actuary to the London Assurance Corporation.)
 J. E. C. Koch, Esq., (Resident Secretary to the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.)

BANKERS—Messrs Saps, Muspratt, and Co., London; Bank of Australasia, in the Colonies.
SOLICITORS—Messrs Coods, Browne, and Co., King's Arms yard; Messrs J. Nokes and Son, 1 Mecklenburgh square.

SECRETARY—Mr S. J. Green.
AGENTS IN CHINA, for the Engagement of Chinese Labourers—Messrs C. Buckton and Co., of Macao and Hong-Kong.

OFFICES—77 Cornhill.
PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been for some time in course of formation, and is directed towards two objects:—
 The first is, to develop the Coal-fields upon the Hunter River, New South Wales, with the view of answering the urgent demand for an abundant and regular supply of coal at the several ports and stations of the Australasian Colonies.

In furtherance of this object, the Directors have secured a contract from the Proprietor, who is resident in England, for the purchase of a Freehold Estate of 1,920 acres, situate on the banks of the Hunter, in the centre of the coal district, at the rate of £10 per acre, one-half of the consideration to be paid in money, and the remainder in shares of the Company. This estate possesses about one mile of river-frontage to the Eye-Bail Reach of the Hunter (distant only 12 miles from the sea), with 12 feet depth of water, admirably adapted for the Company's depot. The River Hunter is the great thoroughfare between Sydney and the Liverpool and New England districts, and the highway to the recently-discovered Northern Gold-fields, and the important townships of Hexham, Maitland, Scone, &c. The steamers plying between Sydney, Newcastle, and Morpeth, are daily passing the Company's estate. Vessels of large burden can load coal in the harbour of Newcastle.

This estate known as "Kennington," lies within a comparatively short distance of the extensive possessions of the Australian Agricultural Company at Carrington, and closely adjacent to the junction of the Paterson and Williams Rivers with the Hunter at Raymond Terrace. The banks of these rivers are occupied by thriving settlers, cultivating vineyards, grain, tobacco, and other produce for the Sydney market. Late accounts point to the probability that the Hunter will exhibit Gold washings, as soon as attention shall be directed to her deposits.

Portions of the Kennington estate abound in freestone, brick-earth, &c. A great part of the surface land is in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is excellent. Buildings are already erected, which will be available immediately on the arrival of the Company's staff. The property is intersected by a creek, which, at a comparatively small expense, can be converted into a tidal dock for vessels of moderate tonnage.

The high road from Newcastle to Port Stephens runs through the property, which circumstance, taken in connection with its numerous advantages in geographical position, extent, surface-cultivation, and that great necessary adjunct to property in New South Wales—first-rate water carriage—leads to the belief that, when the Company's operations are progressing, and its employes resident on the estate, it will form the nucleus of another rising township. The Hunter River Company's steam boats have a depot at the flourishing settlement of Raymond Terrace, situate within a short distance and on the same side of the Hunter as Kennington.

In addition to the Kennington estate, the Directors have agreed to lease on most advantageous terms the well-known Ebenezer collieries on Lake Macquarie. The lease will be for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, at a royalty of 6d per ton (guaranteed at a minimum of £400 per annum), without further rent, in consideration of £500; with the option of purchasing the freehold within eighteen months for the sum of £4,000. These collieries, comprising about 1,200 acres, are most desirably situated about seven miles up the lake from the sea coast at Moon Islet, and the natural facilities for working them are such as are very rarely met with. The property is bounded on all sides but the west by the waters of the lake. The seams of coal, of which there are two, are respectively 5 feet and 4 feet thick, and the coal is in every way well adapted for marine steam purposes. It is well known in the Sydney market as a superior article. No outlay for sinking shafts is necessary, the seams being entered by tunnels (of which there are two, one a hundred yards long) from the margin of the lake. On the north shore of the bay at Moon Islet and below the bar of the lake are 64 acres of land included in the Company's lease, where it is intended to form a depot and station for the better regulation of the transhipment of the coal on board the sea-going vessels; here also is a valuable seam of coal, but which has never yet been worked. The anchorage in the bay is safe and good for vessels of moderate size and draught of water, and all the Company's steamers will be able to load there. The distance southward from Newcastle by sea is about fourteen miles, and consequently within sixty miles of Sydney.

The Second Object of the Company is to supply the pressing demands for regular and adequate steam navigation throughout the Australasian Colonies. The requirements of coasting and inter-colonial traffic, both as regards passengers and goods, between Adelaide, Geelong, Melbourne, Hobart Town, Launceston, Two-Fold Bay, Sydney, Newcastle, Port Stephens, Port Macquarie, Clarence River, Moreton Bay, and all the ports of the Australasian and New Zealand coasts, are daily increasing, and present a wide field for legitimate and profitable enterprise, as proved by the most careful estimates and calculations. For these purposes, several iron screw steam vessels of the first class have been provisionally contracted for.

This Company, combining these two important objects, will work and supply coal, by means of efficient steam service, to the various ports of Australia, as also to the islands and other stations used as depots by the great Ocean Steam Navigation Companies' vessels traversing the Southern Seas, which are at present very irregularly and inadequately supplied. In addition, too, to the Colonial consumption of coal and the supplies to the Steam Navigation Companies, large quantities are annually shipped to California and other parts of the West Coast of America. The trade is rapidly rising in importance, and calls for the further aid of steam power.

The Company's vessels will be specially adapted for the harbours and rivers of the localities, carrying large cargoes on light draughts of water. They will also be applicable for towing ships of burden in or out of port, a service for which the aid of steam is in great request in the colony.

In dispatching the steamers from England, the Company will avail itself of the present emigration movement and export trade, and each of the Company's vessels will take out passengers and cargo.

The Directors have been at great pains to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of their information and estimates on all points connected with the undertaking. The last accounts from the colony furnish them with details upon the goods and passenger coasting traffic of the most conclusive character, rendering manifest the requirements of the colony at the present moment,—requirements which, for some time past, have been, and still are, rapidly increasing. For geographical, agricultural, and geological information upon the Hunter River and the territory it intersects, the Directors have, in addition to the most experienced oral testimony, been guided by the two well-accredited authorities, Count Strzelecki's "Physical Descriptions of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," pp. 123 et seq. 151, 378, &c.; and Dr Lang's "History of New South Wales," (Longman and Co., 1852,) vol. ii, p. 188.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, and Captain of the "Boomerang" Screw Propeller, has kindly promised his professional aid to the Company during his residence in England.

The employment of Chinese immigrants, both in Australia and California, having been attended with success, it is determined to engage the services of a body of these intelligent and docile people to assist the skilled European labour, which can be done on terms highly advantageous to the Company. In addition to the mining labour, these people will prove valuable servants on board the Company's vessels as stokers, sailors, &c. Many Chinese are now employed on board the various steamers navigating the Eastern Seas, and are well spoken of by all who have commanded them. For this purpose, arrangements have been entered into with Messrs C. Buckton and Co., of Macao and Hong-Kong, for the engagement of Chinese sailors and labourers, under indenture, for a term of years, legalised by the Colonial Legislature.

A portion of the shares will be reserved for allotment in the colony, and if deemed advisable to increase the capital of the Company, preference will be given to original shareholders.

Application for shares to be made in the annexed form to the solicitors, or to Messrs Eykyn Brothers, 22 Change alley; or Messrs Taunton and Bush, 26 Austin friars; or to the Secretary, 77 Cornhill.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
 To the Directors of the New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares in the above Company; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay the sum of £1 on each share when required.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signature)
 Name in full
 Profession, &c.
 Address
 Reference
 Date

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT, &c.—The Westminster Pale Ale and Stout, brewed by Messrs Jas. Thorne and Company, have acquired, as well from their brilliant colour and fine flavour, as from the great care taken in the bottling and packing, a justly high reputation all over the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world; they are consequently strongly recommended to the attention of shippers. The Westminster Ales and Stout are also warranted to stand any voyage or climate, and are not surpassed either in quality or price by those of any other brewery. All orders will be promptly attended to by HOLMES and ZOHRAH, Sole Agents, at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street.

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 To be, or not to be, that is the question."
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 Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from M. R. Culverwell, M.D., 10 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 9.

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS, sent free by post, contains designs and prices of upwards of One Hundred different Bedsteads, in Iron, Brass, Japanned Wood, polished Birch, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Walnut-tree Woods; also their priced list of Bedding. Their new warehouses enable them to keep one of each design fixed for inspection. They have also, in addition to their usual stock, a great variety of the best designs of **PARISIAN BEDSTEADS**, both in wood and iron, which they have just imported.

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DINNEFORD'S MEDICINE DIRECTORY, containing a variety of useful information, especially adapted for the Clergy, Ladies, and the Heads of Families.—Price 2s 6d.

CONTRACT FOR WELSH COALS for JAMAICA.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset place, March 3, 1853.

The Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on **TUESDAY**, the 15th instant, at ONE o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into store at Her Majesty's Naval Yard, at Jamaica, 1,500 tons of South Wales COALS, fit for the service of Her Majesty's steam vessels.

The conditions of the contract and a form of the tender may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after One o'clock, on the day of the treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words, "Tender for Coals," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £500, for the due performance of the contract.

CONTRACTS FOR RUM, COCOA, VINEGAR, SOAP, WHEAT, PEAS, and OATS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 25th Feb, 1853.

The Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on **THURSDAY**, the 10th March next, at ONE o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores, at Deptford, the undermentioned articles, viz:—

RUM—The produce of the British Possessions in the West Indies.....	20,000 gallons
The produce of other British Possessions	20,000 —
Cocoa—Bahia	100 tons
Para	100 —
VINEGAR	12,000 gallons
SOAP (mottled)	50 tons
WHEAT	3,000 quarters
PEAS	1,000 —
OATS (for making oatmeal)	500 —

Half of each to be delivered in one month, and the remainder in one month afterwards, or earlier, if preferred by the party tendering.

A proportional part of the price per bushel of Wheat will be paid for any weight exceeding 60 lbs per bushel.

The Rum and Cocoa to be exempted from the Customs duties, and the Soap to be tendered for at a price exclusive of the Excise drawback, which will be allowed to the contractor.

Tenders will not be received for a less quantity than 5,000 gallons of Rum of each description, 25 tons of Cocoa, 3,000 gallons of Vinegar, 25 tons of Soap, 500 quarters of Wheat, 250 quarters of Peas, and 100 quarters of Oats.

Samples of the Rum to be sent in pints for each import mark, and the average strength of each mark to be stated—and not an average of different marks or strengths of several imports,—and any parcel of Rum that is found not to be of the same quality, mark, or average strength of the sample tendered and accepted will be rejected by the officers; and samples of the Cocoa (not less than 2 lbs), of the Soap (not less than a bar), and of the Wheat, Peas, and Oats (not less than 2 quarts of each), must be produced by the parties tendering, and separate tenders must be made for each description of Rum.

The samples produced by persons whose tenders are not accepted, are requested to be taken away by them immediately after the contracts have been decided.

The conditions of the Revised Contracts, to which particular attention is called, may be seen at the said Office, at the Office of Commander Bevis, at Liverpool, and of the Collector of Customs at Bristol. No tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for" and must also be delivered at Somerset place; and those for Rum and Cocoa must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, a d those for Vinegar by one responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £20 per cent. on the value, for the due performance of the contracts.

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A radical cure for indigestion, diseases of the stomach, chest and lungs, coughs, bilious attacks, dropsy, jaundice, abscesses, ulcers, scurvy, gout, rheumatism, tic doloureux, worms, pains in the limbs, epilepsy, paralysis, and all disorders arising from an obstructed circulation of the fluids and impurity of the blood.—Prepared by John Kaye, Esq., of Dalston Hall, Yorkshire; and sold at all Medicine Vendors' in town and country, in boxes at 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each; and at the wholesale depot, 80 Fleet street, London.

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Copy of a Letter from **COLONEL HAWKER**, (the well-known Author on "Guns and Shooting.") Longparish house, near Whitechurch, Hants, October 21st, 1846.

Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs—I am, Sir, your humble servant, To Mr Keating, 79 St Paul's churchyard. P. HAWKER.

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Gentlemen desirous of witnessing the precision of these arms, or of personally making a trial of them, will find every facility for that purpose on application to Messrs DEANE, ADAMS and DEANE, gunmakers to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 30 King William street, London bridge.

Also, on application, will be forwarded free to any part of the world, Diagrams of the official trials of Adams's Patent Repeating Arms at Enfield, Woolwich, and Cork.

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